UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE 2023 UGANDA WATER ACCOUNTS

NOVEMBER 2024

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the Water Accounts Report, compiled by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in accordance with international statistical standards. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework and SEEA-Water extends the System of National Accounts to include environmental resources, providing a comprehensive view of water resources and their economic significance.

The Water Satellite Accounts extend beyond traditional methods of measuring the economic impact of water, offering a more integrated perspective on the interactions between water, economic activities, and the environment. They integrate data from different sources into a consolidated information set making it possible to link physical data on water to economic data. The Water Supply and Use Tables provide a framework to link core components of the National Accounts to physical information. They present aggregates of physical data in terms of the supply and use of water within the economy for the accounting period. The tables illustrate the economic use of water and include: flows from the environment, own abstraction, water distribution and use of water and return flows

This report represents the collaborative efforts among UBOS, Ministry of Water and Environment, National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Uganda National Meteorological Authority and other Ministries Departments and Agencies plus the private sector. I extend my gratitude to all those who contributed to the preparation of this report.

We encourage all readers, including policymakers, to explore the rich insights offered in this report. By understanding the intricate relationship between water, our economy, and society, we can envision a future where water is sustainably managed through informed decision-making to ensure its availability for generations to come.

Aliziki K. Lubega

For: **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

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Glossary

Abstraction: The amount of water that is removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily, in a given period of time for final consumption and production activities. Water used for hydroelectric power generation is also considered to be abstraction.

Economic unit: A unit that engages in production and/or consumption activities.

Emission to water: Direct release of a pollutant into water, as well as its indirect release by transfer to an off-site wastewater treatment plant.

Evapotranspiration: The quantity of water transferred from the soil to the atmosphere by evaporation and plant transpiration.

Exports: Water that exits the territory of reference through mains or other forms of infrastructure.

Fresh water resources: Naturally occurring water having a low concentration of salt.

Groundwater recharge: The amount of water added from outside to the zone of saturation of an aquifer during a given period of time. Recharge of an aquifer is the sum of natural and artificial recharge.

Imports: Water that enters the territory of reference through mains or other forms of infrastructure.

Inflow: Water that flows into a stream, lake, reservoir, container, basin, aquifer system, etc. It includes inflows from other territories/countries and inflows from other resources within the territory.

Intermediate consumption: The value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets, the consumption of which is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Irrigation water: Water artificially applied to land for agricultural purposes. (UNESCO/ WMO International Glossary of Hydrology, 2nd ed., 1992)

Lake: A generally large body of standing water occupying a depression in the Earth's surface.

Precipitation: Any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the earth. The total volume of atmospheric wet precipitation, such as rain, snow and hail, on a territory in a given period of time.

Recycled water: The reuse of water within the same industry or establishment (on site).

Reused water: Wastewater delivered to a user for further use with or without prior treatment. Recycling within industrial sites is excluded. Rivers and streams: Bodies of water flowing continuously or periodically in a channel.

Run-off: The part of precipitation in a given country/territory and period of time that appears as stream flow.

Soil water: Water suspended in the uppermost belt of soil, or in the zone of aeration near the ground surface that can be discharged into the atmosphere by evapotranspiration.

Surface water: Water which flows over, or is stored on, the ground surface. It includes artificial reservoirs, lakes, rivers and streams, glaciers, snow and ice.

Water body: A mass of water distinct from other masses of water. (UNESCO/WMO International Glossary of Hydrology, 2nd ed., 1992)

Water consumption: That part of water use which is not distributed to other economic units and does not return to the environment (to water resources, sea and ocean) because during use it has been incorporated into products, or consumed by households or livestock. It is calculated as the difference between total use and total supply for the unit; thus, it may include losses due to evaporation occurring in distribution and apparent losses due to illegal tapping as well as malfunctioning metering.

Water losses in distribution: The volume of water lost during transport through leakages and evaporation between a point of abstraction and a point of use, and between points of use and reuse. Water lost due to leakages is recorded as a return flow as it percolates to an aquifer and is available for further abstraction; water lost due to evaporation is recorded as water consumption. When computed as the difference between the supply and use of an economic unit, it may also include illegal tapping.

Water returns: Water that is returned into the environment by an economic unit during a given period of time after use.

Water supply: Water leaving/flowing out from an economic unit. Water supply is the sum of water supply to other economic units and water supply to the environment. Water supply to the environment: see water returns. Water supply within the economy: Water which is supplied by one economic unit to another. Water supply within the economy is net of losses in distribution.

Water use: Water intake of an economic unit. Water use is the sum of water use within the economy and water use from the environment. Water use within the economy refers to the water intake of one economic unit received from another economic unit. Water use from the environment refers to water abstracted from water resources; lakes, rivers, seas and oceans, and precipitation collected by an economic unit.

List of acronyms

FAO- Food and Agriculture Organisation

NEMA - National Environment Management Authority

NFA - National Forestry Authority

MWE - Ministry of Water and Environment

SEEA- CF - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework

SNA - System of National Accounts

UGX – Uganda Shillings

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNMA - Uganda National Meteorological Authority

WMO - World Meteorological Organization

WUE - Water Use Efficiency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Water Satellite Account for Uganda offers a comprehensive and cutting-edge assessment of the country's water resources, utilization, and challenges. By harnessing advanced satellite accounting structures and ground-based data, this account provides a detailed, up-to-date, and coherent understanding of Uganda's water situation. This vital information is essential for effective water resource management, sustainable development, and addressing the growing challenges posed by climate change and population growth.

Uganda's economy is deeply rooted in nature, with agriculture and agriculture related industrial activities driving its growth. However, this reliance on agriculture makes the country vulnerable to climate variability, particularly inconsistencies in rainfall patterns. As such, water accounts are crucial in providing a comprehensive and consistent quantification of water supply and use data by economic activity. By prioritizing water accounts, Uganda can better manage its water resources, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and ensure sustainable economic development.

The water accounts are compiled by estimating and populating three critical tables: the Water-data input table, the physical water supply table, and the physical water use table. These tables provide a comprehensive picture of Uganda's water resources, supply, and use. The information obtained from these tables is essential for informed decision-making, policy development, and sustainable water management practices. By exploiting this data, Uganda can optimize its water resources, address water scarcity, and ensure a resilient and sustainable future.

Uganda's water resources registered a notable increase of 5.9 percent in 2023, Total Water Abstraction increased to 268,661,890 cubic meters, up from 253,578,487 cubic meters in 2022. While, Total Water Consumption increased by 2.9 percent to 34,927,696 cubic meters in 2023, compared to 33,938,165 cubic meters in 2022.

However, there was a reduction in the Water Use Efficiency, by 56.8 percent to UGX 38,739 in 2023, down from UGX 89,751 in 2022. This decline indicates a significant decrease in the effective use of water resources, suggesting that more water is being used to produce less value. In other words, the growth in water usage outpaced the

growth in value added, highlighting a concerning disconnect between water consumption and economic productivity. This trend underscores the need for urgent attention to optimize water use and improve efficiency to ensure sustainable economic development.

Despite the increase in water abstraction, there was a slight decline in the household water use. Annual Water Use per Capita increased by 2.8 percent to 6,076,566 liters in 2023, up from 5,912,867 liters in 2022. While the average Household Water Use per Day decreased by 0.5 percent to 47.7 liters in 2023, down from 47.9 liters in 2022. In addition, average Household Water Consumption per Day declined by 0.4 percent to 28.0 liters in 2023, down from 28.1 liters in 2022.

