



SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation Report

UGANDA

[January 2024]

ANNEX 3: Stakeholder Consultation Report

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 trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate” as measured by a complementary indicator 6.5.1 titled “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)”.

The report summarizes results of the 2023 survey 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, 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).

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.

A total National average of 57%, which is rated as medium high (Enabling Environment 64%; Institutions and Participation 68%; Management Instruments 50% and Financing 47%) was obtained which is similar to the average obtained during the last period of survey in 2020. 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 60% 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 64%.

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

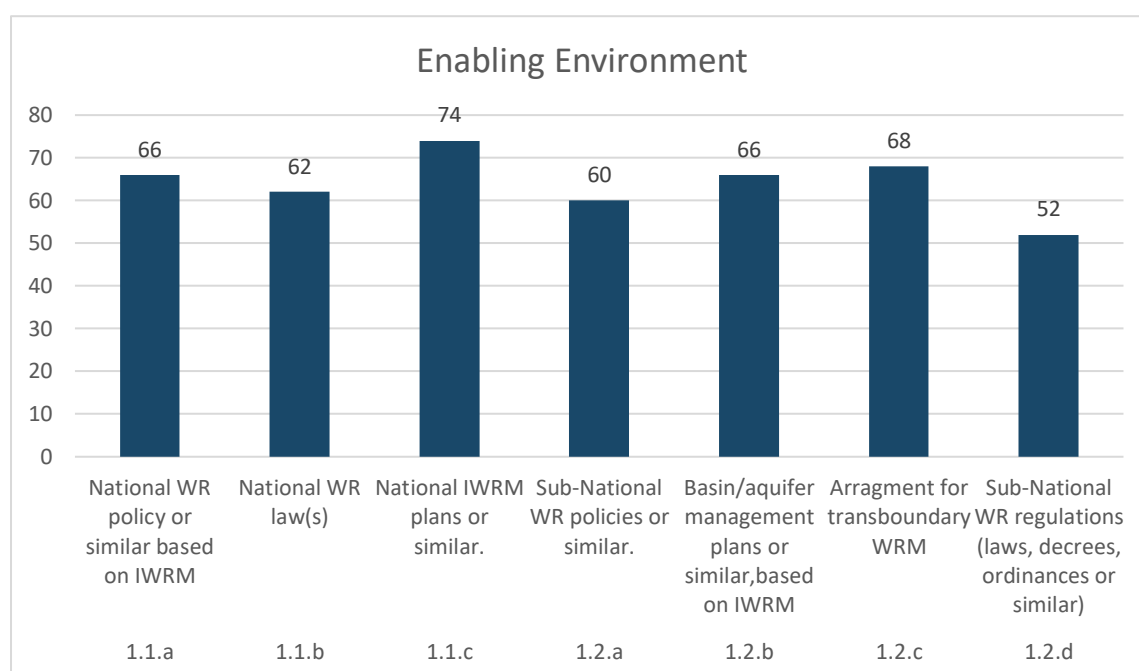
- a) General lack of awareness of policies and laws especially at the lower levels
- b) Low enforcement of the laws and selective prosecution by enforcement institutions and authorities
- c) High ignorance, unemployment and extreme poverty levels resulting into a population that inherently depends on 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 all 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 the relevant stakeholders.

It was generally recognized that tremendous progress had been achieved since the last reporting period of 2020 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 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 68% 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, gender equality and participation of vulnerable groups.

The Third National Development Plan (NDP3; 2020-2025) is implemented through the programme based approach. Water and Environmental resources are crucial to the achievement realization of the National Vision and therefore cut across virtually the 17 programmes. In addition, achievement of the SDGs requires sound management of these resources. As such, coordination at the national level has registered an improvement despite the dwindling financial resources allocated to the NDP programmes. The Water Policy Committee (WPC) continues to provide policy guidance on matters concerning water and environmental management. The WPC is provided for in the Water Act 1995 and its membership includes representation of major water use sectors like, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Energy and Minerals, Local Government among others.

