THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SECTOR RESPONSE FRAMEWORK; THE ISSUES AT THE SETTLEMENTS IN RELATION TO THE CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS AND THE CAUSES WITH POSSIBLE OUTPUTS AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS TO THE REFUGEES SETTLEMENTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

DRAFT SECTOR RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

JUNE 2018 – MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT DRAFT SECTOR RESPOSE FRAMEWORK TO THE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

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| SYSTEM/INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING (SUSTAINABILITY/KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT)To strengthen the institutions in managing the WASH and Environment services at the national and lower levels considering the refugee settlements and host communities. |
| --- |
| **No** | **Issues** | **Causes** | **Outputs** | **Interventions** |
| 1 | Under-representation of women in Catchment Management Organizations (CMOs)  | TBD | Gender based representation in Catchment Management Organizations, Water Boards, committees etc. as detailed in the Gender strategy | Gender role analysis to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholders. |
| 2 | Many partners delivering services with own strategies and priorities not coordinated | Lack of common (joint) planning mechanism/framework/platform | Common refugee and national planning platform developed | * Planning, implementation, M&E frameworks developed
* Dissemination of the coordination mechanisms to allow for information sharing at the relevant sector coordination groups
* Regular coordination meetings
 |
| 3 | There is limited coverage Catchment Management Plans (CMPs) | Lack of capacity or resources to implement CMPs at different levels. | Sub and micro-catchments management plans developed for all settlements | * Develop and or update CMPs for areas that do not have
* Implement existing CMP’s
* Align responses activities to be in line with the sub & micro catchment management plans that have been developed
 |
| 4 | Not all projects are coordinated with the Catchment Management Plans | Lack of awareness | * Catchment Management Organizations (CMOs) established and strengthened,
* CMO’s to be anchored in all project documents and agreements
 | * Dissemination of the CMP’s
* Sensitization of users by districts hosting refugees
 |
| 5 | CMPs not funded (implementation and operation) | Lack of skills for resource mobilization | CMPs funded | * Linkages made to available climate grants
 |
| 6 | Refugees are not included in District Development Plans (DDPs) or CMPs | Rapid influx of refugees | Refugee settlements integrated in DDPs | * Settlement Transformation Agenda guidelines to be included in DDP
* District annual plans to include the refugee populations
 |
| 7 | Lack of wide access to information and lack of shared knowledge management platform | No centralized database for information references. | Common GIS database established | Integration with Open Street Mapping, sharing plans online |
| 8 | Lack of common indicators within the refugee response |  | RRP indicators developed and harmonized with sector indicators | * Align progress reporting to national sector performance monitoring framework
* Multi-sectoral M&E
 |
| 9 | O&M umbrella authorities are lacking in West Nile | No clear O&M arrangements at the refugee settlements | O&M framework developed | * Establish “de-concentrated structure” office in areas of need.
 |
| 10 | Lack of tariff policy or transition plans for O&M | No clear O&M arrangements at the refugee settlements | The refugee O&M framework approved and adopted  | * To model a cost effective management with the development partners
 |
| 11 | Weak enforcement of policies and regulations | * Inadequate capacity or resources (e.g. districts officers)
* Lack of M&E
* Weak compliance to regulations and policies by the developers.
 | Monitoring and enforcement activities to be supported by the DPs | * Strengthen the MWE de-concentrated structures
* Donors to ensure that implementing partners comply with existing national laws and regulations
* Integrate emergency preparedness and responses into the sector planning and policy framework
 |
| 12 | Site selection done without ESIA or consultation with WMZ | ESIA experts not involved from the onset of emergency | ESIA reports approved before implementation of any WASH and Environment interventions | * Strengthen the MWE existing de-concentrated structures
* Donors to ensure that implementing partners comply with existing national laws and regulations
* Integrate emergency preparedness and responses into the sector planning and policy framework
 |

**LIVELIHOODS AND SELF-RELIANCE**

To improve the health and living standards of the target refugees and host communities, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and contribute to environmental protection and sustainability of water sources and their catchments through the adoption, promotion, and implementation of efficient protection strategies and management methods established.

