CONTENT ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1: Information Sources and References

Issued by	Document/Database	Year of Issue	Useful Data for SPR
UBOS	mid-year population projections by sub-county for all the districts in Uganda for the period 2015-2018	2017	Population Data for Urban Councils and Rural Sub-Counties
NEMA	State of Environment Report	2012	Information on environment and natural resources
MWE	Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector Investment Plan (SSIP)	2009	Investments
UBOS	National Population And Housing Census 2014	2014	Access
District Local Governments	District Water & Sanitation Situational Analysis Reports	2018	Access, functionality, investment, equity and gender
MWE	WSDB Database and NWSC-MIS Database	2018	Access, functionality, equity, gender, outputs, investment, WfP, performance, compliance and water quality
UWASNET	NGO Group Performance Report for 2015/16	2018	NGO Inputs and Performance
Environmental Alert	CSO Report for Environment and Natural Resources	2018	NGO Inputs and Performance

ANNEX 2: References

Equal Opportunities Commission (Uganda), 2017. Assessment results on compliance of 136 MPS's with Gender and Equity for FY 2017/18

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ANNEX 3: Overview of the Sector Institutional Framework

1.1 Sector Institutional Framework

The Water and Environment Sector consists of the water and sanitation sub-sector and the environment and natural resources sub-sector. The water and sanitation sub-sector comprises water resources management and water development. The environment and natural resources sub-sector comprises environmental management; management of forests and trees; management of wetlands and aquatic resources; and climate, weather and climate change.

In July 2008, the Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group (WSSWG) merged with the Environment and Natural Resources Working Group (ENRWG) to form the Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG) which is described in the subsequent chapter. The WESWG provides policy and technical guidance for the sector and comprises representatives from key sector institutions.

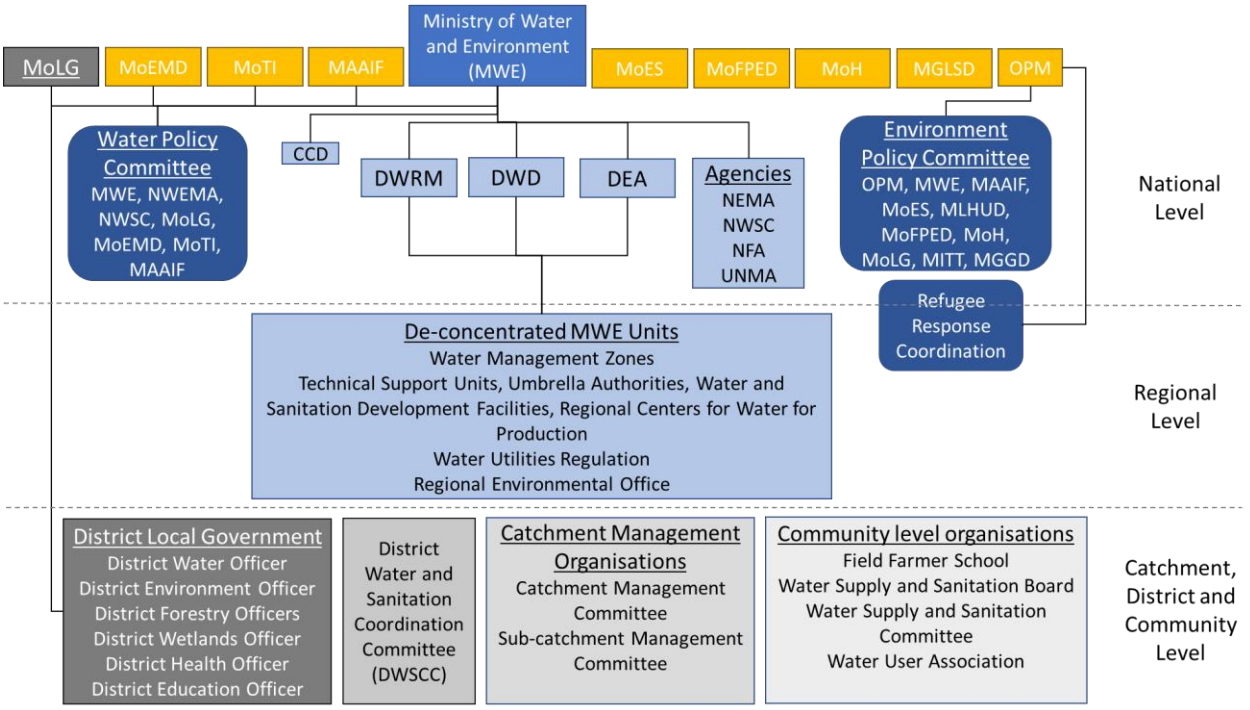


Figure 1: Water and Environment Sector Institutional Framework

1.1.1 Policy Committees

The **Water Policy Committee** (WPC) was established under the Water Act Cap 152 and Water Resources Regulations (1998) of Uganda to assist and advise the Minister of Water and Environment and to promote inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination over a wide range of water resources management and development issues. The WPC provides an avenue for promoting IWRM at national level and guiding the strategic management and development of water resources of the country. The WPC also coordinates the preparation of national water quality standards; and mediations and undertakes conflict resolution between national authorities on water resources matters.

The **Environment Policy Committee** was established by the National Environment Act Cap 153 as a sub-committee of cabinet. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and consists of ten ministers responsible for natural resources; agriculture and fisheries; finance and economic planning; education; health; land, housing and urban development; local Government; gender and community development; wildlife; and trade and industry. The Policy Committee on Environment provides policy guidance and oversight to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). It also harmonises the sectoral roles and responsibilities over the range of environmental issues across its jurisdiction. The committee plays a critical role in integrating environmental considerations into the policies, plans and programmes of the respective sectors and sub-sectors under its jurisdiction.

1.1.2 Ministry of Water and Environment

The **Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)** has the responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. It also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. MWE has three directorates: Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA). In response to the increasing number of districts and the need to provide support to local government, the MWE has established a number of de-concentrated entities which are outlined below.

The mandate of the MWE regarding **sanitation and hygiene** activities is stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed by MoH, MoES, and MWE. The role of MWE is limited to development of public sanitary facilities and promotion of good practices of hygiene and sanitation in small towns and rural growth centres.

The current mandate for **Water for Production** facilities in Uganda is shared between MWE and other Ministries. With respect to water for agricultural development, MWE is responsible for “off-farm” activities while Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is responsible for “on-farm” activities. “Off-farm” refers to development of water sources and transmission (bulk transfer to farm gates) while “on-farm” refers to irrigation infrastructure, water use and management. Regarding water for energy, MWE works with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; for water for industry, MWE produces water to the industries’ premises, while Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MoTTI) is responsible for water use and management in the industries.

1.1.2.1 Directorate of Water Resources Management

The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) is responsible for developing and maintaining national water laws, policies and regulations; managing, monitoring and regulation of water resources through issuing water use, abstraction and wastewater discharge permits; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) activities; coordinating Uganda’s participation in joint management of trans-boundary waters resources and peaceful cooperation with Nile Basin riparian countries.

While the traditional institutional arrangements for water resources management have been centralised, de-concentration of these functions to regional and local levels has been initiated. Thus, institutional arrangements for management of water resources in Uganda now exist at three levels, namely the national level (DWRM and WPC, mentioned above), the regional and trans-boundary level, and the local level.

Trans-boundary Level Institutions such as Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) under which parts of Ugandan fall. LVBC is a legal entity, linked to the East African Community

(EAC), responsible for the sustainable management of the water resources of Lake Victoria basin. Similarly, the Nile Basin Initiative is a transitional institutional arrangement responsible for sustainable management and development of the Nile basin water resources. Some 98% of Uganda lies within the Nile basin and the active participation of Uganda in the Nile Basin Initiative activities is therefore key to the sustainable management and development of Uganda's water resources.

Water Management Zone offices are operational in the 4 WMZs (Victoria, Albert, Kyoga and Upper Nile). The main purpose of the WMZs is to de-concentrate WRM closer to where action is needed in order to mobilise local community efforts and other stakeholders to achieve catchment-based IWRM and to ensure effective coordination with other water resources related activities being implemented at district level such as environment, forestry and water supply.

1.1.2.2 Directorate of Water Development

Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is responsible for providing overall technical oversight for planning, implementation and supervision of the delivery of urban and rural water and sanitation services across the country, including water for production. DWD is responsible for regulation of provision of water supply and sanitation and the provision of capacity development and other support services to Local Governments, Private Operators and other service providers. DWD comprises three Departments; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and Water for Production. The Regulation Department of MWE ensures adherence to set standards of service established by the sector for water supply, currently restricted to piped water supplies in the country. The type of regulation being exercised by the department is "Regulation by Contract". This is realised through Performance and Management Contracts with Water Authorities.is regulating urban water supply services.

Technical Support Units (TSUs) are established under the Rural Water and Sanitation Department in 10 locations to build capacity at the districts following decentralisation of rural water supply and sanitation and the channelling of government grants to the sub-sector via the DWSCG. The TSUs were intended to be temporary and to gradually withdraw from well performing districts. The TSU functions were originally contracted out to private sector companies and/or NGOs but more recently the staff have been hired on individual contracts by the MWE and paid through the JPF. Over time, TSU's roles have also expanded to provide support to RGCs and also water resources and water for production.

The MWE, through its **Urban Water and Sewerage Department**, is responsible for overall coordination, policy formulation, setting standards, inspection, monitoring, technical back-up and initiating legislation. It also directly oversees and supports water supply and sanitation service delivery in in all water supply areas that are not gazetted for management by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation.

The **National Water and Sewerage Corporation** (NWSC), established as a Public Utility operating on a commercial basis, is traditionally responsible for water supply and sewerage services in the large towns. However, in recent years numerous small towns and rural growth centres have been gazetted for management by NWSC, with a further increase from 110 to 170 towns/supply areas during 2015/16.

Traditionally, the Urban Water and Sewerage Department (UWSD) takes care not only of gazetted urban areas but also of piped water systems supplying rural growth centres. For effective infrastructure development, operation and maintenance it has set up two sets of regional deconcentrated units:

- **Water and Sanitation Development Facilities** (WSDFs) for the implementation of new water supply and sanitation schemes and major rehabilitations
- **Umbrella Authorities** for operation and maintenance

The four **WSDF** Branches plan, finance and implement new water and sanitation projects in Northern, Eastern, Central and South Western Uganda, from their headquarters located in Lira, Mbale, Wakiso and Mbarara, respectively. WSDFs have delegated procurement and accounting authorities and operate following a common Operations Manual. Mobilisation and design activities are partly contracted out and partly done by in-house staff, as appropriate, whereas construction works are always carried out by private contractors.

Since August 2017 the Ministry of Water and Environment has introduced a new management model that is tailored for piped water schemes supplying small towns and rural areas. The model builds on the structures and experience of the 6 regional "Umbrellas of Water and Sanitation" that were created between 2002 and 2014 to provide O&M backup support services for small water supply schemes. Under the new model the Umbrellas – now referred to as **Umbrella Authorities** – are appointed as Water Authorities. Instead of playing a supporting role as in the past they assume direct management responsibilities for the "gazetted" schemes. Umbrella Authorities continue to provide backstopping support to all piped water schemes outside NWSC regardless of their management arrangement and size.

The **National Water and Sewerage Corporation** (NWSC) is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services in more than 200 towns across the country including Kampala. NWSC's activities are aimed at expanding service coverage within the water supply area while improving the quality and efficiency of service delivery. Key among its objectives is to plough back generated revenue surplus for infrastructure improvements and new investments.

The Water for Production Department has recently de-concentrated it´s services to 4 regions by creating **Regional Centers for Water for Production**.

1.1.2.3 Directorate of Environmental Affairs

Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is responsible for environmental policy, regulation, coordination, inspection, supervision and monitoring of the environment and natural resources as well as the restoration of degraded ecosystems and mitigating and adapting to climate change. DEA comprised the three departments of Environmental Support Services (DESS), Forestry Sector Support Department (FSSD), and Wetlands Management (WMD). DEA works in collaboration with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

DEA has recently de-concentrated it´s services and created **Regional Environment Offices**.

Under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003, **NFA** is mandated to manage Central Forest Reserves (CFR) in partnership with private sector and local communities; advisory, research and commercial services on contract; supply of quality seeds; and national forest inventory and other technical services. **FSSD** is charged with formulation and oversight of appropriate policies, standards, and legislation for the forest sector; coordination and supervision of technical support and training to local governments; inspection and monitoring of local governments; monitor NFA using a performance contract; coordination of the National Forest Plan (the sector's investment plan) and cross-sectoral linkages; resource mobilisation for the sector; and promotion, public information and advocacy for the sector.

The **National Environment Management Authority** (NEMA) is responsible for the regulatory functions and activities that focus on compliance and enforcement of the existing legal and institutional

frameworks on environmental management in Uganda. NEMA's mandate covers both green and brown issues of environmental management. It oversees the implementation of all environment conservation programmes and activities of the relevant agencies both at the national and local Government level.

The **National Forestry Authority** (NFA) is responsible for sustainable management of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), supply of seed and seedlings, and provision of technical support to stakeholders in the forestry sub-sector on contract. NFA is a semi-autonomous business entity and generates most of its own revenues and finances its activities, i.e. NFA's support is contingent upon payment for its services.

1.1.2.4 Support or cross-cutting units outside Directorates

The **Water and Environment Sector Liaison Department** is mandated to ensure effective planning, coordination and management of the Water and Environment sector.

Climate Change Unit (CCU) was created in 2008, directly under the office of the Permanent Secretary within MWE. The main objective for the establishment of the CCU is to strengthen Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. In FY 2013/14, the Climate Change Unit has been upgraded to Climate Change Department.

1.1.3 Role of other Ministries in the Sector

A number of other line ministries have important roles in the sector as described briefly below.

The **Ministry of Health** (MoH) is responsible for hygiene and sanitation promotion for households through the Environmental Health Division (EHD).

The **Ministry of Education and Sports** (MoES) is responsible for hygiene education and provision of sanitation facilities in primary schools. It also promotes hand washing after latrine use in the schools.

The **Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development** (MGLSD) is responsible for gender responsiveness and community development/mobilisation. It assists the sector in gender responsive policy development and supports districts to build staff capacity to implement sector programmes.

The **Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries** (MAAIF) spearheads agricultural development. This includes the on-farm use and management of water for production (irrigation, animal production and aquaculture).

The **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development** was created in June 2006 and is responsible for the management of land affairs including physical planning, surveys and mapping, valuation, land registration, urban development and housing as well as the Uganda Land Commission.

Uganda Wildlife Authority under **Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry** (MTTI) manages the forests in National Parks and Wildlife Reserves, especially under the Uganda Wildlife Act, 1996 (CAP 200).

The **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** (MOFPED), mobilises funds, allocates them to sectors and coordinates development partner inputs. MOFPED reviews sector plans as a basis for allocation and release of funds, and reports on compliance with sector and national objectives.

1.1.4 Non-Government Organisation Coordination

The **Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network** (UWASNET) is a national network organisation established in 2000 to strengthen the contribution of NGOs/CBOs in achieving the Water and Sanitation Sector goals. By June 2014, the Network had a membership of 235 NGOs and CBOs. There is a strategic

framework for cooperation between local Governments and NGOs for water and sanitation. It guides Local Governments and NGOs on how to jointly plan and implement community mobilisation/software activities with respect to water supply and sanitation. It also provides guidance to districts on how to procure NGOs to undertake software activities.

ENR Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are active in service delivery and advocacy for sustainable forest sector development. They work especially at the grassroots levels, mobilising and sensitising local people, supporting active local participation in managing forests and trees, providing forestry advisory services, and advocating for the concerns of the underprivileged in national development processes. Most of the local NGOs/CBOs working in the forestry sub-sector operate under an umbrella organisation, the Uganda Forestry Working Group (UFWG), with Environmental Alert housing UFWG's Secretariat. An estimated 200 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are involved environment and natural resources. ENR CSOs are organised under a **network that is hosted by Environment Alert**.

1.1.5 District Level

Local Governments (Districts, Town Councils, sub-Counties) are empowered by the Local Governments Act (2000) to provide water services and manage the Environment and Natural Resource base. Local Governments, in consultation with MWE appoint and manage private operators for urban piped water schemes that are outside the jurisdiction of NWSC. The District Water Offices manage water and sanitation development and oversee the operation and maintenance of existing water supplies in the District.

The District Environment Office is responsible for the environment and natural resources. District Forest Services of local Governments (LGs/DFS) manage Local Forest Reserves (LFRs); carry out support and quality control of forest extension for private and community forests; develop and enforce bye-laws; strengthen forestry in production and environment committees and district development plans; as well as land administration, surveying, and approval of Community forests; among others.

The **District Environment Committee** coordinates the activities of the district councils relating to the management of the environment and natural resource base.

District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (DWSCCs) have been were established in all districts. The committee provides a platform for coordinating and overseeing the activities of the water and sanitation sector in the Local Governments and strengthens collaboration across sectors and between different players. The DWSCC comprises all political leaders, relevant district departments (District Water Office, the Planning Office, the District Directorate of Community Based Services, the District Finance Office, the District Directorate of Health Services, and the District Education Office), NGOs and development partners at the Local Government Level.

1.1.6 Community Level

Communities are responsible for demanding, planning, contributing a cash contribution to capital cost and for the O&M of rural water supply and sanitation facilities. A water user committee (WUC), which is sometimes referred to as a Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC) should be established at each water point. With respect to the environment and natural resources, over the years, community members have been encouraged to form user groups at local level, i.e. Beach Management Units (BMUs), Forestry Resource User Group, Land Committees and Environment Committees. These structures are intended to enable oversight of the environment and natural resources at the lowest level.

1.1.7 Private Sector

Private sector firms undertake design and construction in water supply and sanitation under contract with local and central Government. Private hand pump mechanics and scheme attendants provide maintenance services to water users in rural and peri-urban areas. Private Operators manage piped water services in small towns and rural growth centres. Private Forest Owners, including Local Communities with registered forests, are legal forest management authorities. In addition, the private sector plays an important role in terms of commercial tree plantation development as well as promoting wood based industries and trade.

ANNEX 4: Formulas Used for Calculating Indicators in MIS

Access

1. Calculate the number of people served based by multiplying the number of sources per type with the number of users given for each type in Error! Reference source not found..
   a. For Point water Sources

$$PopPWS = PS * 200 + SW * 300 + DBH * 300 + KSK * 150 + YTF1 * 150 + RHTsmall * 3 + RHTbig * 6$$

Where PWS= Point Water Source, Pop=population, PS=protected spring, SW=shallow well, DBH = deep borehole, KSK=kiosk, YTF=yard tap for public use, RHT=rainwater harvesting tank

   b. For Piped Schemes

$$PopPS = HC * 6 + IC * 100 + (YTF2 - YTF1) * 24$$

Where: Pop=population, PS=piped scheme, HC=house connection, IC=institutional connection, YTF=yard tap for public use

   c. For NWSC served areas a total population served figure is provided by NWSC on scheme level (PopServedNWSC). The covered sub counties, resp. counties were identified and the served population was assigned/apportioned if needed.

