



# Lessons from the Assessment of the Process of Developing Kabarole District Master Plan 2018 - 2030

Presented by:

Peter Magara

IRC Associate

Supporting water sanitation  
and hygiene services for life

## Rationale for the Master Plan

- Short planning cycles for WASH interventions that were dictated by the Conditional Grants
- Planning based on indicative budgets rather than the actual needs of the population (full coverage)
- Lack of a common Vision and Strategic Framework to guide and align investments of development partners

# Objectives of the Master Plan Assessment

IRC Conducted an Assessment of the Master Plan Process in July – August 2019 to;

- To understand the Strength and Weaknesses of the Master Plan Process
- To Identify good practices for use in improving political engagement, community involvement and local government capacity enhancement
- To Identify the gaps in the process and make recommendations to improve collective impact.
- To support the learning alliance to develop learning areas of focus and actions for follow-up

# Assessment Methodology

## Key Informant Interviews with Members of the Task team

- District Water Officer
- District Planner
- Secretary Works Technical services
- Sub county representatives
- Technical support Unit
- NGO representatives

# Master Plan Process

Stakeholder  
visioning  
meeting

Formation  
and  
orientation  
of the DWTT

Baseline  
Data  
Collection  
&  
Validation

Compiling  
and  
Costing  
the Master  
Plan

Legislative  
Process of  
the Master  
Plan

DWTT Learning & Coordination  
meetings

# Strengths of the Master Plan Process

- Representation of key stakeholders on the Task team; good representation of the technical staff, political leadership, civil society, and private sector.
- Creation of sub working groups within the DWTT; Sanitation, Rural water, WASH in Institutions provided opportunity for deep analysis of sub sector issues
- Political engagement: Involvement of politicians in the DWTT was central in the process of developing the plan & fast tracking the legislative process
- Role of Political champions on the DWTT in Influencing the wider district Council
- Ownership of the Master Plan by the District Council

# Weaknesses

- There were no dialogues conducted at community level during the process
- The Master Plan in its current state does not provided clear guidance for lower local governments. Sub counties are not able to identify specific priorities & targets

# Recommendations

- **Dissemination:** Need to have specific dissemination sessions for Politicians and Technocrats. For politicians the proposed session should focus on the Vision, overall strategy, and their legislative and catalytic role in realizing the plan. The session for technocrats should include sub county representatives, and DWTT.
- For dissemination at Sub county and community level, stakeholders proposed that sub county extension staff should be supported to facilitate the process to enhance local ownership of the process.
- **Expanding the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWSCC)** Stakeholders recommended the DWSCC is expanded to include representative from the Sub county level to ensure that they are part of and are aligned to the coordination, review and learning process.



# Recommendations

- **Develop 3-5 year operational plans with clear priorities for stakeholders to focus on**
- **Need to sustain the momentum and buy-in of the district political leadership.** Stakeholders propose to have clear roles for politicians at different levels. For district councilors, the stakeholders proposed to task them with developing a resolution on Sub-county WASH Budget Allocations.
- Stakeholders proposed that the district council should pass a resolution for all sub counties to develop annual WASH work plans and allocate at least 4-6 million shillings. The allocations would be financed through the Discretionary Development Equalization Grant that each sub county receives from central government every year.



**Thank you For Listening**

**Question & Answer: Discussion of Key Action  
Point**

# IRC

## Pay As You Fetch Action Research Study

February 2020

Supporting water sanitation  
and hygiene services for life

## Purpose of the Study

- To investigate how the Pay as you Fetch model can be strengthened to improve preventative maintenance and mitigate exclusion to rural WASH services.

## Specific Objectives

- To investigate whether PAYF Incentivizes preventive maintenance
- To examine the factors leading to success or failure of the PAYF Model
- To investigate who is excluded from PAYF

# Background to PAYF

- Access to reliable water services in the Kabarole district remains a daunting challenge
- New investments in water supply often 'slip back' due to poor maintenance of water systems especially in rural areas
- Only 62% of the water supply facilities were functional at the time of the study and 45% were reliable.
- Pay as you fetch is one of the innovative approaches that was adopted in the district to ensure collection of fees for operation and maintenance and thus sustainability of water sources

# Background to PAYF

## What is PAYF?

Pay as you fetch is a method for pre-payment for water where a caretaker or operator of a hand pump collects money from users per jerrycan of water they collect. The revenue collected is applied to maintain water systems to ensure water supply is reliable.

The PAYF Model was pilot at 16 Hand Pumps in Kabarole and Bunyangabo districts between 2016 – 2018.