A few of the achievements made under this component included:

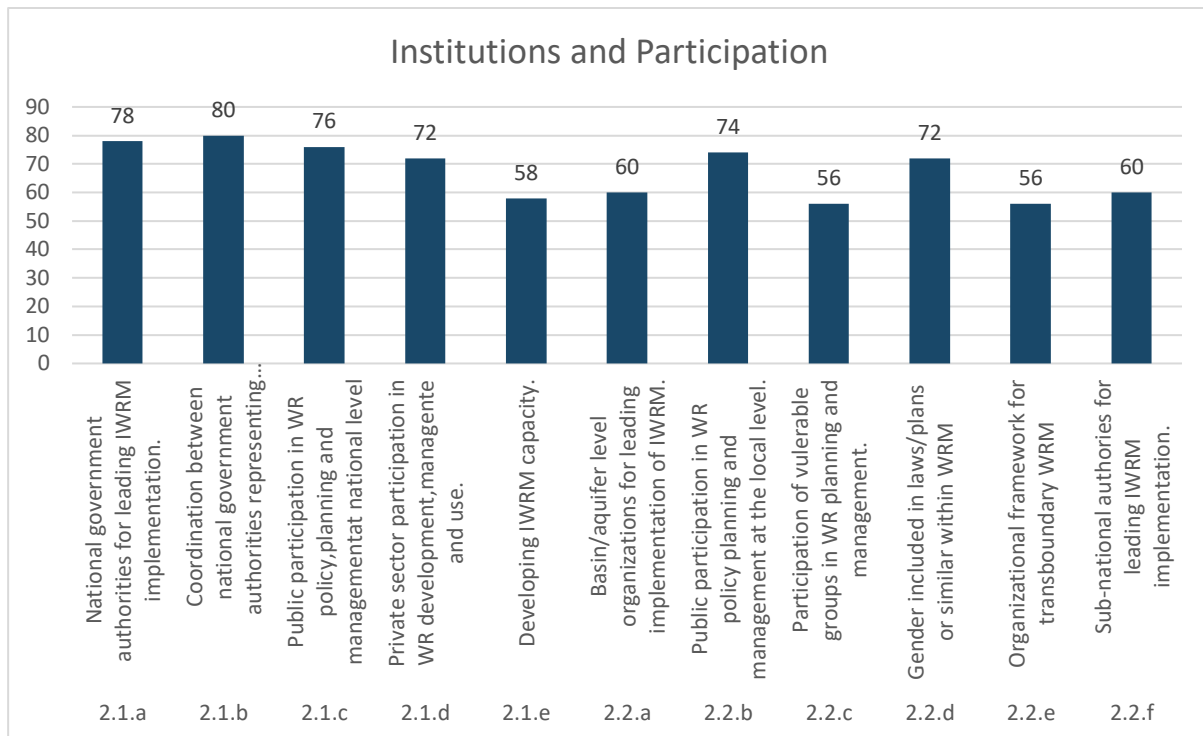
- a) The preparation of stakeholder driven Catchment Management Plans to guide the use and development of water resources at the basin level
- b) The constitution of Catchment Management Committees, who are elected and represent the interests of all stakeholder categories. These structures oversee the implementation of IWRM programs at the regional and catchment level.
- c) The promotion of Public Private Partnerships in IWRM implementation
- d) Periodic and sustained capacity building programs and training's of catchment management organizations and local governments in IWRM aspects. This is mainly implemented by the Water Resources Institute
- e) The celebration of the annual Uganda Water and Environment Week (UWEWK) at the National and Regional levels which provides a platform that brings together all categories of stakeholders for sharing experiences, progress and challenges in the implementation of sector programs.
- f) 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.
- g) Strengthened collaboration through coordination platforms (Water Policy Committee, Programme Working Groups, IWRM Thematic Group, Environment and National Resources Thematic Group, Joint Sector and Technical Review, Water and Environment Liaison Department).
- h) Sector wide uptake of the IWRM and watershed 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.