2. Calculate the total number of people served on SC level. If NWSC provided data it is assumed that it took over the piped scheme and the piped scheme data is not considered.[1]

$$total\ served_{NWSC\ subcounty} = PopPWS + PopServedNWSC$$

$$total\ served_{other\ subcounty} = PopPWS + PopPS$$

3. Divide the number of served people by the total population on sub county level. If the result is higher than 95% it is capped (capped is assumed maximum access which is 95%, so if ratio below is >95% still 95% will be reported).

[1] On sub-county level the population served by point water sources is added to the population served from NWSC. This can lead to slightly higher population served because Kiosks and Tap Stands providing water from the NWSC scheme are counted in both data sets.

$$Access\ SC = \frac{total\ number\ of\ people\ served\ according\ to\ 2.}{total\ population}$$

4. Calculate the capped population served on county level. This only occurs if capping takes place, otherwise the values from 2 will summed up on county level. If NWSC provided data for a Municipality it is assumed that it serves the entire county and the data calculated with the WSDB is ignored.[2]

$$total\ served_{NWSC\ county} = sum(SC\ population) * 95\%$$

$$total\ served_{other\ county} = sum(SC\ population * Access\ SC)$$

5. On district level the population served based on capped access is summed up:

$$Access\ District = \frac{sum(total\ served_{county})}{sum(SC\ population)}$$

Where: Pop=population, PS=piped scheme, HC=house connection, IC=institutional connection, YTF=yard tap for public use, SC=sub county

Functionality

Functionality is the number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. Only point water sources are considered (all beside of dams or valley tanks). A separate WfP Functionality is calculated considering dams and valley tanks only. On district level the calculation is done twice counting sources from urban and rural sub-counties separately. With this method a rural and an urban functionality on point sources is calculated. This urban functionality as calculated through the WSDB is different from the golden indicator "urban functionality" which is described and is provided by the urban department.

Formula

1. count all functional PWS
2. count all PWS
3. calculate ratio

$$Functionality = \frac{Sum\ of\ functional\ point\ water\ sources}{sum\ of\ functional + sum\ of\ non\ functional\ pws}$$

[2] This can lead to lower population served because there might be people in a county which still depend on rural water supply/point water sources. They are not counted here.

Sources marked as “Functional (not in use)” (Fniu) are considered as functional if the downtime is less than 5 years or not specified.

Equity

Equity determines the deviation between the numbers of persons per improved water point at sub-county level. Therefore the sub-county and district population is divided by the number of sources in that sub-county resp. district. The equity is then the difference between the district and sub-county ratios.
National and district equity are also based on sub-county level and give the average of considered sub-counties.

Formula

- count all point water sources per rural SC
- count all point water sources in rural SC per district
- count all population of rural SC per district
- calculate sub-county equity

$$Equity\ SC = \left| \frac{Population\ district}{sum\ of\ district\ PWS} - \frac{Pop\ SC}{sum\ of\ SC\ PWS} \right|$$

- calculate district equity

$$Equity\ district = \frac{sum\ of\ all\ district's\ sub\ county\ equities}{total\ rural\ sub\ counties\ in\ the\ district}$$

- calculate national equity

$$Equity\ national = \frac{sum\ of\ all\ sub\ county\ equities}{total\ rural\ sub\ counties}$$

Remarks

- Only rural sub-counties are considered, hence population and sources are only counted from those sub-counties.
- Sub-counties with only one or two sources are not considered, these are new sub-counties. The new sub counties are not yet part of the set of administrative units that are being used in the database, and including these sub-counties with very low number of sources (high equity) would create an unrealistic picture.
- District Equity is the simple average of SC equity figures and not the difference from district average to national ratios.

Management

The management indicator gives the percentage of communally managed water sources (PS, SW, and DBH) in rural areas with a functioning Water Source Committee

Formula

1. count all springs, boreholes and shallow wells which are
    a. functional
    b. in a rural SC
    c. communally managed
    d. and where a WSC is established
2. of those sources count the ones which have a functioning WSC (the WSC collects fees or undertakes repairs or holds meetings or cleans environment/sanitation around the source)

3. calculate the ratio

$$Management = \frac{total\ communally\ managed\ sources\ with\ a\ functioning\ WSC}{total\ communally\ managed\ sources\ with\ established\ WSC}$$

Remarks

- Only springs, boreholes and shallow wells are considered. RHT, PSP, KSK and YTF1 were taken out in 2013 calculation.
- Only functional (in use) sources are considered
- Only rural sub-counties are considered
- Only communally managed sources are considered
- Only sources with a WSC are considered. In the 2010 Atlas all communally managed sources were considered.
- As functional WSC only WSC were considered which collect fees, undertake repairs or hold meeting. This was changed in 2015 to also consider WSC as functional if they clean the environment/sanitation around the source only.

Gender

The gender indicator is restricted to communally managed water sources in rural areas and gives the ratio of WSCs with at least one woman in a key position versus the total number of functional WSCs in the same area

Formula

1. count all springs, boreholes and shallow wells which are
    a. functional
    b. in a rural SC
    c. communally managed
    d. and where a WSC is functional
2. of those sources count the ones which have a women in a key position of the WSC
3. calculate the ratio

$$Gender = \frac{total\ communally\ managed\ sources\ with\ a\ woman\ in\ a\ key\ position}{total\ communally\ managed\ sources\ with\ a\ functional\ WSC}$$

Remarks

- Functional water sources that are not used are not considered.
- Gender was calculated from sources with any established WSC in 2010. This was changed in 2013 to be calculated from sources with functioning WSC only. Both gender indicators are calculated in the database.
- As functional WSC, only WSCs were considered which collect fees, undertake repairs or hold meeting. This was changed in 2015 to also

consider WSC as functional if they clean the environment/sanitation around the source only.

ANNEX 5: Financial Sector Performance FY2017/18

On-Budgeting Funding - Trend 2008/09-2017/18 UGX BN				
Financial Year	**Budget**	**Release**	**Payments**	**% Released**
2008/09	183.90	172.46	170.95	93.8%
2009/10	238.44	205.66	191.02	86.3%
2010/11	256.43	200.25	187.25	78.1%
2011/12	281.57	244.01	225.33	86.7%
2012/13	308.27	203.70	198.47	66.1%
2013/14	439.09	386.19	347.96	88.0%
2014/15	444.65	345.72	325.70	77.8%
2015/16	560.95	399.24	396.40	71.2%
2016/17	688.68	442.25	401.38	64.2%
2017/18	779.34	743.64	683.84	95.4%

Sector Off-Budget Component					
	SOURCE	**Budget**	**Release**	**Spent**	**% Released**
WSS	UWASNET (members)	91.02	91.02	91.02	100%
	Total WSS Off-Budget	**91.02**	**91.02**	**91.02**	**100%**
ENR	ENR CSOs REPORT (33 members)	10.37	10.37	10.37	100%
	Total ENR Off-Budget	**10.37**	**10.37**	**10.37**	**100%**
Total	**WSS+ENR Off-Budget**	**101.39**	**101.39**	**101.39**	**100%**
	WSS as % of Total Off-Budget Component	89.78%	89.78%	89.78%	100%
	ENR as % of Total Off-Budget Component	10.22%	10.22%	10.22%	100%

Off-Budget Funding- Status and Trend					
Financial Year	**Budget**	**Release**	**Expenditure**	**% Released**	**% spent**
2009/10	79.68	64.35	62.75	97.51%	97.5%
2010/11	207.77	84.61	84.61	100.00%	100.0%
2011/12	207.77	84.61	84.61	100.00%	100.0%
2012/13	73.7	70.01	70.01	100.00%	100.0%
2013/14	103.66	91.37	91.37	100.00%	100.0%
2014/15	401.55	401.55	401.55	100.00%	100.0%
2015/16	344.17	328.57	328.57	95.47%	100.0%
2016/17	54.75	54.75	54.75	100.00%	100.0%

2017/18	101.39	101.39	101.39	100.00%	100.0%

		Budget	Release	Payments	% Released	% spent
On-Budget	WSS	1401.13	1409.91	1354.77	100.6%	96.1%
	ENRS	229.36	177.72	172.05	77.5%	96.8%
	SPS	38.65	37.66	35.25	97.4%	93.6%
	Total (On-Budget)	**1669.14**	**1625.29**	**1562.07**	**97.4%**	**96.1%**
Off-Budget	WSS	91.02	91.02	91.02	100.0%	100.0%
	ENRS	10.37	10.37	10.37	100.0%	100.0%
	Total (Off-Budget)	**101.39**	**101.39**	**101.39**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Overall Total	WSS &CGs	1492.15	1500.93	1445.79	101%	96.3%
	ENRS	239.73	188.08	182.42	78.5%	97.0%
	SPS	38.65	37.66	35.25	97.4%	93.6%
	Total (On + Off-Budget)	**1770.53**	**1726.67**	**1663.46**	**97.5%**	**96.3%**
%age On-Budget		**94%**	**94%**	**94%**		
%age Off-Budget		**6%**	**6%**	**6%**		

Annex 6: District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant Expenditure FY2017/18

NO.	DISTRICTS	Budget	Released	Achieved	%
			TSU 1		
1	Arua	724,381,000	724,381,000	678,425,642	**94%**
2	Maracha	229,687,339	229,687,339	229,041,555	**100%**
3	Nebbi	403,949,976	403,949,976	400,435,526	**99%**
4	Adjumani	201,525,548	201,525,548	201,525,548	**100%**
5	Yumbe	658,260,061	658,260,061	634,733,699	**96%**
6	Koboko	516,273,349	516,273,349	510,273,349	**99%**
7	Zombo	309,228,628	309,228,628	309,228,628	**100%**
8	Moyo	266,130,421	266,130,421	266,130,423	**100%**
9	Pakwach	473,009,657	473,009,657	1,005,000	**0%**
TSU1 TOTAL		**3,782,445,979**	**3,782,445,979**	**3,230,799,370**	**85%**
			TSU 2		
10	Agago	396,301,193	396,301,193	409,563,464	**103%**
11	Alebtong	362,551,986	362,551,986	132,256,332	**36%**
12	Amolatar	307,702,072	307,702,072	296,975,497	**97%**
13	Amuru	202,869,717	202,869,717	201,174,864	**99%**
14	Apac	575,242,372	575,242,372	575,242,372	**100%**
15	Dokolo	374,879,134	374,879,134	373,679,134	**100%**
16	Gulu	282,498,666	282,498,666	269,197,716	**95%**
17	Kitgum	348,780,000	348,780,000	331,780,000	**95%**
18	Kole	531,225,498	531,225,498	518,817,381	**98%**
19	Lamwo	283,710,910	283,710,910	274,034,910	**97%**
20	Lira	531,142,711	531,142,711	521,135,145	**98%**
21	Nwoya	291,269,313	291,269,313	285,244,969	**98%**
22	Otuke	268,112,679	268,112,679	186,712,129	**70%**
23	Oyam	542,816,387	542,816,387	268,112,679	**49%**
24	Pader	327,640,752	327,640,752	286,286,156	**87%**
25	Omoro	307,770,244	307,770,244	307,768,244	**100%**
TSU2 TOTAL		**5,934,513,634**	**5,934,513,634**	**5,237,980,992**	**88%**
			TSU 3		
26	Bukedea	465,868,300	465,868,300	447,760,743	**96%**
27	Kumi	520,036,740	520,036,740	520,036,824	**100%**
28	Ngora	451,814,237	451,814,237	230,948,263	**51%**
29	Soroti	249,277,416	249,277,416	239,783,733	**96%**
30	Serere	388,459,240	388,459,240	387,586,219	**100%**

NO.	DISTRICTS	Budget	Released	Achieved	%
31	Amuria	376,583,927	376,583,927	-	**0%**
32	Katakwi	308,994,776	308,994,776	308,294,776	**100%**
33	Kaberamaido	411,260,832	411,260,832	409,864,707	**100%**
TSU3 TOTAL		**3,172,295,468**	**3,172,295,468**	**2,544,275,265**	**80%**
TSU 4					
34	Busia	503,050,135	503,050,135	343,785,362	**68%**
35	Tororo	719,208,412	719,208,412	718,170,680	**100%**
36	Butaleja	524,768,082	524,768,082	524,767,028	**100%**
37	Manafwa	422,319,190	422,319,190	215,825,255	**51%**
38	Bududa	528,839,000	528,839,000	244,564,630	**46%**
39	Mbale	617,534,941	617,534,941	558,520,217	**90%**
40	Sironko	491,304,311	491,304,311	153,315,740	**31%**
41	Kapchorwa	231,624,000	231,624,000	231,624,000	**100%**
42	Bukwo	286,367,578	286,367,578	249,832,233	**87%**
43	Pallisa	517,985,669	517,985,669	518,015,896	**100%**
44	Budaka	339,011,169	339,011,169	337,611,169	**100%**
45	Kween	224,356,344	224,356,344	224,242,697	**100%**
46	Bulambuli	466,885,791	466,885,791	466,561,776	**100%**
47	Kibuku	499,011,712	499,011,712	498,803,916	**100%**
48	Namisindwa	470,982,445	470,982,445	434,800,238	**92%**
49	Butebo	409,362,329	409,362,329	73,460,888	**18%**
TSU4 TOTAL		**7,252,611,108**	**7,252,611,108**	**5,793,901,725**	**80%**
TSU 5					
50	Luwero	643,761,992	643,761,992	643,761,992	**100%**
51	Mukono	619,874,000	619,874,000	614,094,727	**99%**
52	Nakasongola	403,560,853	403,560,853	403,560,853	**100%**
53	Wakiso	863,725,344	863,725,344	859,758,077	**100%**
54	Kiboga	401,091,557	401,091,557	400,867,852	**100%**
55	Masindi	362,571,091	362,571,091	356,239,880	**98%**
56	Nakaseke	369,020,379	369,020,379	367,980,543	**100%**
57	Kyankwanzi	483,503,500	483,503,500	483,779,341	**100%**
58	Kiryandongo	463,044,932	463,044,932	392,608,121	**85%**
59	Mityana	481,183,002	481,183,002	480,349,984	**100%**
60	Buliisa	360,323,300	360,323,300	360,316,709	**100%**
TSU5 TOTAL		**5,451,659,950**	**5,451,659,950**	**5,363,318,079**	**98%**
TSU 6					
61	Kabarole	406,834,173	406,834,173	261,185,892	**64%**

NO.	DISTRICTS	Budget	Released	Achieved	%
62	Kamwenge	474,209,494	474,209,494	474,209,494	**100%**
63	Kasese	567,099,960	567,099,960	11,270,934	**2%**
64	Kibaale	444,733,983	444,733,983	421,856,458	**95%**
65	Kyenjojo	546,041,660	546,041,660	481,764,773	**88%**
66	Mubende	636,222,755	636,222,755	636,222,755	**100%**
67	Bundibugyo	493,680,980	493,680,980	205,350,645	**42%**
68	Ntoroko	230,435,577	230,435,577	84,964,278	**37%**
69	Kyegegwa	540,818,708	540,818,708	540,938,708	**100%**
70	Kagadi	529,068,726	529,068,726	528,723,726	**100%**
71	Kakumilo	485,831,048	485,831,048	485,831,048	**100%**
72	Hoima	590,124,483	590,124,483	503,701,918	**85%**
73	Bunyangabu	452,639,691	452,639,691	452,639,691	**100%**
TSU6 TOTAL		**6,397,741,238**	**6,397,741,238**	5,088,660,320	**80%**
TSU 7					
74	Lyantonde	440,119,239	440,119,239	335,636,207	**76%**
75	Masaka	427,133,088	427,133,088	426,317,583	**100%**
76	Kalangala	291,231,307	291,231,307	251,072,000	**86%**
77	Rakai	478,769,652	478,769,652	478,769,651	**100%**
78	Sembabule	517,227,399	517,227,399	514,387,910	**99%**
79	Kalungu	221,971,000	221,971,000	212,409,509	**96%**
80	Bukomansimbi	247,365,040	247,365,040	249,593,040	**101%**
81	Lwengo	490,419,126	490,419,126	491,559,762	**100%**
82	Mpigi	479,285,972	479,285,972	476,617,904	**99%**
83	Butambala	233,223,047	233,223,047	233,223,048	**100%**
84	Gomba	360,515,035	360,515,035	361,168,061	**100%**
85	Kyotera	543,873,039	543,873,039	336,076,681	**62%**
TSU7 TOTAL		**4,731,132,944**	**4,731,132,944**	**4,366,831,356**	**92%**
TSU 8					
86	Isingiro	623,742,261	623,742,261	623,742,261	**100%**
87	Kiruhura	575,453,866	575,453,866	575,630,425	**100%**
88	Mbarara	565,865,673	565,865,673	562,680,018	**99%**
89	Ntungamo	559,411,789	559,411,789	559,411,789	**100%**
90	Kanungu	269,288,279	269,288,279	264,215,779	**98%**
91	Bushenyi	323,647,000	323,647,000	323,647,000	**100%**
92	Rukungiri	291,823,000	291,823,000	122,584,834	**42%**
93	Mitooma	203,536,215	203,536,215	203,536,215	**100%**
94	Sheema	192,533,441	192,533,441	194,133,441	**101%**
95	Buhweju	455,691,912	455,691,912	454,560,751	**100%**

