



2021 NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY SURVEY (NSDS)

WATER & SANITATION

*Dissemination Workshop
Held at UBOS Headquarters,
Kampala District
4th October 2022*



Access to Improved source of water for drinking



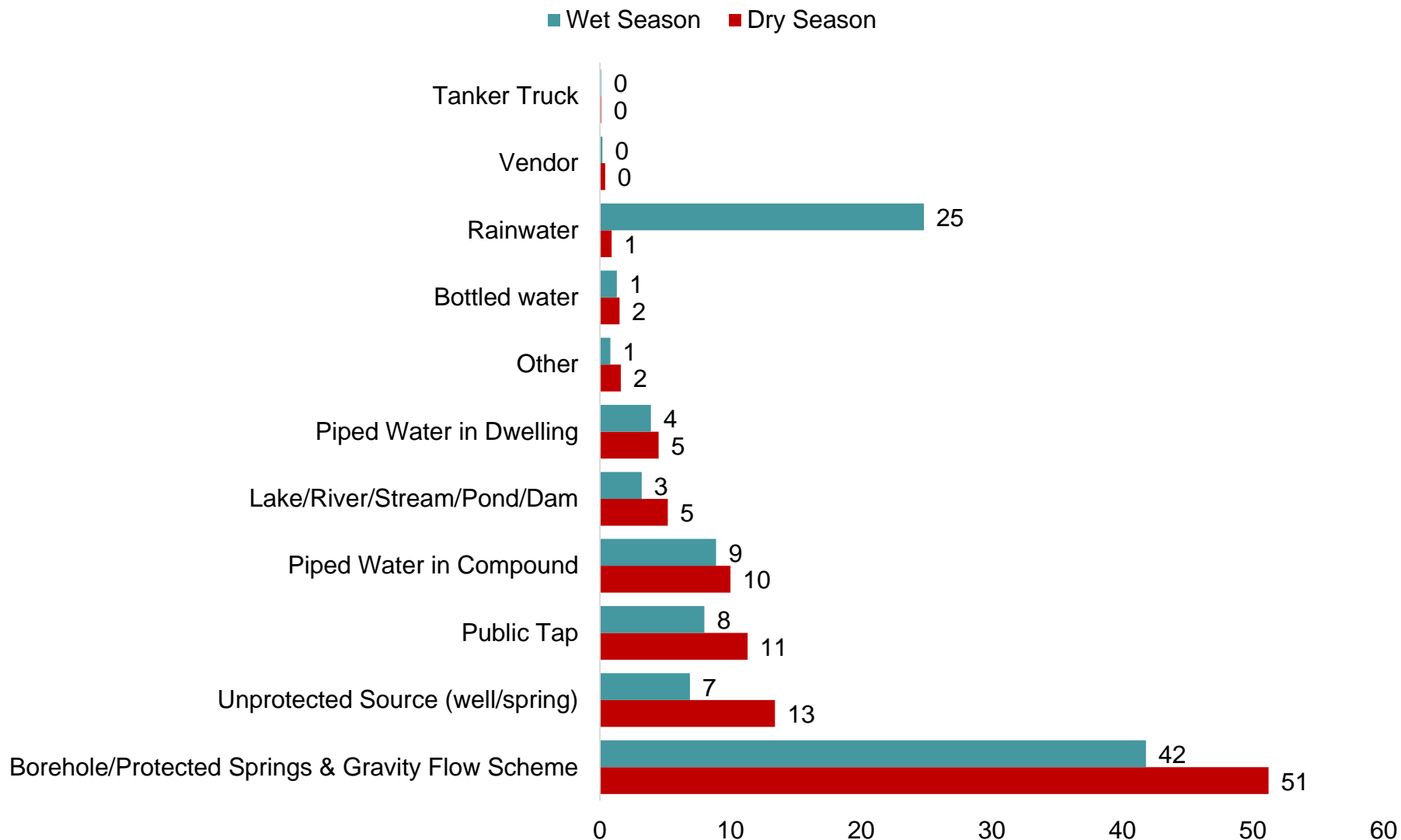
Improved water sources

- Piped water
- Public tap
- Borehole
- Protected wells & springs
- Gravity flow
- Rain Water

