

Findings of the TrackFin Initiative in Uganda.

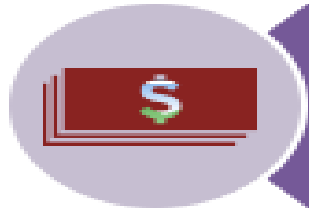
Ministry of Water and Environment

Annual Joint Sector Review 2017/2018

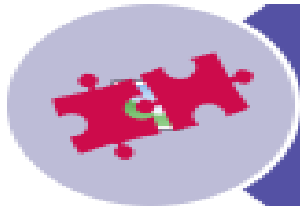
Introduction to TrackFin

- TrackFin is about tracking the financing for water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH).
- It followed findings of big gaps in the understanding of financing flows in WASH at the national level by the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).
- The methodology was developed by key partners including: the national statistics offices, finance departments, UN Statistics Division, OECD, the World Bank
- It is being implemented in several countries with the technical support of partners, including IRC, UNICEF, USAID's WASH-FIN, WaterAid and World Bank.

The 4 key questions answered by TrackFin



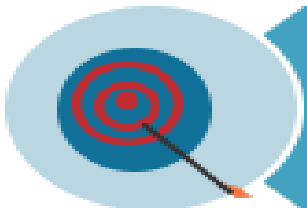
What is the total expenditure in the sector?



How are funds distributed between the various WASH services and expenditure types, such as capital expenditure, operating and maintenance expenditure and cost of capital?

