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Kanyampanga Gravity Flow Scheme Sustains Bulk Water Supply in Kanungu district

Kanyampanga Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS) has been identified by its beneficiaries as one of the most successful bulky water and sanitation schemes of the Ministry of Water and Environment.

The Ministry through Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department started construction works in 2012 and completed the scheme in 2016.

The Ministry later handed it over to National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) for Operation and Maintenance.

NWSC technical supervisor Milton Twongeirwe and Tito Nganwa the caretaker for Kimbugushwe, Mukono, Kayonza sub-county, give details on how the scheme has sustained bulk water supply for years.

It is a gravity scheme with 3 sources hinged on one hill in Kanyampanga village. Some of the areas that benefit from the system include; Kayonza sub-county, Kanyantorogo sub-county, Kihiki sub-county, Kihiki town council, Nyanga sub-county and Nyakinoni sub-county.



Nganwa Tito, caretaker for the 3 sources for Kanyampanga TWSS located in Kimbugushu, Mukono, Kayonza sub-county

Milton Twongeirwe says that domestic tariff is Ugshs3305 per unit, commercial tariff is Ugshs4102 per unit, whereas institution tariff is Ugshs3346 per unit.

“All source areas (1,2,3) have adequate water,” Mzee Kyamukaga Fidel, caretaker at Katemba 1 says.

While at River Munyoga, Milton Twongeirwe reported that bursts normally occur due to the existence of a sharp bend. A year ago, bursts occurred on this spot but NWSC identified the spot and repaired it within 8 hours.

Ahakatookye primary reservoir tank has 72 cubic metres which serve Kashesha tank and Nyamwegabira tank. There is a public stand post for the community and there are also domestic taps for villages. The reservoir tank is well fenced and there are 2 bulk metres.

Kabuga tank has 72 cubic metres and it picks water from Nyamwegabira tank, which serves Kihiki sub-county, the villages of Kibimbiri, Matanda, Kameme, and the refugee camp of Matamba.

There are also 2 Nyamwegabira tanks, with each tank having 75 cubics and they pick water from Ahakatookye tank and supply Bihomborwa tank (120 cubics), Kihiki town council, and the neighbouring areas of Bugongo sub-county. There are control valves and 5 bulk metres.

Eng. Balyemara Moses attached to South Western Umbrella Authority of Water and Sanitation, says that Kabuga and Nyamwegabira residents used to get water from a contaminated River Kiruruma. They are happy at the project.

“It is the longest system constructed by the Ministry of Water and Environment, with over 142kms transmission pipeline,” Eng. Balyemara Moses narrates.

The caretaker for Kimbugushu source, Tito Nganwa, reports that the scheme has transformed communities by alleviating waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid.

Another beneficiary, Akankunda Movia, a resident of Kimbugushu village has a tap in her compound.

She hails government for saving them from climbing hills to fetch water. Her children attend school on time and no longer suffer from water-borne diseases.

NWSC notes that its biggest challenge is the ever-increasing population in Nyamwegabira areas which has led to high demand for water.

“Sometimes we ration water. Some areas get in the morning while others get in the evening,” Milton Twongeirwe says.

He adds that communities trespass into the water source protected areas and when they are restricted they threaten to vandalise equipment.

Also, consumers in some villages do not want to pay for water. They claim government rewarded them with a free water system after winning the 2011 elections.

NWSC is always sensitizing communities to pay the tariff to enable the Corporation to maintain and operate the scheme.

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