

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Region	District	Project Name	Capacity (m3)	Service Level	Source of Funding	Other Details	Cost (US\$)	Beneficiaries	Impact
		Naseperwae Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Lokirimo Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Nadomeit	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Lokipwor-angikaliyoi Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Lokiloro Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Kapeta Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
Amudat		Mootany Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU			Construction of 10 communal valley tanks using ministry equipment	100,000 23,810 cattle for 4 dry months
		Kaechom Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU			Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Achorichor and Loooro	27,000 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months
		Abongae Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Nangoriat Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Kapetawoi Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Kaakadoma Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Kaigenoi Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Lomajanita Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Akurion -Piril Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
Abim		Kawomeri dam	1,200,000	285,714	MWE/GoU	Design review of Katabok dam	1,200,000	285,715 Cattle for 4 dry months	MWE/GoU 285,715 Cattle for 4 dry months
		Oponongo Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU			Construction of 10 communal valley tanks using ministry equipment	100,000 23,810 cattle for 4 dry months
		Atunga Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU			Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Olulung and Lokanyum.	27,000 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months
		Puno Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Akeler Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Akado Kulo Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	EU/KALIP				
		Akado Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Atheleng Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				
		Kathimongor Valley Tank	10,000	2,381	OPM/GoU				

WATER FOR PRODUCTION PROJECTS

REGION	DISTRICT	PROJECTS COMPLETED IN THE LAST 5 YEARS				ONGOING PROJECTS				PROJECTS PLANNED IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS			
		PROJECT	STORAGE CAPACITY (m3)	SERVICE LEVEL	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROJECT	STORAGE CAPACITY (m3)	SERVICE LEVEL	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROJECT	STORAGE CAPACITY (m3)	SERVICE LEVEL	SOURCE OF FUNDING
TESO	Palisa	Construction of Odusai valley tank	10,000	2381 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU					Construction of Ojama dam	350,000	83,330 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU
	Serere	Feasibility study for Labor irrigation scheme	500	500 hectare of irrigated land	GoU	Design of Ojama dam	350,000	83,330 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU	Construction of Labor irrigation scheme			
	Bukedea					Design of Ocamai irrigation scheme		2,450 hectare of irrigated land	JICA	Construction of Ocamai irrigation scheme		2450 hectare of irrigated land	JICA/GoU
	Katakwi					Construction of Ongole Dam	750,000	178,564 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU				
BUSOGA	Bugiri					Construction of Nabweya valley tank (currently evaluating bids)	10,000	2381 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU				
						Construction of lwemba valley tank (currently evaluating bids)	10,000	2381 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU				
BUKEDI	Kibuuku	Construction of Nalubembe Valley Tank	10,000	2381 head of cattle for 4 dry months	GoU								
	Butaleja	Reconstruction of Doho irrigation scheme		1000 hectare of irrigated land	GoU/AFDB	Design of Doho II (Bwirye) irrigation scheme		1000 hectare of irrigated land	GoU/AFDB	Construction of Doho II (Bwirye) irrigation scheme		1000 hectare of irrigated land	GoU/AFDB
SEBEI	Kween					Design of Ngenge Irrigation scheme		880 hectare of irrigated land	GoU/AFDB	Construction Ngenge Irrigation scheme		880 hectare of irrigated land	GoU/AFDB
BUGISU	Bulambuli					Design of Acomai Irrigation scheme		2,450 hectare of irrigated land	JICA	Construction of Acomai Irrigation scheme		2,450 hectare of irrigated land	JICA
						Design of Atar Irrigation scheme		1000 hectare of irrigated land	JICA	Construction of Atar Irrigation scheme		1000 hectare of irrigated land	JICA

NB: The Ministry of Water and Environment in collaboration with Office of the Prime Minister carried out feasibility studies for possible reconstruction of 63 dams constructed in the entire Teso sub-region during the colonial era. The estimated funding requirement is US\$ 150 bn. Due to financial constraints, the Ministry has prioritised construction of one dam every Financial Year beginning with Ongole dam this Financial Year 2015/16 and Ojama dam next Financial Year 2016/17

WATER FOR PRODUCTION (WFP)



The president H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni commissioning the construction of the Andibo dam in Packwach

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Water for Production refers to development and utilization of water resources for productive use in crop irrigation, livestock, aquaculture, rural industries and other commercial uses.

The current mandate in Water for Production is a shared responsibility between the Water Sector and Agriculture Sector.

The Water Sector is responsible for the development of water sources and transmission (bulk transfer) through closed conduits or canals to farm gates (off-farm) while the Agriculture sector is responsible for development of primary distribution and tertiary networks for irrigation systems and other on-farm irrigation infrastructure. Technology options adopted include valley tanks, earth dams, production wells, river diversion structures and bulk water transfer systems.

