



Ministry of Water and Environment
Directorate of Water Resources Management
Kyoga Water Management Zone

VICTORIA NILE-LUMBUYE CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN



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01

INTRODUCTION

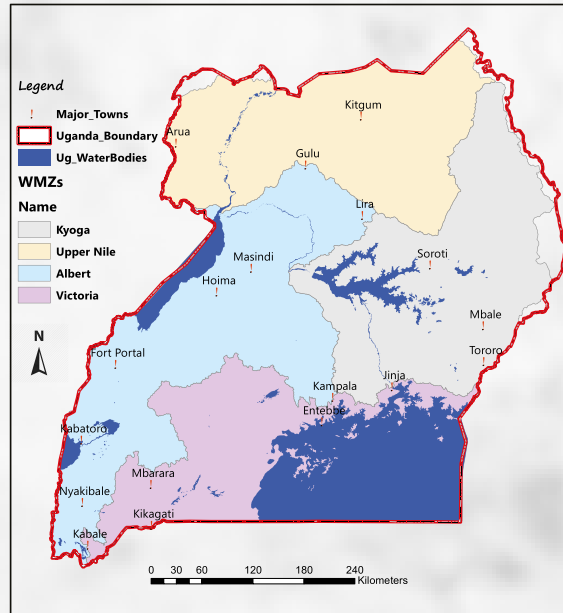


Figure 1: Water Management Zones

Water Resource demands, challenges, risks, threats, and opportunities in a particular catchment create a unique set of management issues and environmental pressures that need to be considered together to provide guidance on the use and management of catchment water resources. The guidance provided in form of development and management activities formulates a Catchment Management Plan (CMP). This popular version of the CMP for Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment provides a summary of the main CMP and has been prepared for use by various stakeholders.

1.1 Catchment Planning (CbWRM in Uganda)

The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) is implementing Catchment based Water Resources Management (CbWRM) as part of its water resources management reforms. This process deconcentrates management of water resources along hydrological units called catchments; areas that contribute water to a common outlet and are, therefore, independent of administrative boundaries. The CbWRM links the management of land, water, ecosystems, and socio-economic systems and allows to plan

towards using water resources effectively and efficiently to achieve long-term sustainable development by balancing growing water demands with limited water resources amidst the unique challenges, risks, and threats within the catchment. As part of the CbWRM framework, Uganda was divided into four Water Management Zones (WMZs): Upper Nile, Albert, Victoria and Kyoga as shown in Figure 1.

Each of the WMZs contains a number of catchments and the Victoria Nile-Lumbuye lies within the Kyoga Water Management Zone. The CbWRM recognises that many water use and management issues are interrelated, and is founded on early, open and inclusive stakeholder involvement. The DWRM is the institutional lead for all CbWRM aspects, including stakeholder involvement at national level. The WMZs coordinate CbWRM at the regional level, but most important is the Catchment Management Organisation (CMO) that promotes coordination and integrated planning among stakeholders in the catchment. Thus, the CMO is the structure where catchment stakeholders organise the implementation of the CMP as shown in Figure 2.

