



Sanitation Policies And Regulatory Frameworks On Reuse Of Nutrients In Human Excreta And Waste Water In Uganda



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Background

- In Uganda, the sanitation sector mainly cuts across 3 ministries namely Water, Health and Education
- The Ministry of water focuses on sanitation around public water points
- Ministry of Health focuses on household sanitation
- While the Ministry of Education focuses on sanitation in primary schools.

NOTE: The law in Uganda is silent on re-use of fecal matter for nutrients.

Legal framework

Provision	Brief Description
Public Health Act, 1964 revised in 2000	<p>Is the <u>main law</u> that <u>governs the sanitation sub sector</u>, and provides the basis for undertaking measures to prevent and address a range of diseases for the preservation of public health.</p> <p>It states that every citizen is obliged to have access to a latrine at ones homes (chapter 269), and it requires that all places of work have latrines.</p> <p>However, The major gap has been the fines being too low and enforcement process constrained by political interference.</p>
Decentralization policy	<p>Each <u>Local Government</u> is supposed to make their own <u>sanitation ordinances and byelaws</u>. They have to be approved by the council and checked by the solicitor general to ensure consistency with other laws. This could include legislation regarding the development and use of ECOSAN approaches.</p> <p>However, Not all LGs have made these laws (long process).</p>

Legal framework

<p>The Water statute, (1995)</p>	<p>Mentions the control of pollution and promotion of safe storage, treatment, discharge and disposal of waste that may pollute water or otherwise harm the environment and human health.</p>
<p>The National Environmental Health policy (2005)</p>	<p>It specifies that all sanitation facilities should be designed in such a manner as to reduce the environmental impact of unmanaged human waste disposal.</p> <p>In section 16 of research, it states that other stakeholders like NGOs might be best placed to <u>conduct research</u> relating to their particular areas of responsibility, and that the areas of <u>health care waste management and disposal</u> is a <u>current research area</u>.</p>
<p>National Health Policy (1999)</p>	<p>It puts sanitation high on health priorities, sanitation is one of the 8 priorities stipulated. It also has <u>flexibility</u> in formulation of <u>appropriate legislation</u> on <u>more permanent technologies</u> that can work.</p>
<p>The Sewerage regulations</p>	<p>These stipulate requirements for emitting trade waste into sewerage works. It also deals with applications to construct or extend private sewer works.</p>

Legal Framework

<p>The Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (1998)</p>	<p>This defines WASTE to include sewage and any other matter or thing whether wholly or partly in solid, liquid or gaseous state, which if added to any water, may cause pollution. Some of the issues that these regulations stipulate are; standards for effluent or waste, waste discharge/ sewerage permits, prohibition on discharge of effluents among many.</p> <p><i>However</i>, Industries have called for revision as the regulations are considered too stringent</p>
<p>The Environment Management Statute (1995);</p>	<p>The statute does not mention re-use per say but categorizes it under discharge. The standard for treated waste before discharge (or re-use in any form) is established by the National Environment Authority.</p> <p>The statute stipulates guidelines for inception of <u>new Projects e.g products and by-products</u> and their effects on the environment and the socio-economic benefits.</p>

Recent Policy Initiatives (1999-2007)

The Kampala Declaration on Sanitation- KDS+10

In 1997, a National Sanitation Forum was held to raise the profile of Sanitation and develop a national program of action.

The forum produced the Kampala Declaration on Sanitation (KDS) 1997.

Local government leaders agreed to halt the declining status of sanitation and committed themselves to a 10-point strategy

Challenge in implementation

Despite the political willingness and support from local government leaders, institutional mandates and appropriate financial mechanisms for provision of sanitation and hygiene were not clarified.

The 10- point strategy

1. Exemplary and committed leadership
2. Full community mobilisation
3. Focus on district, subcounty, and urban authorities
4. Coordination and multi-sectoral approach
5. Focus on schools
6. Creating fora at district
7. Central role of women
8. Private sector and NGO participation in service delivery
9. Capacity building at district level
10. Development of policies and guidelines

Recent Policy Initiatives (1999-2009)

Signing of the MoU 2001— Clarification of Institutional mandates at the national level

Ministry of Water, Land and Environment would be responsible for planning investment in sewerage services and public facilities in towns and rural growth centers;

- **Ministry of Health** would be responsible for household hygiene and sanitation; and
- **Ministry of Education and Sports** for school latrine construction and hygiene education