Performance overview and Achievements since 2011

Since 2011 to-date, the total storage created has increased from 27.5 billion liters to 44.3 billion litre.

DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) is responsible for developing and maintaining national water laws, policies and regulations; managing, monitoring and regulation of water resources through issuing water use, abstraction and waste water discharge permits; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) activities; coordinating Uganda's participation in joint management of transboundary waters resources and peaceful cooperation with Nile Basin riparian countries. It does this through water use allocation (abstraction and waste water discharge), water service regulation (drilling, construction, dam safety, and easement), compliance monitoring and enforcement of water laws. Depletion, wastage and pollution of water resources of Uganda is on the increase and is attributed mainly to rapid population growth, poor land use/ management, growing urbanization, growing industrialization, poor environmental sanitation, and poor solid and liquid waste management. The directorate comprises four departments namely Water Resources Monitoring and Assessments, Water Resources Regulation, Water Quality Management and Transboundary.

WATER RESOURCES MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT (M&A)

The Department of Water Resources Monitoring and Assessment plays an important role in the country's overall development by providing information on water resources availability and their historical trends. This is done through monitoring, assessing water resources, providing timely information for planning and decision making at the national and international levels. These

activities are geared towards ensuring that water of adequate and sufficient quantity is available to all Ugandans. The availability of fresh water is the key to sustainable development and an essential element in health, food production and poverty reduction

The water resources data and information generated is essential for quantification and allocation of national water resources to guide efficient implementation of crucial economic and social infrastructure development for example: water supply systems, irrigation systems, roads works, hydropower generation plants, e.t.c. It also supports development and implementation of early warning systems to mitigate the effects of drought and floods.

Data disseminated to 96 users (54 research students in tertiary and university colleges and 42 consulting services for investment planning)

The monitoring network consists of 91 surface water stations and 30 groundwater stations. Various parameters are monitored which include surface water and groundwater levels, discharge, rainfall, humidity and temperature. This gives a functionality of 87%.

Under the network design, high value stations are being converted to telemetry to improve data quality and obtain real time data for timely decision making for extreme events. A pilot project was implemented in the Kyoga Water Management Zone involving the upgrade of 14 stations during FY 2013/2014. During this reporting period and additional seven (7) surface water stations have been upgraded to telemetry. The stations upgraded are L. Albert at Butiaba, R. Tochi at Lira - Kamdini, R. Kagera at Kigagati, R. Aswa at Gulu - Kitgum road, L. Edward at Katwe, Kyoga Nile at Atura and R. Ruizi at New water works. Data from telemetric stations is automatically transmitted from the stations to the DWRM offices in real time. This upgrade will be undertaken for a further 70 stations across the country in the next two years.

In order to enhance the water resources monitoring and information system of the country, DWRM is in the process of designing a water information system (WIS). The WIS will encompass all water related data including those needed for water resources planning and management. This will include the functionality and coverage of the hydro-meteorological network, and the establishment of effective systems for information management, analysis, dissemination and use. Such a water information system (WIS) in the context of rational water resources management in Uganda will cover all 4 water WMs and their respective catchments and aquifers.

WATER RESOURCES REGULATIONS

The directorate processes permits to regulate abstraction of water using motorized pumps and canals; discharging wastewater in the environment; drilling for water; construction of dams and also reviews EIAs reports related to water resources. Before a permit for any use is issued the applicant must provide some specific information on their planned operations. This ensures sustainable allocation of the available water resources for the different uses; and collection and storage of knowledge on the available water resources for the present and future use. The permits are issued for periods not exceeding 5 years with standard and site specific conditions and these must be strictly adhered to by the permit holder. Annual fees for use of water resources and discharge of wastewater have to be paid and these are documented in schedules to the Water Resources Regulations 1998 and Wastewater discharge Regulations 1998 published in the Uganda gazette.

The Directorate of Water Resources Management of the Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Water Act related to regulating water abstraction and discharge of waste water into the environment. It does this through water use allocation (abstraction and waste water discharge), water service regulation (drilling, construction, dam safety, easement), compliance monitoring and enforcement of water laws, review of Environmental Impacts Assessment reports related to water and awareness raising and information dissemination.

This last year 179 new and 92 renewal permit applications were received. Of these 182 new applications and all renewals were assessed. 203 permits (new and renewal) including 15 of last financial year were issued. There was decrease in the number of permits issued from 278 to 203 during the year.

The non-tax revenue collection from permits has continued to increase over the last five (5) years. The significant improvement in the last two year is attributed to de-concentration of Water Resources Management functions with staff based in the WMs bringing services such as compliance monitoring, compliance assistance and awareness rising closer to the permit holders.

The directorate has improved planning for allocation and use of water resources in order to guide various water related sectors.

It has developed regulatory framework for dams and reservoirs to