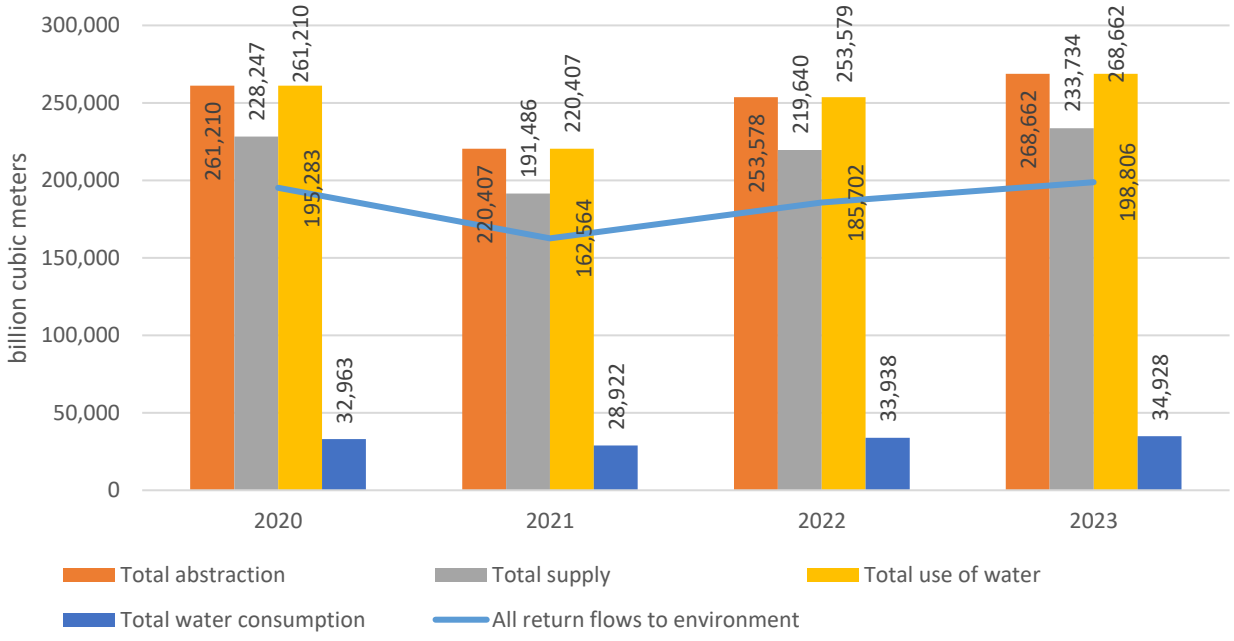
These trends suggest a rise in water abstraction, but a decline in water use efficiency as well as in household water use, highlighting the need for sustainable water management practices.

2.0 PHYSICAL WATER SUPPLY AND USE

In 2023, the estimated water abstraction from the environment increased by 5.9 percent to 268,661,890 million cubic meters, up from 253,578,487 million cubic meters in 2022. This was due to the increased water supply by a 6.4 percent from 219,640,358 million cubic meters in 2022 to 233,734,220 million cubic meters in 2023. The total water usage in the economy grew by 5.9 percent to 268,662,014 million cubic meters in 2023, up from 253,578,619 million cubic meters in 2022. These increases indicate a growing demand for water resources, highlighting the need for sustainable water management practices to ensure equitable access and mitigate potential environmental impacts.

Total water consumption increased by 2.9 percent increase, from 33,938,260 million cubic meters in 2022 to 34,927,794 million cubic meters in 2023. Notably, total water return flows to the environment exhibited a more pronounced growth, increasing by 7.1 percent from 185,702,097 million cubic meters in 2022 to 198,806,426 million cubic meters in 2023 (See Appendix Table 1). The annual average amount of water returned to the environment for 2023 was 74.0 percent of the total water abstracted as shown in figure 1.

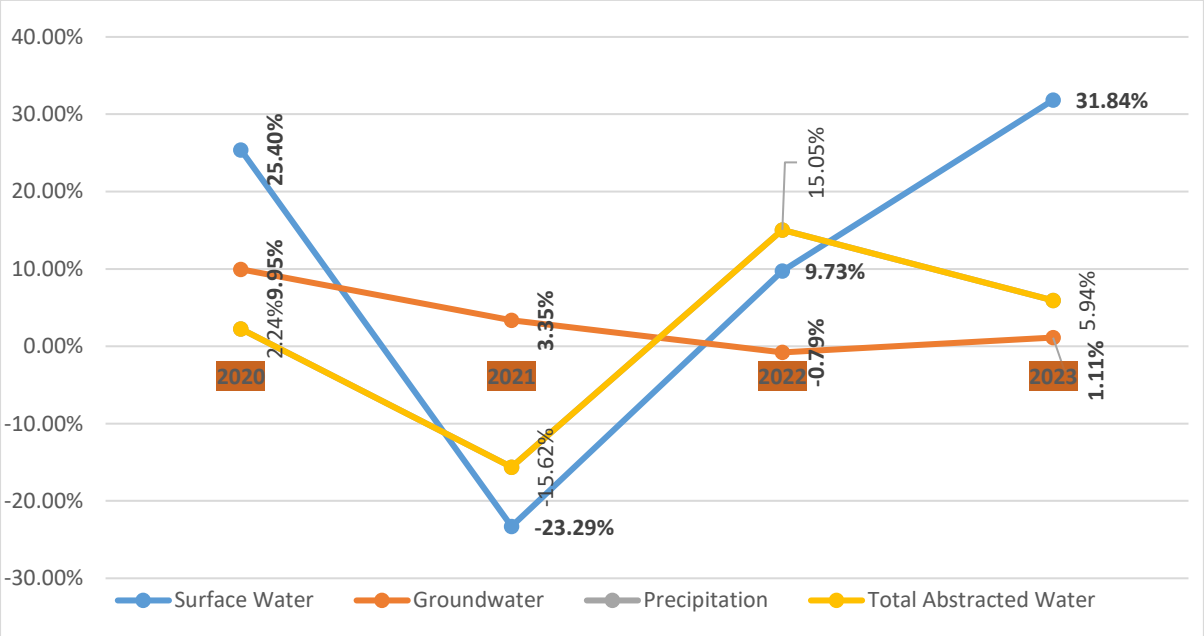
Figure 1: Water Supply and Use



2.1 Water Abstraction by Water Source

Precipitation remains the predominant source of abstracted water, accounting for an annual average share of 99.95 percent. Abstracted rainwater increased by 5.9 percent in 2023, following a significant 15.1 percent increase in 2022. Meanwhile, water abstraction from surface water bodies increased by 31.8 percent in 2023, reaching 153,920 million cubic meters, up from 116,748 million cubic meters in 2022. Groundwater abstraction increased by 1.1 percent in 2023, rebounding from a 0.1 percent decline in 2022. See Appendix Table 2. These trends are illustrated in the figure below, highlighting the shifting dynamics of water abstraction sources and the growing reliance on surface water bodies.

Figure 2: Water Abstraction by Source



2.2 Water Abstraction by Purpose

Water abstraction for supply and distribution purposes experienced a remarkable increase in 2023, with estimates indicating an 11.5 percent increase. This significant uptick reverses the 11.0 percent decline recorded in 2022, signalling a robust rebound in demand for water supply and distribution services. Additionally, water abstracted for

own use, such as industrial, agricultural, or domestic purposes, also experienced a marked 5.9 percent increase in 2023, following a robust 15.6 percent growth in 2022. These concurrent rises underscore the intensifying pressure on water resources, highlighting the need for sustainable management practices to ensure equitable access and mitigate potential environmental impacts.