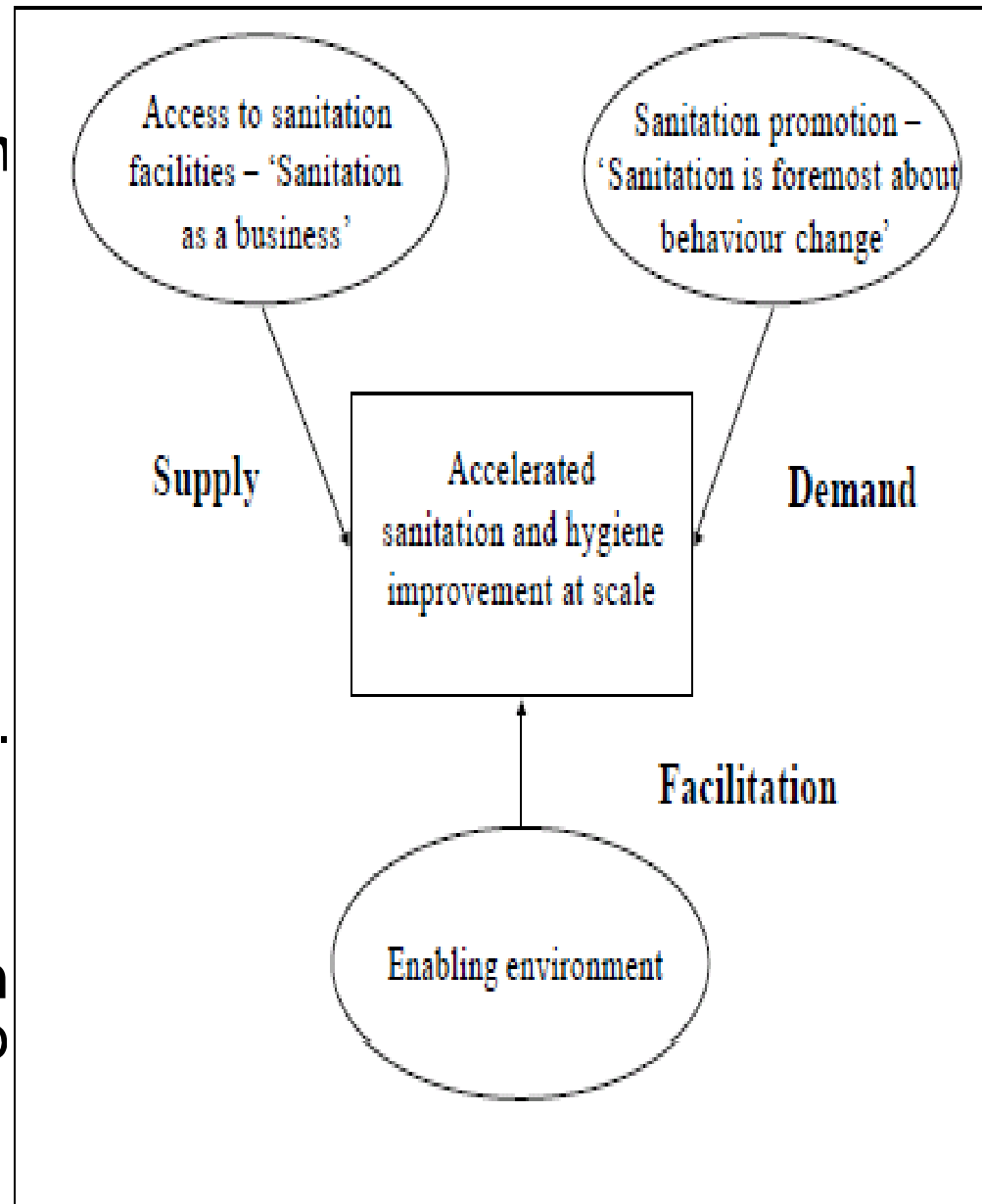
- With the signing of the sanitation MOU, it was agreed that each of the three lead ministries will certify institutional anchorages and responsibilities, including prioritization of resources for sanitation and hygiene promotion

Bottlenecks to this MoU

- It clarifies mandates of three Ministries at the national level, but does not mention the mandate and role of the Ministry of Local Government or the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, which has an important role in seeing if local governments are delivering on their sanitation related mandates.

Recent Policy Initiatives

- **Improved Sanitation and Hygiene 10-year financing strategy (ISH) elaborated in 2006**, based upon 3 pillars; supply, demand and enabling environment
- recognizes ecological sanitation (UDDT) as one of the options to be considered especially in areas with difficult geological conditions.
- However, it has been stated that EcoSan approaches demand specific demonstration and funding in order to overcome barriers to their introduction



Recent Policy Initiatives

Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Financing

Recently, the Government of Uganda with the support of the National Sanitation Working group has recently commissioned and approved the 10 year financing strategy for ISH. An integrated budget line with clear guidelines on the activities to be funded is being developed.

