The Republic of Uganda
Ministry of Water and Environment

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION ATLAS FOR

STRATEGIC TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT (STWSSP) DISTRICTS IN UGANDA 2023

FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda (GoU) adopted the 2040 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. The Agenda includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that aim at ending poverty, fighting inequality and injustice and reverse the effects of climate change by the year 2030 . These SDGs, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which the world aimed at achieving by 2015. Goal 6 of the SDGs, aims at ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Coinciding with the implementation of the National Development Plan III (NDPIII) 2020/21-2024/25, Uganda has aligned NDPIII with Agenda 2040 by incorporating the SDGs in the country's planning framework. Under NDPIII the GoU has committed itself to increase water supply coverage from 70% to 85% in rural areas and 74% to 100% in urban areas.

In light of the above, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) with support from the African Development Bank (ADB) has funded implementation of Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP) under the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Services Department (UWSSD) in the Directorate of Water Development (DWD). The project's primary goal is to increase access to safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in selected towns in Uganda. To showcase the achievements made by the efforts under this project, the ministry has updated the water supply and sanitation atlas for the eight (8) participating districts of the project. This atlas, therefore, provides a comprehensive overview of the progress registered by the implementation of STWSSP and serves as an important reference resource for all stakeholders involved in the sector. The atlas presents data, maps and graphs that demonstrate the impact that our efforts are having on communities, and highlights the challenges and opportunities ahead of us.

I am proud of the work that MWE and our partners, especially ADB, have done to make this project a reality. I am indeed even more grateful for their continued support. I am confident that the information presented in this atlas will guide us in planning for future sectoral investments not only in the STWSSP participating districts but the country at large.

I am confident that, with continued effort and collaborations, we will steadily progress towards achievement of our strategic goal of providing safe water and access to improved sanitation to all Ugandans.

I hope that this atlas will inspire further investment collaborations in the near future that will propel us in the right direction countrywide in our quest for universal safe water and sanitation coverage.

Sincerely,

Hon. Sam Cheptoris
Minister of Water and Environment
The Republic of Uganda

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB:	African Development Bank
API:	Application Program Interface
App:	Application
DB:	Database
DBMS:	Database Management System
DLG	District Local Government
DWD:	Directorate of Water Development
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GoU:	Government of Uganda
GPS:	Global Positioning System
Hw:	Hand washing
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MIS:	Management Information Systems
MoLG:	Ministry of Local Government
MWE:	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP III:	National Development Programme III
NITA-U:	National Information and Technology Authority - Uganda
NWSC:	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PS:	Piped Schemes/Systems
PWS:	Point Water Sources
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
STWSSP:	Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project
TC:	Town Council
ToT:	Training of Trainers
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPMIS:	Utility Performance Monitoring Information System
WfPDB:	Water for Production Database
WIS:	Water Information System
WSDB:	Water Supply Database
WSDF:	Water and Sanitation Development Facility
WSSDB:	Water Supply and Sanitation Database

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1 General Information and Objectives

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the Water and Environment Sector Liaison Department (WESLD) periodically produces a Water Supply Atlas to visually display its performance in delivering water services to all Ugandans. MWE published its first water supply atlas in 2001. The second water Atlas was published in 2010 and the third in 2017. However, since 2017 several changes have taken place. Many new sources have been constructed and several dysfunctional ones have been repaired and/or upgraded. The number of districts has also increased from 112 in 2016 to 135 in 2022 including 10 new cities and subsequently several changes in the lower administrative units. There are many Water Supply and Sanitation projects across the country such as the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP) that are currently under implementation. These projects aim at improving safe water coverage and access to improved sanitation in their areas of implementation hence the need to capture all the data emanating from changes in these sources/systems.

Increased access to safe and clean water supply and improved sanitation directly improves the quality of life of individuals through improved health and in turn, triggers further economic growth. This will contribute to the achievement of one of the NDP III goals - increased household incomes and improved quality of life of the population, set under the theme "Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive-growth, Employment, and Wealth Creation".

Therefore, this water supply and sanitation atlas has been produced for the eight (8) STWSSP districts with financial support from the African Development Bank (ADB). It should be noted that this water supply and sanitation atlas only covers eight (8) districts namely; Kyenjojo, Buikwe, Nakasongola, Dokolo, Kamuli, Kapchorwa, Kayunga and Bundibugyo.

2 The Water Supply and Sanitation Atlas for STWSSP

Maintaining an up-to-date inventory of existing water sources and sanitation facilities in Uganda is of great importance to the water and sanitation sub-sector as it forms the basis for estimating access to safe water supply and public sanitation and allocation of the new investments among other reasons. It is also used by government and non - government stakeholders for purposes of policy formulation, strategic planning, resource allocation and accountability at the national level as well as inter and intra District levels. It is also key for measuring performance and monitoring ongoing activities in the sector.

It is against this background that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the Strategic Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project in coordination with the Water and Environment Sector Liaison Department (WESLD) has produced this water supply and sanitation atlas. The project activities included data collection tools design, pilot data collection, data collection roll-out, data analysis, digital/hard copy atlas production, and information dissemination to stakeholders.

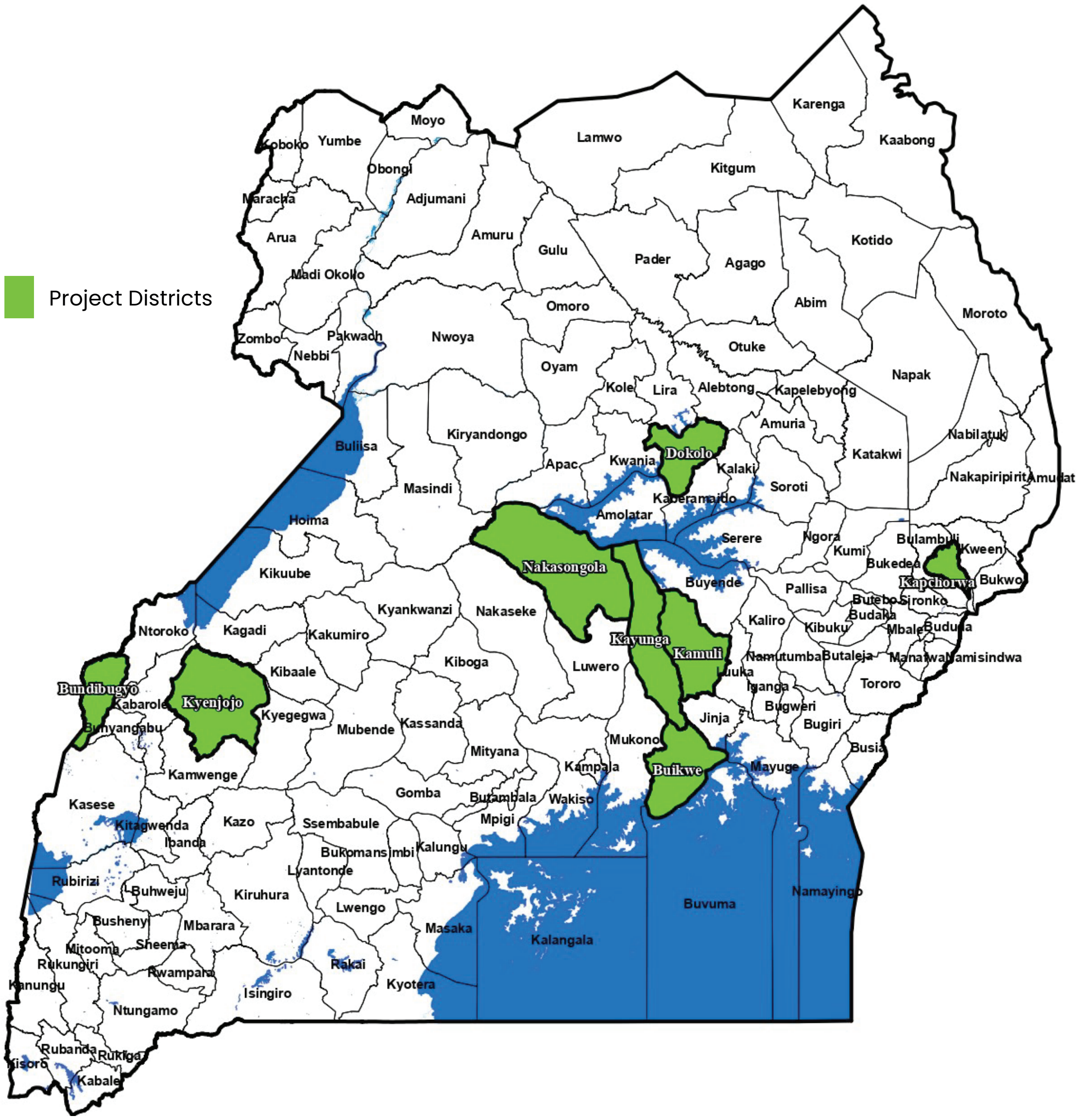


Figure 1: *Location of the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP) Districts*

Figure 2: *Deep Borehole in Kagumba Subcounty in Kamuli District*

3 Historical Background of the Atlas

3.1 Uganda Rural Water Supply Atlas 2002

Between 1998 and 2002 information on existing point water sources was collected by the districts with financial and technical support from the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment through a nationwide baseline survey. The collected data typically included information on technology type, location (administrative & GPS coordinates), operational status, source of funding, and ownership. With the collected data, MWE produced a rural water atlas that included district-specific information on point water sources as of 2001 and derived coverage figures. These were presented in tables, charts, and maps. As per the MWE's initiative of strengthening each district's data management capacity, all districts were supplied with a computer, GPS receiver, and mapping software. Training was also given to District Water Officers in data collection, database management, and GIS-based map production. However, these efforts came with challenges such as the lack of regular capacity building and the lack of an electronic database system that hindered regular updating of data.

3.2 Uganda Water Supply Atlas 2010

In light of the above 2002 challenges, another water supply atlas update project was commissioned in the financial year 2009 / 2010. At this time the ministry came up with a new baseline survey that covered the whole country. The exercise involved data collection by the District Local Government (DLG) extension staff and submission to the MWE through the Technical Support Units (TSU). The data collected was captured into a web-based centralized database at MWE in Luzira, Kampala. In 2010, this database was initially built as an inventory of water sources. However, along the way it was turned into a more robust database that could be used for computing indicator information at a national, district and sub-county level. These changes caused system performance to slow down. In addition, this database could not readily produce maps so data had to be exported out of it and imported into specialized GIS software to produce the Uganda Water Supply Atlas 2010.

3.3 Water Supply Atlas 2017

In 2016, the MWE pursued the reprogramming and redesigning of the water supply database to build an efficient database capable of generating an online web-based Atlas. The efforts commenced with a country-wide data collection exercise. The result of these efforts was the Uganda Water Supply Atlas, 2017. However, new challenges emerged due to the changes in the water and sanitation sub - sector landscape, changes in information technology as well as a rapid increase in the creation of new administrative units.

4 Responsibilities

The production of this Water Supply and Sanitation Atlas for the STWSSP districts was primarily a responsibility of the MWE. However, to build sustainability in data management, the MWE worked with other stakeholders to ensure that this exercise was inclusive by making use of participatory methodologies. This in effect meant that stakeholders had a role in the production of this Atlas. The following are the roles of each categorical group of stakeholders.

4.1 District Local Government (DLG) Extension Staff

DLG extension staff such as subcounty chiefs, health assistants, Community Development Officers, and parish chiefs were trained and carried out field data collection. This was made possible by the fact that they had vast and in-depth knowledge of the water and sanitation facilities in their areas of responsibility.

4.2 Water and Environment Sector Liaison Department of MWE

The MWE through the WESLD was responsible for the overall coordination of all the production of this Atlas such as planning, data collection tools review, piloting and rollout of data collection, data analysis review, Atlas review, and dissemination. The Ministry also provided access to existing data from the Water Supply Database (WSDB) and Utility Performance Monitoring Information System (UPMIS). The MWE also coordinated the acquisition of data from National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Umbrella Organizations, and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

4.3 District Water Office

District Water Officers (DWO) have the ultimate responsibility for collecting, managing, and keeping up-to-date information on the water supply situation at the district level. All water sector players involved at the district level such as the central government (both rural and urban areas), NGOs, the private sector, and self-water-supply developers are required to share district-specific information with the District Water Officers. In line with this requirement, DWOs and the staff of MWE-MIS were pivotal in recruiting suitable data collection personnel from the DLGs, backstopping the data collection process, prototype testing, data validation, atlas design review, and dissemination.

In Figure 3, we see a Stakeholder Meeting comprising the CAO of Kamuli District on the far left,the DWO of Kamuli District on the far right, and the MWEs' Consultant in the middle.

***Figure 3** - Stakeholder Meeting with Kamuli District CAO*

4.4 National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

NWSC serves in at least 6 of the 8 districts of the STWSSP operation areas. NWSC provided key information on water supply and sanitation which contributed to the production of this Atlas. Information provided comprised the number of active and inactive connections, the functionality of schemes, the number of villages and towns served, and public sanitation facilities. Table 1 shows the administrative unit areas of operation of NWSC.

Table 1: NWSC Service Areas in the STWSSP Districts of Operation

#	District	County/ Municipality	Subcounty/Division
1	Buikwe	Lugazi Municipality	Central Division
			Kawolo Division
			Najjembe Division
		Njeru Municipality	Njeru Division
			Nyenga Division
			Wakisi Division
		Buikwe County	Buikwe TC
			Nkokonjeru TC
2	Dokolo	Dokolo County	Dokolo TC
3	Nakasongola	Nakasongola County	Nakasongola TC
4	Kyenjojo	Kyenjojo County	Kyenjojo TC
5	Kamuli	Kamuli Municipality	Southern Division
			Northern Division
		Buzaaya County	Kisozi TC
			Mbulamuti TC
6	Kapchorwa	Kapchorwa Municipality	Central Division
			Eastern Division
			Western Division
		Tingey County	Kapsinda
			Kaserem
			Sipi TC

5 STWSSP Atlas Implementation

5.1 Overview

The chronology of activities executed in the implementation of this assignment was inception, data collection tools design, new web-based database design with a data collection mobile application, pilot data collection, GPS data collection App design, data collection rollout, data entry, and analysis, atlas design and production and dissemination. Throughout the implementation, a participatory approach was employed. This approach enabled the stakeholders to be involved in the planning, fieldwork, design, and review of the atlas.

5.2 Inception

The assignment commenced with an inception stage where reconnaissance visits to the three districts out of the eight districts of the STWSSP were undertaken. In addition, several key documents, the IT infrastructure of the MWE, and the existing web-based databases including the existing data collection forms were reviewed.

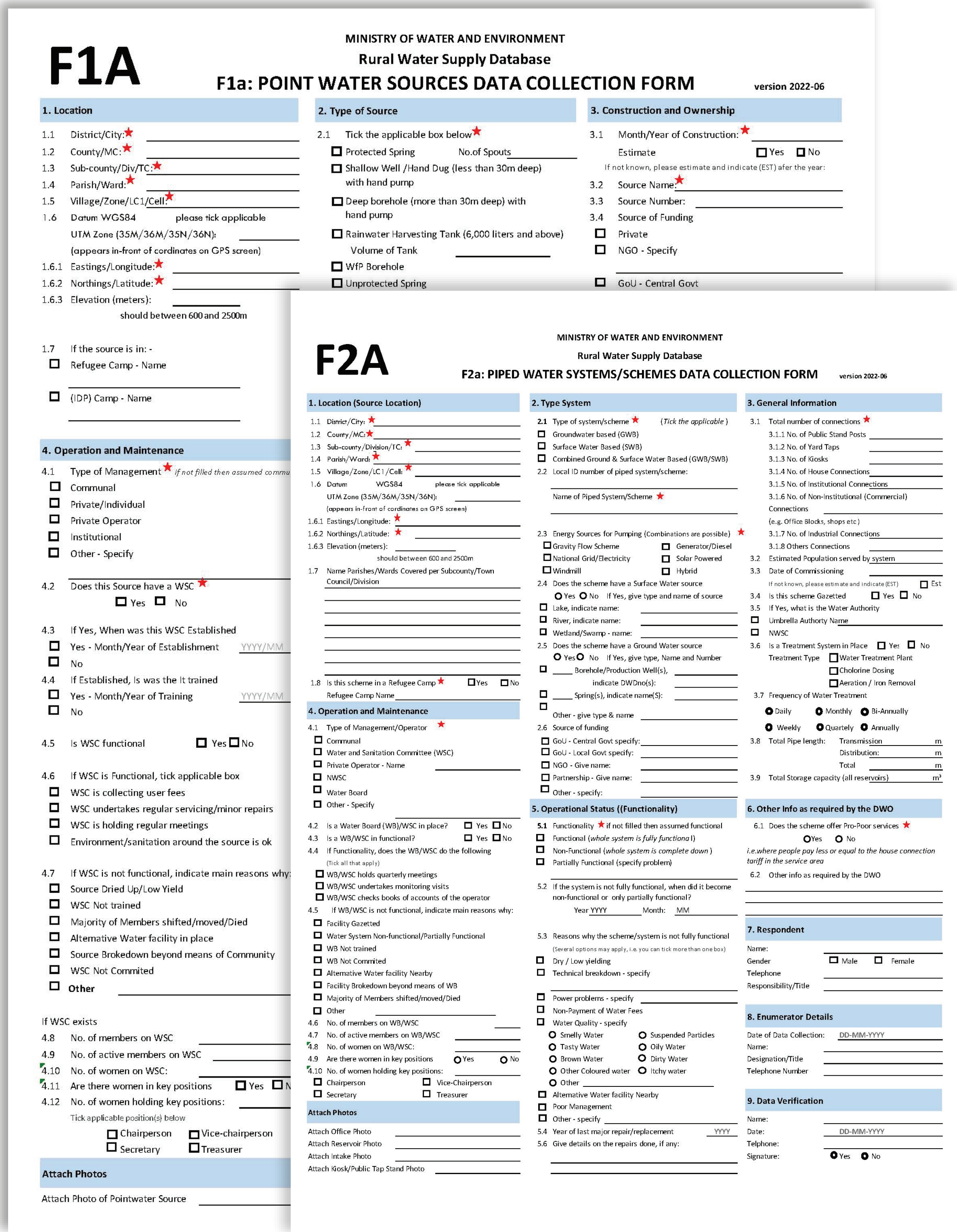
In Figure 4 and 5, we see stakeholder engagements with the District Water Officers of Dokolo district and Kayunga districts respectively.

Figure 4: *Stakeholder Engagement with the District Water Officer of Dokolo District*

Figure 5: *Stakeholder Engagement with the District Water Officer of Kayunga District*

5.3 Design of Data Collection Tools

A key deliverable was the design of Data Collection tools which provided for the measurement of key performance indicators such as the SDGs and NDP III targets. These data collection tools comprised several forms for adding sources and facilities and updating the information on the existing forms. These Data Collection forms are shown in Annex 1 to Annex 3.



F1A

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Rural Water Supply Database

F1a: POINT WATER SOURCES DATA COLLECTION FORM

version 2022-06

1. Location
1.1 District/City:
1.2 County/MC:
1.3 Sub-county/Div/TC:
1.4 Parish/Ward:
1.5 Village/Zone/LC1/Cell:
1.6 Datum WGS84 please tick applicable
UTM Zone (35M/36M/35N/36N):
(appears in-front of cordinates on GPS screen)
1.6.1 Eastings/Longitude:
1.6.2 Northings/Latitude:
1.6.3 Elevation (meters):
should between 600 and 2500m
1.7 If the source is in: -
Refugee Camp - Name
(IDP) Camp - Name

2. Type of Source
2.1 Tick the applicable box below
Protected Spring No.of Spouts
Shallow Well /Hand Dug (less than 30m deep) with hand pump
Deep borehole (more than 30m deep) with hand pump
Rainwater Harvesting Tank (6,000 liters and above)
Volume of Tank
WfP Borehole
Unprotected Spring

3. Construction and Ownership
3.1 Month/Year of Construction:
Estimate Yes No
If not known, please estimate and indicate (EST) afer the year:
3.2 Source Name:
3.3 Source Number:
3.4 Source of Funding
Private
NGO - Specify
GoU - Central Govt

4. Operation and Maintenance
4.1 Type of Management *if not filled then assumed commu*
Communal
Private/Individual
Private Operator
Institutional
Other - Specify
4.2 Does this Source have a WSC
Yes No
4.3 If Yes, When was this WSC Established
Yes - Month/Year of Establishment YYYY/MM
No
4.4 If Established, Is was the It trained
Yes - Month/Year of Training YYYY/MM
No
4.5 Is WSC functional Yes No
4.6 If WSC is Functional, tick applicable box
WSC is collecting user fees
WSC undertakes regular servicing/minor repairs
WSC is holding regular meetings
Environment/sanitation around the source is ok
4.7 If WSC is not functional, indicate main reasons why:
Source Dried Up/Low Yield
WSC Not trained
Majority of Members shifted/moved/Died
Alternative Water facility in place
Source Brokedown beyond means of Community
WSC Not Commited
Other
If WSC exists
4.8 No. of members on WSC
4.9 No. of active members on WSC
4.10 No. of women on WSC:
4.11 Are there women in key positions Yes N
4.12 No. of women holding key positions:
Tick applicable position(s) below
Chairperson Vice-chairperson
Secretary Treasurer

Attach Photos
Attach Photo of Pointwater Source

F2A

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Rural Water Supply Database

F2a: PIPED WATER SYSTEMS/SCHEMES DATA COLLECTION FORM

version 2022-06

1. Location (Source Location)
1.1 District/City:
1.2 County/MC:
1.3 Sub-county/Division/TC:
1.4 Parish/Ward:
1.5 Village/Zone/LC1/Cell:
1.6 Datum WGS84 please tick applicable
UTM Zone (35M/36M/35N/36N):
(appears in-front of cordinates on GPS screen)
1.6.1 Eastings/Longitude:
1.6.2 Northings/Latitude:
1.6.3 Elevation (meters):
should between 600 and 2500m
1.7 Name Parishes/Wards Covered per Subcounty/Town Council/Division
1.8 Is this scheme in a Refugee Camp Yes No
Refugee Camp Name

4. Operation and Maintenance
4.1 Type of Management/Operator
Communal
Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC)
Private Operator - Name
NWSC
Water Board
Other - Specify
4.2 Is a Water Board (WB)/WSC in place? Yes No
4.3 Is a WB/WSC in functional? Yes No
4.4 If Functionality, does the WB/WSC do the following
(Tick all that apply)
WB/WSC holds quarterly meetings
WB/WSC undertakes monitoring visits
WB/WSC checks books of accounts of the operator
4.5 If WB/WSC is not functional, indicate main reasons why:
Facility Gazetted
Water System Non-functional/Partially Functional
WB Not trained
WB Not Commited
Alternative Water facility Nearby
Facility Brokedown beyond means of WB
Majority of Members shifted/moved/Died
Other
4.6 No. of members on WB/WSC
4.7 No. of active members on WB/WSC
4.8 No. of women on WB/WSC:
4.9 Are there women in key positions Yes No
4.10 No. of women holding key positions:
Chairperson Vice-Chairperson
Secretary Treasurer

Attach Photos
Attach Office Photo
Attach Reservoir Photo
Attach Intake Photo
Attach Kiosk/Public Tap Stand Photo

2. Type System
2.1 Type of system/scheme (*Tick the applicable*)
Groundwater based (GWB)
Surface Water Based (SWB)
Combined Ground & Surface Water Based (GWB/SWB)
2.2 Local ID number of piped system/scheme:
Name of Piped System/Scheme
2.3 Energy Sources for Pumping (Combinations are possible)
Gravity Flow Scheme Generator/Diesel
National Grid/Electricity Solar Powered
Windmill Hybrid
2.4 Does the scheme have a Surface Water source
Yes No If Yes, give type and name of source
Lake, indicate name:
River, indicate name:
Wetland/Swamp - name:
2.5 Does the scheme have a Ground Water source
Yes No If Yes, give type, Name and Number
Borehole/Production Well(s), indicate DWDno(s):
Spring(s), indicate name(S):
Other - give type & name
2.6 Source of funding
GoU - Central Govt specify:
GoU - Local Govt specify:
NGO - Give name:
Partnership - Give name:
Other - specify:

5. Operational Status ((Functionality)
5.1 Functionality if not filled then assumed functional
Functional (*whole system is fully functional*)
Non-Functional (*whole system is complete down*)
Partially Functional (specify problem)
5.2 If the system is not fully functional, when did it become non-functional or only partially functional?
Year YYYY Month: MM
5.3 Reasons why the scheme/system is not fully functional
(Several options may apply, i.e. you can tick more than one box)
Dry / Low yielding
Technical breakdown - specify
Power problems - specify
Non-Payment of Water Fees
Water Quality - specify
Smelly Water Suspended Particles
Tasty Water Oily Water
Brown Water Dirty Water
Other Coloured water Itchy water
Other
Alternative Water facility Nearby
Poor Management
Other - specify
5.4 Year of last major repair/replacement YYYY
5.6 Give details on the repairs done, if any:

3. General Information
3.1 Total number of connections
3.1.1 No. of Public Stand Posts
3.1.2 No. of Yard Taps
3.1.3 No. of Kiosks
3.1.4 No. of House Connections
3.1.5 No. of Institutional Connections
3.1.6 No. of Non-Institutional (Commercial) Connections
(e.g. Office Blocks, shops etc)
3.1.7 No. of Industrial Connections
3.1.8 Others Connections
3.2 Estimated Population served by system
3.3 Date of Commissioning
If not known, please estimate and indicate (EST) Est
3.4 Is this scheme Gazetted Yes No
3.5 If Yes, what is the Water Authority
Umbrella Authorty Name
NWSC
3.6 Is a Treatment System in Place Yes No
Treatment Type Water Treatment Plant
Cholorine Dosing
Aeration / Iron Removal
3.7 Frequency of Water Treatment
Daily Monthly Bi-Annually
Weekly Quartely Annually
3.8 Total Pipe length: Transmission m
Distribution: m
Total m
3.9 Total Storage capacity (all reservoirs) m³

6. Other Info as required by the DWO
6.1 Does the scheme offer Pro-Poor services
Yes No
i.e.where people pay less or equal to the house connection tariff in the service area
6.2 Other info as required by the DWO

7. Respondent
Name:
Gender Male Female
Telephone
Responsibility/Title

8. Enumerator Details
Date of Data Collection: DD-MM-YYYY
Name:
Designation/Title
Telephone Number

9. Data Verification
Name:
Date: DD-MM-YYYY
Telphone:
Signature: Yes No

Figure 6: *Sampled Data Collection Forms*

5.4 New Web-based Database and Mobile Application

To improve on efficiency and effectiveness of data collection, the Water Supply Database (WSDB) was redesigned to cater for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and Public Sanitation facilities and their indicators. This new web-based database has a custom Mobile Data Collection App which allows users to capture data directly from the field. This Mobile Application utilizes the main three data collection forms for capturing new or missing water sources and public sanitation facilities. These forms are: -

- Form 1A: Point Water Sources Data Collection Form
- Form 2A: Piped Systems/Schemes Data Collection Form
- Form 3A: Public Sanitation and Hygiene Data Collection Form

The newly redesigned web-based database is called the Water Supply and Sanitation Database (WSSDB). The WSSDB is what has been used to produce the maps and other info-graphics displayed in this Atlas.

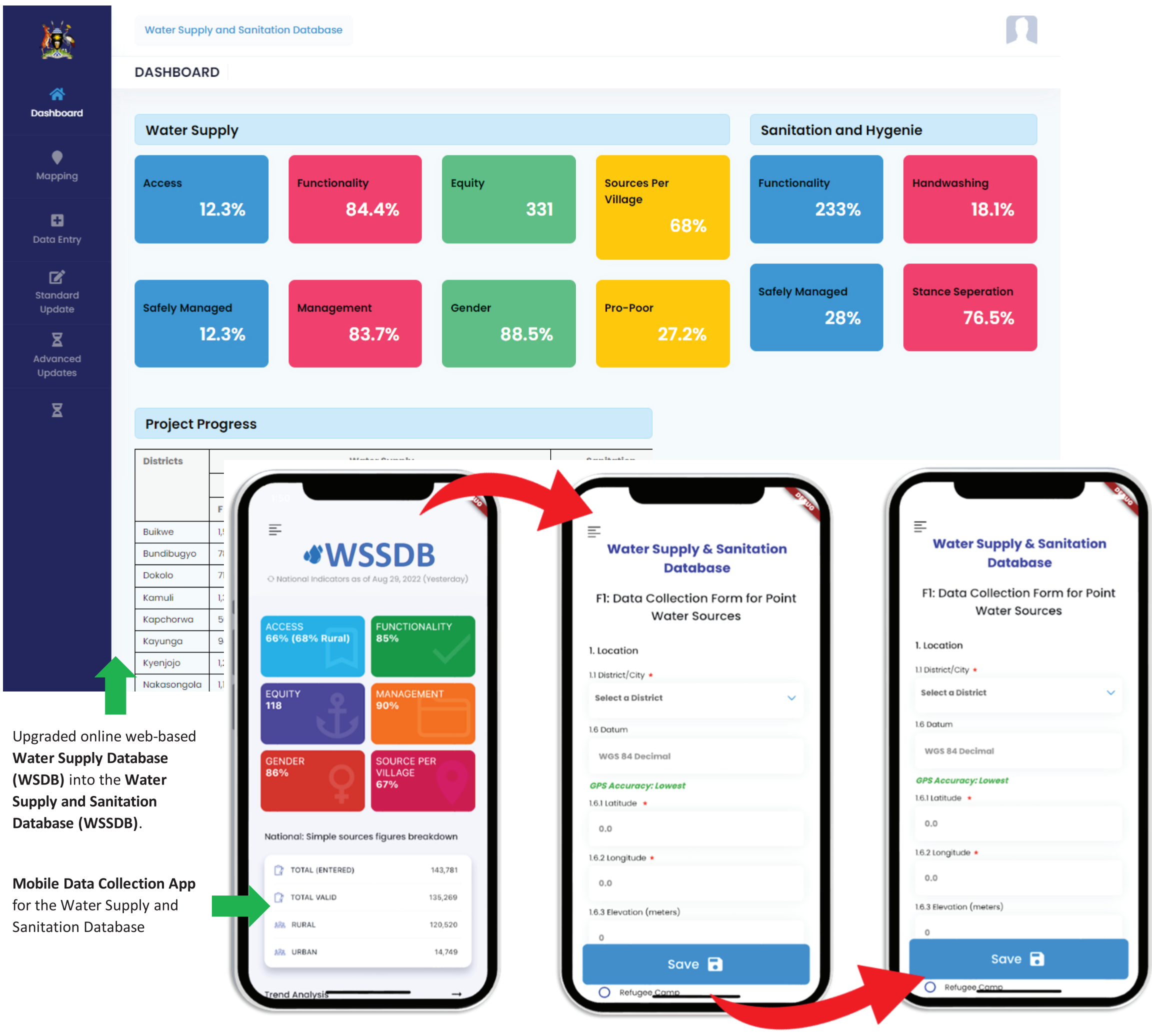


Figure 7: *Web-Based System and Mobile Data Collection App*

5.5 GPS Data Collection Application

A separate smartphone mobile application dedicated to generating GPS coordinates called **Tafuta GPS** was built. This GPS application was designed to enable data collectors to capture coordinates on their data collection forms as most DLGs had few or no GPS receivers. The Tafuta GPS mobile Application does not require User accounts or credentials. In addition, the Tafuta GPS App can work offline. Therefore, Data Collectors were able to download and use this mobile application with ease.

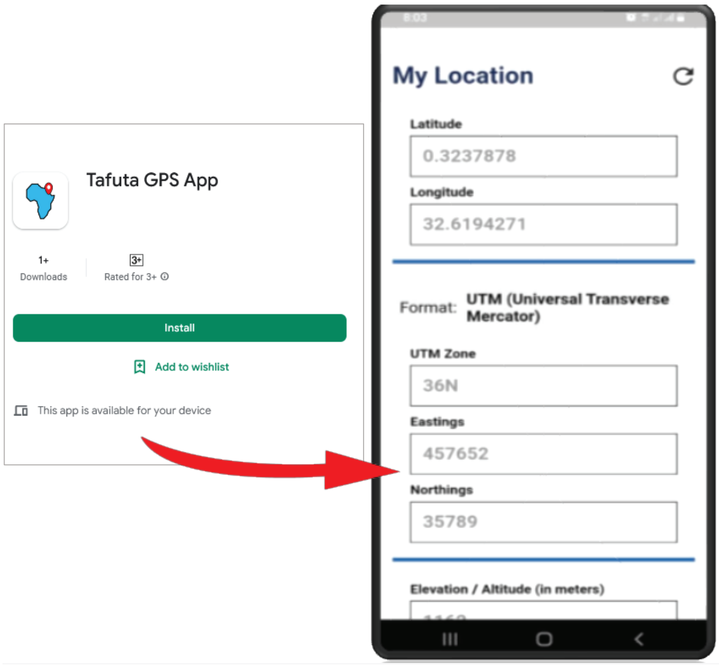


Figure 8: *Tafuta GPS App*

5.6 Pilot Data Collection

Pilot data collection was carried out in the two districts of Kayunga and Kamuli. From this pilot study, improvements in the data collection tools and training methodologies were devised and adopted. The pilot data collection was concluded after the presentation of the findings and adoption of the proposed changes. Figure 9, shows the presentation of the pilot report in the MWE Headquarter Boardroom.

Figure 9: *Pilot Report Presentation*

5.7 Data Collection Rollout

After the pilot study, the data collection exercise was rolled out and it entailed training of data collectors, field data collection, and data submission in the eight districts namely Buikwe, Dokolo, Kapchorwa, Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo, Nakasongola, Kayunga and Kamuli.

Kyenjojo District

Figure 10 *Protected Spring in Kigarasi Parish, Kigaraale Subcounty in Kyenjojo*

Bundibugyo District

Figure 11: *GFS called Kisonko-Mirambi located at River Nyahuka in Bundibugyo*

Dokolo District

Figure 12: *Deep Borehole in Dokolo Technical School, Dokolo District*

Nakasongola District

Figure 13: *Kikoiro Primary School Deep Borehole in Kikoiro Village, Kikoio Parish, Lwampanga Subcounty in Nakasongola District*

Kapchorwa District

Figure 14: *Protected Spring in Kapkwatany Parish, Munarya Subcounty in Kaphorwa District*

Buikwe District

Figure 15: *Lined VIP Latrine at Bugungu HC III in Njeru South Division of Njeru Municipality in Buikwe District*

5.8 Data Entry and Analysis

Upon completion of data collection, all remaining data that was not collected using the mobile application was captured into the new web-based database system - WSSDB. The WSSDB is built to compute several indicators and parameters that enable data analysis. The key analytical outputs were used to produce this atlas.

5.9 Dissemination

This atlas has been disseminated to all stakeholders of this assignment namely the 8 districts of STWSSP, NWSC, Umbrella Organizations, NGOs, and MWE.

Figure 16: *Kayunga DLG dissemination*

Figure 17: *Buikwe DLG dissemination*

Figure 18: Bundibugyo DLG dissemination

Figure 19: Nakasongola DLG dissemination

Figure 20: Kyenjojo DLG dissemination

Figure 21: Kapchorwa DLG dissemination

Figure 22: Dokolo DLG dissemination

Figure 23: Kamuli DLG dissemination

6 Challenges faced during the implementation

During the implementation of this assignment, the following challenges were faced.

- Lack of clear administrative units in the country occasioned by frequent creation of new administrative units out of existing ones made updating them challenging.
- Limited or no internet connectivity in the rural areas of many of the districts hindered the ability to use the smartphone application..

7 Disclaimer

This Atlas has been produced based on administrative units received from the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and population figures and Uganda Shapefile from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The MWE has made all efforts to ensure that the raw data used in the production of this Water Supply and Sanitation Atlas is of the highest possible quality. For certain outputs with limitations, explanatory notes have been provided.

B. EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 Information Presented in this Atlas

The Water Supply and Sanitation Atlas for STWSSP has been prepared using water supply and sanitation data from the 8 districts of operation of this project. This information is a result of data collected and processed through the Water Supply and Sanitation Database (WSSDB). The processed data has been presented as maps, charts, tables, and figures as compiled in this Atlas.

1.1 Sources of Information

The information on point water sources, piped water supply systems, public sanitation, and hygiene facilities presented in this Atlas, is a result of the data collection and update exercise implemented under this assignment. This data has been collected with the support of DLGs particularly the District Water Offices and Extension Staff of the DLGs. This is with the exception of the information on pipe water supply systems and public sanitation facilities in areas managed by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and Umbrella Organizations.

1.2 Data Collection Tools

The assignment involved the design of several data collection tools/forms as described in the Table 2.

Table 2: Data Collection Tools/Forms

Forms for New/Missing Sources and Facilities	
A	**F1A - Point Water Source Data Collection Form** A form designed to capture new or missing point water sources. This form provides questions whose results are used to measure the SDG and NDP III indicators.
B	**F2A - Piped Water System/Scheme Data Collection Form** A form designed to capture new or missing piped water systems/schemes. This form provides questions that enable the collection of various types of systems and connections used around the country.
C	**F3A - Public Sanitation and Hygiene Data Collection Form** A form designed to capture public sanitation and hygiene facilities. This form caters for key sanitation and hygiene facility parameters such as the type of facility, the condition, location, GPS coordinates, management, functionality, and faecal sludge management among others.
Forms for Updating Existing Sources and Facilities	
D	**A1 – Administrative Unit Update** A form designed to enable the update of administrative units. This form enables us to align the existing administrative units in the database with the newly established reality in the DLGs.
E	**F1B – Update Form for Point Water Sources** A form designed to capture updates of Point water sources in the database. It focuses on key parameters that impact the key indicators. These parameters include functionality, management, gender, contamination, and the presence on a premise.

F	**F1C – Link Taps to Piped Systems** This form is designed to enable the updating of public taps by indicating the Piped Systems to which they belong. This information can enable us to map the piped water systems and their public tap stands in the respective areas of operation.
G	**F1D – Wrong Coordinate Update** In the previous data collected in the past years; some records would be found to have missing or wrong coordinates. Therefore, this form is designed to enable data collectors to capture the correct coordinates for such records.
H	**F1E – Administrative Update Form for Point Water Sources** This form is designed to enable the updating of administrative units of the Point water sources such as the parishes and villages. It is common to have changes in Parish and Village names as new administrative units are created.
I	**F2B – Piped System Update Form** This form is used to update the status of piped water supply systems/schemes already captured by the MWE. It focuses on key areas for update that directly impact the various key indicators such as functionality, number of connections, gazette status, management presence and functionality and presence of pro-poor services.

1.3 Administrative Units and Population Figures

The administrative units in this Atlas were obtained from the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) while the population figures and Uganda Shape file were from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). These population figures are at sub county level and are subjected to the district population growth rate in order to obtain the current estimated population. This district and county population are then computed as a summation of the sub counties that make them up.

1.4 Distinction between Rural and Urban Areas

The Water and Sanitation sub-sector follows the official UBOS distinction between urban and rural areas. Urban areas in Uganda include City councils, Municipalities, Divisions, Town Councils, Wards, and Zones. Rural areas include Counties, Sub-counties, Parishes, and Villages. Through the developed web-based MIS, a provision to compute rural and urban indicators separately from the sub-county level to the district level has been provided. However, this MIS also provides for a combined approach as well. It is from this web-based MIS that this Atlas have been produced.

2 Key Definitions

2.1 Improved Water Supply Sources

In the Ugandan context, improved water supply sources are water sources with Safe Water for human consumption. These water sources are categorized as Point water sources and Piped Water Systems/ schemes.

2.1.1 Point Water Sources

These typically comprise; protected Springs, shallow Wells, deep boreholes, rainwater harvesting tanks, and tap stands (yard taps for public use, kiosks, and public stand posts). Data for point water sources was collected predominantly using the F1A – Point Water Source Data Collection form (see Annex 1 below). All Point water sources except those in areas served by NWSC, have been mapped and included in this Atlas.

2.1.2 Piped Water System/Scheme

These are piped water supply system/schemes that are categorized as Surface water, Groundwater and Combined Surface and Groundwater based systems. These piped systems are majorly in urban areas and also cover some rural areas. Like the rest of Uganda, the STWSSP operation districts have piped water systems managed by either NWSC, Umbrella Organization, Local Governments or Private arrangements.

2.1.3 Mini piped water Schemes

In recent years, the MWE with support from stakeholders has promoted and supported the development of mini piped water schemes.

Mini-piped water schemes are schemes that have a limited distribution of coverage. Some of these have been constructed to supply single institution such as schools, hospitals, hotels, and factories among others.

2.1.4 Abandoned Sources

The web-based MIS inventory also includes all water sources irrespective of the functionality status and how long they have been out of service. In light of this, all water sources that have been non-functional for more than 5 years are assumed to be "abandoned" and therefore recommended for decommissioning. As such these sources have not been used in any computations.

2.2 Improved Public Sanitation and Hygiene

An Improved Sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and is connected to the sewer systems or septic tanks. In the Ugandan context these facilities include; Flush toilets, Pour Flush Toilets, VIP latrines, latrines with concrete slabs or sanplat, Ecosan Toilets, and Compost Toilets among others. Table 3 describes these improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Table 3: Improved Public Sanitation and Hygiene

A	Ecological Sanitation toilets
	Ecological sanitation, commonly abbreviated as EcoSan, is an approach to sanitation provision that aims to safely reuse excreta in agriculture. These toilets exist in various forms such as Urine Diversion Dry Toilet (UDDT), Forsa Alterna, and Arborloo.
A1	**Urine Diversion Dry Toilet (UDDT)**
	A type of ecological sanitation toilet that separates urine from faces during use. The urine is diverted through a pipe and collected in a container attached to the toilet facility while faeces are dropped into a collection chamber.
A2	**Forsa Alterna**
	The Fossa Alterna is a type of ecological sanitation toilet with a shallow alternating double pit system, collecting and composting excreta from a dry toilet.

A3	**Arborloo**
	An Arborloo is an ecological sanitation toilet in which trees are planted on top of the full pit while the superstructure, ring beam, and slab are moved from pit to pit in a continuous cycle.
B	**Water Closet**
	This is a type of waterborne toilet where a user flushes after every use to convey the waste into a septic tank or sewer.
C	**Pour Flush**
	A type of waterborne toilet where a user pours water manually after every use to flush the waste into a septic tank.
D	**Lined VIP latrine**
	A Lined Ventilated Improved Pit latrine is an improved latrine where odors and flies are controlled by the action of a vent pipe. It has a pit that is **lined with a wall,** washable slab, roof, and vent pipe with a fly screen at the top, a door, and curtain wall. Usually, a urinal is provided for the men's side of the facility.
E	**VIP Latrine**
	A Ventilated Improved Pit latrine is an improved latrine where odors and flies are controlled by the action of a vent pipe. It has a pit that is **not lined with a wal**l, a washable slab, a roof and vent pipe with a fly screen at the top, a door, and a curtain wall. Usually, a urinal is provided for the men's side of the facility.
F	**Gulper Technology**
	A type of sewage emptying technology using a manually-operated hand pump. A technician uses a hand pump with a pipe to suck the waste out of the pit.
I	**Cesspool emptier/Vacuum Vehicle**
	A vehicle, usually a truck which is used to empty septic tanks and pit latrines.

3 Definitions of Indicators

3.1 Water Supply Indicators

The Table 4 holds definitions of the scope of water supply indicators covered in this Atlas.

Table 4: Water Supply Indicators

A	**Basic Water**
	Percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source. **NB:** Basic Water has the same definition as Coverage or Access to Safe Water
B	**Safely Managed Water**
	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises.

C	**Functionality**
	Rural Water Supply: Percentage of improved water sources that are functional at the time of spot-check. **Urban Water Supply:** (excluding areas managed by NWSC); Percentage of safe water outlets that are functional at the time of spot-check. **NWSC served areas:** Percentage of active connections;
D	**Sources Per Village**
	Percentage of villages with at least one source of safe water supply.
E	**Equity**
	District Level: Mean sub-county deviation from the district average number of persons per improved water point. **National Level:** Mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point.
F	**Management**
	Percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. Management is also referred to as Communal Management.
G	**Gender**
	Percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position.
H	**Pro-Poor Services**
	Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service are.

3.2 Public Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators

The Table 5 holds definitions of the scope of public sanitation indicators covered in this Atlas. According to the "*Guide to monitoring of water supply, sanitation and hygiene indicators*"; sanitation and hygiene indicators cover all sanitation facilities at household, institutional level and public areas. However, in this assignment, the scope of data collected was only public sanitation and hygiene facilities. Due to this, the indicators have been narrowed down to reflect the public Sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Table 5: Public Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators

A	**Handwashing**
	Percentage of improved Public Sanitation facilities with handwashing facilities with soap and water.

C	Functionality
	Percentage of improved public sanitation facilities that are functional at the time of spotcheck.

4 Water Supply Indicator Formulae

This section describes the formulae used to derive the various key indicators used in the Atlas. The acronyms used in the formulae are listed in the Table 6.

Table 6: *Acronyms for Water Supply Indicators.*

Item	Acronym	Item	Acronym
Protected Springs	PS	Yard Taps	YT
Shallow Wells	SW	Functional	F
Deep Boreholes	DBH	Non-Functional	NF
Rainwater Harvest Tanks	RHT	Average	AVG
Public Stand Posts	PSP	Number of Items	n
Kiosks	KSK		

4.1 Basic Water (Coverage or Access to Safe Water)

Basic water is also referred to as Access to Safe Water or Safe Water Coverage. It is defined as the percentage of the Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. The calculation is based on the estimated total number of people served per each type of water source. Therefore, it is important to first illustrate how this parameter – People Served is computed.

4.2 People Served

People served refers to the estimated number of people accessing safe water supply within a given service area. People served is a key parameter we use to computer Basic Water and Safely Managed Water. This number of people served is computed as a summation of the people served by each functional water source or connection. Each water source technology has a standard number of estimated people it serves referred to as a constant or multiplier.

Table 7: *Computation of Number of People Served for the Different Water Supply Technologies.*

Acronym	Estimated People Served per Unit	Formula	Example			
			Number	Computation		People Served
PS	200	nPS x 200	4	4 x 200	=	800
SW	300	nSW x 300	5	5 x 300	=	1,500
DBH	300	nDBH x 300	6	6 x 300	=	1,800
RHT (<6000 liters)	3	nRHT x 3	8	8 x 3	=	24
RHT (>= 6000 liters)	6	nRHT x 6	8	8 x 6	=	48
PSP	150	nPSP x 150	9	9 x 150	=	1,350
KSK	150	nKSK x 150	7	7 x 150	=	1,050
YT	150	nYT x 150	8	8 x 150	=	1,200
			Total People Served			**7,772**

Therefore, basing on people served we compute Basic Water (A) as the Percentage of Total People Served out of the Total Population. This Computation is undertaken at sub - county level, with the final step of the calculation process involving an adjustment or a "capping" of the figures to ensure that improved water sources in a particular sub - county do not serve more than 95% of the population. The capping is done to avoid unrealistically high figures at sub county or district level.

$$A = \frac{\text{Total number of people served by point and piped water supplies}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

4.3 Functionality

Functionality is computed as the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. Functional water sources are those producing water at the time of spot check. Sources that are Functional but not in use are considered functional if their downtime is less than 5 years or not specified. Sources not operating for 5 or more years are assumed to be abandoned, and hence are not included in the calculation. Functionality (F) is calculated as: -

$$F = \frac{\text{Functional } (PS + SW + DBH + RHT + PSP + KSK + YP)}{\text{Total } (PS + SW + DBH + RHT + PSP + KSK + YP)} \times 100$$

For NWSC areas of operation, functionality is computed as the number of active connections divided by the total number of connections within a service area. Functionality (F) is calculated as:

$$F\ (NWSC) = \frac{\text{Number of Active Connections}}{\text{Number of Total Connections}} \times 100$$

4.4 Village with a Source

Village with a Source (V) is computed as the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages. Sources that are Functional sources but not in use are considered functional if the downtime is less than 5 years or not specified. This is computed at the sub-county level and at the district level.

$$V = \frac{\textit{Total Number of Villages with at least one Functional Improved Water Source}}{\textit{Total number of Villages}} \times 100$$

4.5 Pro-Poor

The Pro-Poor (P) indicator is computed as the percentage of towns where people pay less or equal to the Household Connection Tariffs in a service area. In effect a Pro-poor facility is a subsidized connection aimed at enabling the urban poor population to access clean water services at an affordable cost.

$$P = \frac{\textit{Total number of towns with Pro-poor facilities paying less than original tariff}}{\textit{Total number of towns in the Water Service Area}} \times 100$$

4.6 Management

The Management (M) indicator is computed as the percentage of the total number of communally managed functional point water sources in rural areas with a functioning Water Source Committee to the total number of functional point water sources in rural areas. A Water Source Committee is defined to be functional if it at least collects fees, undertakes repairs, or holds meetings around the source. Only Protected Springs, Deep Boreholes, and Shallow Wells are considered in this computation.

$$M = \frac{\textit{Total number of Communal Functional (PS+DBH+SW) with functional WSC}}{\textit{Total number of Communal functional (PS+DBH+SW) with WSC}} \times 100$$

4.7 Equity

The Equity (E) indicator helps to determine the deviation between the number of persons per improved water point at the district and sub-county levels. The higher the numerical value, the greater the inequity while a lower numerical value indicates a better equity. Equity determinations were only done for improved water sources in rural areas.

Equity Indicator is calculated using the following steps in Table 8:

Table 8: *Equity Indicator Calculation*

Step 1:	District average: divide district rural population by total number of improved water sources in the district
Step 2:	Sub-county average: for each sub-county divide the number of rural people per improved water source by the total number of improved water sources in the sub-county.
Step 3:	Calculate the difference between the district average and the sub-county average for each sub-county.
Step 4:	Calculate the absolute value of the difference obtained in step 3.

4.8 Gender

The Gender (G) indicator is computed as percentage of the total number of functional point water sources with functioning Water Source Committees that have at least one woman in a key position divided by the total number of functional point water sources with a functioning Water Source Committee.

A Water Source Committee is defined to be functional if it at least collects fees or undertakes repairs or holds meetings. This formula only considers functional and communally managed sources in rural areas. Only Protected Springs, Deep Boreholes, and Shallow Wells are considered in this computation.

$$G = \frac{\textit{Total number of Communal Functional WSC with a woman in key position}}{\textit{Total number of Communal functional WSC}} \times 100$$

5 Public Sanitation Indicator Formulae

Public Sanitation and Hygiene refers to the management of excreta from the facilities used by individuals in public places, through emptying and transport of excreta for treatment and eventual discharge or reuse. This section describes the formulae used to derive the various key indicators used in the Atlas for Public Sanitation.

5.1 Functionality

Functionality (Fs) for Public Sanitation is computed as the percentage of the number of functioning improved public sanitation facilities out of the total number of improved public sanitation facilities in a service area. Functioning sanitation facilities are facilities whose components are functioning as they were designed to do. If a public sanitation facility is fully functional but not in use, it is still considered functional.

$$Fs = \frac{\textit{Total Functional Improved Sanitation facilities}}{\textit{Total Improved Sanitation facilities}} \times 100$$

5.2 Management

The Management (Ms) indicator is computed as the percentage of the total number of communally managed public sanitation facilities.

$$Ms = \frac{\textit{Number of Communally Managed Sanitation facilities}}{\textit{Total Sanitation facilities}} \times 100$$

5.3 Handwashing

The Handwashing (Hw) indicator is computed as the percentage of the total number of public sanitation facilities with a handwashing facility.

$$Hw = \frac{\textit{Number of Public Sanitation facilities with a Handwashing facility}}{\textit{Total Public Sanitation facilities}} \times 100$$

5.4 Improved Public Sanitation Facilities

The Improved Facilities (IF) indicator is computed as the percentage of the total number of improved public sanitation facilities divided by the total number of public sanitation facilities

$$IF = \frac{\textit{Number of Public Sanitation facilities with a Handwashing facility}}{\textit{Total Public Sanitation facilities}} \times 100$$

6 Presentation of the Atlas

This Atlas is presented in the following five sections namely Introduction, Explanatory Notes, Project Areas Reports and District Reports

A. Project Overview

This section is simply an introduction about the genesis of the Atlas, the Source of Information it contains, project area, intended beneficiaries, and the purpose of the atlas.

B. Explanatory Notes

This section provides additional information, clarifications and context to the contents of this atlas. It defines the key terms, computation methods, provide examples, illustrations, explanations to concepts. It will also give the references and citations to the information used for further reading.

C. Project Areas Specific Reports

This chapter contains Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project Areas (STWSSP) information presented as maps, charts, boxes, figures, and tables. The information presented here is for all STWSSP Districts presented together. The Water Supply and Sanitation Information here include NWSC, Umbrella Systems and District Local Governments.

D. District Specific Reports

This chapter contains detailed district information presented as charts, boxes, figures, and tables. The STWSSP districts are presented in alphabetical order. In this chapter, each district is presented on at least four pages.

E. Annexes

The last section of this atlas is the Annexes, which caters for referenced attachments such as the sample data collection forms and administrative units of the project area among others.

C. PROJECT AREAS SPECIFIC REPORT

This section has strategic Town specific maps and tables displayed at district level for each district. This enables comparison of a district against other districts within the same project area.