NO.	DISTRICTS	Budget	Released	Achieved	%
96	Kisoro	488,321,236	488,321,236	484,898,806	**99%**
97	Kabale	216,259,297	216,259,297	216,259,295	**100%**
98	Ibanda	498,539,381	498,539,381	500,551,381	**100%**
99	Rubirizi	438,871,641	438,871,641	438,691,607	**100%**
100	Rubanda	503,514,356	503,514,356	458,132,774	**91%**
101	Rukiga	187,422,936	187,422,936	182,712,230	**97%**
TSU8 TOTAL		**6,393,922,283**	**6,393,922,283**	**6,165,388,606**	**96%**
TSU9					
102	Abim	251,045,665	251,045,665	216,513,000	**86%**
103	Kaabong	391,308,142	391,308,142	388,165,713	**99%**
104	Kotido	520,578,472	520,578,472	217,827,556	**42%**
105	Moroto	328,617,713	328,617,713	313,258,443	**95%**
106	Nakapiripirit	496,108,270	496,108,270	483,868,796	**98%**
107	Napak	409,986,943	409,986,943	409,371,684	**100%**
108	Amudat	461,284,295	461,284,295	320,828,178	**70%**
TSU9 TOTAL		**2,858,929,500**	**2,858,929,500**	**2,349,833,370**	**82%**
TSU10					
109	Kayunga	556,093,204	556,093,204	556,092,932	**100%**
110	Buvuma	465,776,747	465,776,747	159,382,730	**34%**
111	Buikwe	503,556,020	503,556,020	504,338,286	**100%**
112	Jinja	464,679,188	464,679,188	464,679,188	**100%**
113	Kamuli	584,024,751	584,024,751	245,680,138	**42%**
114	Mayuge	559,503,369	559,503,369	556,487,363	**99%**
115	Iganga	597,891,028	597,891,028	597,891,028	**100%**
116	Kaliro	549,778,920	549,778,920	549,778,920	**100%**
117	Bugiri	549,185,300	549,185,300	536,053,802	**98%**
118	Namutumba	553,630,420	553,630,420	553,630,420	**100%**
119	Luuka	486,791,262	486,791,262	486,791,262	**100%**
120	Buyende	557,697,362	557,697,362	557,400,896	**100%**
121	Namayingo	536,140,325	536,140,325	492,716,101	**92%**
TSU10 TOTAL		**6,964,747,896**	**6,964,747,896**	**6,260,923,066**	**90%**
GRAND TOTAL		**52,940,000,000**		**46,401,912,149**	**88%**

Annex 6.1: NWSC Financial Performance of Projects

	PROJECT NAME	WATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (WMDP)	KAMPALA SANITATION PROJECT	KAMPALA WATER LAKE VICTORIA WATSAN PROJECT (KWLVWATSAN)	INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS IN GULU	MBARARA MASAKA ISINGIRO	KAMPALA SOUTH WATSAN PROJECT (KSWSP)	SUBVENTION OR SUBSIDY	SCAP 100
	FUNDING AGENCY	**WB/GOU**	**KFW/GOU/AFD**	**GOU/KFW/EU/EIB**	**WB/KFW**	**AFD**	**DANIDA**	**GOU**	**GOU/NWSC**
NWSC	Budget 2017/18 (UGX '000)	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	0	2,900,000	2,665,491	0	0
	Paid Invoices July17-June18 (UGX '000)	571,106	979,146	1,893,401	0	0	400,000	-	0
	% Achieved	19%	33%	76%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
GoU APPROVED	GoU Approved (UGX '000)	800,000	65,007,000	4,029,477	-	-	-	3,000,000	22,500,000
	Paid Invoices July17-June18 (UGX '000)		63,576,047	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,143,842	21,894,185
	% Achieved	-	98%	99%	0%	0%	0%	71%	97%
DONORS	Budget 2017/18	79,619,000	80,796,111	254,151,000	17,500,000	146,290,00	2,117,92		

AND AFD LOANS						0	5		
	Paid Invoices July17-June18 (UGX '000)	26,541,178	23,952,406	2,301,926	15,647,672	-	880,684		
	% Achieved	33%	30%	1%	89%		42%		
TOTAL	Budget 2017/18	83,419,000	148,803,111	260,680,477	17,500,000	149,190,000	4,783,416	3,000,000	22,500,000
	Paid July17-June18 (UGX '000)	27,112,283	88,507,599	8,195,328	15,647,672	-	1,280,684	2,143,842	21,894,185
	% Achieved	33%	59%	3%	89%	0%	27%	71%	97%

ANNEX 7 : Rural Access, Functionality and Equity per District, June 2018

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Abim	83%	74%	144
Adjumani	94%	90%	45
Agago	95%	71%	15
Alebtong	95%	69%	27
Amolatar	93%	78%	28
Amudat	50%	76%	25
Amuria	83%	94%	48
Amuru	89%	78%	47
Apac	76%	72%	45
Arua	75%	86%	426
Budaka	83%	93%	55
Bududa	73%	90%	73
Bugiri	65%	94%	135
Buhweju	58%	94%	85
Buikwe	76%	92%	81
Bukedea	69%	91%	60
Bukomansimbi	86%	87%	10
Bukwo	81%	89%	63
Bulambuli	76%	86%	98
Buliisa	71%	71%	117
Bundibugyo	60%	85%	86

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Bunyangabu	73%	88%	66
Bushenyi	93%	85%	49
Busia	79%	94%	49
Butaleja	64%	91%	49
Butambala	95%	79%	26
Butembo	68%	92%	67
Buvuma	34%	89%	924
Buyende	39%	91%	129
Dokolo	88%	81%	52
Gomba	87%	61%	52
Gulu	93%	76%	35
Hoima	65%	87%	177
Ibanda	60%	74%	344
Iganga	67%	94%	74
Isingiro	39%	97%	83
Jinja	77%	85%	187
Kaabong	85%	76%	104
Kabale	91%	87%	54
Kabarole	79%	82%	95
Kaberamaido	82%	87%	42
Kagadi	61%	60%	415
Kakumiro	35%	84%	510
Kalangala	64%	90%	50

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Kaliro	50%	95%	310
Kalungu	91%	82%	18
Kampala	0%	0%	0
Kamuli	78%	88%	87
Kamwenge	80%	85%	56
Kanungu	91%	93%	63
Kapchorwa	78%	92%	70
Kasese	61%	79%	142
Katakwi	92%	93%	31
Kayunga	72%	87%	69
Kibaale	70%	84%	124
Kiboga	85%	73%	67
Kibuku	71%	91%	91
Kiruhura	44%	87%	90
Kiryandongo	80%	86%	89
Kisoro	43%	87%	151
Kitgum	95%	59%	11
Koboko	83%	88%	54
Kole	76%	80%	70
Kotido	80%	73%	150
Kumi	82%	86%	49
Kween	85%	92%	69
Kyankwanzi	61%	84%	448

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Kyegegwa	33%	72%	213
Kyenjojo	67%	75%	158
Kyotera	65%	67%	87
Lamwo	95%	79%	26
Lira	94%	86%	19
Luuka	79%	96%	81
Luwero	71%	85%	87
Lwengo	75%	79%	52
Lyantonde	46%	93%	42
Manafwa	71%	94%	111
Maracha	91%	84%	25
Masaka	80%	80%	59
Masindi	94%	88%	27
Mayuge	55%	93%	192
Mbale	67%	87%	131
Mbarara	78%	95%	18
Mitooma	92%	92%	35
Mityana	78%	67%	111
Moroto	80%	81%	110
Moyo	95%	82%	35
Mpigi	84%	72%	65
Mubende	39%	88%	364
Mukono	70%	86%	273

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Nakapiripirit	61%	73%	121
Nakaseke	83%	74%	104
Nakasongola	78%	82%	90
Namayingo	61%	81%	475
Namisindwa	70%	98%	83
Namutumba	59%	86%	157
Napak	82%	84%	76
Nebbi	74%	77%	2,510
Ngora	88%	92%	41
Ntoroko	87%	73%	82
Ntungamo	81%	82%	83
Nwoya	74%	77%	652
Omoro	93%	76%	19
Otuke	94%	77%	34
Oyam	72%	90%	81
Pader	95%	77%	30
Pakwach	54%	70%	56
Pallisa	67%	97%	96
Rakai	37%	82%	66
Rubanda	73%	94%	34
Rubirizi	69%	95%	47
Rukiga	95%	82%	27
Rukungiri	93%	86%	22

District	Access	Functionality	Equity
Serere	83%	94%	35
Sheema	85%	88%	75
Sironko	83%	89%	52
Soroti	91%	85%	34
Ssembabule	37%	85%	62
Tororo	62%	87%	90
Wakiso	47%	84%	217
Yumbe	47%	92%	63
Zombo	86%	75%	56
National Level	**70%**	**85%**	**139**

ANNEX 8: Status of Water Sources Constructed by District

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Abim	11	1	12	20	8	28	303	97	400	13	13	26	0	3	3	0	0	0	8	0	8	517	511	9	No
Adjumani	36	5	41	62	12	74	655	69	724	44	2	46	1	2	3	0	0	0	65	12	77	1,361	25	44	No
Agago	17	4	21	84	71	155	738	225	963	69	44	113	5	8	13	1	0	1	27	45	72	0	0	0	No
Alebtong	303	71	374	149	114	263	291	105	396	21	19	40	5	1	6	0	0	0	10	27	37	0	0	0	No
Amolatar	2	3	5	3	8	11	451	83	534	4	29	33	6	5	11	0	0	0	1	5	6	30	4	1	No
Amudat	1	1	2	8	1	9	160	49	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	7	9	0	4	No
Amuria	10	11	21	66	31	97	734	6	740	1	2	3	5	4	9	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	Yes
Amuru	124	9	133	56	26	82	407	103	510	13	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	28	0	0	0	No
Apac	21	16	37	111	75	186	700	127	827	82	110	192	1	1	2	7	21	28	17	2	19	292	0	9	Yes
Arua	962	83	1,045	106	35	141	965	190	1,155	117	44	161	0	0	0	5	1	6	75	10	85	7	0	1	Yes
Budaka	145	10	155	12	6	18	49	22	520	7	12	19	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	9	286	19	13	Yes

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
							8																		
Bududa	570	16	586	3	1	4	15	5	20	50	3	53	0	0	0	1	0	1	313	91	404	4	0	1	No
Bugiri	197	16	213	152	15	167	631	24	655	126	14	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5	45	784	32	109	Yes
Buhweju	260	8	268	26	3	29	1	0	1	39	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	14	146	0	0	0	No
Buikwe	820	30	850	148	46	194	155	44	199	71	4	75	1	0	1	0	0	0	97	1	98	313	3	13	Yes
Bukedea	212	10	222	121	25	146	223	14	237	11	6	17	0	2	2	0	0	0	13	0	13	350	7	19	No
Bukomansimbi	132	25	157	235	59	294	82	21	103	261	6	267	1	0	1	7	2	9	132	9	141	493	6	15	No
Bukwo	112	10	122	17	2	19	2	1	3	19	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	77	504	0	0	0	No
Bulambuli	279	31	310	58	11	69	101	10	111	16	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	75	323	0	0	0	No
Buliisa	27	10	37	70	39	109	109	50	159	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	12	126	45	3	11	No
Bundibugyo	217	28	245	1	0	1	9	2	11	32	12	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	127	808	433	50	60	No
Bunyangabu	205	14	219	148	22	170	20	12	32	47	14	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	39	294	0	0	0	No
Bushenyi	679	146	825	124	36	160	20	9	29	66	3	69	1	0	1	3	1	4	206	11	217	36	62	0	Yes
Busia	228	19	247	95	8	103	539	32	571	36	10	46	2	0	2	0	0	0	51	9	60	1,490	102	87	Yes

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Butaleja	3	1	4	32	9	41	499	47	546	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	307	6	12	Yes
Butambala	227	33	260	155	85	240	58	22	80	45	5	50	1	0	1	0	0	0	43	2	45	178	13	3	No
Butembo	171	9	180	13	8	21	219	16	235	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
Buvuma	26	1	27	46	8	54	44	6	50	17	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	23	0	0	0	No
Buyende	0	0	0	5	1	6	456	40	496	24	4	28	2	0	2	7	4	11	10	0	10	4	0	0	No
Dokolo	131	37	168	137	43	180	287	39	326	29	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	15	124	289	10	No
Gomba	98	27	125	221	188	409	159	68	227	83	21	104	12	1	13	10	0	10	26	25	51	5	44	10	No
Gulu	67	20	87	59	21	80	294	72	366	22	19	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	0	0	0	Yes
Hoima	653	7	660	459	99	558	397	58	455	50	72	122	0	1	1	0	0	0	51	1	52	49	17	7	Yes
Ibanda	147	36	183	136	28	164	35	10	45	51	4	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	109	407	1,712	197	80	Yes
Iganga	154	6	160	283	24	307	676	22	698	31	25	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	114	765	5	15	Yes
Isingiro	67	4	71	199	29	228	127	56	183	3,511	30	3,541	14	2	16	21	2	23	327	28	355	464	10	70	No
Jinja	340	11	351	277	10	383	35	53	409	38	16	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	13	3,8	1,0	1,0	Yes

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
					6		6															70	12	54	
Kaabong	2	1	3	38	4	42	456	151	607	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	9	2	11	1	0	0	No
Kabale	537	77	614	4	0	4	13	5	18	194	24	218	1	0	1	0	0	0	937	159	1,096	130	12	7	Yes
Kabarole	237	69	306	404	93	497	27	8	35	91	15	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	22	193	1,220	17	96	Yes
Kaberamaido	33	7	40	64	30	94	496	46	542	24	8	32	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	8	20	2	1	Yes
Kagadi	368	100	468	254	200	454	110	96	206	56	89	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	20	0	0	0	No
Kakumiro	124	14	138	178	20	198	161	44	205	40	24	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
Kalangala	26	0	26	50	20	70	1	1	2	121	6	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	3	91	277	6	31	No
Kaliro	1	1	2	33	1	34	471	17	488	10	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	414	69	0	Yes
Kalungu	101	32	133	328	91	419	78	22	100	130	3	133	0	0	0	1	0	1	110	36	146	1,132	123	37	Yes
Kampala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Kamuli	19	2	21	427	71	498	794	76	870	36	24	60	0	0	0	1	0	1	26	9	35	2,237	62	107	Yes
Kamwenge	395	115	510	572	107	679	119	18	137	153	26	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	81	995	592	0	10	Yes
Kanungu	990	59	1,0	45	8	53	31	32	63	102	17	119	0	0	0	4	6	10	562	61	623	234	40	23	Yes

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
			49																						
Kapchorwa	325	1	326	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	50	311	504	121	72	No
Kasese	640	121	761	57	10	67	57	25	82	75	28	103	0	0	0	1	0	1	1,890	404	2,294	1,346	4	92	Yes
Katakwi	2	0	2	65	4	69	514	35	549	12	10	22	8	1	9	2	0	2	50	0	50	212	37	30	No
Kayunga	73	7	80	228	54	282	508	66	574	34	5	39	1	1	2	6	2	8	83	11	94	1,223	46	88	No
Kibaale	146	43	189	197	47	244	72	8	80	71	14	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	399	7	70	No
Kiboga	71	18	89	107	53	160	119	26	145	80	32	112	5	1	6	4	3	7	90	16	106	103	10	10	No
Kibuku	41	1	42	30	7	37	406	28	434	8	7	15	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	6	11	795	330	34	No
Kiruhura	5	0	5	135	56	191	211	88	299	1,231	88	1,319	70	6	76	84	6	90	150	5	155	224	159	68	Yes
Kiryandongo	15	6	21	235	57	292	376	37	413	3	6	9	1	0	1	20	1	21	4	0	4	1,090	24	28	Yes
Kisoro	391	85	476	0	0	0	1	1	2	409	25	434	0	0	0	1	0	1	244	42	286	1,324	742	81	Yes
Kitgum	4	0	4	14	11	25	756	303	1,059	56	221	277	5	3	8	0	0	0	6	4	10	516	168	245	Yes
Koboko	219	33	252	90	14	104	288	27	315	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2	35	198	9	5	No

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NW SC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Kole	176	43	219	209	25	234	267	41	308	17	54	71	6	2	8	0	1	1	12	8	20	0	0	0	No
Kotido	0	0	0	1	1	2	356	157	513	34	4	38	29	4	33	12	4	16	75	4	79	286	7	19	No
Kumi	177	7	184	128	48	176	362	33	395	28	14	42	3	2	5	1	0	1	8	5	13	430	90	52	No
Kween	255	16	271	2	0	2	54	10	64	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	17	160	10	4	5	Yes
Kyankwanzi	22	1	23	139	37	176	251	22	273	86	29	115	2	0	2	44	1	45	66	0	66	359	0	0	No
Kyegegwa	49	25	74	171	43	214	82	44	126	24	47	71	0	1	1	3	2	5	48	0	48	56	0	0	No
Kyenjojo	421	90	511	495	169	664	132	80	212	94	25	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	31	131	319	422	30	No
Kyotera	54	13	67	100	71	171	71	50	121	107	36	143	0	0	0	3	0	3	14	1	15	1,290	73	101	Yes
Lamwo	25	0	25	9	5	14	732	174	906	8	15	23	6	8	14	0	1	1	2	2	4	27	0	1	No
Lira	538	67	605	430	71	501	404	50	454	40	30	70	1	4	5	0	0	0	21	10	31	7	0	1	Yes
Luuka	125	4	129	193	11	204	381	17	398	12	2	14	2	0	2	0	2	2	7	0	7	7	0	0	No
Luwero	15	1	16	384	80	464	544	47	591	91	33	124	1	0	1	37	2	39	53	3	56	2,503	145	157	Yes
Lwengo	64	45	109	283	16	447	14	82	229	626	8	634	7	5	12	6	0	6	29	4	33	915	9	29	No

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
					4		7																		
Lyantonde	0	0	0	21	5	26	80	28	108	446	6	452	6	7	13	15	6	21	30	0	30	0	0	0	Yes
Manafwa	316	6	322	5	0	5	204	21	225	32	3	35	0	0	0	1	0	1	52	4	56	0	0	0	No
Maracha	384	50	434	67	11	78	233	56	289	46	20	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	18	79	251	1	26	No
Masaka	116	16	132	303	112	415	54	12	66	96	4	100	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	Yes
Masindi	427	16	443	502	65	567	216	61	277	69	12	81	2	1	3	32	6	38	18	2	20	14	466	12	Yes
Mayuge	272	7	279	316	35	351	397	33	430	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	53	0	3	Yes
Mbale	584	35	619	38	7	45	280	49	329	33	12	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	101	486	0	0	0	Yes
Mbarara	442	44	486	66	25	91	129	42	171	2,885	32	2,917	18	2	20	5	3	8	818	70	888	0	0	0	Yes
Mitooma	833	95	928	119	7	126	9	11	20	83	0	83	1	0	1	3	0	3	274	4	278	49	11	10	Yes
Mityana	87	31	118	210	259	469	262	100	362	412	56	468	1	1	2	3	3	6	169	31	200	2,136	0	84	Yes
Moroto	2	1	3	2	0	2	305	70	375	3	6	9	1	6	7	4	0	4	0	0	0	55	5	37	No
Moyo	22	12	34	24	8	32	425	107	532	72	15	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	26	203	666	88	38	No