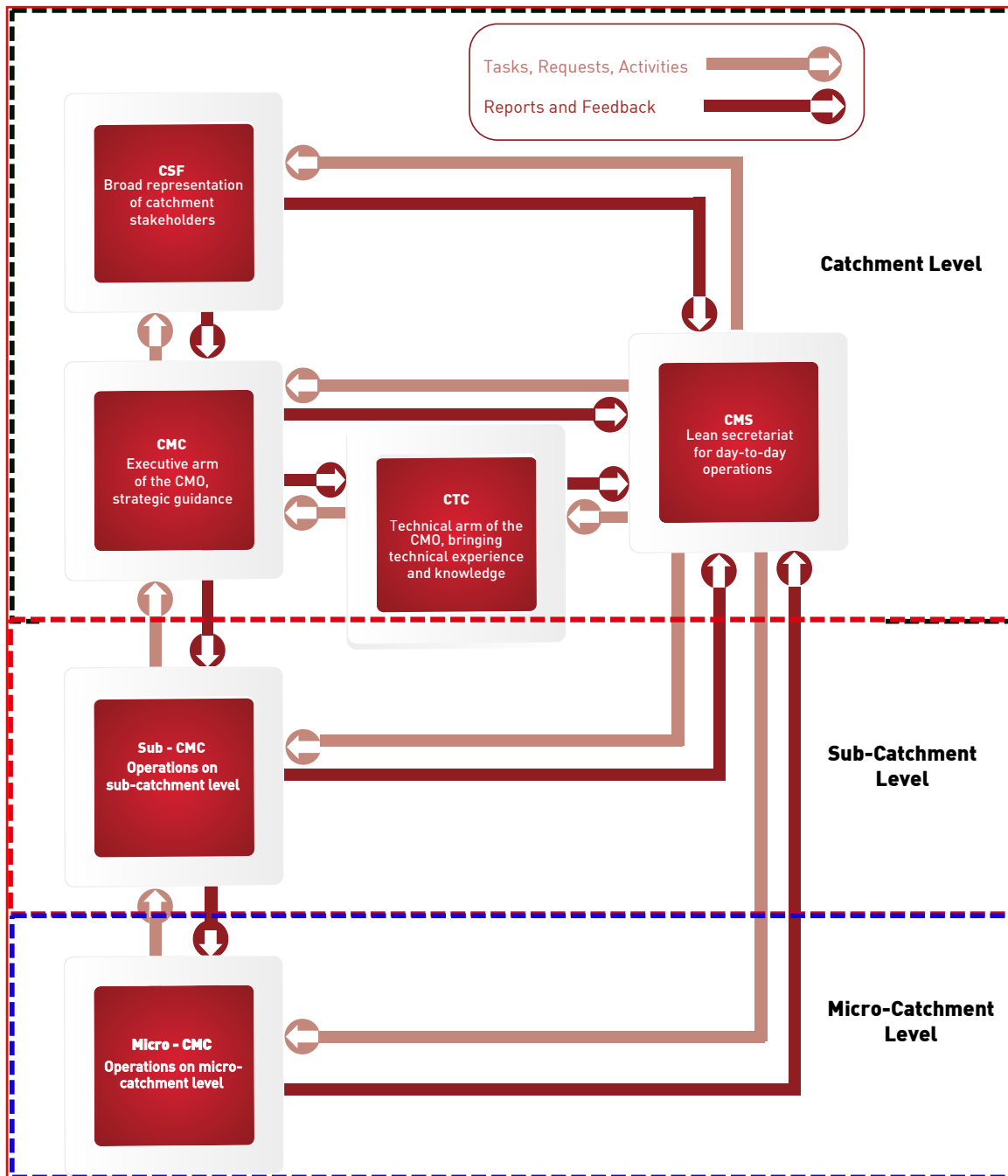


Figure 2: Relation between the different elements of the Catchment Management Organisation

1.2 Objectives and Purpose of the CMP

The purpose of this CMP is to provide a long-term strategy for the sustainable development and utilisation of the water resources in the catchment by the stakeholders in an integrated manner.

The CMP is also intended to provide information and shared motivation that will initiate interventions and/or investments, which can be implemented to realise sustainable management and development of water resources within the catchment.

1.3 Approach to Catchment Management Planning

The development of this CMP was based on the guidelines for Uganda's Catchment-based Water Resources Planning (MWE 2014). The process stipulated in these guidelines provides for various steps including development of a knowledge base, water resources planning analysis, stakeholders' participation, and social and environmental context as indicated in Figure 3. From these thematic assessments, major issues/challenges within the catchment, the available opportunities,

potential threats and risks are identified, options for managing the identified issues also identified, and this forms the basis for strategic analysis in order to meet the catchment vision and objective. A set of agreed interventions are then mapped

and an implementation and investment plan laid, constituting of the associated timing and costs, to form the main body of a Catchment Management Plan and the Implementation Plan.