Unimproved water sources

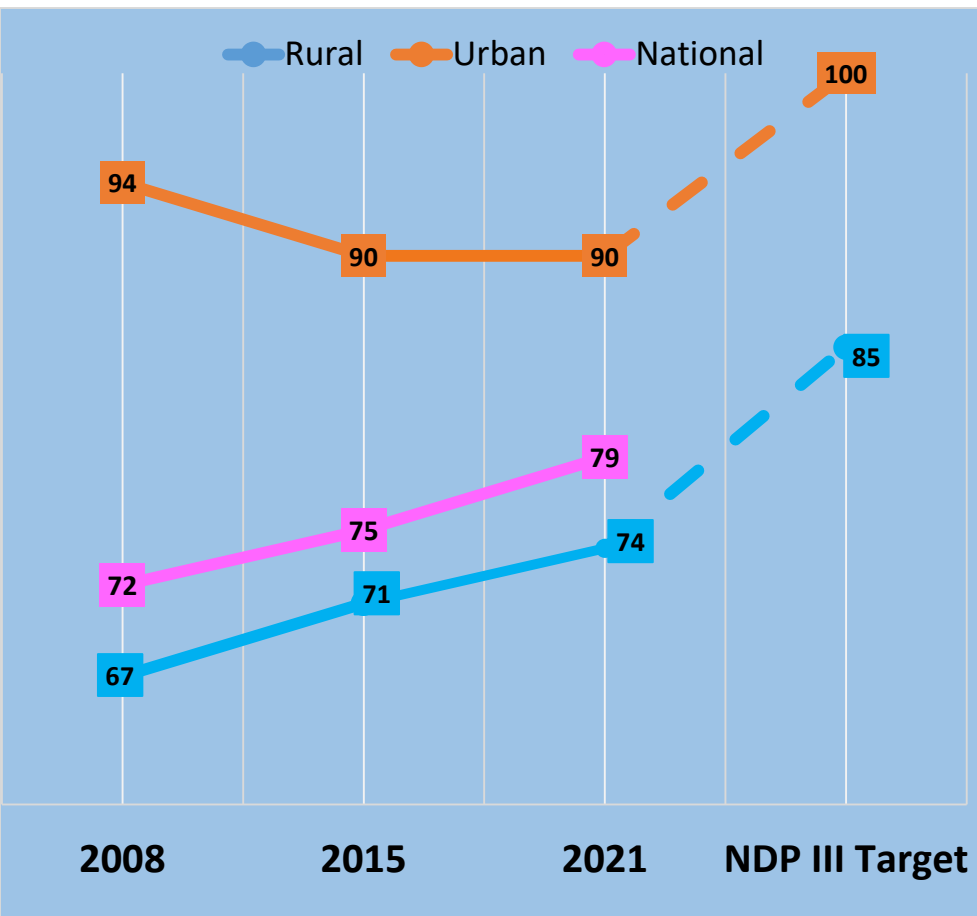
- Lake/River/Stream/Pond/Dam
- Vendor
- Tanker Truck

Water sources (%)