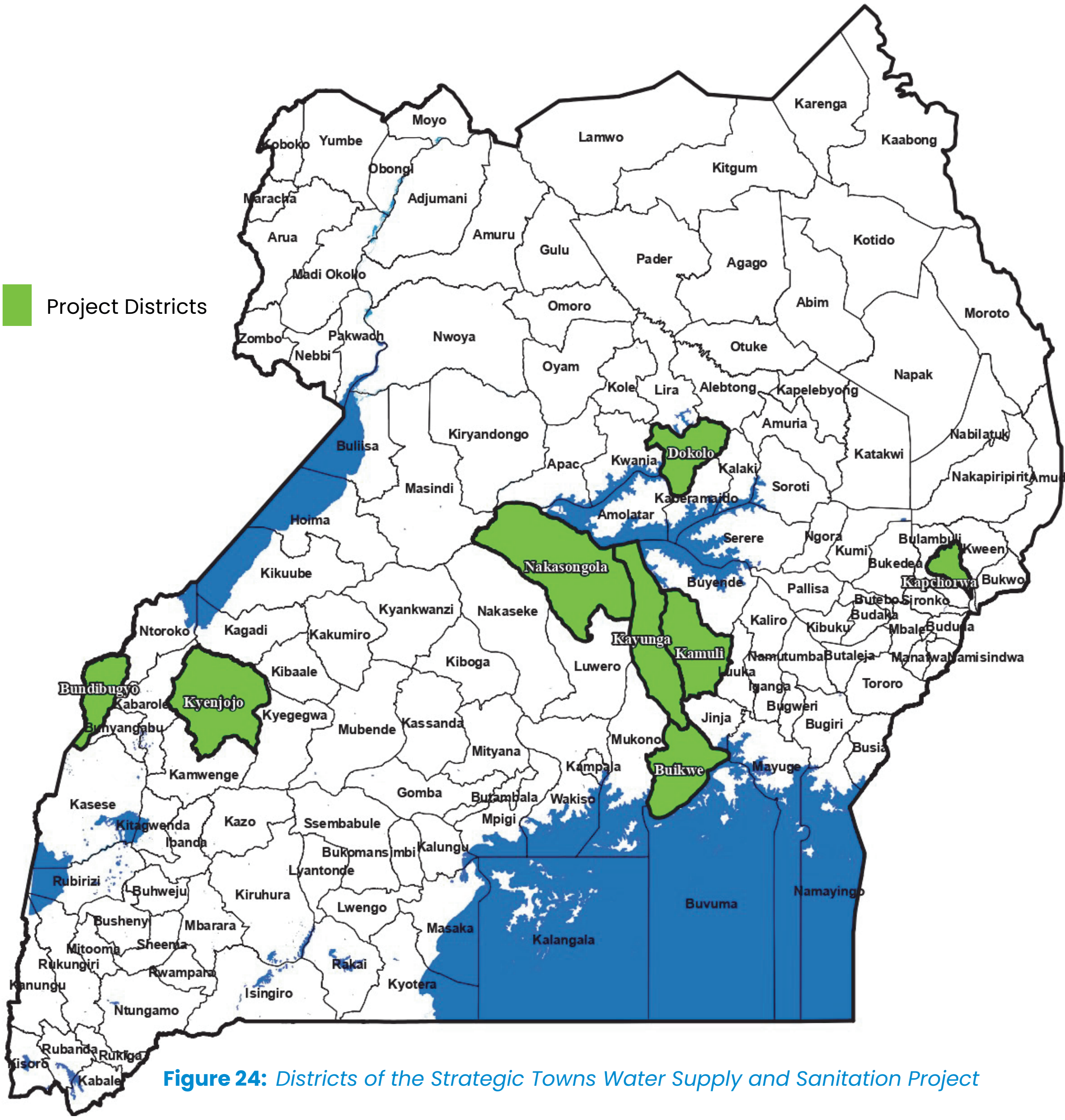


Figure 24: *Districts of the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project*

#	District	Abbreviation
1	Buikwe	BU
2	Bundibugyo	BN
3	Dokolo	DO
4	Kamuli	KL
5	Kapchorwa	KC
6	Kayunga	KY
7	Kyenjojo	KJ
8	Nakasongola	NA

Access per district (Rural and Urban combined)

This map depicts the access per district as a whole (i.e. combination of rural and urban subcounties). The key indicates the access range where the darker the shade of blue the higher the percentage (%) of people with access to safe water supply. Access to safe water is the percentage of people within 1 km (rural) and 0.2 km (urban)of an improved water source.

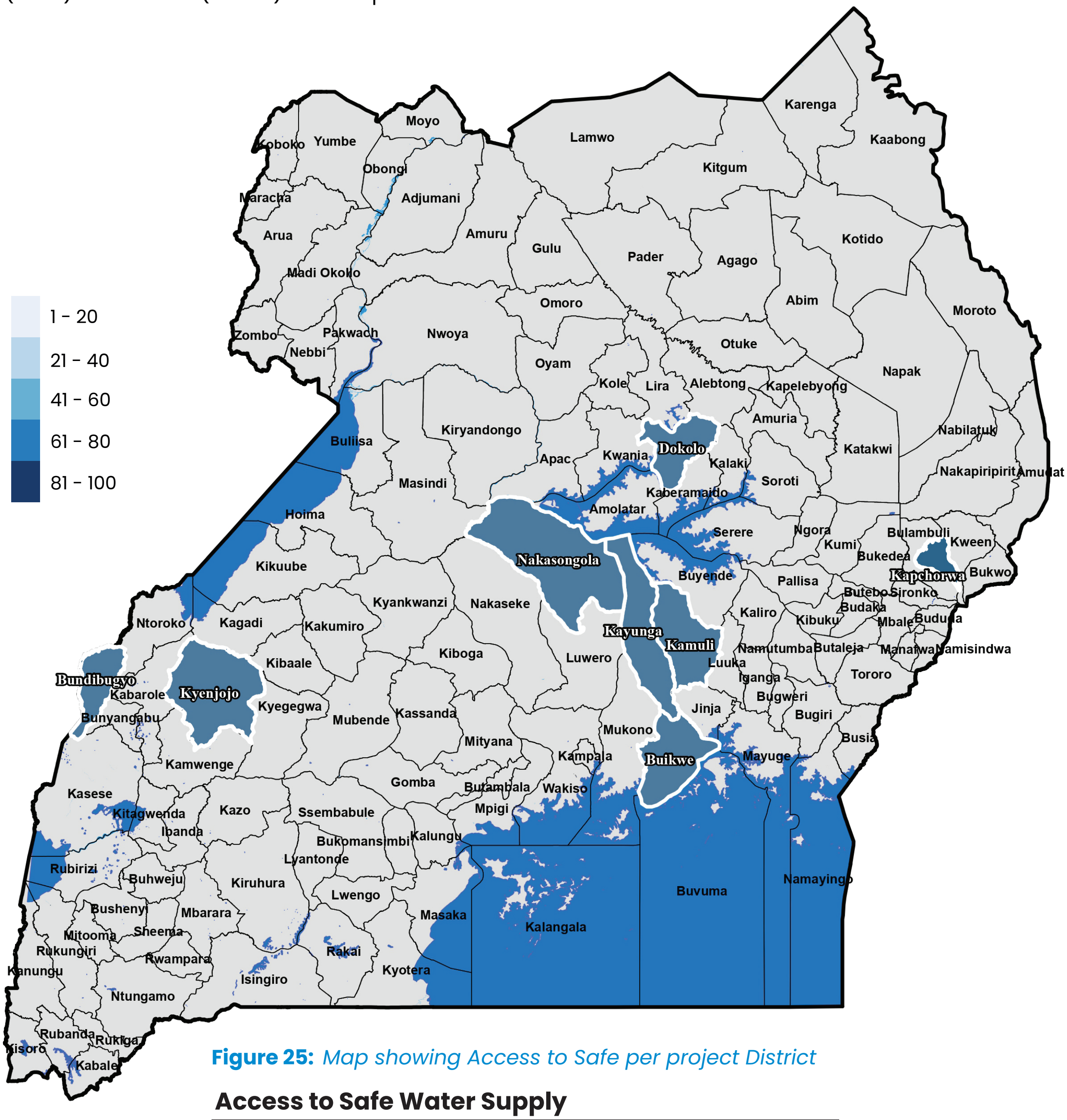
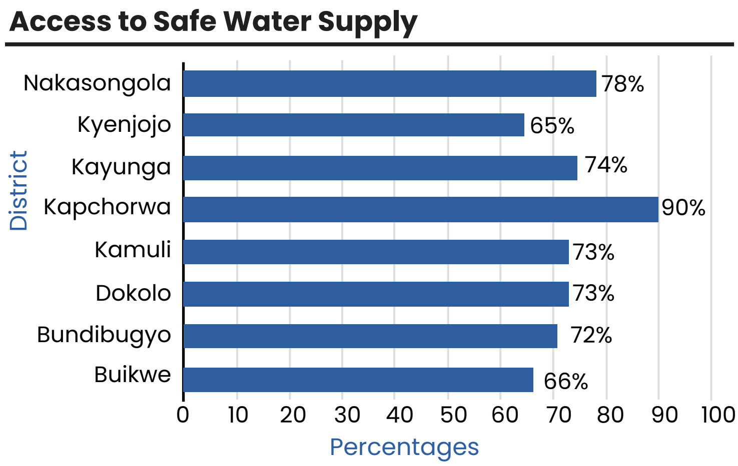


Figure 25: *Map showing Access to Safe per project District*



Functionality per District (Urban)

This map depicts the functionality per district with only rural subcounties considered. The key indicates the functionality range where the darker the shade of green the higher the percentage (%) of sources that are functional. Functionality is the number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. Functional water sources are those producing water at the time of the spot check.

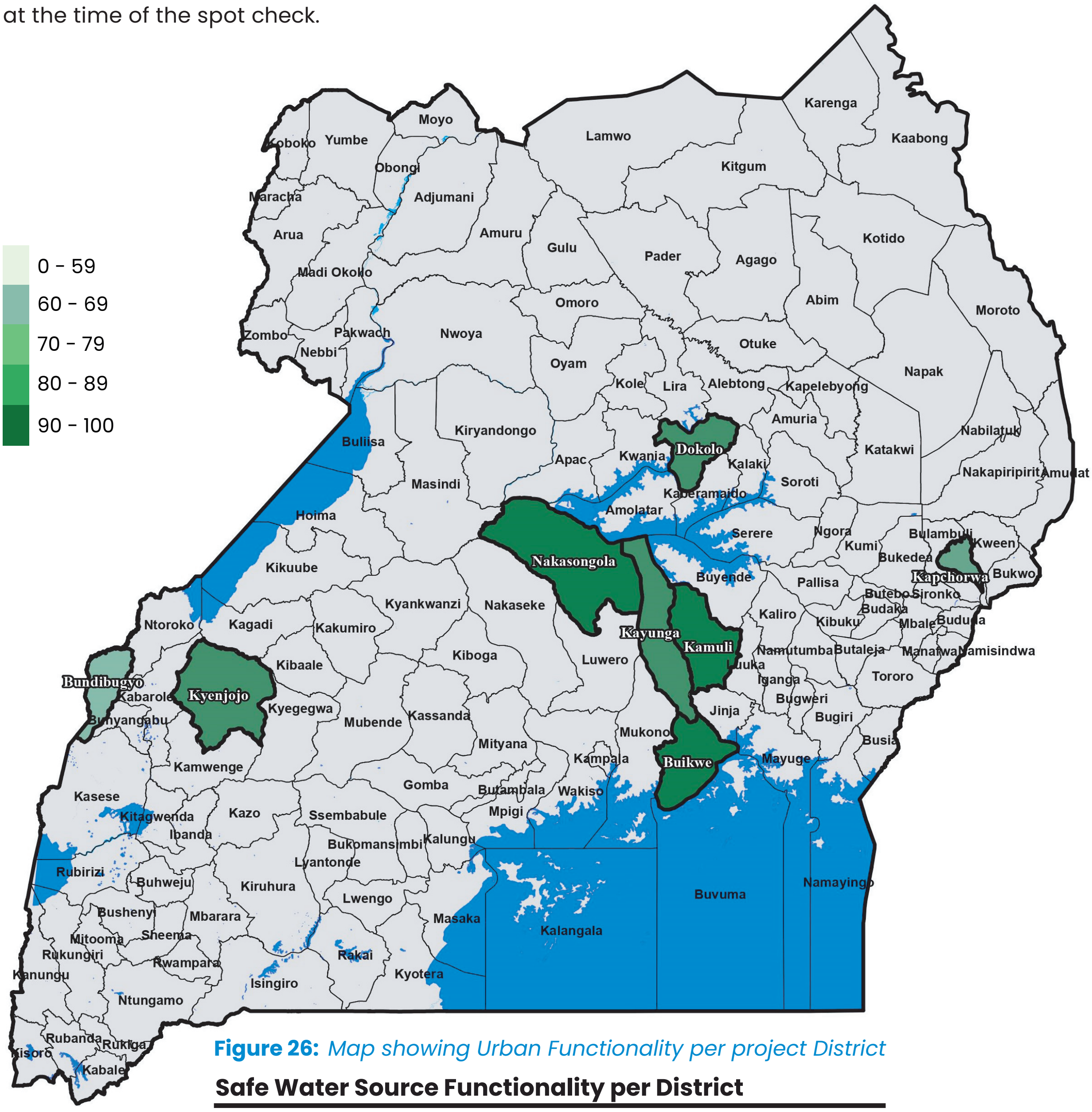
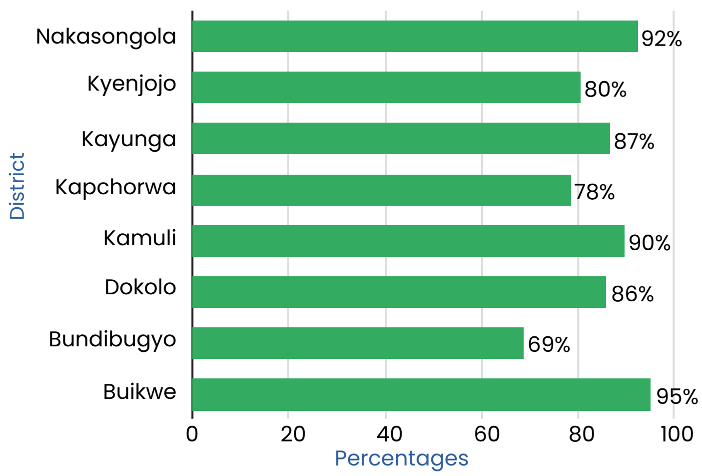


Figure 26: *Map showing Urban Functionality per project District*

Safe Water Source Functionality per District



Safely Managed Water per District

This map depicts the Safely Managed Water per district. Safely Managed Water is the Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. The key indicates the safely managed water range where the darker the shade of burgundy the higher the percentage (%) of people using safely managed water. Typically Safely Managed water refers to water supply where water is accessed by the end User at their premise such as within the home.

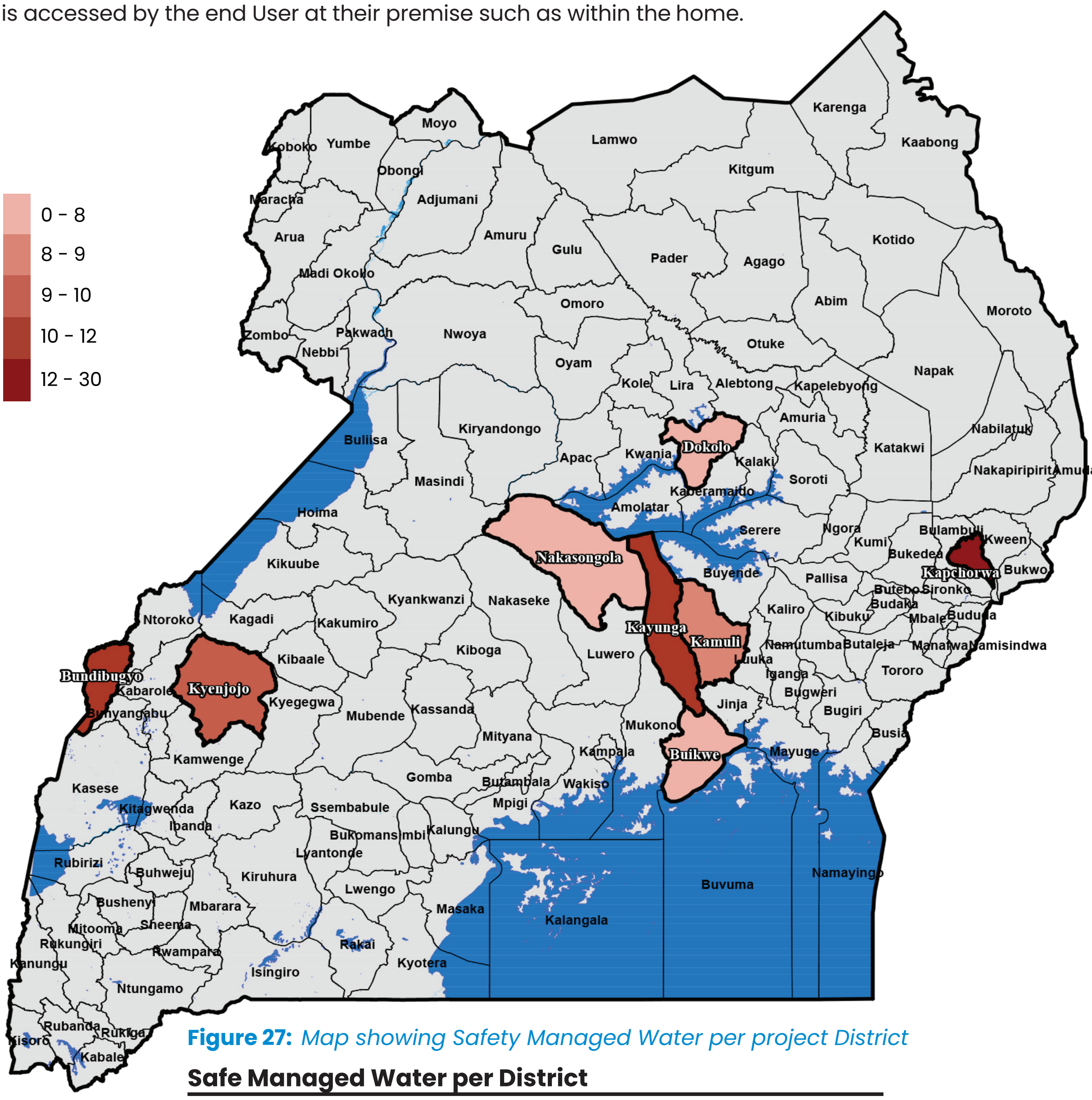
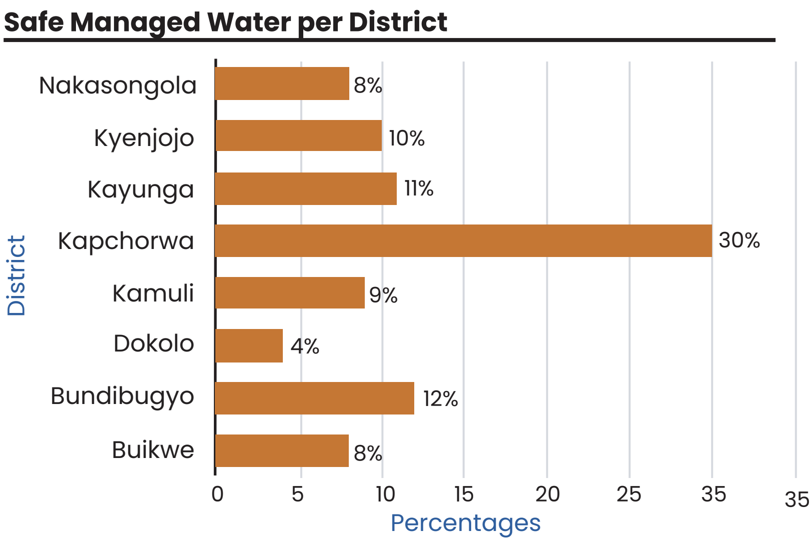


Figure 27: *Map showing Safety Managed Water per project District*



Source per Village per District

This map depicts the percentage of villages with at least one source of safe water supply per district. Village with a Source is computed as the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages. The key indicates the darker the shade of burgundy the higher the percentage (%) of source per village per district.

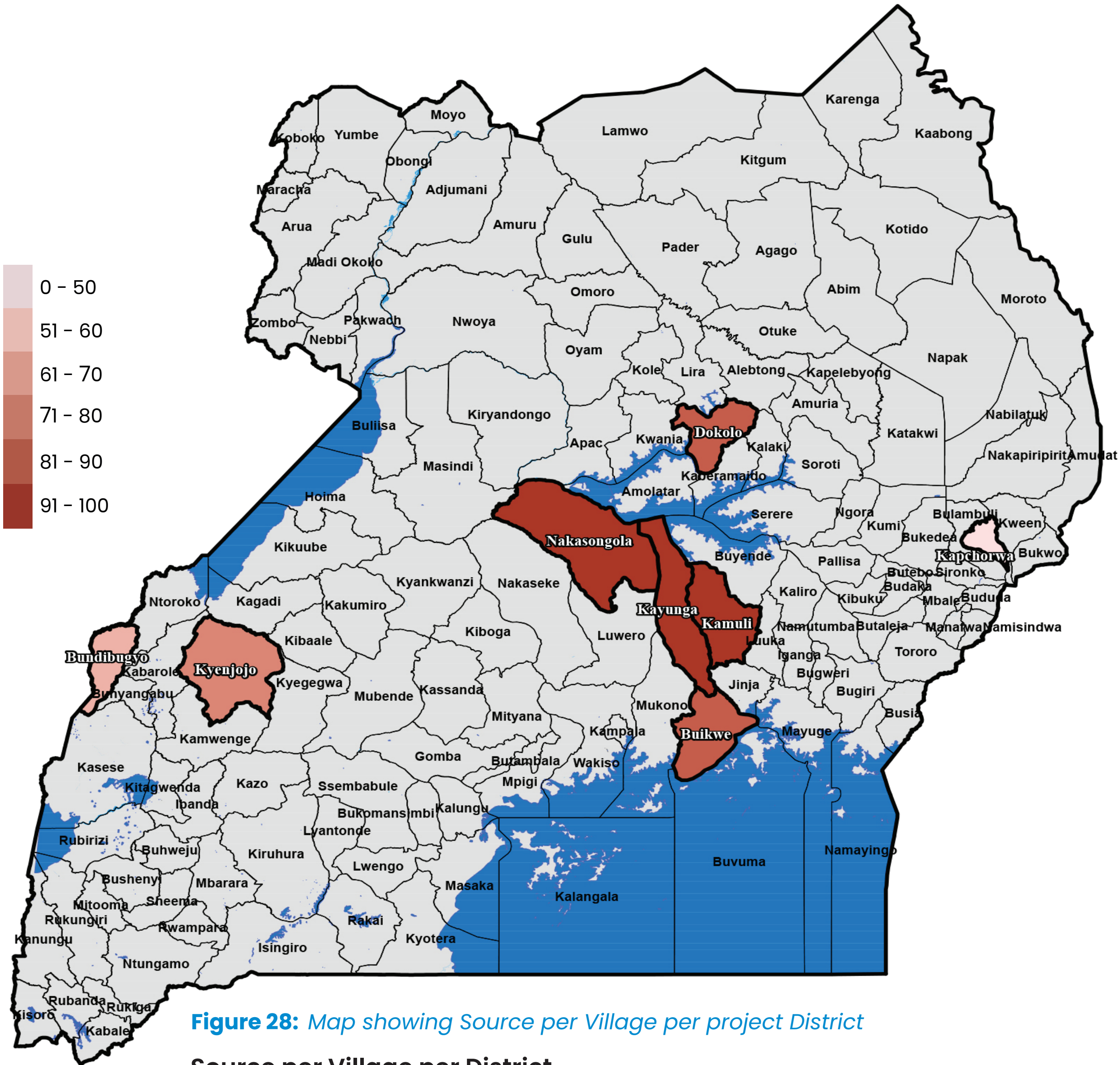
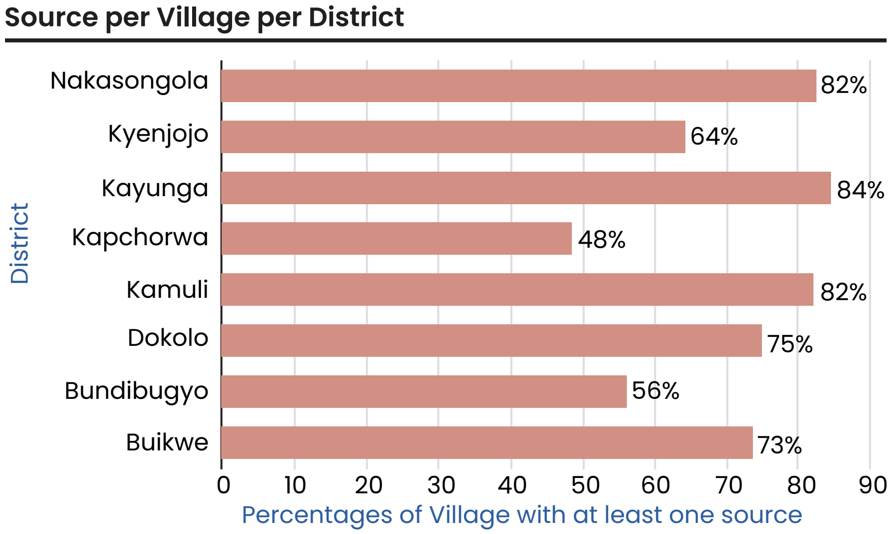


Figure 28: *Map showing Source per Village per project District*



Contribution of Deep Borehole to People Served Per District

This map shows the contribution of Deep Boreholes to the total number of people served in the district by all water sources technologies. Deep boreholes are small diameter wells that are deeper than 30 meters with an installed handpump for water lifting.

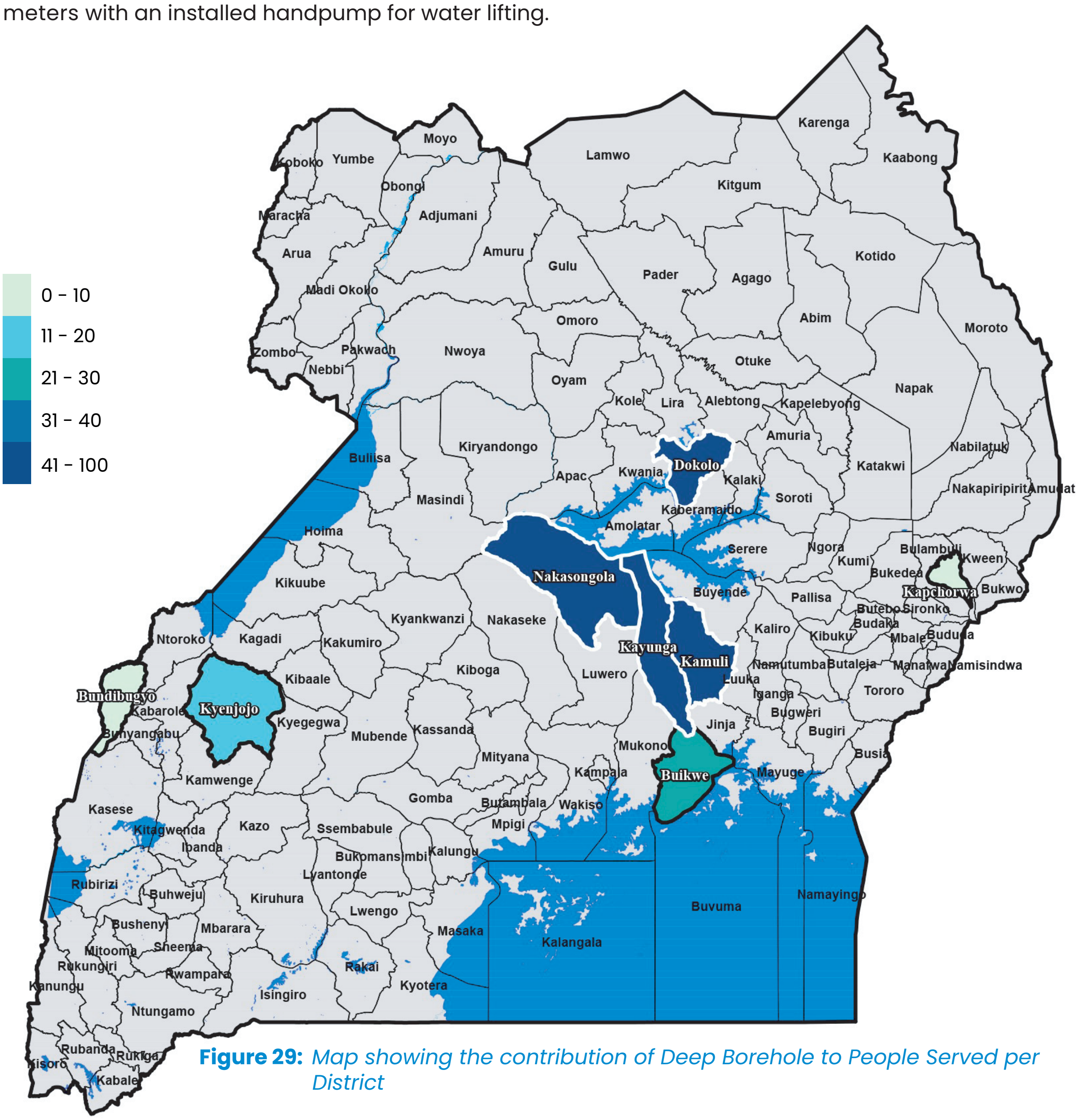
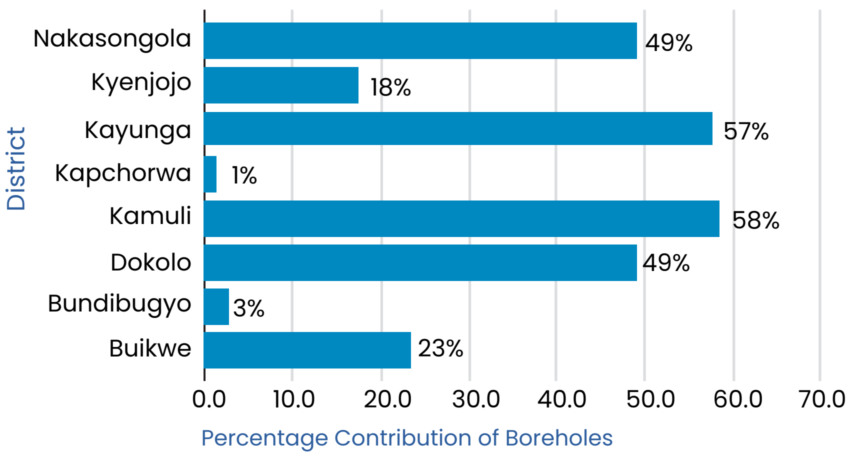


Figure 29: *Map showing the contribution of Deep Borehole to People Served per District*

Percentage of People Served by Deep Boreholes



#	District	People Served
1	Nakasongola	49% of 192,515
2	Kyenjojo	18% of 460,513
3	Kayunga	57% of 316,567
4	Kapchorwa	1% of 117,473
5	Kamuli	58% of 479,160
6	Dokolo	49% of 191,317
7	Bundibugyo	3% of 220,767
8	Buikwe	23% of 352,388

Contribution of Public Taps to People Served per District

This map shows the contribution of Public Tap stands per district to access to safe water or people served per water technology. The darker the colour the more people served by tap stands. Public Tap Stands are piped water taps that are used by the general public. The public often pays a fee per jerrycan or any other water container to fetch the water. There are commonly found in public places such as markets, tax parks and road sides. Some of these public tap stands include Public Stand Posts, Kiosks, Yard Taps for public use and Aqua Taps. These taps exclude house connections, institutional and commercial connections.

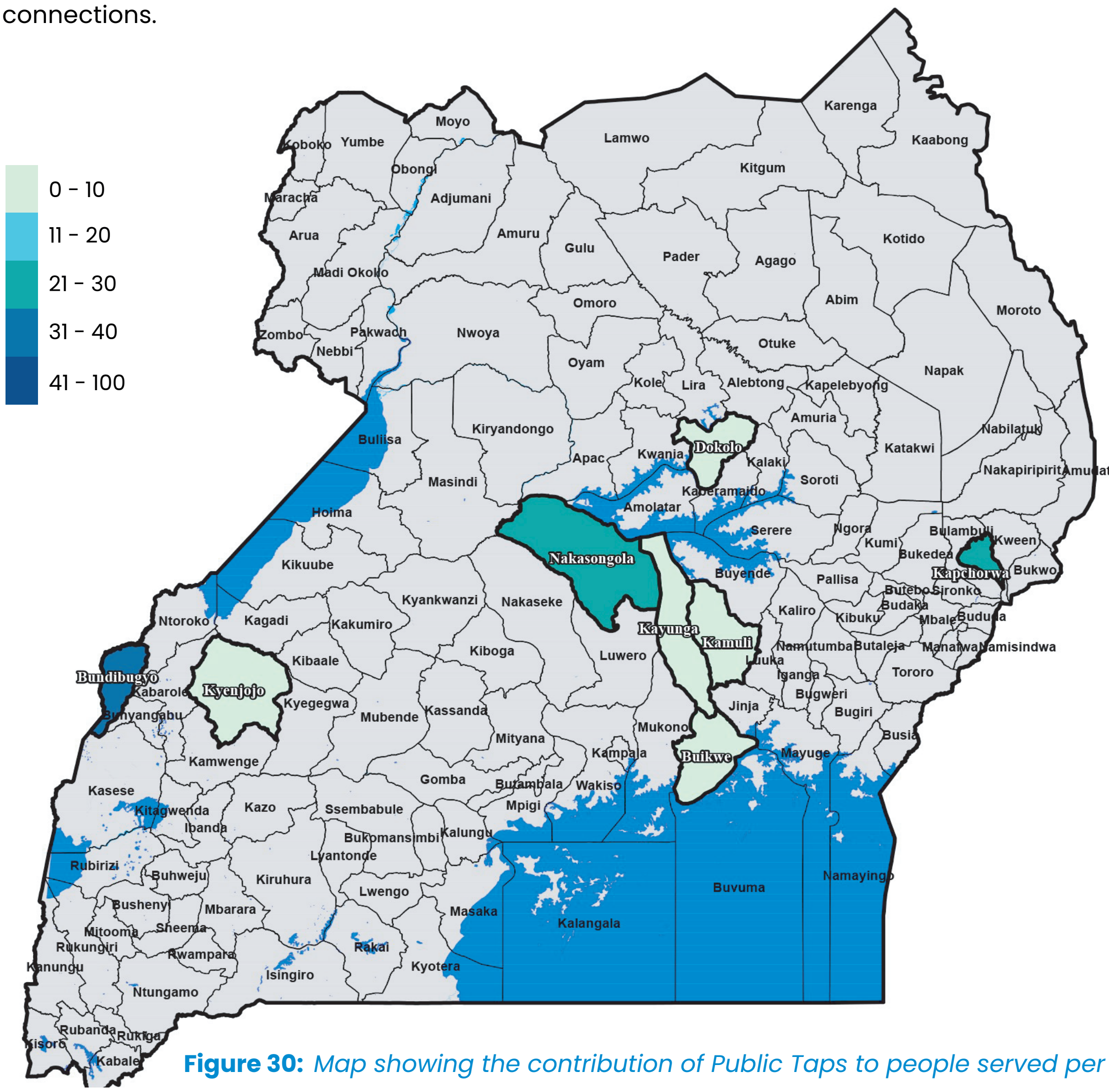
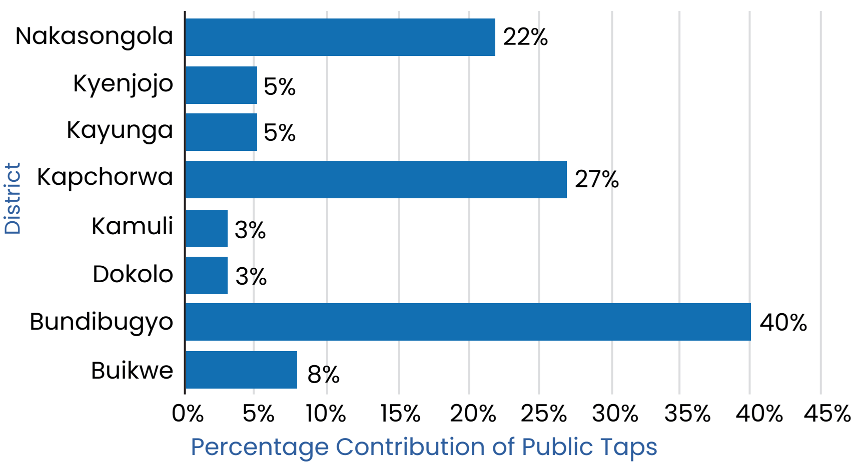


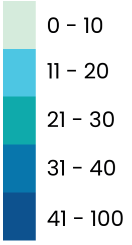
Figure 30: *Map showing the contribution of Public Taps to people served per District*

Percentage of People Served by Public Tap Stands



#	District	People Served
1	Nakasongola	22% of 192,515
2	Kyenjojo	5% of 460,513
3	Kayunga	5% of 316,567
4	Kapchorwa	27% of 117,473
5	Kamuli	3% of 479,160
6	Dokolo	3% of 191,317
7	Bundibugyo	40% of 220,767
8	Buikwe	8% of 352,388

Contribution of Protected Springs to People Served per District



This map shows the contribution of Protected Springs to the total number of people served per district by all water source technologies. The darker the colour the more people served by Protected Springs in the district. Protected springs are water points where groundwater is brought to the surface and has a well - fortified protective wall constructed around it.

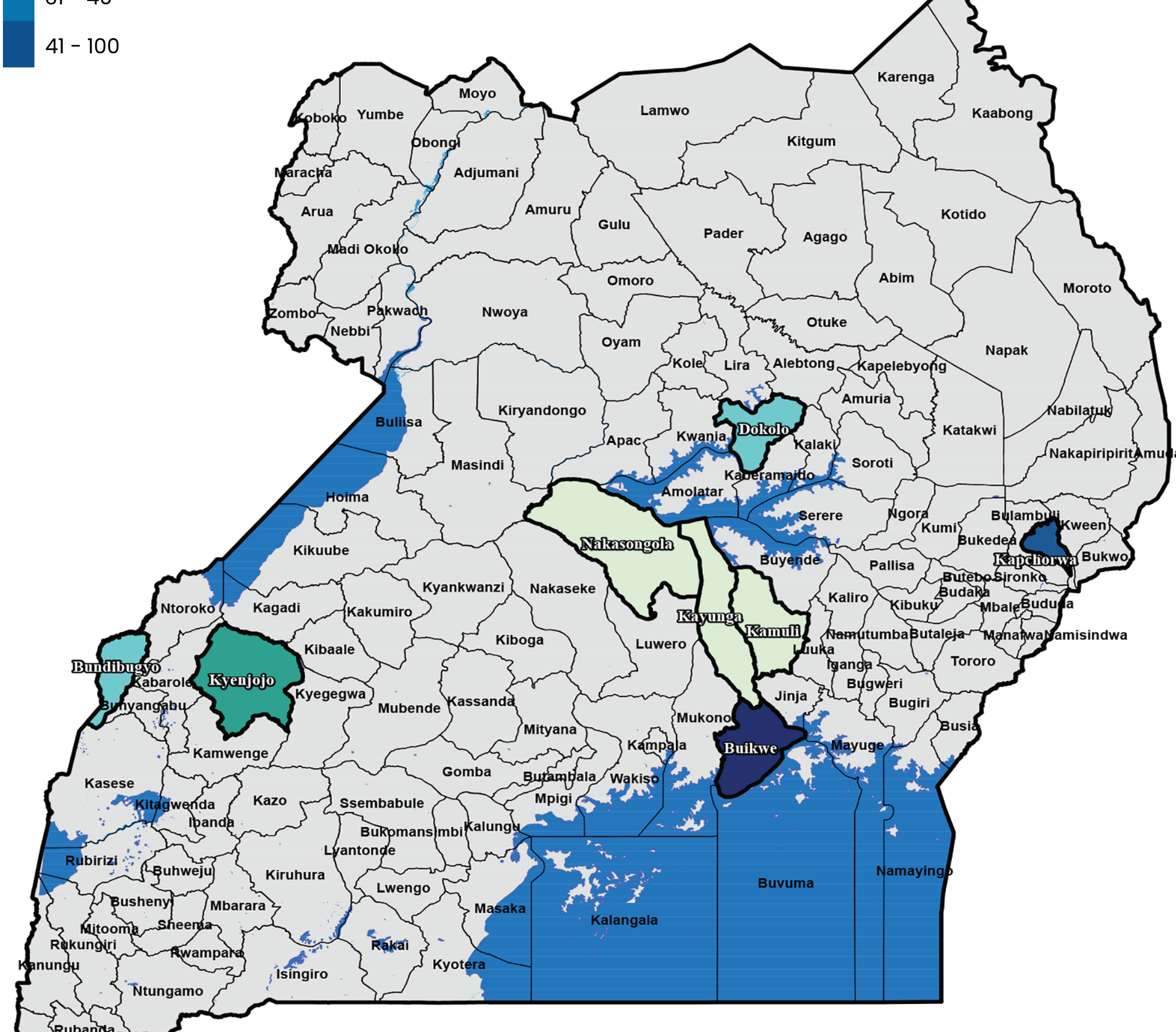
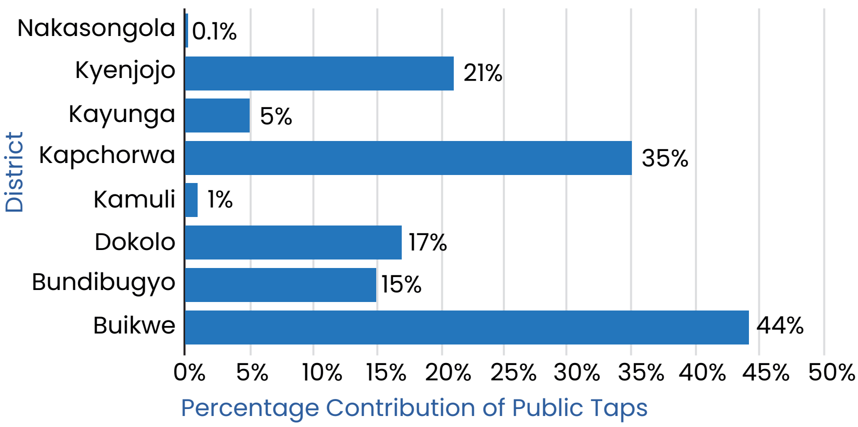


Figure 31: *Map showing the contribution of Protected Springs to people served per District*

Percentage of People Served by Protected Springs



#	District	People Served
1	Nakasongola	0.1% of 192,515
2	Kyenjojo	21% of 460,513
3	Kayunga	5% of 316,567
4	Kapchorwa	35% of 117,473
5	Kamuli	1% of 479,160
6	Dokolo	17% of 191,317
7	Bundibugyo	15% of 220,767
8	Buikwe	44% of 352,388

Contribution of Shallow Wells to People Served per District

This map shows the contribution of Shallow Wells to the total number of people served per district by all water source technologies. On this map, the darker the colour shade the more the number of people served by Shallow Wells in the district. Shallow wells are small diameter wells that are less than 31 meters with an installed handpump for water lifting. The Shallow well is the second most predominant water supply technology used in Uganda; serving approximately 22% of the population with access to safe water supplies.

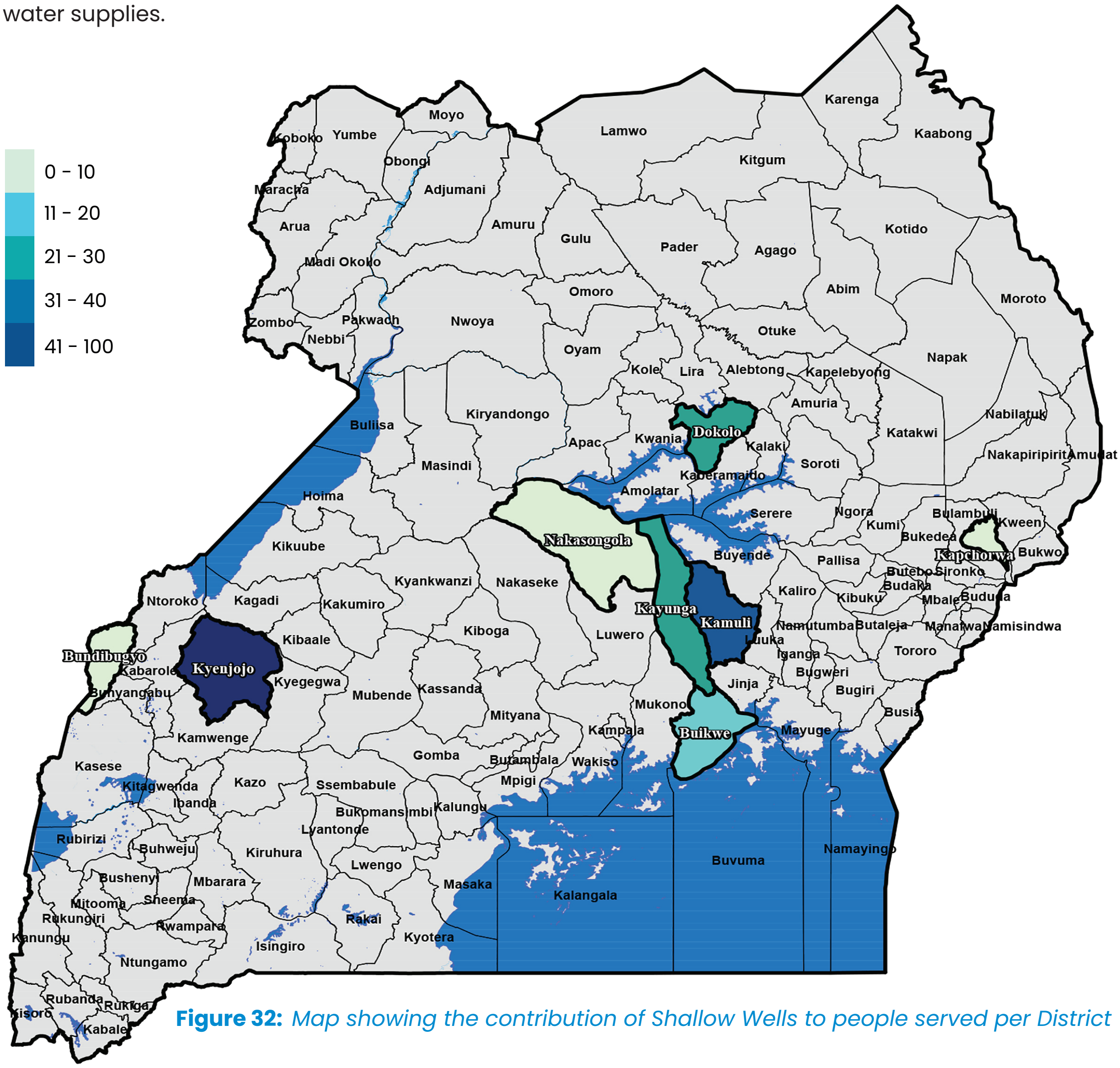
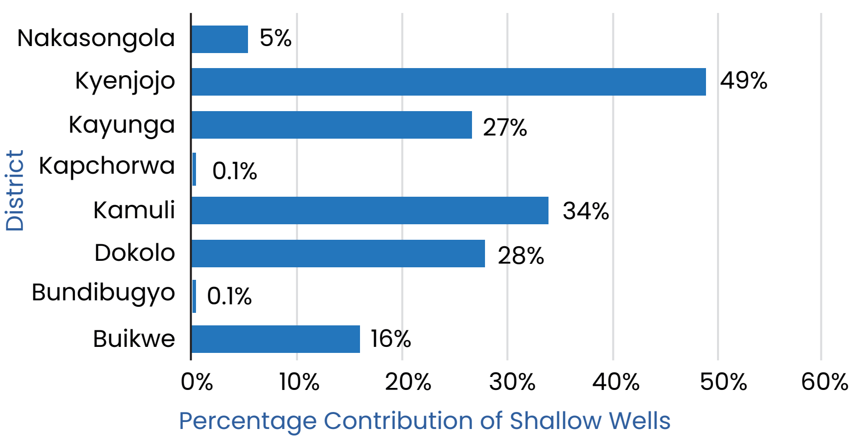


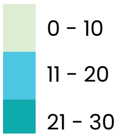
Figure 32: *Map showing the contribution of Shallow Wells to people served per District*

Percentage of People Served by Shallow Wells



#	District	People Served
1	Nakasongola	5% of 192,515
2	Kyenjojo	49% of 460,513
3	Kayunga	27% of 316,567
4	Kapchorwa	0.1% of 117,473
5	Kamuli	34% of 479,160
6	Dokolo	28% of 191,317
7	Bundibugyo	0.1% of 220,767
8	Buikwe	16% of 352,388

Contribution of Rainwater Harvest Tank to People Served per District



This map shows the contribution in percentages to the people served by Rainwater Harvesting tanks per district. Rainwater harvesting tanks are tanks used for collection and storage of rain water as a source for water supply. Rainwater Harvesting tanks are the least used water supply technology in Uganda at approximately 0.5%.

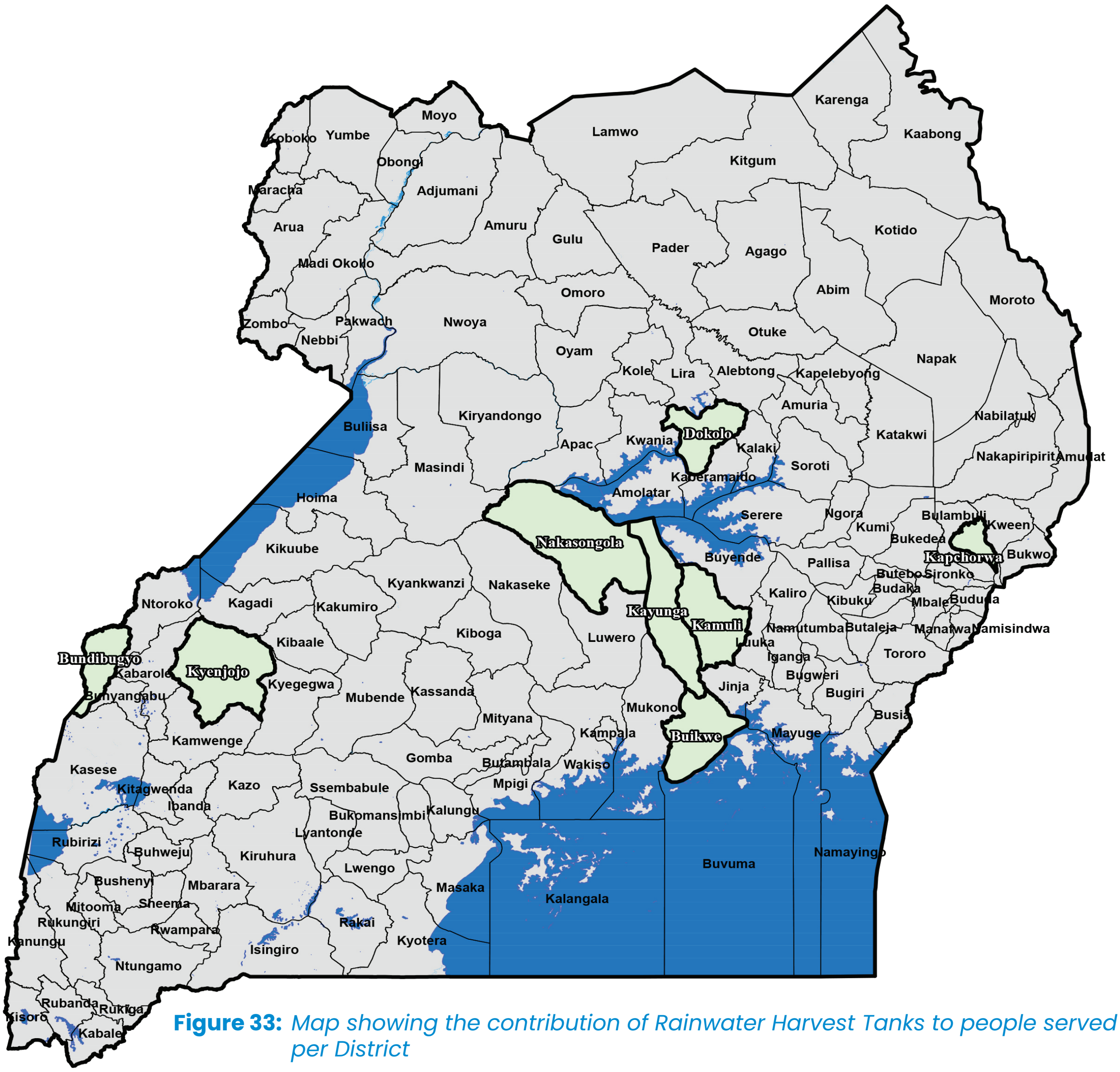
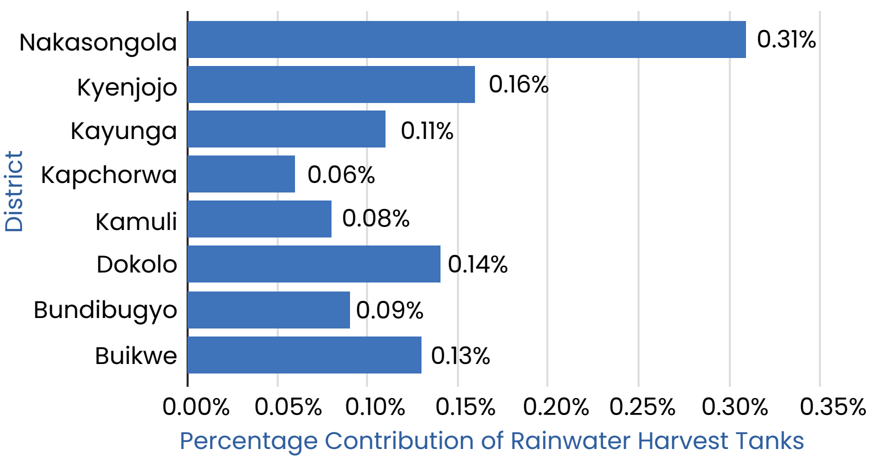


Figure 33: *Map showing the contribution of Rainwater Harvest Tanks to people served per District*

Percentage of People Served by Rainwater Harvest Tanks



#	District	People Served
1	Nakasongola	0.31% of 192,515
2	Kyenjojo	0.16% of 460,513
3	Kayunga	0.11% of 316,567
4	Kapchorwa	0.06% of 117,473
5	Kamuli	0.08% of 479,160
6	Dokolo	0.14% of 191,317
7	Bundibugyo	0.09% of 220,767
8	Buikwe	0.13% of 352,388

Water Management per District

These maps depicts the gazetted Water Management Authorities at Subcounty level. There are commonly we have NWSC areas in blue and Umbrella areas in green. The remaining areas in yellow are District Local Government areas of water management. In addition to this, NWSC manages its service areas as "blocks" while the data presented in this atlas is depicted in terms of UBOS administrative areas. Nonetheless efforts have been made to align NWSC block system to UBOS administrative units.