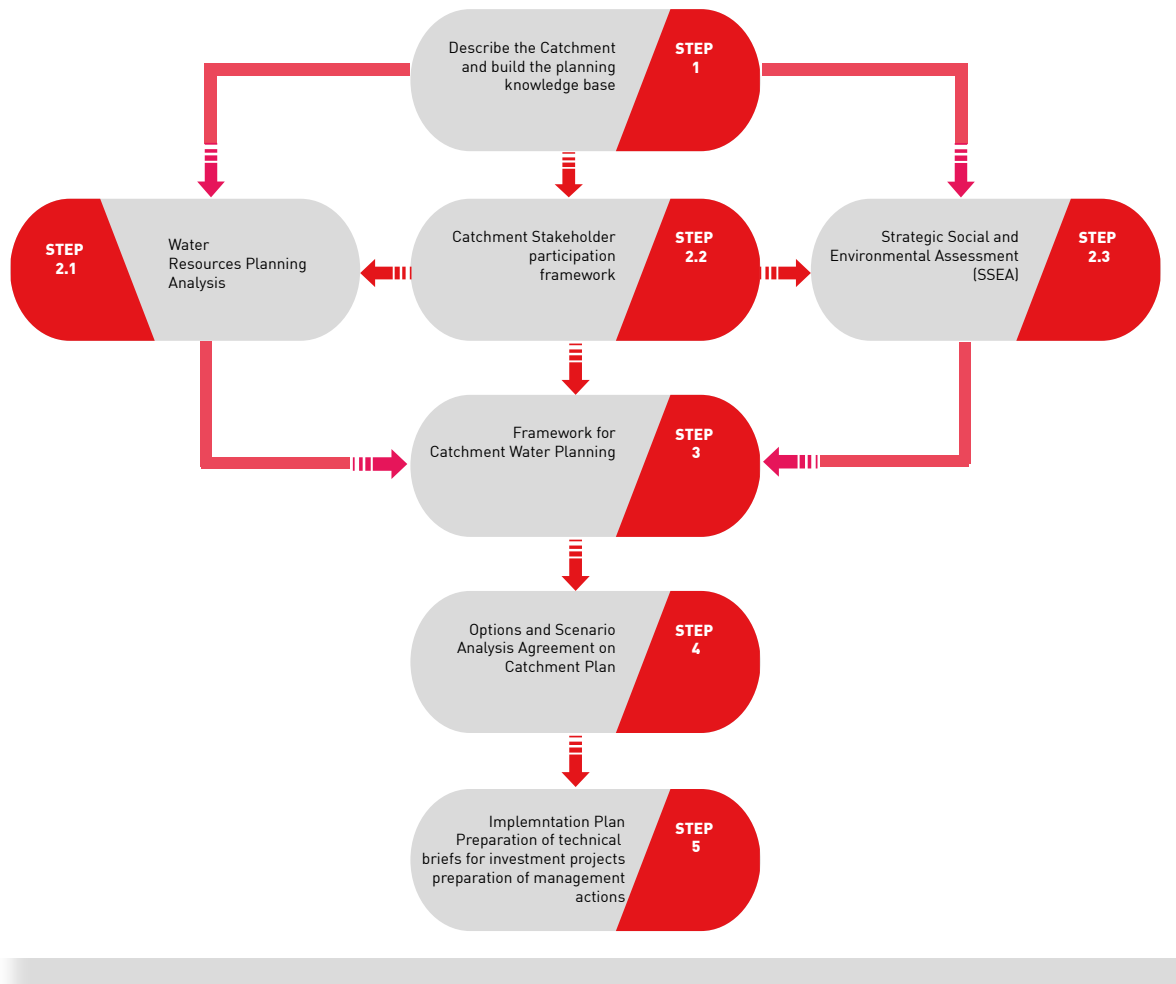


Figure 3: Catchment management planning process (MWE 2014).



STATUS OF THE CATCHMENT

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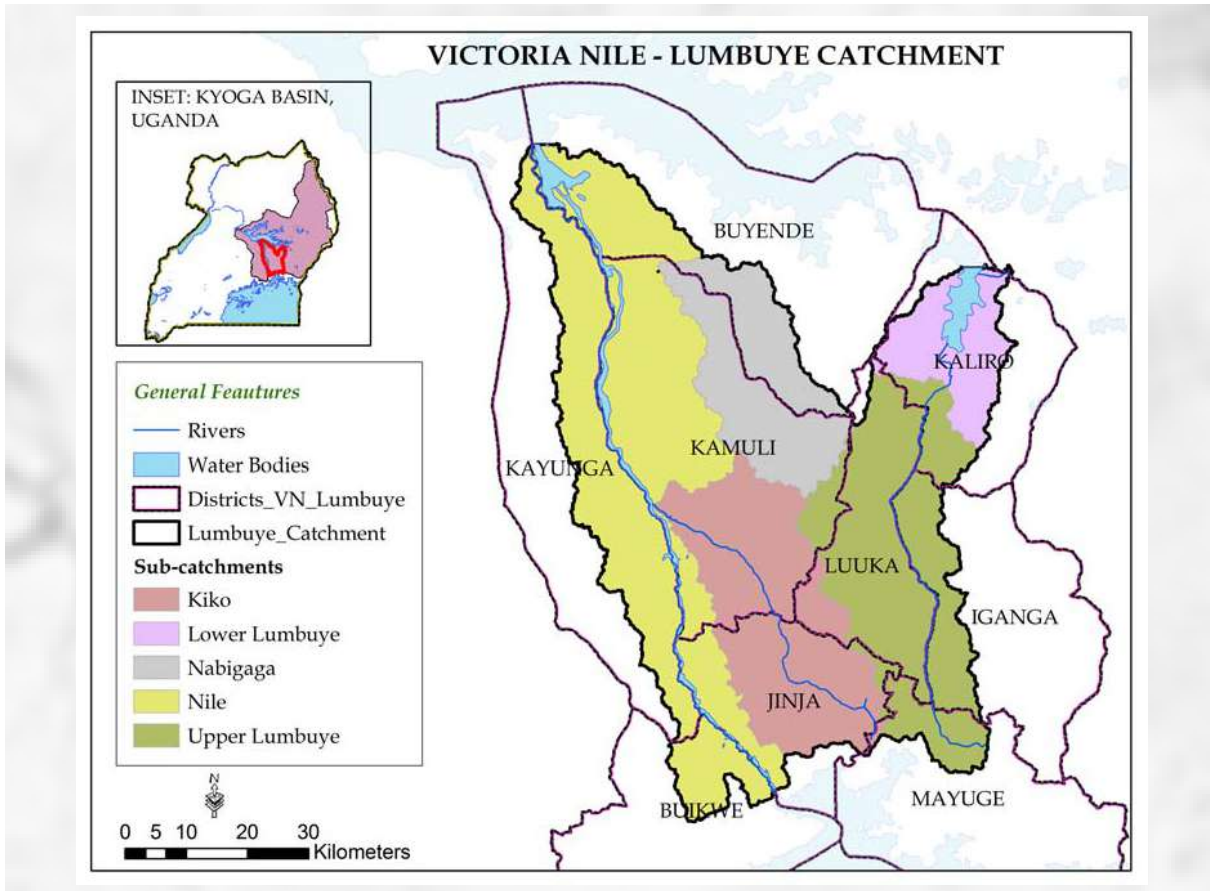