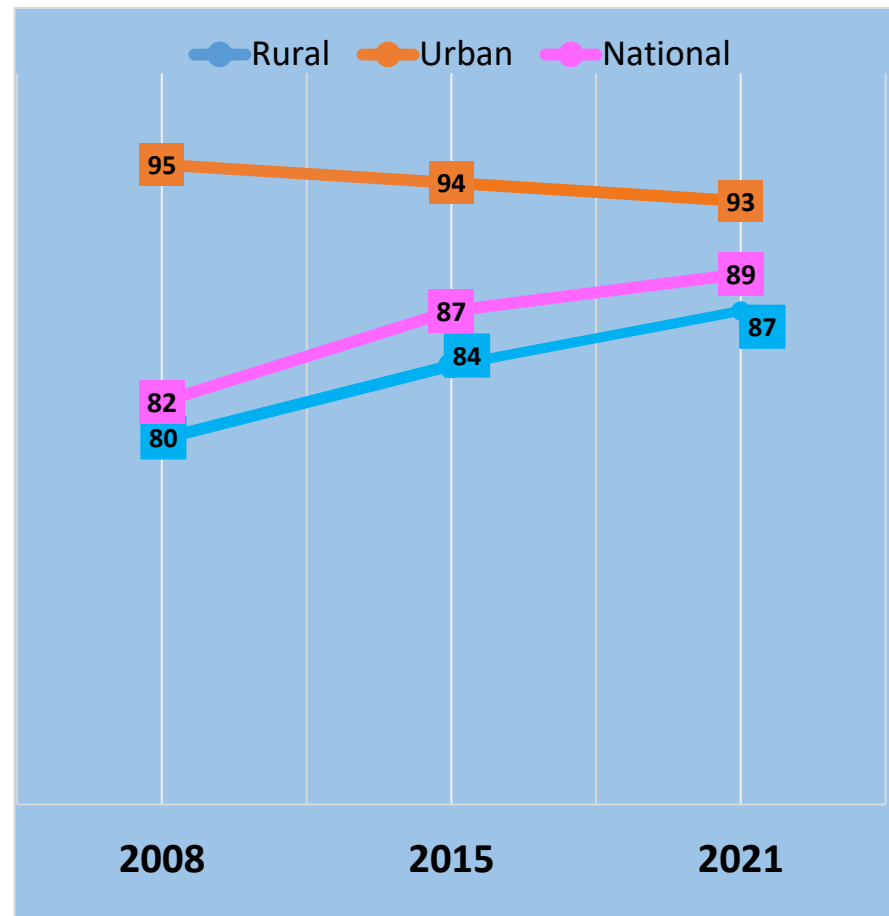


Access to safe water (%)