Note: The shapefiles used in the production of this water and sanitation Atlas are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub counties level boundaries may not appear on the map.

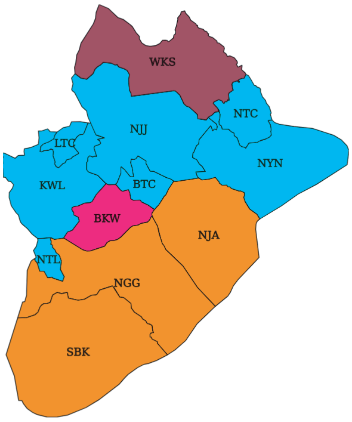
- DLG
- NWSC
- Umbrella Organisations
- NWSC & Umbrella
- NWSC & DLG
- DLG & Umbrella

Note

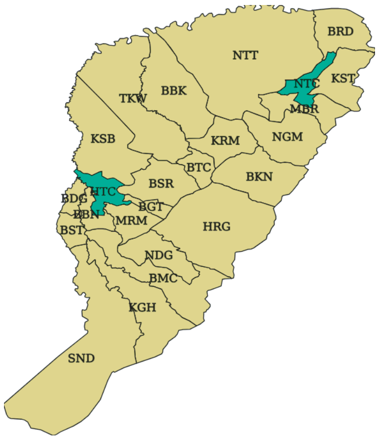
NWSC—National Water and Sewerage Corporation

DLG —District Local Government

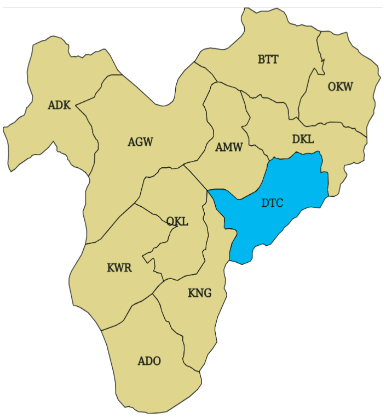
Buikwe



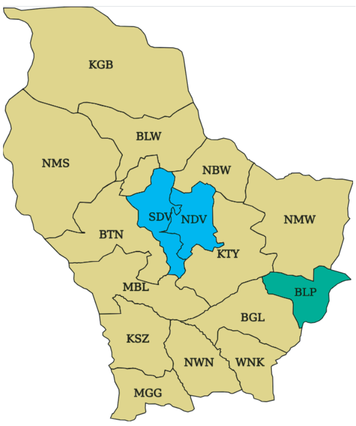
Bundibugyo



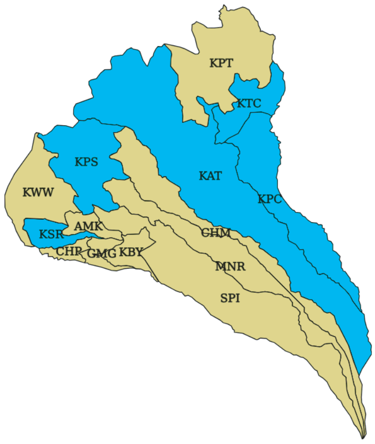
Dokolo



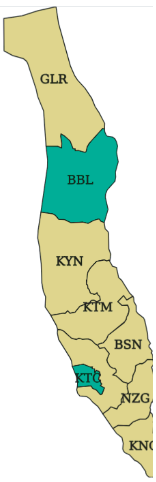
Kamuli



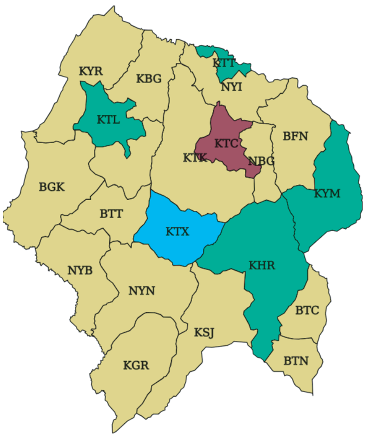
Kapchorwa



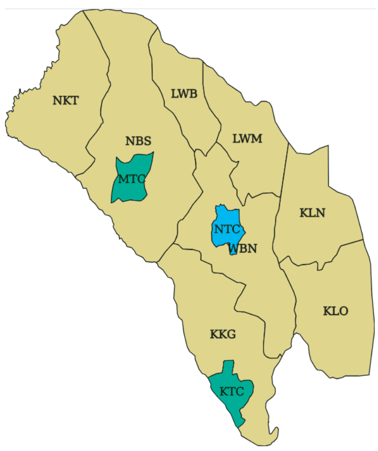
Kayunga



Kyenjojo



Nakasongola



District Key Indicator

Admin unit	Abbreviation	Water Supply																						Sanitation & Hygiene				
		Population[1]			Population Served[2]			Access to Safe Water[3]			Point Water Sources[4]	Functionality[5]		Village with One Source[6]	Safely Managed[7] (Water on Premise)		Equity[8]	Communal Management[9]	Gender[10]	ProPoor[11]	Water Management Authority[12]	All Facilities[13]	Improved[14]	Functionality[15]	Handwashing[16]	Management[17]
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban		Served	Total										
		#	#	#	#	#	#	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Buikwe	BU	142,198	392,037	534,235	129,830	222,558	352,388	91	57	66	1,748	93	95	73	41,349	8	48	62	92	24	NWSC,Umbrella	73	97	90	45	62
Bundibugyo	BN	235,189	69,905	305,094	161,946	58,821	220,767	69	84	72	1,436	82	69	56	35,497	12	87	64	86	24	DLG, Umbrella	21	95	100	62	38
Dokolo	DO	203,528	59,187	262,715	146,910	44,408	191,317	72	75	73	885	90	86	75	10,022	4	60	86	83	20	DLG,NWSC,Umbrella	13	92	100	46	23
Kamuli	KL	525,859	131,502	657,361	371,312	107,848	479,160	71	82	73	1,818	87	90	82	56,550	9	105	90	85	8	DLG,NWSC,Umbrella	28	96	79	54	64
Kapchorwa	KC	77,491	53,520	131,011	66,629	50,844	117,473	86	95	90	750	91	78	48	39,976	31	58	67	100	36	DLG,NWSC,	11	82	91	73	27
Kayunga	KY	268,810	158,914	427,724	207,293	109,274	316,567	77	69	74	1,194	89	87	84	46,982	11	51	84	96	21	DLG, Umbrella	8	100	100	100	38
Kyenjojo	KJ	525,010	187,277	712,287	307,959	152,554	460,513	59	81	65	2,102	78	80	64	68,978	10	160	89	92	23	DLG,NWSC,Umbrella	56	98	98	30	45
Nakasongola	NA	206,290	41,661	247,951	155,997	36,518	192,515	76	88	78	1,317	98	92	82	19,426	8	85	92	57	57	DLG,NWSC,Umbrella	43	91	86	58	40

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [7] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management within the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.

D. DISTRICT SPECIFIC REPORTS

This section has district specific maps, graphs and tables displayed at sub-county level for each district of the STWSSP districts of operation. Therefore, this section compares sub-counties against sub-counties within the same district

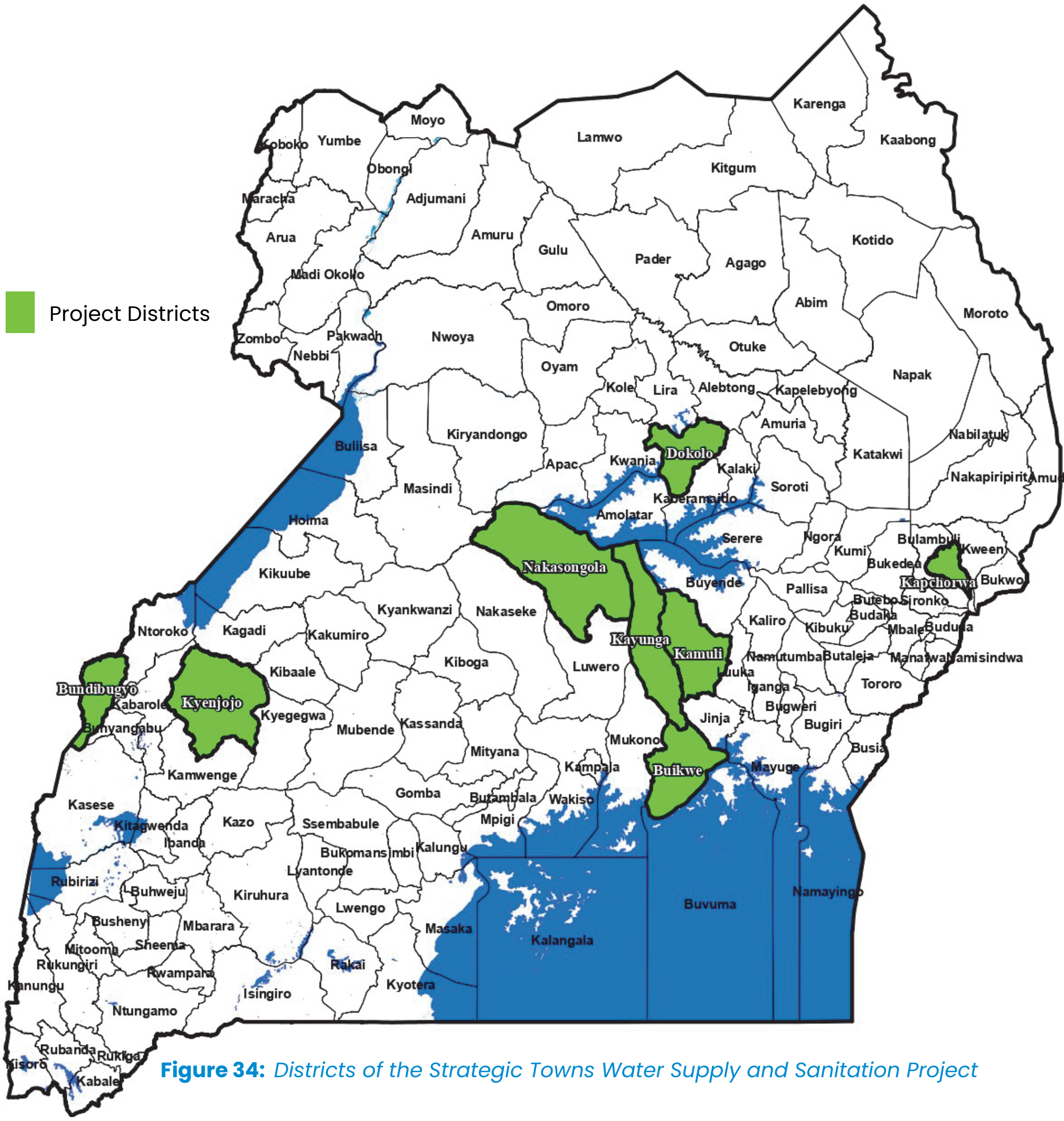


Figure 34: *Districts of the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project*

#	District	Abbreviation
1	Buikwe	BU
2	Bundibugyo	BN
3	Dokolo	DO
4	Kamuli	KL
5	Kapchorwa	KC
6	Kayunga	KY
7	Kyenjojo	KJ
8	Nakasongola	NA

Buikwe District

Water Supply

66% Access to Safe Water 91% Rural, 57% Urban	93% Rural Functionality 95% Urban Functionality	92% Gender	62% Management
8% Safely Managed Water	73% Villages with a Source 83% without NWSC & RWHT	48 Equity	24% Pro Poor

Buikwe District has a total population of 534,235 with 1748 domestic water points and 40 piped schemes which serve a total of 352,388 people - 129,830 in rural areas. 37 water points have been non - functional for over 5years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Buikwe, Buikwe TC, Najja, Ngogwe, Nkokonjeru TC to 72% in Kiyindi TC sub county. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 73% while Safety Managed water sources stands at 8%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

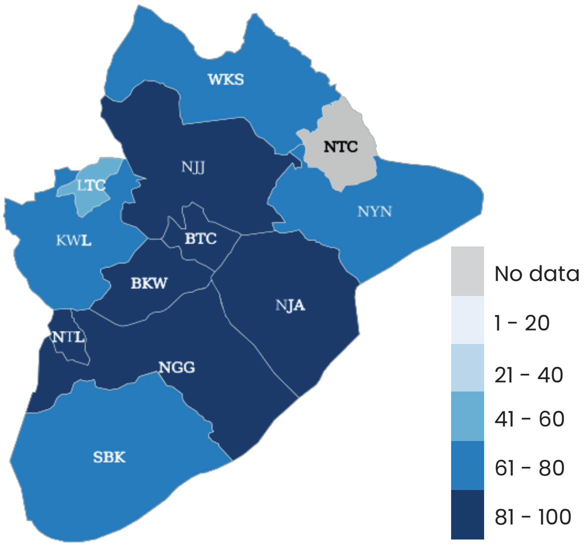
90% Functionality	62% Management	45% Handwashing	97% Improved Facilities

Buikwe District has 73 Public Sanitation facilities of which 97% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 90% and hand washing facilities at 45%. It has 14 water borne and 57 non water borne facilities, these together include 11 water closet, 3 pour flash toilets, 43 Lined VIP latrine, 13 VIP latrines, 1 Eco - san facility and 2 other types of sanitation facilities.

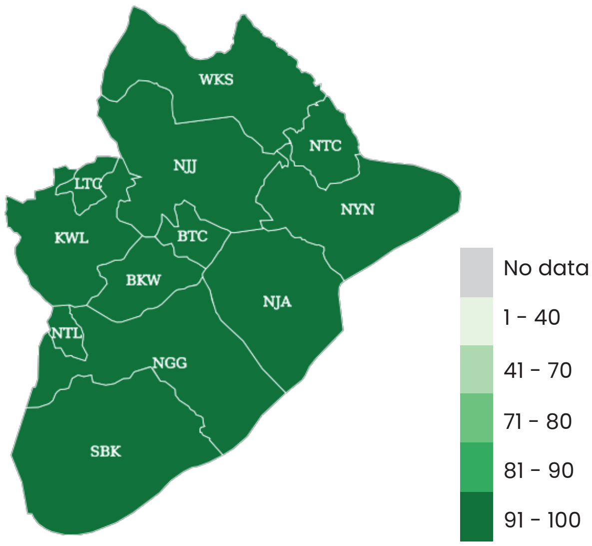
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Buikwe - Water Supply Maps

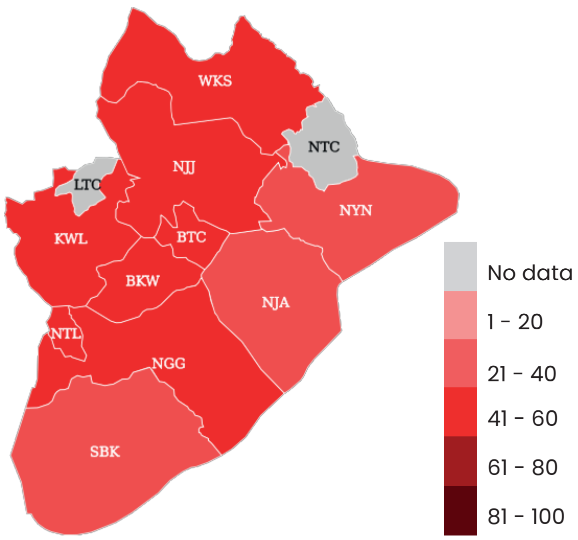
Access to Safe Water



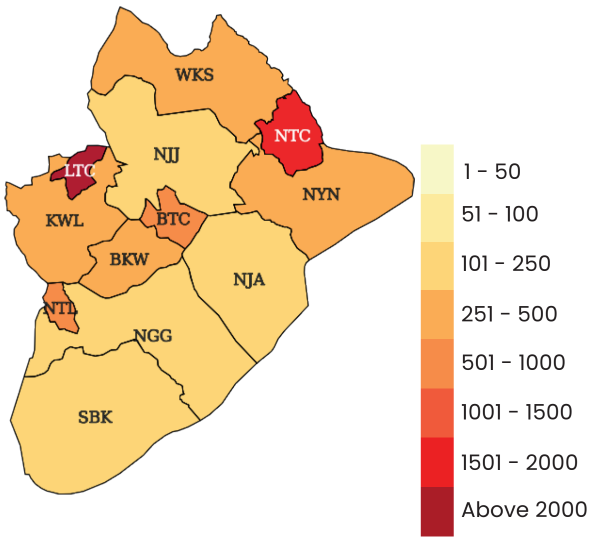
Source Functionality



Source per Village

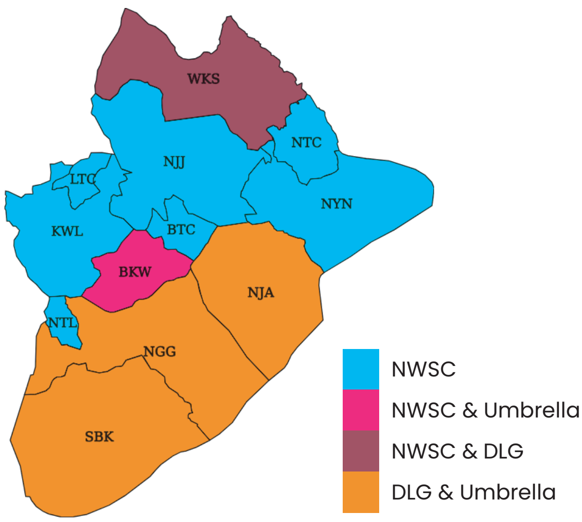


Population Density

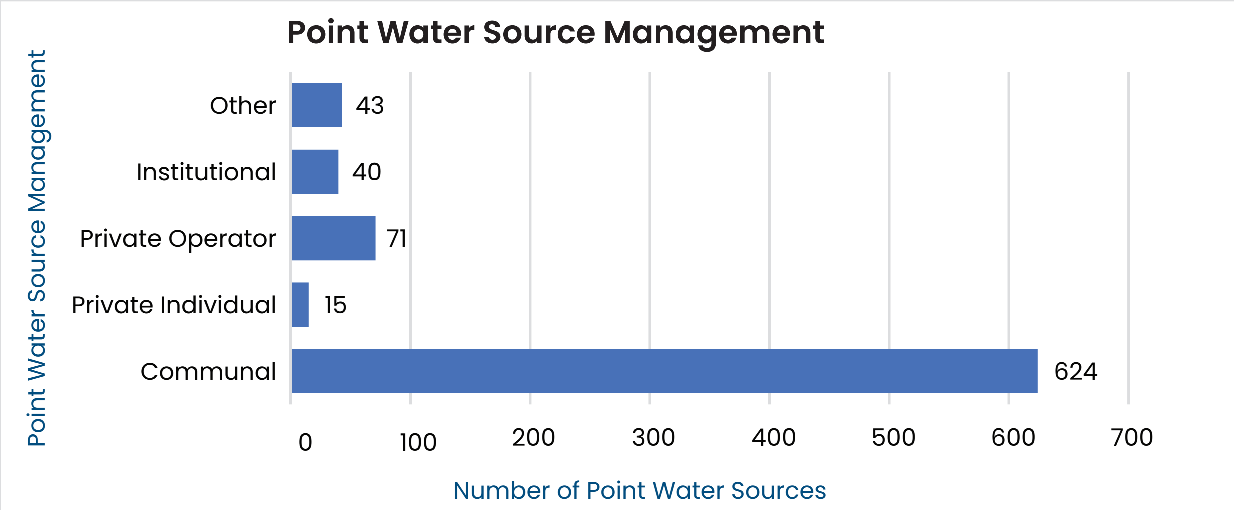


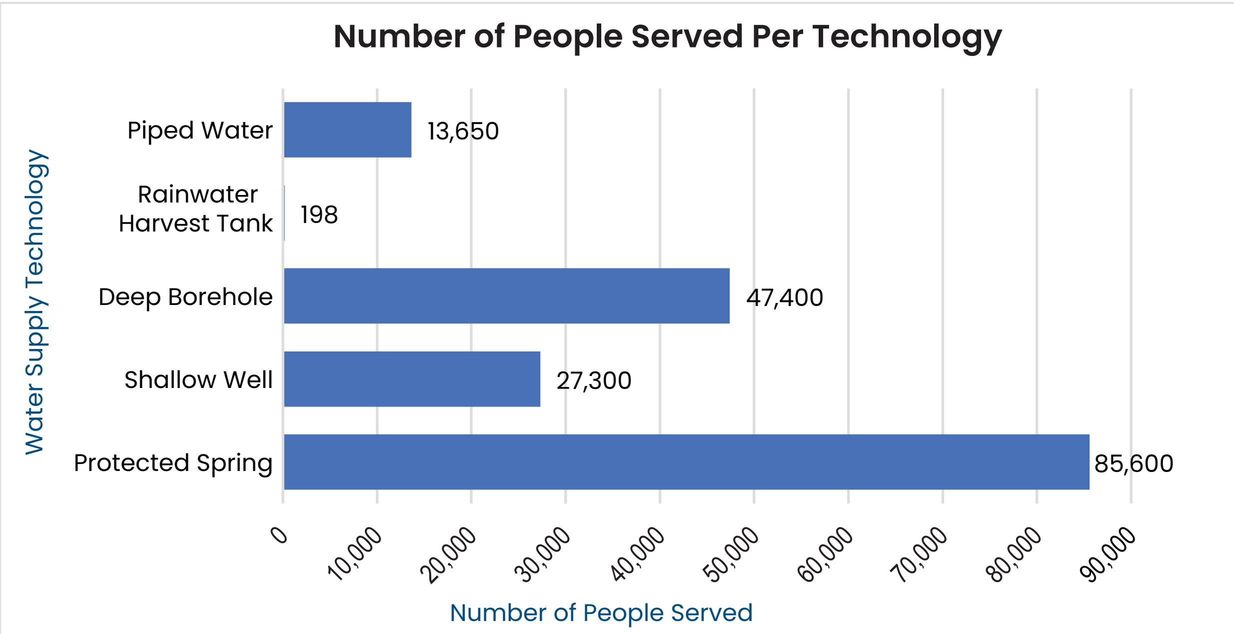
Subcounty	Abbreviation
Buikwe	BKW
Buikwe TC	BTC
Najja	NJA
Ssi Bukunja	SBK
Kawolo Div	KWL
Central Div	LTC
Najjembe Div	NJJ
Njeru Div	NTC
Nyenga Div	NYC
Wakisi Div	WKS

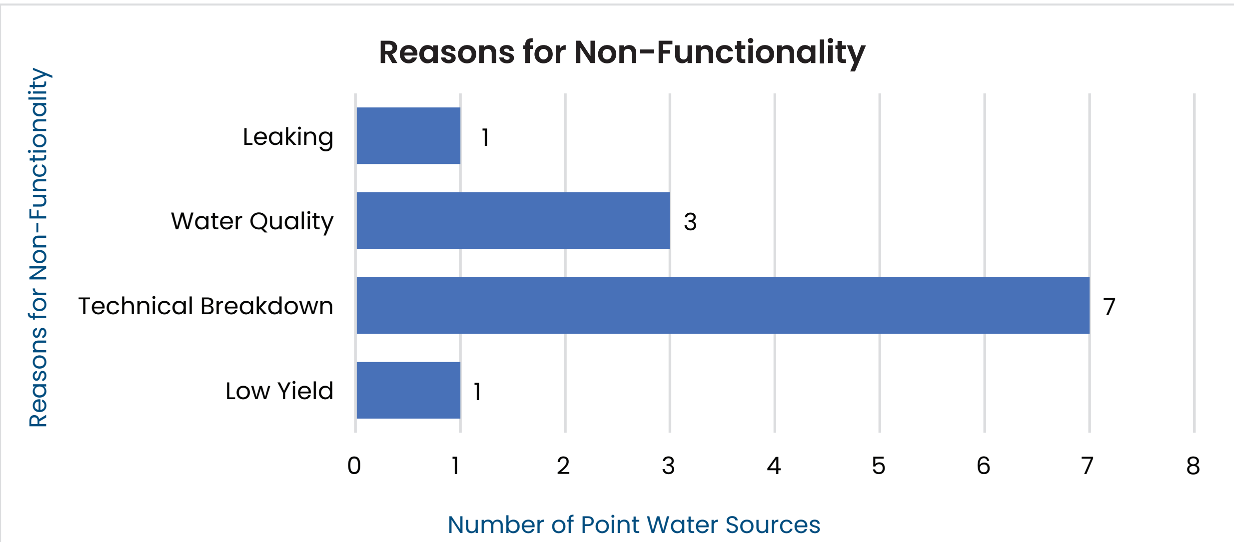
Water Management



Buikwe - Water Supply

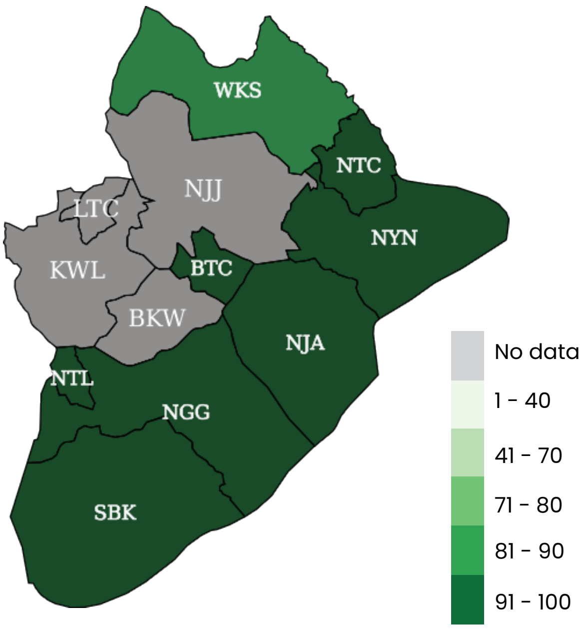




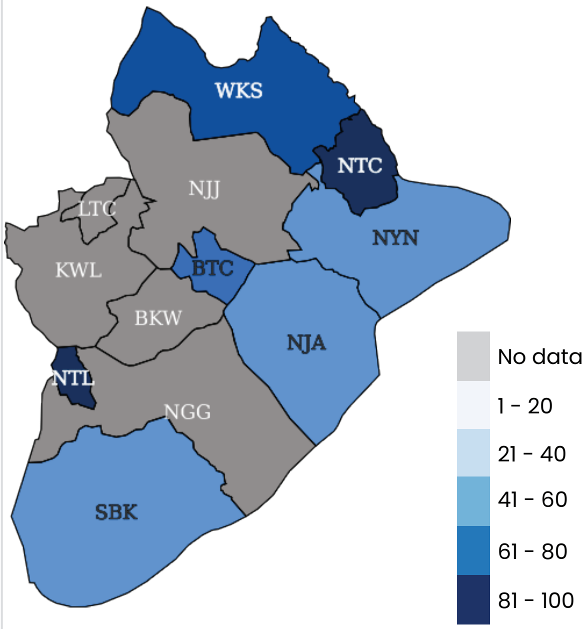


Buikwe - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

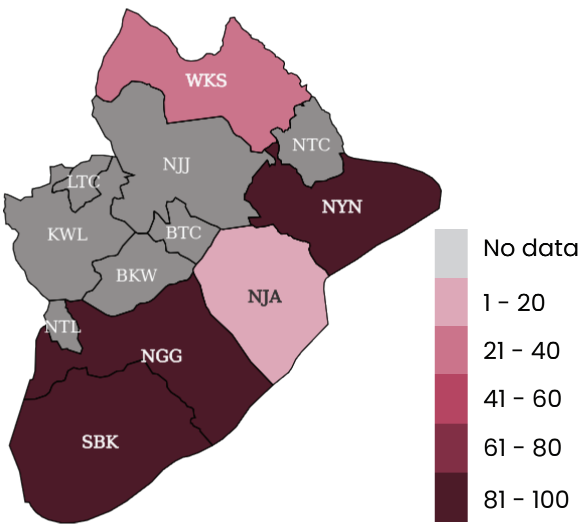
Facility Functionality



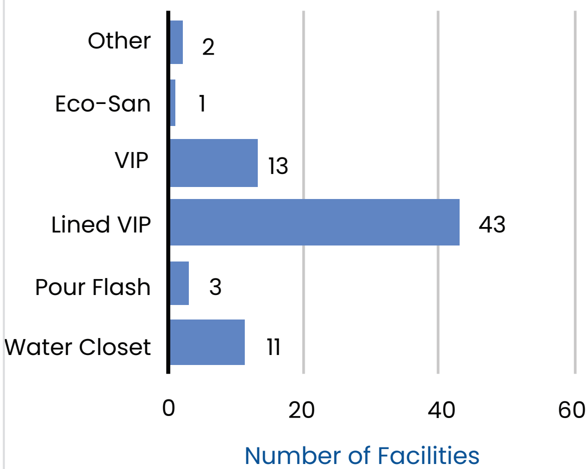
Handwashing Facilities



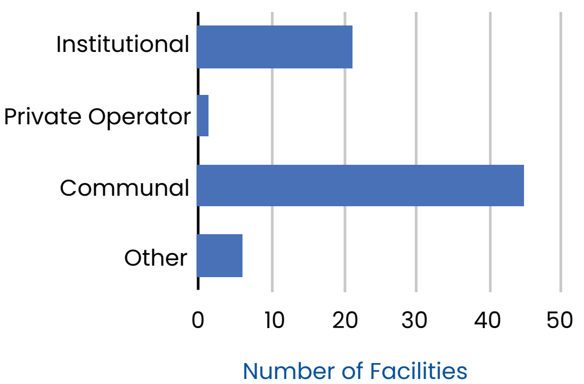
Facility Communal Management



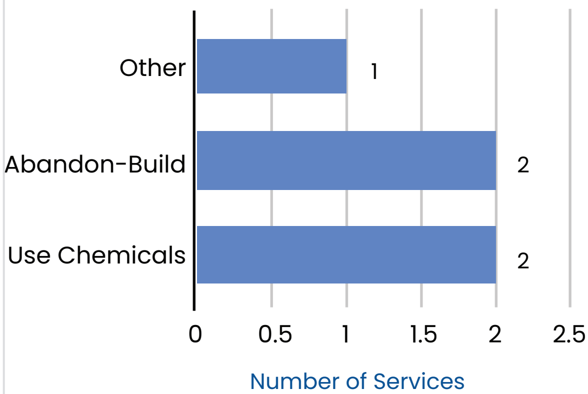
Type of Facilities



Type of Facility Management

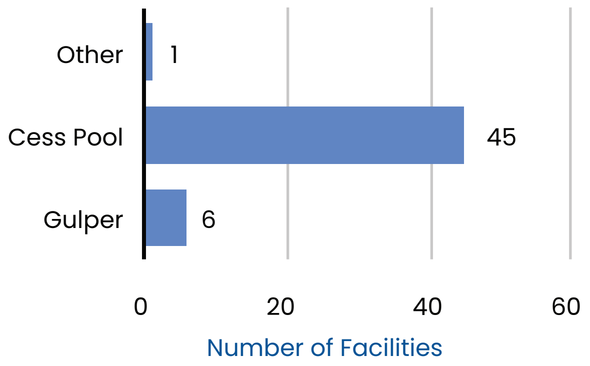


Type of Emptying Services

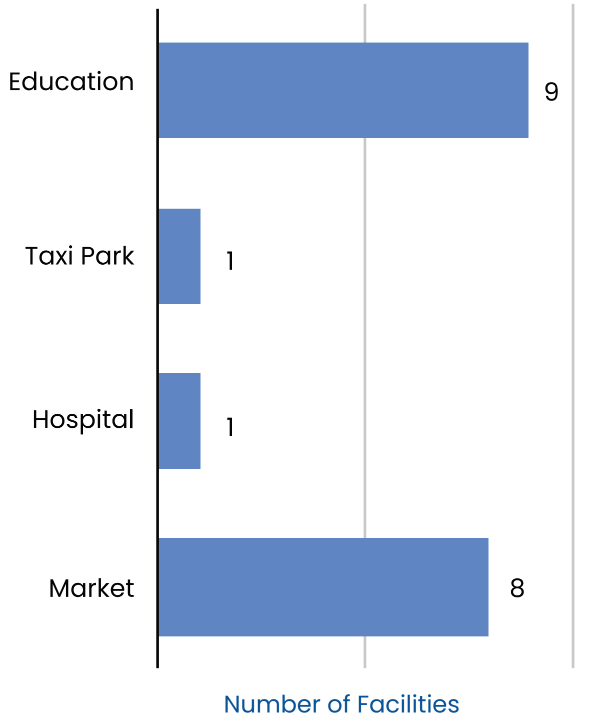


Buikwe - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

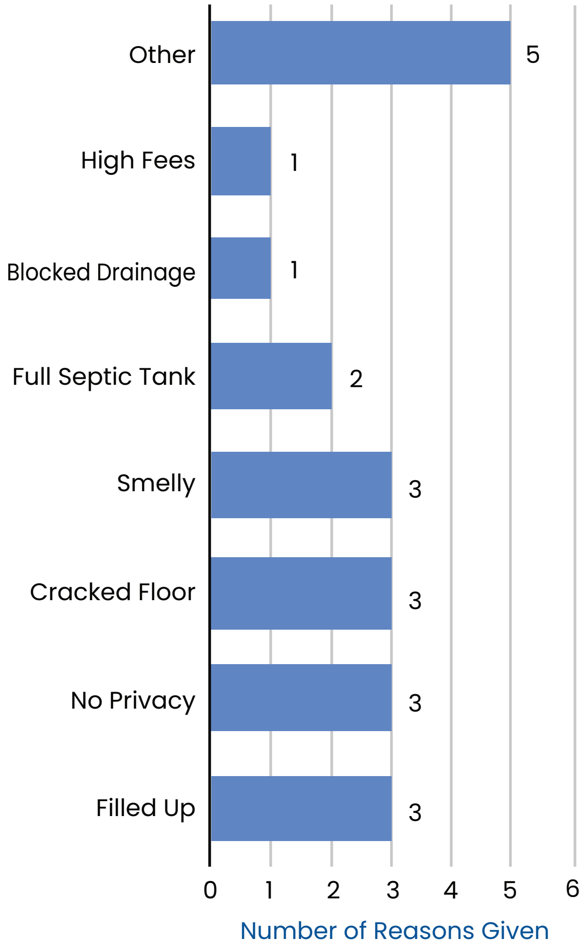
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



Type of Public Sanitation Place



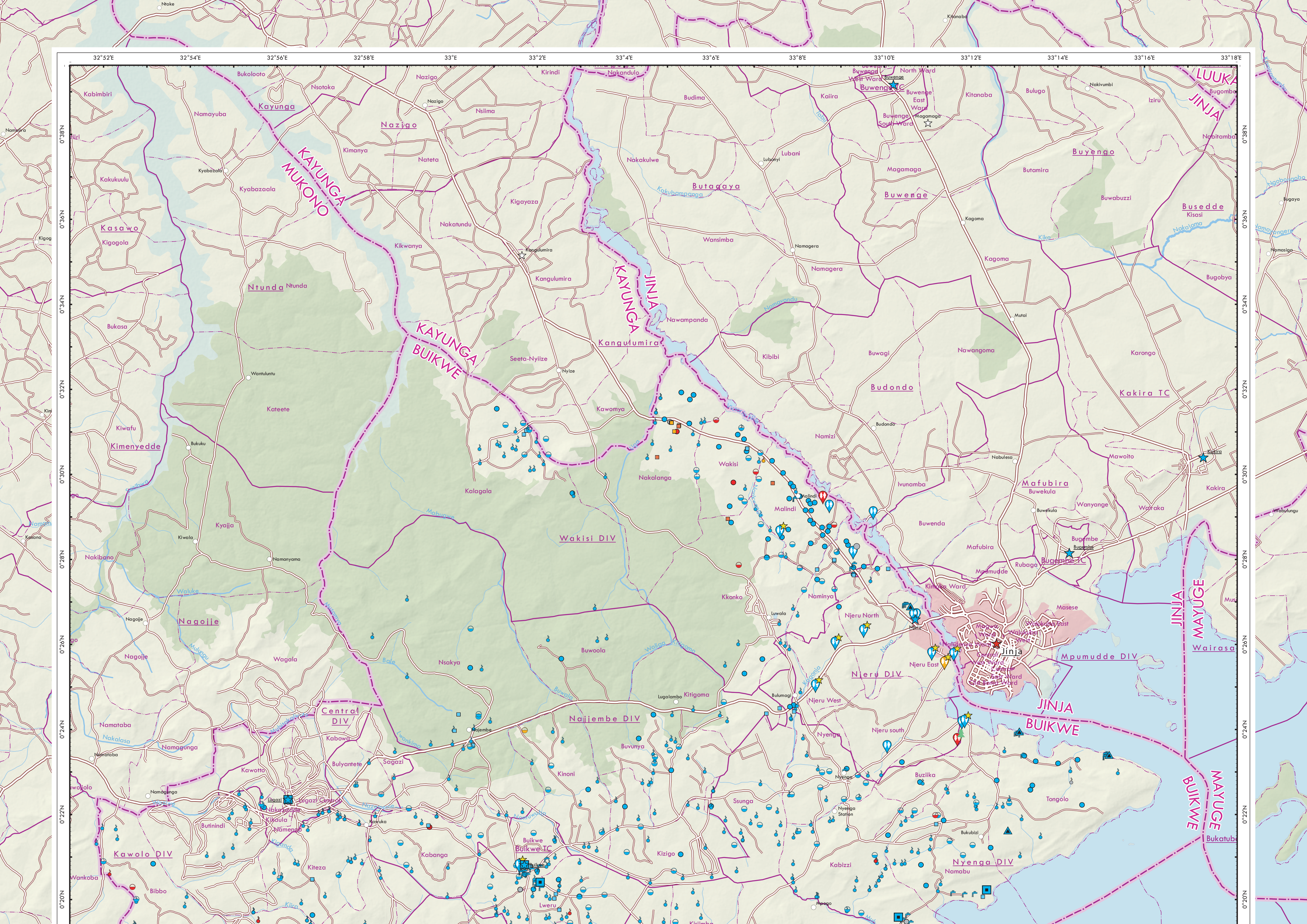
Reasons of Non - Use of Public Sanitation Facilities



Buikwe: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply: Population Served[2]	Water Supply: Access 3	Water Supply: Point Water Sources 4	Water Supply: Functionality 5	Water Supply: Safely Managed[6] Population	Water Supply: Safely Managed[6] Perc	Water Supply: Village with One Source 7	Water Supply: Equity 8	Water Supply: Communal Management 9	Water Supply: Gender 10	Water Supply: Pro Poor 11	Water Supply: Water Management Authority 12	Sanitation & Hygiene: All Facilities 13	Sanitation & Hygiene: Improved Facilities 14	Sanitation & Hygiene: Functionality 15	Sanitation & Hygiene: Hand washing Facilities 16	Sanitation & Hygiene: Management 17
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Lugazi M.C																					
1	Central Div	LTC	U	53,453	28,051	52	-	100	27,601	51.6	11	-	-	-	-	NWSC	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kawolo Div	KWL	U	48,199	37,824	78	176	91	1,500	3.1	84	-	-	-	-	NWSC	-	-	-	-	-
3	Najjembe Div	NJJ	U	39,187	33,286	85	160	98	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	NWSC	-	-	-	-	-
Njeru M.C																					
1	Njeru Div	NTC	U	91,259	-	-	-	100	300	0.3	3	-	-	-	-	NWSC	15	100	93	87	-
2	Nyenga Div	NYN	U	58,324	39,664	68	179	97	1,096	1.9	76	-	-	-	14	NWSC	3	100	100	33	100
3	Wakisi Div	WKS	U	48,401	37,686	78	170	93	312	0.6	91	-	-	-	60	NWSC_DLG	6	67	83	67	67
Buikwe																					
1	Buikwe	BKW	R	23,985	22,786	95	164	96	-	-	95	35	-	-	-	NWSC_Umbrella	-	-	-	-	-
2	Buikwe TC	BTC	U	22,044	20,942	95	136	94	3,268	14.8	100	-	-	-	50	NWSC	2	100	100	50	-
3	Kiyindi TC	KTC	U	19,177	13,712	72	75	71	150	0.8	83	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	14	100	100	21	79
4	Najja	NJA	R	37,120	35,264	95	167	93	3,300	8.9	79	41	57	100	-	DLG_Umbrella	11	100	91	36	55
5	Ngogwe	NGG	R	47,171	44,812	95	324	95	1,500	3.2	91	34	50	100	-	DLG_Umbrella	5	100	100	-	100
6	Nkokonjeru TC	NTL	U	11,993	11,393	95	64	91	1,260	10.5	100	-	-	-	-	NWSC	1	100	100	100	-
7	Ssi Bukunja	SBK	R	33,922	26,968	80	129	98	1,062	3.1	67	83	100	67	60	DLG_Umbrella	16	100	100	38	100

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as Basic Water is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [7] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management within the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.



32°52'E
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0°32'N
0°30'N
0°28'N
0°26'N
0°24'N
0°22'N
0°20'N
KAYUNGA
MUKONO
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JINJA
KAYUNGA
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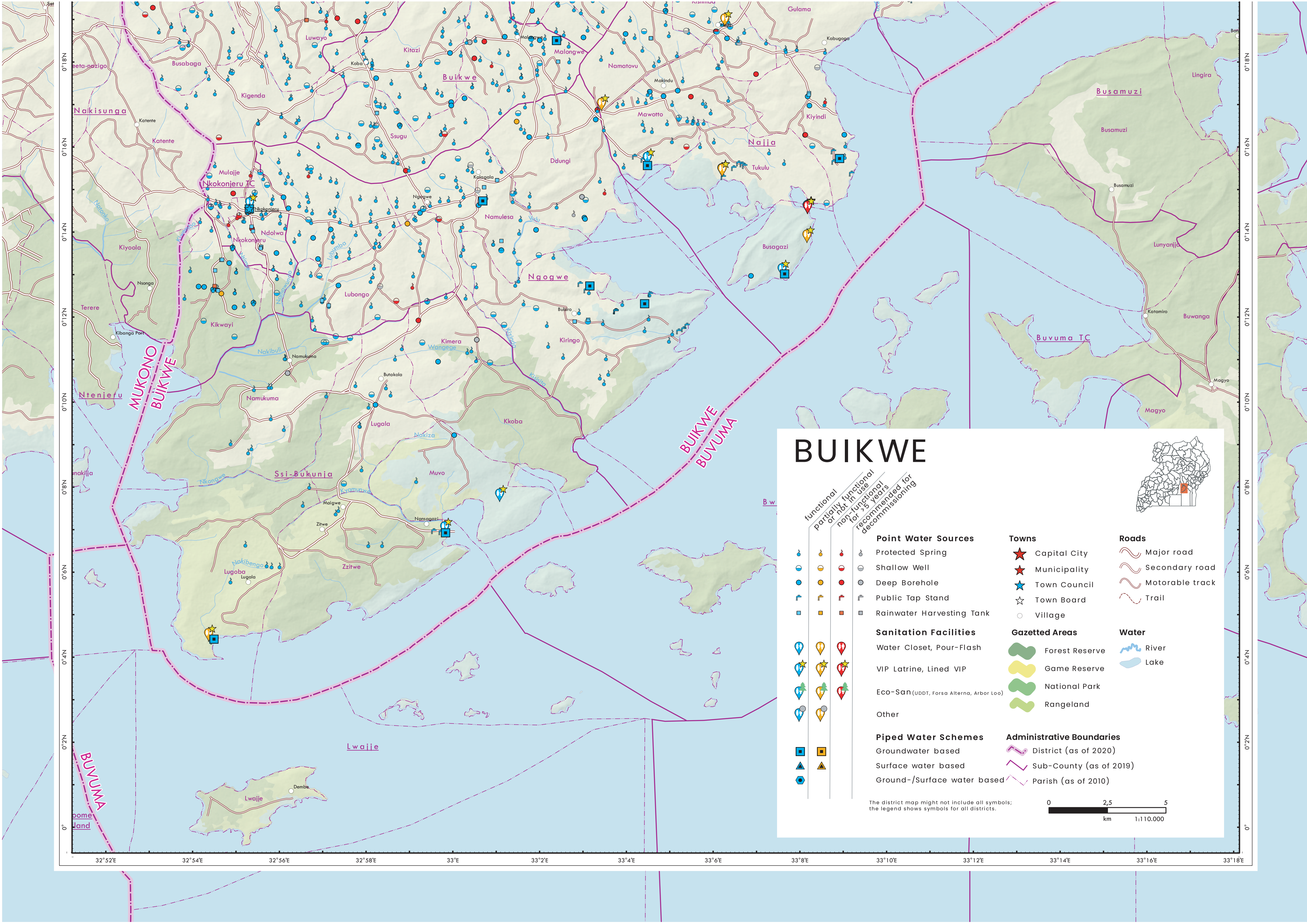
JINJA
Kayunga
Nazigo
Kasawo
Ntunda
Kimenyedde
Nagojje
Butagaya
Buwenge
Buwenge TC
Buyengo
Busedde
Kakira TC
Budondo
Kangulumira
Mafubira
Bugembe TC
Mpumudde DIV
Wairasa
Wakisi DIV
Njeru DIV
Najjembe DIV
Central DIV
Nyenga DIV
Kawolo DIV
Buikwe TC
Jinja
Kabimbiri
Bukolooto
Nsotoka
Namayuba
Kimanya
Nateta
Nsiima
Kakukuulu
Kyabazaala
Kigayaza
Nakatundu
Kigogola
Kikwanya
Kangulumira
Bukasa
Kateete
Kiwafu
Bukuku
Kalagala
Seeta-Nyiize
Nyize
Kawomya
Nakalanga
Wakisi
Malindi
Namizi
Ivunamba
Buwenda
Nakakulwe
Budima
Kaiira
Lubani
Wansimba
Namagera
Nawampanda
Kibibi
Buwagi
Nawangoma
Karongo
Kitanaba
Bulugo
Butamira
Magamaga
Buwabuzzi
Kisasi
Kagoma
Mutai
Iziru
Bugomba
Nabitamba
Bugobya
Wanyange
Wairaka
Mawoito
Kakira
Buwekula
Bugembe
Rubaga
Mpumudde
Kimaka Ward
Masese
Mafubira
Kyajja
Kiwala
Namanyama
Wantuluntu
Nagojje
Wagala
Nsakya
Buwoola
Kkonko
Luwala
Naminya
Njeru North
Njeru East
Njeru West
Bulumagi
Lugalambo
Kitigoma
Njeru south
Nyenga
Buvunya
Kinoni
Ssunga
Buziika
Tongolo
Bukubizi
Kabizzi
Namabu
Kizigo
Kiteza
Kabanga
Buikwe
Lweru
Bibbo
Wankoba
Butinindi
Kikaula
Namengo
Nakazade
Lugazi Central
Kawotto
Kabowa
Bulyantete
Sagazi
Najjembe
Namataba
Namagunga
North Ward
West Ward
Buwenge East Ward
Buwenge South Ward
Nakandulo
Kirindi
Nyenga Station


BUIKWE
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
Towns
Capital City
Municipality
Town Council
Town Board
Village
Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0 2,5 5
km 1:110.000
MUKONO
BUIKWE
BUVUMA
Busamuzi
Buvuma TC
Najja
Ngogwe
Buikwe
Nkokonjeru TC
Ssi-Bukunja
Nakisunga
Ntenjeru
Lwajje
Malongwe
Namatovu
Mawotto
Kiyindi
Tukulu
Busagazi
Ddungi
Namulesa
Ssugu
Kitazi
Luwayo
Kigenda
Busabaga
Katente
Mulajje
Ndolwa
Nkokonjeru
Kiyoola
Terere
Kikwayi
Lubongo
Kimera
Kiringo
Kkoba
Lugala
Muvo
Namukuma
Zzitwe
Lugoba
Lingira
Lunyanjo
Buwanga
Magyo
Gulama
Lwaije
0°18'N
0°16'N
0°14'N
0°12'N
0°10'N
0°8'N
0°6'N
0°4'N
0°2'N
0°
32°52'E
32°54'E
32°56'E
32°58'E
33°E
33°2'E
33°4'E
33°6'E
33°8'E
33°10'E
33°12'E
33°14'E
33°16'E
33°18'E

Bundibugyo District

Water Supply

72% Access to Safe Water 69% Rural, 84% Urban	82% Rural Functionality 69% Urban Functionality	86% Gender	64% Management
12% Safely Managed Water	56% Villages with a Source 56% without NWSC & RWHT	87 Equity	24% Pro Poor

Bundibugyo District has a total population of 305,094 with 1,436 domestic water points and 39 piped schemes which serve a total of 220,767 people 161,946 in rural areas. 326 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Bukonzo, Burondo, Butamamitundu TC, Mabere, Ngite, Buganikire TC, Busaru, Busunga TC, Mirambi, Nyahuka TC to 31% in Kaghema TC subcounty. Villages with at east one functional source of water stands at 56% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 12%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

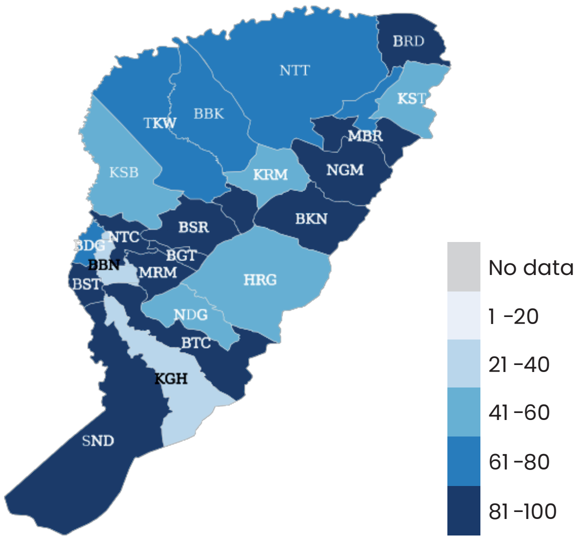
100% Functionality	38% Management	62% Handwashing	95% Improved Facilities

Bundibugyo District has 21 Public Sanitation facilities of which 95% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 100% and hand-washing facilities at 62%. It has 6 water bourne and 14 non water borne facilities, these together include 2 water closet, 4 pour flash toilets, 5 Lined VIP latrine, 9 VIP latrines and 1 other types of sanitation facilities.