2.3 Water Abstraction by Economic Activity

The agriculture sector continues to dominate water abstraction, accounting for 98.9 percent of total water abstracted over the year. Notably, water abstraction for agricultural activities rose by 5.8 percent in 2023, following a significant 14.6 percent increase in 2022. The primary driver of this growth was rain-fed crop growing, which experienced a substantial 15.2 percent increase, underscoring the sector's expanding water demands. However, water abstraction for livestock activities declining by 9.0 percent and fishing recording a marginal 0.005 percent decrease, following a pronounced 17.5 percent drop in 2022, as detailed in Appendix Table 3. These divergent patterns highlight the complex dynamics within the agriculture sector, emphasizing the need for targeted water management strategies to optimize resource allocation and mitigate potential environmental impacts.

The industry sector witnessed a remarkable surge in water abstraction, with a 19.8 percent increase in 2023, building upon the extraordinary 93.1 percent growth recorded in 2022. This significant escalation was primarily driven by the crude oil and mining sub-sector, followed by water supply, sewerage, and waste management activities. The extraction of crude oil in the Albertine region has emerged as a major factor, with the recent licensing of new water abstractors leading to a substantial increase in water extraction to support the expanding oil mining operations. As the industry continues to grow, so does its water footprint, underscoring the need for responsible water management practices to minimize environmental impacts and ensure sustainable resource allocation.

The services sector exhibited a notable increase in water usage, with a 60.1 percent growth in 2023, following an extraordinary surge in 2022, as detailed in Appendix Table 3. This significant expansion suggests a growing demand for water within the

services sector, which may be attributed to various factors such as increased economic activity, expansion of commercial establishments, or enhanced water usage efficiency measures. Although the sector's water abstraction remains relatively low compared to other sectors, its rapid growth warrants attention to ensure sustainable water management practices are implemented to support its continued development while minimizing environmental impacts.

2.4 Water Supply by Economic Activity

Water supply across economic sectors in 2023 remained largely concentrated in agriculture, accounting for 98.8 percent of the total water supply. Industrial activities trailed with a 1.2 percent share. Notably, agricultural activities experienced a 6.3 percent increase in water supply, rising from 217,314,229 million cubic meters in 2022 to 230,959,622 million cubic meters in 2023. This growth was achieved despite a 9.0 percent decrease in livestock activities, underscoring the sector's resilience and adaptability.

In contrast, the industrial sector witnessed a significant 19.3 percent increase in water supply in 2023, driven primarily by crude oil and mining activities, which saw water supply more than triple in 2023 compared to 2022. Additionally, the water supply for manufacturing activities, particularly food and beverages, doubled in 2023, as shown in Appendix Table 4. These trends highlight the evolving water demands of various economic sectors, emphasizing the need for effective water management strategies to ensure sustainable resource allocation to support economic growth.

2.5 Water Use by Economic Activity

The agriculture sector continued to dominate total water use in 2023, accounting for an annual average share of 98.9 percent. Within this sector, water use increased by 5.8 percent, rising from 251,088,481 million cubic meters in 2022 to 265,677,974 million cubic meters in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by a 15.2 percent increase in rain-fed crop activities, highlighting the sector's ongoing reliance on water resources.

The industry sector experienced a significant 19.8 percent increase in water use in 2023, following an extraordinary 93.2 percent growth in 2022. The most notable increases within this sector were recorded in crude oil and mining (261.8 percent), construction (254.6 percent) and manufacturing (93.6 percent), indicating a surge in water-intensive industrial activities.

The service sector's share of water use remained negligible, the amount increased by 23.5 percent in 2023, building upon a 64.0 percent growth in 2022. Within the service sector, "other activities" dominated water use, accounting for an average share of 50.2 percent, followed by household activities with a 39.7 percent share, as detailed in Appendix Table 5.

2.6 Water Consumption

Water consumption, which represents the portion of water use that is not returned to its original source, increased by 2.9 percent in 2023, reaching 34,927,696 million cubic meters, up from 33,938,164 million cubic meters in 2022. This growth follows a significant 17.3 percent increase registered in 2022, as shown in Appendix Table 6. The agricultural sector continued to dominate water consumption, accounting for an annual average share of 99.4 percent in 2023. Within this sector, rain-fed crop activities had the largest share, accounting for 47.3 percent of total water consumption, followed by livestock with 32.2 percent and forestry with 20.4 percent shares.

Water consumption in the agricultural sector increased by 2.8 percent in 2023, driven primarily by a 15.2 percent rise in water consumed by rain-fed crop activities and an 8.0 percent increase in irrigation activities. However, forestry activities experienced a 1.7 percent decline in water consumption in 2023, despite a notable 48.3 percent increase in 2022. These trends highlight the evolving water demands of various agricultural activities and the need for sustainable water management practices to ensure efficient use of this vital resource.

3.0 ECONOMIC PROFILES FOR WATER

It is important to compare and note the environmental performance of industries among each other overtime. This is achieved through use of environmental-economic profiles which compare direct economic benefits and environmental burden/costs. The economic water profiles may be used for benchmarking industrial performance in order to promote water use efficiency and water conservation. Economic profiles of water productivity and Water Use Efficiency for the water accounts are as presented below.

3.1 Water Productivity

Water productivity is a comprehensive indicator that combines economic contribution and environmental burden into a single metric, providing a holistic view of water use efficiency. It is calculated by dividing the value added by the volume of water consumed by each industry. In 2023, Uganda's water productivity reached 5.41 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed, marking a 5.8 percent annual average increase from 5.12 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed in 2022. This upward trend suggests a growing economic output per unit of water consumed.

There is significant variation in water productivity exist across different activities. The Services sector stands with the highest water productivity, generating UGX 321,481 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed; denoting a relatively low environmental impact. Notably, education activities registered the highest economic benefit and minimal environmental burden, achieving an impressive water productivity of 2,981,414 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed. On the other hand, the water productivity for livestock activities was estimated at 0.73 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter, Forestry activities stood at 0.96 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter, while rain-fed agriculture was 1.52 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water used, indicating a high environmental burden. This was followed by Water Supply, Sewerage, and Waste Management Activities with a water productivity of 20.51 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed, as shown in Appendix Table 7.

3.2 Water Use Efficiency

Water Use Efficiency is a critical indicator that measures the value added per unit of water used for a specific industrial activity. It is calculated by dividing the value added by the volume of water used, considering only blue water sources such as runoff water and groundwater (FAO, 2018). Notably, water used in rain-fed agricultural production and water abstracted for hydro-power generation, excluding evaporation at the dam, are excluded from this computation.

In 2023, the estimated WUE was 38,739 million Uganda Shillings of value added per cubic meter of water used, equivalent to approximately $10 million US dollar per cubic meter. Consistent with previous trends, the service sector activities emerged as the most water-use efficient, with an impressive WUE of 268,166 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter. The key drivers of this efficiency were education, followed by health, accommodation, and other services, as shown in Appendix Table 8. These findings highlight the service sector's effective use of water resources, underscoring the need for other sectors to adopt similar efficient practices to optimize water use and promote sustainable economic growth.

4.0 THE DERIVED AGGREGATES AND INDICATORS

This section presents the social and economic aspects of water with discussions on some implications of the state of the water sector. The purpose is to provide an insight into the outcomes of the current water management and regulation in order to improve water management for sustainability.