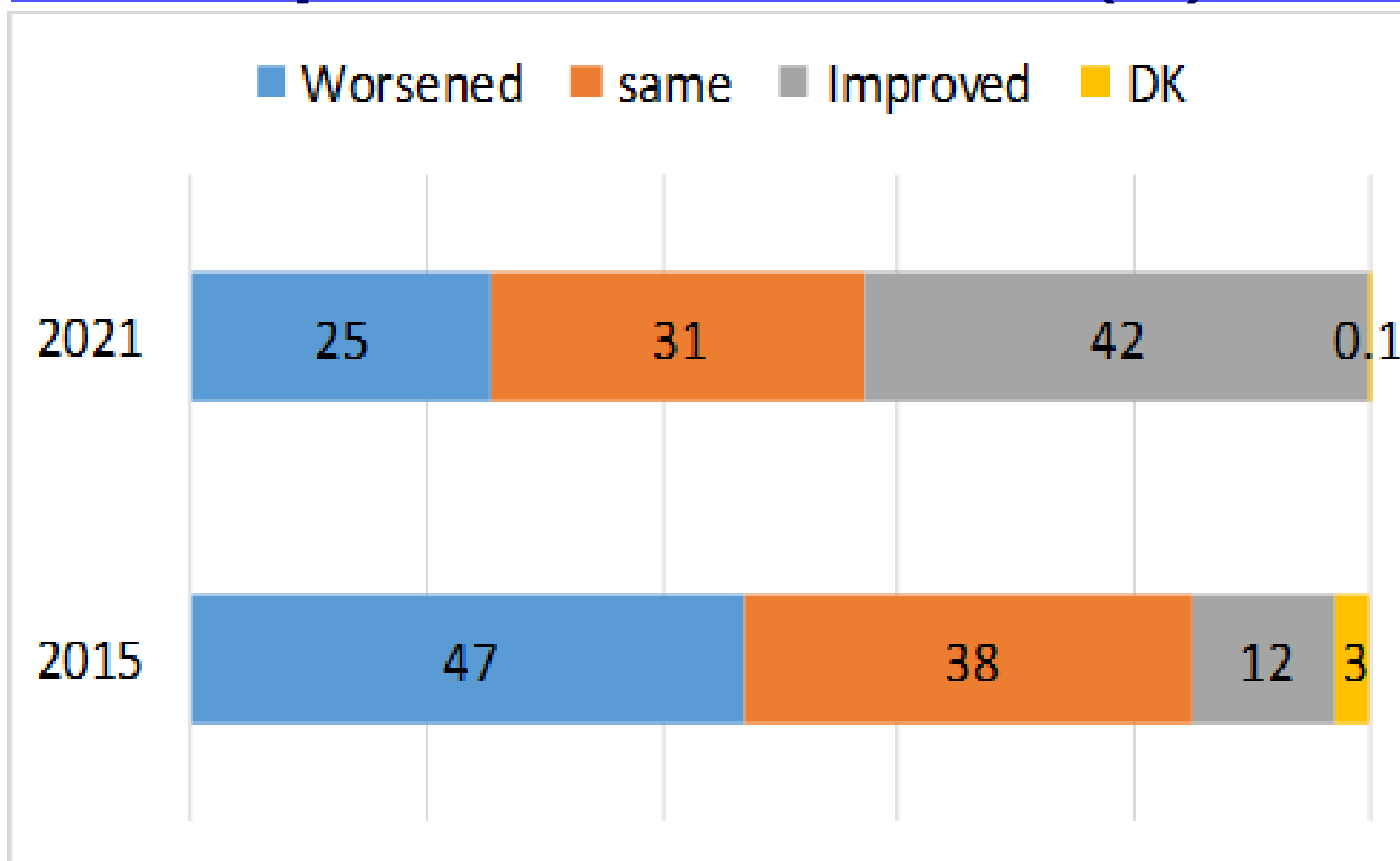
Dry season



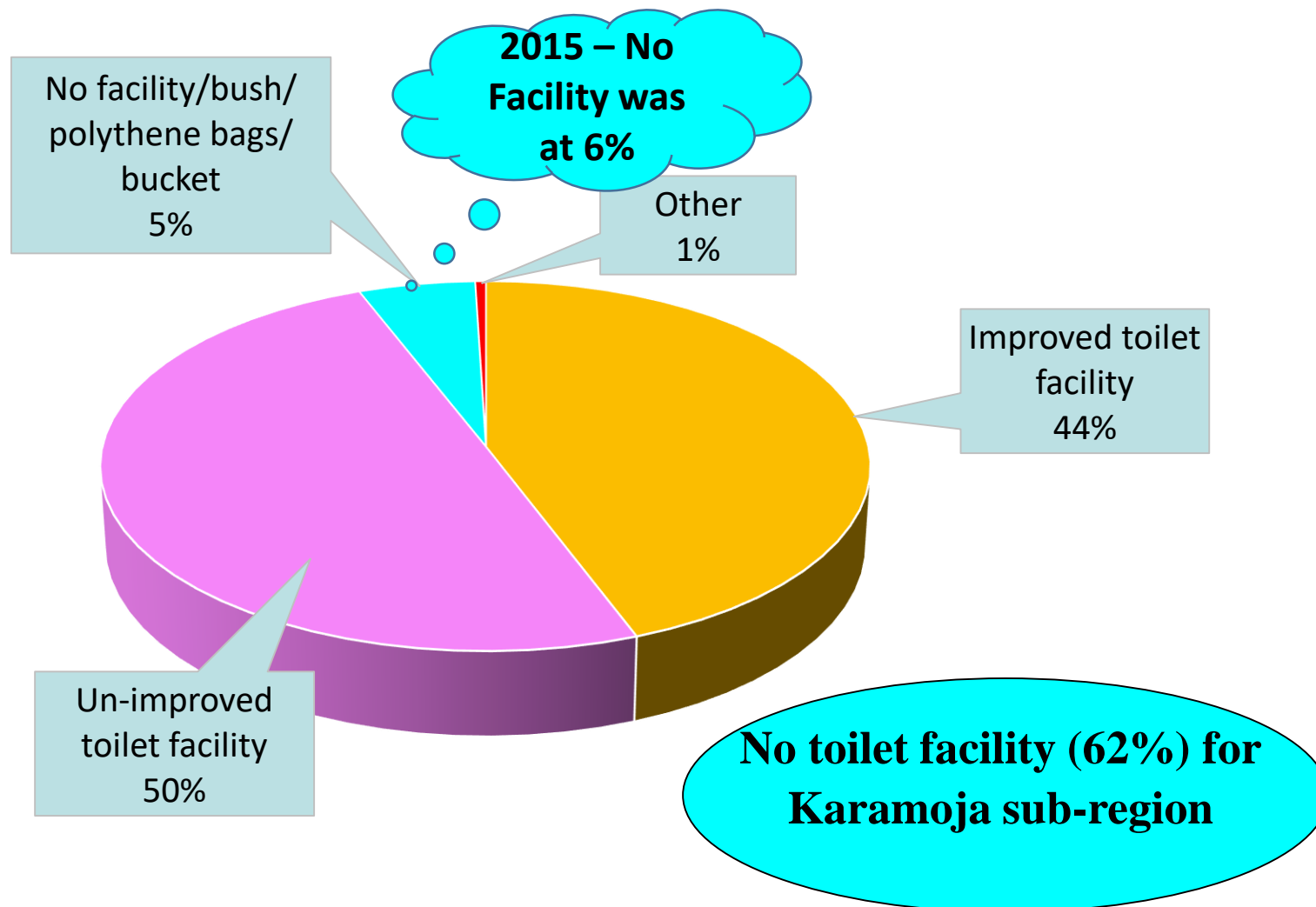
Wet season