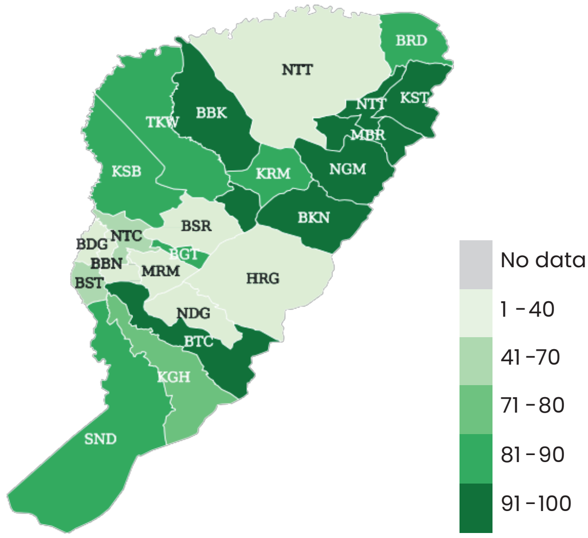
Note: The shapefiles used in the production of this water supply and sanitation Atlas 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few subcountries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Bundibugyo - Water Supply Maps

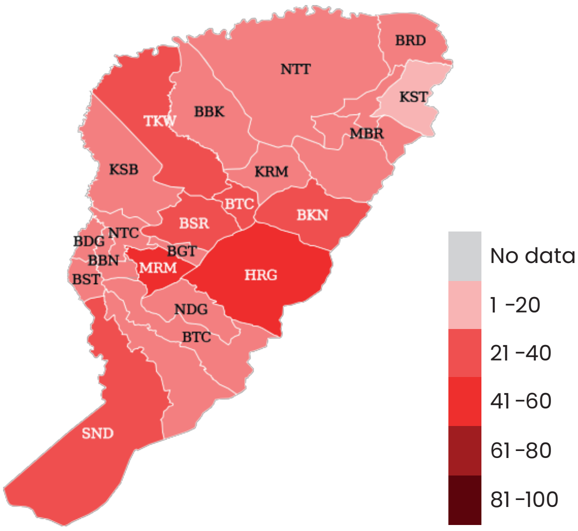
Access to Safe Water



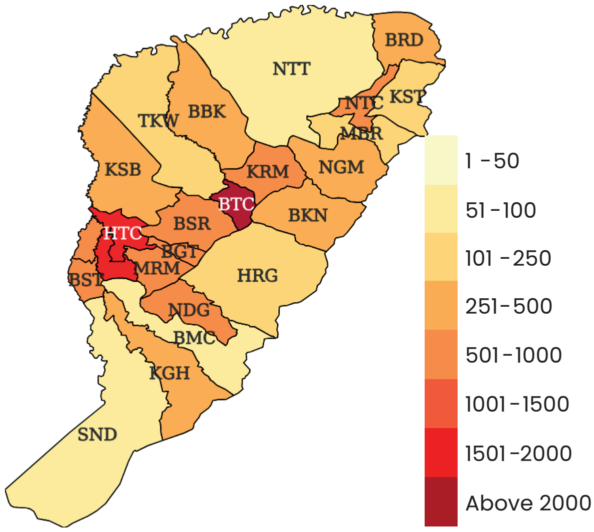
Source Functionality



Source per Village



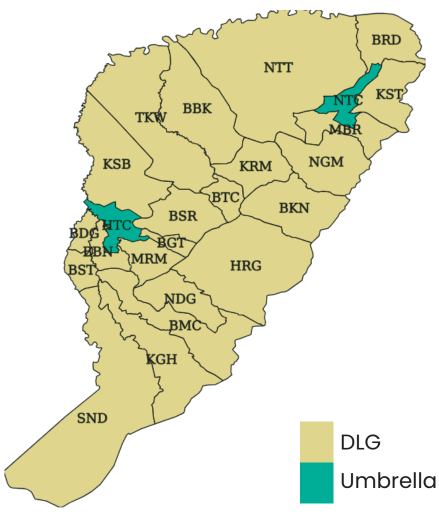
Population Density



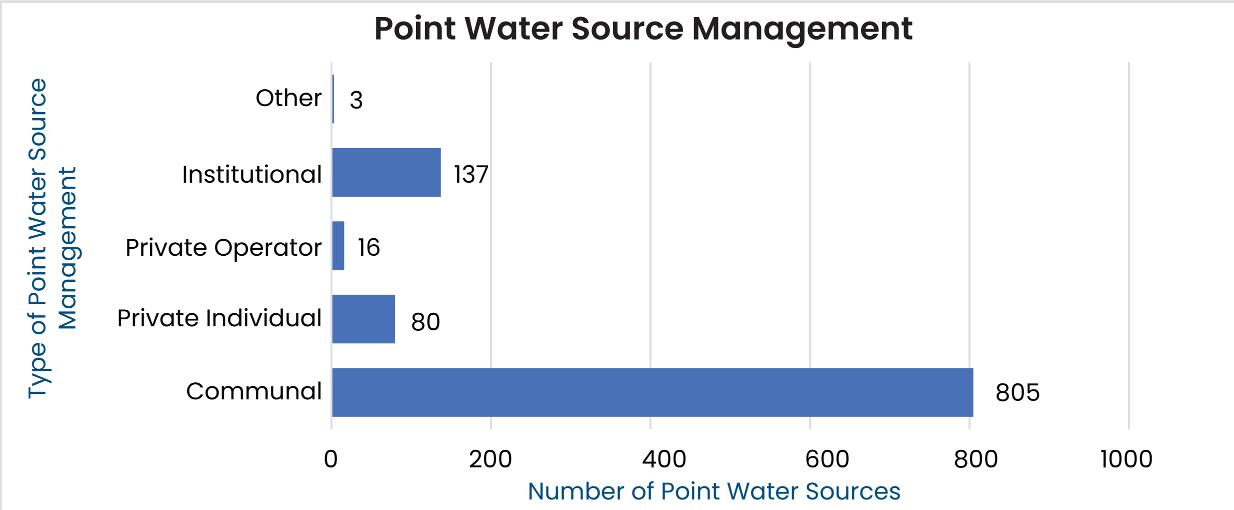
Subcounty	Abbreviation
Bubandi	BBN
Bubukwanga	BBK
Buganikire TC	BGT
Bukonzo	BKN
Bundibugyo TC	BTC
Bundingoma	BDG
Burondo	BRD
Busaru	BSR
Busunga TC	BST
Butamamitundu TC	BMC
Harugale	HRG
Kagughu	KGH
Kasitu	KST
Kirumya	KRM

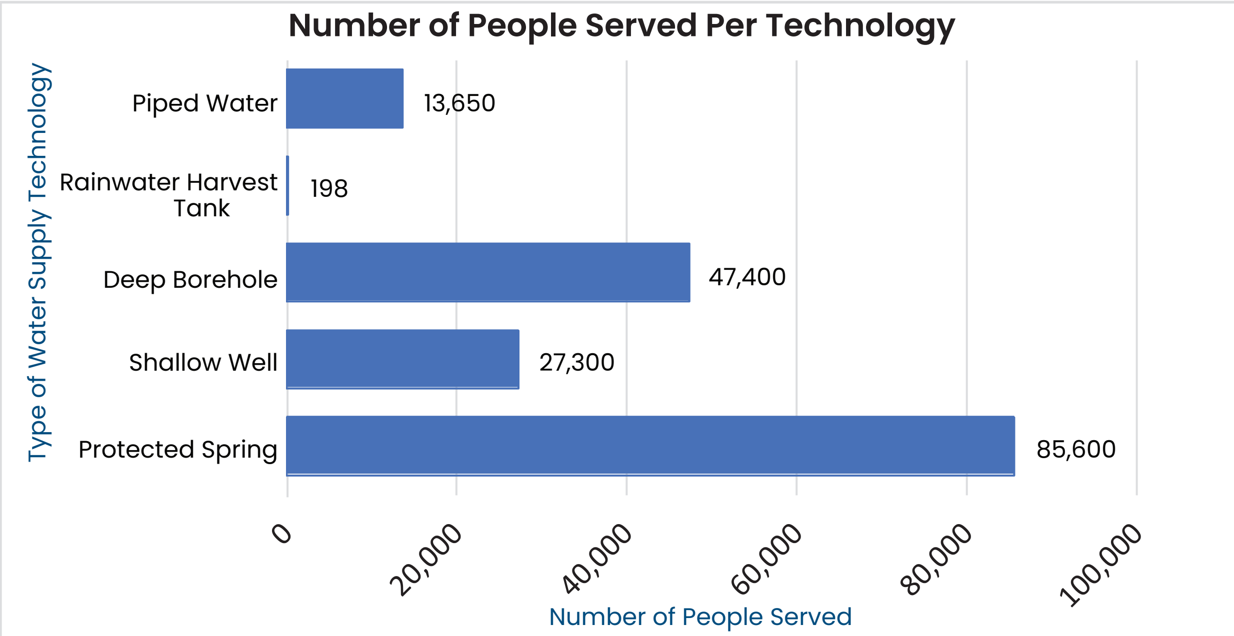
Subcounty	Abbreviation
Kisuba	KSB
Mabere	MBR
Mirambi	MRM
Ndugutu	NDG
Ngamba	NGM
Ntandi TC	NTC
Ntotoro	NTT
Nyahuka TC	HTC
Sindila	SND
Tokwe	TKW

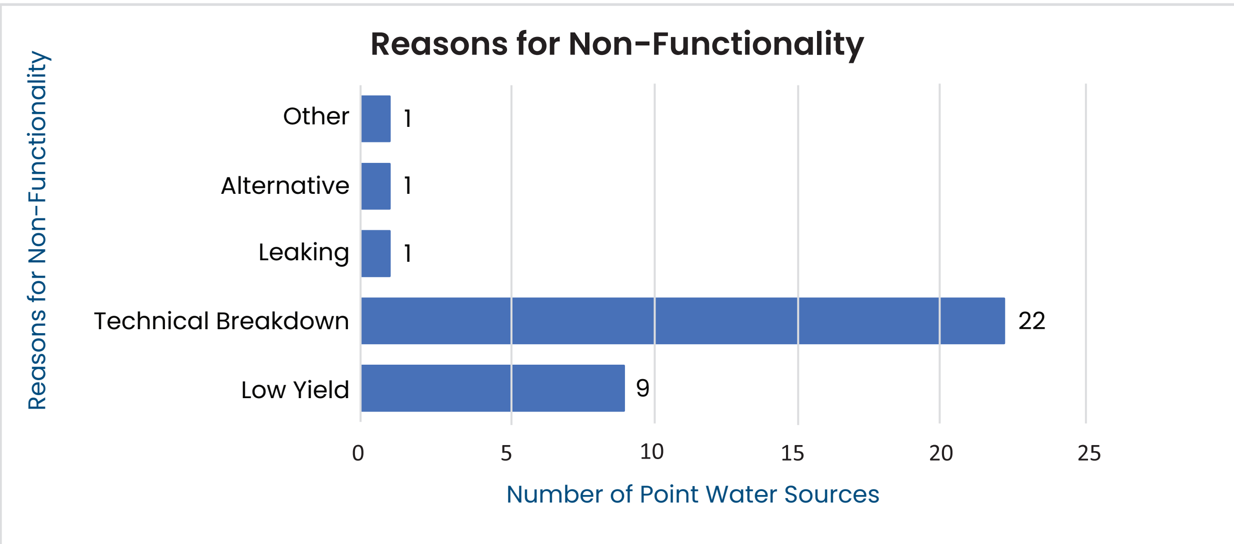
Water Management



Bundibugyo - Water Supply Graphs

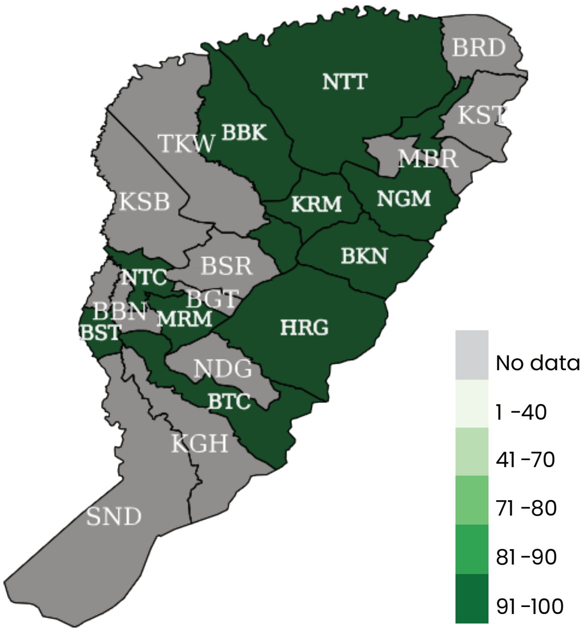




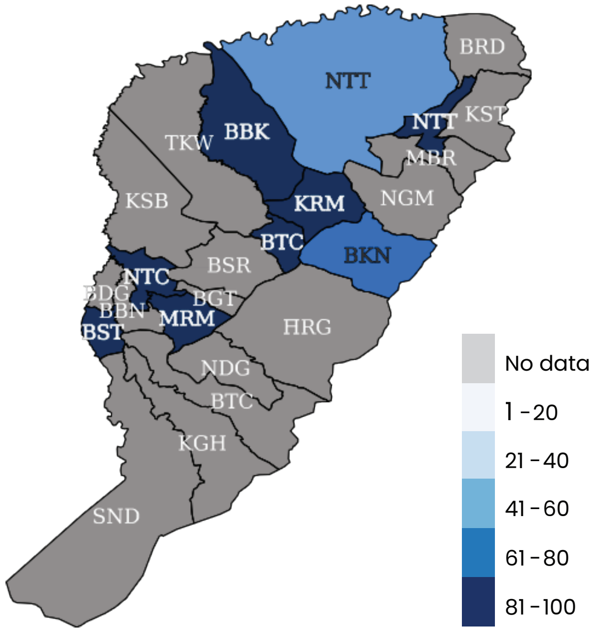


Bundibugyo - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

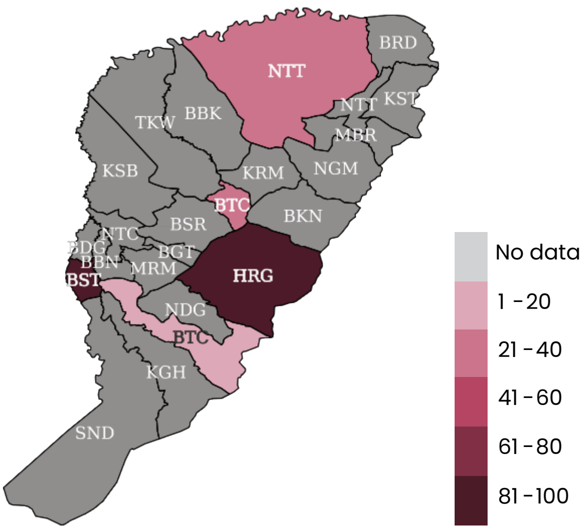
Facility Functionality



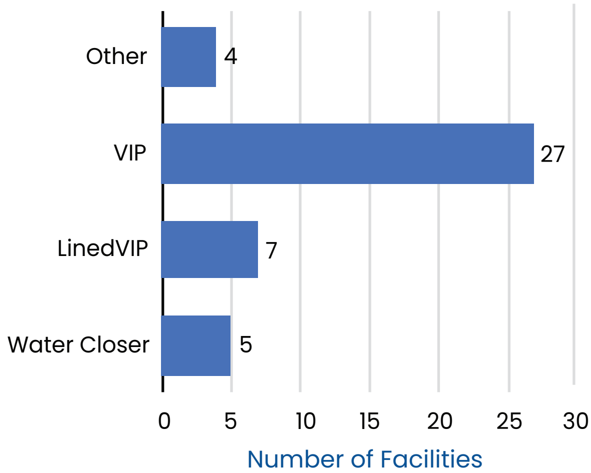
Handwashing Facilities



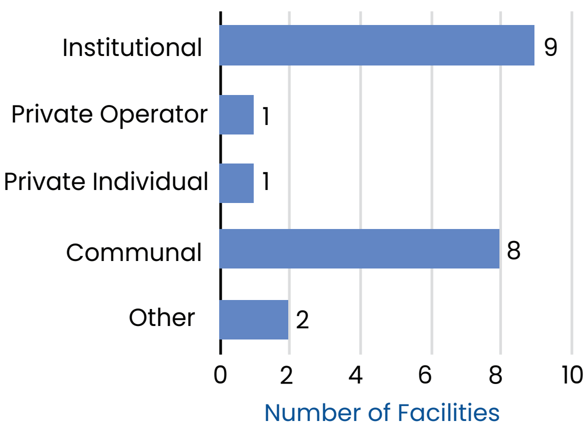
Facility Communal Management



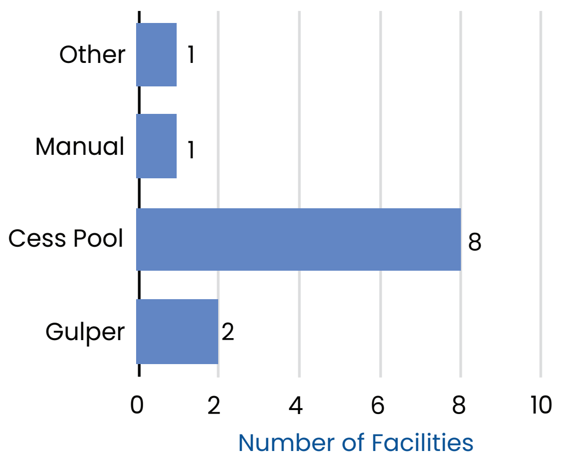
Type of Facilities



Type of Facility Management

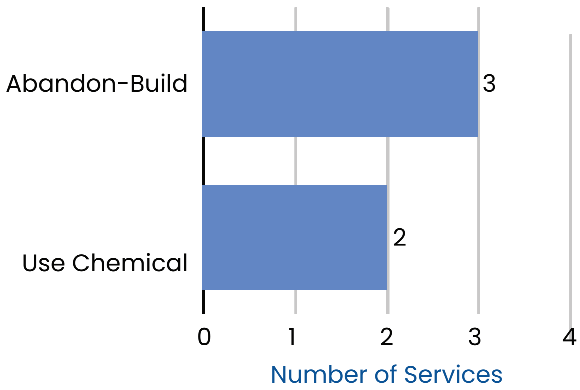


Type of Emptying Services

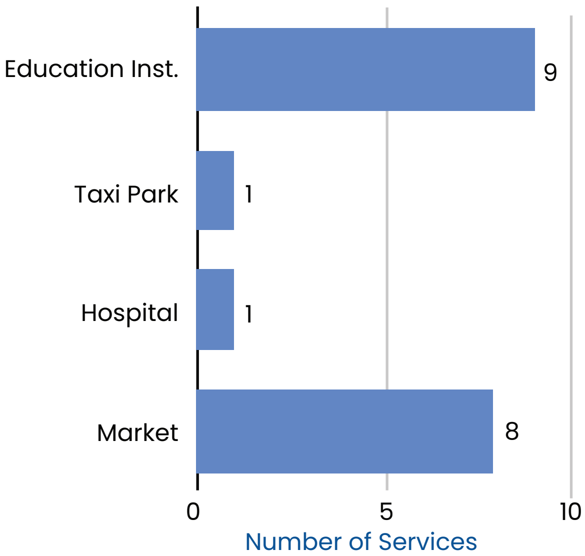


Bundibugyo - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

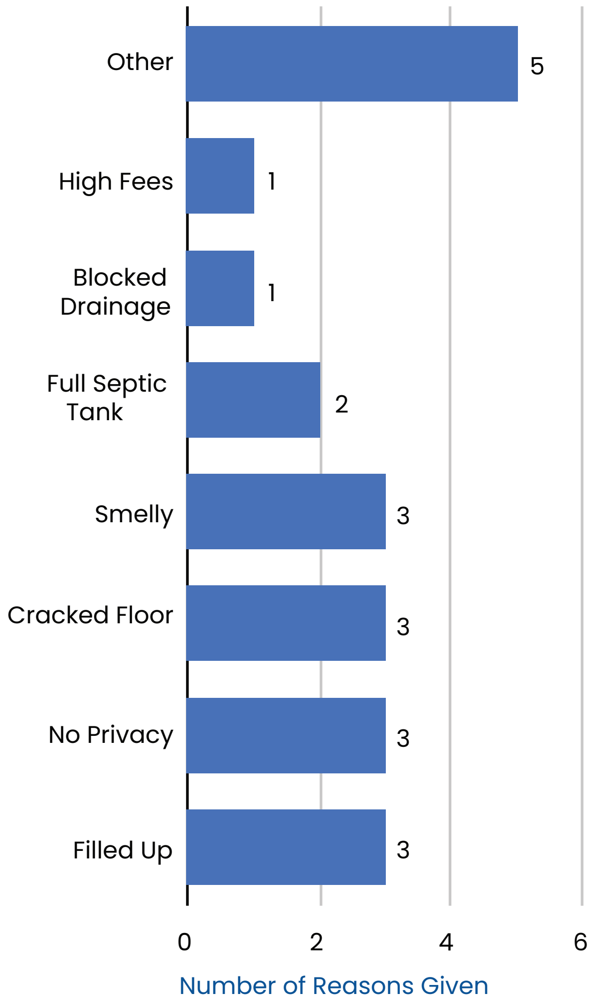
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



Type of Public Sanitation Place



Reasons of Non - Use of Public Sanitation Facilities

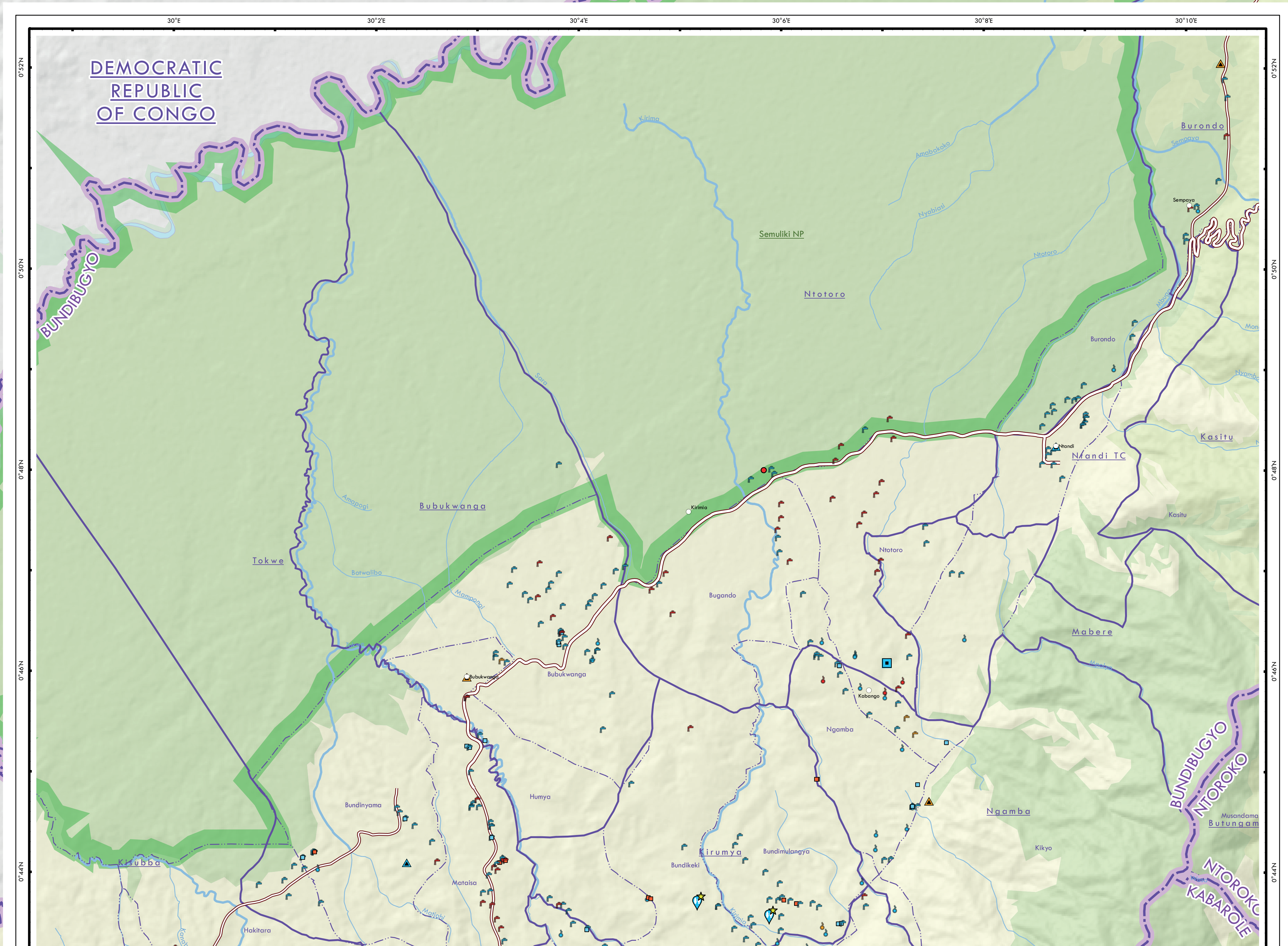


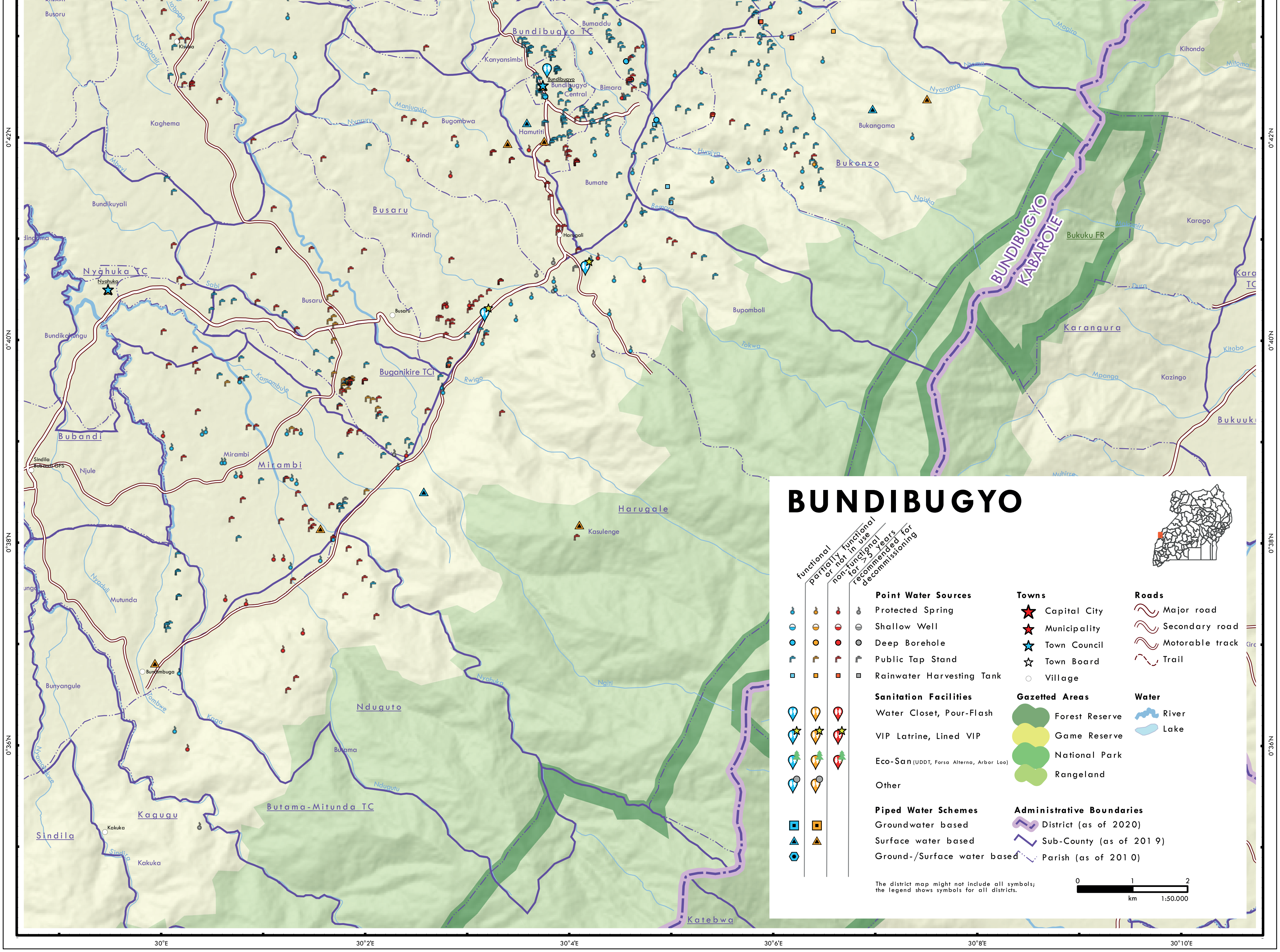
Bundibugyo: Sub-County Indicator Summary

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. 2 **Population Served** is the estimated numberof people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rain water Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management with in the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Bundibugyo: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply												Sanitation & Hygiene				
					Population Served[2]	Access 3	Point Water Sources 4	Functionality5	Safely Managed[6]		Village with One Source 7	Equity 8	Communal Management[9]	Gender10	Pro Poor 11	Water Management Authority	All Facilities 13	Improved Facilities 14	Functionality15	Hand washing Facilities 16	Management18
									Population	Perc											
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Bughendera																					
1	Bukonzo	BKN	R	13,647	12,965	95	91	93	1,800	13.2	79	76	-	-	33	DLG	2	100	100	50	-
2	Burondo	BRD	R	6,941	6,594	95	50	90	8,533	95	41	87	50	100	60	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
3	Butamamitundu TC	BMC	U	2,823	2,682	95	53	94	4,138	95	52	-	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	-	50
4	Harugale	HRG	R	16,000	8,190	51	56	59	2,288	14.3	82	60	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	-	100
5	Kagughu	KGH	R	14,000	5,006	36	25	80	1,150	8.2	60	334	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kasitu	KST	R	3,412	1,856	54	8	100	500	14.7	40	200	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mabere	MBR	R	4,648	4,416	95	31	94	306	6.6	58	76	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
8	Mbatya	MBY	R	5,164	2,324	45	16	100	-	-	60	97	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
9	Ndugutu	NDG	R	11,529	6,762	59	42	33	200	1.7	57	42	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ngamba	NGM	R	13,294	11,236	85	70	96	700	5.3	59	39	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
11	Ngite	NGT	R	5,887	5,593	95	25	88	-	-	24	0	-	-	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ntandi TC	NTC	U	6,941	4,812	69	33	100	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	1	100	100	100	-
13	Ntotoro	NTT	R	13,294	9,856	74	59	53	3,250	24.4	56	1	-	-	-	DLG	3	67	100	33	67
14	Sindila	SND	R	9,647	8,062	84	48	83	-	-	64	25	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
1	Bubandi	BBN	R	14,470	5,100	35	30	17	150	1	54	256	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bubukwanga	BBK	R	14,353	10,340	72	72	96	454	3.2	52	27	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	-
3	Buganikire TC	BGT	U	2,706	2,571	95	49	88	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bundibugyo TC	BTC	U	23,999	20,246	84	118	93	2,000	8.3	73	-	-	-	-	DLG	3	100	100	100	67
5	Bundingoma	BDG	R	5,765	3,700	64	21	33	600	10.4	48	49	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
6	Busaru	BSR	R	18,823	17,882	95	113	11	1,100	5.8	63	59	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
7	Busunga TC	BST	U	7,176	6,817	95	58	64	4,400	61.3	46	-	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
8	Kaghema TC	KGT	U	5,164	1,612	31	13	69	150	2.9	35	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kirumya	KRM	R	14,235	8,350	59	54	85	450	3.2	57	33	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	100	-
10	Kisuba	KSB	R	21,411	8,750	41	54	87	-	-	50	171	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mirambi	MRM	R	14,000	13,300	95	85	51	3,304	23.6	82	69	57	100	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	-
12	Nyahuka TC	HTC	U	21,176	20,117	95	79	61	2,980	14.1	48	-	-	-	100	Umbrella	2	100	100	100	-
13	Tokwe	TKW	R	14,941	11,736	79	83	82	450	3	63	46	100	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
BUNDIBUGYO
Semuliki NP
Ntotoro
Burondo
Sempaya
Kirima
Amabokoko
Nyabiasi
Bubukwanga
Tokwe
Amapogi
Botwalibo
Sara
Mampongi
Kirimia
Ntandi
Ntandi TC
Kasitu
Mabere
Bugando
Kabango
Ngamba
Humya
Bundinyama
Mataisa
Kisubba
Hakitara
Kirumya
Bundikeki
Bundimulangya
Kikyo
BUNDIBUGYO
NTOROKO
KABAROLE
Musandama
Butungama
30°E
30°2'E
30°4'E
30°6'E
30°8'E
30°10'E
0°52'N
0°50'N
0°48'N
0°46'N
0°44'N


BUNDIBUGYO
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
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Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
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Capital City
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Town Council
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Forest Reserve
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Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0 1 2
km 1:50.000
BUNDIBUGYO
KABAROLE
Bundibugyo TC
Bumaddu
Kanyansimbi
Bundibugyo Central
Bimara
Hamutiti
Bumate
Bukonzo
Bukangama
Kihondo
Busaru
Kirindi
Harugali
Bupomboli
Karangura
Bukuku FR
Karago
Kazingo
Kitobo
Bukuuku
Busoru
Kisuba
Kaghema
Bugombwa
Bundikuyali
Nyahuka TC
Nyahuka
Busaru
Bundikahungu
Buganikire TC
Bubandi
Sindila
Njule
Mirambi
Mirambi
Harugale
Kasulenge
Mutunda
Bundimbuga
Bunyangule
Nduguto
Butama
Butama-Mitunda TC
Kagugu
Kakuka
Kakuka
Sindila
Katebwa
0°42'N
0°40'N
0°38'N
0°36'N
30°E
30°2'E
30°4'E
30°6'E
30°8'E
30°10'E

Dokolo District

Water Supply

73% Access to Safe Water 72% Rural, 75% Urban	86% Rural Functionality 90% Urban Functionality	83% Gender	86% Management
4% Safely Managed Water	75% Villages with a Source 75% without NWSC & RWHT	60 Equity	20% Pro Poor

Dokolo District has a total population of 262,715 with 637 domestic water points and 7 piped schemes which serve a total of 191,317 people – 146,910 in rural areas. 91 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Agwata TC, Batta TC, Kangai, Okwalongwen to 48% in Batta subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 75% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 4%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

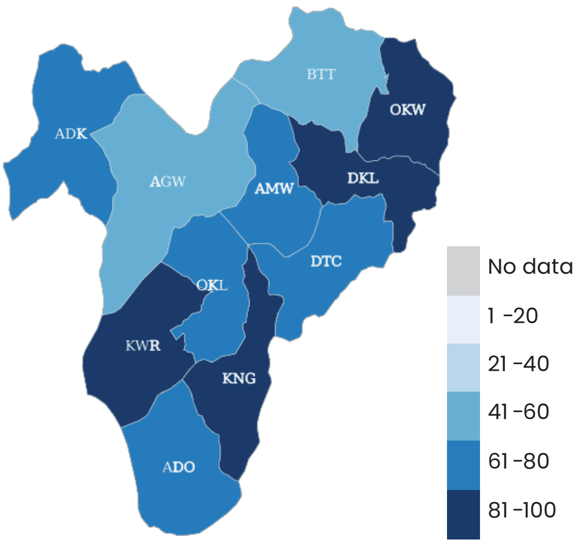
13% Functionality	23% Management	46% Handwashing	92% Improved Facilities

Dokolo District has a population of 262,715 people and 13 Public Sanitation facilities of which 92% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 100% and handwashing facilities at 46%. It has 2 water bourne and 10 non water borne facilities, these together include 2 water closet, 2 Lined VIP latrine, 7 VIP latrines, 1 Eco-san facility and 1 other types of sanitation facilities.

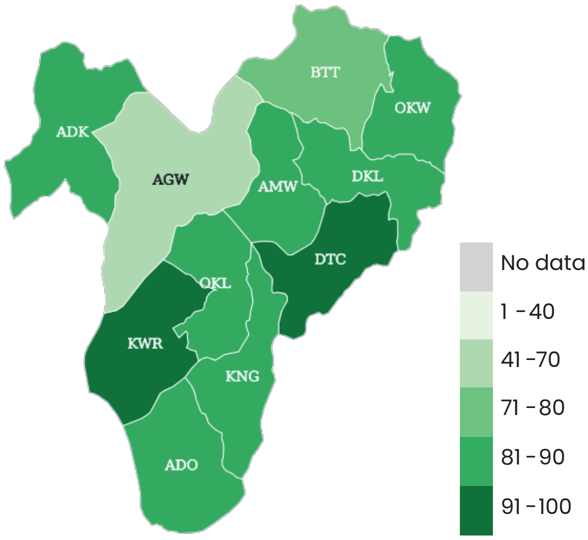
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles.
Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Dokolo – Water Supply Maps

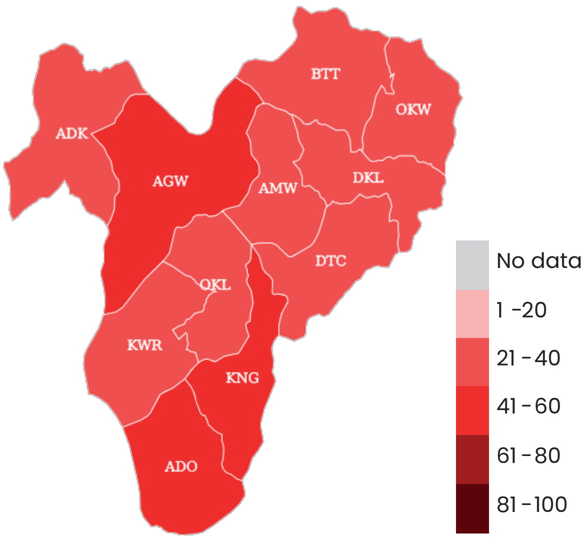
Access to Safe Water



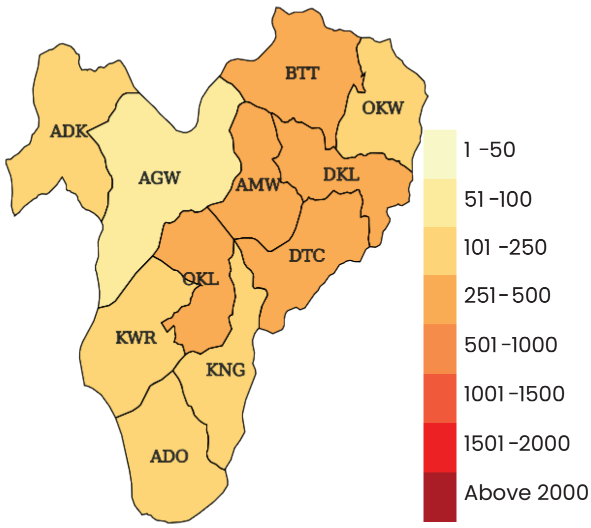
Source Functionality



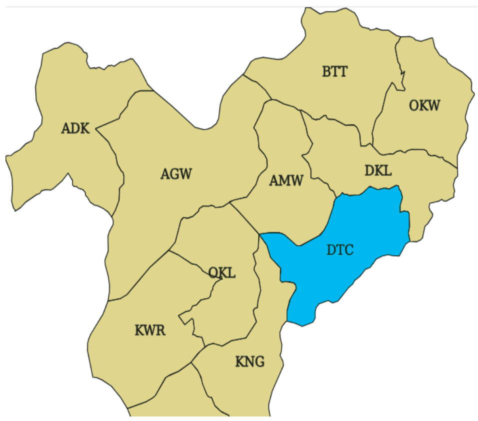
Source per Village



Population Density

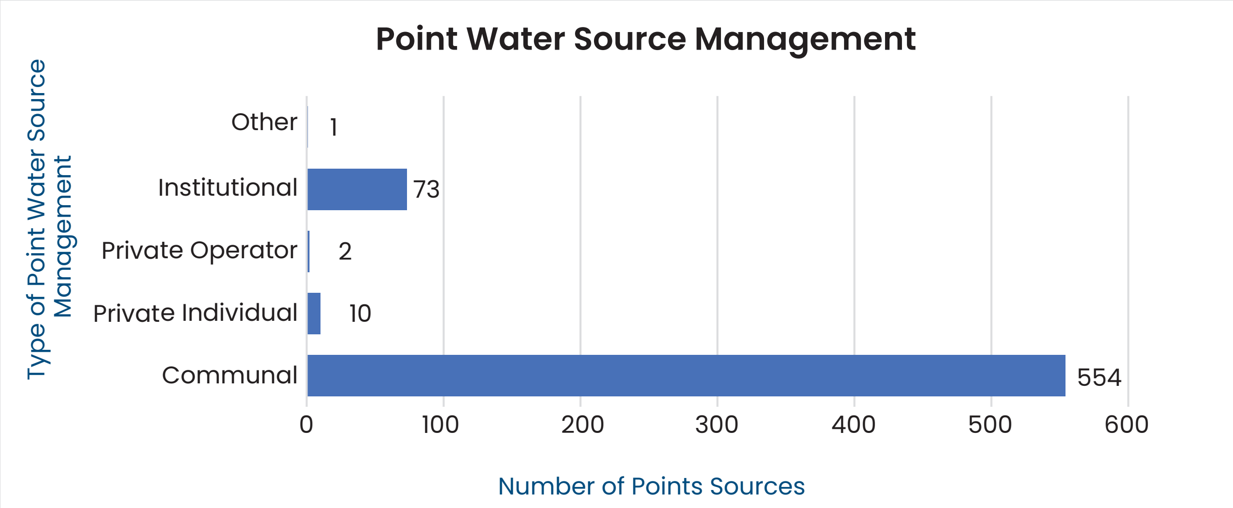


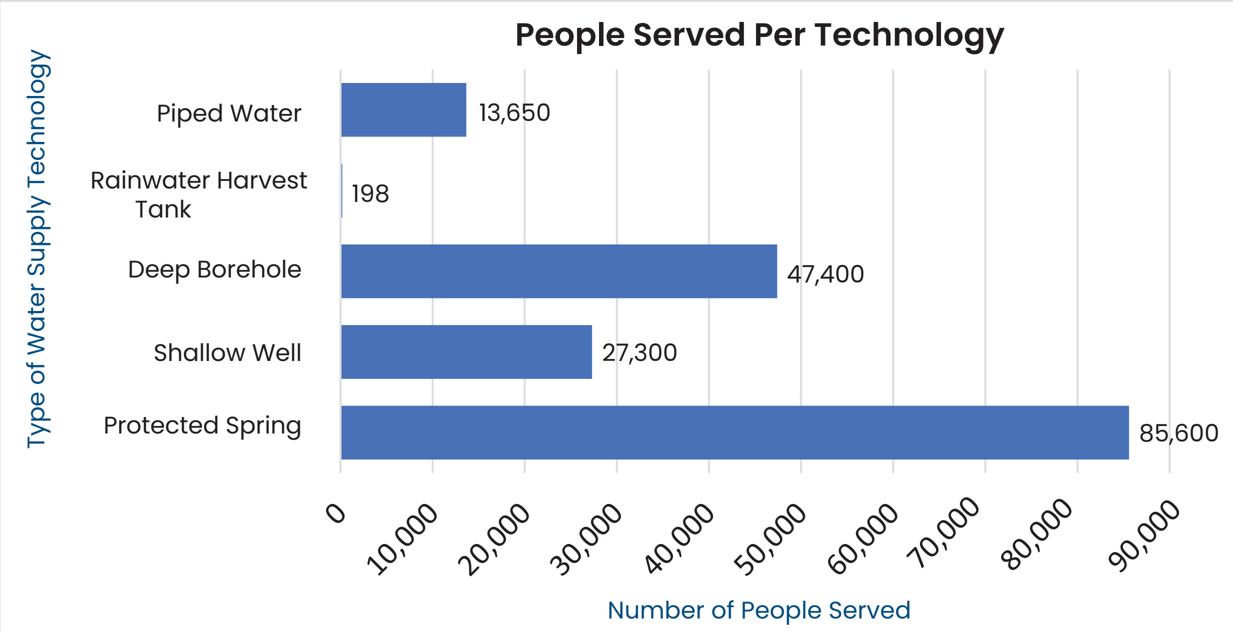
Water Management

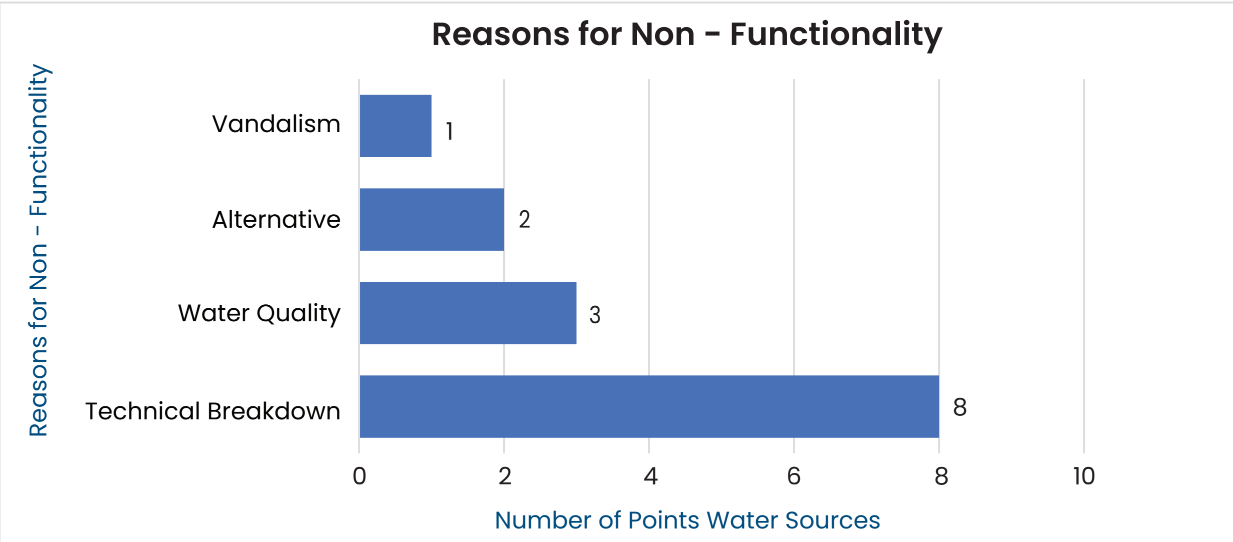


Subcounty	Abbreviation
Adeknino	ADO
Adok	ADK
Agwata	AGW
Amwoma	AMW
Batta	BTT
Dokolo	DKL
Dokolo TC	DTC
Kangai	KNG
Kwera	KWR

Dokolo - Water Supply Graphs

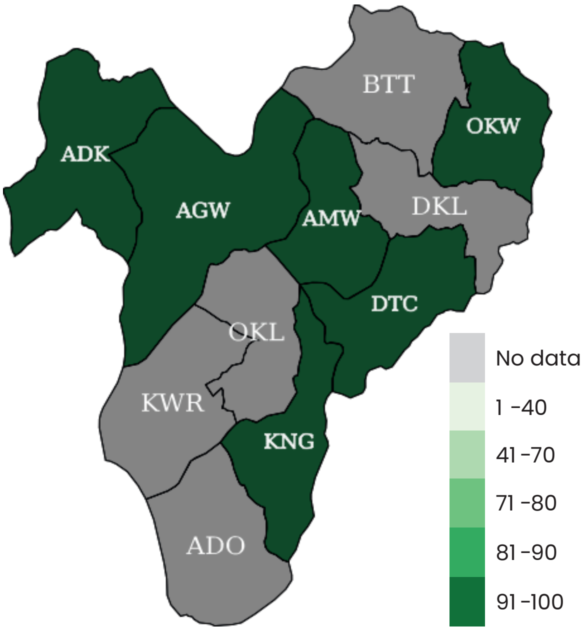




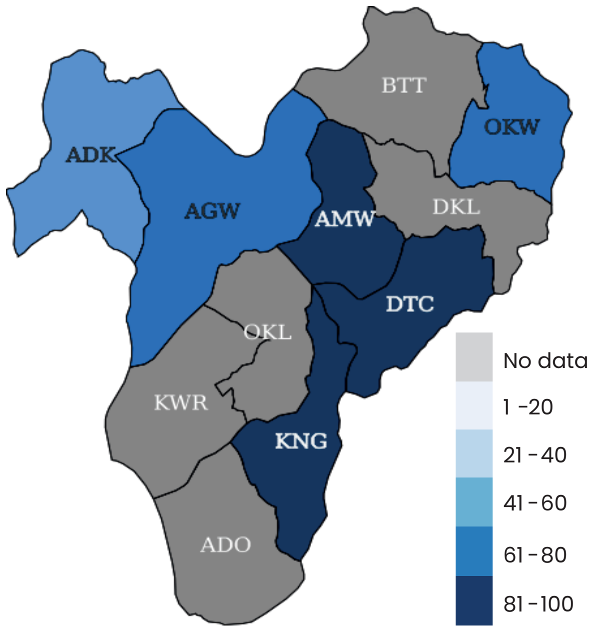


Dokolo – Public Sanitation and Hygiene

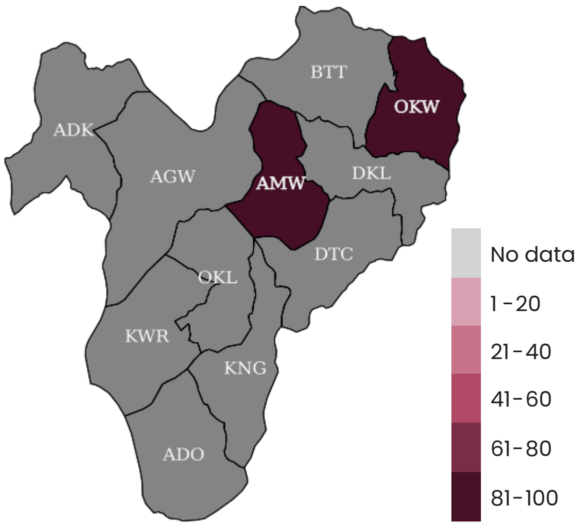
Facility Functionality



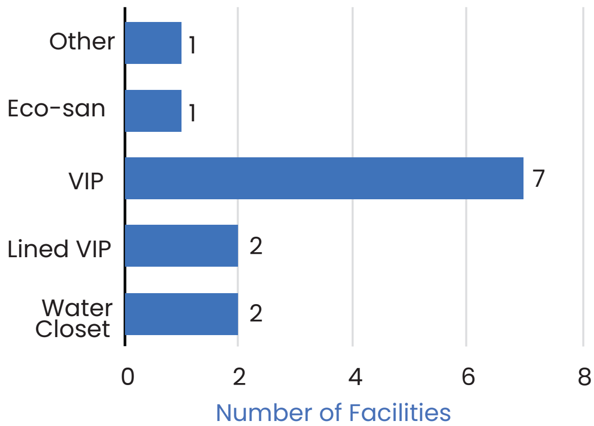
Handwashing Facilities



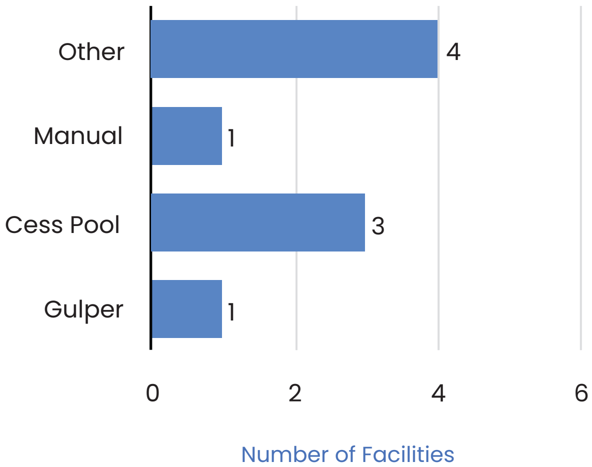
Facility Communal Management



Type of Facilities



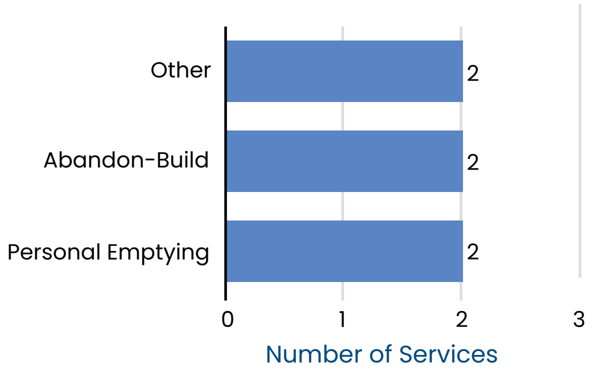
Type of Facility Management



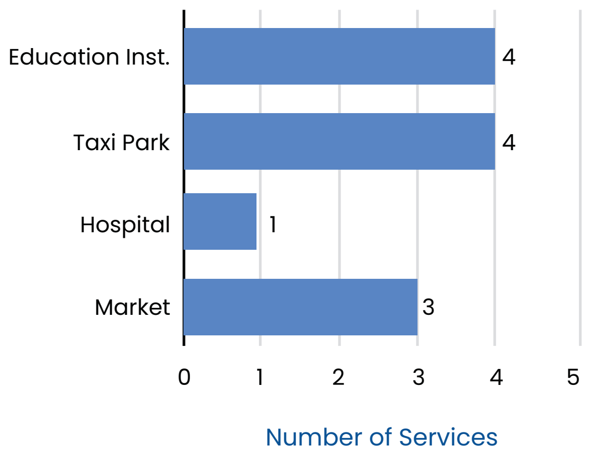
Subcounty	Abbreviation
Adeknino	ADO
Adok	ADK
Agwata	AGW
Amwoma	AMW
Batta	BTT
Dokolo	DKL
Dokolo TC	DTC
Kangai	KNG
Kwera	KWR
Okwalongwen	OKW
Okwongodul	OKL

Dokolo - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

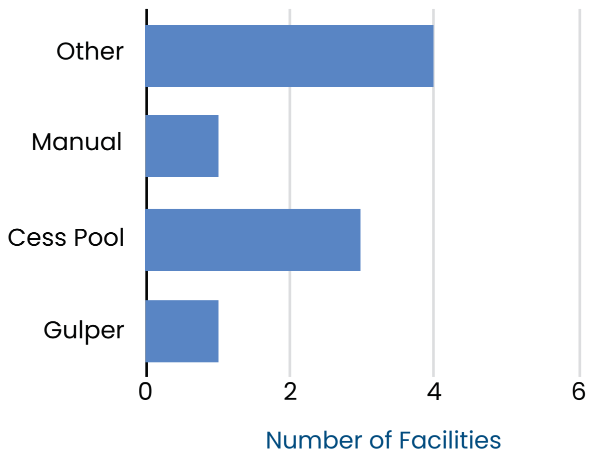
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



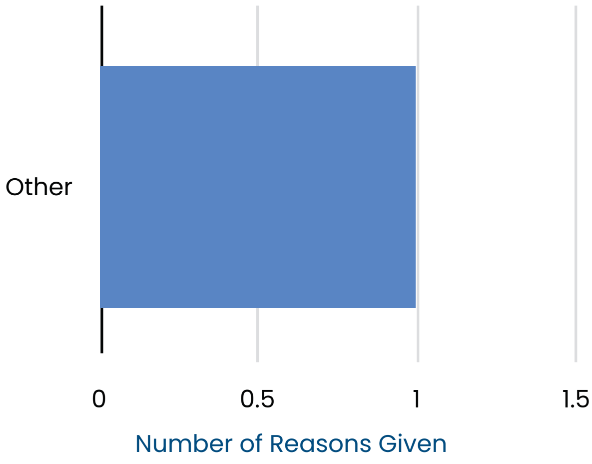
Type of Public Places



Type of Emptying Services



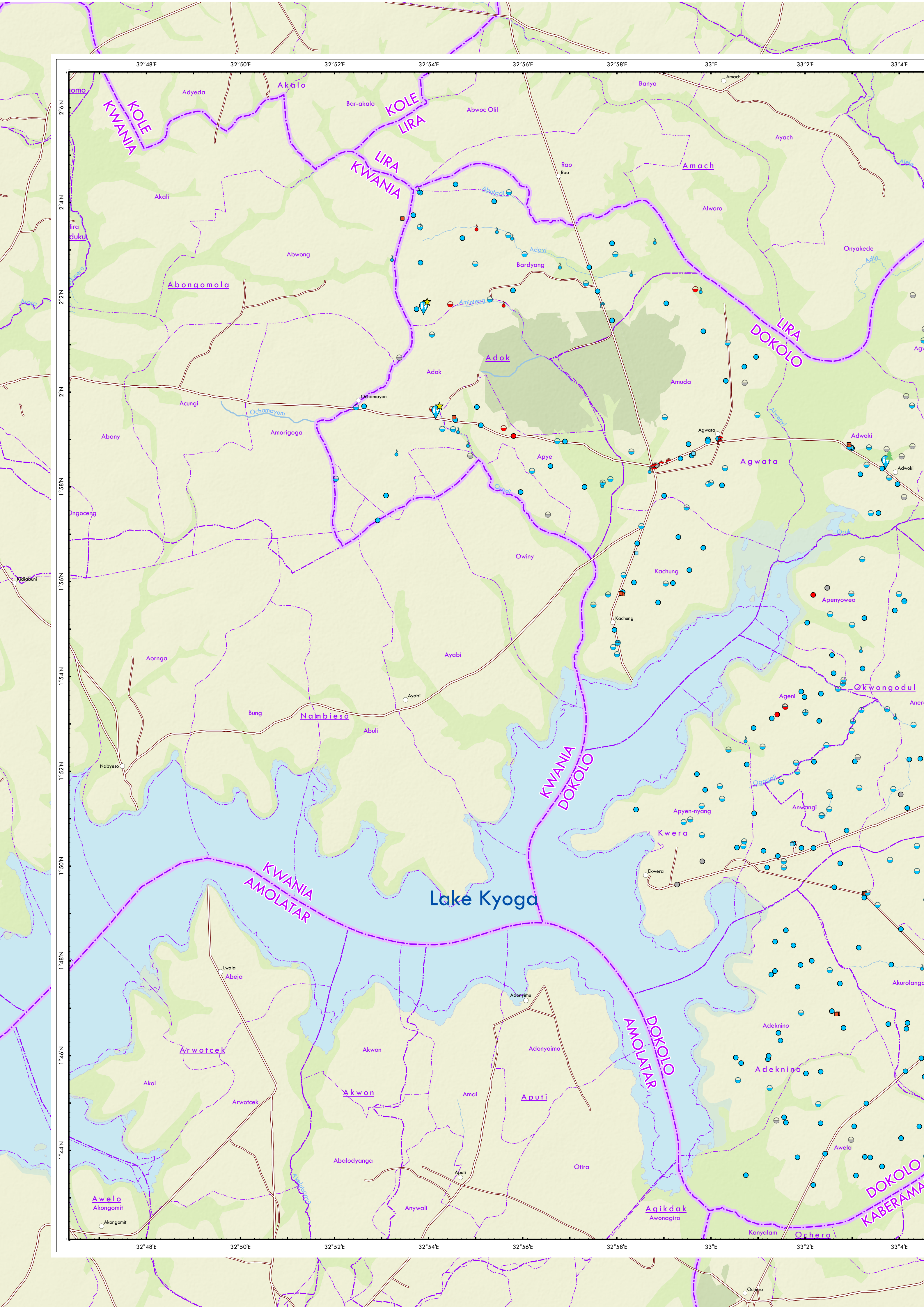
Reasons of Non - Use of Public Sanitation



Dokolo: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply: Population Served2	Access 3	Point Water Sources 4	Functionality5	Safely Managed6: Population	Safely Managed6: Perc	Village with One Source 7	Equity 8	Communal Management9	Gender 10	Pro Poor11	Water Management Authority12	Sanitation & Hygiene: All Facilities13	Improved Facilities 14	Functionality15	Hand washing Facilities 16	Management17
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Dokolo																					
1	Adeknino	ADO	R	23,529	17,774	76	70	90	2,456	10.4	88	17	60	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	Adok	ADK	R	26,117	17,974	69	71	88	206	0.8	77	39	-	-	-	DLG	3	100	100	33	-
3	Agwata	AGW	R	16,235	8,186	50	44	68	450	2.8	89	50	100	50	-	DLG	2	50	100	50	-
4	Agwata TC	AGT	U	13,013	12,362	95	57	89	200	1.5	92	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
5	Amwoma	AMW	R	21,294	14,330	67	65	83	-	-	70	9	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
6	Batta	BTT	R	26,941	13,000	48	59	76	-	-	64	138	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
7	Batta TC	BTC	U	2,892	2,747	95	72	90	4,267	95	54	-	-	-	100	Umbrella	1	100	100	-	-
8	Dokolo	DKL	R	23,176	19,546	84	72	89	2,740	11.8	67	3	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dokolo TC	DTC	U	29,411	17,992	61	78	96	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	NWSC	1	100	100	100	-
10	Kangai	KNG	R	9,294	8,829	95	55	87	-	-	81	150	100	100	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	-
11	Kangai TC	KTC	U	13,943	11,326	81	44	77	908	6.5	89	-	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	-	-
12	Kwera	KWR	R	19,529	15,818	81	56	95	12	0.1	80	24	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
13	Okwalongwen	OKW	R	17,764	16,876	95	89	88	300	1.7	64	119	100	100	-	DLG	2	100	100	50	100
14	Okwongodul	OKL	R	19,882	14,606	73	53	87	6	0	80	56	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [7] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management within the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.