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Mpigi	256	17	273	349	195	544	60	45	105	70	27	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	27	1,190	483	148	Yes
Mubende	55	26	81	392	68	460	330	21	351	115	11	126	7	2	9	67	0	67	78	5	83	256	0	0	Yes
Mukono	593	57	650	247	57	304	357	55	412	158	14	172	3	0	3	0	0	0	99	41	140	290	339	22	Yes
Nakapiripirit	5	4	9	21	13	34	232	80	312	16	8	24	1	1	2	11	2	13	71	23	94	5	0	4	No
Nakaseke	9	1	10	238	99	337	315	76	391	152	36	188	0	0	0	22	1	23	66	1	67	324	10	16	Yes
Nakasongola	1	0	1	11	35	46	444	34	478	98	60	158	5	0	5	162	1	163	440	28	468	599	32	31	No
Namayingo	18	19	37	120	43	163	259	31	290	79	33	112	0	0	0	3	0	3	19	2	21	192	0	8	No
Namisindwa	509	4	513	12	0	12	84	7	91	36	3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	3	108	676	16	32	No
Namutumba	63	0	63	99	12	111	339	67	406	18	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	342	642	29	No
Napak	6	0	6	1	0	1	396	79	475	37	6	43	1	0	1	2	1	3	16	0	16	13	0	4	Yes
Nebbi	126	61	187	39	20	59	459	95	554	41	20	61	0	2	2	0	4	4	45	0	45	2	0	0	Yes
Ngora	6	1	7	147	7	154	266	17	283	12	15	27	2	2	4	1	0	1	14	9	23	285	13	52	No

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NWSC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Ntoroko	65	21	86	81	41	122	59	28	87	15	14	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	22	130	0	0	0	No
Ntungamo	739	83	822	373	95	468	159	120	279	107	23	130	1	0	1	3	1	4	439	63	502	550	30	63	Yes
Nwoya	71	9	80	18	30	48	318	75	393	8	11	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	20	0	0	0	No
Omoro	83	25	108	63	26	89	352	108	460	20	21	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	No
Otuke	12	23	35	31	35	66	336	33	369	2	17	19	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	7	15	0	0	0	No
Oyam	227	5	232	315	40	355	472	50	522	32	16	48	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	5	13	134	0	0	No
Pader	22	2	24	30	22	52	877	187	1,064	12	46	58	1	0	1	1	0	1	33	8	41	0	0	0	Yes
Pakwach	1	0	1	19	19	38	119	40	159	18	16	34	1	2	3	1	0	1	20	1	21	898	0	38	No
Pallisa	115	8	123	50	12	62	440	4	444	9	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	20	6	26	0	0	0	No
Rakai	27	4	31	160	100	260	121	70	191	908	95	1,003	3	1	4	6	2	8	22	12	34	381	7	69	Yes
Rubanda	508	21	529	1	0	1	18	10	28	334	15	349	0	0	0	2	6	8	221	59	280	40	6	3	No
Rubirizi	174	12	186	61	8	69	6	0	6	217	4	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	10	252	490	43	64	Yes
Rukiga	188	25	213	2	1	3	42	12	54	48	5	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	96	544	0	0	0	No
Rukungiri	1,176	141	1,317	62	21	83	36	28	64	289	42	331	1	0	1	0	0	0	435	64	499	828	157	96	Yes

District	Point Water Sources																					Piped Water Systems			
	Protected springs			Shallow wells			Deep boreholes			RW Tanks			Dams			Valley tanks			PSP/Kiosk			YT	HH	IC	NW SC
	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot	F	NF	Tot				
Serere	29	5	34	254	25	279	630	20	650	18	9	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	446	21	47	No
Sheema	326	59	385	140	21	161	19	20	39	140	1	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	78	599	606	0	84	Yes
Sironko	478	16	494	12	7	19	79	14	93	28	5	33	1	0	1	1	2	3	464	85	549	1,499	42	76	Yes
Soroti	71	31	102	134	34	168	583	65	648	57	21	78	5	4	9	1	0	1	34	1	35	0	0	0	Yes
Ssembabule	0	0	0	54	84	138	145	36	181	648	13	661	13	2	15	48	9	57	20	3	23	276	6	16	No
Tororo	230	5	235	37	3	40	693	130	823	52	13	65	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	273	11	39	Yes
Wakiso	901	90	991	1,043	423	1,466	329	55	384	516	48	564	2	0	2	0	0	0	751	118	869	832	59	51	Yes
Yumbe	23	16	39	97	30	127	737	19	756	15	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	450	17	39	No
Zombo	823	170	993	23	16	39	120	45	165	28	16	44	1	0	1	0	0	0	52	74	126	0	0	0	Yes
Total	25,761	3,147	28,908	16,405	5,162	21,567	34,090	6,143	40,233	17,752	2,435	20,187	291	103	394	694	111	805	17,005	2,880	19,885	49,429	7,660	4,428	

ANNEX 9: Coverage of Source per Village by District

TSU	District	Total Admin Units in Analysis				Village without a source		Village with a source	
		County	S/county	Parishes	Villages	Total	%	Total	%
9	Abim	1	8	35	311	163	52%	148	48%
1	Adjumani	1	10	54	208	16	8%	192	92%
2	Agago	1	16	78	935	341	36%	594	64%
2	Alebtong	1	9	45	618	142	23%	476	77%
2	Amolatar	1	11	58	435	123	28%	312	72%
9	Amudat	1	4	13	169	72	43%	97	57%
3	Amuria	2	16	96	641	410	64%	231	36%
2	Amuru	1	5	32	67	0	0%	67	100%
2	Apac	3	14	65	738	145	20%	593	80%
1	Arua	5	28	166	1,373	346	25%	1,027	75%
4	Budaka	1	13	59	268	36	13%	232	87%
4	Bududa	1	16	96	956	513	54%	443	46%
10	Bugiri	1	11	71	396	62	16%	334	84%
8	Buhweju	1	9	37	227	52	23%	175	77%
10	Buikwe	1	12	65	485	134	28%	351	72%
3	Bukedea	1	6	71	156	11	7%	145	93%
7	Bukomansimbi	1	5	25	255	28	11%	227	89%
4	Bukwo	1	12	66	525	246	47%	279	53%
4	Bulambuli	1	19	109	1,209	772	64%	437	36%
5	Buliisa	1	7	30	131	42	32%	89	68%
6	Bundibugyo	2	23	83	615	281	46%	334	54%
6	Bunyangabu	1	10	36	254	55	22%	199	78%
8	Bushenyi	2	13	64	570	213	37%	357	63%
4	Busia	2	16	63	543	82	15%	461	85%
4	Butaleja	1	12	64	423	124	29%	299	71%
7	Butambala	1	6	25	159	28	18%	131	82%
4	Butembo	1	7	32	238	63	26%	175	74%
10	Buvuma	1	9	36	192	123	64%	69	36%
10	Buyende	1	6	38	351	53	15%	298	85%
2	Dokolo	1	11	60	466	118	25%	348	75%
7	Gomba	1	5	37	271	52	19%	219	81%
2	Gulu	2	10	41	139	57	41%	82	59%
6	Hoima	3	16	63	594	330	56%	264	44%
8	Ibanda	2	17	60	648	436	67%	212	33%

TSU	District	Total Admin Units in Analysis				Village without a source		Village with a source	
		County	S/county	Parishes	Villages	Total	%	Total	%
10	Iganga	3	16	83	365	55	15%	310	85%
8	Isingiro	2	18	91	765	269	35%	496	65%
10	Jinja	3	12	58	418	150	36%	268	64%
9	Kaabong	1	19	82	518	238	46%	280	54%
8	Kabale	2	13	65	684	198	29%	486	71%
6	Kabarole	2	18	56	494	171	35%	323	65%
3	Kaberamaido	2	12	40	452	103	23%	349	77%
6	Kagadi	1	18	82	715	240	34%	475	66%
6	Kakumiro	1	9	47	406	280	69%	126	31%
7	Kalangala	2	7	17	103	24	23%	79	77%
10	Kaliro	1	12	39	307	45	15%	262	85%
7	Kalungu	1	7	39	281	31	11%	250	89%
11	Kampala	1	5	96	870	870	100%	0	0%
10	Kamuli	2	16	82	699	90	13%	609	87%
6	Kamwenge	2	15	76	622	128	21%	494	79%
8	Kanungu	1	17	71	518	81	16%	437	84%
4	Kapchorwa	2	15	86	673	383	57%	290	43%
6	Kasese	3	32	152	758	255	34%	503	66%
3	Katakwi	2	10	55	343	48	14%	295	86%
10	Kayunga	2	9	61	387	51	13%	336	87%
6	Kibaale	1	8	36	259	106	41%	153	59%
5	Kiboga	1	8	39	240	64	27%	176	73%
4	Kibuku	1	15	41	245	50	20%	195	80%
8	Kiruhura	2	18	91	578	167	29%	411	71%
5	Kiryandongo	1	8	23	237	21	9%	216	91%
8	Kisoro	1	16	38	400	99	25%	301	75%
2	Kitgum	1	10	56	538	102	19%	436	81%
1	Koboko	1	7	49	394	73	19%	321	81%
2	Kole	1	7	42	569	209	37%	360	63%
9	Kotido	1	6	26	201	29	14%	172	86%
3	Kumi	2	8	83	170	72	42%	98	58%
4	Kween	1	12	71	490	234	48%	256	52%
5	Kyankwanzi	1	12	75	349	127	36%	222	64%
6	Kyegegwa	1	8	42	463	216	47%	247	53%
6	Kyenjojo	1	19	99	656	167	25%	489	75%
7	Kyotera	1	8	38	214	47	22%	167	78%
2	Lamwo	1	11	55	384	64	17%	320	83%

TSU	District	Total Admin Units in Analysis				Village without a source		Village with a source	
		County	S/county	Parishes	Villages	Total	%	Total	%
2	Lira	2	13	93	775	210	27%	565	73%
10	Luuka	1	8	43	270	75	28%	195	72%
5	Luwero	2	13	91	596	174	29%	422	71%
7	Lwengo	1	8	39	458	146	32%	312	68%
7	Lyantonde	1	7	28	220	63	29%	157	71%
4	Manafwa	1	17	81	615	323	53%	292	47%
1	Maracha	1	8	42	414	68	16%	346	84%
7	Masaka	2	9	39	356	100	28%	256	72%
5	Masindi	3	9	32	317	83	26%	234	74%
10	Mayuge	1	14	72	493	105	21%	388	79%
4	Mbale	2	26	121	960	466	49%	494	51%
8	Mbarara	3	17	84	773	236	31%	537	69%
8	Mitooma	1	12	62	553	110	20%	443	80%
5	Mityana	3	14	89	639	240	38%	399	62%
9	Moroto	2	6	26	154	45	29%	109	71%
1	Moyo	2	9	44	229	23	10%	206	90%
7	Mpigi	1	7	56	370	93	25%	277	75%
6	Mubende	3	19	153	1,166	803	69%	363	31%
5	Mukono	3	15	80	631	175	28%	456	72%
9	Nakapiripirit	3	8	34	178	49	28%	129	72%
5	Nakaseke	1	15	70	372	102	27%	270	73%
5	Nakasongola	1	11	57	319	59	18%	260	82%
10	Namayingo	1	9	43	275	68	25%	207	75%
4	Namisindwa	1	16	83	829	462	56%	367	44%
10	Namutumba	1	9	37	361	118	33%	243	67%
9	Napak	1	8	32	251	66	26%	185	74%
1	Nebbi	1	10	58	530	162	31%	368	69%
3	Ngora	1	5	64	138	9	7%	129	93%
6	Ntoroko	1	9	41	176	81	46%	95	54%
8	Ntungamo	4	21	107	981	247	25%	734	75%
2	Nwoya	1	5	24	65	12	18%	53	82%
2	Omoro	1	7	29	150	3	2%	147	98%
2	Otuke	1	8	39	462	188	41%	274	59%
2	Oyam	1	12	63	978	394	40%	584	60%
2	Pader	1	12	52	634	144	23%	490	77%
1	Pakwach	1	5	25	356	182	51%	174	49%
4	Pallisa	1	12	52	350	68	19%	282	81%

TSU	District	Total Admin Units in Analysis				Village without a source		Village with a source	
		County	S/county	Parishes	Villages	Total	%	Total	%
7	Rakai	2	14	67	545	147	27%	398	73%
8	Rubanda	1	9	46	460	175	38%	285	62%
8	Rubirizi	1	11	53	297	73	25%	224	75%
8	Rukiga	1	6	28	293	53	18%	240	82%
8	Rukungiri	3	12	80	832	178	21%	654	79%
3	Serere	2	12	51	248	18	7%	230	93%
8	Sheema	2	14	55	574	355	62%	219	38%
4	Sironko	1	21	130	1,329	745	56%	584	44%
3	Soroti	2	10	50	407	116	29%	291	71%
7	Ssembabule	2	8	39	431	126	29%	305	71%
4	Tororo	3	21	88	836	228	27%	608	73%
5	Wakiso	5	23	146	725	150	21%	575	79%
1	Yumbe	1	13	102	673	183	27%	490	73%
1	Zombo	1	13	46	599	66	11%	533	89%
Total		**188**	**1,453**	**7,421**	**57,974**	**19,791**	**34%**	**38,183**	**66%**

ANNEX10: Catchment Management Interventions in FY2017/18

(i) Victoria Water Management Zone

Improved Water Resources Management at the Water Management Zones

State of the knowledge base for Victoria Water Management Zone has been developed to aid decision making. All available water resources data has been processed into information products and all other thematic layers which have implications on water resources have also been processed into information products. It will therefore be fairly easy to establish the cause effect relationship on water resources development and management in the zone.8 stations on the Water Resources Monitoring Network for Victoria Water Management Zone were rehabilitated for proper functionality of the stations. Datum and bench marks for all groundwater monitoring stations in VWMZ were surveyed and constructed at the stations to enable meaningful use of the data collected.

Left: Rehabilitated Nyakijumba manual station and
Top: Fenced Bugiri Automatic Rain gauge station

Integrated Catchment based Water Resources planning

1. Katonga Catchment Management Plan finalized with funding from World Bank under Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II (LVEMP II). This will provide logical guidance for the sustainable and effective development and management of water resources in the catchment. The plan is also being used to prepare a funding proposal for LVEMP III.
2. During the reporting period, the Catchment Management Organization (CMO) for Maziba Catchment constituting of the Catchment Stakeholders Forum, Catchment Management

Committee was reconstituted with funding under EURECCCA project. Three Sub Catchment Management Organisations for Upper Maziba, Middle Maziba and Lower Maziba were constituted to guide and coordinate stakeholders' involvement in the implementation of EURECCCA project. Other already existing CMOs in VWMZ are ones for Rwizi and Katonga Catchments. The CMOs are mandated to guide the process for development of Catchment Management Plans, their approval and overseeing their implementation.

Implementation of catchment based water resources management plans

1. 28km of R. Rwizi protection/buffer zone in Mbarara Municipality section has been demarcated using 300No. Concrete pillars in accordance with NEMA Act section 107 and the National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3/2000. The activity was jointly implemented by VWMZ through the Rwizi CMO and Mbarara Municipal Council, yet another example of stakeholders' partnership. The objective is to develop a management and utilization plan for the buffer zone to minimize negative impacts on the river.

Top L-R: R. Rwizi Buffer encroachment; Brick making at the R. Banks, Cultivation and eucalyptus up to the river banks, Water hyacinth infestation. Bottom L-R: Consultations during buffer zone mapping, launch of physical demarcation by Mbarara leadership, vandalism of demarcation pillars

2. Full landscape restoration interventions at Kabingo hotspot micro catchment which is drained by Kabukwikwi stream in Kabingo Sub County/Kabingo Town Council in Isingiro district in middle Rwizi catchment has been carried out. A wide range of Sustainable land management (SLM) interventions are being implemented to increase on the water retention capacity of the catchment.

Various catchment management interventions carried out at Kabingo to enhance water retention and to mitigate flash flooding and landslides

1.1 KYOGA WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE (KWMZ)

Catchment based Integrated Water Resources Management (CbIWRM) activities in Kyoga WMZ are carried out in line with component 6 of DWRM's 5 Year strategic plan. This component has 3 thematic areas. However, major activities carried out in FY 2017/18 fall under the following themes:

Improved Water Resources Management at the Water Management Zone

The zone has continued to monitor and assess quantity and quality of water resources (surface water, groundwater, compliance to drinking water standards and pollution impact on water resources) as well as water resources regulation and allocation.

During this reporting period the has been tremendous improvement in quality and quantity of the Water Resources data collected, compliance to water use permit conditions by permit holders in Kyoga Water Management Zone Financial Year as a result of the nationwide regulation campaign carried out to identify and follow up on new permit users last financial year. With regard to Water quality monitoring and assessment, a rapid assessment was carried out in Malaba Town Council, Tororo as an emergence response to cholera outbreak, total of 13 sources inclusive three from NWSC stand taps were sampled and analysed at Mbale Regional Water Quality Laboratory to establish compliance with drinking water standards.

From the results, it was only water from the NWSC stand taps that was free from bacterial contamination. The other sources like shallow wells and unprotected spring which are mostly used by Malaba Town Council residents were grossly contaminated with E.Coli bacteria. The assessment report with clear recommendations was prepared and forwarded to the Tororo District Local Government through the District Water Officer for action

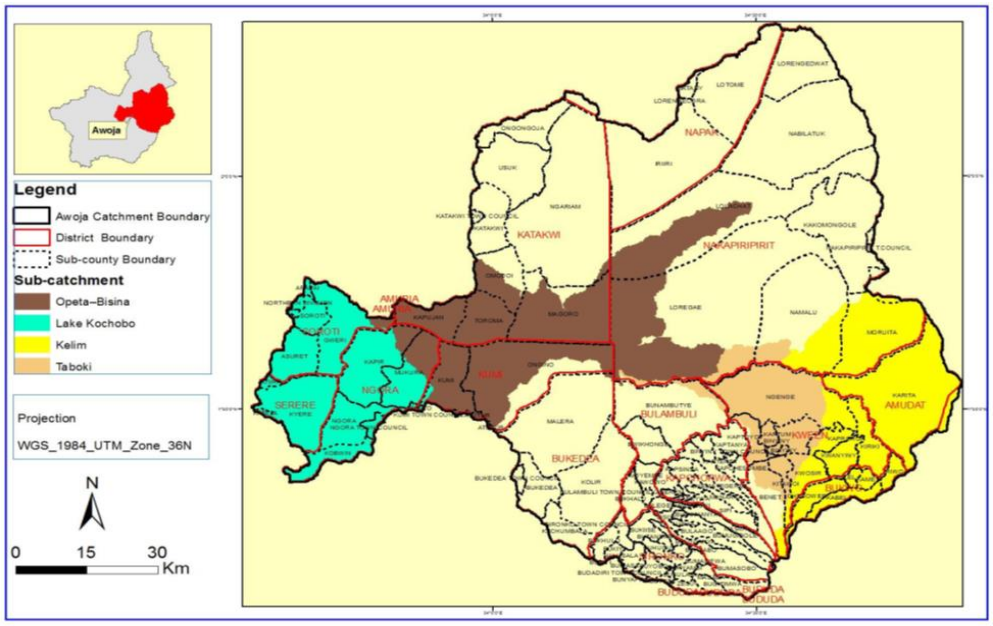
Implementation of Catchment based Water Resources Management Plans

Implementation of Awoja, Lokok, Lokere, Mpologoma and Victoria Nile/Lumbuye Catchment Management Plans in collaboration with various stakeholders is ongoing. In Awoja catchment, a number of interventions have been achieved

Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment-based integrated Management of Water and Related Resources (EURECCCA) Project

The overall goal of the project is to increase the resilience of communities to the risk of floods and landslides of Awoja, Maziba and Aswa Catchments through promoting catchment based integrated, equitable and sustainable management of water and related resources. In Awoja catchment, the project is being implemented in Lake Kochobo, Opeta-Bisina and Kelim-Taboki sub catchments, below is the map showing the implementation

Awoja Catchment Management Plan



area

Map showing the Project Implementation Areas in Awoja Catchment

The baseline assessment of the project areas was completed and presented to stakeholders for validation. Interventions sites for the concrete adaption actions were identified and as well presented to stakeholders for their input.