| **No.** | **Issue** | **Cause** | **Outputs** | **Intervention** | **Remarks, link with pillars** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Drought | * Rampant tree cutting
* Encroachment on wetlands and river banks
 | * Ecosystems restored and protected
* Drought adaptation measurers promoted
 | * Massive tree planting
* Wise use of wetlands and other ecosystems
* Promote use of early warning system
* Awareness creation
* Disaster risk reduction systems
* Vulnerability assessments
* Conduct compliance monitoring and enforcement of existing laws
 | * Links to Climate Change and Emergency response pillar
 |
| 2. | Floods | * Encroachment on river banks and wetlands
* Destruction of river banks, wetlands and green cover
 | * Ecosystems restored and protected
* Flood adaptation measurers promoted
 | * Rivers and stream bank restoration
* Promote use of early warning system
* Awareness creation
* Disaster risk reduction systems
* Vulnerability assessments
* Disseminate guidelines for climate proofing infrastructure
* Implement climate resilient infrastructure.
* Implement catchment management measures
 | * Climate change and emergency response pillar
* Siting of refugee settlements needs further discussion (SEA, EIA, land use planning)
 |
| 3. | Inadequate land availability | * High population density
* High influx of refugees
* Lack of mobility of refugees
 | * Refugee settlement pattern reviewed
 | * Sustainable land management
* Alternative livelihoods
* Sector involved in settlement identification and zoning
 | * Links to Emergency response pillar
 |
| 4. | Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities | * Inadequate water supply infrastructure
* Inadequate sanitation infrastructure
 | * Water supply infrastructure planned
* Adequate and Sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructure developed
 | * Increased funding for construction of large water facilities
* Increased investment in construction
* Improve WfP infrastructure
* Sector involved in settlement identification and zoning
 | * Links to Emergency response pillar
 |
| 5. | Lack of economic opportunities | * Lack of access to markets
* Lack of access to credit facilities/ schemes
* Lack of adequate skills
* Lack of viable arable land for farming
 | * Alternative economic opportunities created
* Skills improved among the refugees and host communities.
* Village SACCO’s established/promoted
 | * Promote alternative livelihoods e.g promoting water supply as a business, Natural resources and forest based enterprises, construction of latrine slabs among others
* Promote access to credit schemes through VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Association)
* Access to vocational training
* Enhance productivity of available arable land
 | * Links to emergency response pillar
 |
| 6. | Inadequate access to energy sources | * Inadequate access to wood fuel
* Inadequate access to hydro power sources
 | * Alternative and efficient energy sources promoted
 | * Massive tree planting
* Promotion of efficient energy sources/ alternatives (briquettes, solar)
* Promotion of solar water pumping
* Grid extension
* Use of renewable energy options
 | * Links to both Climate change and Emergency response pillars
 |

ACCESS TO WASH SERVICES

To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and reducing inequalities within and among the refugees and host communities.