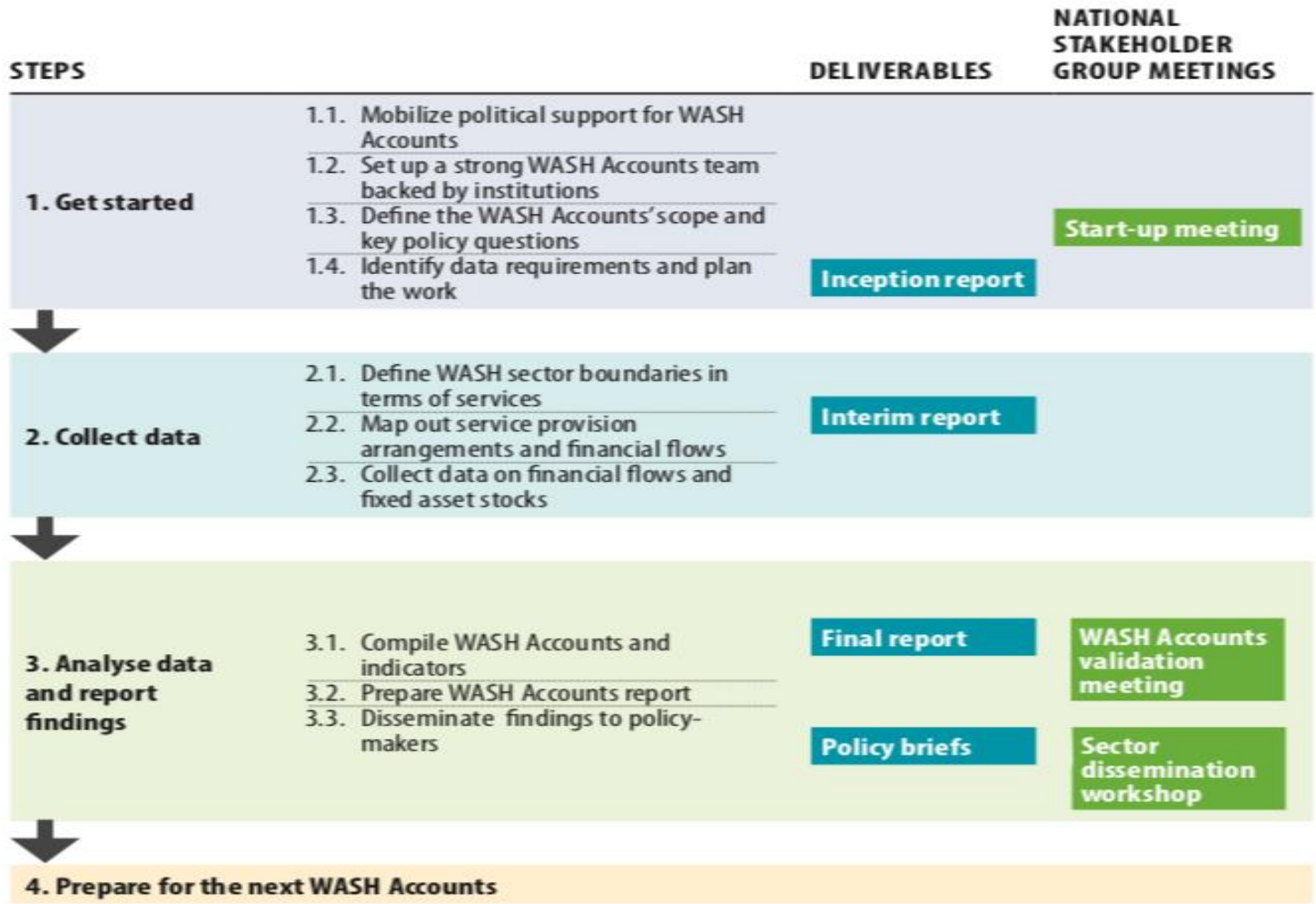


Who pays for WASH services?



Which entities are the main channels of WASH funding, and what is their respective share of total spending?