Figure 4: Administrative Areas and sub-catchments

2.1 Catchment Description

The Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment covers about 4,934km² of land (70% of which is Victoria Nile and 30% is Lumbuye), and 168km² of water (75% of which is in Victoria Nile and 25% in Lumbuye). The catchment covers wholly or partially, nine districts of Buikwe, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Kayunga, Luuka, and Mayuge. The Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment consists of various landscapes, water bodies and wetlands. The land surface is generally relatively flat, with gentle undulating hills and a few isolated higher residual features with almost flat valleys. The catchment traverses a wide range of land-cover types including settled agricultural areas, bushes, swamps, wetland of different types, and forested areas. The wetland area for Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment represents, in total, around 1,215km². This total divides between the Victoria Nile Catchment, which presents almost 860km² of

wetlands (24% of the total area of this catchment), including almost 120km² of permanent and 740km² of seasonal wetlands. The Lumbuye Catchment presents a wetland area of almost 360km² (~23% of the area of the catchment), including around 40km² of permanent and almost 320km² of seasonal wetlands. The main wetland system includes the Victoria Nile, Nalwekomba, Kiko and Nabigaga wetland systems for the Victoria Nile Catchment.

Soil erosion is one of the most prominent challenges within these catchments, the most common form of being rill and sheet erosion resulting from heavily cultivated land. Gullies are also common in the overgrazed areas. Soil erosion is responsible for the sedimentation in rivers, streams and wetlands and blocking culverts leading to floods.

Rainfall distribution within the catchments depicts a bimodal pattern with the long rainy season from March to May and a short one from October to November. Basing on 1901-2013 period from GPCC database, the annual rainfall averages are about 1,370mm in the catchments. Figure 5 shows the average monthly rainfall and potential evapotranspiration in the catchments.

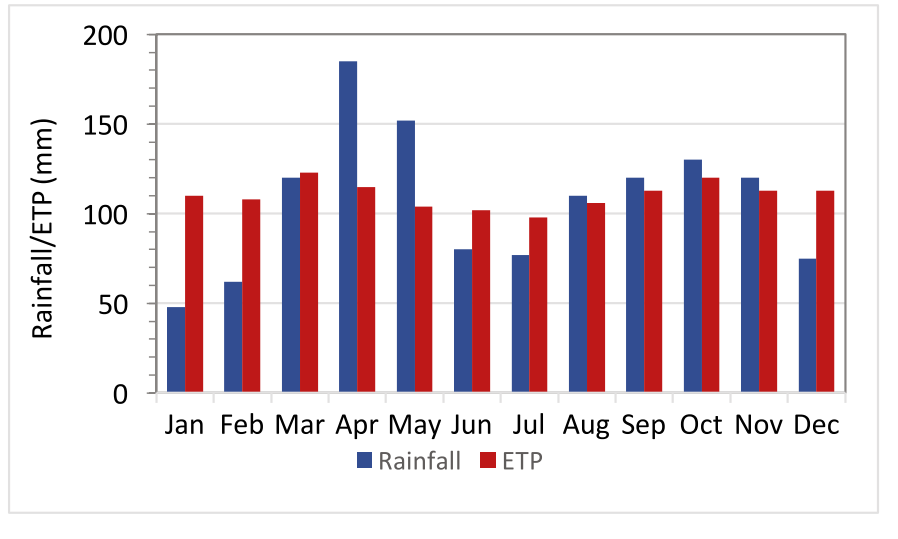


Figure 5: Mean monthly rainfall and potential evapotranspiration

2.2 Water Resources Potential (Surface & Groundwater)

In the Victoria Nile Catchment, the Nile must be differentiated from other rivers. From a global point of view, the flows from the Victoria Nile tributaries have little impact in the overall inflow from the Nile to Lake Kyoga.