|  | **Issues** | **Causes or drivers** | **Outputs** | **Intervention** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Regulation of actors and services provided | limited technical and organizational capacity, governance, low supervision and low technical capacity | * Skills of the Implementers and regulators enhanced
* Effective and efficient systems established/built
* Sub Regional Coordination office in relevant areas established and operationalized
 | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce established laws and regulations. |
| 2 | Inadequate and insufficient supply of water and sanitation for refugees and hosting populations | Limited technical and organizational capacity: Governance, low level supervision, low technical capacity | * Water supply and sanitation infrastructure designs approved by sector before implementation
* Increased infrastructure investments
* WASH Infrastructure development plans for the regions developed.
 | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce established laws and regulations. |
| 3 | Substandard works in the settlements by partners | limited funding, limited support and poor coordination,  | * Technical handover and gazette of existing water infrastructure for O&M to be followed
 | Creative engagement of registered engineers by UNHCR or other stakeholders |
| 4 | Fragmented interventions – not coordinated in-terms of scope and resources feasibility | limited technical and organizational capacity, governance, low supervision and low technical capacity | * WASH Infrastructure development plans for the regions disseminated and implementing guidelines followed.
* Emergency response plan developed and adhered to
 | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce established laws and regulations. |
| 5 | Uncoordinated infrastructure development | limited technical and organizational capacity, governance, low supervision and low technical capacity | Platform for planning, coordination, M&E developed and operationalized | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce laws and regulations |
| 6 | Extent of geological studies is low, unavailability of groundwater in some areas; | Limited level of information sharing with the development and implementing agencies | * The water resources integrated management approach (IWRM) adopted by all actors.
* Enforce implementation of standardized operational procedures for development of groundwater wells
 | * better planning ahead of emergency: emergency preparedness
* Monitoring of groundwater
 |
| 7 | Lack of harmonized plan to implement infrastructure – approaches, standards etc…. | limited technical and organizational capacity, governance, low supervision and low technical capacity | Platform for planning, coordination, M&E developed and operationalized | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce |
| 8 | Absence of Technical Support in refugees response issues | low supervision and low technical capacity | * WASH Infrastructure development plans for the regions disseminated and supported by technical staffs
* Emergency response plan developed and supervised.
 | Support to government arms to coordinate, supervise and enforce |
| 9 | Unequal attention amongst settlement with regards to support to implementation infrastructure; | donor profiling support | Resource allocated according to needs and priorities. | Advocacy on equalization of resource allocation based on identified needs and not on profiles of refugees |
| 11 | GoU and Donors influence on funding and targeting | donor profiling support | Resource allocated according to needs and priorities. | Advocacy on equalization of resource allocation based on identified needs and not on profiles of refugees |
| 12 | Non conformity to national guidelines e.g. water permits, source protection etc; | legal clarity and enforcement | Permits obtained for all WASH and environment interventions | OPM/MoWE to ensure that before any water project is approved/drilling, permits are obtained: enforcement. |
| 13 | Capacity building gaps (trainings) for technical stakeholders working in the settlements; | humanitarian approach | Stakeholders trained on implementation guidelines set by the regulators. | application of both humanitarian and development approach from the beginning of an emergency |
| 14 | Unsustainable operation and maintenance model for water supply systems; | humanitarian approach | The refugee O&M framework approved and adopted  | * Application of both humanitarian and development approach since the beginning of an emergency
* Use of existing system UPMiS and make subsidies for O&M transparent
* Include payments for WASH services in the Cash based Programing.
 |
| 15 | Dependency on external support by refugees which spill over to hosting populations; | humanitarian approach | Entitlements to services clearly defined | application of both humanitarian and development approach since the beginning of an emergency |
| 16 |  unholistic planning of environmental health services: Faecal sludge, solid wastes, waste water, management. Entire value chain from containment, transport, treatment, disposal/re-use.  | settlement planning | Well planned settlements.All stakeholders consulted and involved at all stages. | Comprehensive planning of settlements to ensure services are placed correctly |
| 17 | Sanitation ladder – need to focus on household level latrine options; | settlement planning | A mix of appropriate sanitation provided to Refugees and Host communities. | No accepting un-standardized sanitation facilitiesFeasibility studies undertakenAppropriate technologies that are environmentally sound to be promoted. |
| 18 | Water logging, hard surfaces,  | settlement planning | Refer to the land management under group 2 | Comprehensive planning of settlements to ensure services are placed correctly |
| 19 | Inadequate provision of materials to construct latrines; | resource constraints and support | Refer to the land management under group 2 | advocacy on resource allocations  |
| 20 | Inappropriate planning and siting of sanitation infrastructure | settlement planning and enforcement | Refer to the land management under group 2 | Comprehensive planning of settlements to ensure services are placed correctly |

**ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION AND RESTORATION**

To ensure Sustainable management of environment and natural resources in the refugee’s settlements and host communities to comply with the catchment management plans as established.