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32°52'E
32°54'E
32°56'E
32°58'E
33°E
33°2'E
33°4'E
2°6'N
2°4'N
2°2'N
2°N
1°58'N
1°56'N
1°54'N
1°52'N
1°50'N
1°48'N
1°46'N
1°44'N
KOLE
KWANIA
KOLE
LIRA
LIRA
KWANIA
LIRA
DOKOLO
KWANIA
DOKOLO
KWANIA
AMOLATAR
DOKOLO
AMOLATAR
DOKOLO
KABERAMA
Akalo
Adyeda
Bar-akalo
Abwoc Olil
Banya
Amach
Ayach
Akali
Rao
Amach
Alworo
Onyakede
Abwong
Bardyang
Abongomola
Adok
Adok
Amuda
Ochamayon
Acungi
Ochamayom
Abany
Amorigoga
Apye
Agwata
Adwoki
Agwata
Adwoki
Ongoceng
Owiny
Kachung
Apenyoweo
Kidiqbuni
Kachung
Aornga
Ayabi
Ayabi
Okwongodul
Ageni
Bung
Nambieso
Abuli
Nabyeso
Anwangi
Apyen-nyang
Kwera
Ekwera
Lake Kyoga
Lwala
Abeja
Adonyimu
Akurolango
Adonyimo
Adeknino
Arwotcek
Akwon
Akol
Adeknino
Arwotcek
Akwon
Amai
Aputi
Awelo
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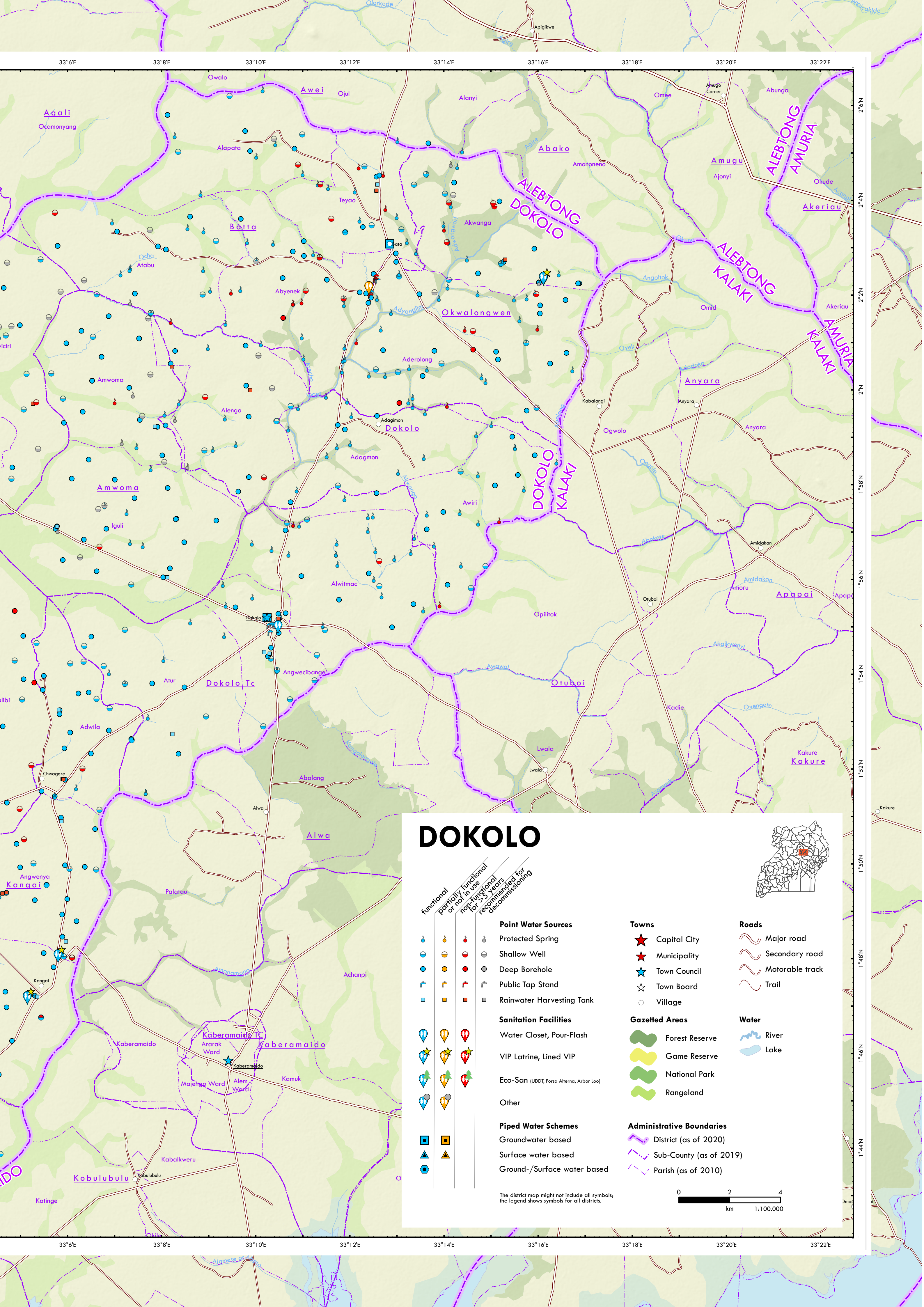
Ochero



DOKOLO
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for > 5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
Towns
Capital City
Municipality
Town Council
Town Board
Village
Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0 2 4
km
1:100.000
33°6'E
33°8'E
33°10'E
33°12'E
33°14'E
33°16'E
33°18'E
33°20'E
33°22'E
2°6'N
2°4'N
2°2'N
2°N
1°58'N
1°56'N
1°54'N
1°52'N
1°50'N
1°48'N
1°46'N
1°44'N
ALEBTONG
DOKOLO
ALEBTONG
AMURIA
ALEBTONG
KALAKI
AMURIA
KALAKI
DOKOLO
KALAKI
Agali
Ocamonyang
Awei
Owalo
Ojul
Alanyi
Abako
Amononeno
Amugu
Ajonyi
Abunga
Omee
Amugo Corner
Okude
Akeriau
Alapata
Teyao
Batta
Akwanga
Atabu
Abyenek
Okwalongwen
Omid
Akeriau
Amwoma
Aderolong
Anyara
Alenga
Adagimon
Dokolo
Kabalangi
Anyara
Ogwolo
Adagmon
Amwoma
Iguli
Awiri
Amidakan
Amoru
Apapai
Alwitmac
Otuboi
Opilitok
Dokolo
Angwecibange
Atur
Dokolo Tc
Otuboi
Kadie
Adwila
Lwala
Lwala
Kakure
Kakure
Chwagere
Abalang
Alwa
Alwa
Kakure
Angwenya
Kangai
Palatau
Achanpi
Kangai
Kaberamaido TC
Kaberamaido
Ararak Ward
Kaberamaido
Majengo Ward
Alem Ward
Kamuk
Kabalkweru
Kobulubulu
Kobulubulu
Katinge
Apigikwe

Kamuli District

Water Supply

73% Access to Safe Water 71% Rural, 82% Urban	81 % Rural Functionality 87% Urban Functionality	85% Gender	90% Management
79% Safely Managed Water	82% Villages with a Source 82% without NWSC & RWHT	105 Equity	8% Pro Poor

Kamuli District has a total population of 657,361 with 1,818 domestic water points and 14 piped schemes which serve a total of 479,160 people - 371,312 in rural areas. 143 water points have been non functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Balawoli TC, Kitayunjwa, Namwendwa TC, Nawanyago TC, Wankole, Nothern Div to 29% in Balawoli subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 82% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 9%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

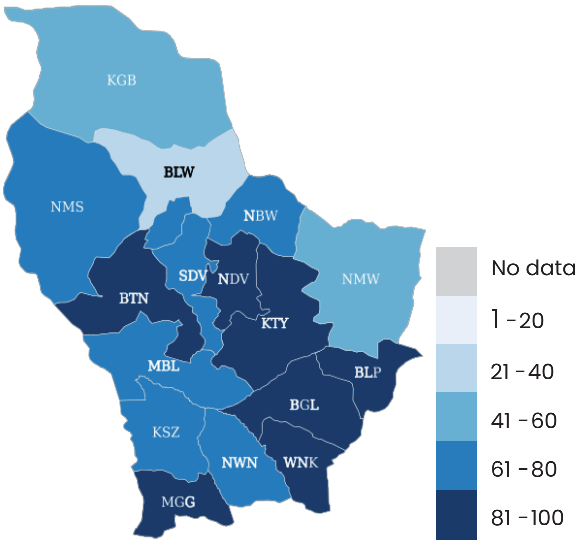
22% Functionality	64% Management	54% Handwashing	96% Improved Facilities

Kamuli District has 28 Public Sanitation facilities of which 96% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 79% and handwashing facilities at 54%. It has 3 water bourne and 24 non water borne facilities, these together include 0 water closet, 3 pour flash toilets, 3 Lined VIP latrine, 20 VIP latrines, 1 Eco-san facility and 1 other types of sanitation facilities.

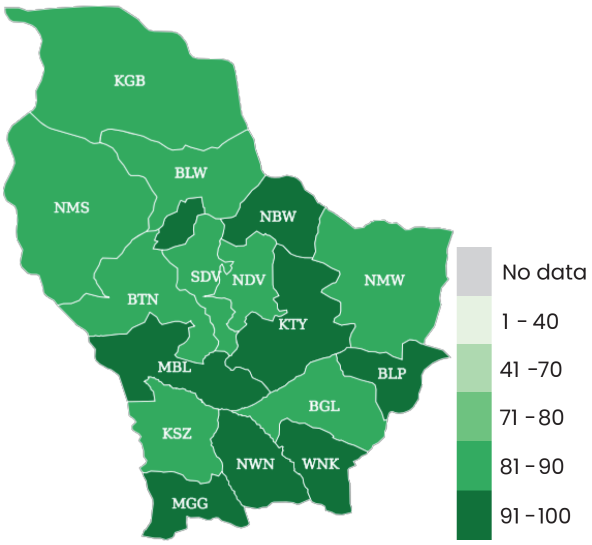
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Kamuli - Water Supply Maps

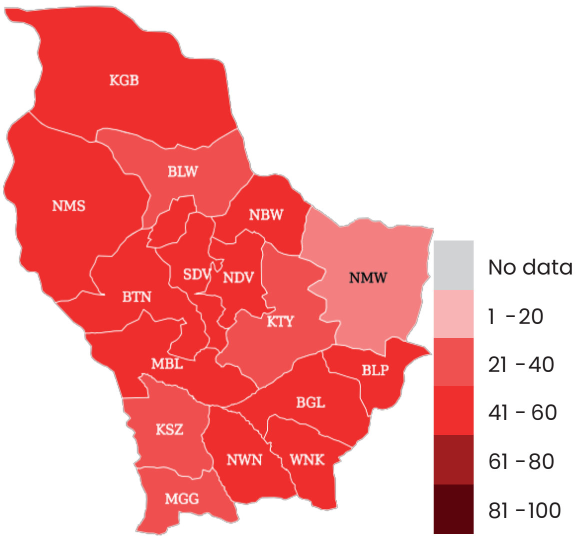
Access to Safe Water



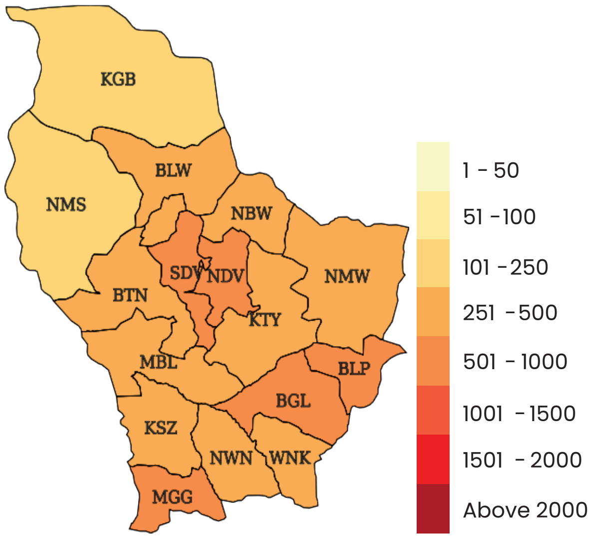
Source Functionality



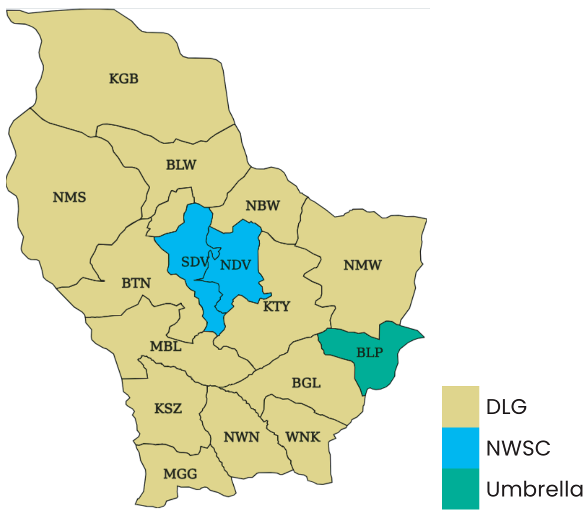
Source per Village



Population Density



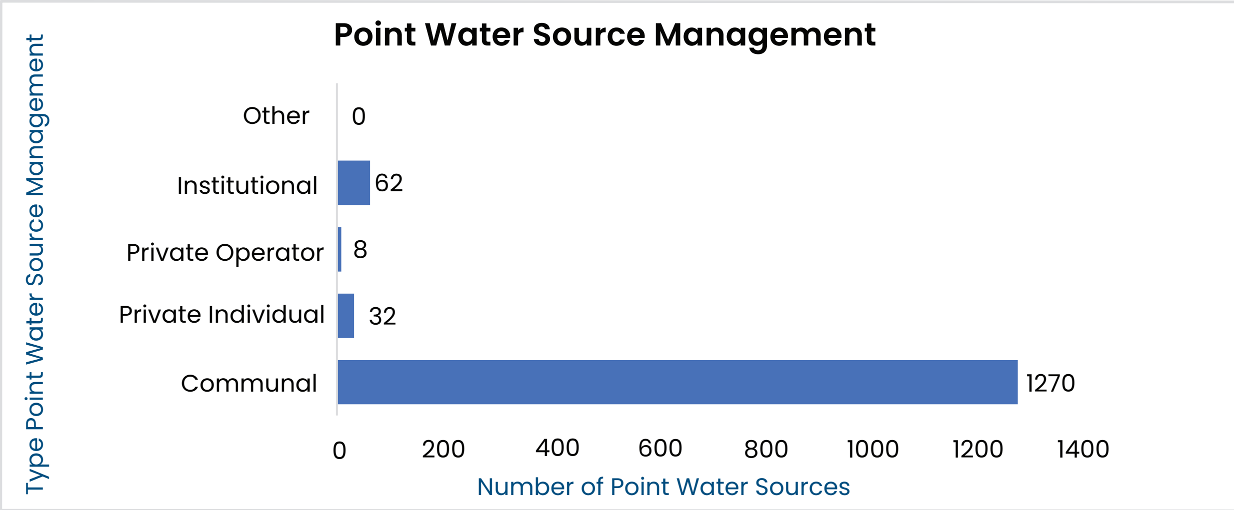
Water Management

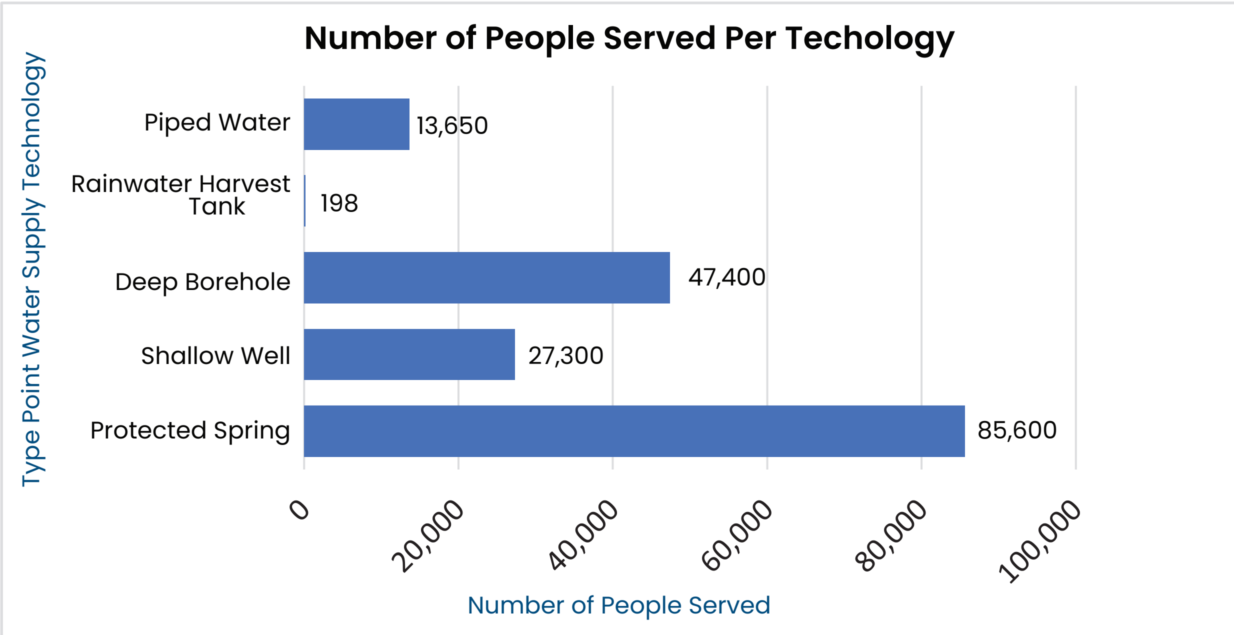


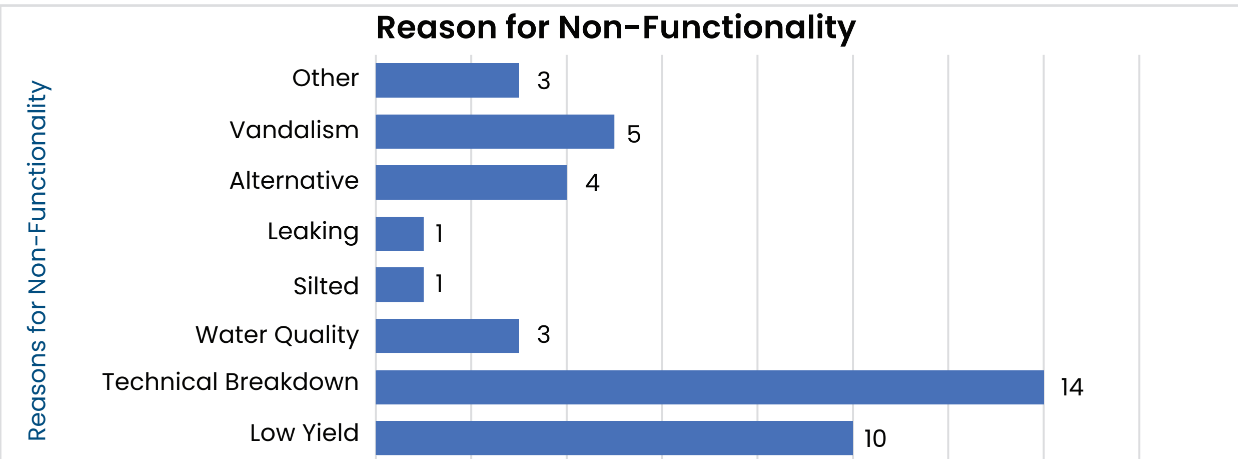
Subcounty	Abbr.
Balawoli	BLW
Bugulumbya	BGL
Bulopa	BLP
Butansi	BTN
Kagumba	KGB
Kisozi	KSZ
Kitayunjwa	KTY
Magogo	MGG
Mbulamuti	MBL
Nabwigulu	NBW
Namasagali	NMS
Namwendwa	NMW

Subcounty	Abbr.
Nawanyago	NWN
Northern Div	NDV
Southern Div	SDV
Wankole	WNK

Kamuli - Water Supply Graphs

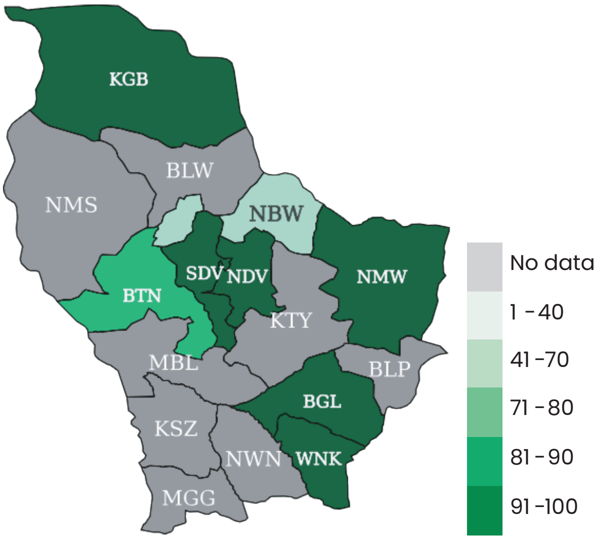




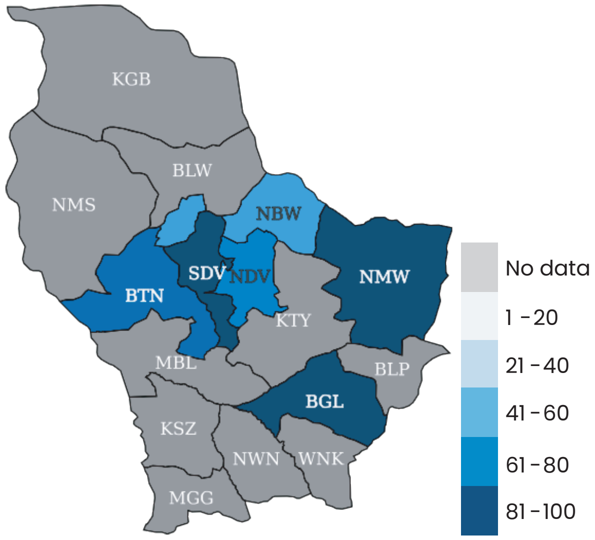


Kamuli - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

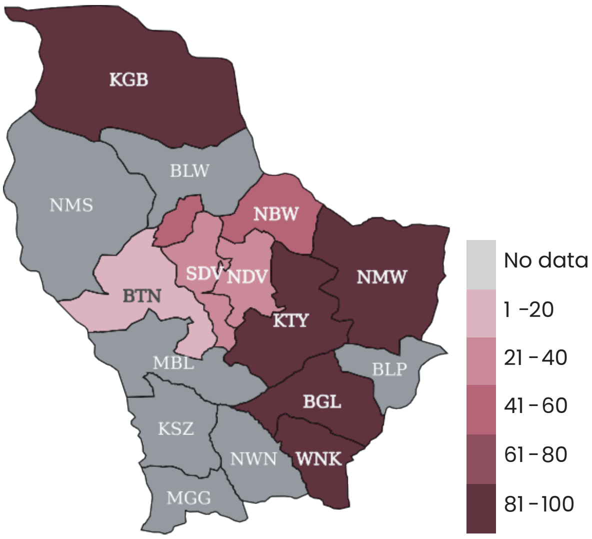
Facility Functionality



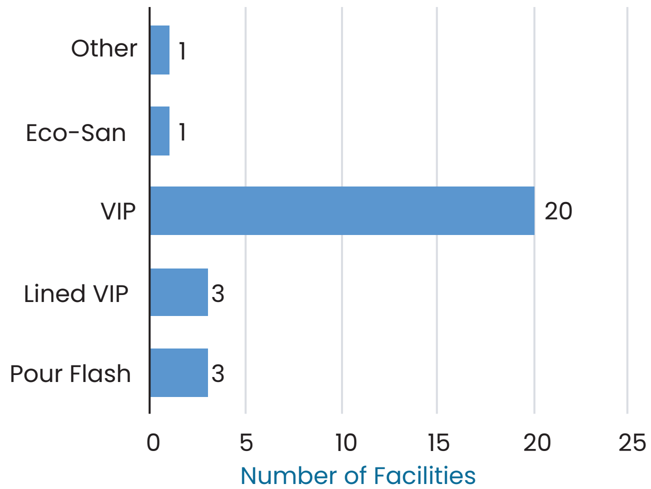
Handwashing Facilities



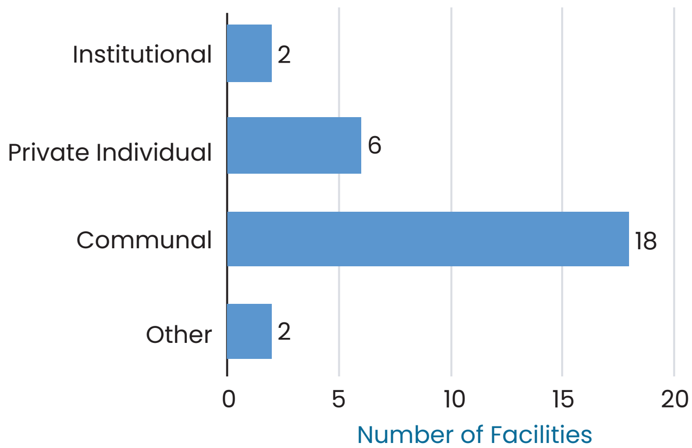
Facility Communal Management



Type of Facilities



Type of Facility Management

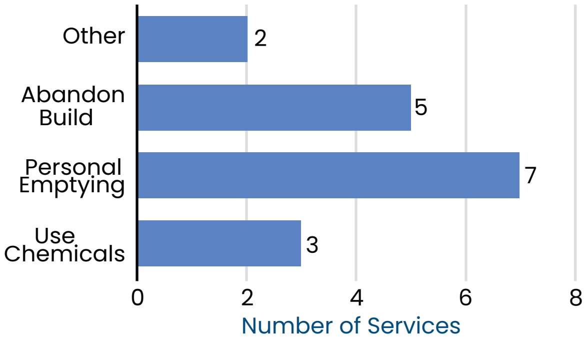


Subcounty	Abbr.
Balawoli	BLW
Bugulumbya	BGL
Bulopa	BLP
Butansi	BTN
Kagumba	KGB
Kisozi	KSZ
Kitayunjwa	KTY
Magogo	MGG
Mbulamuti	MBL
Nabwigulu	NBW
Namasagali	NMS
Namwendwa	NMW

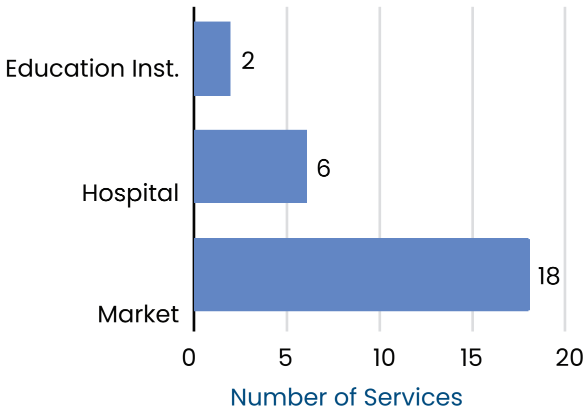
Subcounty	Abbr.
Nawanyago	NWN
Northern Div	NDV
Southern Div	SDV
Wankole	WNK

Kamuli - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

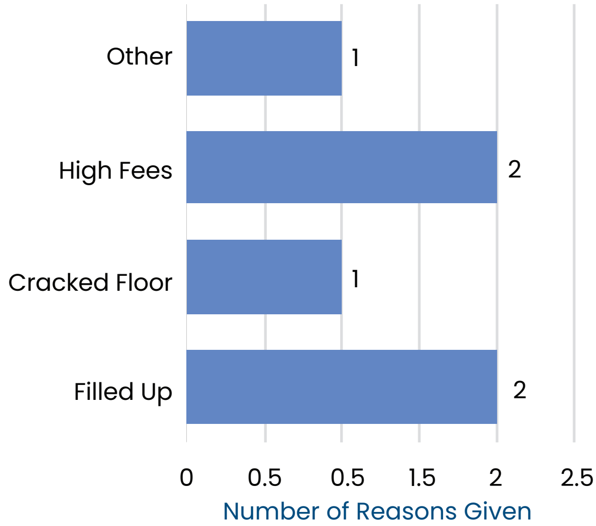
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



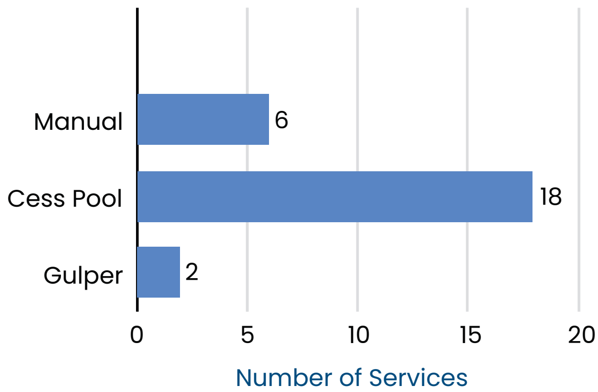
Type of Public Places



Reasons of Non - Use of Public Sanitation Facilities



Type of Emptying Services

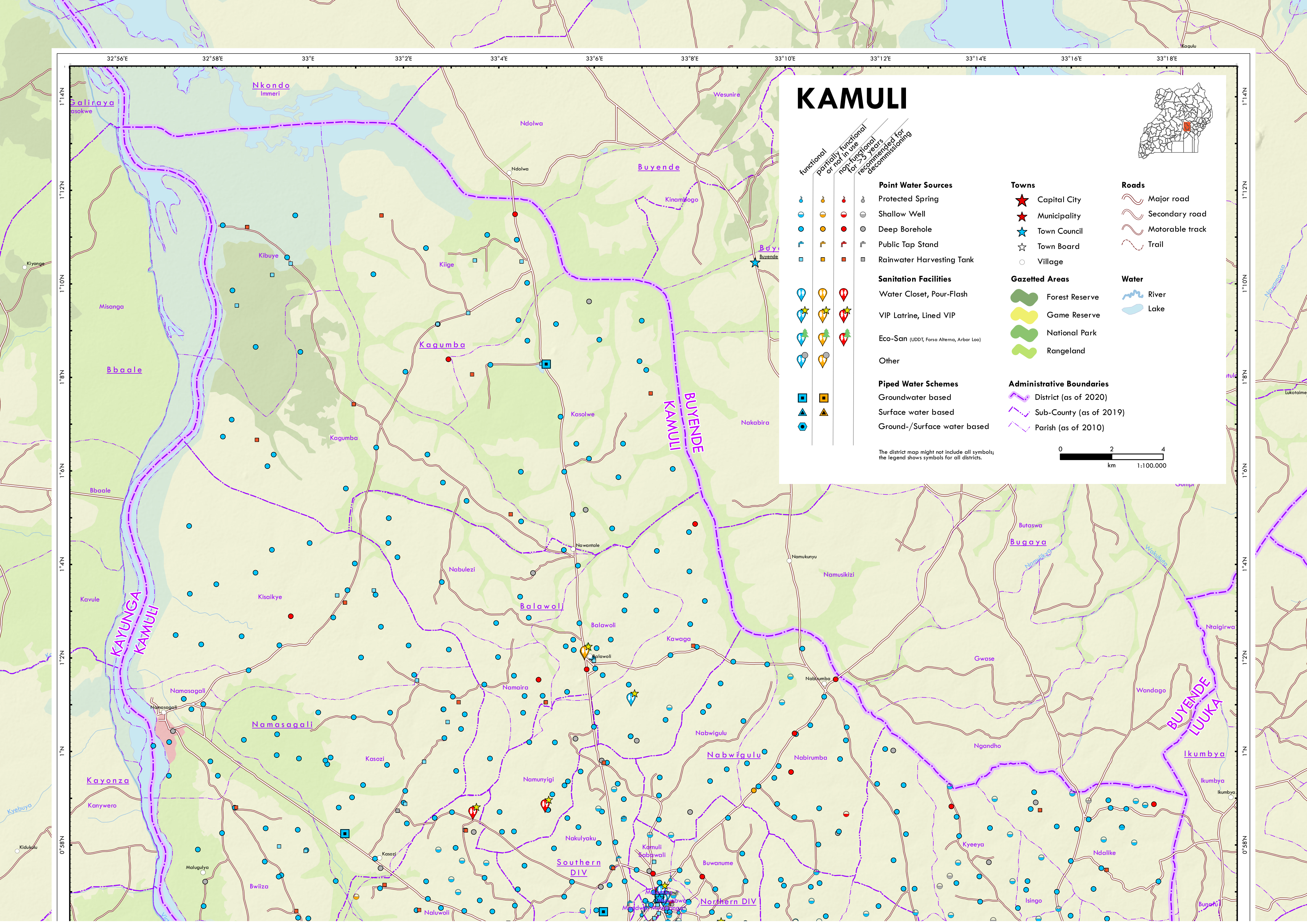


Kamuli: Sub-County Indicator Summary

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated numberof people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the number of point water sources such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rain water Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management with in the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] Sanitation Functionality is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Kamuli: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1 #	Water Supply: Population Served	Access 3 %	Point Water Sources 4 #	Functionality5 %	Safely Managed6 Population #	Safely Managed6 Perc %	Village with One Source 7 %	Equity 8 #	Communal Management9 %	Gender 10 %	Pro Poor 11 %	Water Management Authority12	Sanitation & Hygiene: All Facilities 13 #	Improved Facilities 14 %	Functionality 15 %	Hand washing Facilities 16 %	Management17 %
Kamuli MC																					
1	**Northern Div**	NDV	U	32,781	31,142	95	99	87	7,014	21.4	86	-	-	-	-	NWSC	6	100	100	50	67
2	**Southern Div**	SDV	U	35,378	24,062	68	96	89	3,750	10.6	87	-	-	-	-	NWSC	3	100	100	100	67
Bugabula																					
1	**Balawoli**	BLW	R	27,054	7,912	29	28	89	1,600	5.9	63	582	100	100	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Balawoli TC**	BTC	U	6,894	6,549	95	53	91	600	8.7	100	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	2	100	100	100	-
3	**Bulopa**	BLP	R	35,610	29,322	82	93	91	4,116	11.6	90	1	100	100	-	Umbrella	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Butansi**	BTN	R	36,419	34,260	94	136	82	3,600	9.9	100	116	78	100	-	DLG	4	100	75	75	50
5	**Kagumba**	KGB	R	39,772	20,754	52	85	89	300	0.8	89	84	83	80	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	100
6	**Kitayunjwa**	KTY	R	49,368	46,900	95	180	94	8,100	16.4	78	110	100	69	-	DLG	1	100	-	-	100
7	**Nabwigulu**	NBW	R	27,054	18,000	67	63	92	-	-	96	45	-	-	-	DLG	4	100	25	25	75
8	**Namasagali**	NMS	R	46,246	30,024	65	121	89	2,100	4.5	98	2	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Namwendwa**	NMW	R	70,988	35,760	50	122	85	3,942	5.6	52	198	100	50	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
10	**Namwendwa TC**	NTC	U	9,673	9,189	95	49	76	1,800	18.6	56	-	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	-	50
Buzaaya																					
1	**Bugulumbya**	BGL	R	44,743	36,260	81	117	90	2,054	4.6	91	2	100	100	-	DLG	1	-	100	100	100
2	**Kasambira TC**	KST	U	11,731	9,750	83	40	83	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Kisozi**	KSZ	R	31,563	19,100	61	64	88	1,500	4.8	72	109	75	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Kisozi TC**	KTC	U	10,187	5,100	50	17	100	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	NWSC	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Magogo**	MGG	R	27,170	22,174	82	77	91	2,718	10	72	31	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Mbulamuti**	MBL	R	36,419	25,512	70	89	91	1,800	4.9	93	25	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Mbulamuti TC**	MTC	U	13,686	11,368	83	55	79	3,750	27.4	85	-	-	-	-	NWSC	1	100	100	100	-
8	**Nawanyago**	NWN	R	29,366	22,012	75	76	92	4,806	16.4	92	2	75	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Nawanyago TC**	NWT	U	11,319	10,753	95	40	100	3,000	26.5	93	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Wankole**	WNK	R	24,626	23,395	95	118	91	-	-	82	175	75	100	-	DLG	2	100	100	-	100



KAMULI
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
Towns
Capital City
Municipality
Town Council
Town Board
Village
Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
0 2 4
km
1:100,000
BUYENDE
KAMULI
KAYUNGA
BUYENDE
LUUKA
Nkondo
Immeri
Galiraya
Bbaale
Kagumba
Kibuye
Kiige
Buyende
Kinambogo
Wesunire
Ndolwa
Nakabira
Kasolwe
Misanga
Kavule
Kisaikye
Nabulezi
Balawoli
Nawantale
Kawaga
Namaira
Namasagali
Kasozi
Kayonza
Kanywero
Malugulya
Bwiiza
Namunyigi
Nakulyaku
Southern DIV
Northern DIV
Kamuli Sabawali
Buwanume
Nabwigulu
Nabirumba
Ngandho
Gwase
Wandago
Namusikizi
Namukunyu
Bugaya
Butaswa
Kyeeya
Ndalike
Isingo
Ikumbya
Ntaigirwa
Naluwoli
Kiyange
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32°56'E
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33°E
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33°6'E
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33°10'E
33°12'E
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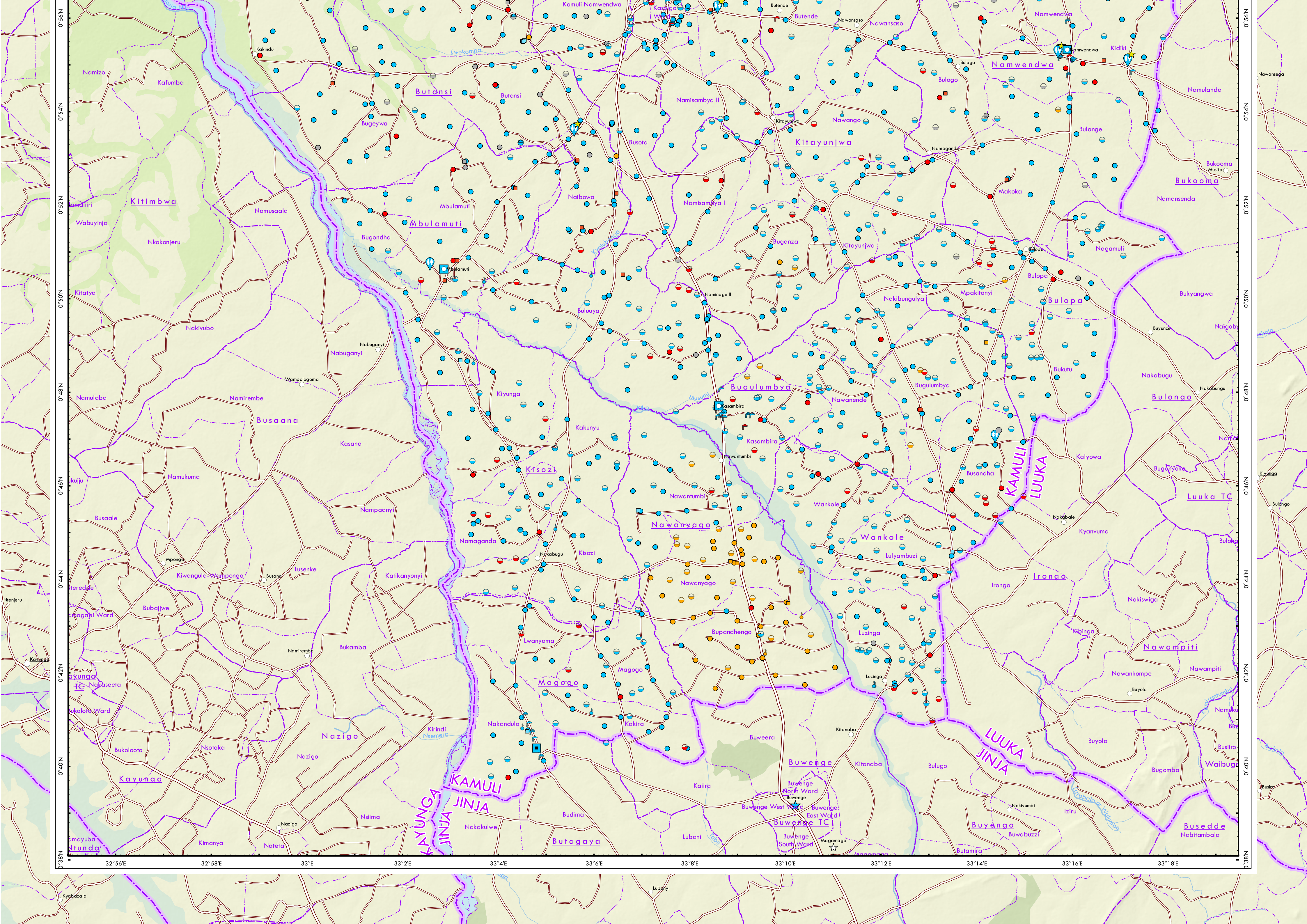

KAMULI
LUUKA
LUUKA
JINJA
KAYUNGA
JINJA
Namwendwa
Bulopa
Bugulumbya
Kitayunjwa
Mbulamuti
Butansi
Busaana
Kisozi
Nawanyago
Wankole
Magogo
Irongo
Nawampiti
Buwenge
Buwenge TC
Buyengo
Busedde
Bulongo
Luuka TC
Bukooma
Kitimbwa
Nazigo
Kayunga
Butagaya
Waibuga
Kasambira
Kamuli Namwendwa
Namisambya II
Namisambya I
Naminage II
Nakibungulya
Mpakitonyi
Bugulumbya
Nawanende
Busandha
Bukutu
Kalyowa
Kyanvuma
Lulyambuzi
Luzinga
Bupandhengo
Nawantumbi
Nakandulo
Lwanyama
Kakira
Buweera
Kitanaba
Bulugo
Buyola
Bugomba
Nawankompe
Nakiswiga
Kibinga
Namagonda
Kiyunga
Kakunyu
Buluuya
Naibowa
Busota
Bugeywa
Bugondha
Kakindu
Namizo
Kafumba
Wabuyinja
Nkokonjeru
Namusaala
Nakivubo
Nabuganyi
Namirembe
Namulaba
Kasana
Namukuma
Busaale
Nampaanyi
Katikanyonyi
Lusenke
Kiwangula-Wampongo
Bubajjwe
Bukamba
Nsotoka
Bukolooto
Nsiima
Kimanya
Nateta
Nakakulwe
Budima
Lubani
Kaiira
Kirindi
Buwenge North Ward
Buwenge West Ward
Buwenge East Ward
Buwenge South Ward
Nabitambala
Buwabuzzi
Butamira
Iziru
Bukyangwa
Nakabugu
Namulanda
Namansenda
Nagamuli
Bulange
Bulogo
Kidiki
Nawansaso
Butende
Nawango
Buganza
Makoka
Kitatya
Namagonda
Kisozi
Irongo
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0°54'N
0°52'N
0°50'N
0°48'N
0°46'N
0°44'N
0°42'N
0°40'N
0°38'N
32°56'E
32°58'E
33°E
33°2'E
33°4'E
33°6'E
33°8'E
33°10'E
33°12'E
33°14'E
33°16'E
33°18'E

Kapchorwa District

Water Supply

90% Access to Safe Water 86% Rural, 95% Urban	91 % Rural Functionality 78% Urban Functionality	100% Gender	67% Management
31% Safely Managed Water	48% Villages with a Source 82% without NWSC & RWHT	58 Equity	36% Pro Poor

Kapchorwa District has a total population of 131,011 with 750 domestic water points and 19 piped schemes which serve a total of 117,473 people - 66,629 in rural areas. 90 water points have been non - functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty have been non - functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Central Div, Eastern Div, Western Div, Amukol, Chema, Gamogo, Kabeywa, Kaptanya, Kaserem, Munarya, Sipi, Sipi TC to 62% in Kawowo subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 48% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 31%

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

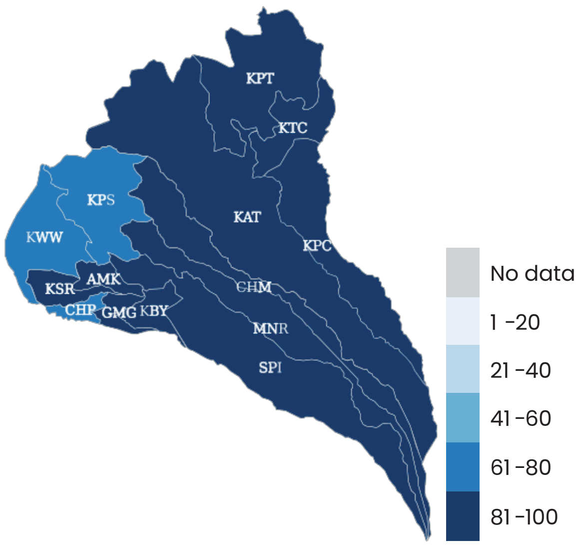
91% Functionality	27% Management	73% Handwashing	82% Improved Facilities

Kapchorwa District has 11 Public Sanitation facilities of which 82% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 91% and handwashing facilities at 73%. It has 4 water bourne and 5 non water borne facilities, these together include 4 water closet, VIP latrines, 3 Eco-san facility and 2 other types of sanitation facilities.