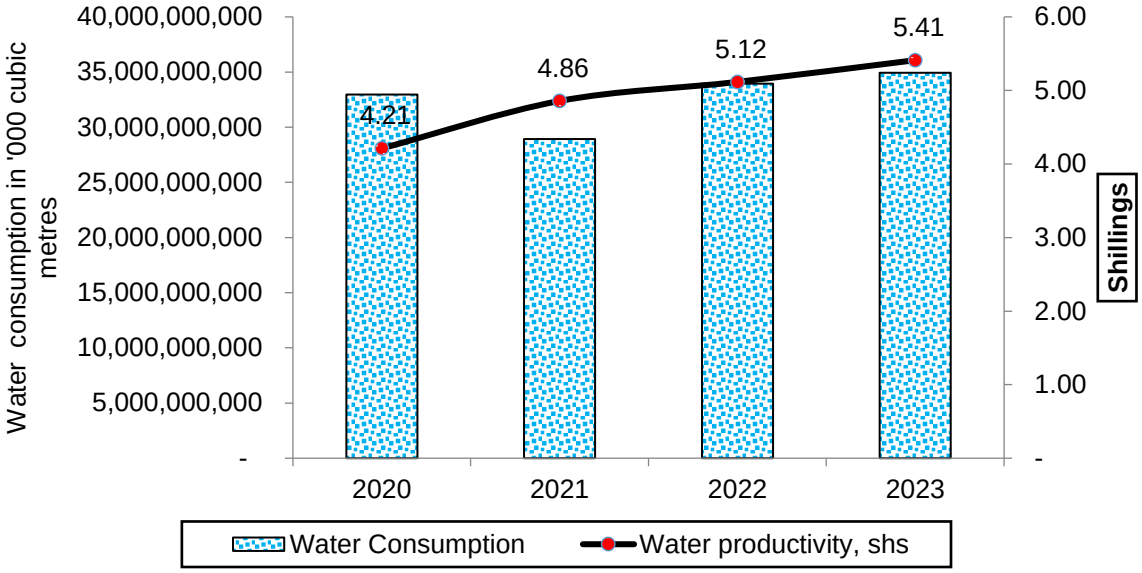
Over the reporting period, the highest Gross Water Input of 268,661,890 million cubic meters was estimated in 2023 which was higher than the estimate of 253,578,487 million cubic metres registered in 2022. Similarly, Net Domestic Water use of 268,576,845 million cubic meters estimate for 2023 was higher than 253,528,987 million cubic metres reported in 2022. Due to lack of estimates of imported water, Gross Water Input is almost equal to Net Domestic Water.

4.1 Water Consumption and Water Productivity

Uganda's water consumption reached 34,927,794 million cubic meters in 2023, resulting in a water productivity of 5.41 million Uganda Shillings per cubic meter of water consumed. According to Figure 3 below, water productivity has consistently outpaced water consumption, indicating a positive trend towards more efficient water use. However, a closer examination of sectoral performance reveals that the industry and service sectors, despite being the largest water consumers, have the lowest water productivity. The agricultural sector registered a 3.4 percent increase in water productivity and a 2.8 percent rise in water consumption.

To further enhance water productivity across these economic sectors, it is essential to identify and capitalize on opportunities for improvement. This may involve adopting innovative technologies, implementing efficient irrigation systems, and promoting water-saving practices. By doing so, Uganda can optimize its water resources, reduce waste, and unlock greater economic benefits from its water use. Moreover, this will contribute to a more sustainable and resilient water management system, capable of supporting the country's growing economic and social needs.

Figure 3: Water Consumption and Water Productivity

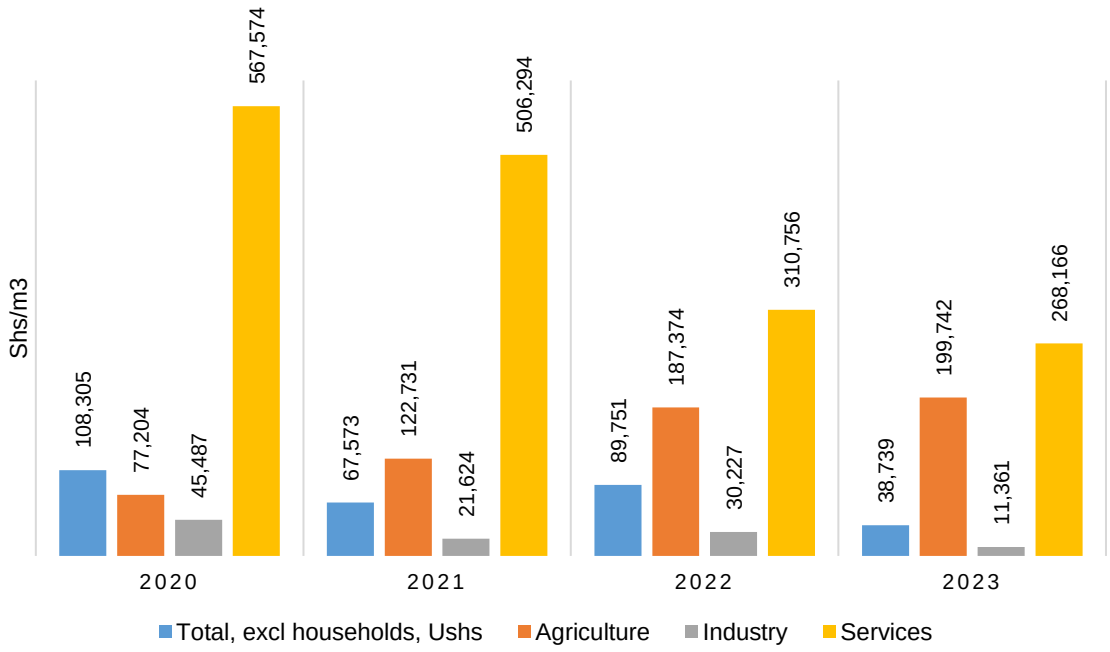


4.2 Water Use Efficiency (WUE)

In 2023, the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) excluding households was registered at UGX 38,739, marking a decline from the UGX 89,751 recorded in 2022. This decrease in WUE suggests that less water was utilized to generate a corresponding increase in Gross Domestic Product, indicating a shift towards more efficient water use. Sectoral analysis reveals varying levels of WUE performance. Service activities emerged as the top performer, achieving the highest WUE, while industry activities lagged behind, registering the lowest WUE, as illustrated in Figure 4 below.

This disparity highlights opportunities for improvement in industry activities, where water use can be optimized to enhance economic output. By adopting more efficient water management practices, industry activities can reduce their water footprint while maintaining or increasing productivity, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and resilient economy. In contrast, the service sector's strong WUE performance demonstrates the potential for water-efficient economic growth, serving as a model for other sectors to follow.

Figure 4: Water Use Efficiency



4.3 Water Consumption and Use Per Capita

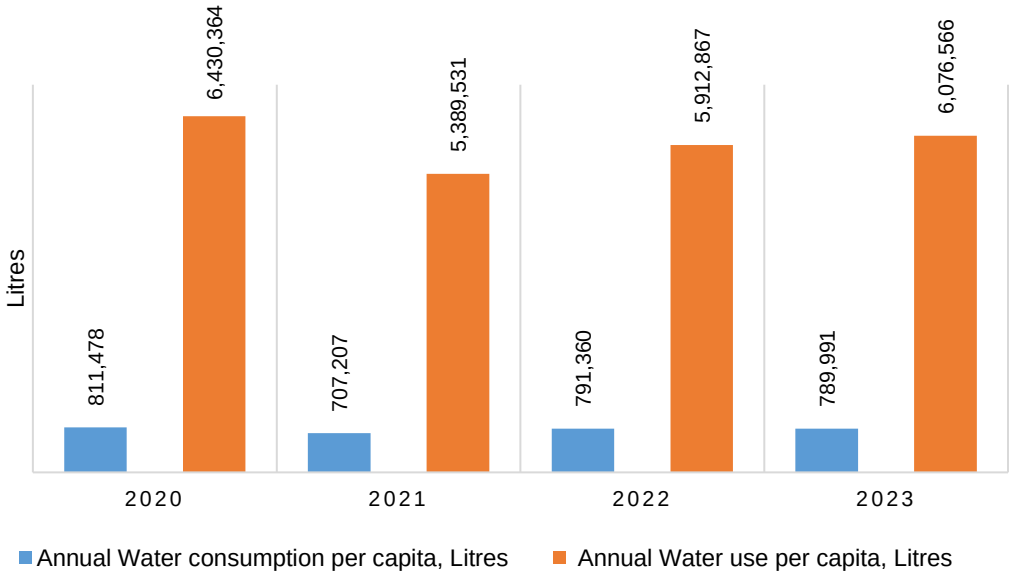
Water use is the intake of water by an economic unit received from another economic unit or abstracted from water resources; lakes, rivers, seas and oceans, and precipitation. While Water consumption is that part of water use which is not distributed to other economic units and does not return to the environment because during use it has been incorporated into products, or consumed by people or livestock. Water Consumption or Use Per Capita is calculated as the ratio of water consumption or use and the population.