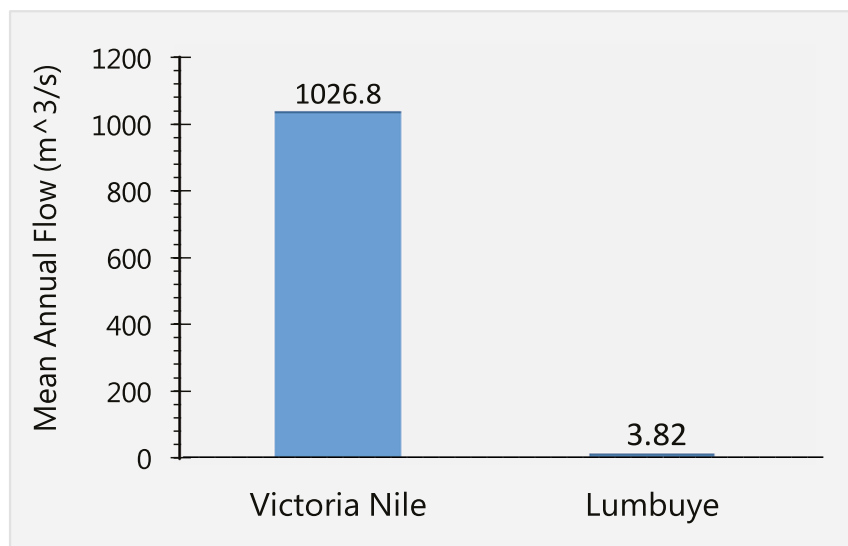


Figure 6: Mean annual flow for Victoria Nile and Lumbuye

The mean annual flow for the both catchments is 1,030.62m³/s, of which 1,026.8m³/s is from the Victoria Nile (includes River Nile flows), and the remaining 3.82m³/s from the Lumbuye Catchment as shown in Figure 6.

When looking at the scale of the whole Victoria Nile Catchment, water resources is plentiful and much higher than water demand. However, this resource is concentrated in the River Nile and looking at finer scale shows different conclusions.

The average borehole yields in the Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment are below 4m³/hr for all geological formations, whereas Lumbuye has better yielding boreholes than Victoria Nile. This interpretation may be biased by a few outliers, as Lumbuye has a highest borehole yield of 51m³/hr and Victoria Nile one of 25m³/hr. Boreholes in Victoria Nile are deeper than in the Lumbuye Catchment (61 meters below ground level, and 52 metres below ground level, respectively).

2.3 Water Demand and Water Balance

Water demand within the catchment was categorised as water for Industry, Irrigation, Water Supply, and Livestock. On an annual basis, water demand in Lumbuye Catchment represents about 30% of the total water resources available as shown in Figure 7.

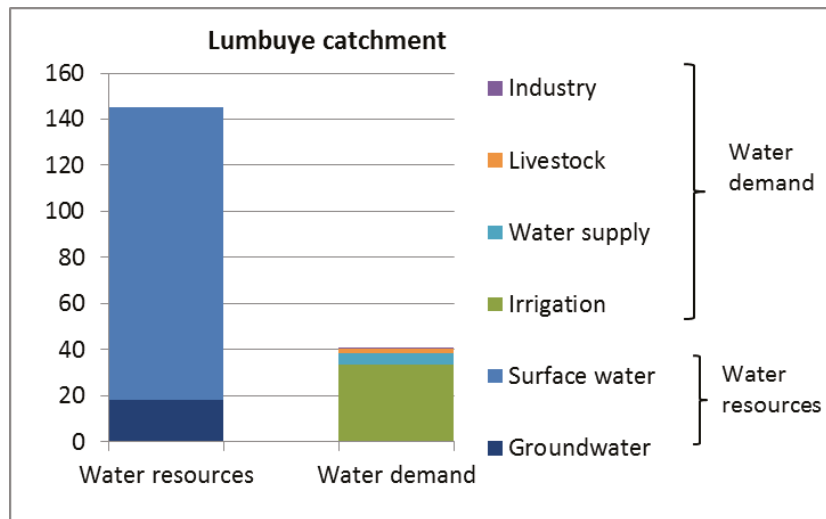


Figure 7: Water availability Vs demand in Lumbuye

When differentiating surface and groundwater, it appears that annually, the total water demand relying on groundwater represents about 36% of the renewable groundwater resources available, whereas for surface water the rate is 31%.

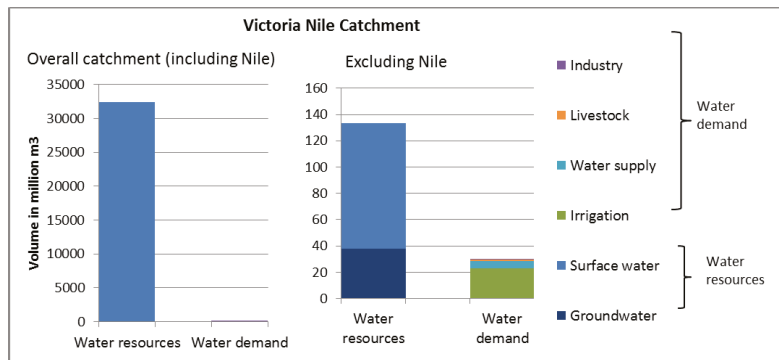


Figure 8: Water availability Vs demand in Victoria Nile

For the Victoria Nile, the annual water demand represents about 0.1% of the total water resources available due to the large volumes within River Nile. However, excluding Nile flows indicates an annual water demand, which is about 25% of the available resource as shown in Figure 8.

2.4 Key Stakeholders

During the development of the CMP, various stakeholders were involved through all the processes highlighted in Figure 3 mainly through meetings and field visits. These stakeholders, categorised in Figure 9, will continue to be engaged during the implementation of the CMP.