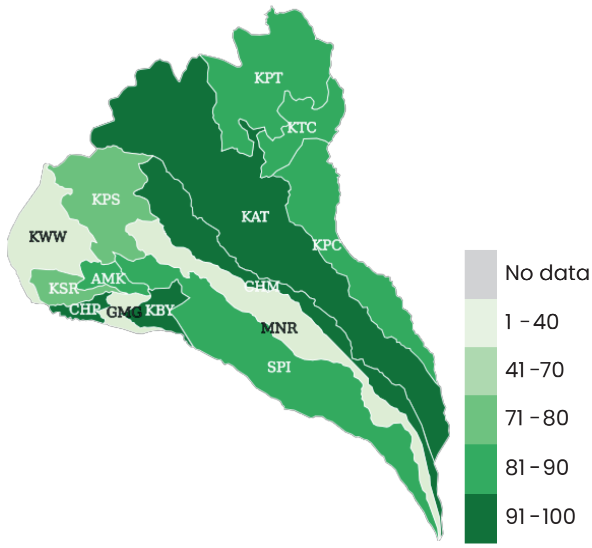
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles.
Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Kapchorwa - Water Supply Maps

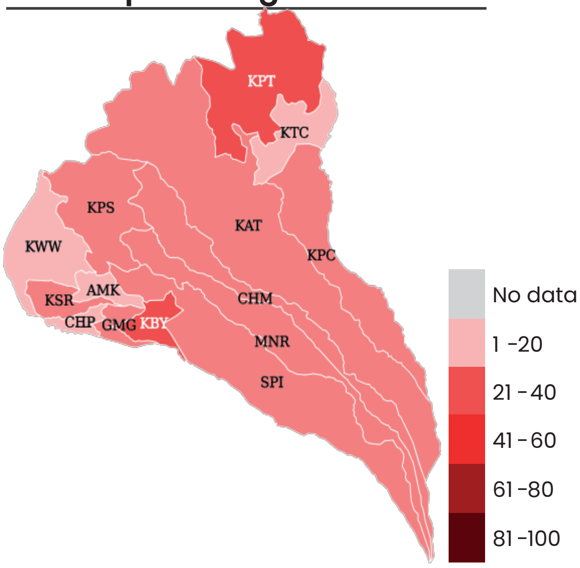
Access to Safe Water



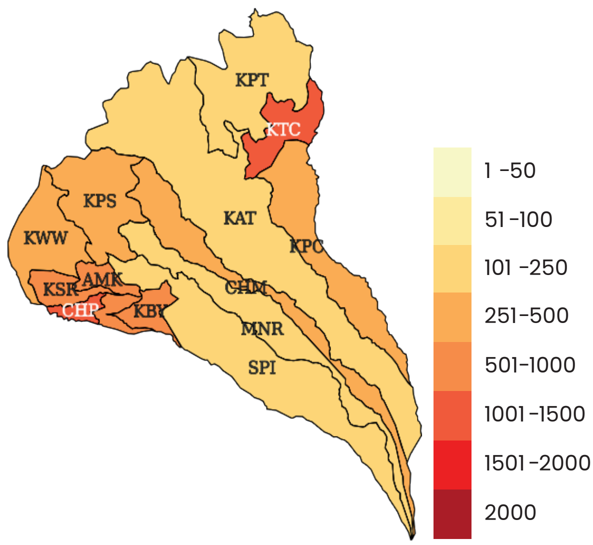
Source Functionality



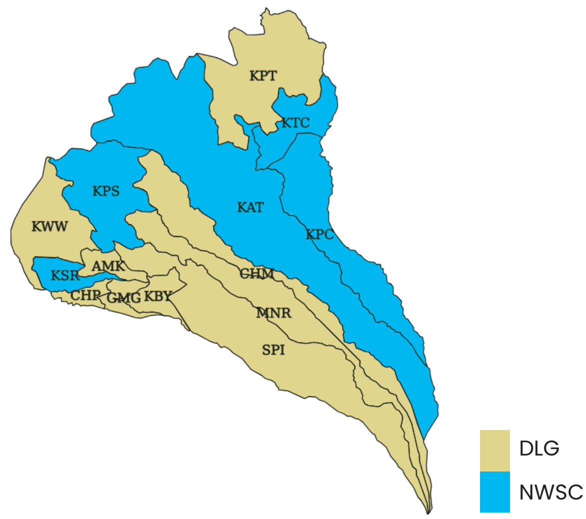
Source per Village



Population Density

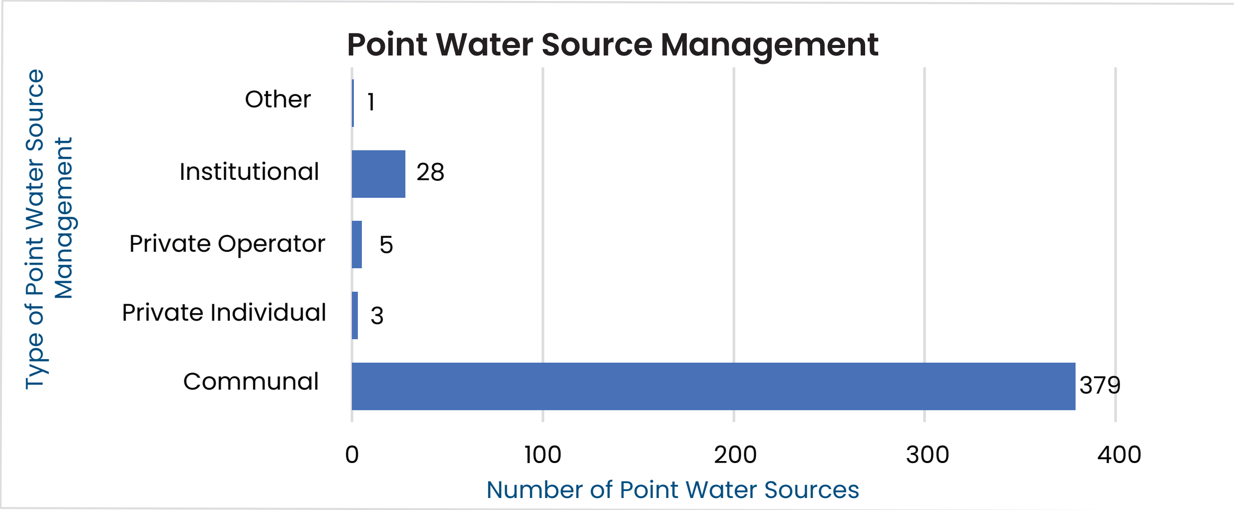


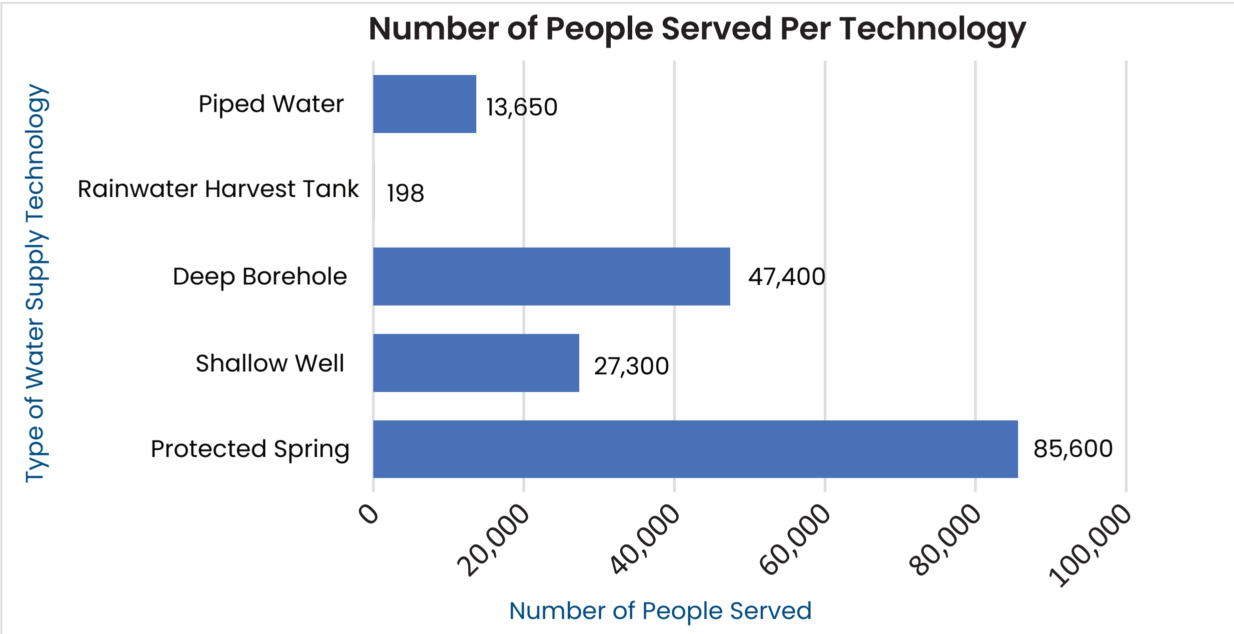
Water Management

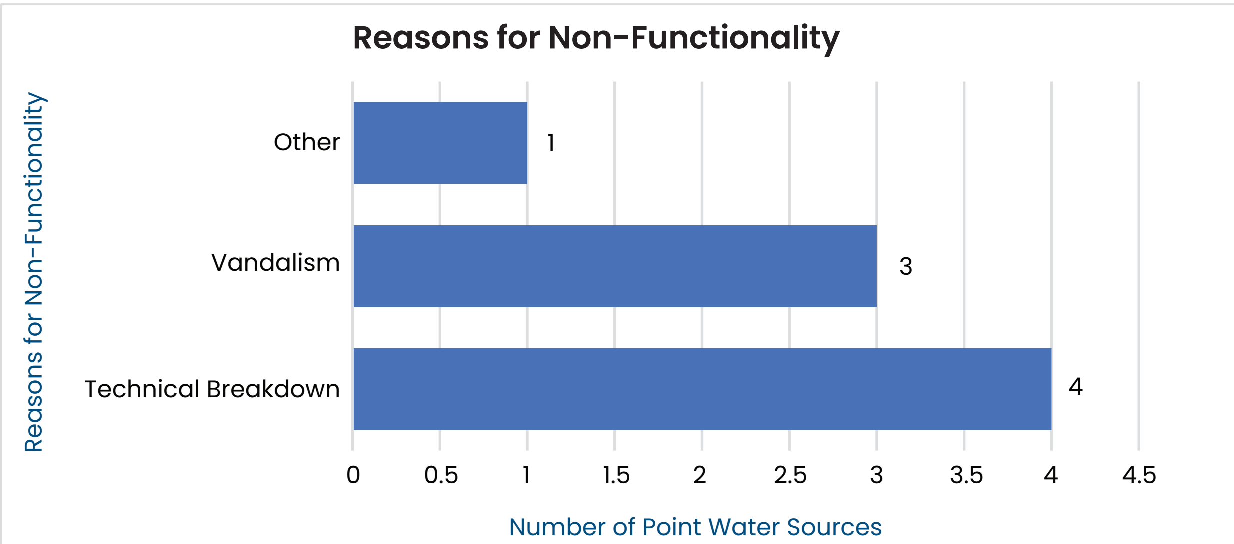


Subcounty	Abbr.
Amukol	AMK
Central Div	KTC
Chema	CHM
Chepterech	CHP
Eastern Div	KPC
Gamogo	GMG
Kabeywa	KBY
Kapsinda	KPS
Kaptanya	KPT
Kaserem	KSR
Kawowo	KWW
Munarya	MNR
Sipi	SPI
Western Div	KAT

Kapchorwa - Water Supply Graphs

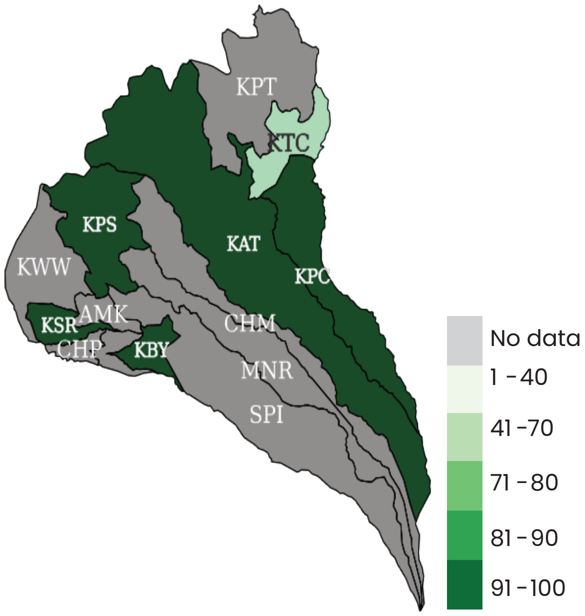




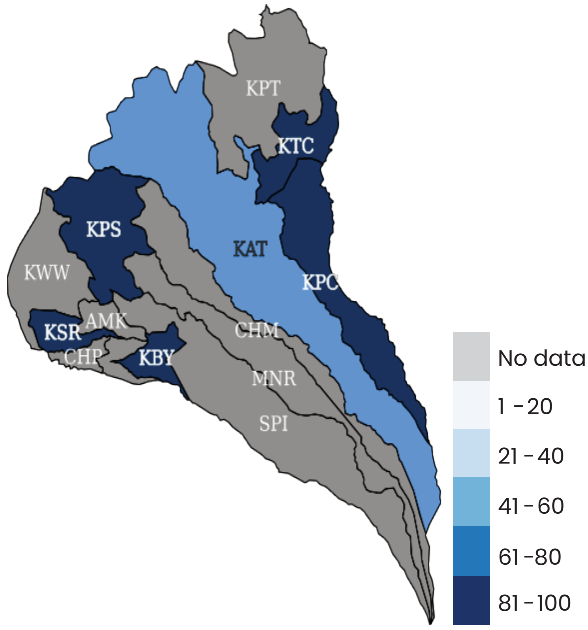


Kapchorwa - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

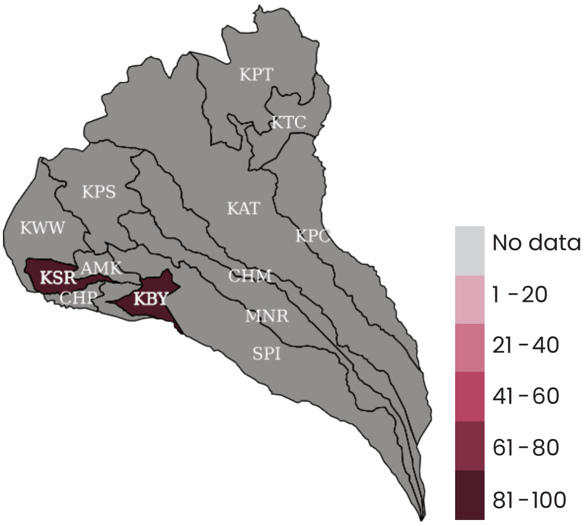
Facility Functionality



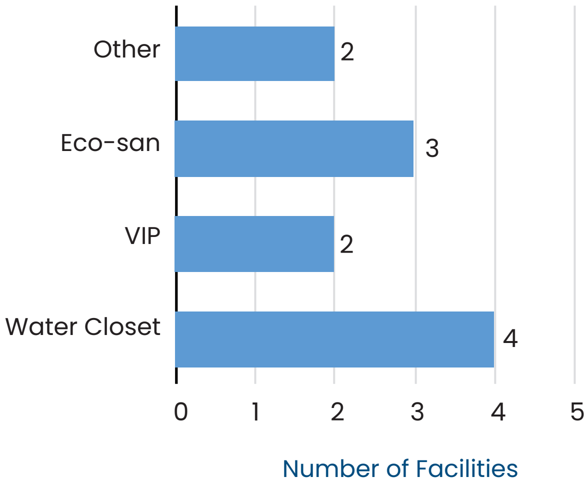
Handwashing Facilities



Facility Communal Management

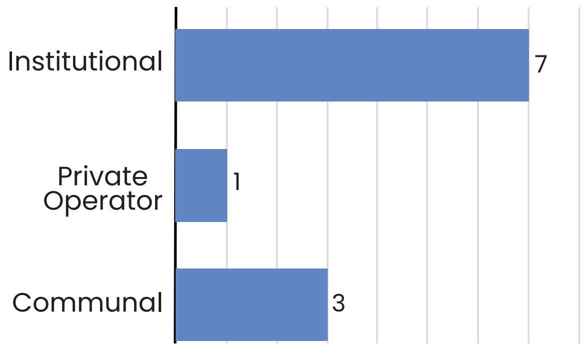


Type of Facilities



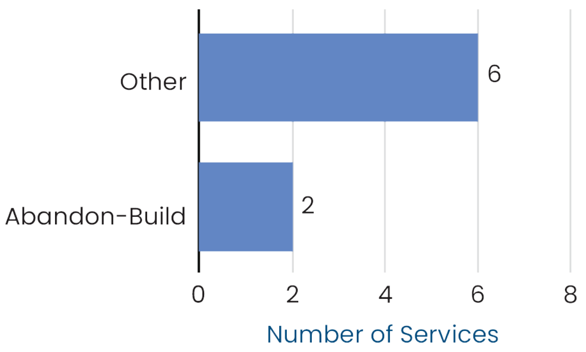
Subcounty	Abbr.
Amukol	AMK
Central Div	KTC
Chema	CHM
Chepterech	CHP
Eastern Div	KPC
Gamogo	GMG
Kabeywa	KBY
Kapsinda	KPS
Kaptanya	KPT
Kaserem	KSR
Kawowo	KWW

Type of Facility Management

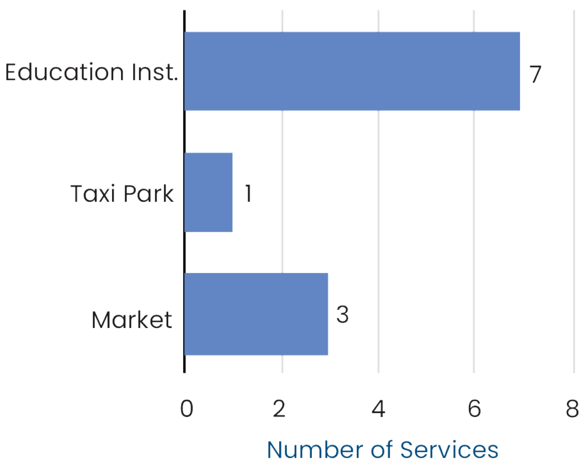


Kapchorwa - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

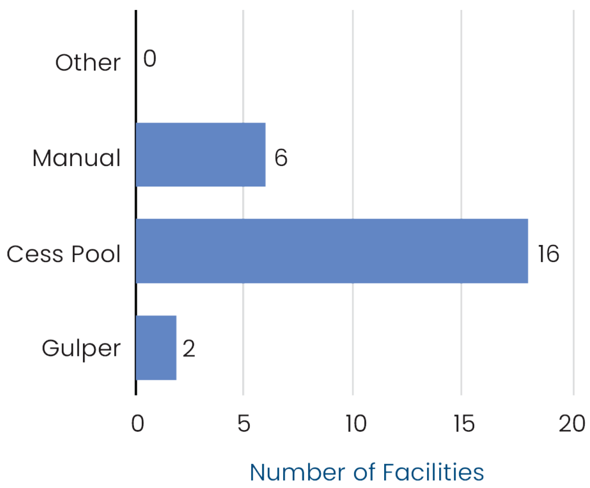
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



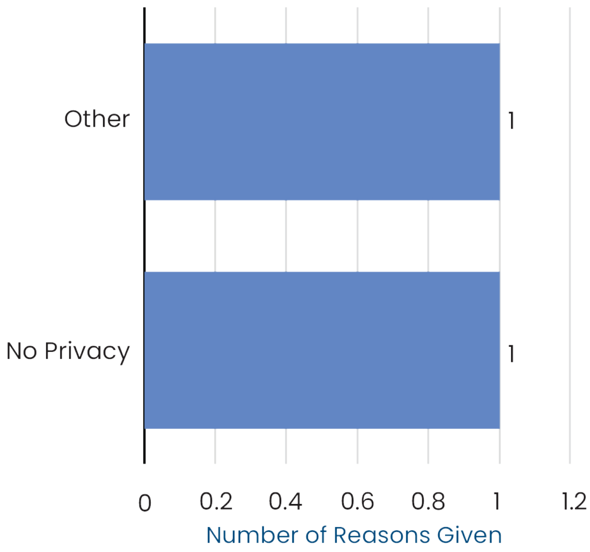
Type of Public Sanitation Place



Type of Emptying Services



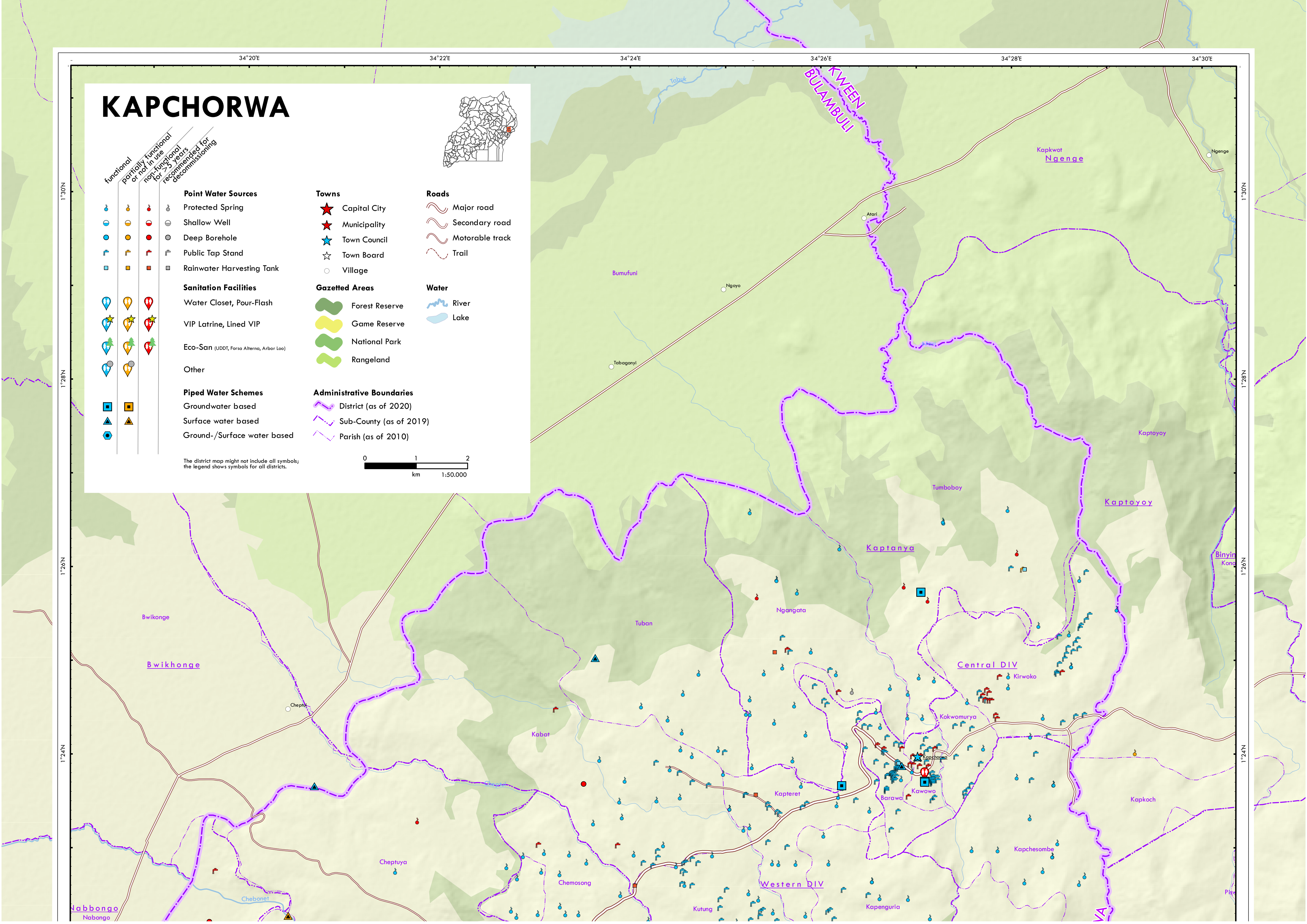
Reasons of Non - Use of Public Sanitation Facilities



Kapchorwa: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply: Population Served 2	Access 3	Point Water Sources 4	Functionality 5	Safely Managed 6: Population	Safely Managed 6: Perc	Village with One Source 7	Equity 8	Communal Management 9	Gender 10	Pro Poor 11	Water Management Authority 12	Sanitation & Hygiene: All Facilities 13	Improved Facilities 14	Functionality 15	Hand washing Facilities 16	Management 17
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Kapchorwa M.C																					
1	Central Div	KTC	U	16,218	15,407	95	87	86	15,645	95	37	-	-	-	-	NWSC	2		50	100	-
2	Eastern Div	KPC	U	12,302	11,687	95	77	86	4,850	39.4	41	-	-	-	33	NWSC	1		100	100	-
3	Western Div	KAT	U	21,453	20,380	95	139	94	7,304	34	56	-	-	-	67	NWSC	3		100	33	-
Tingey																					
1	Amukol	AMK	R	4,818	4,577	95	29	83	-	-	40	19	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chema	CHM	R	11,047	10,495	95	55	95	1,152	10.4	53	16	-	-	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chepterech	CHP	R	4,599	3,500	76	18	100	-	-	30	70	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gamogo	GMG	R	4,231	4,019	95	35	57	1,500	35.5	45	64	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kabeywa	KBY	R	6,699	6,364	95	69	91	1,398	20.9	64	88	-	-	100	DLG	1	-	100	100	100
6	Kapsinda	KPS	R	9,402	5,700	61	32	78	300	3.2	52	109	50	100	-	NWSC	1	100	100	100	-
7	Kaptanya	KPT	R	9,167	8,709	95	53	83	806	8.8	71	12	-	-	60	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kaserem	KSR	R	5,876	5,582	95	35	80	5,548	95	55	22	100	100	100	NWSC	2	50	100	100	100
9	Kawowo	KWW	R	8,697	5,350	62	26	50	100	1.1	32	126	-	-	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
10	Munarya	MNR	R	7,051	6,698	95	42	50	-	-	45	17	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sipi	SPI	R	5,994	5,694	95	21	86	1,400	23.4	47	100	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
12	Sipi TC	STC	U	3,614	3,433	95	32	97	200	5.5	83	-	-	-	-	NWSC	1	100	100	-	-

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [6] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management within the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.


KAPCHORWA
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
Towns
Capital City
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Town Council
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Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0
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34°20'E
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1°30'N
1°28'N
1°26'N
1°24'N
KWEEN
BULAMBULI
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Atari
Bumufuni
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Kaptoyoy
Kaptoyoy
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Tuban
Central DIV
Kirwoko
Kokwomurya
Kapchorwa
Kawowo
Barawa
Kapteret
Kabat
Bwikonge
Bwikhonge
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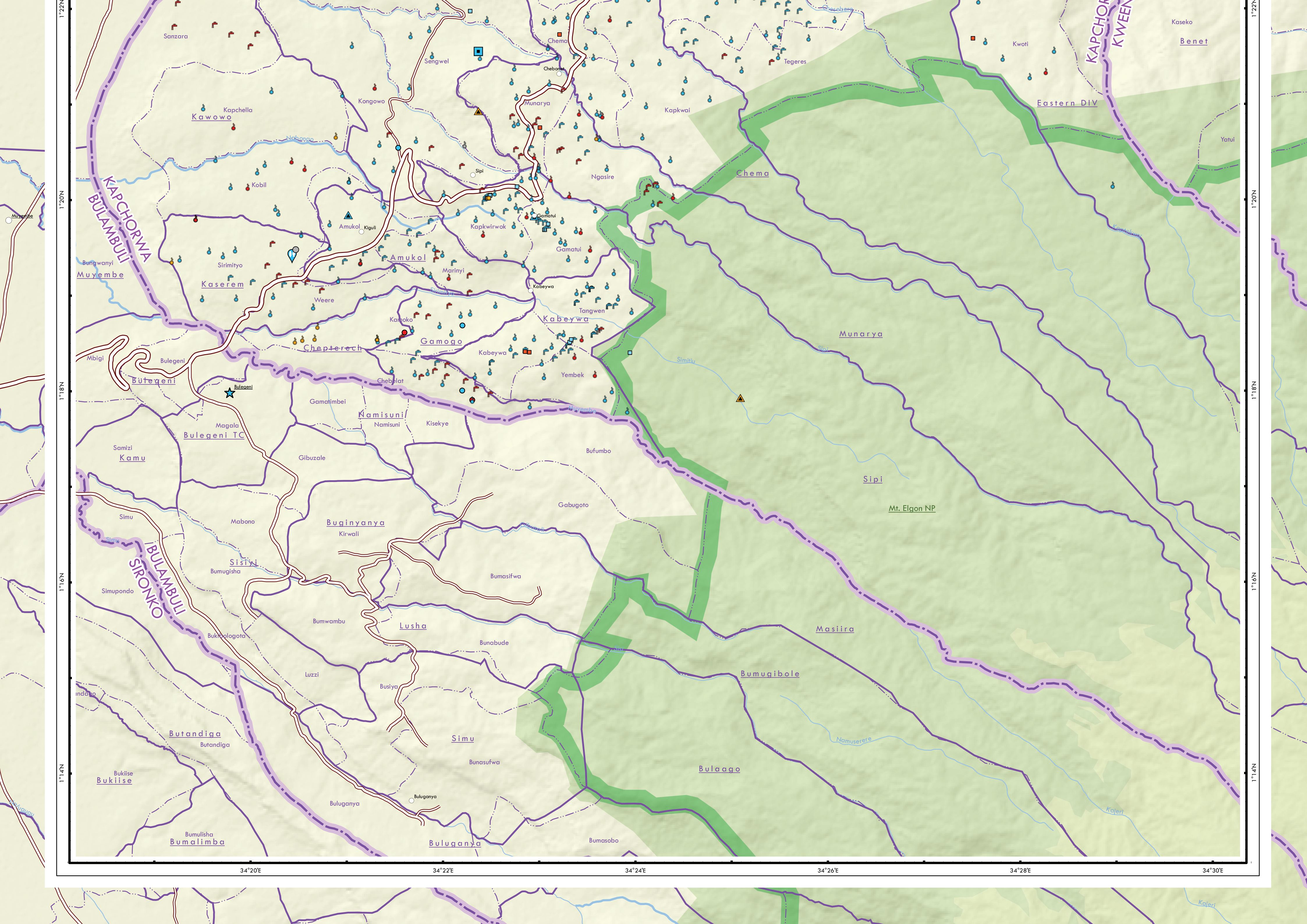
Western DIV
Kapenguria
Kutung
Chebonet
Nabbongo
Nabongo


KAPCHORWA
BULAMBULI
BULAMBULI
SIRONKO
KAPCHORWA
KWEEN
Mt. Elgon NP
Eastern DIV
Benet
Kaseko
Kwoti
Yatui
Tegeres
Kapkwai
Chema
Cheboinet
Munarya
Sengwel
Sanzara
Kongowo
Kapchella
Kawowo
Kobil
Sipi
Ngasire
Kapkwirwok
Gamatui
Amukol
Kiguli
Marinyi
Sirimityo
Kaserem
Bungwanyi
Muyembe
Weere
Kabeywa
Tangwen
Kapkoko
Gamogo
Chepterech
Yembek
Chebelat
Mbigi
Bulegeni
Bulegeni TC
Magala
Gamatimbei
Namisuni
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Bufumbo
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Gabugoto
Simu
Mabono
Buginyanya
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Sisiyi
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Simupondo
Bumasifwa
Bumwambu
Lusha
Bukibologota
Bunabude
Luzzi
Busiya
Butandiga
Bukiise
Bunasufwa
Buluganya
Bumulisha
Bumalimba
Bumasobo
Munarya
Sipi
Simitiu
Masiira
Bumugibole
Bulaago
Namuserere
Kajeri
Muyembe
34°20'E
34°22'E
34°24'E
34°26'E
34°28'E
34°30'E
1°14'N
1°16'N
1°18'N
1°20'N
1°22'N

Kayunga District

Water Supply

74% Access to Safe Water 77% Rural, 69% Urban	89% Rural Functionality 87% Urban Functionality	96% Gender	84% Management
11% Safely Managed Water	84% Villages with a Source 84% without NWSC & RWHT	51 Equity	21% Pro Poor

Kayunga District has a total population of 427,724 with 1194 domestic water points and 42 piped schemes which serve a total of 316,567 people - 207,293 in rural areas. 107 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Kangulumira TC, Kayunga TC, Nazigo to 22% in Kitimbwa TC subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 84% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 11%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

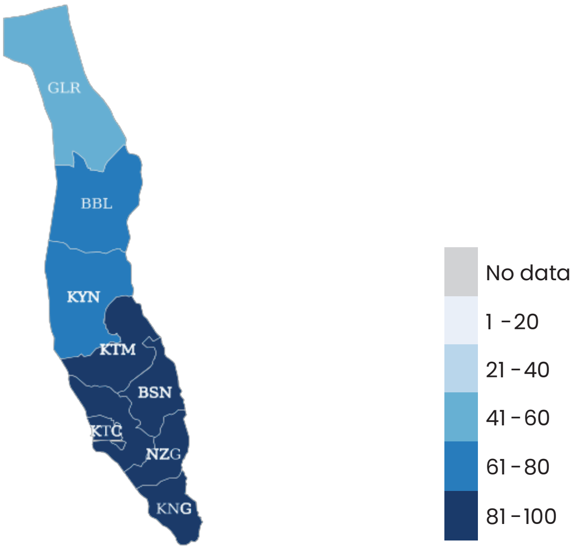
100% Functionality	38% Management	100% Handwashing	100% Improved Facilities

Kayunga District has 8 Public Sanitation facilities of which 100% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 100% and handwashing facilities at 100%. It has 8 non water borne facilities, these include 7 Lined VIP latrine, and 1 VIP latrines.

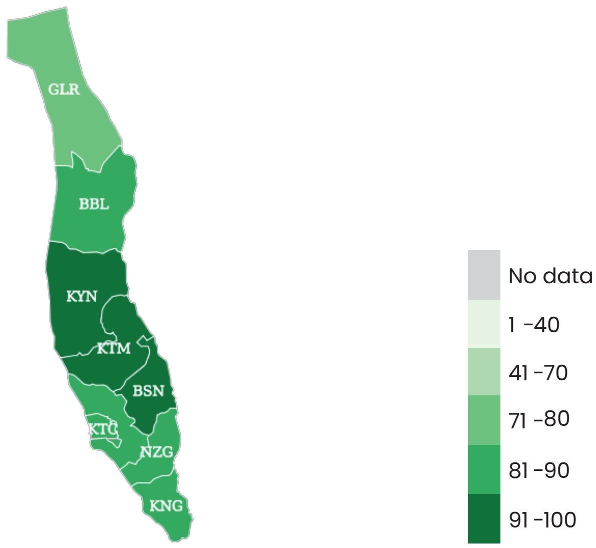
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Kayunga - Water Supply Maps

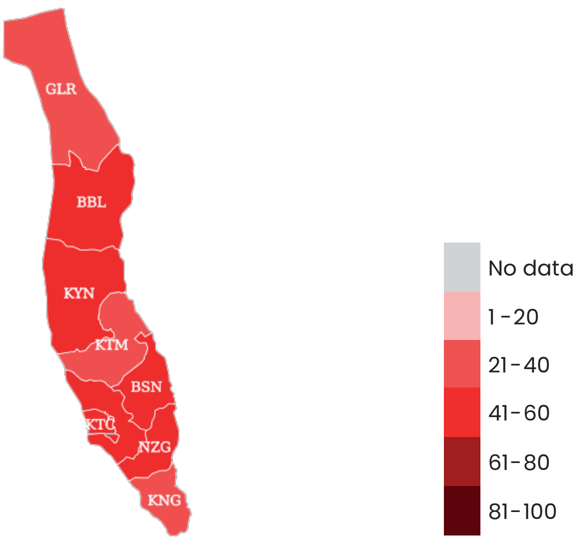
Access to Safe Water



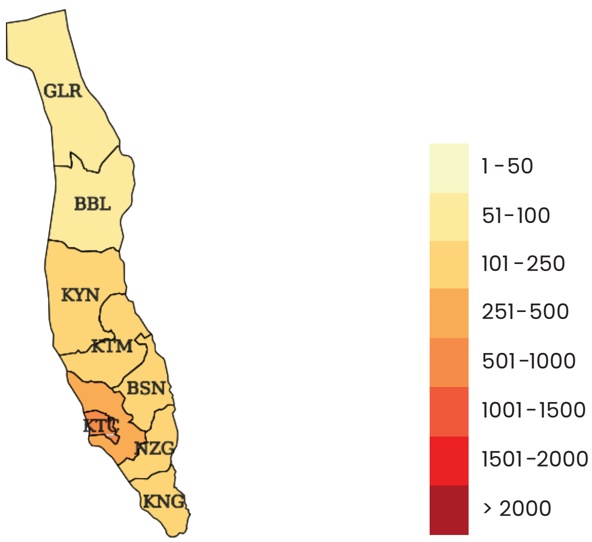
Source Functionality



Source per Village

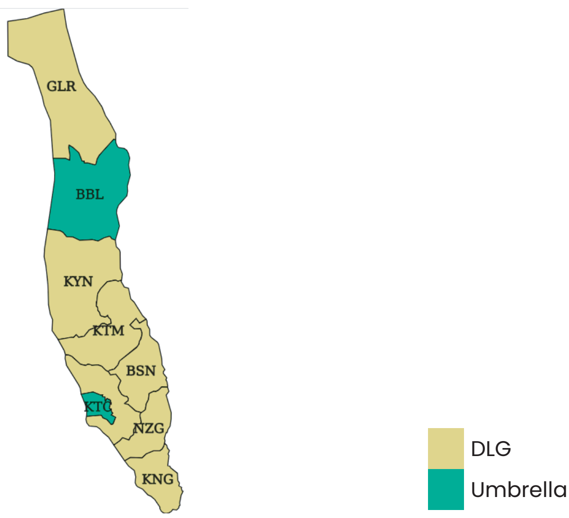


Population Density

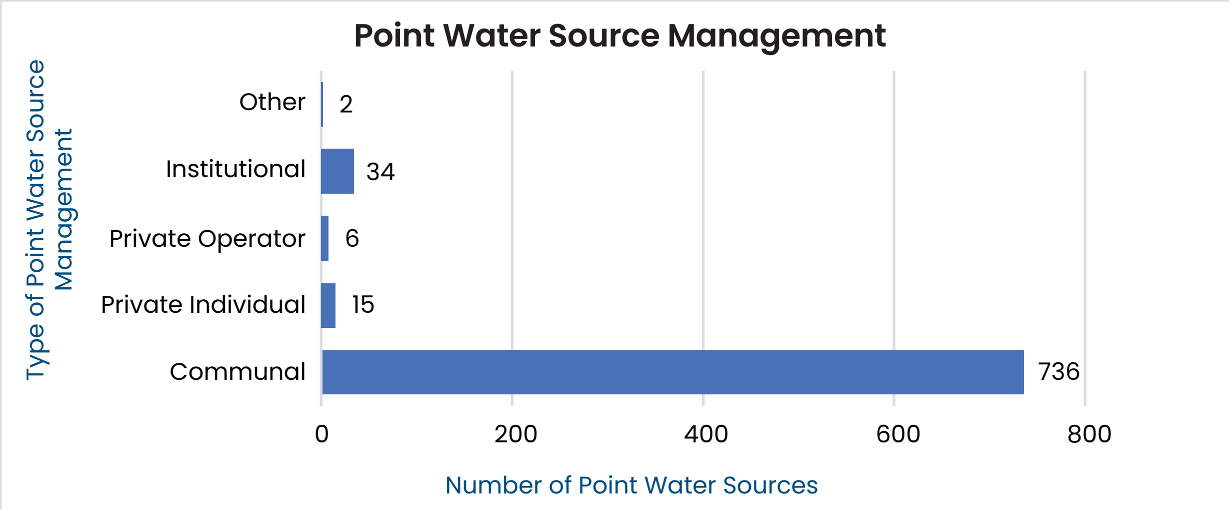


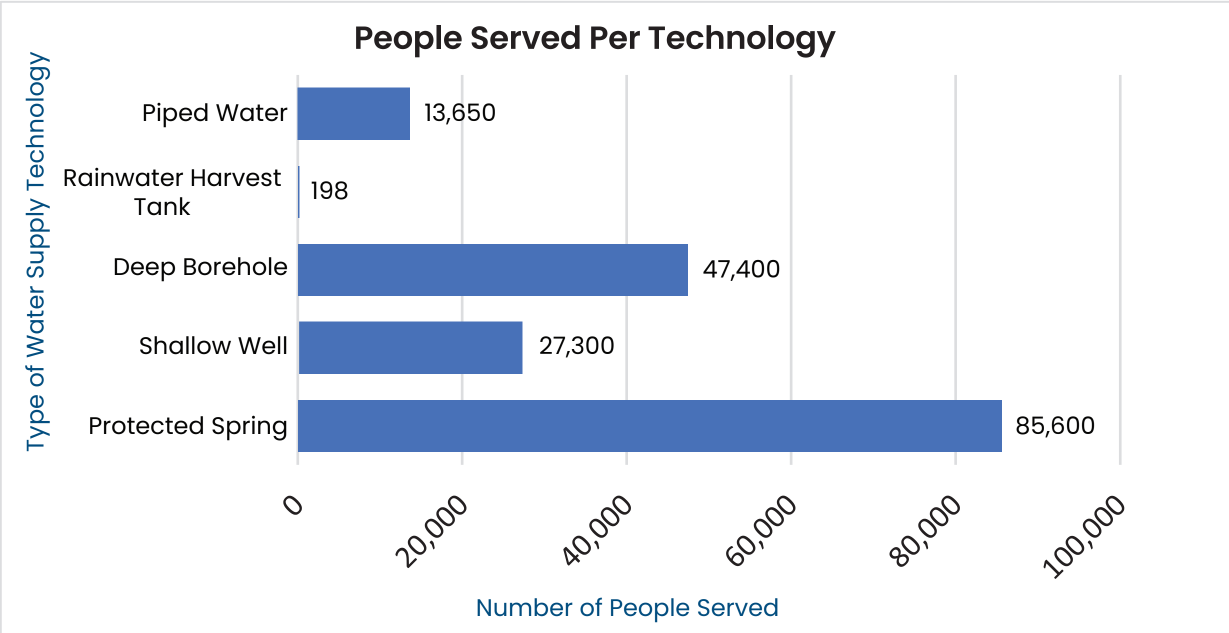
Subcounty	Abbr.
Bbaale	BBL
Busana	BSN
Galiraya	GLR
Kangulumira	KNG
Kayonza	KYN
Kayunga	KYA
Kayunga TC	KTC
Kitimbwa	KTM
Nazigo	NZG

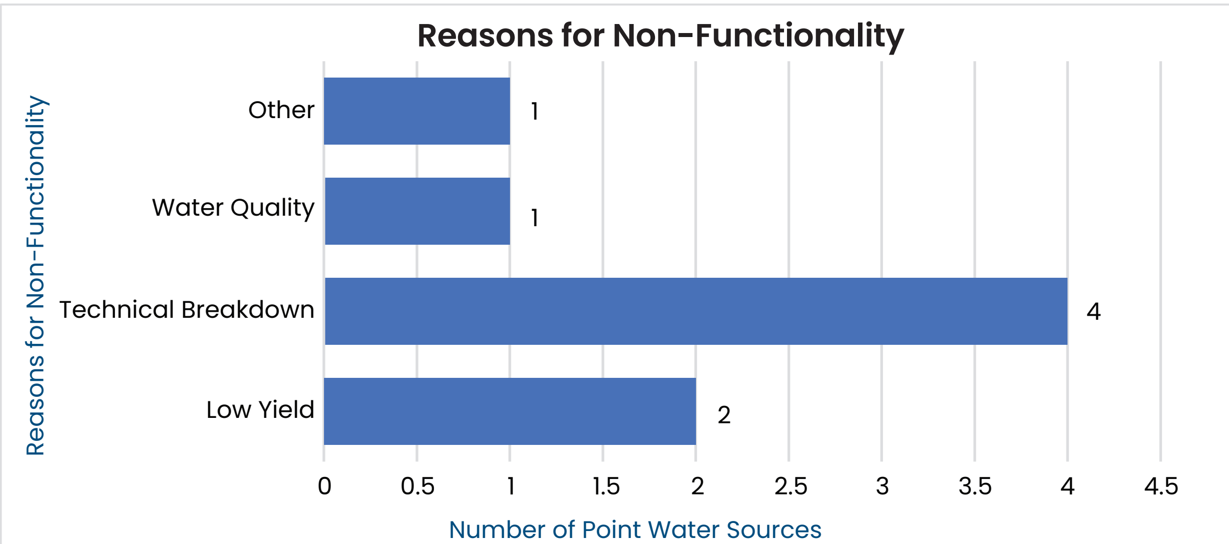
Water Management



Kayunga - Water Supply Graphs

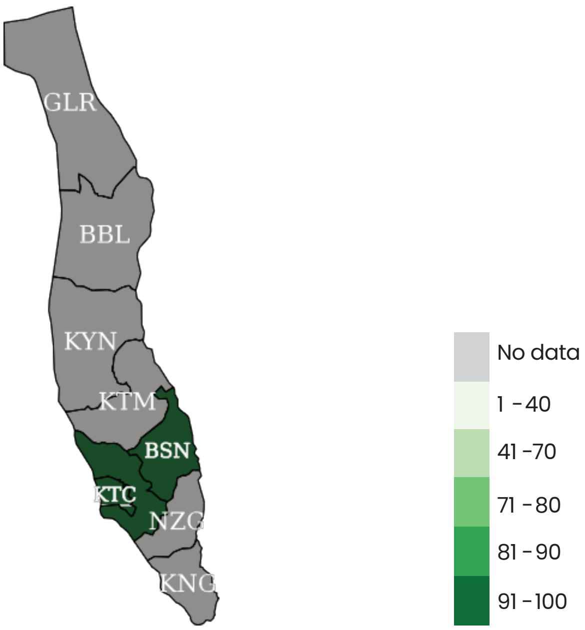




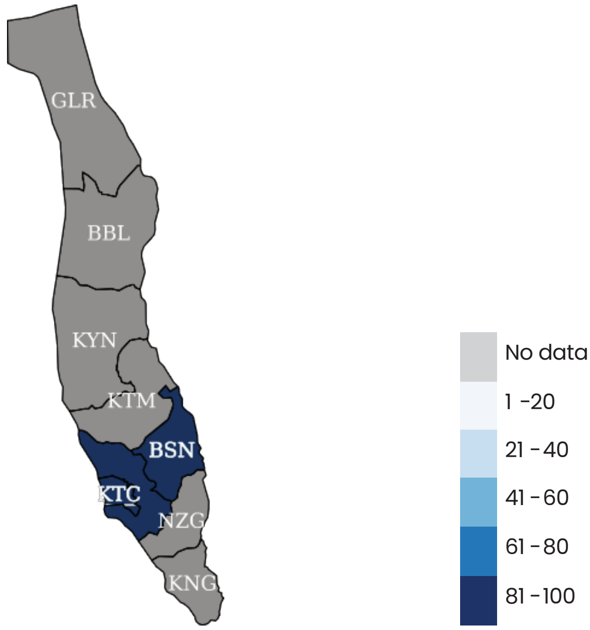


Kayunga - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

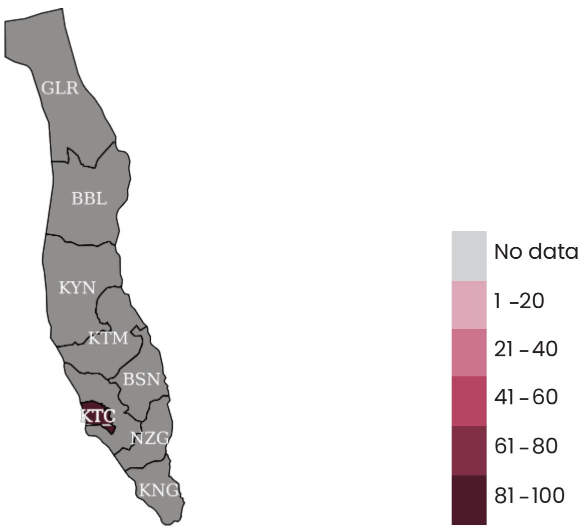
Facility Functionality



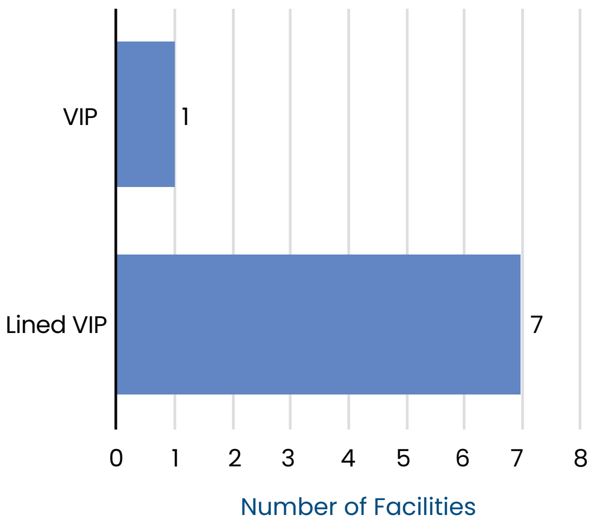
Handwashing Facilities



Facility Communal Management

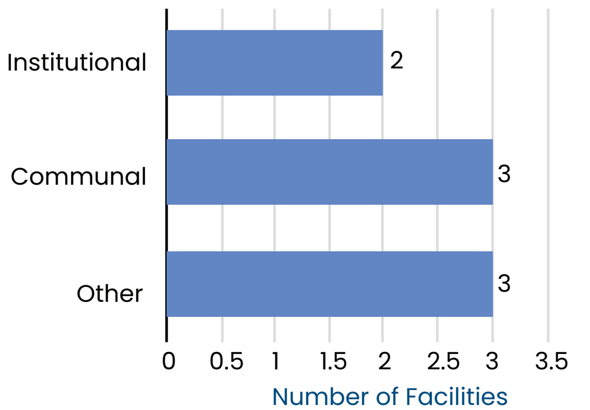


Type of Facilities



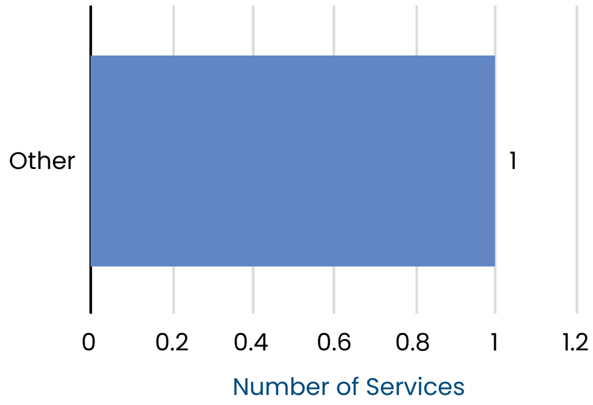
Subcounty	Abbr.
Bbaale	BBL
Busana	BSN
Galiraya	GLR
Kangulumira	KNG
Kayonza	KYN
Kayunga	KYA
Kayunga TC	KTC
Katimbwa	KTM
Nazigo	NZG

Type of Facility Management



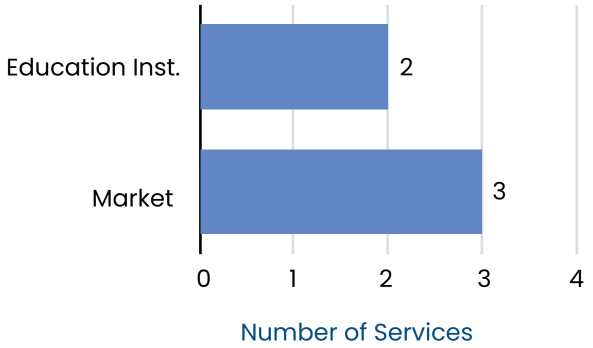
Kayunga - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

Type of Faecal Sludge Management



Type of Emptying Services

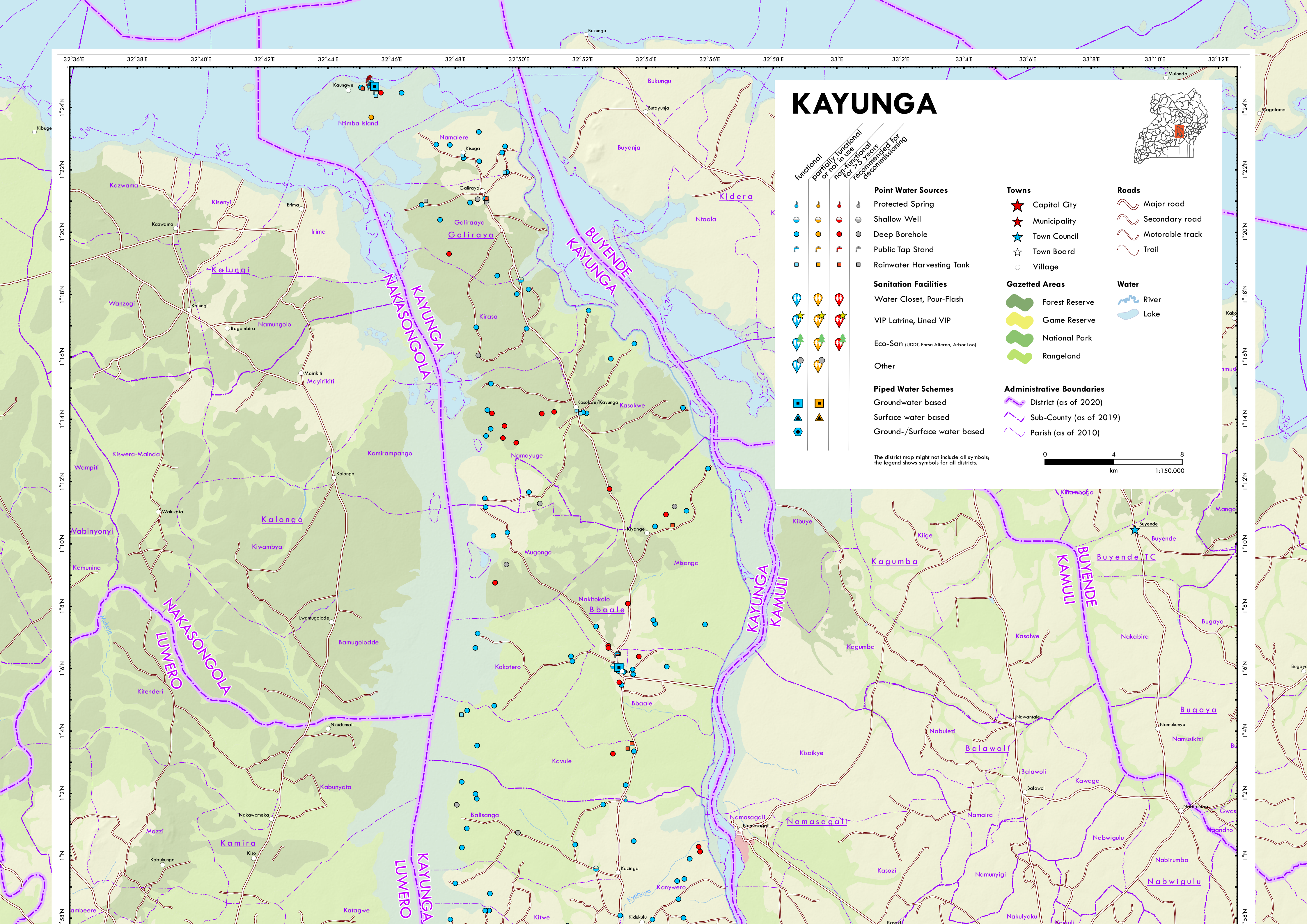
Type of Public Places

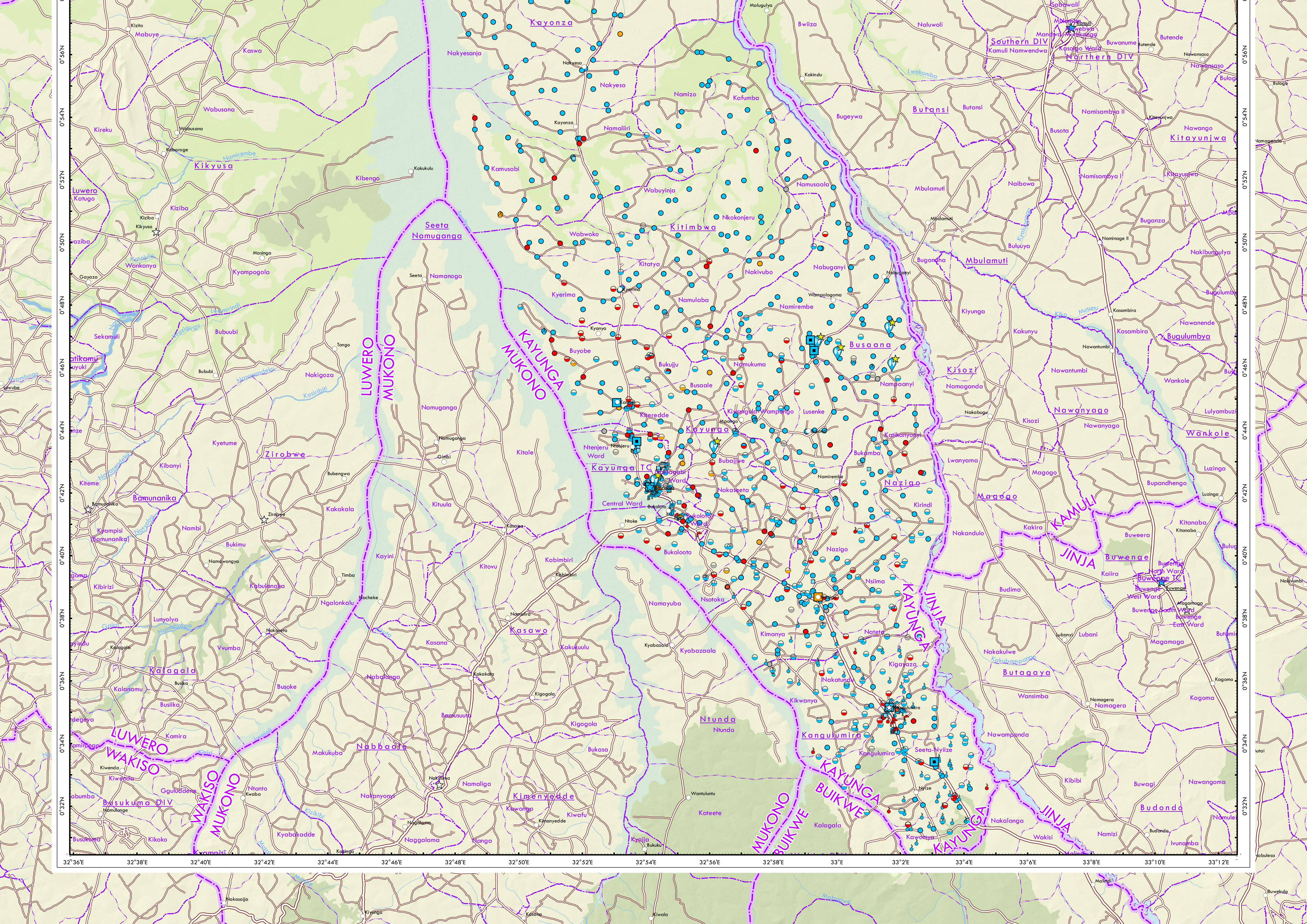


Kayunga: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply: Population Served 2	Access 3	Point Water Sources 4	Functionality 5	Safely Managed 6: Population	Safely Managed 6: Perc	Village with One Source 7	Equity 8	Communal Management 9	Gender 10	Pro Poor 11	Water Management Authority 12	Sanitation & Hygiene: All Facilities 13	Improved Facilities 14	Functionality 15	Hand washing Facilities 16	Management 17
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
Bbaale																					
1	**Bbaale**	BBL	R	20,103	12,692	63	56	81	300	1.5	89	16	100	100	-	Umbrella	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Galiraya**	GLR	R	27,907	15,930	57	73	74	-	-	70	45	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Kayonza**	KYN	R	69,577	43,406	62	148	93	2,300	3.3	87	127	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Kitimbwa**	KTM	R	27,604	22,616	82	83	93	3,116	11.3	69	4	100	67	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Kitimbwa**	KTM	R	27,604	22,616	82	83	93	3,116	11.3	69	4	100	67	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Kitimbwa TC**	KTC	U	24,975	5,400	22	19	84	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
Ntenjeru																					
1	**Busaana TC**	BTC	U	39,839	28,700	72	97	89	3,900	9.8	92	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	3	100	100	100	-
2	**Busana**	BSN	R	25,481	22,896	90	82	90	3,200	12.6	91	26	100	100	33	DLG	1	100	100	100	-
3	**Kangulumira**	KNG	R	27,301	25,378	93	96	88	928	3.4	79	56	100	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Kangulumira TC**	KNC	U	35,147	33,390	95	118	90	20,440	58.2	88	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	1	100	100	100	100
5	**Kayunga**	KYA	R	48,916	43,356	89	147	85	450	0.9	83	9	100	100	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	-
6	**Kayunga TC**	KTC	U	31,606	30,026	95	126	88	8,846	28	89	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	2	100	100	100	100
7	**Nazigo**	NZG	R	22,144	21,037	95	107	82	3,202	14.5	95	130	38	100	50	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Nazigo TC**	NTC	U	27,484	11,812	43	44	93	600	2.2	100	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	-	-	-	-	-

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] Access to safe Water also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the number of point water sources such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a hygiene facilities. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management with in the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.