- i. Despite the adoption of the programme based approach as required by the NDP3, coordination and joint planning between and among the government authorities for leading IWRM implementation is 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. There is need for strengthening the program based approach to budgeting and resource allocation so as to foster coordination and harmony among government entities, since it provides an opportunity to address gaps in planning for the development and utilization of water and related resources, including harmonization of policies and laws.
- ii. Public participation has greatly improved due to a vibrant civil society and improved media presence in the management of public affairs and government programs. Advocacy groups also ensure effective public engagement. With the promotion of Public Private Partnerships in IWRM implementation, the involvement of the public has also increased. Finally the public usually participates during the hearing of Environment and Social Impact Assessments for major water resources infrastructure projects
- iii. 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 current ongoing 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 interventions. 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. The private sector is also increasingly gaining interest in participating in IWRM initiatives so as to secure adequate water to run their operations. It is therefore imperative that government capitalizes on this interest to further stimulate more private sector participation. There is also need to develop a comprehensive implementation PPP framework to guide and attract more private sector involvement and trust.
- iv. The extent to which vulnerable groups participate in water resources planning and management remains relatively low (56%) and this cuts across all levels from national, sub national and district level. 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.

- v. The Ministry of Water has prepared a Sector Capacity Development Strategy to guide capacity development programs. This strategy is being implemented across the board. In addition, operational documents to support IWRM implementation (Catchment Planning Guidelines, Water Source Protection Guidelines, Rural Water Design Manual, and Operationalization of Catchment Based WRM Manual) have also been prepared and are being used to build capacities of the stakeholders. Target stakeholders are the Central and Local Governments, NGOs, and Implementing partners. Regional offices have been constructed, are adequately staffed and equipped to undertake IWRM implementation. Busitema University which is public has a graduate degree program specifically on IWRM. Other public universities are already offering post graduate courses at Masters level in IWRM. The Water Resources Institute is running various capacity development programs targeting a broad spectrum of stakeholders. In addition, there is the annual mentor-ship program for targeting fresh graduates. About 30 graduates undergo the training. 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.
- vi. Stakeholders reported that while notable progress has been made in managing many trans-boundary basins and aquifers, the results from 2.2.e. suggest that a significant effort is needed to strengthen trans-boundary 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 trans-boundary 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 component scored (50%). 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 gauged, thus making it difficult to quantify the water resources in those catchments.

The Directorate of Water Resources Management is mandated to ensure equitable management of water resources. Part of this mandate is to monitor the quality and quantity of water resources. To this effect, there are 149 stations for water quantity monitoring stations (110 for surface and 39 for groundwater). These stations are spread around the major strategic river basin and aquifer systems. Some of these are manually while others remotely operated. Gauge readers have been employed to collect daily water level data while discharge measurements are done after every three months. The responsibility of data collection is with the regional entities. Processed data is a source of revenue to Government and therefore stakeholders need to purchase it using established channels. The funds are directly paid to the consolidated fund. However, consultants undertaking studies for the Ministry are sometimes exempted from paying the fees through agreed Memorandums of Understanding.

Some critical and hot spot catchments in country is not yet gauged and lack of consistent and long period data still remains a challenge in some catchments, which affects designing for infrastructure projects. There is also need to increase financing in data collection to improve the frequency. The Ministry needs to improve on the use of WRM data by the various Agencies (Energy, Agriculture, Local Governments, NGOs and Tourism). Groundwater monitoring remains a challenge since aquifer systems are not appropriately delineated. Stakeholders have always expressed concerns about the bureaucracies associated with obtaining water resources data. Other concerns are related to the authenticity and frequency of data collection. Cases of vandalism and maintenance of the stations have also been reported.

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 shift from centralized to catchment based management has greatly improved on sustainable and efficient water management. This has been strengthened further with the creation of regional offices to provide support to local governments and other partners in the development, management and utilization of water resources. The catchment management plans and water source protection guidelines are general used as tools to promote efficient water management. Other tools to promote efficient water use are the water permits that are issued by the Ministry. Compliance and enforcement to permit conditions promotes efficient water use. Lastly, the country is monitoring the progress of the SDG 6 Indicators. Multi sectoral teams are monitoring the various indicators and specifically 6.4 of water use efficiency is also being monitored and reported on.