In 2023, the annual water use per capita stood at 6,076,566 litres, while the annual water consumption per capita was 789,991 litres. Notably, the water consumption per capita decreased slightly compared to the previous year, dropping from 791,360 litres in 2022 to 789,991 litres in 2023, as illustrated in Figure 5 below. This downward trend suggests a modest improvement in water efficiency, indicating that individuals are using less water to meet their needs.

However, it's essential to continue monitoring and addressing water usage patterns to ensure sustainable management of this vital resource. The relatively high water use

per capita highlights the need for ongoing education and awareness campaigns to promote water conservation practices, particularly in households and communities. By fostering a culture of water efficiency, Uganda can reduce its water footprint and allocate this precious resource more effectively, supporting economic growth, public health, and environmental sustainability.

Figure 5: Water Consumption and Use Per Capita



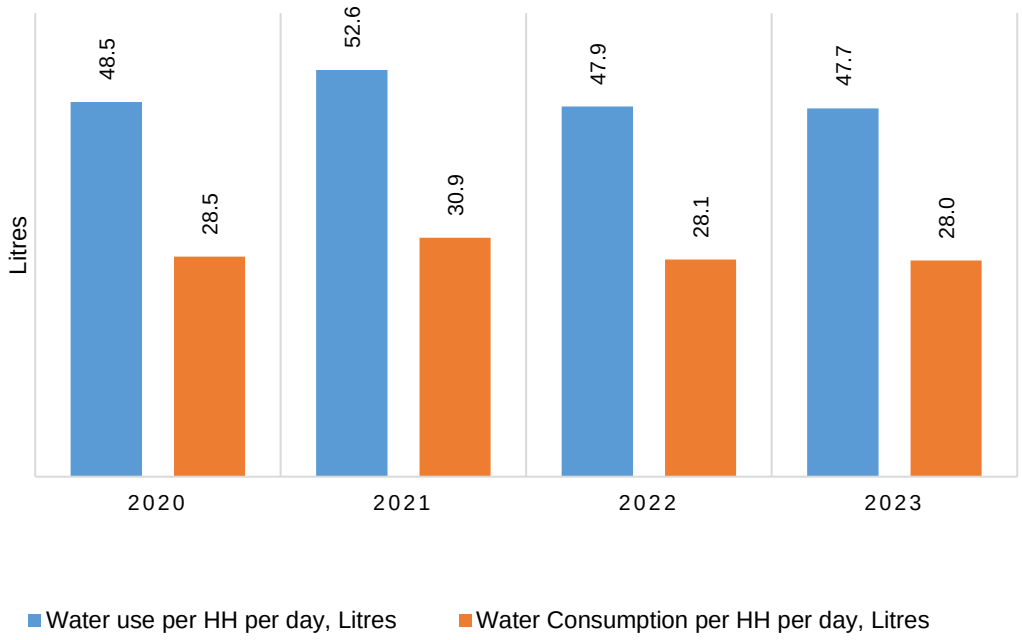
4.4 Water Consumption and Use per Household per Day

The average water use per household per day slightly decreased to 47.7 litres, down from 47.9 litres recorded in 2022. Similarly, the average water consumption per household per day also marginally declined, reaching 28.0 litres in 2023, compared to 28.1 litres in 2022, as illustrated in Figure 6 below. These decreases, although marginal, suggest a positive shift towards more efficient household water use.

This downward trend may be attributed to various factors, including increased awareness about water conservation, adoption of water-saving technologies, and changes in household behaviours. Nevertheless, it's essential to sustain and amplify

these efforts, as even small reductions in household water use can collectively contribute to significant water savings at the national level. By continuing to promote water efficiency practices and technologies, Uganda can reduce its water demand, alleviate pressure on water resources, and enhance the overall sustainability of its water management system.

Figure 6: Water Consumption and Use per Household per Day



APPENDIX

Table 1: Physical Supply and Use of Water ('000 cubic metres), 2020 to 2023

Consumption= Total use- Total Supply	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total abstraction	261,210	220,407	253,578	268,662
Total supply	228,247	191,486	219,640	233,734
Total use of water	261,210	220,407	253,579	268,662
Total water consumption	32,963	28,922	33,938	34,928
All return flows to environment	195,283	162,564	185,702	198,806

Table 2: Water abstracted by water resource and purpose ('000 cubic metres), 2020-2023

Water Resource and purpose	2020	2021	2022	2023
Surface Water	**138,701,719**	**106,400,331**	**116,747,807**	**153,919,635**
Supply and distribution	164,536	102,971	90,308	99,831
Own Use	138,537,183	106,297,360	116,657,499	153,819,804
Groundwater	**222,771**	**230,238**	**228,415**	**230,958**
Supply and distribution	10,996	8,559	9,007	10,929
Own Use	211,775	221,678	219,409	220,029
DWRM	6,802	8,125	8,341	9,919
Other ground	19,214	24,083	21,002	21,633
Other Valley dams & water	40,989	44,175	46,339	44,431
Other springs, fountains and wells	144,771	145,294	143,726	144,047
Precipitation	**261,070,991,542**	**220,300,696,930**	**253,461,510,565**	**268,507,739,524**
Supply and distribution				
Own Use	261,070,991,542	220,300,696,930	253,461,510,565	268,507,739,524
Total Abstracted Water	**261,209,916,032**	**220,407,327,498**	**253,578,486,787**	**268,661,890,118**
Supply and distribution	175,531	111,531	99,314	110,760
Own Use	261,209,740,500	220,407,215,968	253,578,387,473	268,661,779,358

Table 3: Water Abstraction by Economic Activity ('000 cubic metres), 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**259,507,380,043**	**219,118,196,718**	**251,088,445,917**	**265,677,938,624**
Agriculture (Irrigation)	190,610	43,157	8,834	9,539
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)	173,569,751,667	131,257,707,639	142,759,788,319	164,444,984,479
Agriculture (Livestock)	53,769,813,508	63,534,453,739	72,255,062,976	65,764,311,138
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)	32,167,442,983	24,325,810,864	36,073,436,224	35,468,483,913
Agriculture (Fishing)	181,275	181,319	149,563	149,556
Industry	**1,702,531,677**	**1,289,125,235**	**2,489,915,371**	**2,983,750,595**
Crude oil and Mining	8,578	9,494	23,365	88,958
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	107,244	165,322	226,964	453,829
Manufacturing (Other)	7,443	7,972	6,690	6,281
Electricity	137,902,440	104,790,244	115,291,733	149,563,680
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	1,564,212,055	1,182,895,689	2,373,377,720	2,830,125,035
Construction	293,918	1,256,513	988,900	3,512,812
Services	**4,312**	**5,546**	**125,499**	**200,898**
Accommodation	466	390	366	427
Public Administration	71	120	220	281
Education	260	184	560	395
Health	1,141	1,266	1,089	344
Other	2,375	3,587	123,264	199,452
Households	-	-	-	-
Total	**261,209,916,032**	**220,407,327,498**	**253,578,486,787**	**268,661,890,118**