KAYUNGA
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for > 5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
Towns
Capital City
Municipality
Town Council
Town Board
Village
Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0 4 8
km 1:150,000
BUYENDE
KAYUNGA
KAMULI
NAKASONGOLA
LUWERO
Kidera
Galiraya
Kalungi
Kalongo
Bbaale
Kagumba
Buyende TC
Namasagali
Kamira
Balawoli
Bugaya
Nabwigulu
Wabinyonyi


KAYUNGA
MUKONO
LUWERO
WAKISO
JINJA
KAMULI
BUIKWE
Kayunga TC
Central Ward
Ntenjeru Ward
Busaana
Nazigo
Kangulumira
Kitimbwa
Kayonza
Kayunga
Bbaale
Mbulamuti
Butansi
Kisozi
Nawanyago
Wankole
Magogo
Bugulumbya
Kitayunjwa
Butagaya
Budondo
Buwenge
Buwenge TC
Southern DIV
Northern DIV
Seeta Namuganga
Kasawo
Ntunda
Nabbaale
Kimenyedde
Zirobwe
Bamunanika
Kalagala
Kikyusa
Busukuma DIV
32°36'E
32°38'E
32°40'E
32°42'E
32°44'E
32°46'E
32°48'E
32°50'E
32°52'E
32°54'E
32°56'E
32°58'E
33°E
33°2'E
33°4'E
33°6'E
33°8'E
33°10'E
33°12'E
0°32'N
0°34'N
0°36'N
0°38'N
0°40'N
0°42'N
0°44'N
0°46'N
0°48'N
0°50'N
0°52'N
0°54'N
0°56'N

Kyenjojo District

Water Supply

65% Access to Safe Water 59% Rural, 81% Urban	78% Rural Functionality 80% Urban Functionality	92% Gender	89% Management
10% Safely Managed Water	64% Villages with a Source 64% without NWSC & RWHT	160 Equity	23% Pro Poor

Kyenjojo District has a total population of 712,287 with 2,102 domestic water points and 16 piped schemes which serve a total of 460,513 people – 307,959 in rural areas. 260 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Batalika, Butiiti TC, Kitega, Kyamutunzi TC, Kyarusozi, Kyarusozi TC, Kyenjojo TC, Mabira TC, Nyabirongo, Nyantungo, Rugombe TC to 33% in Kigaraale subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 64% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 10%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

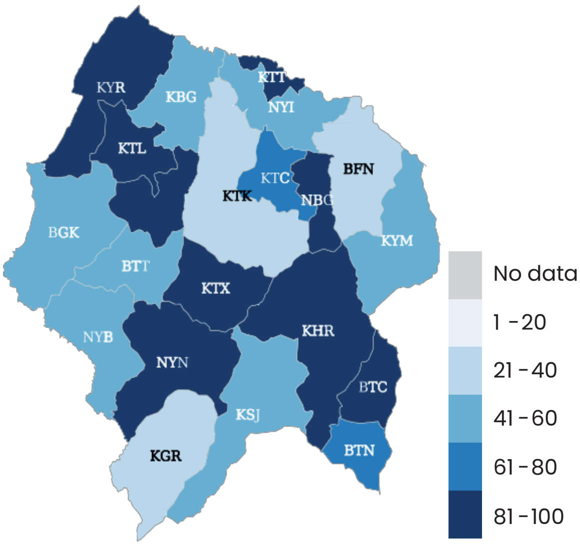
98% Functionality	45% Management	30% Handwashing	98% Improved Facilities

Kyenjojo District has 56 Public Sanitation facilities of which 98% are improved facilities.The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 98% and handwashing facilities at 30%. It has 1 water bourne and 54 non water borne facilities, these together include 1 pour flash toilets, 9 Lined VIP latrine, 44 VIP latrines, 1 Eco-san facility and 1 other types of sanitation facilities.

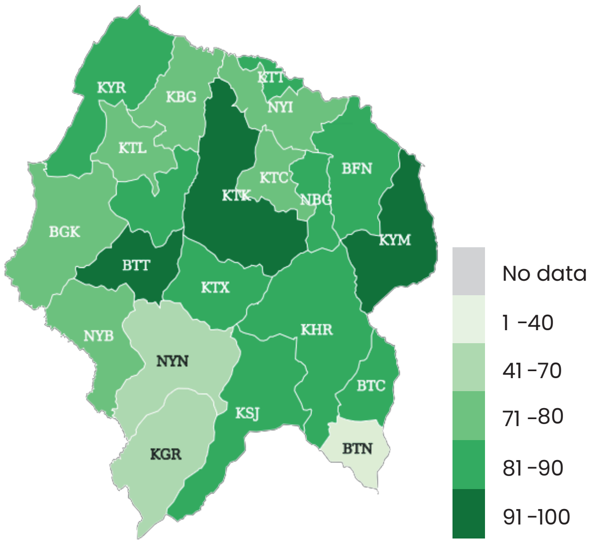
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Kyenjojo - Water Supply Maps

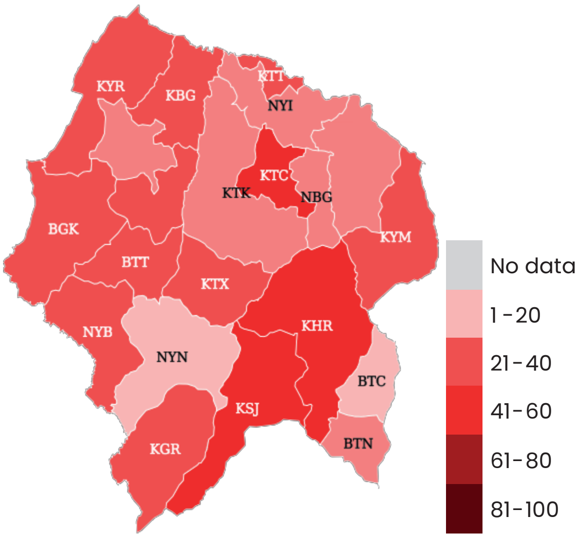
Access to Safe Water



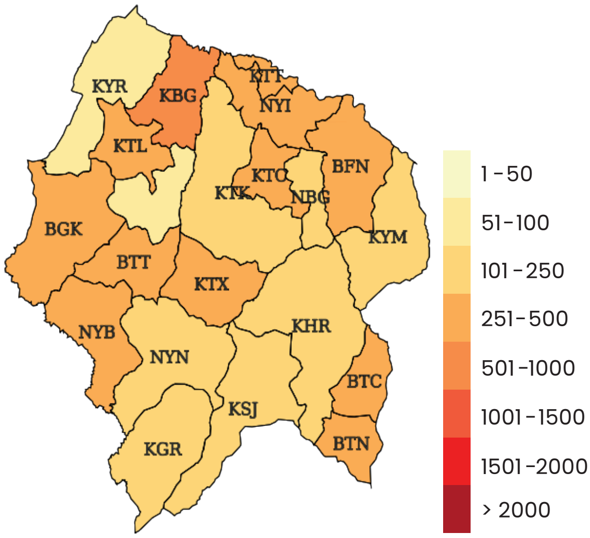
Source Functionality



Source per Village

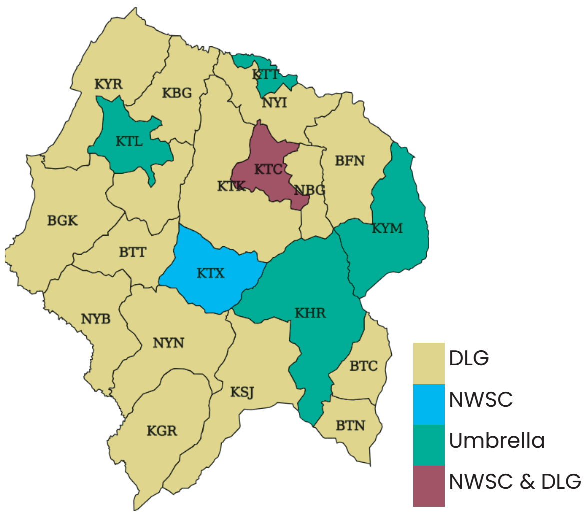


Population Density

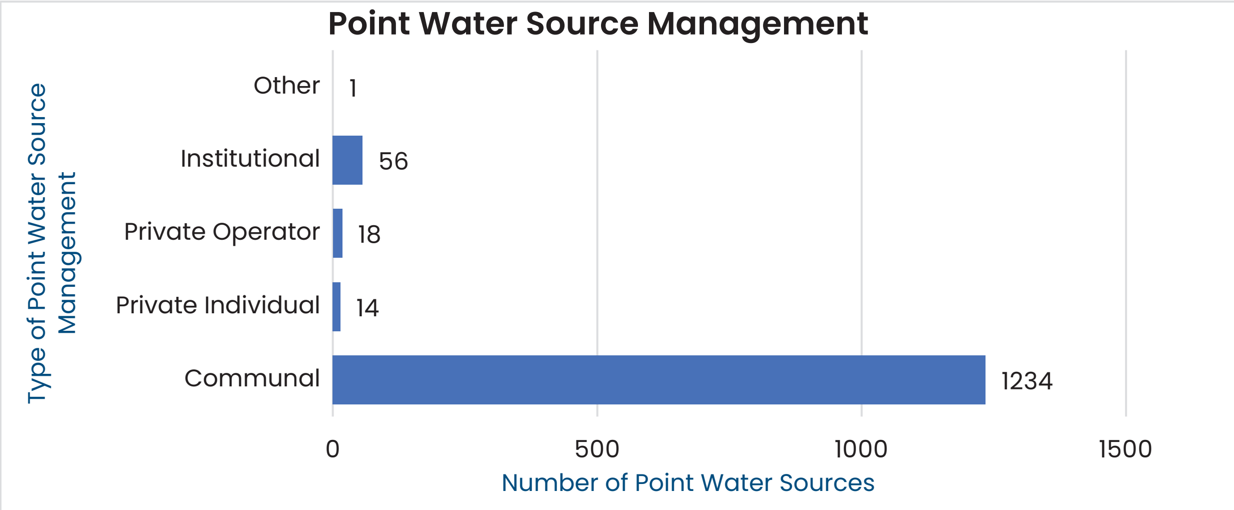


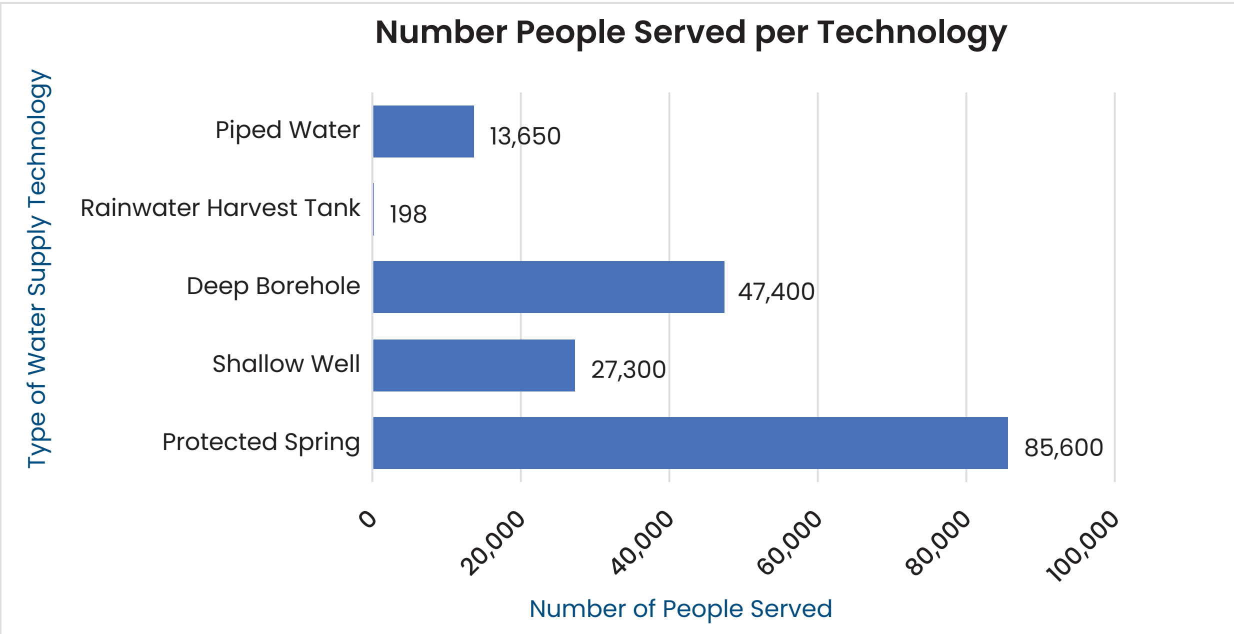
Subcounty	Abbr.	Subcounty	Abbr.
Bufunjo	BFN	Kisojo	KSJ
Bugaaki	BGK	Kyamutunzi TC	KTT
Butiiti	BTT	Kyarusozi	KYR
Butunduzi	BTN	Kyarusozi TC	KTL
Butunduzi TC	BTC	Kyembogo	KBG
Kanyegaramire	KYM	Kyenjojo TC	KTX
Katooke	KTK	Nyabirongo	NBG
Katooke TC	KTC	Nyabuharwa	NYB
Kigaraale	KGR	Nyankwanzi	NYI
Kihuura	KHR	Nyantungo	NYN

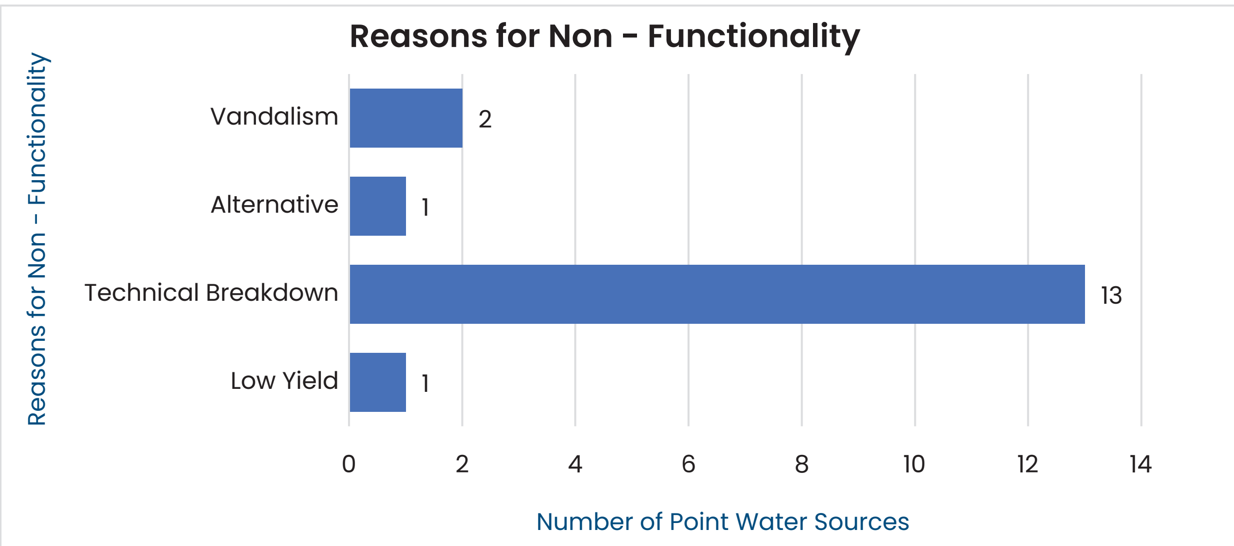
Water Management



Kyenjojo - Water Supply

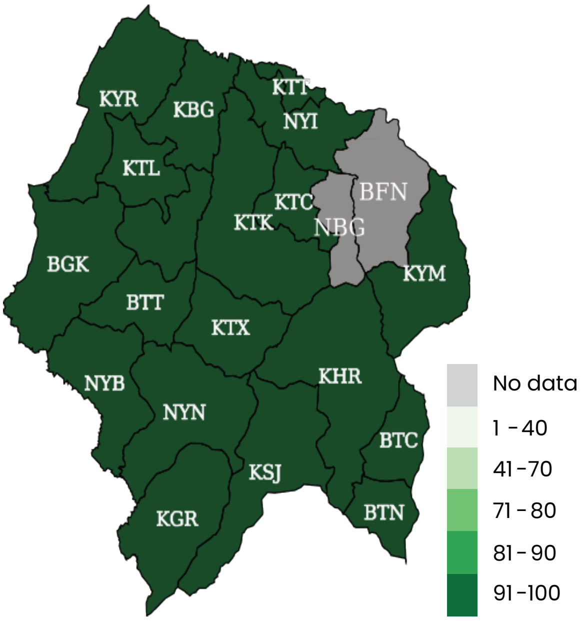




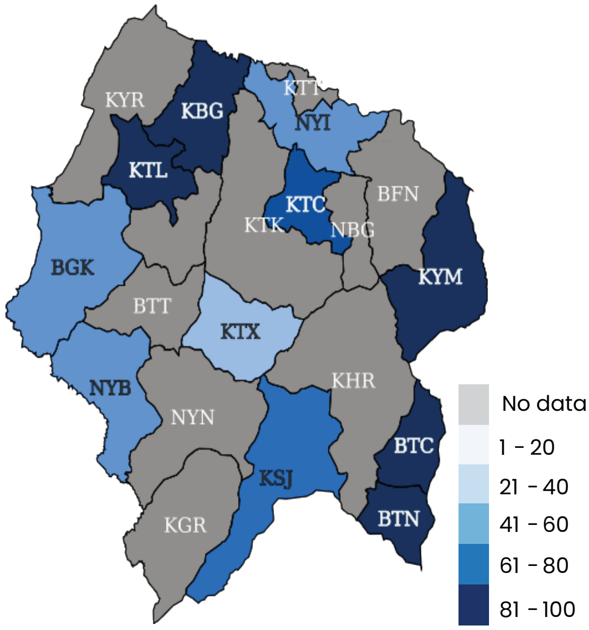


Kyenjojo - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

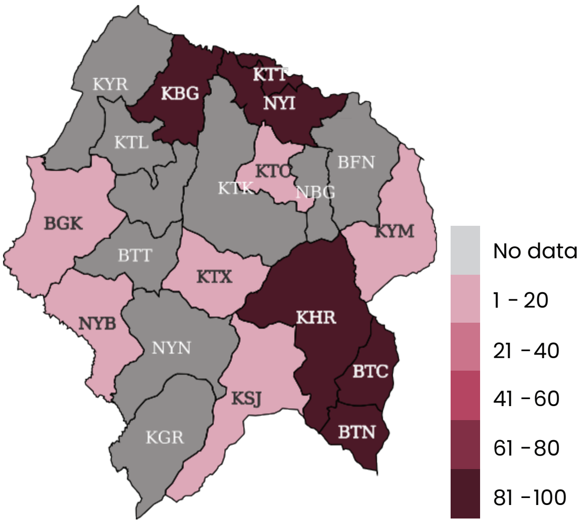
Facility Functionality



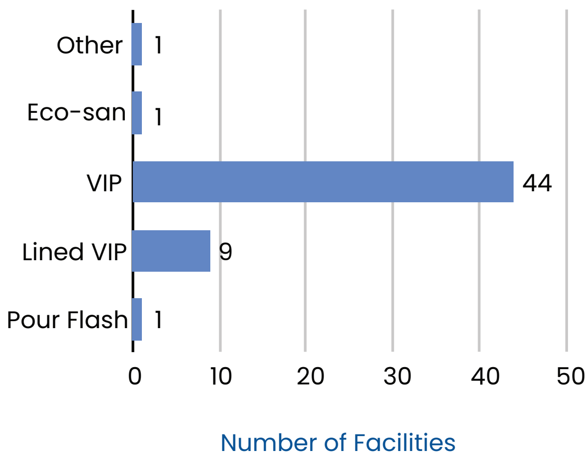
Handwashing Facilities



Facility Communal Management

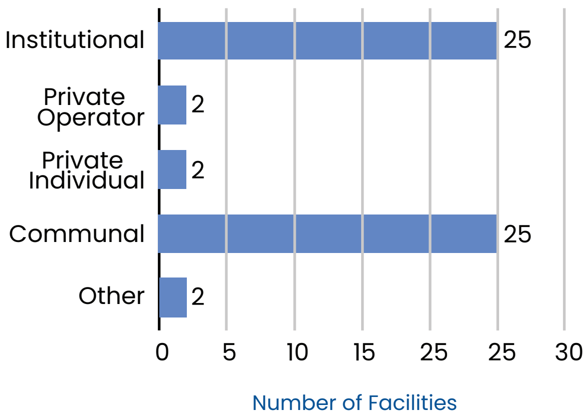


Type of Facilities



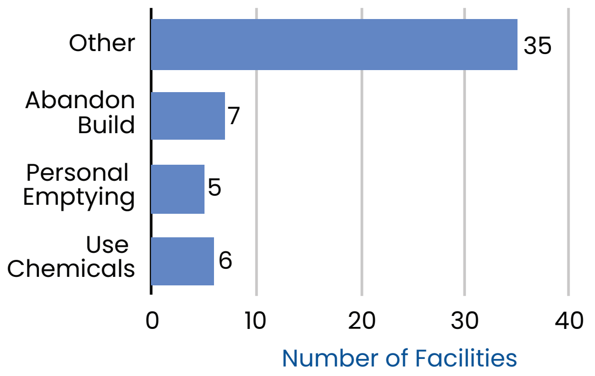
Subcounty	Abbr.	Subcounty	Abbr.
Bufunjo	BFN	Kyarusozi TC	KTL
Bugaaki	BGK	Kyembogo	KBG
Butiiti	BTT	Kyenjojo TC	KTX
Butunduzi	BTN	Nyabirongo	NBG
Butunduzi TC	BTC	Nyabuharwa	NYB
Kanyegaramire	KYM	Nyankwanzi	NYI
Katooke	KTK	Nyantungo	NYN
Katooke TC	KTC		
Kigaraale	KGR		
Kihuura	KHR		
Kisojo	KSJ		
Kyamutunzi TC	KTT		
Kyarusozi	KYR		

Type of Facility Management

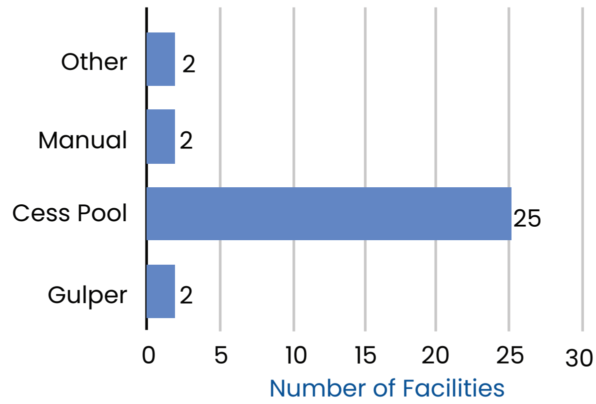


Kyejonjo - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

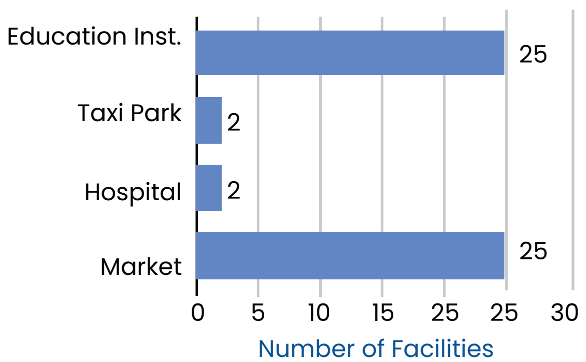
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



Type of Emptying Services



Type of Public Places

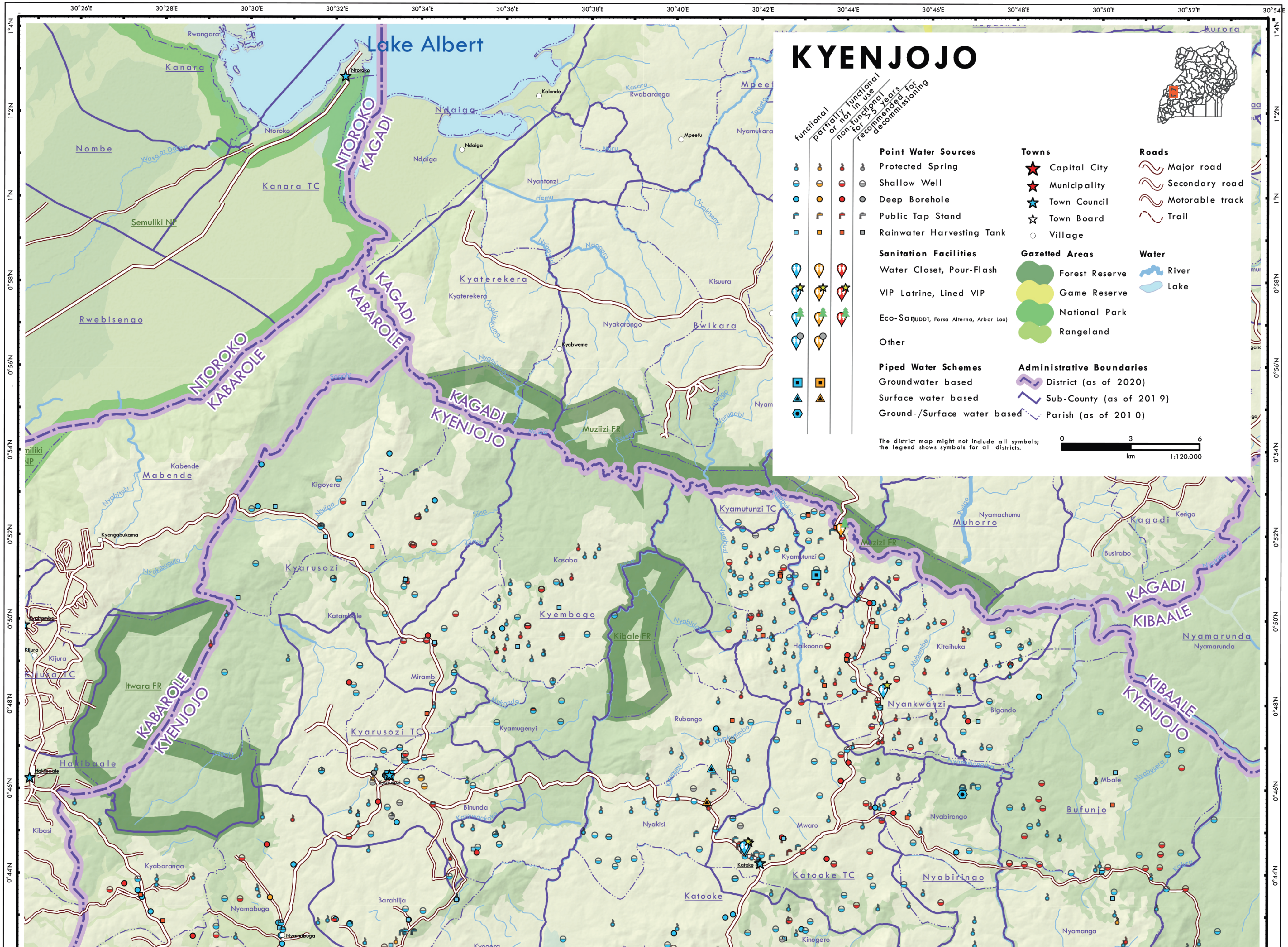


Kyenjojo: Sub-County Indicator Summary

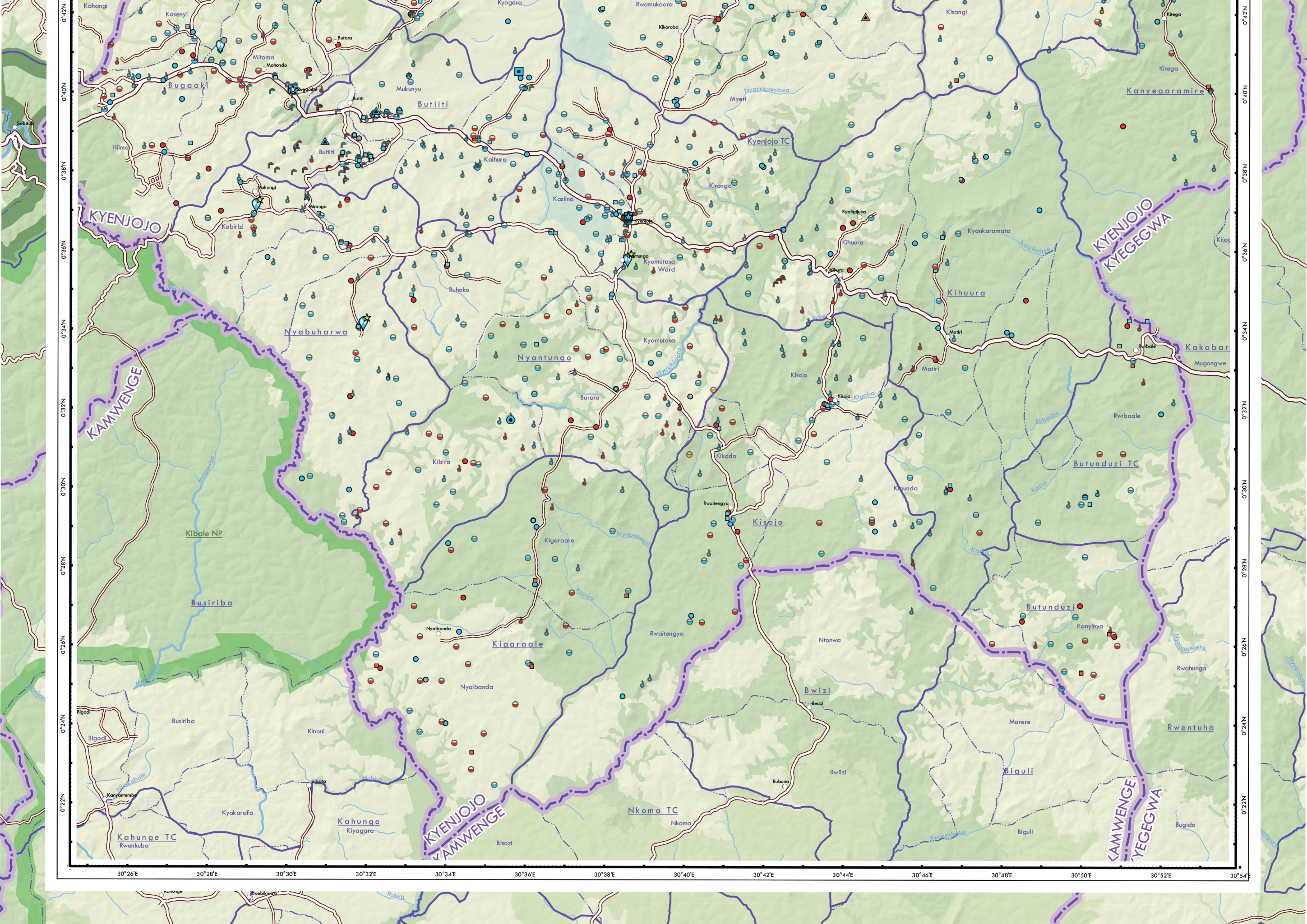
[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. 2 **Population Served** is the estimated numberof people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the total number of point water sources used in indicator computations such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rain water Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands. [5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6]**Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area. [8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point. [9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management with in the respective administrative area. [13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities. [16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Kyenjojo: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply: Population Served[2]	Access 3	Point Water Sources 4	Functionality[5]	Safely Managed[6]: Population	Safely Managed[6]: Perc	Village with One Source 7	Equity 8	Communal Management[9]	Gender 10	Pro Poor 11	Water Management Authority[12]	All Facilities[13]	Sanitation & Hygiene: Improved Facilities 14	Functionality 15	Hand washing Facilities 16	Management[17]
				#	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	%		#	%	%	%	%
	Mwenge																				
1	**Batalika**	BTK	R	5,431	5,159	95	61	87	3,300	60.8	41	307	95	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Bufunjo**	BFN	R	35,794	13,000	36	49	86	4,700	13.1	60	334	60	100	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Bugaaki**	BGK	R	43,225	24,222	56	95	71	1,186	2.7	76	54	100	25	-	DLG	5	80	100	20	20
4	**Butiiti**	BTT	R	25,885	12,512	48	60	92	2,850	11	69	35	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
5	**Butiiti TC**	BTT	U	16,292	15,477	95	106	83	3,750	23	62	-	-	-	-	Umbrella	2	100	100	50	50
6	**Butunduzi**	BTN	R	17,216	12,618	73	47	57	6,600	38.3	53	30	67	88	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
7	**Butunduzi TC**	BTC	U	19,321	17,908	93	77	84	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
8	**Kanyegaramire**	KYM	R	21,303	11,506	54	42	95	5,800	27.2	74	111	100	100	-	Umbrella	2	100	100	100	50
9	**Katooke**	KTK	R	48,427	19,130	40	76	95	-	-	50	241	100	100	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
10	**Katooke TC**	KTC	U	19,940	14,468	73	59	73	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	NWSC_DLG	5	100	100	60	40
11	**Kifuka TC**	KFT	U	21,095	14,124	67	59	75	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Kigaraale**	KGR	R	32,945	10,924	33	42	60	6	0	71	370	100	100	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
13	**Kigoyera**	KGY	R	10,861	5,936	55	23	91	1,224	11.3	31	76	75	100	100	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
14	**Kihuura**	KHR	R	40,005	35,048	88	138	81	10,512	26.3	86	108	94	97	-	Umbrella	3	100	100	-	100
15	**Kisojo**	KSJ	R	30,344	14,712	48	54	81	600	2	87	166	85	100	-	DLG	2	100	100	50	50
16	**Kisojo TC**	KST	U	17,127	16,136	94	68	86	312	1.8	81	-	-	-	-	DLG	2	100	100	50	50
17	**Kitega**	KTG	R	4,908	4,663	95	35	89	3,300	67.2	59	260	100	95	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
18	**Kyakatwire TC**	KYT	U	12,323	5,712	46	21	48	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
19	**Kyamutunzi TC**	KTT	U	8,146	7,739	95	36	81	730	9	79	-	-	-	50	Umbrella	1	100	100	-	100
20	**Kyarusozi**	KYR	R	15,358	14,590	95	82	80	3,342	21.8	72	209	71	60	100	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
21	**Kyarusozi TC**	KTL	U	17,959	17,061	95	61	76	4,264	23.7	60	-	-	-	33	Umbrella	1	100	100	100	-
22	**Kyembogo**	KBG	R	63,909	32,448	51	132	79	2,106	3.3	76	88	93	93	-	DLG	1	100	100	100	100
23	**Kyenjojo TC**	KTX	U	31,459	29,886	95	119	82	1,684	5.4	76	-	-	-	-	NWSC	7	100	100	14	43
24	**Mabira TC**	MTC	U	1,566	1,488	95	93	62	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	DLG	6	100	83	17	50
25	**Mbale TC**	MBT	U	16,709	7,318	44	32	81	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	DLG	1	100	100	-	-
26	**Nyabirongo**	NBG	R	11,518	10,942	95	54	89	2,200	19.1	55	183	88	73	-	DLG	-	-	-	-	-
27	**Nyabuharwa**	NYB	R	33,936	15,530	46	64	77	1,500	4.4	68	134	100	71	-	DLG	3	100	100	33	33
28	**Nyakisi**	NKS	R	21,931	20,456	93	79	95	6,100	27.8	94	118	93	96	-	NWSC_DLG	-	-	-	-	-
29	**Nyankwanzi**	NYI	R	29,477	13,012	44	60	77	1,200	4.1	56	95	100	100	-	DLG	3	100	100	33	100
30	**Nyantungo**	NYN	R	33,317	31,651	95	130	66	200	0.6	39	140	100	100	-	DLG	3	100	100	-	-
31	**Rugombe TC**	RGT	U	5,639	5,357	95	48	81	1,512	26.8	47	-	-	-	100	DLG	2	100	100	-	50



KYENJOJO
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
Point Water Sources
Protected Spring
Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
Sanitation Facilities
Water Closet, Pour-Flash
VIP Latrine, Lined VIP
Eco-San (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Arbor Loo)
Other
Piped Water Schemes
Groundwater based
Surface water based
Ground-/Surface water based
Towns
Capital City
Municipality
Town Council
Town Board
Village
Gazetted Areas
Forest Reserve
Game Reserve
National Park
Rangeland
Roads
Major road
Secondary road
Motorable track
Trail
Water
River
Lake
Administrative Boundaries
District (as of 2020)
Sub-County (as of 2019)
Parish (as of 2010)
The district map might not include all symbols; the legend shows symbols for all districts.
0 3 6
km
1:120.000
Lake Albert
NTOROKO KAGADI
KAGADI KABAROLE
NTOROKO KABAROLE
KAGADI KYENJOJO
KAGADI KIBAALE
KIBAALE KYENJOJO
KABAROLE KYENJOJO
Kanara
Nombe
Kanara TC
Semuliki NP
Rwebisengo
Mabende
Kyarusozi
Kyarusozi TC
Hakibaale
Itwara FR
Kyembogo
Kibale FR
Muziizi FR
Kyamutunzi TC
Nyankwanzi
Katooke TC
Katooke
Nyabiringo
Bufunjo
Muhorro
Kagadi
Nyamarunda
Ndaiga
Kyaterekera
Bwikara
Mpeefu
Burora



KYENJOJO
KYEGEGWA
KAMWENGE
Bugaaki
Butiiti
Mukunyu
Mitoma
Kasenyi
Kahangi
Hiima
Kabirizi
Muhangi
Nyabuharwa
Ruhoko
Kaihura
Kasiina
Nyantungo
Buraro
Kibira
Kigaraare
Kigaraale
Nyaibanda
Kibale NP
Busiriba
Kinoni
Kahunge
Kiyagara
Kahunge TC
Rwenkuba
Kyakarafa
Bigodi
Kyogera
Rwamukoora
Kikoroba
Myeri
Nyamugambwa
Kyenjojo TC
Kirongo
Kyamutasa Ward
Kyamutasa
Kisojo
Kikoda
Rwaitengya
Ntonwa
Bwizi
Bwiizi
Rubona
Nkoma TC
Nkoma
Bisozi
Kisangi
Kitega
Kanyegaramire
Kyalligiljuka
Kihuura
Kyankaramata
Matiri
Kakabar
Mugongwe
Rwibaale
Butunduzi TC
Kibunda
Butunduzi
Kanyinya
Rwahunga
Rwentuha
Marere
Biguli
Bugido
30°26'E
30°28'E
30°30'E
30°32'E
30°34'E
30°36'E
30°38'E
30°40'E
30°42'E
30°44'E
30°46'E
30°48'E
30°50'E
30°52'E
30°54'E
0°42'N
0°40'N
0°38'N
0°36'N
0°34'N
0°32'N
0°30'N
0°28'N
0°26'N
0°24'N
0°22'N

Nakasongola District

Water Supply

78% Access to Safe Water 76% Rural, 81% Urban	98% Rural Functionality	57% Gender	92% Management
8% Safely Managed Water	82% Villages with a Source 64% without NWSC & RWHT	85 Equity	57% Pro Poor

Nakasongola District has a total population of 247,951 with 767 domestic water points and 18 piped schemes which serve a total of 192,515 people – 155,997 in rural areas. 59 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Subcounty Access rates varying from 95% in Migeera TC, Nabisweera, Nakitoma, Kakooge TC, Katuugo TC, Kazwama TC, Nakasongola TC to 45% in Lwabiyata subcounty. Villages with at least one functional source of water stands at 82% while Safely Managed water sources stand at 8%.

Public Sanitation and Hygiene

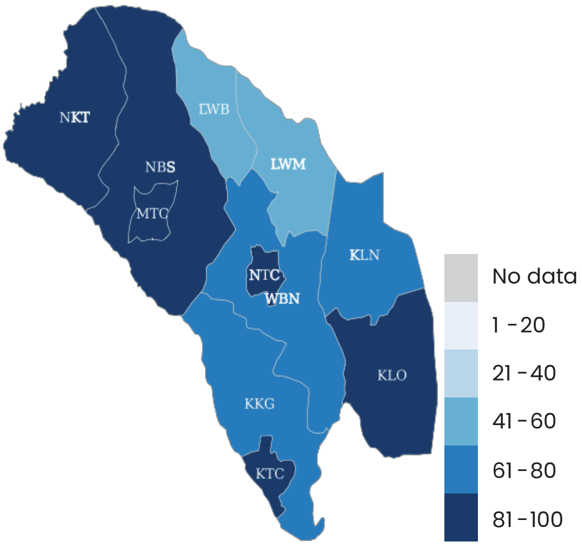
86% Functionality	40% Management	58% Handwashing	91% Improved Facilities

Nakasongola District has 43 Public Sanitation facilities of which 91% are improved facilities. The Public Sanitation facility functionality stands at 86% and handwashing facilities at 58%. It has 5 water bourne and 34 non water borne facilities, these together include 5 watercloset, 7 Lined VIP latrine, 27 VIP latrines and 4 other types of sanitation facilities.

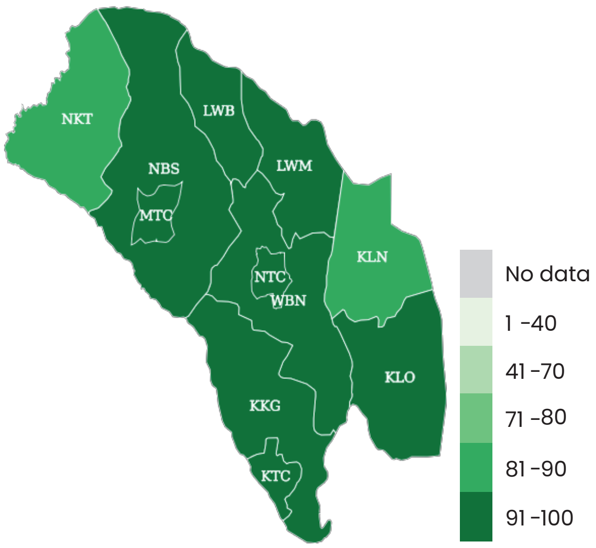
Note: The shapefiles used in the Atlas maps are the 2020 Uganda shapefiles. Therefore, a few sub-countries level boundaries may not appear on the map.