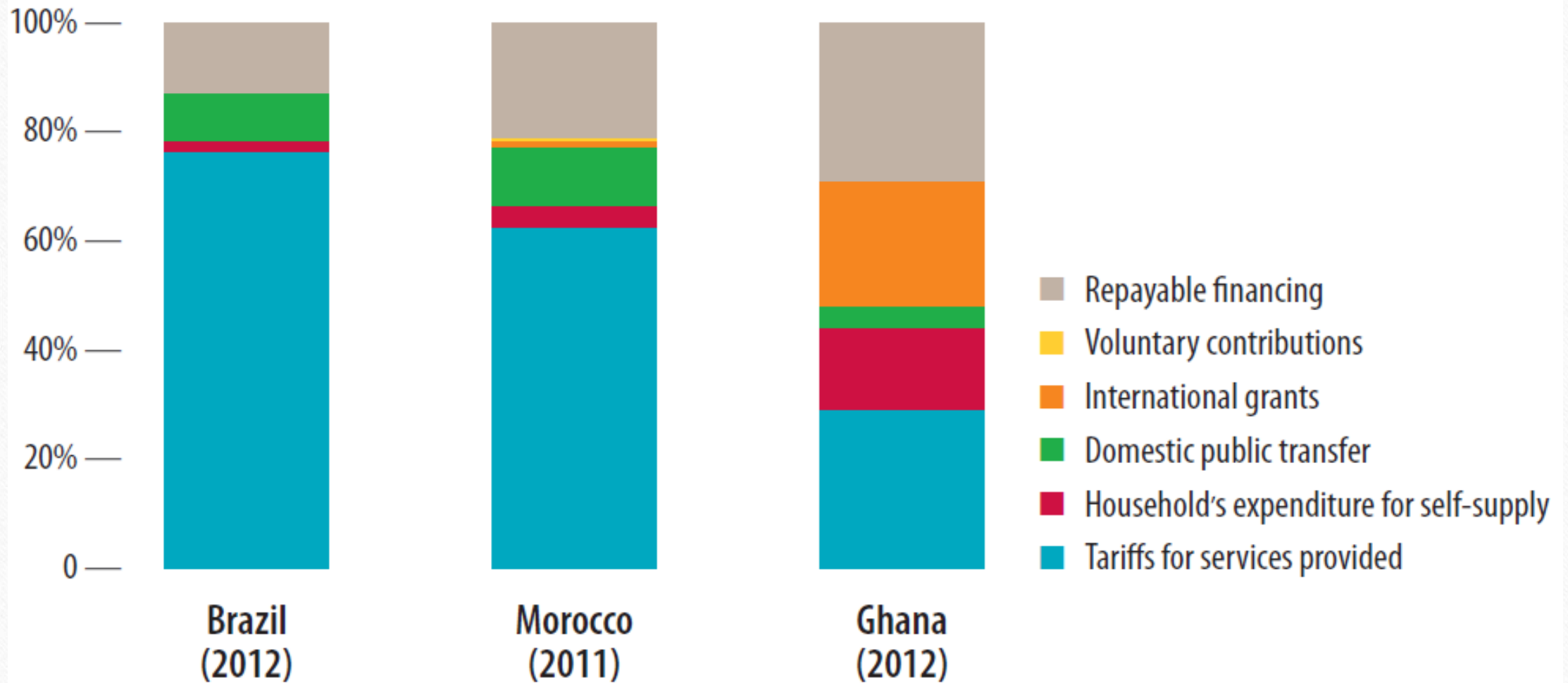
Overview of the TRackFin process



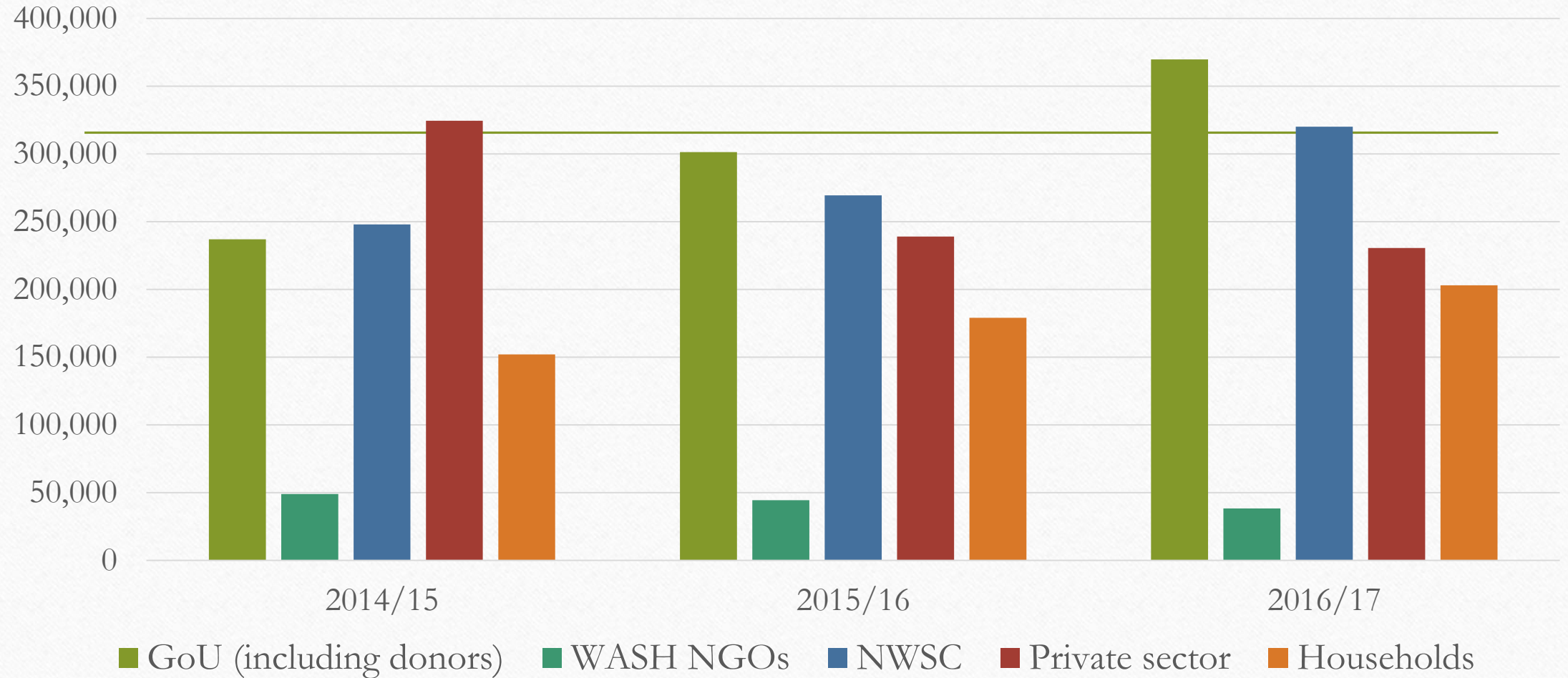
Sample findings from other pilot counties

	Brazil (2012)	Morocco (2011)	Ghana (2012)
Total expenditure to WASH (million USD)	26,911	2,219	521
Total expenditure to WASH per capita (USD per capita)	137	69	21
Total expenditure to WASH per capita as a % of GDP	1.2%	2.2%	1.3%
Total expenditure to health as a % of GDP (Source: Global Health Expenditure Database)	9.3%	6.3%	5.2%