Pillar	Activity (Ecosan related)
Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Development of improved tools based on social marketing techniques● Introduction of social marketing among NGOs● Marketing of sanitation products e.g. plastic latrines
Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Continue and expand existing Ecosan programmes● Product improvement and development of range of the plastic latrines
Enabling Env't.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Dialogue with the private sector● Investigate sources of sanitation market failures

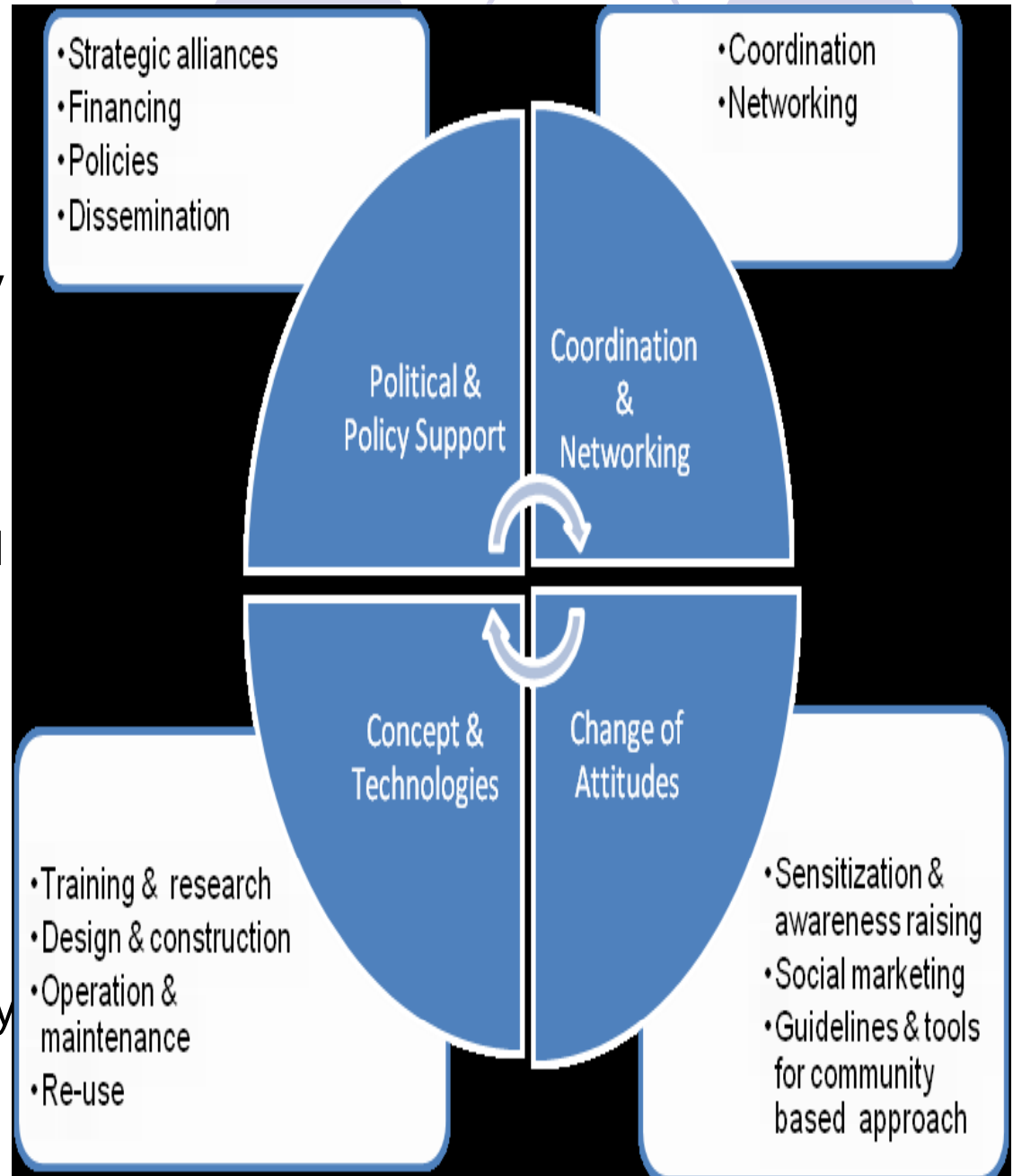
Recent Policy Initiatives

10-Year Strategy on Ecological Sanitation

Strategy Outline presents 4 Key areas (Strategy Chapters);

- Coordination and Networking,
- change of attitudes,
- concepts and technology and
- political support.

- Also, Demand, Supply and Enable Pillars of the ISH form the Ten Year EcoSan Strategy



Recent Policy Initiatives



Sanitation sub sector Strategic plan

This was recently developed by the Ministry of Water and Environment to;

- Develop and promote pro-poor affordable sanitation technologies
- Improvement the private sector supply chain through capacity building for service providers
- Provide public sanitation facilities in rural growth centres and
- Contribute to improving the enabling environment through participation in Local government capacity building and monitoring and Evaluation.

National Sanitation Working Group

- The main mandate of the NSWG is to operationalize the sanitation MOU, integrate sanitation and hygiene promotion in sector operations and improve cross-sectoral coordination.
- Members of the group include all sub-sector stakeholders including representatives from MoH, MoES, MWE, donors and UWASNET –a network of water and sanitation NGOs in Uganda.

Recent Policy Initiatives

- **Public –private partnerships**

In an effort to stimulate sector strategies and policies, it is important to promote participation of private enterprises in the development of EcoSan market. E.g Crest Tanks, Poly fibres, Microfinance institutions.





THANK YOU