Table 4: Water Supply by Economic Activity ('000 cubic metres), 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**226,575,737,778**	**190,326,167,689**	**217,314,229,790**	**230,959,622,353**
Agriculture (Irrigation)	95,305	21,578	4,417	4,769
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)	156,212,776,500	118,131,936,875	128,483,809,487	148,000,486,031
Agriculture (Livestock)	44,628,913,946	52,733,562,902	59,971,667,181	54,584,344,694
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)	25,733,952,026	19,460,646,334	28,858,748,705	28,374,786,858
Agriculture (Fishing)	-	-	-	-
Industry	**1,670,701,280**	**1,159,492,899**	**2,326,021,647**	**2,774,473,825**
Crude oil and Mining	6,004	6,646	16,356	62,271
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	60,775	90,429	122,054	235,579
Manufacturing (Other)	8,670	9,349	9,052	8,861
Electricity	137,764,774	104,685,711	115,176,725	149,414,404
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	1,532,801,710	1,054,448,848	2,210,498,982	2,624,049,442
Construction	59,347	251,915	198,478	703,267
Services	**72,116**	**78,476**	**106,916**	**123,873**
Accommodation	946	1,006	1,162	1,184
Public Administration	6,701	7,285	8,107	8,199
Education	570	602	842	815
Health	1,212	1,324	1,507	1,370
Other	3,154	3,629	27,952	43,224
Households	**59,533**	**64,629**	**67,346**	**69,080**
Total	**228,246,511,174**	**191,485,739,063**	**219,640,358,353**	**233,734,220,051**

Table 5: Water Use by Economic Activity ('000 cubic metres), 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**259,507,410,016**	**219,118,229,260**	**251,088,481,860**	**265,677,974,929**
Agriculture (Irrigation)	190,610	43,157	8,834	9,539
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)	173,569,751,667	131,257,707,639	142,759,788,319	164,444,984,479
Agriculture (Livestock)	53,769,843,481	63,534,486,282	72,255,098,920	65,764,347,443
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)	32,167,442,983	24,325,810,864	36,073,436,224	35,468,483,913
Agriculture (Fishing)	181,275	181,319	149,563	149,556
Industry	**1,702,324,572**	**1,288,980,212**	**2,489,795,915**	**2,983,618,253**
Crude oil and Mining	9,989	11,027	25,058	90,668
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	120,251	179,448	242,551	469,586
Manufacturing (Other)	14,013	15,108	14,563	14,239
Electricity	137,902,677	104,790,502	115,292,017	149,563,968
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	1,563,981,698	1,182,725,411	2,373,230,289	2,829,964,417
Construction	295,944	1,258,716	991,438	3,515,376
Services	**190,741**	**207,998**	**341,023**	**421,219**
Accommodation	3,550	3,748	4,391	4,490
Public Administration	23,975	26,080	29,107	29,454
Education	2,169	2,271	3,397	3,254
Health	4,715	5,162	5,922	5,221
Other	11,996	14,047	135,232	211,545
Households	**144,336**	**156,691**	**162,973**	**167,255**
Total	**261,209,925,328**	**220,407,417,470**	**253,578,618,798**	**268,662,014,401**

Table 6: Water Consumption by Economic Activity ('000 cubic metres), 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**32,931,672,238**	**28,792,061,572**	**33,774,252,070**	**34,718,352,576**
Agriculture (Irrigation)	95,305	21,578	4,417	4,769
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)	17,356,975,167	13,125,770,764	14,275,978,832	16,444,498,448
Agriculture (Livestock)	9,140,929,534	10,800,923,380	12,283,431,739	11,180,002,749
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)	6,433,490,957	4,865,164,530	7,214,687,520	7,093,697,055
Agriculture (Fishing)	181,275	181,319	149,563	149,556
Industry	**31,623,292**	**129,487,313**	**163,774,268**	**209,144,428**
Crude oil and Mining	3,985	4,381	8,702	28,397
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	59,476	89,019	120,497	234,006
Manufacturing (Other)	5,343	5,758	5,510	5,378
Electricity	137,903	104,790	115,292	149,564
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	31,179,988	128,276,563	162,731,306	205,914,974
Construction	236,597	1,006,801	792,960	2,812,109
Services	**118,625**	**129,522**	**234,107**	**297,346**
Accommodation	2,603	2,741	3,229	3,306
Public Administration	17,275	18,795	21,000	21,255
Education	1,599	1,669	2,555	2,438
Health	3,503	3,838	4,415	3,851
Other	8,841	10,418	107,280	168,321
Households	**84,803**	**92,062**	**95,627**	**98,175**
Total excl. households	**32,963,329,351**	**28,921,586,345**	**33,938,164,818**	**34,927,696,175**

Table 7: Water productivity by Economic Activity (UGX per cubic meter), 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**1.00**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.29**
Agriculture (Irrigation)	9,969.74	46,019.55	281,627.35	275,157.91
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)	1.04	1.44	1.66	1.52
Agriculture (Livestock)	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.73
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)	0.87	1.24	0.92	0.96
Agriculture (Fishing)	18,314.55	19,146.01	23,948.56	24,009.10
Industry	**1,163.02**	**290.88**	**282.66**	**239.07**
Crude oil and Mining	579,828.62	563,322.17	335,376.82	158,236.82
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	177,322.96	123,836.81	113,415.56	59,654.36
Manufacturing (Other)	2,079,336.26	2,016,674.55	2,612,484.53	2,734,288.83
Electricity	13,579.15	18,914.44	18,660.05	15,081.66
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	99.76	24.23	22.90	20.51
Construction	33,089.27	7,420.95	11,898.21	3,685.23
Services	**591,458.95**	**531,214.39**	**369,228.53**	**321,481.35**
Accommodation	1,479,059.91	1,274,907.63	1,190,784.90	1,316,990.25
Public Administration	212,348.34	215,056.92	240,784.37	241,326.51
Education	3,728,658.51	3,298,275.65	2,478,001.89	2,981,414.65
Health	1,297,638.58	1,212,105.73	1,365,842.85	1,564,275.11
Other	5,776,849.19	4,805,450.34	595,789.53	424,536.12
Households	12,490.86	11,398.68	13,171.86	13,814.55
Total	**4.21**	**4.86**	**5.12**	**5.41**

Table 8: Water Use Efficiency (WUE) by Economic Activity – *(*UGX per cubic meter*)*

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	**77,204**	**122,731**	**187,374**	**199,742**
Agriculture (Irrigated crop)	4,985	23,010	140,814	137,579
Agriculture (Rain fed crop)				
Agriculture (Livestock)	70,866	73,411	85,407	100,086
Agriculture Support Services				
Agriculture (Forestry)				
Agriculture (Fishing)	20,083	20,994	26,810	26,878
Industry	**45,487**	**21,624**	**30,227**	**11,361**
Crude oil and Mining	231,297	223,797	116,471	49,560
Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	87,704	61,432	56,344	29,727
Manufacturing (Other)	792,802	768,644	988,549	1,032,690
Electricity	9,462	11,736	13,619	11,270
Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	18,250	28,594	37,285	38,004
Construction	26,454	5,936	9,516	2,948
Services	**567,574**	**506,294**	**310,756**	**268,166**
Accommodation	1,084,748	932,612	875,753	969,613
Public Administration	152,999	154,983	173,722	174,148
Education	2,749,247	2,424,261	1,863,486	2,234,255
Health	964,087	901,109	1,018,280	1,153,796
Other	4,257,778	3,563,849	472,642	337,793
Activities of Households	13,719	12,406	12,582	13,232
Total, excl households, Ushs	**108,305**	**67,573**	**89,751**	**38,739**
Total, excl households, US$	**29**	**18**	**24**	**10**