|  | **Issues** | **Drivers** | **Outputs** | **Interventions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Land use change – forests to agriculture and settlement (look at the entire ecosystems) | Inadequate policy and strategic guidance Limited livelihood options | Refugee settlement pattern reviewed | 1. Harmonize and strengthen existing coordination structures at different levels
2. Catchment restoration - (Tree planting, wetland restoration, renewable energy and energy efficiency, water harvesting, riverbank and lakeshores restoration)
3. Conduct regular compliance monitoring and enforcement of existing laws.
 |
| 2 | Inadequate water resources  | Increasing population Encroaching on wetlandDeforestation and degradation | Adaptive Water supply infrastructure developed | 1. Preparation of catchment, sub catchment and Micro catchment management Plans
2. Undertake an assessment of the role of forests, wetlands and other vegetative forms in sustaining water aquifers in the regions.
3. Undertake watershed management interventions focusing on enhancing and protecting streams and riverbanks
 |
| 3 | Inadequate coordinated stakeholder planning | 1. Increasing demand for natural resources
2. Lack of a functional forum for coordination
3. Low priority accorded sustainability of the interventions
 | Coordination among partners enhanced | 1. Catchment restoration - (Tree planting, wetland restoration, renewable energy and energy efficiency, water harvesting, riverbank and lakeshores restoration)
2. Preparation of catchment, sub catchment and Micro catchment management Plans
3. Strengthen existing planning and coordination structures
4. Continuous compliance monitoring and regulating of natural resource use (water, wetlands, forest)
 |
| 4 | Increased demand for fuel wood | 1. Inadequate funding
2. High population both in host communities and the refugee settlements
3. Reduced available wood for cooking
 | Dedicated woodlots for fuel wood increased | 1. Awareness raising and capacity building of different institutions and stakeholders at different levels – (information dissemination, training, provision of tools and equipment) with gender considerations
2. Establishment of woodlots dedicated for supply of fuel wood
 |
| 5 | Inadequate coordination among stakeholders/partners  | Low priority accorded sustainability of the interventions | 1. Catchment Management Organizations (CMOs) established and strengthened
2. CMO’s to be anchored in all project documents and agreements
 | Continuous compliance monitoring and regulating of natural resource use (water, wetlands, forests, river banks….) |
| 6 | Low agricultural productivity  | Catchment degradation  | Sustainable Land Management and Innovative farming practices promoted. | 1. Promote agroforestry
2. Promote Climate Smart Agriculture interventions
3. Undertake massive tree planting of indigenous trees in the catchment
 |
| 7 | Poor solid wastemanagement | * Lack of awareness
* Low capacity to manage
 | Solid waste management plan developed and implemented | 1. Create awareness
2. Mobilize resources
3. Infrastructure for waste manage
4. Promoting re-use and recycling of wastes (looking at waste as a resource)
 |
| 8 | Limited capacity to deal with environmental issues  | Limited access to sector information, knowledge and guidelines | Capacity building plans at various levels developed and implemented  | 1. Provision of alternative livelihood options to the refugees and host communities
2. Measures put in place to build the capacity of actors at various levels
 |
| 9 | Low levels of awareness on WASH and Environmental management  | Limited access to sector information, knowledge and guidelineEmergency situation programming  | Emergency preparedness response incorporated into the long term development needs. | 1. Developing relevant policies, strategies and guidelines to refugee and host community interventions (Harmonize emergency and development interventions)
2. Information and knowledge management
3. Work plans for both emergency and Development stages harmonized and implemented at the on-set of the emergency
4. Disseminate the existing environment and natural resources management information
 |
| 10 | Limited information and information sharing | Uncoordinated data, information collection and management | Information management systems established  | Establish and information portal at various levelsSettlement level, de concentrated structures level, national levels |
| 11 | Climate change  | * Environment and natural resources degradation
* Increased Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
 | Adaptation and mitigation plans developed and implemented  | 1. Promoting climate smart interventions – Climate smart agriculture, climate smart infrastructure
2. Renewable energy and energy efficiency
3. Ecosystem based adaptation
4. Using ecosystem services and tailor them to manage climate change like using a wetland to control floods
5. Restore degraded natural resources
6. Support implementation of ordinances and bye-laws.
 |
| 12 | Unplanned settlements | 1. Cultural diversity
2. Lack of operational settlement assessment plan
 | Coordinated and risk-informed planning developed and implemented  | Risk mapping for the potential risks for the refugee settlement areas. |