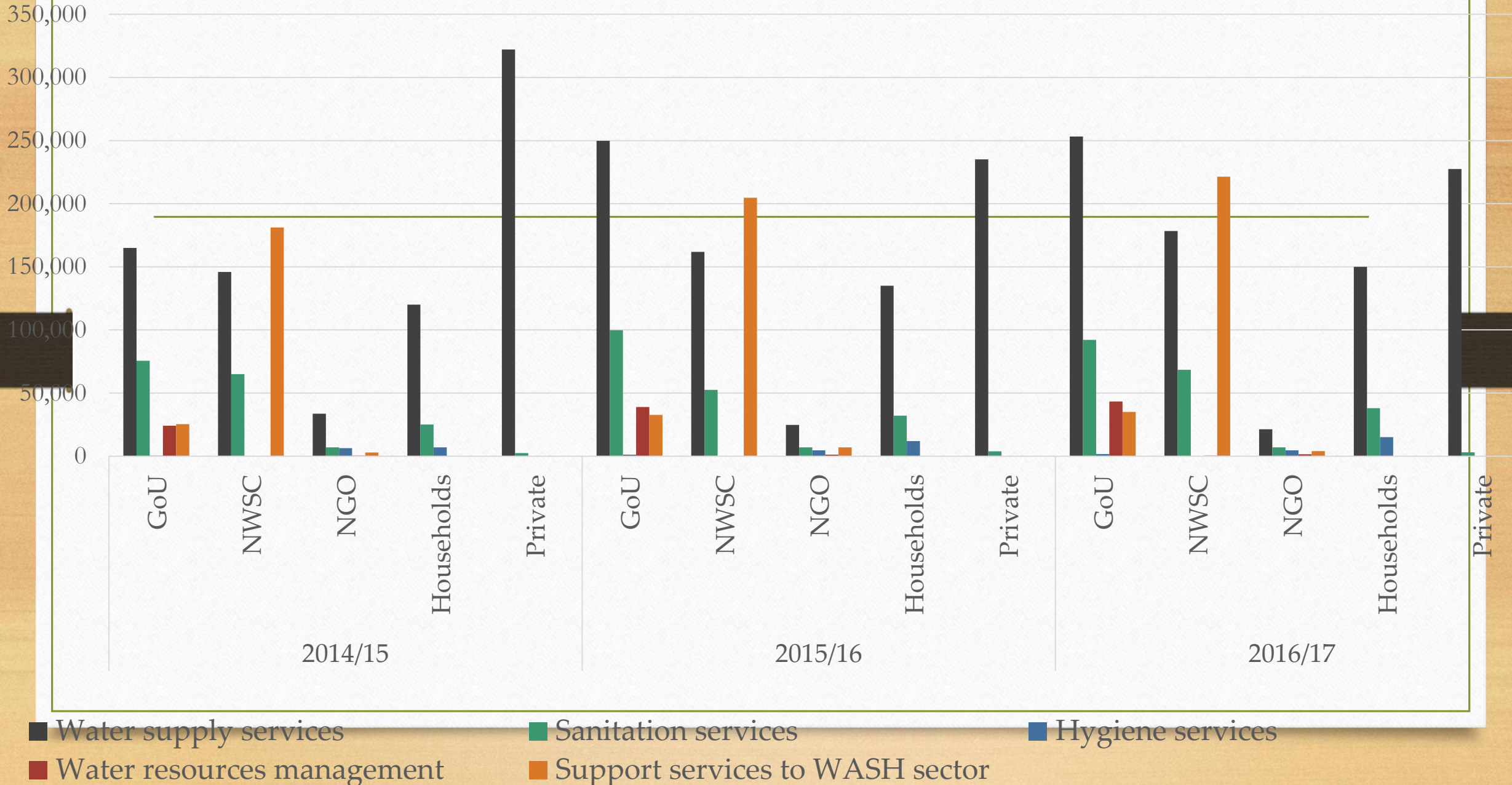
Who pays for WASH in other pilot countries?