Figure 9: Stakeholder groups interacting with Kyoga WMZ



Invasive weeds in the Victoria Nile

2.5 Key Catchment Issues

Through stakeholder consultation, strategic social environmental assessment, and water resources analysis, the major social, environmental, and institutional issues were identified as indicated in Table 1. These issues are experienced in most of the sub-catchments within the Victoria Nile – Lumbuye catchment.

Table 1: Key Catchment Issues

Category	Issues
Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floods Land slides Droughts.
Catchment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion Deforestation and encroachment of forests River bank/lakeshore degradation and loss of vegetation on riparian lands Lack of natural resources monitoring.
Wetlands (environmental services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment of wetlands for sugarcane, rice cultivation & subsistence farming Degradation of wetlands from various human activities (collecting materials, etc.).
Agriculture (irrigated & rainfed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on rainfed agriculture Low productivity of rainfed agriculture Poor crop variety Poor agricultural practices Lack of extension services for farmers Pests and diseases Predominance of informal irrigation on the fringes of wetlands and rivers.
Aquaculture and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of illegal fishing methods Invasive weeds Limited access to good quality fingerlings and fish feed Limited skills and access to credit Inadequate facilitation of technical staff at district level (DFO) Limited fish processing facilities and access to basic social services.
Water supply and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low access to safe water supply Inadequate management and development of sanitation facilities
Water quality and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge of untreated municipal wastes into water bodies Low sanitation coverage and inadequate treatment (discharge below national standards) Discharge of untreated wastewater by industries Mining (sand and murram) leading to soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and water pollution Siltation.
Institutional and management issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of finance Lack of capacity Inadequate enforcement of legislation Inadequate manpower and weak institutional structures to support development of irrigation Lack of knowledge and understanding of livelihoods Failure to maintain infrastructure



Wetland destruction in the catchment

03 CATCHMENT VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The vision statement for Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment, which was developed by stakeholders in response to the major issues and driving forces is:

VISION
To sustainably use the environmental resources for a socio-economically viable, competitive, and preserved Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment by 2040

To achieve the common vision, three strategic objectives were selected by the stakeholders and they cover the different key challenges identified in the catchment; environmental degradation, low level of water resources development, low level of human and social capital, and insufficient implementation of integrated resources management approach.

- Strategic Objective 1: To restore and sustainably manage the natural resources of the catchment. This strategic objective addresses the key water-related challenge of "environmental degradation."
- Strategic Objective 2: To develop agriculture, alternative livelihoods, and water resources for socio-economic growth. This strategic objective addresses the key water related challenge of "low level of water resources development."
- Strategic Objective 3: To meet the institutional, technical, human requirements for integrated management of natural resources. This strategic objective addresses the key water-related challenge of "low level of human and social capital and insufficient implementation of the integrated water resources management approach."



Flooding is a common event

ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

04

4.1 Potential Options

The SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis was conducted from which a number of options emerged to (i) build on the identified strengths, (ii) take advantage of the identified opportunities, (iii) address the identified weaknesses, and (iv) mitigate against the identified threats in the catchment. Options are possible measures/interventions used to address (a) given issue(s) and are targeted to achieving the catchment vision and strategic objectives. Broadly, the potential options identified are presented in Table 2. It is emphasised that all options should be accompanied by training and capacity-building activities specific to each option.

Table 2: Potential Options

No	1. Catchment Protection and Conservation	Sub-Options
1	Develop water for production infrastructure	a) Create fish ponds
		b) Provide water/organise access to resources for cattle watering
		c) Develop large infrastructure
		d) Develop upland irrigation
		e) Organise irrigation in wetlands (formal schemes)
		f) Develop rice/aquaculture schemes
		g) Develop rainwater harvesting and individual storage solution
2	Develop the agricultural sector and improve practices	a) Development of agro-forestry and conservation agriculture
		b) Implement soil and water conservation measures
		c) Develop organisation and outlets for agricultural production
		d) Develop and empower farmer groups and associations
		e) Promote the use of quality inputs in agriculture
3	Develop the other economic activities	a) Promote development of quality fingerlings and fish seeds production
		b) Develop fish farming
		c) Develop small hydropower production
		d) Improve livestock husbandry (extension, breeding, etc.)
		e) Provide alternative livelihoods and promote environmentally sustainable socio-economic development (tourism, bee keeping, etc.)
4	Environmental conservation and protection	a) Development of tree nurseries and tree planting activities
		b) Build a wetland classification according to their ecological interest and develop a wetland management and development strategy accordingly
		c) Clear demarcation of wetlands and forests
		d) River bank protection (cultivation and sand mining)
		e) Develop a forest management and development strategy
		f) Use of renewable energy/alternative energy sources and development strategy
5	Improve water supply and sanitation	a) Improve access to safe water supply
		b) Upgrade/improve existing waste water treatment plants and make sure effluents meet national standards
		c) Promote sanitation facilities in rural areas and small towns
		d) Plan sanitation associated with the new piped schemes being developed in small towns and rural growth centres
6	Control and reduce water pollution	a) Improve management of solid waste
		b) Control waste water discharge and pollution from industries and artisanal activities
7	Communication and capacity building	
8	Improvement of institutional context (related to the water sector, at catchment level)	
9	Improvement of knowledge and data collection on water resources.	

