
Subject: Re: country-specific description of water and sanitation infrastructure

Posted by [Liz-DHS](#) on Mon, 29 Feb 2016 17:34:41 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Dear User,

The documentation distributed with the Uganda DHS 2011 data sets show the country specific variables for this data set.

SH100 Source of drinking water corresponds to QH100 in the household questionnaire

SH102 Type of toilet facility corresponds to QH102 in the household questionnaire

Chapter 2 in the final report:

Quote:

2.1.1 Drinking Water

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the targets of the National Development Plan. Access to improved drinking water is also one of the Millennium Development Goals that Uganda

has adopted. Unimproved water sources increase the prevalence of waterborne disease and the burden of

service delivery through increased demand for health care.

Table 2.1 presents indicators useful in monitoring household access to improved drinking water.

Improved water sources include piped water into the dwelling, yard, or plot; a public tap/stand pipe or

borehole; a protected well or protected spring water, and rainwater. Lack of easy access to an improved

water source may limit the quantity of suitable drinking water that is available to a household as well as

increase the risk of illness. Access to improved sources of drinking water has increased from 67 percent in

2006 to 70 percent of households in 2011. Nine in ten households in urban areas use improved water

sources compared with only two in three households in rural areas. Access to improved water sources in

rural areas increased from 63 percent to 67 percent during the same period. The most common source of

improved drinking water in urban areas is piped water, used by 67 percent of households. In contrast, only

10 percent of rural households have access to piped water. A large proportion of rural households (44

percent) get their drinking water from a borehole. Ten percent of rural households get their drinking water

from a protected spring or well.

If water needs to be fetched from a source that is not immediately accessible to the household, it may get contaminated during transportation or storage even if the water is obtained from an improved

source. Another factor that influences access to a water source is the burden of fetching water, which often

falls disproportionately on female members of the household....

Did you need more information than what is in the final report?

I also found this link which may be useful:
<https://wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/CSO-uganda.pdf>