Nakasongola - Water Supply Maps

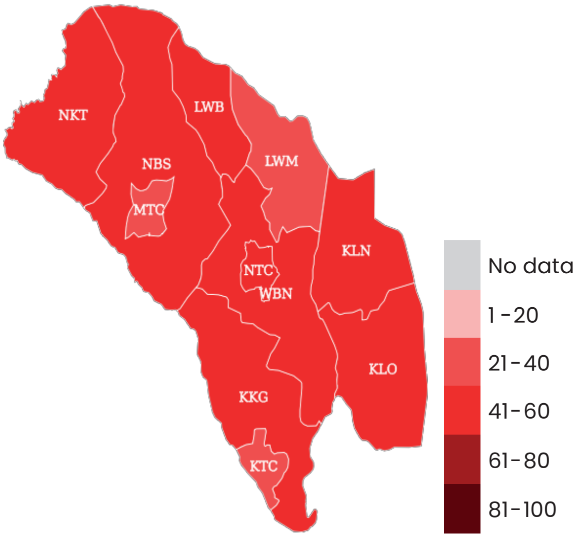
Access to Safe Water



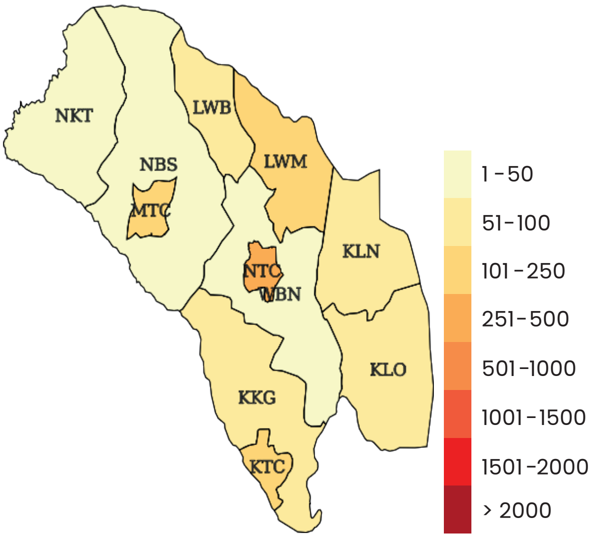
Source Functionality



Source per Village

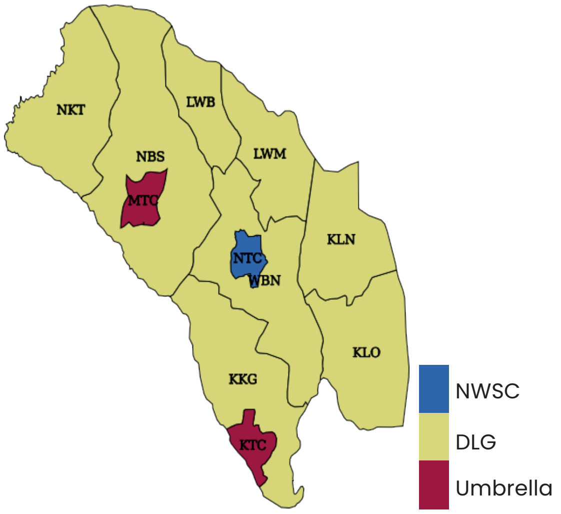


Population Density

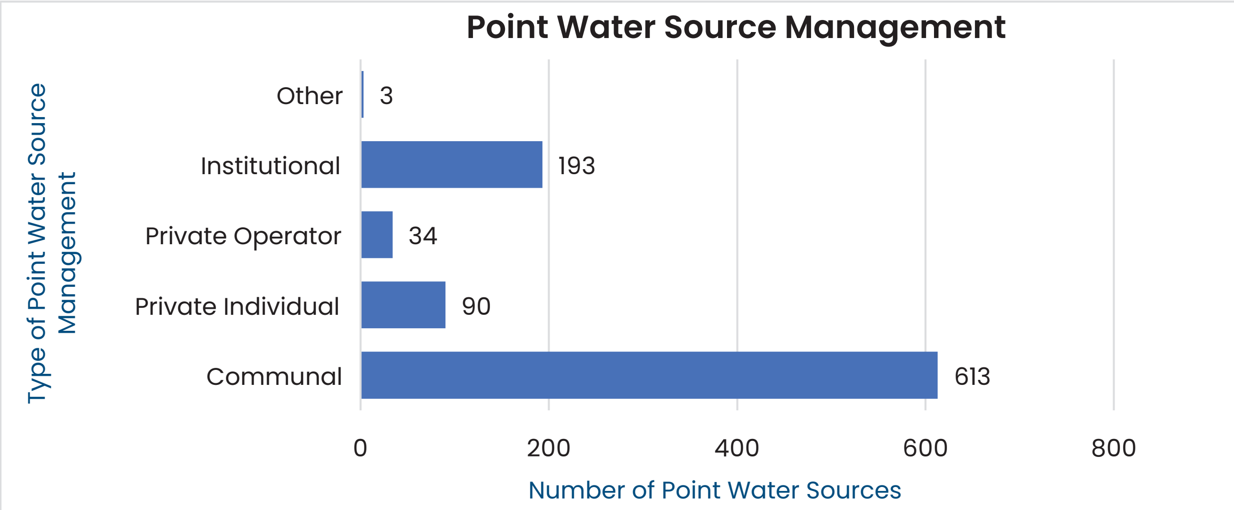


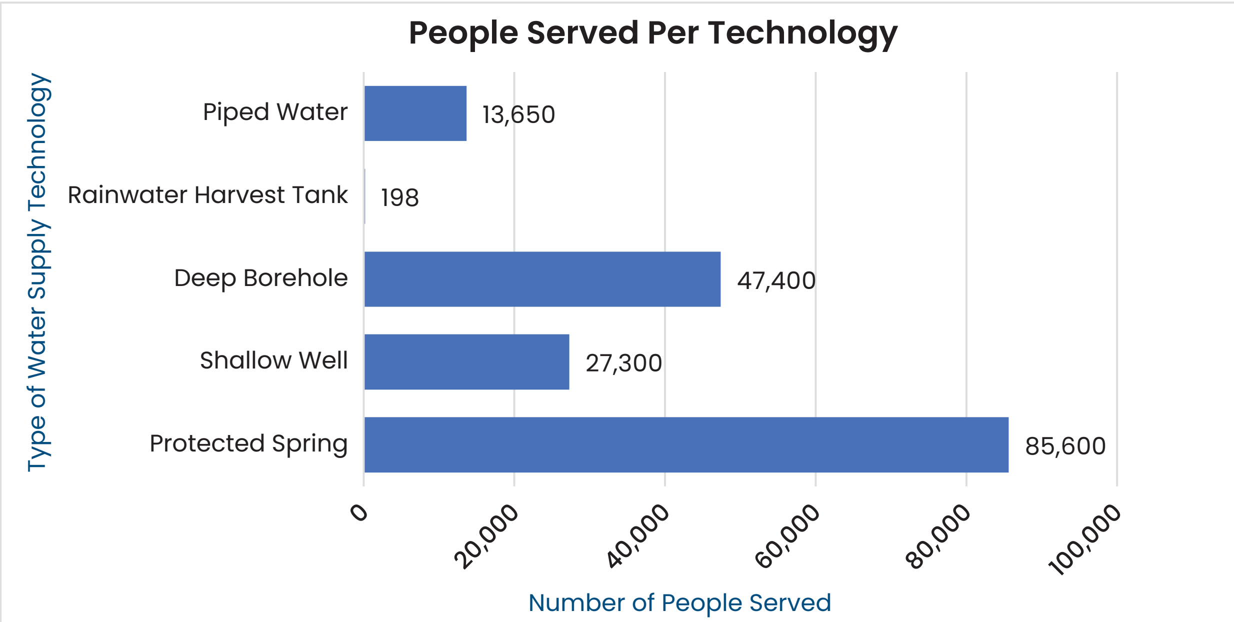
Subcounty	Abbr.
Kakooge	KKG
Kakooge TC	KTC
Kalongo	KLO
Kalungi	KLN
Lwabiyata	LWB
Lwampanga	LWM
Migeera TC	MTC
Nabisweera	NBS
Nakasongola TC	NTC
Nakitoma	NKT
Wabinyonyi	WBN

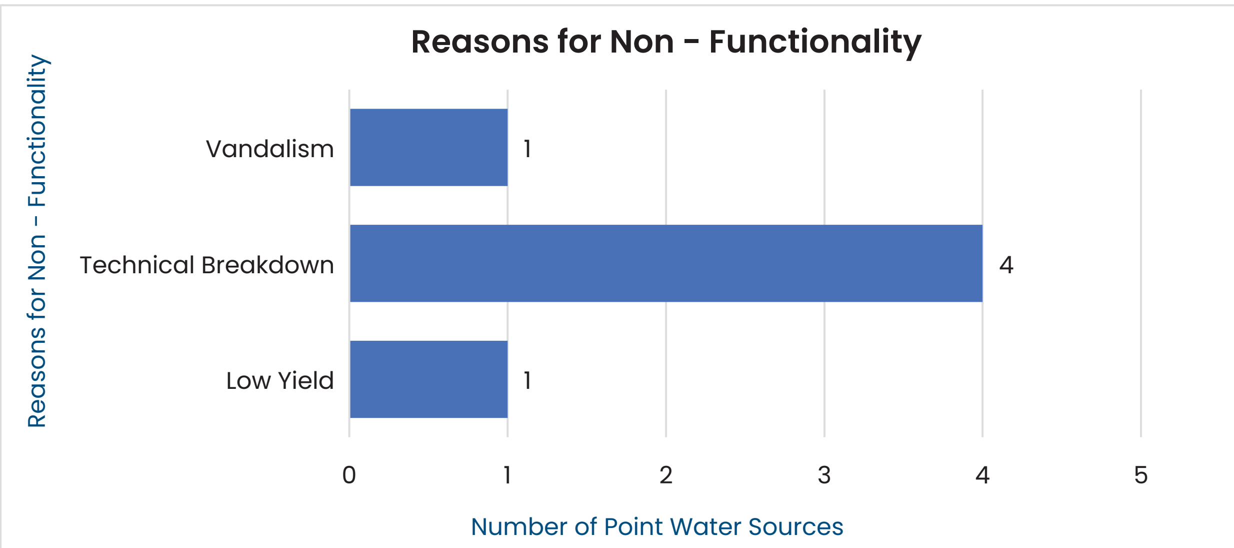
Water Management



Nakasongola – Water Supply

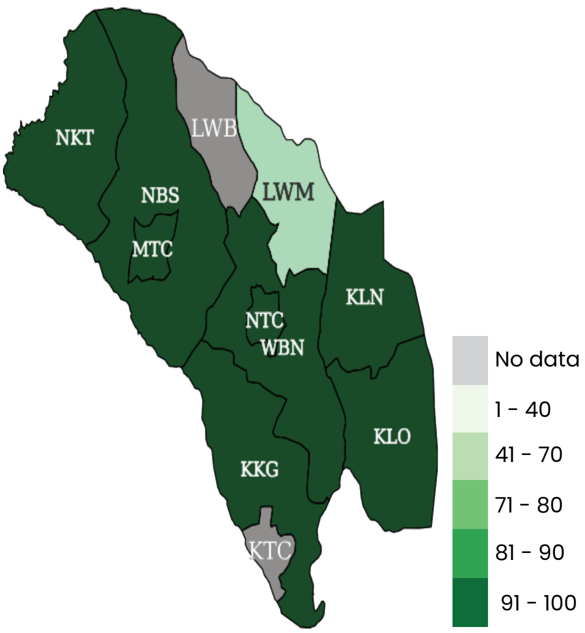




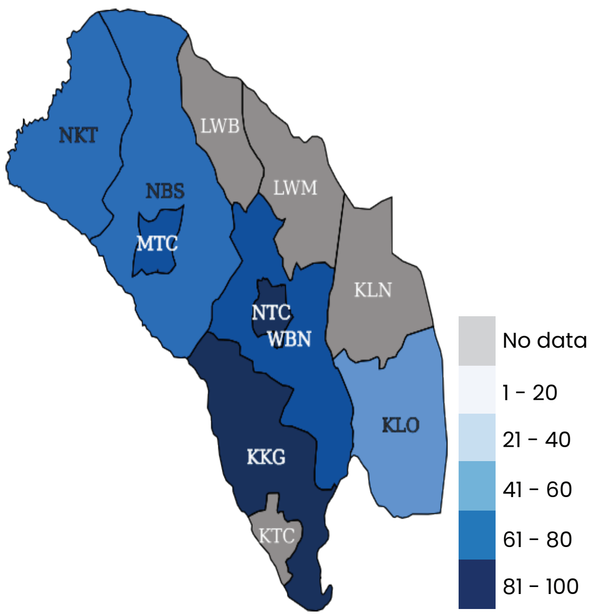


Nakasongola - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

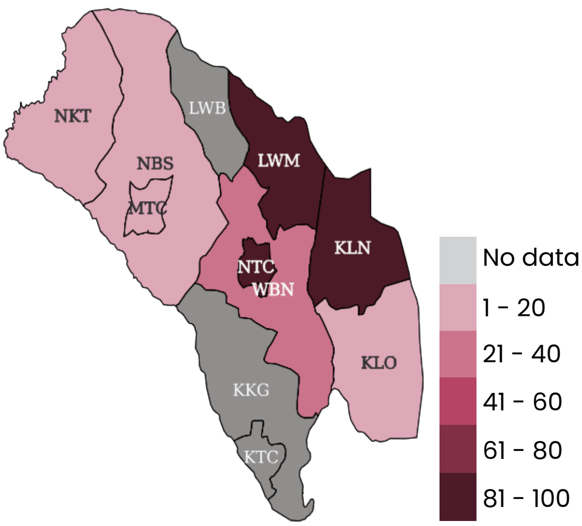
Facility Functionality



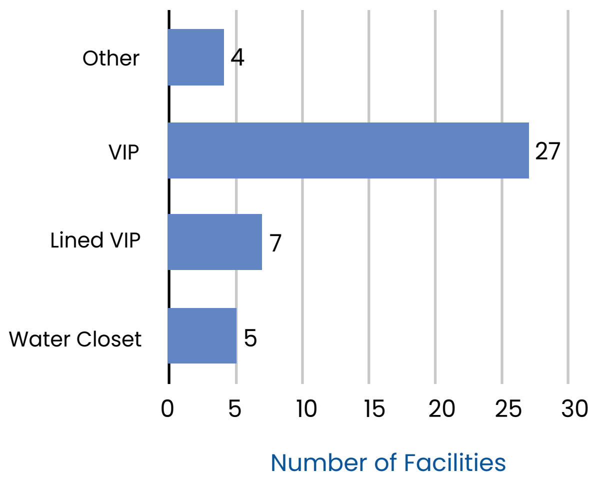
Handwashing Facilities



Facility Communal Management



Type of Facilities



Subcounty	Abbr.
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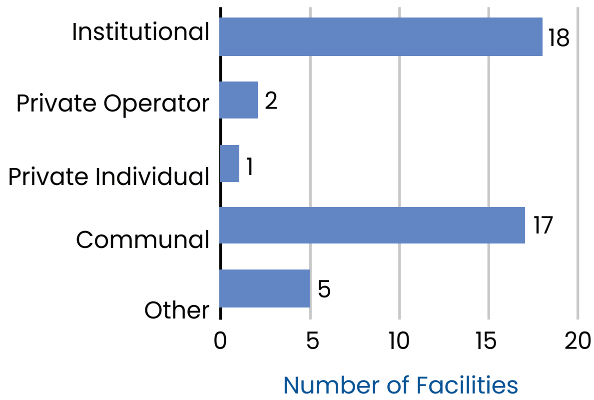
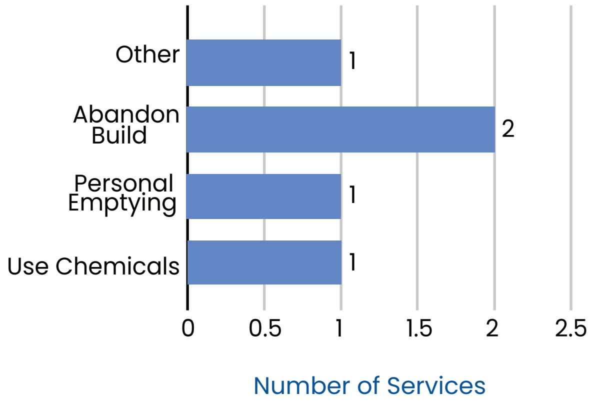
Kakooge TC	KTC
Kalongo	KLO
Kalungi	KLN
Lwabiyata	LWB
Lwampanga	LWM
Migeera TC	MTC
Nabisweera	NBS
Nakasongola TC	NTC
Nakitoma	NKT
Wabinyonyi	WBN

Type of Facility Management

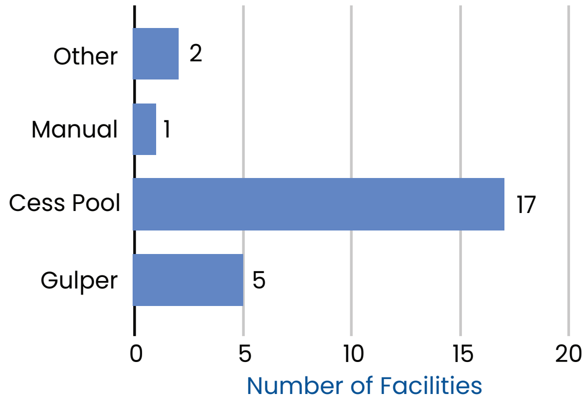


Nakasongola - Public Sanitation and Hygiene

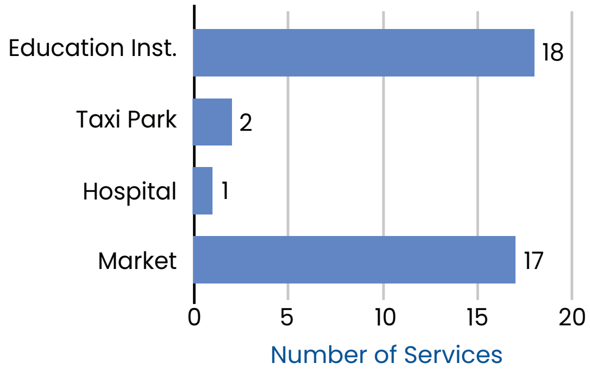
Type of Faecal Sludge Management



Type of Emptying Services



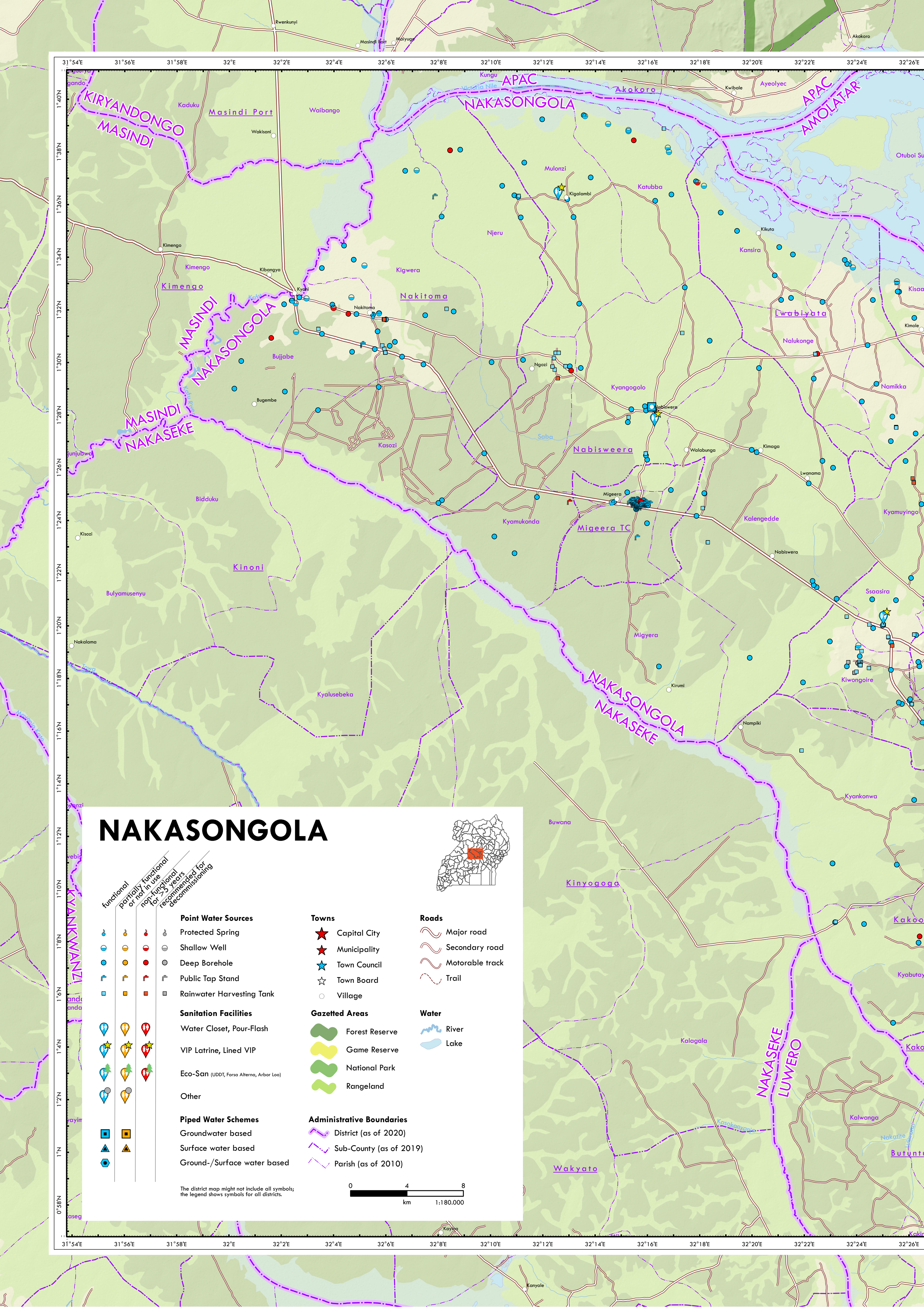
Type of Public Places



Nakasongola: Sub-County Indicator Summary

	Administrative Unit	Abbreviation	Rural (r)/Urban (u)	Population 1	Water Supply													anitation & Hygiene				
				#	Population Served2 #	Access 3 %	Point Water Sources 4 #	Functionality5 %	Safely Managed6 Population #	Safely Managed6 Perc %	Village with One Source 7 %	Equity8 #	Communal Management9 %	Gender 10 %	Pro Poor 11 %	Water Management Authority12	All Facilities 13 #	Improved Facilities14 %	Functionality15 %	Hand washing Facilities 16 %	Management17 %
Budyebo																						
1	**Lwabiyata**	LWB	R	17,196	7,718	45	29	97	-	-	86	324	100	100		DLG	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Lwampanga**	LWM	R	32,663	19,290	59	102	93	606	1.9	68	51	-	-		DLG	2	100	50	-	100
3	**Lwampanga TC**	LWT	U	6,308	4,218	67	17	94	-	-	29	-	-	-		DLG	1	100	100	100	-
4	**Migeera TC**	MTC	U	6,512	6,186	95	133	98	5,108	78.4	75	-	-	-	50	Umbrella	15	87	100	60	13
5	**Nabisweera**	NBS	R	18,112	17,206	95	92	91	4,200	23.2	88	72	89	63	60	DLG	5	100	100	40	40
6	**Nakitoma**	NKT	R	14,652	13,919	95	81	89	874	6	100	90	100	100		DLG	2	100	100	50	50
Nakasongola																						
1	**Kakooge**	KKG	R	26,163	19,150	73	80	99	766	2.9	88	58	-	-	75	DLG	2	100	100	100	-
2	**Kakooge TC**	KTC	U	11,483	10,909	95	66	92	-	-	79	-	-	-		Umbrella	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Kalongo**	KLO	R	24,979	20,502	82	85	95	306	1.2	92	25	75	100		DLG	3	100	100	33	33
4	**Kalungi**	KLN	R	30,424	23,518	77	94	89	3,880	12.8	100	55	100	40	100	DLG	2	-	100	-	100
5	**Katuugo TC**	KTC	R	11,272	10,708	95	46	87	2,100	18.6	82	24	100	-	100	Umbrella	1	100	100	-	-
6	**Kazwama TC**	KZT	R	7,653	7,270	95	42	95	600	7.8	79	87	100	-		DLG	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Mayirikiti TC**	MTC	U	4,861	3,318	68	14	100	312	6.4	78	-	-	-		DLG	2	100	100	100	-
8	**Nakasongola TC**	NTC	U	12,549	11,922	95	321	100	668	5.3	93	-	-	-		NWSC	5	100	100	100	100
9	**Wabinyonyi**	WBN	R	23,440	16,782	72	115	90	6	0	84	65	-	-		DLG	3	100	100	67	67

[1] **Population** is the estimated number of people in a given administrative area. [2] **Population Served** is the estimated number of people accessing a safe water supply within a given service area. [3] **Access to safe Water** also known as **Basic Water** is the percentage of Population using an improved drinking water source in a given service area. [4] **Point Water Sources** are the number of point water sources such as Deep Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Protected Springs, Rainwater Harvest Tanks and Public Tap Stands.[5] **Functionality** is the percentage of the total number of functioning improved water sources divided by the total number of improved water sources. [6] **Safely Managed** is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services located on premises. [7] **Village with one Source** is the percentage of the number of villages with at least one functional improved water source out of all villages in an area.[8] **Equity** is mean sub-county deviation from the average persons per improved water point.[9] **Communal Management** is the percentage of communally managed functioning water sources with active Water & Sanitation Committees. [10] **Gender** is the percentage of Water & Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a hygiene facilities. [11] **Pro-Poor** is the Percentage of towns with pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the household connection tariffs in the service area. [12] **Water Management Authority** is the existing Water Management with in the respective administrative area.[13] **All Facilities** is the number of public sanitation facilities in the respective administrative area. [14] **Improved Facilities** is the percentage of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. [15] **Sanitation Functionality** is the percentage of functional public sanitation facilities.[16] **Handwashing Facilities** is the percentage of sanitation and hygiene facilities with handwashing facility. [17] **Management** is the percentage of communally managed public sanitation and hygiene facilities.



NAKASONGOLA
functional
partially functional or not in use
non-functional for >5 years
recommended for decommissioning
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Shallow Well
Deep Borehole
Public Tap Stand
Rainwater Harvesting Tank
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Roads
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Secondary road
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Trail
Water
River
Lake
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0
4
8
km
1:180.000
KIRYANDONGO
MASINDI
APAC
NAKASONGOLA
AMOLATAR
NAKASEKE
LUWERO
KYANKWANZI
Masindi Port
Kimengo
Nakitoma
Akokoro
Lwabiyata
Nabisweera
Migeera TC
Kinoni
Kinyogoga
Wakyato
Kaduku
Waibango
Wakisani
Mulonzi
Kigalambi
Katubba
Njeru
Kigwera
Kansira
Kikuta
Bujjabe
Bugembe
Ngozi
Kyangogolo
Nalukonge
Namikka
Kasozi
Saba
Walabunga
Kimaga
Lwanama
Bidduku
Kisozi
Migeera
Kyamukonda
Kalengedde
Kyamuyingo
Nabiswera
Ssaasira
Bulyamusenyu
Nakalama
Migyera
Kiwongoire
Kyalusebeka
Kirumi
Nampiki
Kyankonwa
Buwana
Kalagala
Kalwanga
Ayeolyec
Kwibale
Otuboi
Kimole
Kungu
Victoria Nile
Kibangya
Kyabutay
Rwenkunyi
Maiyuge
Akokoro
Kanyale
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32°2'E
32°4'E
32°6'E
32°8'E
32°10'E
32°12'E
32°14'E
32°16'E
32°18'E
32°20'E
32°22'E
32°24'E
32°26'E
1°40'N
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1°18'N
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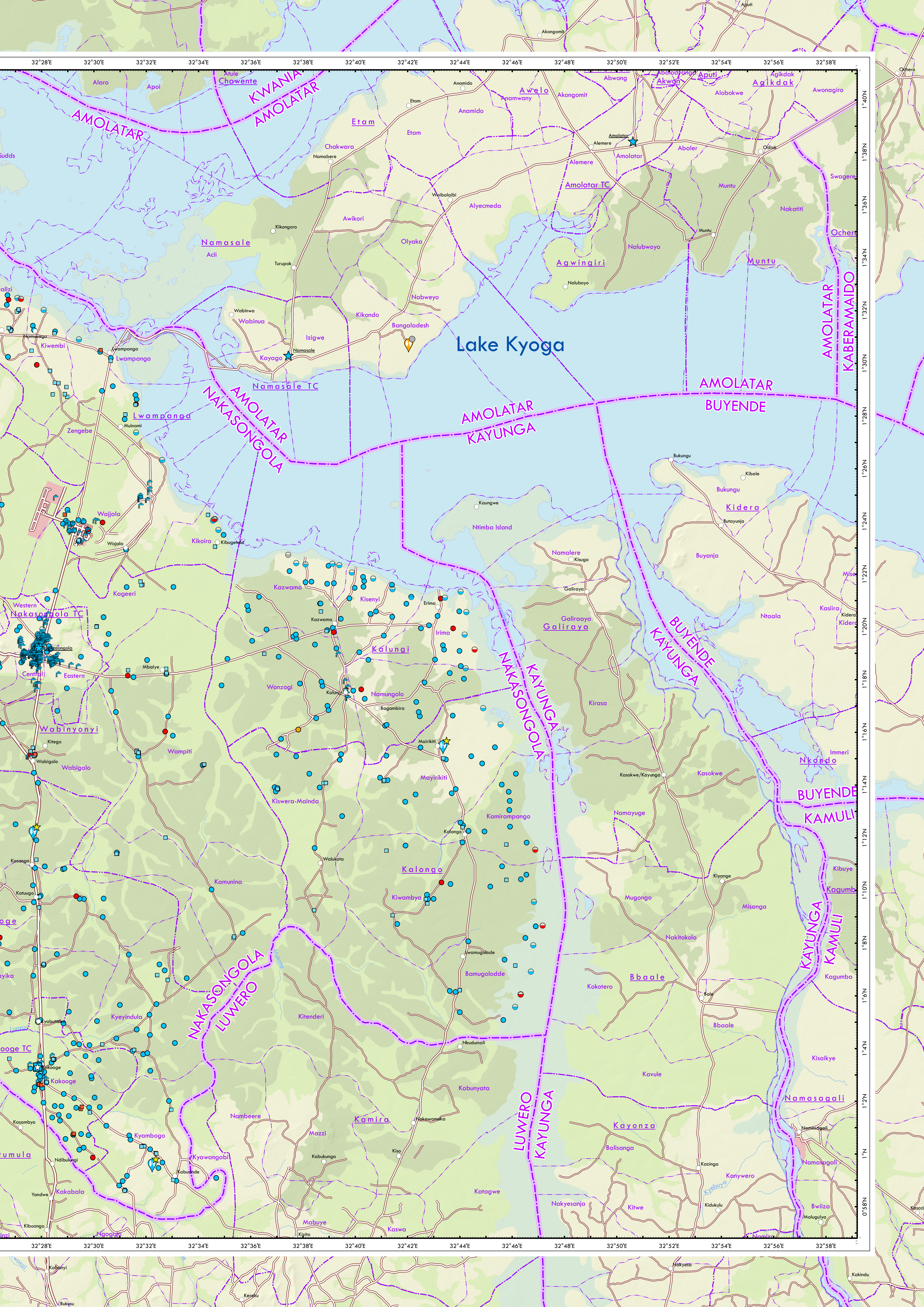

Lake Kyoga
AMOLATAR
KWANIA
AMOLATAR
AMOLATAR
NAKASONGOLA
AMOLATAR
KAYUNGA
AMOLATAR
BUYENDE
AMOLATAR
KABERAMAIDO
BUYENDE
KAYUNGA
KAYUNGA
NAKASONGOLA
BUYENDE
KAMULI
KAYUNGA
KAMULI
NAKASONGOLA
LUWERO
LUWERO
KAYUNGA
Alaro
Apoi
Chawente
Etam
Awelo
Akongomit
Anamwany
Abwong
Akwon
Aputi
Agikdak
Alobokwe
Awonagiro
Anamido
Chakwara
Namabere
Alemere
Amolatar
Abaler
Odiak
Amolatar TC
Muntu
Swagere
Walbalaibi
Alyecmeda
Nakatiti
Awikori
Kikongoro
Namasale
Acii
Olyaka
Nalubwoyo
Agwingiri
Ochero
Turupok
Nalubooyo
Nabweyo
Wabinwa
Wabinua
Kikondo
Bangaladesh
Izigwe
Kayago
Namasale TC
Namukuga
Kiwembi
Lwampanga
Lwampanga
Muinami
Zengebe
Bukungu
Kibale
Kidera
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Kageeri
Kazwama
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Western
Nakasongola TC
Nakasongola
Mbalye
Central
Eastern
Kalungi
Wanzogi
Namungolo
Bagambira
Kirasa
Wabinyonyi
Kitego
Wabigalo
Wampiti
Mairikiti
Mayirikiti
Kiswera-Mainda
Kasokwe/Kayunga
Kasokwe
Nkondo
Immeri
Namayuge
Kamirampango
Kolongo
Kasonga
Walukota
Kalongo
Kiyange
Kibuye
Katuugo
Kamunina
Kiwambya
Mugongo
Misanga
Kagumba
Nakitokolo
Kyeyindula
Kitenderi
Bamugolodde
Kokotero
Bbaale
Bbaale
Kagumba
Nkudumali
Kakooge
Kabunyata
Kavule
Kisaikye
Namasagali
Kasambya
Nambeere
Kamira
Nakawomeka
Kayonza
Balisanga
Kyambogo
Mazzi
Kabukunga
Kiso
Kazinga
Kanywero
Kyawangabi
Ndibulungi
Kabusinde
Kakabala
Yandwe
Katagwe
Nakyesanja
Kitwe
Kidukulu
Bwiiza
Maluguiya
Kiboongo
Ngoogwe
Mabuye
Kizito
Kaswa
32°28'E
32°30'E
32°32'E
32°34'E
32°36'E
32°38'E
32°40'E
32°42'E
32°44'E
32°46'E
32°48'E
32°50'E
32°52'E
32°54'E
32°56'E
32°58'E
1°40'N
1°38'N
1°36'N
1°34'N
1°32'N
1°30'N
1°28'N
1°26'N
1°24'N
1°22'N
1°20'N
1°18'N
1°16'N
1°14'N
1°12'N
1°10'N
1°8'N
1°6'N
1°4'N
1°2'N
1°N
0°58'N

E. ANNEXES

Annex 1: F1A - Point Water Source Data Collection Form

F1A

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Rural Water Supply Database

F1a: POINT WATER SOURCES DATA COLLECTION FORM

version 2022-06

1. Location

1.1 District/City:★ ____
1.2 County/MC:★ ____
1.3 Sub-county/Div/TC:★ ____
1.4 Parish/Ward:★ ____
1.5 Village/Zone/LC1/Cell:★ ____
1.6 Datum WGS84 please tick applicable
UTM Zone (35M/36M/35N/36N): ____
(appears in-front of cordinates on GPS screen)
1.6.1 Eastings/Longitude:★ ____
1.6.2 Northings/Latitude:★ ____
1.6.3 Elevation (meters):
should between 600 and 2500m

1.7 If the source is in: -
☐ Refugee Camp - Name ____
☐ (IDP) Camp - Name ____

2. Type of Source

2.1 Tick the applicable box below★
☐ Protected Spring No.of Spouts ____
☐ Shallow Well /Hand Dug (less than 30m deep) with hand pump
☐ Deep borehole (more than 30m deep) with hand pump
☐ Rainwater Harvesting Tank (6,000 liters and above)
Volume of Tank ____
☐ WfP Borehole
☐ Unprotected Spring
☐ Public Stand Post No. Tapstands ____
☐ Kiosk No. Tapstands ____
☐ Yard tap for public use No. Tapstands ____
2.2 If Taps, Indicate Scheme/System Details:
2.2.1 Indicate type of mother Scheme/System:
☐ Groundwater based (GWB)
☐ Surface Water Based (SWB)
☐ Combined Ground and Surface water based
2.2.2 Indicate Name of Piped System/Scheme:
____
2.3 Is this source within the premise★ ☐ Yes ☐ No
2.4 No. of Households within the premise ____
2.5 Estimated number of households (using this source):
i) Within 0 - 500m radius ____
ii) Within 500 - 1000m radius ____
iii) Beyond > 1000m radius ____
2.6 If Premise is an Institutions, how many estimated students/patients/soldiers/etc ____
2.7 Estimate average people per household ____

3. Construction and Ownership

3.1 Month/Year of Construction:★ ____
Estimate ☐ Yes ☐ No
If not known, please estimate and indicate (EST) afer the year:
3.2 Source Name:★ ____
3.3 Source Number: ____
3.4 Source of Funding
☐ Private
☐ NGO - Specify ____
☐ GoU - Central Govt ____
☐ GoU - Local Govt ____
☐ Partnership - Specify ____
☐ Other - Specify ____
3.5 Current Ownership
☐ Private
☐ Community
☐ Institutional - Health (Give name of institution) ____
☐ Institutional - Education (Name of Institution) ____
☐ Other - specify ____

4. Operation and Maintenance

4.1 Type of Management★ *if not filled then assumed communal*
☐ Communal
☐ Private/Individual
☐ Private Operator
☐ Institutional
☐ Other - Specify ____
4.2 Does this Source have a WSC★
☐ Yes ☐ No
4.3 If Yes, When was this WSC Established
☐ Yes - Month/Year of Establishment YYYY/MM
☐ No
4.4 If Established, Is was the It trained
☐ Yes - Month/Year of Training YYYY/MM
☐ No
4.5 Is WSC functional ☐ Yes ☐ No
4.6 If WSC is Functional, tick applicable box
☐ WSC is collecting user fees
☐ WSC undertakes regular servicing/minor repairs
☐ WSC is holding regular meetings
☐ Environment/sanitation around the source is ok
4.7 If WSC is not functional, indicate main reasons why:
☐ Source Dried Up/Low Yield
☐ WSC Not trained
☐ Majority of Members shifted/moved/Died
☐ Alternative Water facility in place
☐ Source Brokedown beyond means of Community
☐ WSC Not Commited
☐ **Other** ____

If WSC exists
4.8 No. of members on WSC ____
4.9 No. of active members on WSC ____
4.10 No. of women on WSC: ____
4.11 Are there women in key positions ☐ Yes ☐ No
4.12 No. of women holding key positions: ____
Tick applicable position(s) below
☐ Chairperson ☐ Vice-chairperson
☐ Secretary ☐ Treasurer

Attach Photos

Attach Photo of Pointwater Source ____

5. Operational Status ((Functionality)

5.1 Functionality ★ *if not filled then assumed functional*
☐ Functional (in use)
☐ Functional (not in use)
☐ Non-Functional
5.2 If the water source is non-functional or not in use when did it break down? ____
Estimate the day of month
5.3 Reasons why the source is non-functional or not in use (you can tick more than one box)
☐ Dry / Low yielding
☐ Technical breakdown - specify ____
☐ Water Quality (Physical)
☐ Smelly Water
☐ Tasty Water (salty etc)
☐ Brown Water
☐ Other Coloured Water
☐ Suspended Particles
☐ Oily Water
☐ Dirty Water
☐ Itchy Water
☐ Other ____
☐ Silted (Valley tanks /Dams)
☐ Leaking (Rainwater Harvesting Tanks)
☐ Alternative source nearby
☐ Vandalism - specify ____
☐ Other - specify ____
5.4 For Non-Functional and not used sources, give more details and explanations of main reason(s) why: ____
5.5 For both functional and non-functional sources, indicate year/Month of last repairs: YYYY/MM
5.6 Give details on the repairs done, if any: ____

6. Water Quality

6.1 In your Oberservation, is this source free from contamination★
☐ Yes ☐ No
If No, give reason (you may tick more than one)
☐ Environment/Catchment Not well maintained
☐ Source not well drained
☐ Animal grazing
☐ Rubbish around source
☐ Other Specify ____

7. Other Info as required by the DWO

____

8. Village Guide/Respondent

Name: ____
Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Telephone: ____
Responsibility: ____

9. Enumerator Details

Date of Data Collection: ____
Name: ____
Designation/Title ____
Telephone Number ____

10. Data Verification

Name: ____
Date: ____
Signature: ☐ **Yes** ☐ No

Annex 2: F2A – Piped Water System/Scheme Data Collection Form

F2A

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Rural Water Supply Database

F2a: PIPED WATER SYSTEMS/SCHEMES DATA COLLECTION FORM version 2022-06

1. Location (Source Location)

1.1 District/City: ★ ____

1.2 County/MC: ★ ____

1.3 Sub-county/Division/TC: ★ ____

1.4 Parish/Ward: ★ ____

1.5 Village/Zone/LC1/Cell: ★ ____

1.6 Datum WGS84 please tick applicable

UTM Zone (35M/36M/35N/36N): ____

(appears in-front of cordinates on GPS screen)

1.6.1 Eastings/Longitude: ★ ____

1.6.2 Northings/Latitude: ★ ____

1.6.3 Elevation (meters): ____

should between 600 and 2500m

1.7 Name Parishes/Wards Covered per Subcounty/Town Council/Division

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

1.8 Is this scheme in a Refugee Camp ★ ☐ Yes ☐ No

Refugee Camp Name ____

4. Operation and Maintenance

4.1 Type of Management/Operator ★

☐ Communal

☐ Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC)

☐ Private Operator - Name ____

☐ NWSC

☐ Water Board

☐ Other - Specify ____

4.2 Is a Water Board (WB)/WSC in place? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4.3 Is a WB/WSC in functional? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4.4 If Functionality, does the WB/WSC do the following

(Tick all that apply)

☐ WB/WSC holds quarterly meetings

☐ WB/WSC undertakes monitoring visits

☐ WB/WSC checks books of accounts of the operator

4.5 If WB/WSC is not functional, indicate main reasons why:

☐ Facility Gazetted

☐ Water System Non-functional/Partially Functional

☐ WB Not trained

☐ WB Not Commited

☐ Alternative Water facility Nearby

☐ Facility Brokedown beyond means of WB

☐ Majority of Members shifted/moved/Died

☐ Other ____

4.6 No. of members on WB/WSC ____

4.7 No. of active members on WB/WSC ____

4.8 No. of women on WB/WSC: ____

4.9 Are there women in key positions ○ Yes ○ No

4.10 No. of women holding key positions: ____

☐ Chairperson ☐ Vice-Chairperson

☐ Secretary ☐ Treasurer

Attach Photos

Attach Office Photo ____

Attach Reservoir Photo ____

Attach Intake Photo ____

Attach Kiosk/Public Tap Stand Photo ____

2. Type System

2.1 Type of system/scheme ★ (*Tick the applicable*)

☐ Groundwater based (GWB)

☐ Surface Water Based (SWB)

☐ Combined Ground & Surface Water Based (GWB/SWB)

2.2 Local ID number of piped system/scheme:

____

Name of Piped System/Scheme ★

____

2.3 Energy Sources for Pumping (Combinations are possible) ★

☐ Gravity Flow Scheme ☐ Generator/Diesel

☐ National Grid/Electricity ☐ Solar Powered

☐ Windmill ☐ Hybrid

2.4 Does the scheme have a Surface Water source

○ Yes ○ No If Yes, give type and name of source

☐ Lake, indicate name: ____

☐ River, indicate name: ____

☐ Wetland/Swamp - name: ____

2.5 Does the scheme have a Ground Water source

○ Yes ○ No If Yes, give type, Name and Number

☐ ____ Borehole/Production Well(s), ____

indicate DWDno(s): ____

☐ ____ Spring(s), indicate name(S): ____

☐ Other - give type & name ____

2.6 Source of funding

☐ GoU - Central Govt specify: ____

☐ GoU - Local Govt specify: ____

☐ NGO - Give name: ____

☐ Partnership - Give name: ____

☐ Other - specify: ____

5. Operational Status ((Functionality)

5.1 Functionality ★ if not filled then assumed functional

☐ Functional (*whole system is fully functional*)

☐ Non-Functional (*whole system is complete down*)

☐ Partially Functional (specify problem)

____

5.2 If the system is not fully functional, when did it become non-functional or only partially functional?

Year YYYY ____ Month: MM ____

5.3 Reasons why the scheme/system is not fully functional

(Several options may apply, i.e. you can tick more than one box)

☐ Dry / Low yielding

☐ Technical breakdown - specify

____

☐ Power problems - specify ____

☐ Non-Payment of Water Fees

☐ Water Quality - specify

○ Smelly Water ○ Suspended Particles

○ Tasty Water ○ Oily Water

○ Brown Water ○ Dirty Water

○ Other Coloured water ○ Itchy water

○ Other ____

☐ Alternative Water facility Nearby

☐ Poor Management

☐ Other - specify ____

5.4 Year of last major repair/replacement YYYY

5.6 Give details on the repairs done, if any:

____

____

3. General Information

3.1 Total number of connections ★

3.1.1 No. of Public Stand Posts ____

3.1.2 No. of Yard Taps ____

3.1.3 No. of Kiosks ____

3.1.4 No. of House Connections ____

3.1.5 No. of Institutional Connections ____

3.1.6 No. of Non-Institutional (Commercial) Connections ____

(e.g. Office Blocks, shops etc)

3.1.7 No. of Industrial Connections ____

3.1.8 Others Connections ____

3.2 Estimated Population served by system ____

3.3 Date of Commissioning ____

If not known, please estimate and indicate (EST) ☐ Est

3.4 Is this scheme Gazetted ☐ Yes ☐ No

3.5 If Yes, what is the Water Authority

☐ Umbrella Authorty Name ____

☐ NWSC

3.6 Is a Treatment System in Place ☐ Yes ☐ No

Treatment Type ☐ Water Treatment Plant

☐ Cholorine Dosing

☐ Aeration / Iron Removal

3.7 Frequency of Water Treatment

○ Daily ○ Monthly ○ Bi-Annually

○ Weekly ○ Quartely ○ Annually

3.8 Total Pipe length: Transmission ____ m

Distribution: ____ m

Total ____ m

3.9 Total Storage capacity (all reservoirs) ____ m^3

6. Other Info as required by the DWO

6.1 Does the scheme offer Pro-Poor services ★

○ Yes ○ No

i.e.where people pay less or equal to the house connection tariff in the service area

6.2 Other info as required by the DWO

____

____

____

7. Respondent

Name: ____

Gender ☐ Male ☐ Female

Telephone ____

Responsibility/Title ____

8. Enumerator Details

Date of Data Collection: DD-MM-YYYY

Name: ____

Designation/Title ____

Telephone Number ____

9. Data Verification

Name: ____

Date: DD-MM-YYYY

Telphone: ____

Signature: ○ Yes ○ No

Annex 3: F3A – Public Sanitation and Hygiene Data Collection Form

F3A

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

PUBLIC SANITATION AND HYGIENE

F3A: PUBLIC SANITATION AND HYGIENE DATA COLLECTION FORM version 2022-08

1. Location

1.1 District/City:★ ____
1.2 County/MC:★ ____
1.3 Sub-county/Division/TC:★ ____
1.4 Parish/Ward:★ ____
1.5 Village/Zone/LC1/Cell:★ ____
1.6 Datum WGS84 *(please tick applicable)*
UTM Zone (35M/36M/35N/36N): ____
(appears in-front of cordinates on GPS screen)
1.6.1 Eastings/Longitude:★ ____
1.6.2 Northings/Latitude: ★ ____
1.6.3 Elevation (meters): ____
should between 600 and 2500m
1.7 Type and Name of Public Place ★
- ☐ **Market - Name** ____
- ☐ Hospital - Name ____
- ☐ **Taxi Park - Name** ____
- ☐ Education Centre - Name ____
- ☐ **Landing Site - Name** ____
- ☐ **Road Side - Name** ____
- ☐ **Public Office - Name** ____
- ☐ Church/Mosque ____
- ☐ Other - Name ____

2. General Information

2.1 Month/Year of Construction: ★ ____
If not known, please estimate and indicate above
click tick (Estimate) here ☐ Estimated
2.2 Facility Labeled: ★ ○ Yes ○ No
2.3 Facility Number: ____
2.4 Source of Funding
- ☐ Private ____
- ☐ NGO/CBO - Specify ____
- ☐ GoU - Central Govt ____
- ☐ GoU - Local Govt ____
- ☐ Community ____
- ☐ Partnership - Specify ____
- ☐ Other Specify ____

2.5 Current Ownership
- ☐ Private ____
- ☐ Community ____
- ☐ Institutional - (Give name of institution) ____
- ☐ Local Government: ____
- ☐ Other - specify ____

3. Type of Facility

3.1 Tick the applicable box below★

	Stances Male	Stances Female
☐ Eco-san (UDDT, Forsa Alterna, Aboo Loo etc)		
☐ Water Closet		
☐ Pour-Flush		
☐ Lined VIP		
☐ VIP Latrine		
☐ Other Specify		

3.2 Separate Male/Female Stances ★ ○Yes ○No
3.3 If the Facility is Water Bourne, What type of Water source does it use
- ○ Piped Water System/Scheme
- ○ Rain Water
- ○ Other Specify ____

3.4 If 3.3 is a Piped Water System, What is the Piped Water System ____
3.5 Does the facility have a bathroom ○Yes ○No
3.6 Is Hand-washing facility is available ○Yes ○No
3.7 If 3.6 is Yes , is soap available ○Yes ○No
3.9 What type of Hand washing facility is used
○ Tippy-Tap ○ Peddle ○ Sink
○ Wash-alot ○ Elbow ○ Other

4. Operation and Maintenance

4.1 Type of Management ★ if not filled then assumed communal
- ☐ Communal
- ☐ Private/Individual
- ☐ Private Operator
- ☐ Institutional
- ☐ Other - Specify ____

4.2 Condition of the facility structure

Roof	☐Yes ☐No	○Good	○Poor	○Bad
Wall	☐Yes ☐No	○Good	○Poor	○Bad
Floor	☐Yes ☐No	○Good	○Poor	○Bad

Privacy (Doors with Locks) ○Yes ○No
Other - specify ____
Is the Facility Clean ○ Yes ○ No
4.3 General Condition of the facility
○ Good ○ Poor ○ Bad
4.4 Do users pay to use the facility ○Yes ○No
If Yes , How much for
i. Toilet ____ ii. Shower ____
4.5 How often do Users Pay (choose one)
○ Per Use ○ Weekly ○ Other
○ Daily ○ Monthly
4.6 Number of User per day ____

5. Functionality Status

5.1 Functionality ★ if not filled then assumed functional
- ☐ Functional (in use)
- ☐ Functional (not in use)
- ☐ Non-Functional
- ☐ Partially Functional

5.2 If the facility is non-functional or not in use when did it break down?
Year YYYY ____ Month: MM ____
5.3 Reasons why the facility is non-functional or not in use or partially functional
- ☐ Filled up
- ☐ No Privacy (Doors)
- ☐ Cracked Floor/Walls
- ☐ Smelly
- ☐ Septic Tank full
- ☐ Blocked drainage
- ☐ High User Fees
- ☐ Other - specify ____

5.4 Are there any maintenance/repairs done in past six
○ Yes ○ No
If Yes, Give details on the repairs done past six months ____

6. Faecal Sludge Management

6.1 Has this facility ever required emptying when it got full ★ ○ Yes ○ No
6.2 If Yes on 6.1, Frequency of emptying (choose one)
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Bi-Annually
- ☐ Annually
- ☐ When Need Arises

6.3 If Yes on 6.1, What was the emptying Technology and at how much did it cost (several may apply)
- ☐ Gulper Technology ____ Cost
- ☐ Cess Pool/Vaccum Vehicle ____ Cost
- ☐ Manual ____ Cost
- ☐ Other ____ Cost

6.5 If No on 6.1, How do you manage Feacal Sludge
- ☐ Add/Use Chemicals
- ☐ Abandon and Build new one
- ☐ Other - specify ____

6.6 If this facility is connected to a sewer, what kind of sewer does it use (choose one)
- ☐ Off-site (i.e. Sewer System/Line)
- ☐ On-site (e.g. Septic Tank, Bio-digestor etc)

7. Challenges faced of Users

What are the current challenges of Usage for Users
- ☐ User Fees are high
- ☐ Most people unaware of how to use facility
- ☐ Users unwilling to pay for maintenance
- ☐ Water Supply is Intermitent
- ☐ No Privacy (No Doors, cracked walls etc)
- ☐ No Separation between Male/Female
- ☐ No access at Night
- ☐ Not security for Users
- ☐ Has Construction Defects (no rump, small stances etc)
- ☐ Dirty Facility
- ☐ Poor Customer Care
- ☐ Other Specify ____

8. Recommendations for Improvement

What recommendations for Improvement by Users/Management is suggested
____

9. Respondent

9.1 Name ____
9.2 Designation/Title ____
9.3 Telephone ____

11. Attach Photos

Attach Photo of Facility Front View ____
Attach Handwashing Facility ____
Attach Photo of Interior ____

10. Enumerator

10.1 Name ____
10.2 Designation/Title ____
10.3 Telephone ____
10.4 Data of Collection ____

Annex 4: List of DISTRICTS Used

#	Name	Parent District	Year Created
1	Buikwe	Mukono	2008
2	Bundibugyo		1974
3	Dokolo	Lira	2005
4	Kamuli		1980
5	Kapchorwa		1962
6	Kayunga	Mukono	2000
7	Kyenjojo	Kabarole	2000
8	Nakasongola	Luwero	1997

Annex 5: List of Counties and Subcounties Used

No.	District	County	Subcounty	Abbreviation
1	Buikwe	Buikwe	Buikwe	BKW
2	Buikwe	Buikwe	Buikwe TC	BTC
3	Buikwe	Buikwe	Kiyindi TC	KTC
4	Buikwe	Buikwe	Najja	NJA
5	Buikwe	Buikwe	Ngogwe	NGG
6	Buikwe	Buikwe	Nkokonjeru TC	NTL
7	Buikwe	Buikwe	Ssi Bukunja	SBK
8	Buikwe	Lugazi M.C	Central Div	LTC
9	Buikwe	Lugazi M.C	Kawolo Div	KWL
10	Buikwe	Lugazi M.C	Najjembe Div	NJJ
11	Buikwe	Njeru M.C	Njeru Div	NTC
12	Buikwe	Njeru M.C	Nyenga Div	NYN
13	Buikwe	Njeru M.C	Wakisi Div	WKS
14	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Bukonzo	BKN
15	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Burondo	BRD
16	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Butamamitundu TC	BTC
17	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Harugale	HRG
18	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Kagughu	KGH
19	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Kasitu	KST
20	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Mabere	MBR
21	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Mbatya	MBY
22	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Ndugutu	NDG
23	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Ngamba	NGM
24	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Ngite	NGT
25	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Ntandi TC	NTT
26	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Ntotoro	NTT
27	Bundibugyo	Bughendera	Sindila	SND
28	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Bubandi	BBN
29	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Bubukwanga	BBK
30	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Buganikire TC	BGT
31	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Bundibugyo TC	BTC
32	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Bundingoma	BDG
33	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Busaru	BSR
34	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Busunga TC	BST
35	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Kaghema TC	KGT
36	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Kirumya	KRM
37	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Kisuba	KSB
38	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Mirambi	MRM
39	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Nyahuka TC	NTC
40	Bundibugyo	Bwamba	Tokwe	TKW
41	Dokolo	Dokolo	Adeknino	ADO
42	Dokolo	Dokolo	Adok	ADK
43	Dokolo	Dokolo	Agwata	AGW
44	Dokolo	Dokolo	Agwata TC	AGT
45	Dokolo	Dokolo	Amwoma	AMW
46	Dokolo	Dokolo	Batta	BTT
47	Dokolo	Dokolo	Batta TC	BTC
48	Dokolo	Dokolo	Dokolo	DKL
49	Dokolo	Dokolo	Dokolo TC	DTC
50	Dokolo	Dokolo	Kangai	KNG
51	Dokolo	Dokolo	Kangai TC	KTC
52	Dokolo	Dokolo	Kwera	KWR
53	Dokolo	Dokolo	Okwalongwen	OKW
54	Dokolo	Dokolo	Okwongodul	OKL
55	Kamuli	Bugabula	Balawoli	BLW
56	Kamuli	Bugabula	Balawoli TC	BTC
57	Kamuli	Bugabula	Bulopa	BLP
58	Kamuli	Bugabula	Butansi	BTN
59	Kamuli	Bugabula	Kagumba	KGB
60	Kamuli	Bugabula	Kitayunjwa	KTY
61	Kamuli	Bugabula	Nabwigulu	NBW
62	Kamuli	Bugabula	Namasagali	NMS
63	Kamuli	Bugabula	Namwendwa	NMW
64	Kamuli	Bugabula	Namwendwa TC	NTC
65	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Bugulumbya	BGL
66	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Kasambira TC	KST
67	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Kisozi	KSZ
68	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Kisozi TC	KTC
69	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Magogo	MGG
70	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Mbulamuti	MBL
71	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Mbulamuti TC	MTC
72	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Nawanyago	NWN
73	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Nawanyago TC	NWT
74	Kamuli	Buzaaya	Wankole	WNK
75	Kamuli	Kamuli MC	Northern Div	NDV
76	Kamuli	Kamuli MC	Southern Div	SDV
77	Kapchorwa	Kapchorwa M.C	Central Div	KTC
78	Kapchorwa	Kapchorwa M.C	Eastern Div	KPC
79	Kapchorwa	Kapchorwa M.C	Western Div	KAT
80	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Amukol	AMK
81	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Chema	CHM
82	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Chepterech	CHP
83	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Gamogo	GMG
84	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Kabeywa	KBY
85	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Kapsinda	KPS
86	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Kaptanya	KPT
87	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Kaserem	KSR
88	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Kawowo	KWW
89	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Munarya	MNR
90	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Sipi	SPI
91	Kapchorwa	Tingey	Sipi TC	STC
92	Kayunga	Bbaale	Bbaale	BBL
93	Kayunga	Bbaale	Galiraya	GLR
94	Kayunga	Bbaale	Kayonza	KYN
95	Kayunga	Bbaale	Kitimbwa	KTM
96	Kayunga	Bbaale	Kitimbwa TC	KTC
97	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Busaana TC	BTC
98	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Busana	BSN
99	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Kangulumira	KNG
100	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Kangulumira TC	KNC
101	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Kayunga	KYA
102	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Kayunga TC	KTC
103	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Nazigo	NZG
104	Kayunga	Ntenjeru	Nazigo TC	NTC
105	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Batalika	BTK
106	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Bufunjo	BFN
107	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Bugaaki	BGK
108	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Butiiti	BTT
109	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Butiiti TC	BTT
110	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Butunduzi	BTN
111	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Butunduzi TC	BTC
112	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kanyegaramire	KYM
113	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Katooke	KTK
114	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Katooke TC	KTC
115	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kifuka TC	KFT
116	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kigaraale	KGR
117	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kigoyera	KGY
118	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kihuura	KHR
119	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kisojo	KSJ
120	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kisojo TC	KST
121	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kitega	KTG
122	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyakatwire TC	KYT
123	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyamutunzi TC	KTT
124	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyarusozi	KYR
125	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyarusozi TC	KTL
126	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyembogo	KBG
127	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Kyenjojo TC	KTX
128	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Mabira TC	MTC
129	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Mbale TC	MBT
130	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Nyabirongo	NBG
131	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Nyabuharwa	NYB
132	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Nyakisi	NKS
133	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Nyankwanzi	NYI
134	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Nyantungo	NYN
135	Kyenjojo	Mwenge	Rugombe TC	RGT
136	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Lwabiyata	LWB
137	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Lwampanga	LWM
138	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Lwampanga TC	LWT
139	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Migeera TC	MTC
140	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Nabisweera	NBS
141	Nakasongola	Budyebo	Nakitoma	NKT
142	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Kakooge	KKG
143	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Kakooge TC	KTC
144	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Kalongo	KLO
145	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Kalungi	KLN
146	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Katuugo TC	KTC
147	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Kazwama TC	KZT
148	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Mayirikiti TC	MTC
149	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Nakasongola TC	NTC
150	Nakasongola	Nakasongola	Wabinyonyi	WBN

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