05

CATCHMENT ACTION PLAN

5.1 Implementation Plan

An Implementation Plan for the hotspot areas that shows the alignment options and sub-options to the districts and sub-catchments is presented in Table 4. The details of the implementation plan regarding the specific locations in which the specific activities will be implemented are presented in the detailed Implementation Plan.

Table 3: Summary Implementation Plan for Hotspots

ID	Category	Options	District	Sub-catchment
1	Develop water for production infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop large infrastructure (multipurpose dams) Organise irrigation in wetlands (formal schemes) Develop rainwater harvesting and individual storage solution 	Kaliro, Mayuge, Luuka	Upper Lumbuye, Lower Lumbuye
2	Develop the agricultural sector and improve practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement soil and water conservation measures (terracing, bunding, ...) Development and empowerment of farmer groups and associations Promote the use of quality inputs in agriculture 	Kamuli, Luuka	Nile, Upper Lumbuye
3	Environmental conservation and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of tree nurseries and tree planting activities Build a wetland classification according to their ecological interest and develop a wetland management and development strategy accordingly Clear demarcation of wetlands and forests River bank protection (cultivation and sand mining) 	Jinja, Kayunga, Iganga, Luuka, Mayuge, Kaliro Kamuli, Buyende	Lower Lumbuye, Nile, Upper Lumbuye, Nabigaga
4	Improve water supply and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to safe water supply 	Kamuli, Mayuge, Iganga	Nile, Upper Lumbuye
5	Control and reduce pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve management of solid wastes Control waste-water discharge and pollution from industries (sugar factories, tanneries, etc.) and artisanal activities (slaughterhouses, waragi breweries, etc.) Control waste-water discharge and pollution from industries (sugar factories, tanneries, etc.) and artisanal activities (slaughterhouses, waragi breweries, etc.) 	Iganga, Jinja	Upper Lumbuye, Nile
6	Communication and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness campaigns (different subjects identified: existing laws and regulation, impact of malpractices, etc.) Capacity building at farmers and community level (sustainable use of wetlands, good farming practices, use of quality seeds and inputs, etc.) 	Kayunga, Kamuli, Iganga, Kaliro, Luuka	Nile, Upper Lumbuye
7	Improvement of institutional context (related to water sector, at catchment level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the preparation of ordinances and by-laws by district local governments Support the preparation of ordinances and by-laws by district local governments Improve coordination between different institutions involved in law enforcement (technical, political, environmental police, NEMA) 	Kayunga, Kamuli, Luuka	Nile, Upper Lumbuye

5.2 Funding Requirements

A summary budget for implementation of the Victoria Nile-Lumbuye CMP is presented in Table 5

Table 4: CMP Funding Requirements

Activities	Cost per period (US\$)		
	1-5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs	Beyond 10 Yrs
1 DEVELOP WATER FOR PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE	7,085,620	71,655,851	75,112,902
1.1 Create fish ponds	298,747	49,796	77,817
1.2 Provide water/organise access to resources for cattle watering	609,109	757,277	1,847
1.3 Develop large infrastructure	3,414,470	46,753,450	16,511,300
1.4 Develop upland irrigation	1,771,422	391,522	2,142,722
1.5 Organise irrigation in wetlands (formal schemes)	736,330	23,625,600	56,271,200
1.6 Develop rice/aquaculture schemes	70,802	27,946	78,016
1.7 Develop rainwater harvesting and individual storage solution	184,740	50,260	-
2 DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND IMPROVE PRACTICES	345,641	323,719	410,131
2.1 Development of agro-forestry and conservation agriculture	92,809	52,104	53,662
2.2 Implement soil and water conservation measures	106,166	179,211	185,731
2.3 Develop organisation and outlets for agricultural production	39,550	39,550	71,190
2.4 Develop and empower farmer groups and associations	6,780	-	-
2.5 Promote the use of quality inputs in agriculture	100,336	52,854	99,548
3 DEVELOP OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	222,143	152,414	243,627
3.1 Promote development of quality fingerlings and fish seeds production	89,577	65,200	117,360
3.2 Develop fish farming	84,042	39,185	36,729
3.3 Develop small hydropower production	-	-	-
3.4 Improve livestock husbandry (extension, breeding, etc.)	33,094	32,600	58,680
Provide alternative livelihoods and promote environmentally sustainable socio-economic development (tourism, bee keeping, etc.)	15,429	15,429	30,858
4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION	2,565,089	2,868,569	1,883,982
4.1 Development of tree nurseries and tree planting activities	875,844	188,944	270,779
4.2 Build a wetland classification according to their ecological interest and develop a wetland management and development strategy accordingly	333,717	1,789,028	489,045
4.3 Clear demarcation of wetlands and forests	270,869	214,143	431,197
4.4 River bank protection (cultivation and sand mining)	423,681	331,413	618,635
4.5 Develop a forest management and development strategy	433,516	117,581	74,327
4.6 Use of renewable energy / alternative energy sources and development strategy	227,461	227,461	-
5 IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	9,765,666	5,689,212	5,105,499
5.1 Improve access to safe water supply	8,627,925	283,739	895,548
5.2 Upgrade/improve existing waste water treatment plants and make sure effluents meet national standards	55,980	500,000	-
5.3 Promote sanitation facilities in rural areas and small towns	745,881	2,028,593	2,740,651
5.4 Plan sanitation associated with the new piped schemes being developed in small towns and rural growth centres	335,880	2,876,880	1,469,300
6 CONTROL AND REDUCE POLLUTION	618,171	1,453,064	9,886,299
6.1 Improve management of solid waste	131,128	1,033,214	9,046,599
6.2 Control waste water discharge and pollution from industries and artisanal activities	487,043	419,850	839,700
7 COMMUNICATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING	172,355	56,600	113,200
8 IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT			
9 IMPROVEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND DATA COLLECTION			
TOTAL PER PERIOD	20,774,684	2,199,430	2,755,640
GRAND TOTAL			195,729,754