The formation of the three governance structures namely the Sub catchment management committees (sub- CMC) was completed and the different Sub CMCs are as captured in the photographs below.

Kelim Taboki Sub CMC ***Opeta Bisina Sub CMC***

Lake Kochobo Sub CMC

Procurement of Consultants to undertake the concrete adaptation actions of the project is nearing completion and by September 2018 implementation of these action will begin

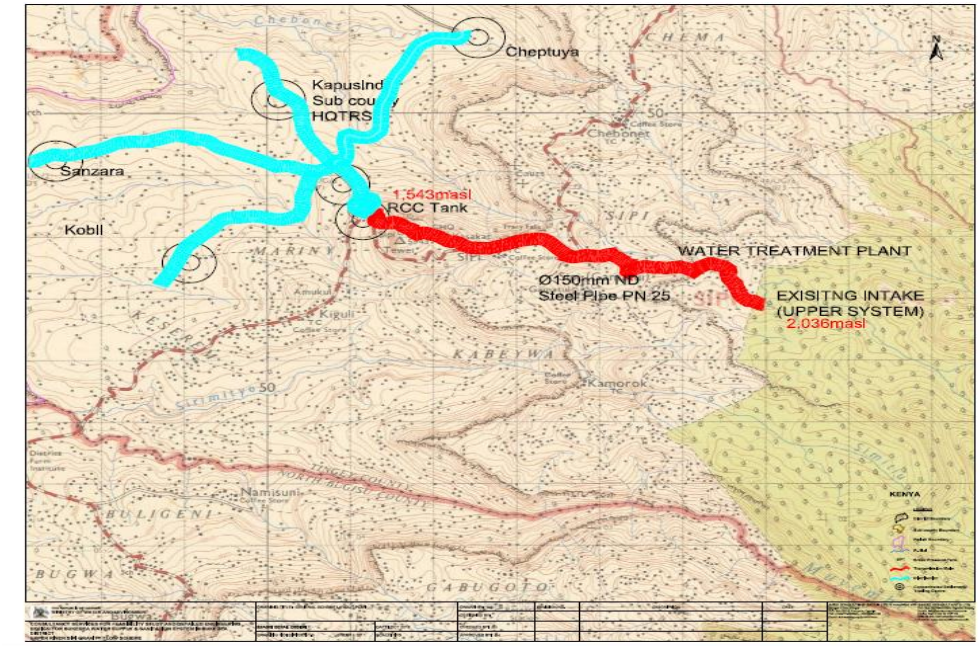
Sipi Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project

Sipi sub-catchment is one of the 14 sub-catchments of the Awoja catchment and has an area of about 90km^2 (9000ha) which mainly covers the districts of Kapchorwa and Bulambuli. With support from World Bank, Sipi Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project is being implemented within the framework of the Awoja Catchment Management Plan (CMP). The project has three components:

Upper Sipi Gravity Flow Scheme

This component supports the implementation of water supply for the gravity flow scheme to enhance water supply and sanitation coverage in the water stressed areas especially in the sub counties of Kapsinda, Amukol, Munarya, Sipi and Kaserem all in Kapchorwa District.

Upper Sipi Gravity Flow Scheme Layout



Photographs below show some of the activities undertaken for this component

Construction site where treatment plant is located

Pipe laying in Kapsinda Sub County

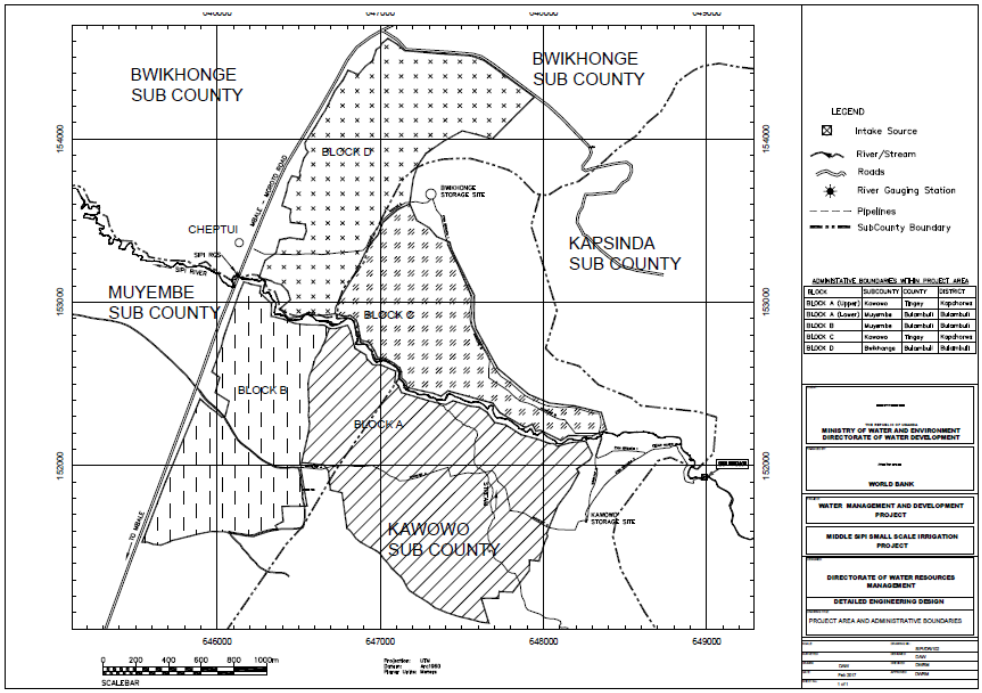
MWE team inspecting the construction site construction of Reservoir tank

1. Middle Sipi irrigation scheme

The irrigation scheme component supports the development of irrigation infrastructure in middle Sipi sub-catchment and mainly covers Sanzara parish, Kawowo subcounty in Kapchorwa District and parts of Bushiende village, Bunalwere parish, Bwikhonge Sub County, Bulambuli District. It's expected to cover a total of 907 Irrigation plots and 253.15 total hectares.

The design review of the scheme is set to be completed by December 2018 with actual implementation planned for the period 2019-2024 under World Bank funded project to the irrigation sector.

Map showing the design area of the Middle Sipi Irrigation Scheme

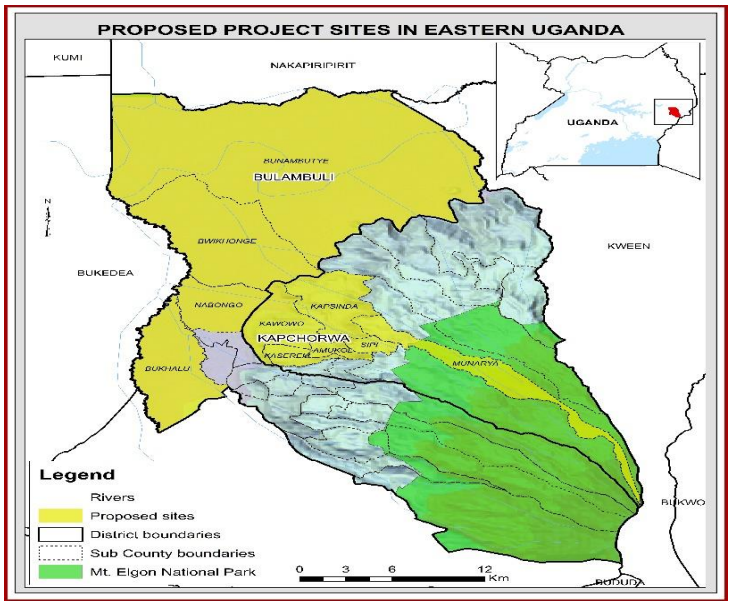


2. Sipi Sub Catchment Restoration measure

This component is aimed at supporting implementation of catchment management measures in order to protect and sustain water related investments and activities and enhance the productivity of the sub catchment area.

- The Zone in collaboration with International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is implementing these activities
- Stakeholder engagement and establishment of micro catchment management structures for. Gravity flow and irrigation schemes; and sub catchment management measures

- Supporting the establishment of two demonstration centres on soil and water conservation, ecosystem restoration and livelihood improvement in each of the two Districts i.e Kapchorwa and Bulambuli Districts
- Supporting the implementation of soil and water conservation measures by communities on individual farmer's land and public land
- Supporting livelihood improvement activities in the sub catchment.



Map showing the implementation area of Sipi Sub-catchment measure

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Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders in Bunambutye Sub County in Bulambuli District Sanzara in Kapchorwa during data collection on Vulnerability Assessment, evaluating Catchment Management

and establishment of Environmental, Social and Economic Baselines and M&E framework for Sipi Sub Catchment of the Mt. Elgon

. Mpologoma, Victoria Nile / Lumbuye Catchment Management Plans

Implementation of the Mpologoma, Victoria Nile/Lumbuye Catchment Management Plan is on-going through supporting Osukuru, Mella and Kwappa Water Resources and Environment Management (WR&EM) groups with tree seeds and other equipmentto sustainably maintain their tree nurseries which were set up in the 2016-17 financial year.

Implementation of Lokok and Lokere Catchment Management Plans

The Lokok and Lokere Catchment Management plans were completed and launched in February 2018. Based on these CMPs a project called **Enhancing Climate Resilience through increased Water for Production Capacities in Karamoja** is already on going. The Project is co-funded by the **German Development Cooperation** and the European Union's **Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU).** Under this project a total of 15 Valley tanks will be constructed in Karamoja Districts of Kaabong, Kotido and Amudat. Water Source Protection Plans **(WSPPs)** for these valley tanks will be prepared under this project. The Water Source Protection measures will be elaborated based on the Ministry of Water and Environment **Water Source Protection Guidelines-2013, Volume 4.**

A total of 31 proposed site have been identified these site will be screened based on the agreed criteria to all at the final 15 sites before designs are carried out

Below are photo of a team MWE official and the siting consultant inspecting some of the proposed construction sites for valley Tanks

Siting mission for potential sites to implement one of the Interventions in Lokok and Lokere CMPs that's Construction of valley tanks in order to provide water for both animals and people in Karamoja under DINU Project

1.2 Albert Water Management Zone

During this reporting year, the AWMZ has made significant strides in achieving some of the sector goals. This has primarily been achieved due to the active involvement of the stakeholders such as; the private

sector, Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations in the management and development of the country's water resources.

Additionally, capacity development of in zonal staff in some of the specialized studies in integrated basin management through catchment basin planning has greatly improved. All the achievements during the reporting year have been based on the planned activities in the catchments of the AWMZ.

Implementation of Catchment Based Water Resources Management

The AWMZ has made achievements in contributing towards the MWE vision that is *"Sound management and sustainable utilization of Water and Environment resources for the betterment of the population of Uganda"* through the CBWRM model. This has primarily been achieved with the active involvement of an array of stakeholders in the different catchments in the AWMZ. The stakeholders include; the private sector, Local Governments, Religious and Cultural institutions, Academia, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Community Based Organizations in the management and development of the country's water resources.

1. MPANGA CATCHMENT

Mpanga catchment is shared between the districts of Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Ibanda and Kiruhura Districts. The catchment area, estimated at approximately 4670 Km^2 lies within the Albertine Rift Montane Eco-region of African Rift Lakes within the AWMZ. The catchment consists of unprotected and protected areas that include; the world famous Kibale National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, The Rwenzori Mountains National Park and the Lake George RAMSAR site. The catchment is of high economic and biodiversity value to Uganda, and the world at large.

The AWMZ has been implementing the different remedial measures from the up-stream to down-stream part of the catchment since 2015, these have been aimed at protecting the river catchment as well as improving the quantity and quality of water. In the reporting financial year (2017-2018), the AWMZ has improved visibility and facilitated the duplication of the identified remedial measures in the catchment. Below is a brief on the interventions that have been undertaken;

a) Training of stakeholder groups and beneficiary community members in; soil and water conservation measures in the upper catchment – Kabarole

AWMZ trained stakeholder groups and beneficiary community members in soil and water conservation measures (Fig 1: A & B). The intervention is aimed at reducing siltation of River Mpanga and its tributaries. The interventions are being implemented in Karangura Sub-county, which was highlighted as a hotspot area in the developed Mpanga Catchment Management Plan. The soil and water conservation measures have since improved the soil water moisture content in different gardens where the techniques have been adopted. This has since led to improved crop yield on the individual farmer plots in the Sub-county.

Adaptation of the soil and water conservation techniques in the Keisamba and Kanyamura villages within Karangura Sub-county has led to the replication of the initiatives to 150 farmers in the Sub-county.

Figure 1: Plate A, The Director, DWRM encouraging soil & water conservation community representatives to continuously adopt the interventions and Plate B, a community member explaining the road rainfall runoff harvesting technologies.

b) Nursery bed preparations for both local and improved tree varieties and afforestation in the mid catchment - Kyenjojo and,

through the Kyenjojo District Local Government (District Forestry Officer) the Zone has continuously provided technical backstopping on the reforested hotspot areas in Kyenjonjo District; Kigarare Sub-county, Kyakatwire parish in villages of Nyamirongo, Kigoro and Kataka. The trained communities in the district have since embarked on maintaining the established nursery beds and the reforested villages. A total of 118,150 tree and fruit seedling species that comprised of; Prunus Africana, Grafted Mangoes, Greveria, Coffee, Passion fruits and Musizi were planted in the midstream part of the catchment.

Figure 2: Plate A, passion fruit garden on a beneficiary plot and Plate B, Greveria trees along boundary line of a garden.

c) Conservation and demarcation of one wetland systems through restocking with fish fingerlings in the lower Mpanga Catchment - Kamwenge.

The AWMZ demarcated and is conserving the Mutamba wetland system. The progress achieved this financial year include;

- Strengthening the Mutamba wetland group that has over 120 members with 60% being women. The group formed a VSLA and has managed to save over 6 million shillings, this arose from the sale of fish that was being reared in the excavated pond adjacent to the wetland system in Kicungiro village. The saved money is then loaned out amongst themselves to meet their needs such as school fees, among others.
- The LEAF II Project, drilled a Borehole in the Kicungiro village as an incentive to the conservation measures being carried out. This was also aimed at addressing the safe water component in the recipient village.

Figure 3: Plate A, Director DWRM visiting the restored Mutamba wetland system and Plate B, capped borehole drilled by the LEAF II project in Kicungiro village.

The zone has further encouraged the formation of VSLAs in the other community groups where interventions are being implemented. These have since become pivotal in the success of implementing CBWRM in the zone. The VSLAs meetings act as a platform for disseminating knowledge on conservation of the environment through duplication of the taught initiatives.

2. KIIHA CATCHMENT

The Kiiha watershed that is 308.4 km^2 forms part of the Kafu River Catchment in the Albert Water Management Zone (AWMZ). It provides water resources for a number of people and business entities that include Kinyara Sugar Ltd in Western Uganda. The watershed provides water and environmental resources for sustaining livelihoods, agriculture, commerce, and ecosystem services. The major

challenges for the watershed are shrinking natural resources, large-scale migration and rapid farmland conversions. The situation is further exacerbated by the unpredictable impacts of climate change, lack of data for future scenarios of water use and demand, inadequate collaboration and cooperation as well as limited awareness among stakeholders. This has led to several water related challenges, including; seasonal dry spells and degradation of wetlands among others which ultimately threatens local livelihoods in the short and long run, as well as the local biodiversity.

A joint partnership between the Ministry of Water and Environment, Kinyara Sugar Limited and GIZ was set up last FY in order to address the shared water risks in the Kiiha watershed. This partnership's goal is to address said risks in the Kiiha watershed through collective action of all stakeholders and increase sustainable access to water for the communities.

Under this Partnership, Consultants (Earth Consult Limited) were procured to undertake activities geared toward restoration of Kiiha catchment and the hotspot areas that included Kinyara, Kabango parish in Budongo, subcounty and Bulima and Kisalizi in Bwijanga and Kyabigambire sub counties were given priority.

During the reporting period, the AWMZ through the stewardship approach model has achieved the following:

- Planted 15.6ha of the drier periphery of Kasubi/Kyabagenyi wetlands with Meopsis (Musizi) to act as buffer zone to seal off the main wetland. The rest of the water logged areas of 9.4ha of the main wetland was enriched with papyrus with 1ha of Mytrogeina (Munywamaizi) as well as papyrus species to aid assisted regeneration. In Kiiha-Kachukura (Kisalizi) 2ha of Meopsis (Musizi) was planted along the drier areas while 250 seedlings of Prunus africana distributed to farmers as a decoupling measure. This was as a result of demand for the medicinal tree seedlings from the farmers. However, the rest of the wetlands of 8ha was enriched with papyrus to aid an assisted regeneration,
- Hydrogeological analyses revealed; Kiiha watershed exists in the three sub counties and covers about 397 Sq.km and its basin in Budongo, Bwijanga and Kyabigambire sub counties covering about 1118 sq.km and,
- Mapping of degraded area with no human activities currently cover an estimated 283ha.

The achieved progress in the catchment has however been marred by the following challenges;

- Climate variability that includes; heavy rains that affected the establishment of some of the seedlings planted due to the water logging inversely the prolonged drought caused some of the seedlings to dry up that were planted in drier areas.
- Some of the cultivators have continued to clear more of the wetlands, draining them and spraying the cleared areas with chemicals that has led to the destruction of the wetland species,

- Registration of KAKAMUWEKA that is hinged on wetland restoration is taking long. This structure was meant to support in the immediate coordination of the restoration work as far as sustainability was concerned and,

Figure 4: Plate A, Team leader AWMZ launching the tree planting session within Kiiha Catchment and Plate B, involvement of the local communities in restoration of the wetland system.