# List of PAYF Sources

District	PAYF		Non PAYF
Kabarole	Karambi	Burungu	Karambi Shallow well
		Mugoma	Team to identify
		Mukumbwe BH	Team to identify
	Mugusu	Mugusu	Team to identify
		Nyabatahi	Team to identify
	Hakibaale	Rusekere	Team to identify
	Kasenda	Rweraza	Team to identify
	Harugongo	Kanyamyegodi	Team to identify
		Kabisokoro	Team to identify
Bunyangabo	Rwimi	Kakooga	Rusoke Bore Hole
		Kakinga	Kateraberemi
	Kisomoro	Kisorile	Kisomoro II Shallow well
	Kabonero	Nsororo	Musagasa Shallow well
	Kibiito	Kasenyi	Kasunganyanja CoU SW
		Bugungu	Team to identify
	Kiyombwa	Hapiida	Team to identify

# Critical Steps for Implementation of PAYF





# Methodology

- The study was conducted in 10 Sub counties where the model was tested; Karambi, Mugusu, Hakibbale, Kasenda, Harugongo, Rwimi, Kisomoro, Kabonero, Kibiito & Kiyombwa
- Interview conducted with all 16 Care takers of the Waters & Water User Committees
- 488 Households interviewed that include; 244 where PAYF was piloted and 244 that were under the traditional community based management
- Interviews also conducted with Sub county extension staff & DWO

# Findings of the Study

## Water Supply

Not all households categorized under PAYF actually use the PAYF water points as the primary source of water. Some of the households have resorted to other protected and unprotected water sources

Water source	Primary source		Primary source in dry season	
	PAYF HHs	non PAYF HHs	PAYF HHs	non PAYF HHs
PAYF protected water source	49%	0.0%	45.9%	0.0%
Other protected water source	28%	95.0%	32.8%	93.8%
Unprotected water source	18%	3.7%	16.0%	4.1%
Rainwater harvesting	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%
Purchase from vendor	5%	1.2%	4.1%	1.7%
Purchase bottles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Payment for Water

- Water Users were paying for water at only 5 of the 16 water points
- 54% of the PAYF households at these water points reported that they were paying for water
- Most households (67%) that are paying for water, paid 50 shillings per jerrycan.

<b>Name of water source</b>	<b>Sub county</b>
Rweraza BH	Kasenda
Mugusu BH	Mugusu TC
Birungu BH	Karambi
Mugoma BH	Karambi
Mukumbwe BH	Karambi

# Reasons for Non Payment for water

- Political Intervention (39%) of the Households. Most common in Bunyangabo where users are not pay at all 7 water points
- Water being expensive (13%)
- Users feeling that water should be free (42%),
- lack of trust in the water user committee/caretaker (6%).

# Preventive Maintenance

Last Visit of a Mechanic	Payment at PAYF points		
	Yes	No	Grand total
Less than a month	1	2	3
1 - 2 months	2	2	4
Over 3 months	2	7	9
<b>Grand total</b>	5	11	16

## Last Mechanic/Sub County Visit

Name of water source	Sub county	Last mechanic visit	Last sub county visit
Rweraza BH	Kasenda	With in the last year	Within last month
Mugusu BH	Mugusu TC	With in the last year	Within last month
Birungu BH	Karambi	With int Last month	Within last week
Mugoma BH	Karambi	With int Last month	Within last week
Mukumbwe BH	Karambi	Within last week	Within last week