The legislative framework (Water Act, The National Environment Act and the subsequent regulations, The land Act, the Local Governments Acts) provides for the management of land and fragile ecosystems. The Catchment Management Plans also provide a framework for the management and restoration of ecosystems through a participatory approach. Fragile ecosystems are mountains, rivers, forests and wetlands. Efforts are being made to restore them.

Although disaster management is under the docket of the Office of the Prime Minister, sectors are required to prepare their respective disaster management plans. Disasters in the water sector are usually related to extreme weather events like floods, droughts and landslides. The ministry has prepared a flood response strategy to address the ever recurrent problems of floods. In addition to that, implementation of the catchment management plans are a tool to address flood and other related disasters. At the basin level, Bye Laws and ordinances are prepared to guide the management of natural resources. Other instruments are embedded with the laws (wastewater discharge regulations, hilly tops and mountainous areas regulations, the lake shores, hilly areas and river banks regulations).

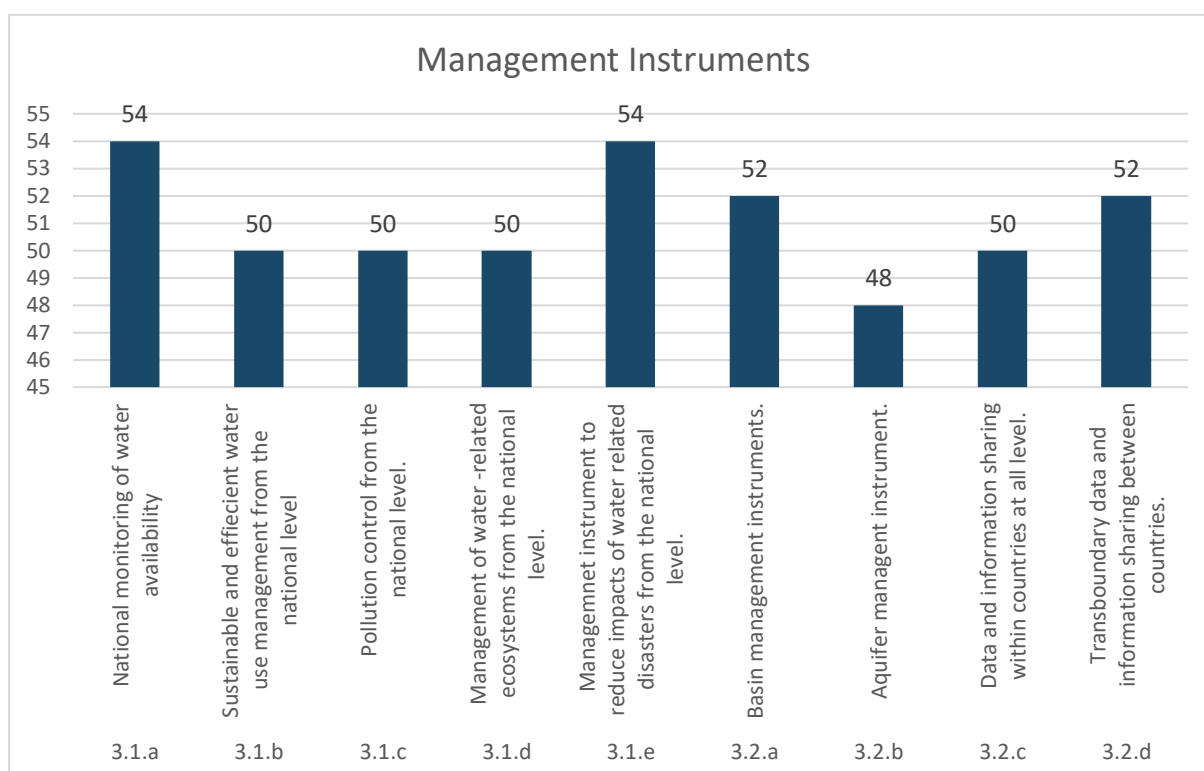
Groundwater still remains an important water supply source for rural water supply. However, there is still limited knowledge on the quantification of groundwater resources. The extent and potential of aquifer systems is not well established or understood. Although there are groundwater monitoring stations across the country, their spatial representation is not sufficient to develop appropriate management instruments to guide the utilization and development of groundwater resources. A national project for groundwater potential and mapping was undertaken to support districts in planning for the use of groundwater. GIS based maps were produced displaying different attributes like potential, water quality, depth to bedrock and yields. At the regional level, the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development (IGAD) is supporting countries in developing tools and guidelines for groundwater development.