Who pays for WASH in Uganda? (UGX Millions)



Expenditure by type of WASH service & provider (UGX Mns)



Private borrowing for WASH (UGX mns)

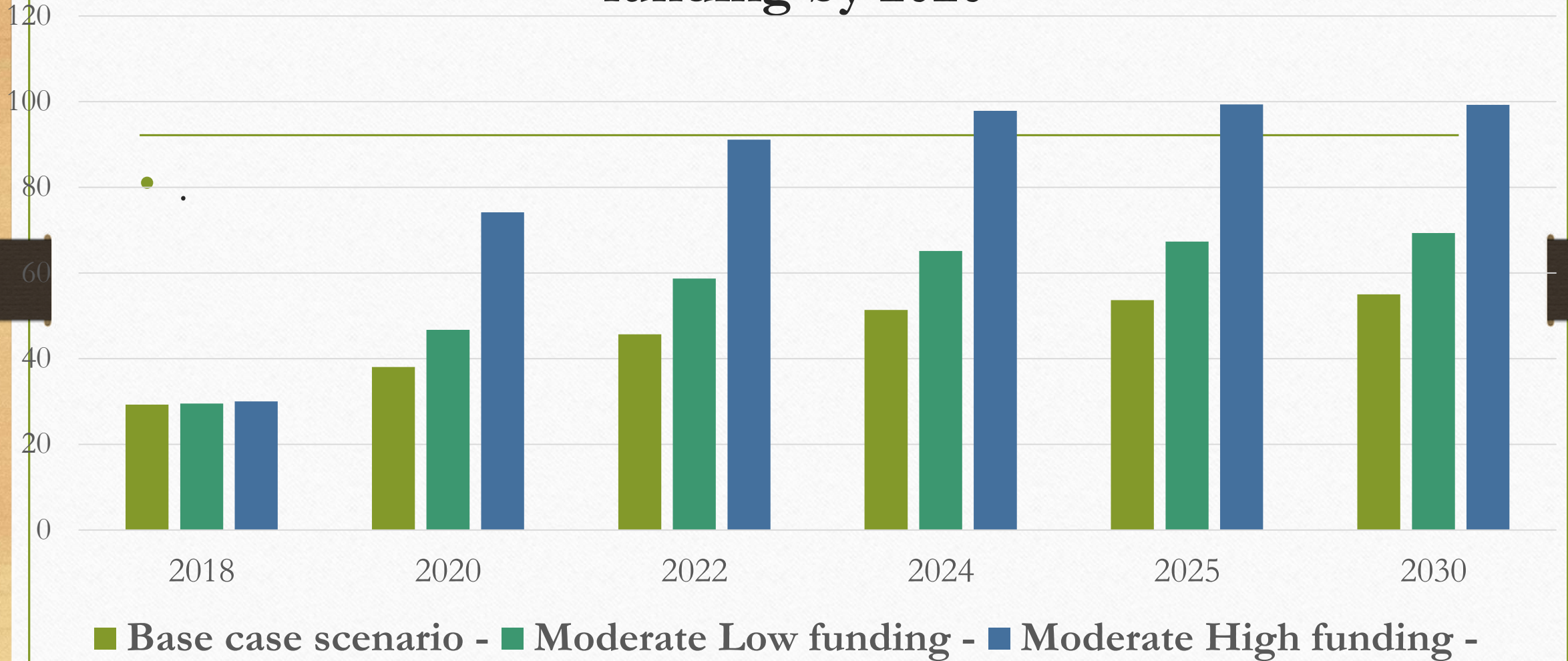


Comparison of share of the national budget allocated to the Water & ENR Sector and Major sectors (%)

Year	Water ENR	Works and Transport	Education and Sports	Health	Security
2014/15	3.0	16.1	13.1	8.6	7.8
2015/16	3.0	18.5	11.6	7.1	8.8
2016/17	2.9	21.8	10.5	6.6	7.3

Required funding for urban water supply and

sewerage by scenario (Per Capita US\$). Need to tripple funding by 2020



Lessons and recommendations

- WASH is a key priority sector given its critical linkages to other sectors like agriculture, energy and industry, and provision of social services such as health and education.

- The current consideration of energy and transport as the main infrastructure sectors should be reconsidered to include water.
- There is a need for innovative ways financing investments by type of services with priority given to options having the greatest potential to meet the challenges of a growing demands and rising costs of delivery.
- Examples are leveraging private commercial finance such as sovereign bonds and bank credit where recovery is possible through tariffs.

Lessons and recommendations

- The budget allocations should prioritize low income households in rural and urban households so as to meet the current needs of human and economic development as well as realize the SDGs.
- Additional TrackFin studies should be conducted to ensure continued generation of information required to inform decisions on a regular and continuous basis.
- Better coordination among stakeholders is needed to avoid partial funding based on certain elements of the entire WASH, especially O&M for continued functionality of water points.

The End

Thank you for your kind
attention