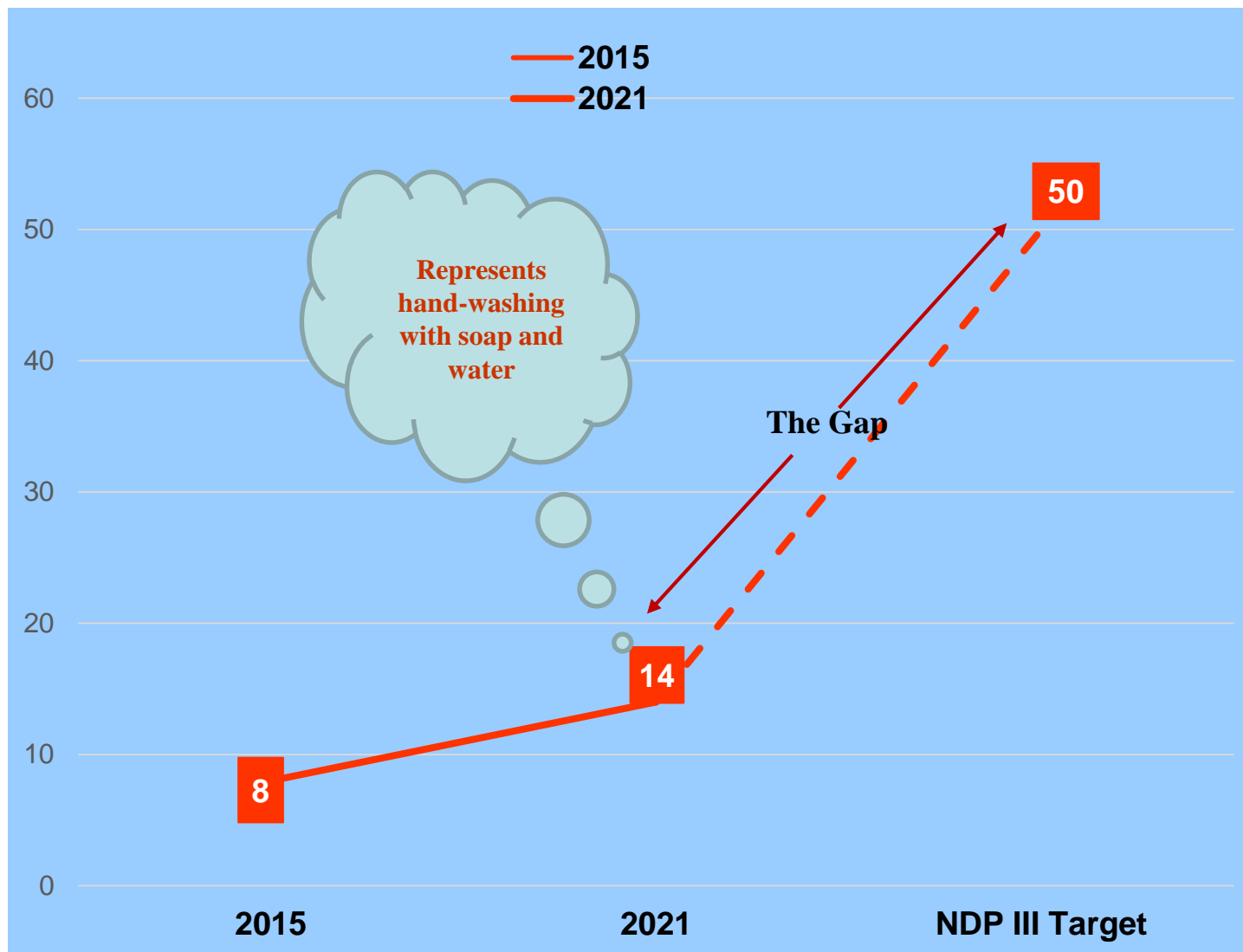
Change in the Availability of Improved source Water (%).