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 trans-boundary 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 hot spot 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 exists 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 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.

However, there is still a need to tap into finances of other major water using sectors like Agriculture, Energy, Tourism to bridge the funding gaps. The promotion of PPP and involvement of the Private Sector has attracted resources to implement programs. A vibrant civil society (NGOs, CBOs) has increased on the overall financing for IWRM implementation. Funds are also quarterly disbursed to the local governments and regional entities to implement water sector programs including IWRM implementation. Another challenge is to track overall financing to implement IWRM initiatives from especially partner organizations since this information is readily not provided.

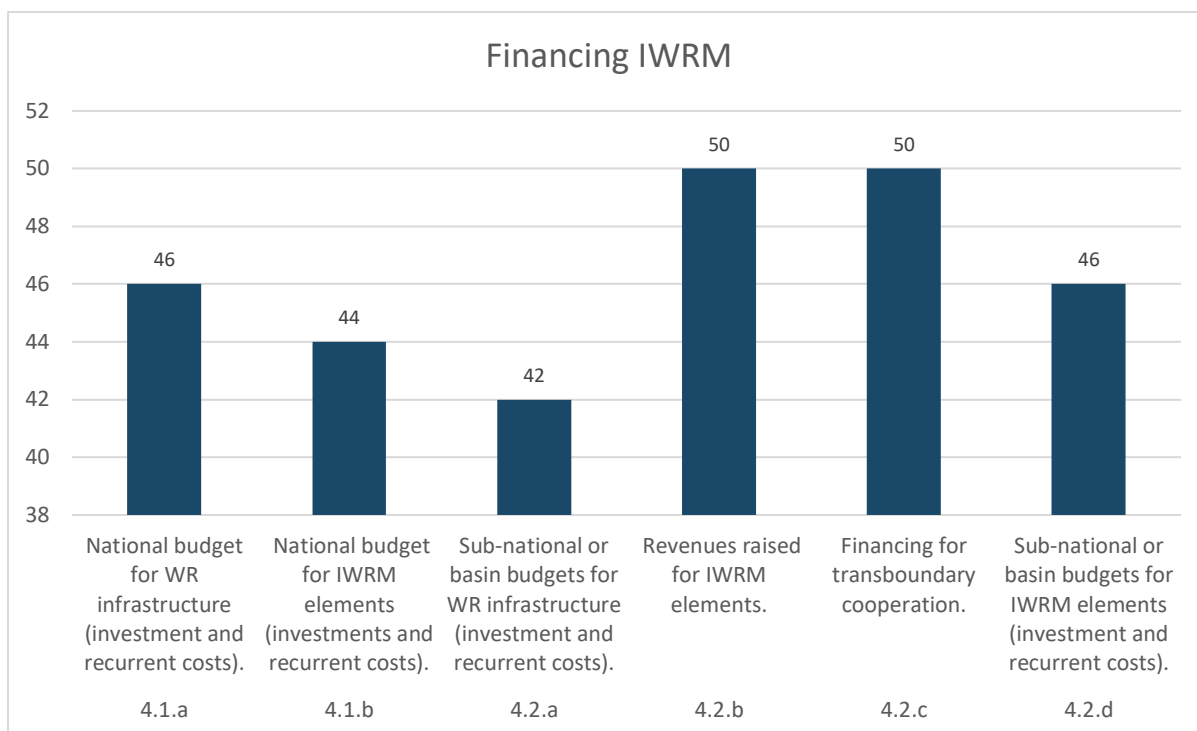
However, it was generally agreed that more and sufficient finances are still required to address all the components of IWRM. Finances must also be mobilized, secured and allocated and so that components of institutions, enabling environment and management instruments can deliver sustainable, efficient, 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.