Figure 5: The Implementing partners GIZ, Kinyara Sugar Works Limited and DWRM in Kiiha catchment undertaking collective monitoring after planting had taken place

3. SEMLIKI CATCHMENT

The Semuliki catchment is shared between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with an estimated area of 33,487 Km^2. The catchment covers a network of unprotected and protected areas among them are the world famous Queen Elizabeth National Park, Semuliki National Park and Rwenzori Mountain National Park is of high economic and biodiversity value to Uganda. The AWMZ developed a Catchment Management Plan (CMP) for 2 sub-catchments: 1) Mubuku/ Nyamwamba

and 2) Lamia lower Semuliki and identified possible interventions that have partly been implemented. The AWMZ has been implementing CBWRM in the catchment through training of Water Resources User Group (WRUG) in river bank stabilization in the Mubuku-Nyamwamba sub-catchment. In this reporting period the following interventions were realized: **Training of WRUGs in River Bank Stabilization and Restoration of Degraded Watersheds in Karusandara that is Mubuku-Nyamwamba sub-catchment.**

The interventions that were done include: i) planting of tree seedlings (*musiizi, Grivelia* and grafted fruit trees) and bamboo along the River Mubuku banks ii) demarcation of the buffer zone so as to minimize the adverse effects of flooding hence improved livelihoods of the community members, iii) training of water user groups in river bank restoration using the3R approach in soil and water conservation and iv) planting of woodlot along the degraded watershed

Contribution by PROTOS to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):

PROTOS a Belgian NGO and JESE a local NGO have since joined forces with DWRM/Albert Water Management Zone in the protection and management of the Environment. For 2017/18 specifically, the objective was to build on the IWRM activities implemented, as well as strengthening existing structures for sustainable use and management of the environment, water and sanitation infrastructure beyond the lifetime of the project. In some model sites like Kayinja and Karambi, this necessitated participatory processes to develop sustainability plans.

Karambi Model site: Wetland

In Karambi model site, the focus was to promote IWRM interventions in school and in communities around the wetland area. The most IWRM interventions implemented are as follows:

School IWRM

01 Planning meeting was organized with the school senior management committee of Karambi Primary, Parent/ Teacher Association and School environmental club representatives, and parish chief of the locality, to create awareness of activities planned by the project for the school and integrate them in the school plans. During the meeting, areas for capacity building around school IWRM were agreed on and this informed the training component of the project in Karambi primary school.

Subsequently, 02 trainings were conducted on organic farming and the use of urine as a fertilizer and another one on Hygiene and Sanitation. The first training targeted the school IWRM committee and the second training targeted members of the school Environmental and child to child clubs together with their patrons.

Apart from the software activities, some practical activities were also done at the school where by: 01 School tree nursery bed with environmentally friendly tree species and 05 vegetable gardens. These

acted as learning sites for pupils and the adjacent communities. A few fruit trees (96 seedlings of Oranges and mangoes) were procured and planted at the school for shadow and fruits. Additionally, during the various practical trainings, skills and knowledge in the use of Ecosan products for vegetable growing was emphasized for the pupils and the communities.

Community IWRM

At the community level, as result of training on different types of soil and water conservation technologies a total of 4.820 trees were, after being raised in a community nursery bed planted at household level as agro forestry (tree species: Musizi, Eucalyptus, Calliandra, and Grivelia). 02 types of low cost technologies for sanitation were show cased to the community where by 01 *Abaloo* and 08 *Forsa alterna* were practically constructed to demonstrate the technologies. In addition, beneficiaries were trained on Hygiene and sanitation where Village Health teams continued to make follow up visits to improve sanitation in the community. The re-demarcation of the wetland areas was done with fig trees; this was accompanied with popularization of the bylaws for the conservation of the wetland areas. These bylaws were translated into the local dialect, re explained to the communities and copies were left with the communities. The principal content of these local laws is for protection of the wetland. Also, a plan for the enforcement on these by laws was developed together with the sub county officials and security office in participation of the communities adjacent to the wetland.

Picture1	Picture2	Picture3
		
Stakeholders from Karambi community share and learn during one of the M&E meeting to identify priority actions to their needs	Completed Forsa alterna constructed to demonstrate the low cost sanitation technology	Community member planting trees to establish a woodlot

Kayinja model site: fishing village

Kayinja landing site, situated in Bukurungo Parish in Mahyoro Sub-County is a fishing village on Lake George. The village is very dynamic, but has major problems related to: the migration of the population,

the fact of being reliant on the lake even as drinking water source, the lack of proper fish handling facilities, no or little practice of soil and water conservation measures in agriculture.

Picture1	Picture2	Picture3
		
Kayinja CLTs committee members inspecting a newly constructed fish stoves	Newly constructed fish cleaning unit at Kayinja LS	Flower toilet at one of the households at Kayinja LS

Water User Associations (WUA's):

In Kamwenge we have been supporting Water User Associations (WUA) at Sub County level for the last 5 years. The WUA are now quite independent and oversee the user committees and provide support such as guidance in repairing of some water sources infrastructures. With regards to capacity development plan, 2 trainings were conducted for the 03 Water User Associations (WUA) that included training in Lobbying and Advocacy and a training on water source protection planning. In these trainings, aspects of group governance, financial management and record keeping were also tackled. As a result of the training on water source protection planning, 1350 tree seedlings of Grivelia and 1350 seedlings of Musizi (*Maesopsis eminii sp.*) environmentally friendly tree species were planted upstream on some of the water points. It is our ambition in the 2017 – 2021 program to guide these associations to become water boards.

iv) Upper Nile Water Management Zone

Catchment based IWRM Implementation in Upper Nile WMZ

This reporting period, DWRM through Upper Nile Water Management Zone (UNWMZ) implemented a **second phase** of the project in Lira and Atuke Districts titled "Micro-catchment Hotspot Restoration and Capacity Building Initiatives". The project is being implemented in Opejal parish, Okwang Sub County, Otuke district and Orit parish, Agweng Sub County, Lira district.

The overall aim of the project is to support on-going efforts of the Directorate of Water Resources Managament (Upper Nile Water Management Zone) to restore degraded catchments and increasing water availability within the river Aswa micro-catchments in particular and sustainable water use and resources management within Opejal and Orit parishes. This was implemented using various

approaches including but not limited: i) stakeholder engagement, ii) facilitation of radio talk shows and spot messages on water and natural resources management, iii) facilitation of action learning through lesson sharing and engagement with various stakeholders and iv) development and implementation of bio-right (CECF)

Achievements

- 10 meetings were held with the communities of Orit and Opejal parishes. Implementation meetings focused on key areas of the project which included restoration efforts, engagement of communities in the radio programme, as well as management of the Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF). Monitoring and evaluation meetings focused on assessing the degree to which the intended objectives of the project had been achieved.
- Facilitated radio talk shows and spot messages. The 6-week programme mainly focused on key topics agreed on by the communities and other stakeholders.
- Facilitated Action Learning and Knowledge sharing among parishes. Various approaches were undertaken to promote sharing of knowledge within the project sites. The radio programme was used as the major knowledge sharing platform where community members would call in and share their experiences from the project with other communities and stakeholders. In addition, some selected farmers participated in the radio programme as panellists, where they shared information and knowledge on landscape restoration, livelihood enhancement, and water resource management.
- Community action learning meetings were also used to promote community reflections and learning. During the community meetings, community members also shared testimonies of best practices which were encouraged for other members to take up. These included agro-forestry, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) and bio-enterprise selection.
- As part of ensuring successful implementation of the project, four monitoring missions were undertaken. The first monitoring mission focused on assessing the accomplishments of the first phase of the project. The second, third and fourth monitoring missions were undertaken to ascertain delivery of the project as per the objectives. The monitoring missions generally revealed adequate support to communities to understand and undertake restoration actions within the project areas as well as supporting communities to undertake sustainable livelihood activities within their micro-catchments. Communities also reported an improvement in the resilience of the ecosystem particularly the wetlands, rivers, and streams which have registered improvement in the quality and quantity of water, as well as improvement in the micro-catchments and increase in biodiversity within these areas.
- Successful implementation of the bio-right (Community Environment Conservation Fund- CECF). The CECF process began with the review of the performance of the CECF funds handed over to the communities in the first phase of the project. During the first phase, a total of UGX 42,000,000 was handed over to 21 villages, targeting 1,623 households.
- The CECF (totalling to UGX 35,000,000) was disbursed during phase II to 14 villages in Orit parish, 10 villages in Opejal East and 11 villages in Opejal West where each of the villages received one million shillings each. Each of the 14 villages in Orit parish also received a cash book which replaced the old counter books that they were using.

- As of June 2018 an accumulated savings of UGX 126,556,550 is being managed by the beneficiary communities (35 Villages, targeting 1,827 households)

Conclusions and recommendations

Generally, the assignment went on well as planned with a few challenges.

i. IWRM is a relatively recently introduced concept in Uganda, and hence there were limited sources of information to refer to for a clear comparison and understanding of the subject matter at hand. Visual aids as well as other IEC material is very relevant when undertaking consultations to get all stakeholders abreast with the issues of discussion especially at lower levels where the levels of awareness are usually relatively very low.

ii. There is no clear engagement strategy for the district and sub-county and Catchment Management Committee (CMC) members to take forward monitoring of activities within the parish in case the project ends. MWE through DWRM should thus develop robust strategies to engage these stakeholders to follow up on the communities beyond the lifespan of the project.

iii. There is need to create strong linkages between lower level initiatives like these and the broader higher level actions like implementation of actions in the Catchment Management Plans (CMPs), involvement of the CMCs in the implementation of actions on the ground. This will ensure an integrated approach towards water and environmental management within the catchment

iv. There is need to scale up interventions and best practices from the micro-catchment to catchment level. MWE together with other partners should work together to ensure implementation of interventions at scale for meaningful impact to be realized

Challenges and recommendations

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(iv) There is need to scale up interventions and best practices from the micro-catchment to catchment level. MWE together with other partners should work together to ensure implementation of interventions at scale for meaningful impact to be realized

Lessons learnt

i. The radio remains one of the best tools to use for dissemination of information on water and environmental management as it has a wider coverage beyond the project area. Interactive radio programs are therefore effective in taking forward messages to the broader public

ii. Farmer to farmer learning experiences is very important in enhancing knowledge uptake and adoption of best practices. Communities should therefore be supported to visit lead farmers in order to learn and embrace best practices that will improve their livelihoods and sustain their environment

The District Forest Officer and LCV Otuke DLG addressing community members in Opejal parish during a community consultative meeting to launch the "micro-catchment hotspot restoration and capacity building project" in opejal parish, okwang sub county, otuke district

The team leader Upper Nile WMZ addressing participants during the project inception meeting Chairman LC V Otuke district, RDC, and Deputy CAO and Team Leader UNWMZ handing over CECF funds to one of the communities and on right women's group entertaining the guests during the DANIDA field visit mission in Opejal parish in Otuke District.

Part of the tree seedlings in Opejal East nursery site

Micro Catchment Planning and Management in the context of Refugees and Host Communities (Albert Nile Catchment)

The Upper Nile Water Management Zone has continued to collaborate, coordinate and guide micro catchment planning and management; a number of strides have been made in a bid to improve water resources planning and management within the refugee settlements and host communities. With support from the GIZ "sustainable use of natural resources and energy in the refugee context" Project, 3 micro catchments ***(Onua, Ozurugo and Abunia – Ayunga)*** in the Enyau Sub Catchment were piloted for restoration activities, a process involving vigorous community led engagements. 3 Micro Catchment Management Plans have been developed backed up by election of Micro Catchment Management Committees being the lowest structure in the Catchment Management Organization (CMO) which includes the refugees ***(Rhino camp refugee settlement)*** and host communities.

These pilot micro catchments were selected from 3 Sub Counties of Odupi, Oriama and Rigbo in Arua District. 20 hectares of critical wetlands are under restoration, an alternative livelihood source (revolving fund) will be introduced to catylize sustainable utilization and management of water resources. An estimated population of 9,300 will benefit from the initiative while restoring degraded hotspot micro catchments.

The team leader UNWMZ handing over CECF funds in Opejal West; A CECF reflection meeting in Awjalem Village in Orit Parish; A section of regenerated wetland in Opejal Parish

8.6.3.3 Promotion of private sector involvement in water resources management

Promotion of the public –private partnership arrangement in water resources management provides opportunities for leveraging technical and financial resources from the non-traditional sources thus supplementing the resources available from Government and Development Partners to upscale implementation of catchment based water resources management.

During the reporting period the following was realized through private sector involvement:

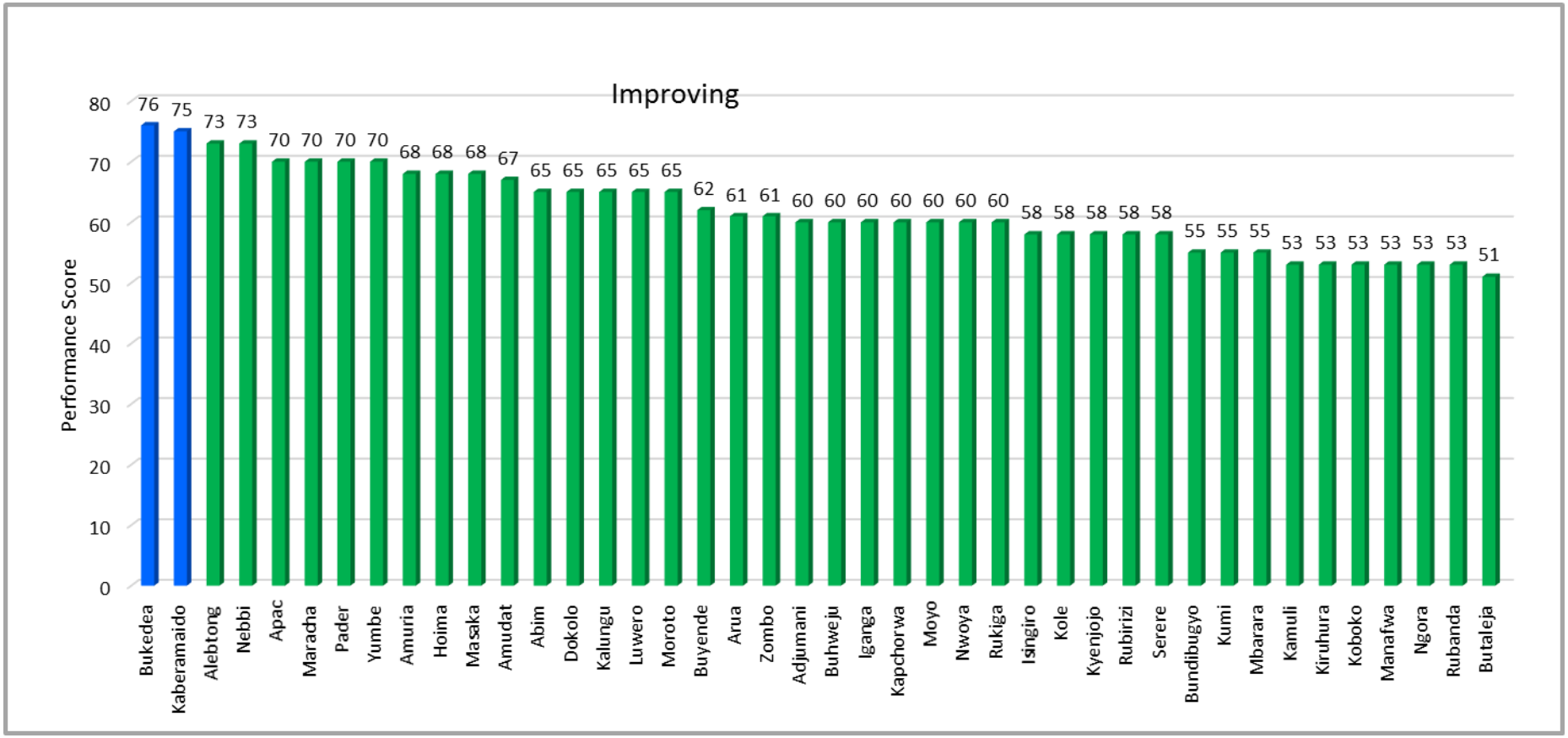
- Support for water catchment management amounting to USD 10,000 (35 million Uganda Shillings) was received from Hima Cement Limited, 10,000 tree seedlings (in kind support) was got from

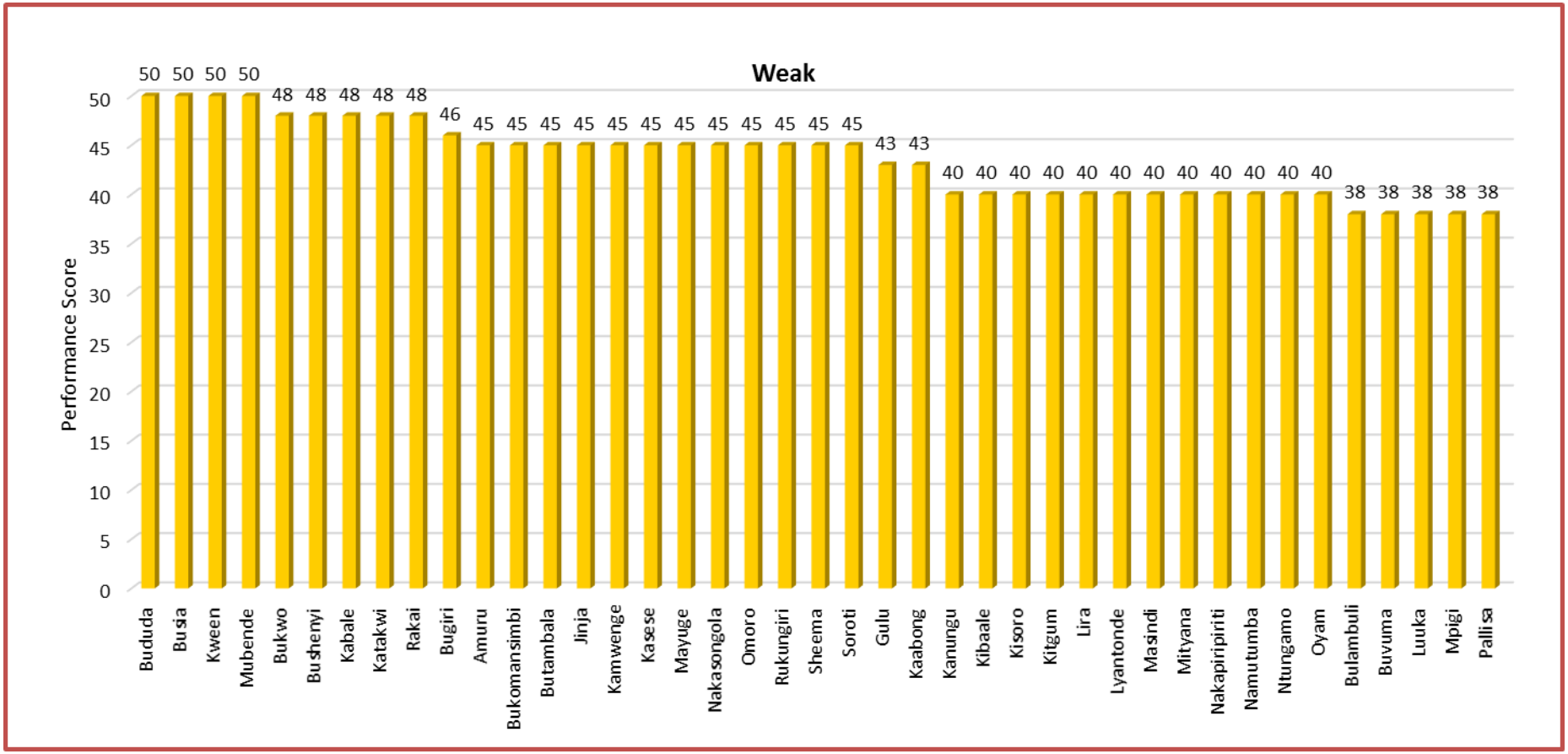
Tronder Power Limited (now Bugoye Hydro Ltd) and 2 million Uganda shillings was received from Tibet Hima Mining Company Ltd through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. The support resulted in the following:

