



INSTITUTIONAL

RESPONSIBILITY

- Transition from humanitarian-led water supply to Utility Model
- Strong national institutions to provide sustainable water supply & sanitation services

SOCIAL

- Increased cooperation of refugees & host communities through joint sensitization events
- Targeting the vulnerable & poor
- 'Do No Harm' approach

TECHNICAL

- Improved access to sanitation & handwashing facilities
- Upgrade of water supply systems
- Capacity development for Operation & Maintenance

OVERALL OBJECTIVE



In selected refugee hosting areas, measures to sustain water supply and sanitation services have been implemented in line with national and international refugee strategies.

POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

MULTILEVEL APPROACH



- E. LOCAL** Community participation for improved sanitation and environmental practices
Local actors implement measures to improve sanitation, menstrual hygiene & water source protection
- D. LOCAL** Skill development of local actors
Local stakeholders are trained to manage operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems
- C. DISTRICT** District authorities manage water supply
District local governments are strengthened to improve water supply service delivery
- B. REGIONAL** Sustainable services through national utilities
Humanitarian water supply systems are handed over to national utilities
- A. NATIONAL** Line ministry leading the water and environment sector's refugee response
Coordination role of the Ministry of Water and Environment in terms of WESRRP implementation is strengthened

Water Supply and Sanitation for Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (WatSSUP) 2018 - 2022

- MWE = Ministry of Water and Environment
- WESRRP = Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan
- CRRF = Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
- BMZ = Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- SDG = Sustainable Development Goals