Emerging threats by climate change, which have seen the occurrence of floods, landslides, droughts require more financing. This is further exacerbated by the rapid influx of refugees has strained the already stretched resources.

The following was noted regarding revenues raised for IWRM financing

At the moment, revenues are generated from statutory requirements like water permits (abstraction, construction, drilling, wastewater discharge), water resources monitoring data sales, environmental levies for pollution and wetland and lake shores/river banks use, licenses for sand mining and stone quarrying, water use tariffs, utilization of forest resources etc. These revenues are deposited into the central government consolidated funds and appropriated by Parliament/District Councils to finance government programs (not necessarily IWRM). The revenues are collected at the national and local government level and are generally insufficient to finance IWRM programs at the different levels. The fees are however not commensurate with the environmental damage caused or benefits of the ecosystem destroyed. (E.g. Groundwater abstraction permit holders pay \$55 annually as permit fees but can abstract much more volumes, wastewater discharge permit holders are charged for the BOD of the effluent and without due consideration of heavy metals of other organic pollutants)

There is need to review the tariffs to reflect the actual benefit derived for the use or damage of ecosystems. This requires a review of the relevant Act and Regulations. The Ministry is exploring the concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services where users will have to reinvest funds (3%) for restoration activities. This fee will also be levied into large infrastructure projects, where the 3% will be for ecosystem restoration and environmental management initiatives.



5. Next steps

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

- I. The National average of 57 was a good representative and progress towards the global target of 2030 can be achieved if all the components are equally addressed. However, intensification of awareness raising and improved coordination between water use entities is required to engage more stakeholders so as to obtain a more representative degree of implementation.
- II. 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.
- III. It is important that Government promotes joint planning and reporting among and across sectors if IWRM implementation is to be fast tracked.
- IV. Capacity building should be accelerated to enable stakeholders understand basic concepts of IWRM implementation.

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.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants



SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 15.11.2023 Venue: Upper Nile Water Management Zone HQ (MwE)

ATTENDANCE LIST

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 15.11.2023 Venue: Upper Nile Water Management Zone HQ (MwE)

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 17/11/2023 Venue: Mukye Kyoga Kiboga Kiboga Management Zone HQ - Mbale

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 11/12/2023 Venue: Kyoga Kiboga Management Zone HQ - Mbale

ATTENDANCE LIST

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 20 Nov 2023 Venue: Ministry of Water, Energy, Regional Offices - Mukono.

ATTENDANCE LIST

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 20/11/2023 Venue: Ministry of Water & Energy Regional Offices - Mukono.

ATTENDANCE LIST

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SDG 6.5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS: DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IWRM IN UGANDA 2023

Date: 28/11/2023 Venue: Ministry of Water & Env't HQ - LUZITA

ATTENDANCE LIST

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14.							

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

Annex 2: Agenda

1. Prayer
2. Welcoming remarks from the Water Management zone team leader
3. Presentation of SDG651 status in Uganda and its status
4. Introduction to the tool
5. Opening remarks from GWPEA
6. Discussion and input into the tool

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

The exercise is quite costly but not adequately financed. As such, securing adequate stakeholder representation remains a challenge to reflect an elaborate and comprehensive consultative process.

Annex 4: Photos



Figure 1: Regional consultation in Upper Nile Water management zone.



Figure 2: Regional consultation in Kyoga Water management zone.



Figure 3: Regional consultation in the Victoria Water Management Zone.



Figure 4: National consultation at the Ministry of Water and Environment headquarters.