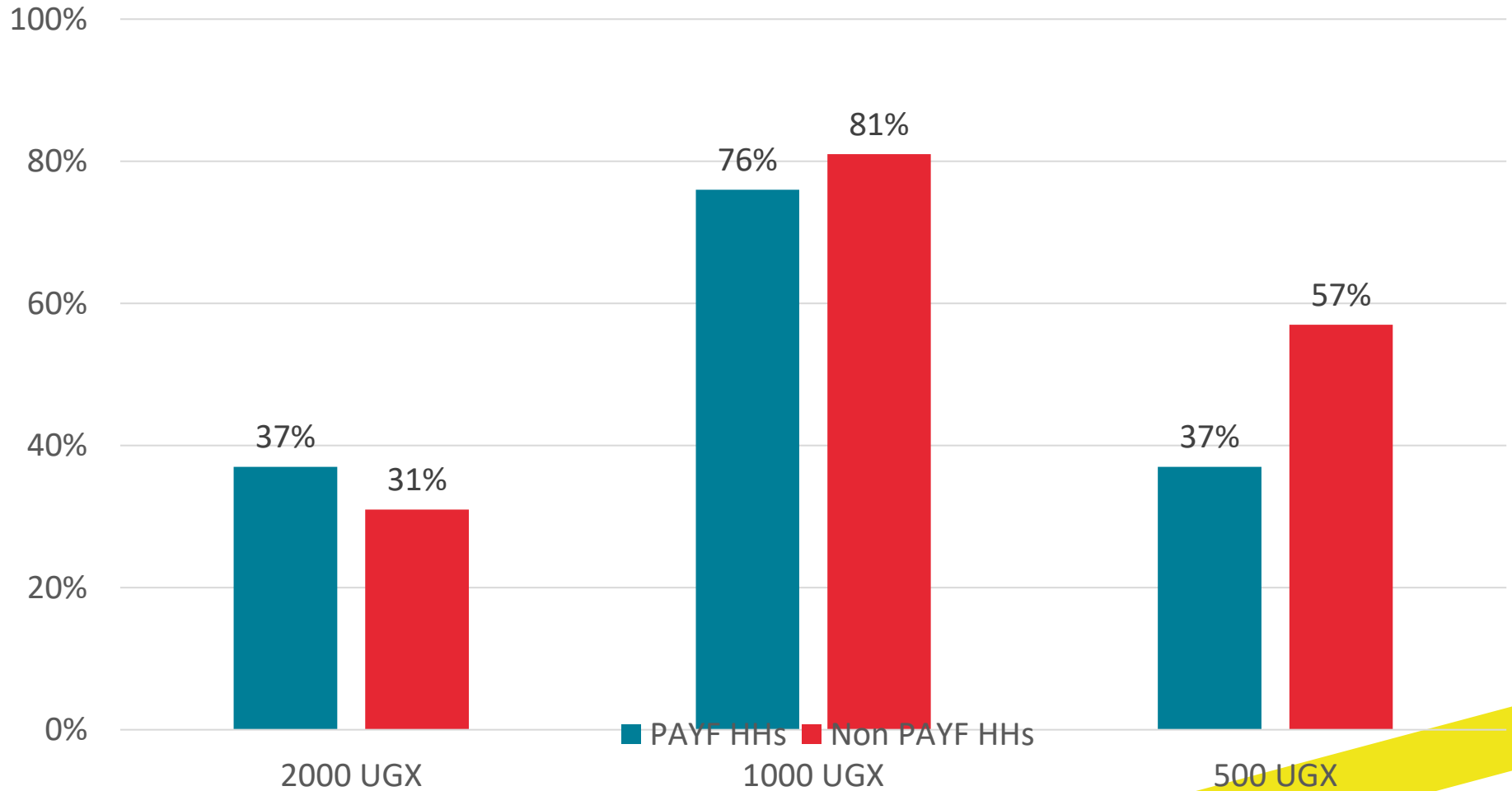
# Willingness to Pay for Water

## **VSLAs/Hand Pump Fund**

- Both PAYF (62%) and non PAYF (60%) had household members that belong to the VSLAs
- On average the households saved 15,000 to 19,000 per month with the non PAYF households saving more money than the PAYF households