Table 9: Summary of derived Aggregates and Indicators, 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross Water Input '000 cubic metres	261,209,916,032	220,407,327,498	253,578,486,787	268,661,890,118
Net Domestic Water use '000 cubic metres	261,209,903,733	220,407,314,145	253,528,987,574	268,576,845,494
Water Consumption '000 cubic metres	32,963,329,351	28,921,586,345	33,938,164,818	34,927,696,175
Water productivity, shs	4.21	4.86	5.12	5.41
Water Use Efficiency - Shs/cubic meters	108,305	67,573	89,751	38,739
Annual Water use per capita, Litres	6,430,364	5,389,531	5,912,867	6,076,566
Annual Water consumption per capita, Litres	811,478	707,207	791,360	789,991
Water use per HH per day, Litres	48.5	52.6	47.9	47.7
Water Consumption per HH per day, Litres	28.5	30.9	28.1	28.0
% of losses in the supply and distribution chain	30.0%	35.5%	34.9%	34.8%
NWSC Water Loss	38,964,522	47,730,307	50,970,577	56,145,836

Note 1: Volume of imported water is not included.

Table 10 A: 2022 Physical Supply Table for Water Accounts, '000 cubic meters

Industries by SIC	Agriculture (Irrigation)	Agriculture (Rainfed crop)	Agriculture (Livestock)	Agriculture (Forestry)	Agriculture (Fishing)	Crude oil and Mining	Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	Manufacturing (Other)	Electricity	Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	Construction	Accommodation	Public Administration	Education	Health	Other	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total Supply
(I) Sources of Abstracted Water																				0	0
Inland Water Resources																				0	0
Surface Water																				117,152,651	117,152,651
Groundwater																				230,031	230,031
Soil Water																				-	-
Total																				117,382,682	117,382,682
Other water sources																				0	0
Precipitation																				253,461,512,142	253,461,512,142
Total																				253,461,512,142	253,461,512,142
Total Supply Abstracted Water																				253,578,894,825	253,578,894,825
(II) Abstracted water																				0	0
For distribution-NWSC										198,953									-		198,953
For distribution- Other distributors										6,844									-		6,844
For own use	34,182	142,759,788,319	72,255,063,031	36,073,436,224	151,826	30,583	141,353	6,693	116,577,849	2,373,280,987	181,145	363	250	611	1,084	59,496					253,578,753,996
Total	34,182	142,759,788,319	72,255,063,031	36,073,436,224	151,826	30,583	141,353	6,693	116,577,849	2,373,486,784	181,145	363	250	611	1,084	59,496					253,578,959,793
(III) Supply of water to other economic unitsof which:																					-
Wastewater																					0
Wastewater to treatment	-	-	3,594	-	-	-	1,557	787	28	-	238	354	2,857	204	403	1,132	3,594				14,749
Own treatment																					-
Reused water																					-
For distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				-
For own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				-
Total			3594.386865				1557.311286	786.595098	28.37850148		237.6245623	354.3500401	2856.768002	203.7777275	403.2027961	1132.084066	3594.386865				14,749
(IV) Return flows of water																					0
To inland water resources																					0
Surface Water	-	42,827,936,496	18,063,754,092	3,607,343,588	-	-	46,619	4,136	116,461,527	2,325,762,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				66,941,308,841
Groundwater	17,091	28,551,957,664	10,838,252,455	7,214,687,176	-	-	15,540	-	-	(116,605,555)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				46,488,324,371
Other sources	-	57,103,915,328	31,069,657,039	18,036,717,941	-	21,408	15,540	4,136	-	-	36,665	733	5,207	526	980	13,970	61,444				106,210,450,915
Total returns flows	17090.7744	128483809487.25	59971663587	28858748705	0	21407.89837	77698.03382	8271.770365	116461526.6	2209156829	36664.66922	733.2605331	5206.646401	525.6400683	979.9049995	13969.70626	61444.32121				219,640,084,127
of which: Losses in distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116,605,555)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				(116,605,555)
(V) Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into	17,091	14,275,978,832	12,283,431,793	7,214,687,520	151,826	10,867	77,698	5,515	116,578	164,008,493	146,659	2,933	20,827	2,103	3,920	55,879	92,166				33,938,810,698
Evapotranspiration of abstracted water	-	195,605,631	99,001,948	49,426,854	191,353	42	194	9	159,732	3,251,909	248	0	0	1	1	82	90				-
Water incorporated into products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supply	68,363	285,519,576,638	144,510,162,005	72,146,872,449	303,652	62,858	298,307	21,266	233,155,982	4,746,652,105	364,706	4,384	29,140	3,443	6,387	130,477	157,205	0	0	253,578,894,825	760,736,764,191

Table 10 B: 2022 Physical Use Table for Water Accounts, “000 cubic meters

	Agriculture (Irrigation)	Agriculture (Rainfed crop)	Agriculture (Livestock)	Agriculture (Forestry)	Agriculture (Fishing)	Crude oil and Mining	Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	Manufacturing (Other)	Electricity	Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	Construction	Accommodation	Public Administration	Education	Health	Other	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total Use
(I) Sources of Abstracted Water																					0
Inland Water Resources																					0
Surface Water	33,547	-	43	336	2,789	25,961	139,279	4,539	116,577,649	138,135	171,182	237	30	419	1,055	57,449	-				117,152,651
Groundwater	634	-	46,618	7	133,073	4,622	2,074	2,154	200	28,073	9,963	126	220	191	29	2,047	-				230,031
Soil Water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-				-
Total	34,182	-	46,661	343	135,862	30,583	141,353	6,693	116,577,849	166,208	181,145	363	250	611	1,084	59,496	-				117,382,682
Other water sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				-
Collection of Precipitation	0	142,759,788,319	72,255,016,370	36,073,435,881	15,964	0	0	0	0	2,373,255,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	-				253,461,512,142
Total	-	142,759,788,319	72,255,016,370	36,073,435,881	15,964	-	-	-	-	2,373,255,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				253,461,512,142
Total Use of Abstracted Water	34,182	142,759,788,319	72,255,063,031	36,073,436,224	151,826	30,583	141,353	6,693	116,577,849	2,373,421,816	181,145	363	250	611	1,084	59,496	-				253,578,894,825
(II) Abstracted water																					0
Distributed Water-NWSC	-	-	35,944	-	-	1,693	15,573	7,866	284	-	2,376	3,544	28,568	2,038	4,032	11,321	85,715				198,953
Distributed Water- other Water supply industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	0	-	40	114	72	183	187	164	6,043				6,844
For own use	34,182	142,759,788,319	72,255,063,031	36,073,436,224	151,826	30,583	141,353	6,693	116,577,849	2,373,215,540	181,145	363	250	611	1,084	59,496	65,447				253,578,753,996
Total	34,182	142,759,788,319	72,255,098,974	36,073,436,224	151,826	32,275	156,953	14,573	116,578,133	2,373,215,540	183,561	4,021	28,890	2,832	5,303	70,981	157,205				253,578,959,793
(III) Wastewater and reused water																					0
Wastewater																					0
Wastewater received from other units										14,749											14,749
Own treatment																					-
Reused water																					0
Distributed reused																					-
Own use																					-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				14,749
(IV) Return flows of water																					0
Return flows of water to the environment																					0
To inland water resources																					0
Surface Water																				66,941,308,841	66,941,308,841
Groundwater																				46,488,324,371	46,488,324,371
To other sources																				106,210,450,915	106,210,450,915
Total returns flows																				219,640,084,127	219,640,084,127
(V) Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into products																				33,938,810,698	33,938,810,698
Evapotranspiration of abstracted water																				-	-
Water incorporated into products																				0	-
Total use	**68,363**	**285,519,576,638**	**144,510,162,005**	**72,146,872,449**	**303,652**	**62,858**	**298,307**	**21,266**	**233,155,982**	**4,746,652,105**	**364,706**	**4,384**	**29,140**	**3,443**	**6,387**	**130,477**	**157,205**	**-**	**0**	**253,578,894,825**	**760,736,764,191**