- planted 53,317 tree seedlings covering an estimated 100 hectares of land
- constructed 0.8 km contour trenches to support water and soil conservation and improve land productivity in the catchment
- restored 3km on Semliki river bank
- trained and strengthened 8 water User Groups (5 in Mubuku-Nyamwamba catchment and 3 in Semliki catchment)
- three preliminary studies, namely i) Payment for Eco Systems hydrology and agronomic study ii) socio-economic study and iii) economic study for Rwenzori Mountains National Park were undertaken. The studies provide information for developing the PES scheme and engaging the private sector to financially support long-term conservation of the Rwenzori ecosystem
- based on the economic study for RMNP, an advocacy brief was developed as tool to rally the support of the private sector companies identified within the Rwenzori landscape and beyond
- Regarding the legal and institutional frameworks, PES provisions have been drafted and incorporated in the National Environment Policy (NEMP), National Environment Act (NEA) and Regulations. This is a big milestone incorporating PES in national policy framework
- developed by-laws for Semliki riverbank management
- Provision of clean water for domestic use and training on WASH in Rwebisengo and Rweramure sub counties in Semliki catchment

- **IWRM initiatives in Nsambye sub-catchment in Bulisa District:** A stewardship program was initiated in Nsambye sub-catchment spearheaded by GIZ and involving Total Exploration and Production Oil Company and Bulisa District Local Government. The sub-catchment faces a number of challenges that watershed degradation, institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness and political will in sound environmental management. The most prominent emerging issue in the area, is the possible effects of the petroleum development and production on both the surface and groundwater resources. The stewardship aims to support the community to address these challenges.

ANNEX 11: District Sanitation and Hygiene Benchmarking 2018




Weak
Performance Score
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5
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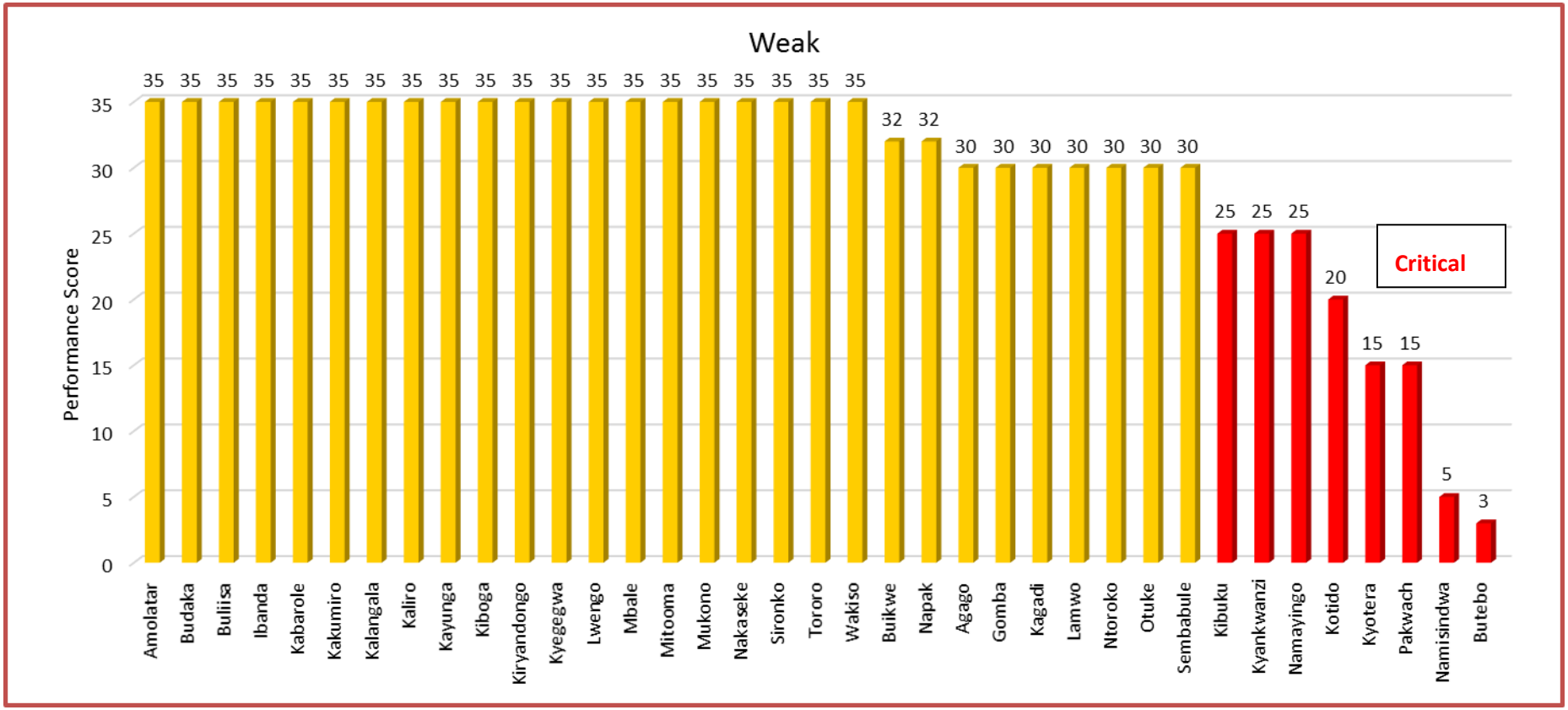
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Bududa 50
Busia 50
Kween 50
Mubende 50
Bukwo 48
Bushenyi 48
Kabale 48
Katakwi 48
Rakai 48
Bugiri 46
Amuru 45
Bukomansimbi 45
Butambala 45
Jinja 45
Kamwenge 45
Kasese 45
Mayuge 45
Nakasongola 45
Omoro 45
Rukungiri 45
Sheema 45
Soroti 45
Gulu 43
Kaabong 43
Kanungu 40
Kibaale 40
Kisoro 40
Kitgum 40
Lira 40
Lyantonde 40
Masindi 40
Mityana 40
Nakapiripiriti 40
Namutumba 40
Ntungamo 40
Oyam 40
Bulambuli 38
Buvuma 38
Luuka 38
Mpigi 38
Pallisa 38


Weak
Performance Score
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Critical
Amolatar 35
Budaka 35
Bulisa 35
Ibanda 35
Kabarole 35
Kakumiro 35
Kalangala 35
Kaliro 35
Kayunga 35
Kiboga 35
Kiryandongo 35
Kyegegwa 35
Lwengo 35
Mbale 35
Mitooma 35
Mukono 35
Nakaseke 35
Sironko 35
Tororo 35
Wakiso 35
Buikwe 32
Napak 32
Agago 30
Gomba 30
Kagadi 30
Lamwo 30
Ntoroko 30
Otuke 30
Sembabule 30
Kibuku 25
Kyankwanzi 25
Namayingo 25
Kotido 20
Kyotera 15
Pakwach 15
Namisindwa 5
Butebo 3

				PROCESS					INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME						OUTCOME				
	Max				10			10		15		25		15		10		15	100
	Nat'l Target/Avg				2.5%			10,000 UGX		1:40		77%		50%		Required		Required	
					>=3% = 10			Top 10 - 10		<=40, 15		>70% = 25		>=50% = 15		>=51 = 10		>=51 = 15	>=76
					2% = 5			11th to 20th - 7		41-50 = 10		50-69% = 20		23-49% = 10		21 to 50 = 8		21 to 50 = 10	51-75
					1% = 3			21st to 30th - 3		51-60 = 5		25-49% = 15		10-22% = 5		1 to 20 = 5		1 to 20 = 5	26-50
					<1% = 0			>=31 - 0		>61 = 0		<24% = 0		<9% = 0		Nil = 0		Nil = 0	0-25
#	District	Reporting	Submitting Annual Report	Avg Increase in HH San Cvg (2017-18)	SCORE	Financial Efficiency:Software Cost per HH Toilet	Financial Efficiency Rank	SCORE	Pupil:Latrine Stance Ratio	SCORE	% HH San Cvge	SCORE	% HW Coverage	SCORE	# of ODF villages	SCORE	%age of worked in villages that are ODF	SCORE	GRAND SCORE
1	Abim		Yes	9.0	10	9095	26	0	69.0	0	70.0	25	30.0	10	2	5	189%	15	65
2	Adjumani		Yes	-3.7	0	0	29	0	43.0	10	80.5	25	49.5	10	6	5	36%	10	60
3	Agago		No	0.0	0	0	57	0	54.0	5	66.5	20	21.0	5		0	0%	0	30
4	Alebtong		Yes	3.5	10	33659	69	0	57.0	5	84.0	25	29.5	10	47	8	100%	15	73
5	Amolatar		No	0.0	0	0	70	0	64.0	0	85.0	25	36.0	10		0	0%	0	35
6	Amudat		Yes	4.0	10	22207	9	7	38.0	15	25.0	15	7.0	0	2	5	600%	15	67
7	Amuria		Yes	0.5	0	40276	2	10	80.0	0	86.5	25	57.6	15	27	8	40%	10	68
8	Amuru		Yes	-1.8	0	687	65	0	58.0	5	71.0	25	43.0	10	0	0	2%	5	45
9	Apac		Yes	6.1	10	16429	71	0	70.0	0	86.4	25	39.2	10	61	10	64%	15	70
10	Arua		Yes	1.0	3	49091	78	0	98.0	0	74.0	25	27.0	10	28	8	77%	15	61
11	Budaka		No	0.0	0	0	33	0	64.0	0	72.7	25	25.0	10		0	0%	0	35
12	Bududa		Yes	-1.0	0	26891	106	0	85.0	0	75.0	25	21.0	5	8	5	140%	15	50
13	Bugiri		Yes	1.2	3	6235	35	0	80.0	0	81.7	25	25.0	10	40	8	0%	0	46
14	Buhweju		Yes	2.0	5	16633	50	0	38.0	15	90.0	25	24.0	10	17	5	0%	0	60
15	Buikwe		Yes	0.0	0	0	6	7	NA	0	75.0	25	0.0	0		0	0%	0	32
16	Bukedea		Yes	3.0	10	62820	15	3	103.0	0	89.0	25	60.0	15	30	8	77%	15	76
17	Bukomansimbi		Yes	-5.3	0	0	23	0	138.0	0	57.0	20	15.0	5	3	5	70%	15	45
18	Bukwo		Yes	-4.1	0	0	18	3	108.0	0	78.1	25	23.2	10	0	0	33%	10	48
19	Bulambuli		No	0.0	0	0	20	3	200.0	0	81.0	25	34.0	10		0	0%	0	38

				PROCESS					INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME						OUTCOME				
	Max				10			10		15		25		15		10		15	100
	Nat'l Target/Avg				2.5%			10,000 UGX		1:40		77%		50%		Required		Required	
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31	Gulu		Yes	0.9	0	0	13	3	48.0	10	70.0	25	13.0	5	0	0	0%	0	43
32	Hoima		Yes	7.8	10	0	25	0	70.0	0	80.2	25	33.0	10	27	8	90%	15	68
33	Ibanda		Yes	0.4	0	22862	49	0	81.0	0	84.5	25	25.3	10	0	0	0%	0	35
34	Iganga		Yes	9.8	10	5594	24	0	63.0	0	78.8	25	11.3	5	20	5	197%	15	60
35	Isingiro		Yes	0.2	0	6770	97	0	68.0	0	93.8	25	43.7	10	33	8	340%	15	58
36	Jinja		Yes	3.7	10	3456	108	0	47.0	10	73.7	25	8.1	0	0	0	0%	0	45
37	Kaabong		Yes	1.0	3	39802	5	10	62.0	0	31.0	15	31.0	10	0	0	20%	5	43
38	Kabale		Yes	1.0	3	33732	76	0	72.0	0	97.0	25	16.0	5	0	0	330%	15	48
39	Kabarole		No	0.0	0	0	74	0	65.0	0	85.0	25	28.0	10		0	0%	0	35
40	Kaberamaido		Yes	4.1	10	24039	94	0	67.0	0	93.8	25	51.9	15	60	10	100%	15	75
41	Kagadi		No	0.0	0	0	86	0	68.0	0	68.9	20	26.0	10		0	0%	0	30
42	Kakumiro		No	0.0	0	0	85	0	78.0	0	78.0	25	27.0	10		0	0%	0	35
43	Kalangala		No	0.0	0	0	51	0	39.0	15	69.0	20	0.0	0		0	0%	0	35
44	Kaliro		No	0.0	0	0	58	0	68.0	0	74.2	25	32.0	10		0	0%	0	35
45	Kalungu		Yes	4.5	10	0	84	0	197.0	0	81.8	25	36.0	10	13	5	206%	15	65
46	Kamuli		Yes	1.5	3	21846	112	0	159.0	0	76.6	25	39.7	10	16	5	40%	10	53
47	Kamwenge		Yes	4.6	10	0	62	0	75.0	0	86.6	25	25.5	10		0	0%	0	45
48	Kanungu		Yes	0.0	0	0	88	0	75.0	0	94.0	25	57.0	15		0	0%	0	40
49	Kapchorwa		No	12.1	10	6337	56	0	65.0	0	85.0	25	45.0	10	3	5	23%	10	60
50	Kasese		Yes	-7.4	0	0	72	0	90.0	0	78.0	25	33.0	10	4	5	19%	5	45
51	Katakwi		Yes	0.7	0	67251	46	0	62.0	0	77.0	25	48.4	10	46	8	20%	5	48
52	Kayunga		Yes	0.0	0	0	45	0	75.0	0	72.4	25	31.0	10		0	0%	0	35
53	Kibaale		No	0.0	0	0	53	0	60.0	5	86.3	25	41.0	10		0	0%	0	40
54	Kiboga		No	0.0	0	0	100	0	45.0	10	60.0	20	11.0	5		0	0%	0	35
55	Kibuku		No	0.0	0	0	48	0	NA	0	81.6	25	0.0	0		0	0%	0	25
56	Kiruhura		Yes	1.0	3	6249	110	0	48.0	10	93.0	25	42.3	10	9	5	0%	0	53
57	Kiryandongo		Yes	0.9	0	16539	64	0	64.0	0	75.0	25	33.0	10		0	0%	0	35
58	Kisoro		Yes	-1.8	0	0	87	0	85.0	0	76.6	25	26.0	10	2	5	0%	0	40
59	Kitgum		Yes	0.0	0	0	81	0	42.0	10	60.3	20	26.0	10		0	0%	0	40
60	Koboko		Yes	2.3	5	55965	59	0	77.0	0	80.3	25	21.0	5	22	8	48%	10	53

Uganda Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2018

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	Max				10			10		15		25		15		10		15	100
	Nat'l Target/Avg				2.5%			10,000 UGX		1:40		77%		50%		Required		Required	
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61	Kole		Yes	1.1	3	59183	38	0	80.0	0	79.1	25	27.3	10	10	5	100%	15	58
62	Kotido		Yes	-8.4	0	0	111	0	85.0	0	13.0	0	11.0	5	0	0	171%	15	20
63	Kumi		No	0.0	0	0	31	0	36.0	15	88.0	25	73.0	15		0	0%	0	55
64	Kween		Yes	-16.9	0	0	61	0	48.0	10	68.0	20	22.6	5	9	5	23%	10	50
65	Kyankwanzi		No	0.0	0	0	113	0	68.0	0	59.0	20	16.0	5		0	0%	0	25
66	Kyegegwa		No	0.0	0	0	107	0	77.1	0	79.0	25	43.0	10		0	0%	0	35
67	Kyenjojo		Yes	1.3	3	7886	93	0	72.0	0	87.3	25	46.0	10	11	5	85%	15	58
68	Kyotera		No	0.0	0	0		0		15	0.0	0	0.0	0		0	0%	0	15
69	Lamwo		Yes	0.0	0	0	27	0	71.0	0	59.3	20	32.0	10		0	0%	0	30
70	Lira		No	0.0	0	0	98	0		15	80.0	25	0.0	0		0	0%	0	40
71	Luuka		Yes	1.4	3	34884	22	0	98.0	0	67.0	20	35.0	10	6	5	0%	0	38
72	Luwero		Yes	2.6	5	4395	60	0	41.8	10	79.6	25	27.0	10	14	5	50%	10	65
73	Lwengo		No	0.0	0	0	47	0	NA	0	76.0	25	45.0	10		0	0%	0	35
74	Lyantonde		No	0.0	0	0	54	0	NA	0	89.0	25	58.0	15		0	0%	0	40
75	Manafwa		Yes	1.4	3	13083	63	0	88.0	0	83.0	25	29.3	10	4	5	30%	10	53
76	Maracha		Yes	3.0	10	57590	104	0	130.0	0	91.0	25	65.0	15	18	5	53%	15	70
77	Masaka		Yes	1.6	3	8564	90	0	43.0	10	86.2	25	33.3	10	13	5	52%	15	68
78	Masindi		No	0.0	0	0	79	0	58.0	5	79.0	25	35.0	10		0	0%	0	40
79	Mayuge		Yes	-0.6	0	16183	67	0	74.0	0	67.4	20	36.0	10	0	0	100%	15	45
80	Mbale		Yes	-13.0	0	0	66	0	140.0	0	65.0	20	21.0	5	2	5	13%	5	35
81	Mbarara		No	0.0	0	0	91	0	30.0	15	98.9	25	60.0	15		0	0%	0	55
82	Mitooma		Yes	0.5	0	42448	41	0	125.0	0	94.4	25	38.8	10		0	0%	0	35
83	Mityana		No	0.0	0	0	115	0	55.0	5	88.7	25	30.0	10		0	0%	0	40
84	Moroto		Yes	30.2	10	2504	43	0	36.0	15	45.6	15	11.0	5	6	5	76%	15	65
85	Moyo		Yes	-0.9	0	305558	101	0	59.0	5	91.5	25	59.1	15	0	0	71%	15	60
86	Mpigi		Yes	1.5	3	17918	103	0	65.0	0	69.6	20	33.0	10	3	5	0%	0	38
87	Mubende		Yes	15.7	10	539	28	0	71.0	0	99.2	25	19.4	5	5	5	4%	5	50
88	Mukono		No	0.0	0	0	95	0	NA	0	92.0	25	42.0	10		0	0%	0	35
89	Nakapiripiriti		Yes	2.1	5	18400	40	0	61.0	0	36.4	15	24.3	10	5	5	20%	5	40
90	Nakaseke		Yes	0.0	0	0	83	0	65.0	0	84.4	25	33.0	10		0	0%	0	35