5.3 Sources of Funds for Implementing the CMP

The implementation of the CMP plan will require funding from different sources, according to the type of action/intervention and of the relevant sectors involved in the implementation. These include mainly five sources:

1. Water and Environment Sector Budget; with the Ministry of Water and Environment supporting implementation of the CMP programmes and sub-programmes as the

lead agency. Other relevant line ministries may also support parts of the CMP.

2. Joint Partnership Fund (JPF); a pooled fund managed by Ministry of Water and Environment that includes both non-earmarked funding and earmarked funding based on the different bilateral agreements between the GoU and sector development partners.

3. Sector Budget Support (SBS); is used to channel funds to the local governments for activities to be implemented at the de-concentrated level, through conditional grants, directly from the treasury/MoFPED to the local governments, in line with Uganda's fiscal de-concentration policy.
4. Off budget operations; forms of government operations that are not fully reconciled with the national budget and sector budget. The main forms of off-budget expenditures are off-budget funds, direct loans, guarantees, and public-private partnerships (PPPs).
5. Private sector investments; private actors might include either international or national, regional and local operators, as well as joint ventures among private operators with public institutions or utilities are considered as an important tool in Uganda's plan to bridge the infrastructure financing gap. The PPP Act, passed in 2015, provides methods for procurement and the

engagement of private partners in PPPs.

The vital role of not-for-profit organisations (CBOs and NGOs) shall be included in the private sector contribution to the implementation of the catchment WRDM plan.

5.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The CMP is implemented by the Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment Management Organisation (CMO) in close collaboration with KWMZ. The KWMZ and/or Victoria Nile-Lumbuye CMC shall take the initiative and provide guidance to CMP implementation. However, project implementation can be done by any stakeholder willing to contribute funding, knowledge, skills or other resources. Hence, stakeholders ranging from water users to development partners and corporate sector can collaborate or contribute to the implementation of the CMP. Table 6 summarises some of the roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups in the implementation of the CMP.

Table 5: Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
MWE/DWRM/KWMZ	Coordinate in terms of planning, link national and catchment levels, mobilise funds, supervise CMP implementation, build capacity of the CMOs, and provide institutional and technical assistance to the CMOs.
Victoria Nile-Lumbuye CMO/CMC	Promote and coordinate CMP implementation, review the CMP on a regular basis; mobilise resources, monitor and evaluate implementation of the CMP, including impact monitoring.
District local councils	Facilitate and support CMP implementation, e.g. through incorporation of prioritised interventions in District Development Plans, actively participate in CMO activities, plan/prepare/implement interventions of the CMP, ensure compliance with the CMP, and support mobilisation of funds.
CBOs, CSOs, NGOs	Raise awareness on the CMP implementation activities, mobilise communities, mobilise resources, and implement parts of the CMP.
Development partners	Mobilise resources, conduct research, prepare proposals, build technical and institutional capacity, support stakeholder involvement, link government with primary users.
Private sector	Establish CMP proof businesses, invest in CMP proof interventions, support mobilisation of funds.
Water users	Align user and management practices with the CMP, and implement CMP projects.



The catchment regularly experiences heavy floods

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

06

The Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment Management Plan was developed by Kyoga Water Management Zone, of the Directorate of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Water and Environment of the Republic of Uganda, with financial support from the World Bank under the Water Management and Development (WMDP) Project.

Valuable contributions were made by the stakeholders of Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment during fieldwork and workshops.



This popular version of the Victoria Nile-Lumbuye Catchment Management Plan (CMP) summarises the main findings and the key messages. For more details on the approach, the results of the assessments, the interventions to be implemented, where and when how that implementation will take place, please refer to the main Catchment Management Plan, its corresponding Implementation Plan, and the technical reports (Stakeholder Engagement Report, Water Resources Situation Report, and the Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment Report).

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