Type of toilet facility used



Availability of hand washing facilities after toilet use



**Only 14 %
of
households
had a hand
washing
facility
with soap**

Summary of findings

- Access to improved water source is 79% in 2021 to 75% in 2015 during the dry season
- Overall 5% of the hhs did not have toilet facilities compared to 6% in 2015. In Karamoja 62% lacked a toilet facility.
- Only 14% of the hhs had provision for hand washing with water and soap after toilet use

Summary of findings

- Accessibility to safe water during the dry season in 2021 was 79 %, which was an increase from 75 % in 2015.
- Boreholes/protected springs & gravity flow scheme (51%) were the main water sources during the wet season (42%) followed by harvested rainwater (25%).
- About five in every ten households (58%) accessed safe water within a distance of up to 0.5 km during the wet season which was a drop from 63 % in 2015.
- long distance to water sources (40%) was the major constraint faced by households in accessing safe water, followed by unreliable safe water sources (21%%).

Summary of findings

- 83 % of households that used piped water paid for it. Furthermore, 86 % of the households that paid for piped water reported that they mainly pay user fees/tariffs.
- Water was mainly collected by the female adults (38%) followed by female minor at 23 %.
- Karamoja (56%) and West Nile (52%) sub regions had the highest number of female adults who collected water at the time of the survey.

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Summary of findings

- About six in every ten households (57%) use a kitchen built outside of the main dwelling.
- Gardens (36%) and pits (34%) were the most common methods for garbage disposal.
- About two in every ten households (20%) in Karamoja sub-region disposed off garbage in the bush
- Domestic waste was the most generated (53%) type of waste in Ugandan communities.
- 42 % of communities reported that garbage disposal had improved

Summary of findings

- About three in every ten households (27%) use a bathroom with a drainage provided
- Four in every ten households were using an improved toilet facility.
- 29 % of households cited high costs and ignorance (26%) as the major factor limiting construction of toilet facilities in their communities.
- 69 % of households did not have any functional hand washing facilities while 14 % had hand washing facilities with both water and soap..
- Seventy nine % of the households had clean compounds as observed at the time of the survey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Physical Location

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