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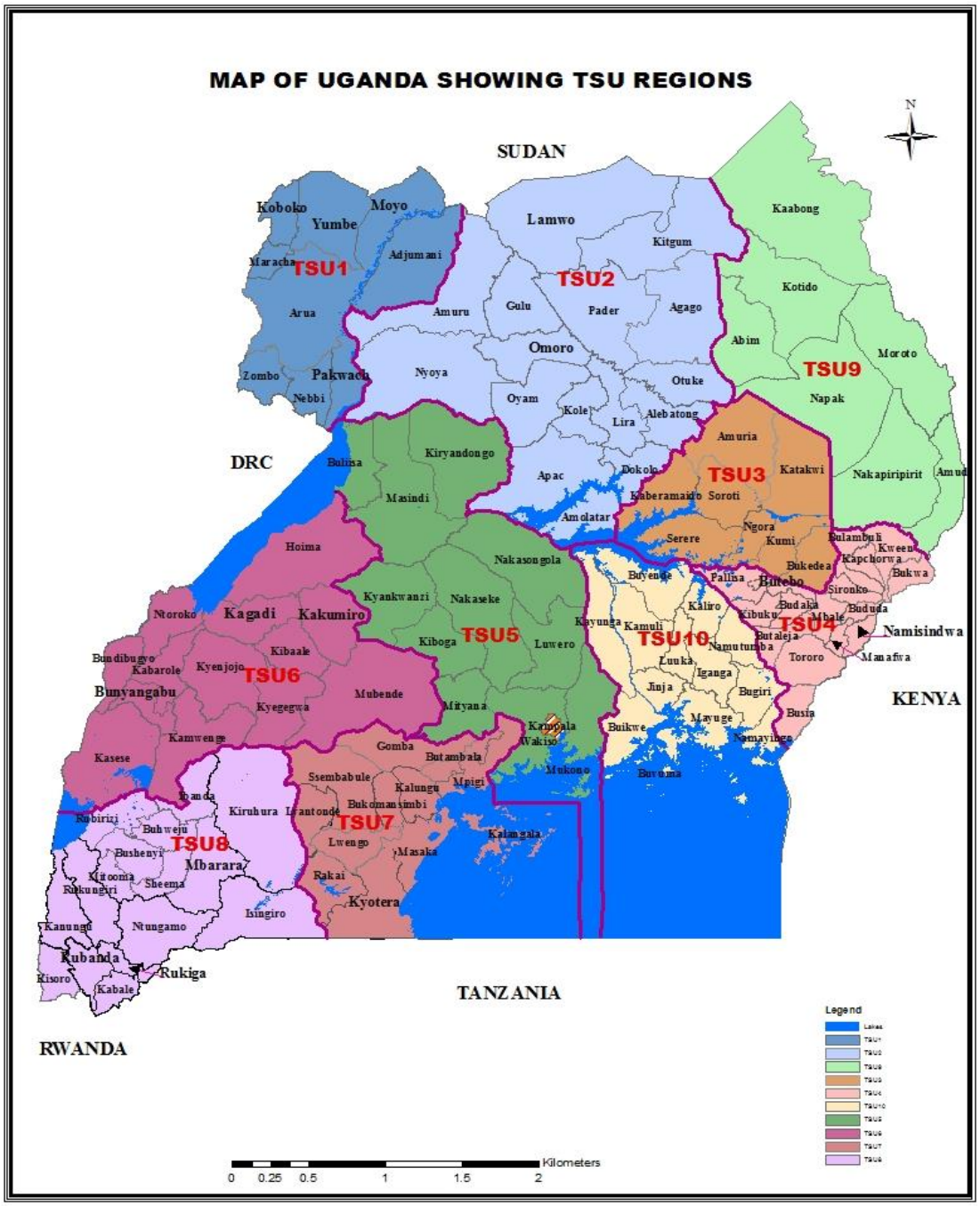
				PROCESS					INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME						OUTCOME				
	Max				10			10		15		25		15		10		15	100
	Nat'l Target/Avg				2.5%			10,000 UGX		1:40		77%		50%		Required		Required	
					>=3% = 10			Top 10 - 10		<=40, 15		>70% = 25		>=50% = 15		>=51 = 10		>=51 = 15	>=76
					2% = 5			11th to 20th - 7		41-50 = 10		50-69% = 20		23-49% = 10		21 to 50 = 8		21 to 50 = 10	51-75
					1% = 3			21st to 30th - 3		51-60 = 5		25-49% = 15		10-22% = 5		1 to 20 = 5		1 to 20 = 5	26-50
					<1% = 0			>=31 - 0		>61 = 0		<24% = 0		<9% = 0		Nil = 0		Nil = 0	0-25
#	District	Reporting	Submitting Annual Report	Avg Increase in HH San Cvg (2017-18)	SCORE	Financial Efficiency:Software Cost per HH Toilet	Financial Efficiency Rank	SCORE	Pupil:Latrine Stance Ratio	SCORE	% HH San Cvge	SCORE	% HW Coverage	SCORE	# of ODF villages	SCORE	%age of worked in villages that are ODF	SCORE	GRAND SCORE
91	Nakasongola		Yes	0.2	0	0	77	0	40.0	15	57.0	20	16.0	5	0	0	16%	5	45
92	Namayingo		No	0.0	0	0	82	0	76.0	0	61.5	20	18.0	5		0	0%	0	25
93	Namisindwa		Yes	0.0	0	0	89	0	60.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0		0	0%	0	5
94	Namutumba		No	0.0	0	0	42	0	60.0	5	84.1	25	23.0	10		0	0%	0	40
95	Napak		Yes	5.5	10	51757	8	7	116.0	0	30.5	15	1.0	0		0	0%	0	32
96	Nebbi		Yes	3.0	10	0	96	0	100.0	0	83.0	25	53.0	15	32	8	79%	15	73
97	Ngora		Yes	1.0	3	2011	92	0	74.0	0	87.0	25	52.0	15	2	5	13%	5	53
98	Ntoroko		Yes	0.0	0	0	99	0	60.0	5	67.5	20	13.0	5		0	0%	0	30
99	Ntungamo		No	0.0	0	0	55	0	50.0	5	95.6	25	24.0	10		0	0%	0	40
###	Nwoya		Yes	5.2	10	16278	30	0	67.0	0	80.0	25	43.2	10	9	5	43%	10	60
###	Omoro		No	0.0	0	0	4	10	54.0	5	71.0	25	10.0	5		0	0%	0	45
###	Otuke		No	0.0	0	0	105	0	77.0	0	71.0	25	22.0	5		0	0%	0	30
###	Oyam		Yes	2.4	5	14393	75	0	102.0	0	82.5	25	22.0	5	11	5	0%	0	40
###	Pader		Yes	8.0	10	6272	3	10	30.0	15	59.0	20	7.0	0	8	5	40%	10	70
###	Pakwach		No	0.0	0	0		0		15	0.0	0	0.0	0		0	0%	0	15
###	Pallisa		Yes	1.6	3	0	68	0	64.0	0	83.0	25	25.0	10		0	0%	0	38
###	Rakai		Yes	0.0	0	0	12	3	55.0	5	84.0	25	65.0	15		0	0%	0	48
###	Rubanda		Yes	0.4	0	0	17	3	62.0	0	92.4	25	30.0	10	8	5	46%	10	53
###	Rubirizi		Yes	1.5	3	49578		0	53	5	90	25	29	10	5	5	0.3	10	58
###	Rukiga		Yes	0.1	0	160954		0	47	10	94.1	25	12.4	5	13	5	1.92	15	60
###	Rukungiri		Yes	0	0	0		0	60	5	98.9	25	51	15		0	0	0	45
###	Sembabule		No	0	0	0		0	67	0	70	25	17	5		0	0	0	30
###	Serere		Yes	1	3	61210		0	140	0	89	25	66	15	20	5	0.3	10	58
###	Sheema		Yes	4.5	10	1107		0	68	0	96.8	25	36.4	10	0	0	0	0	45
###	Sironko		No	0	0	0		0	82	0	72	25	34	10		0	0	0	35
###	Soroti		No	0	0	0		0	50.1	5	87.2	25	63	15		0	0	0	45
###	Tororo		No	0	0	0		0	68	0	83	25	34	10		0	0	0	35
###	Wakiso		Yes	-1.5	0	3602		0	69	0	88.2	25	41.9	10	0	0	0	0	35
###	Yumbe		Yes	2.3	5	41810		0	84	0	83.9	25	55.4	15	97	10	0.7	15	70
###	Zombo		Yes	1	3	18278		0	77	0	88	25	43	10	44	8	0.7	15	61

ANNEX 12: Map showing TSUs regions



ANNEX 13 List of CSOS in Water and Sanitation that Reported in FY 2017/18

No.	Organization	District of Operation
1	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Hoima, Adjumani, Yumbe, Arua, Kiryandongo
2	ADRA	Arua, Yumbe, Adjumani, Moyo
3	African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)	Kampala , Arua, Jinja, Hoima and Masaka
4	African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)	Kampala (Kawempe Division), Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Agago, Amuru, Kabarole
5	Agency for Accelerated Regional Dev't (AFARD)	Nebbi, Pakwach. Zombo, Maracha, Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani
6	Agency for Cooperation and Research Development (ACORD)	Mbarara, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Yumbe
7	AMICAALL Uganda Programme	As an association of Mayors, AMICAALL Operates in all the urban local governments
8	Appropriate Revival Initiative for Strategic Empowerment (ARISE)	Ntungamo
9	Brick by Brick Uganda	Kyotera, Rakai
10	Build Africa Uganda	Masindi, Kiryandongo, Buliisa, Oyam, Nwoya, Kumi, Ngora, Bukedea, Pallisa, Budaka, Kibuku
11	Busoga Trust	Jinja, Iganga, Luuka, Kamuli, Namutumba, Bugiri, Mayuge, Kaliro, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke
12	Butakoola Village Association for Development	Kayunga
13	Caritas - Gulu Diocese	Kitgum
14	Caritas Moroto	Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Amudat
15	Child Fund International	Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka, Sironko, Kibuku, Bulambuli, Busia, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Kampala, Wakiso, Kiboga, Luwero, Kyankwazi, Soroti, Serere, Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Amuria, Agago, Kitgum, Gulu, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, Jinja, Mayuge, Kamuli
16	Christian Engineers in Development (CED)	Kiruhura
17	Combined Efforts to Save Uganda (CESA-Uganda)	Luweero and Kayunga Wakiso
18	Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI)	Kampala, Katakwi, Napak, Buliisa, Amuria,Hoima
19	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Arua, Yumbe, Kyegegwa, Moroto, Nakapirit

No.	Organization	District of Operation
20	Diocese of Kigezi Water and Sanitation Programme	Kabale, Rukiga, Rubanda
21	Divine Waters Uganda	Lira, Alebtong, Kole, Gulu
22	Drop in the Bucket	Lamwo
23	Emesco Development Foundation	Kibaale, Kakumiro, Kagadi
24	Environmental Alert	Kampala
25	Evidence Action	Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Palisa, Kibuku, Budaka, Namisindwa, Butaleja, Bugiri, Namutumba, Butebo
26	Fields Of Life	Amolatar and Tororo
27	Finance Trust Bank	Iganga, Bugiri, Kampala, Busia, Entebbe, Gomba, Ishaka, Jinja, Kabarole, Kalangala, Kamuli, Kawenge, Kapchorwa, Kayunga, Lugazi, Lwengo, Masaka, Mbale,Mbarara, Mukono, Paliisa, Soroti and Tororo districts
28	Fontes Foundation	Rubirizi, Bushenyi, Kasese
29	Global Aim	Moyo, Adjumani, Yumbe
30	Good Samaritan Community Development Program	Kisoro
31	Health Through Water and Sanitation (HEWASA)	Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge Kyegegwa, Ntoroko, Kasese, Masindi
32	International Aid Services (IAS)	Arua, Pader, Agago, Abim, Hoima
33	International Institute of Rural Re- Construction (IIRR)	Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Omoro, Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Kole, Amuria, Katakwi, Kasese, Agago, Dokolo, Nwoya
34	International Lifeline Fund (ILF)	Apac, Lira
35	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Lamwo, Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, Amuria, Agago, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa
36	International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)	Kabarole, Buyangabu
37	IsraAID Uganda	Gulu, Amuru, Pader, Nwoya, Omoro
38	Joint Effort To Save Environment (JESE)	Kamwenge, Kabarole, Bunyangabo, Agago
39	Kamuli Community Dev't Foundation (KACODEF)	Kaliro
40	Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT)	Mukono
41	KYEMPAPU	Bukomasimbi, Wakiso, Masaka
42	Lifewater International	Kaliro, Mayuge
43	Link To Progress LTP	Lira, Oyam, Kole, Alebtong, Amuria, Otuke, Apac, Pader, Nwoya

No.	Organization	District of Operation
44	Living Water International Uganda (LWI)	Ntungamo, Kiruhura, Ibanda
45	Maganjo Farmers Association - MAFA/CESA	Luweero, Kayunga, Wakiso
46	Mission4Water	Rukungiri
47	Mukono Multipurpose Youth Organisation (MUMYO)	Mukono
48	National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD)	Wakiso, Mukono , Nwoya , Amuru, Kiruhura, Mbarara
49	North Kigezi & Kinkinzi Diocese WATSAN Programme	Luweero, Kayunga, Wakiso
50	Organisation for Development & Solidarity	Teso
51	Partners for Community Health and Development Organisation	Adjumani, Alebtong, Amuria, Gulu, Katakwi, Kole, Lamwo, Nwoya, Oyam, Soroti, Lira
52	Pentecostal Assemblies of God - Planning and Development Secretariat KUMI (PAG/PDS, KUMI)	Kumi, Bukedea, Ngora
53	Plan International Uganda	Kamuli, Buyende, Lira, Tororo, Arua, Yumbe , Adjumani
54	Protos	Kabarole, Kamwenge
55	Rukungiri Women Integrated Develop Foundation (RWIDF)	Rukungiri, Mitooma, Bushenyi
56	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE-WESTNILE)	Arua, Maracha, Koboko
57	Samaritan's Purse International Relief	Napak, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kamwenge,Yumbe, Arua
58	SNV - Netherlands Development Organisation	Lira, Apac, Dokolo and Alebtong, Zombo, Pakwach, Mubende, Kakumiro, Kagadi, Kibaale, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa
59	Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Dev't Orgn (SOCADIDO)	Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti
60	The Water Trust	Masindi, Kiryandongo
61	Twaweza	
62	Uganda Muslim Rural Development Association (UMURDA)	Bugiri, Namayingo, Mayuge Busia, Tororo, Butaleja, Mbale, Manafwa, Namisindwa,Bududa, Palisa, Kibuku, Sironko, Kapchorwa, Kwen, Mpigi, Bukwo
63	Uganda Red Cross Society - Water Hygiene & Sanitation Development	Arua and Kyegegwa
64	Union of Community Development Volunteers	Kampala, Wakiso, Kamuli, Mpigi, Butambala, Gomba, Mityana, Masaka, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Lwengo, Rakai, Kyotera, Mukono, Buikwe, Jinja, Iganga, Namutumba, Budaka, Bududa, Mbale, Tororo, Palisa, Kibuku,

No.	Organization	District of Operation
		Kabala, Rukiga
65	Voluntary Action For Development (VAD)	Wakiso, Amuria, Napak
66	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concern (VEDCO)	Mukono, Mubende, Luweero, Wakiso, Nakaseke and Nakasongola and Kayunga, Kamuli, Iganga, Luuka, Buyende, Gulu, Lira, Apac, Albetong, Kiryandongo, Gulu and Lamwo, (Lubirizi
67	Water For People Uganda	Kamwenge, Kole, Kitgum, Soroti, Kampala
68	Water Missions Uganda	Kamuli, Iganga, Luuka, Jinja, Buyende, Namayingo, Bugiri, Mayuge, Buikwe, Koboko, Kiryandongo, Yumbe, Adjumani, Namutumba, Kaliro
69	WaterAid Uganda	Napak, Nakapiripirit, Kampala
70	Welthungerhilfe	Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Katakwi, Amuria, Yumbe, Arua, Fort portal
71	Whave Solutions Limited	Kotido, Kaabong, Kumi, Nakaseke and Kamuli
72	World Vision Uganda	Nakasongola,Buliisa,Kiboga,Hoima,Kibaale,Kakumiro,Mpigi,Rakai,Kamwenge, Bundibugyo, Buikwe, Bugiri, Busia, Tororo, Mbale, Butaleja, Soroti, Amuria, Oyam, Kole, Omoro, Gulu, Yumbe,Moyo,Arua
72	YES Busia	Busia
73	Uganda Rain Water Association (URWA)	All districts
74	Action for Rural Women Empowerment (ARUWE)	Kiboga, Kyakwanzi, Wakiso
75	Caritas - MADDO	Masaka, Rakai, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi
76	Centre for Governance and Economic Development (CEGED)	Arua, Yumbe, Nebbi, Moyo, Adjumani, Nwoya
77	Christ the King Health and Support Care Center	Buikwe
78	Community Empowerment and Rehabilitation Initiative for Development (CEDRID)	Koboko
79	Concern World Wide	Pader, Agago, Nakapiritpirit, Moroto, Amudat, Napak,Amuria
80	HorizonT3000- Austrian Development Cooperation	Gulu, Amuru, Kitugum, Pader, Agago, Zombo, Rakai, Kampala, Mukono
81	International Rescue Council (IRC)	Adjumani and Kiryandongo districts
82	Save the Children	Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Gulu, Arua, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Yumbe, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kisoro, Kamwenge and Hoima, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Wakiso districts