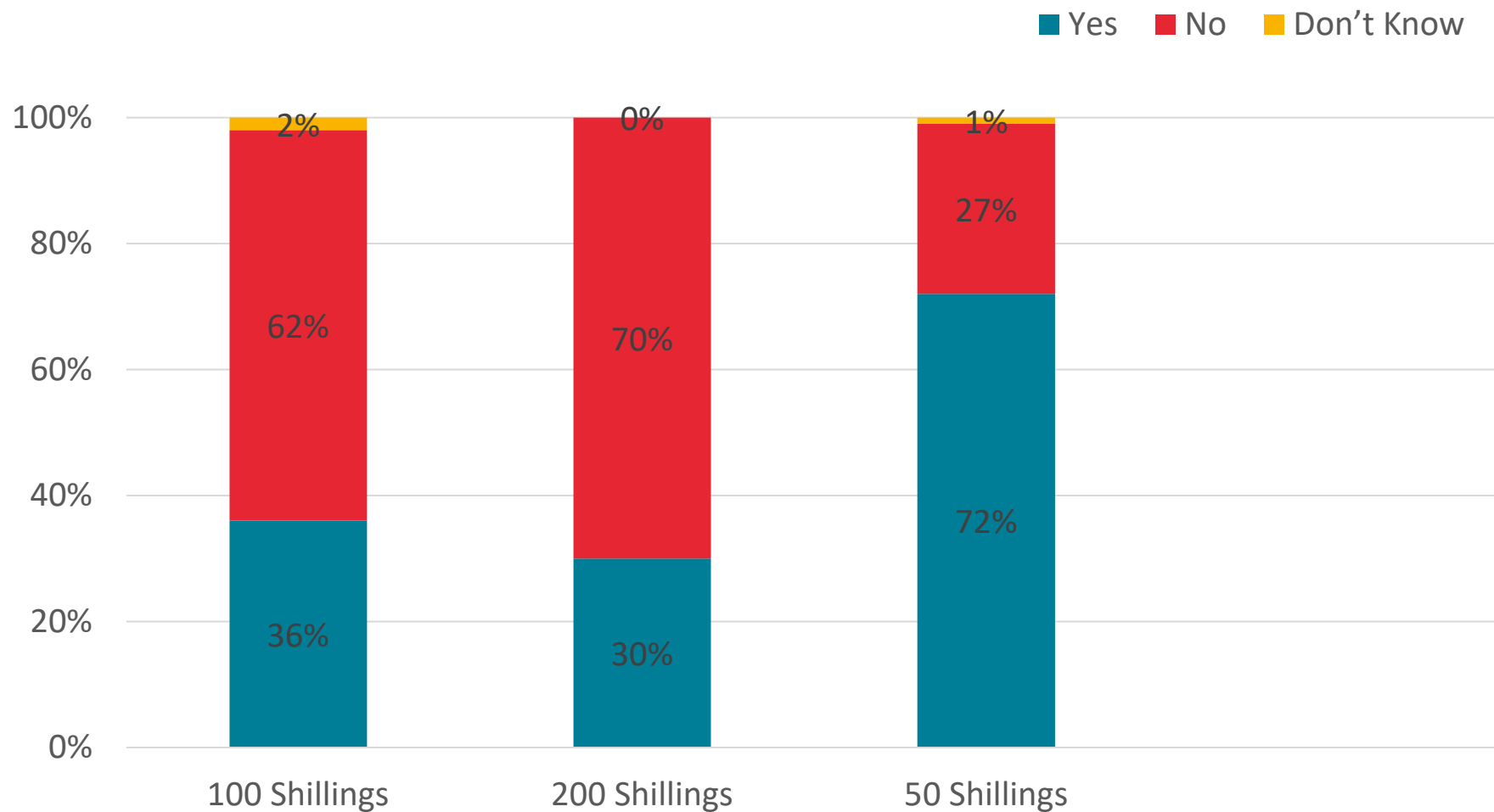
# Willingness to Pay

## Willing to pay towards Hand pump Fund





# Willingness to Pay per Jerrycan of Water



# Support Supervision to WUCs/Care Takers

- Only 37% of the WUCs at the PAYF water points are fully active and have a working relationship with the care takers
- 81% of the care takers felt that they were not properly supported by the WUCs.

## Occurrence of the Last Support Visit by Local Government

Last Support Visit	Sub county	District local government
Within the last week	31%	27%
Within the last month	50%	40%
Within the last year	19%	33%
More than 1 year ago	0%	0%

# Summary of Bottle Necks Hindering the Model

- **Compliance to the critical steps for adoption of the PAYF model;** especially post rehabilitation support to communities
- **Technology:** Meters at the Hand pumps were first line of accountability but did not work at most of the hand pumps
- **Financial management:** Accountability of water user fees continues to affect willingness of users to pay. WUCs identified several incidents where water user funds could not be accounted for after transition of care takers
- **Political influence:** The political commitment at the level of the district council has not been translated to the political structures at the local level. The willingness of water users to pay continues to be easily influenced by both local and national level politicians.

# Recommendations

- Develop an accountability mechanism that tracks preventive maintenance visits, response time by HPMs to requests from the WUCs, and satisfaction of the users with the service.
- Need to revise the PAYF critical steps to include guidelines on how the vulnerable households can access water at the PAYF water points to ensure that they are not excluded
- There is a need to take advantage of the strong political buy-in of the district council in Kabarole to bring on board the political leaders at village and sub county level. The Local Council V chairperson and Secretary Works and technical services could be supported to orient and secure buying of politicians at the local level.
- In Bunyangabo, IRC could consider working with the Kabarole district council representatives to secure buy-in of the Bunyangabo district council

# Recommendations

- Explore upgrading the technology to include pre-paid water meters with an automated water dispensing system, and a monitoring dashboard.
- *Repacking pay as you fetch in different ways e.g. monthly payments*
- *Emphasis on payment for water*
- *WUCs to play a key role in identifying vulnerable households*
- *District council to pass payment for water as a byelaw/ordinance and be specific on amounts. Communication should then be passed on to Sub county level councils and implement.*

EXAMPLE PRESENTATION TITLE