Table 11 A: 2023 Physical Supply Table for Water Accounts, “000 cubic meters

Industries by SIC	Agriculture (Irrigation)	Agriculture (Rainfed crop)	Agriculture (Livestock)	Agriculture (Forestry)	Agriculture (Fishing)	Crude oil and Mining	Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	Manufacturing (Other)	Electricity	Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	Construction	Accommodation	Public Administration	Education	Health	Other	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total Supply
(I) Sources of Abstracted Water	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Inland Water Resources	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**153,919,635**	**153,919,635**
Groundwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**230,958**	**230,958**
Soil Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**154,150,594**	**154,150,594**
Other water sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precipitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**268,507,739,524**	**268,507,739,524**
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**268,507,739,524**	**268,507,739,524**
Total Supply Abstracted Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**268,661,890,118**	**268,661,890,118**
(II) Abstracted water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For distribution-NWSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**200,953**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**200,953**
For distribution- Other distributors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19,193**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19,193**
For own use	**9,539**	**164,444,984,479**	**65,764,311,138**	**35,468,483,913**	**149,556**	**88,958**	**453,829**	**6,281**	**149,563,680**	**2,830,014,276**	**3,512,812**	**427**	**281**	**395**	**344**	**199,452**	-	-	-	-	**268,661,779,358**
Total	**9,539**	**164,444,984,479**	**65,764,311,138**	**35,468,483,913**	**149,556**	**88,958**	**453,829**	**6,281**	**149,563,680**	**2,830,234,421**	**3,512,812**	**427**	**281**	**395**	**344**	**199,452**	-	-	-	-	**268,661,999,504**
(III) Supply of water to other economic units of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater to treatment	-	-	**3,631**	-	-	-	**1,573**	**795**	**29**	-	**240**	**358**	**2,885**	**206**	**407**	**1,143**	**3,631**	-	-	-	**14,897**
Total	-	-	**3,631**	-	-	-	**1,573**	**795**	**29**	-	**240**	**358**	**2,885**	**206**	**407**	**1,143**	**3,631**	-	-	-	**14,897**
(IV) Return flows of water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To inland water resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water	-	**49,333,495,344**	**16,441,066,585**	**3,546,848,357**	-	-	**140,404**	**4,033**	**149,414,375**	**2,773,361,796**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**72,244,330,894**
Groundwater	**4,769**	**32,888,996,896**	**9,864,639,951**	**7,093,696,715**	-	-	**46,801**	-	-	**(149,312,353)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**49,698,072,779**
Other sources	-	**65,777,993,792**	**28,278,634,527**	**17,734,241,786**	-	**62,271**	**46,801**	**4,033**	-	-	**703,027**	**826**	**5,314**	**610**	**963**	**42,080**	**65,450**	-	-	-	**111,791,801,480**
Total returns flows	**4,769**	**148,000,486,031**	**54,584,341,064**	**28,374,786,858**	-	**62,271**	**234,006**	**8,067**	**149,414,375**	**2,624,049,442**	**703,027**	**826**	**5,314**	**610**	**963**	**42,080**	**65,450**	-	-	-	**233,734,205,154**
of which: Losses in distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(149,312,353)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(149,312,353)**
(V) Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into products	**111,684**	**16,224,357,018**	**11,091,932,099**	**7,046,218,593**	**(47,721)**	**14,868**	**168,353**	**8,844**	**(20,921)**	**114,524,106**	**5,436,160**	**3,686**	**21,286**	**3,027**	**4,494**	**76,140**	**102,810**	-	-	-	**34,842,655,238**
Evapotranspiration of abstracted water	-	**220,072,256**	**88,010,591**	**47,466,509**	**198,014**	**119**	**607**	**8**	**200,157**	**3,787,393**	**4,701**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**267**	**87**	-	-	-	-
Total supply	**125,992**	**328,889,899,785**	**131,528,598,522**	**70,936,955,873**	**299,849**	**166,216**	**858,369**	**23,994**	**299,157,320**	**5,572,595,363**	**9,656,940**	**5,298**	**29,766**	**4,238**	**6,208**	**319,083**	**171,977**	-	-	**268,661,890,118**	**805,900,764,910**

Table 11 B: 2023 Physical Use Table for Water Accounts, “000 cubic meter

	Agriculture (Irrigation)	Agriculture (Rainfed crop)	Agriculture (Livestock)	Agriculture (Forestry)	Agriculture (Fishing)	Crude oil and Mining	Manufacturing (Food and Beverages)	Manufacturing (Other)	Electricity	Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management Activities	Construction	Accommodation	Public Administration	Education	Health	Other	Households	Accumulation	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total Use
(I) Sources of Abstracted Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Inland Water Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface Water	9,209	-	-	333	540	84,363	451,229	4,157	149,563,502	105,352	3,502,740	284	-	297	237	197,392	-	0	0	0	153,919,635
Groundwater	329	-	44,796	7	133,051	4,595	2,600	2,124	178	30,517	10,072	143	281	97	107	2,061	-	0	0	0	230,958
Soil Water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
Total	9,539	-	44,796	340	133,591	88,958	453,829	6,281	149,563,680	135,869	3,512,812	427	281	395	344	199,452	-	0	0	0	154,150,594
Other water sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Collection of Precipitation	0	164,444,984,479	65,764,266,342	35,468,483,573	15,964	0	0	0	0	2,829,989,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	268,507,739,524
Total	-	164,444,984,479	65,764,266,342	35,468,483,573	15,964	-	-	-	-	2,829,989,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	268,507,739,524
Total Use of Abstracted Water	9,539	164,444,984,479	65,764,311,138	35,468,483,913	149,556	88,958	453,829	6,281	149,563,680	2,830,125,035	3,512,812	427	281	395	344	199,452	-	0	0	0	268,661,890,118
(II) Abstracted water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distributed Water-NWSC	-	-	36,305	-	-	1,710	15,730	7,945	287	-	2,400	3,579	28,855	2,058	4,073	11,435	86,577	0	-	0	200,953
Distributed Water-other Water supply industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	0	-	164	485	319	801	804	658	15,922	0	-	0	19,193
For own use	9,539	164,444,984,479	65,764,311,138	35,468,483,913	149,556	88,958	453,829	6,281	149,563,680	2,829,949,519	3,512,812	427	281	395	344	199,452	64,756	0	0	0	268,661,779,358
Total	9,539	164,444,984,479	65,764,347,443	35,468,483,913	149,556	90,668	469,586	14,239	149,563,968	2,829,949,519	3,515,376	4,490	29,454	3,254	5,221	211,545	167,255	0	0	0	268,661,999,504
(III) Wastewater and reused water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater received from other units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	14,897
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	14,897
(IV) Return flows of water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return flows of water to the environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To inland water resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,244,330,894	72,244,330,894
Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,698,072,779	49,698,072,779
To other sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,791,801,480	111,791,801,480
Total returns flows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233,734,205,154	233,734,205,154
(V) Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,842,655,238	34,842,655,238
Evapotranspiration of abstracted water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total use	19,077	328,889,968,959	131,528,658,581	70,936,967,826	299,111	179,626	923,414	20,520	299,127,648	5,660,089,452	7,028,188	4,917	29,735	3,649	5,564	410,997	167,255	-	0	268,576,860,391	805,900,764,910