PMA2017/UGANDA-R5

PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Uganda is led by the Makerere University's School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences (MakU/CHS/MakSPH), in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) and the Ministry of Health. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health and the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute and at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

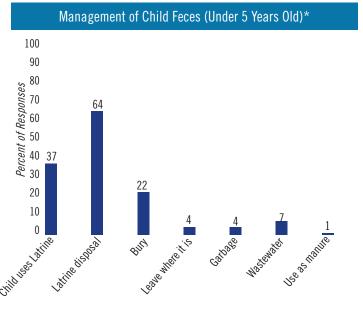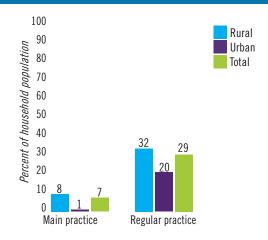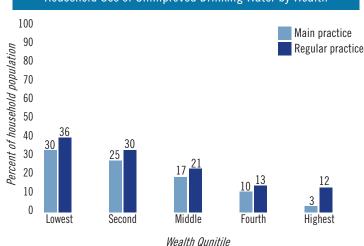For more information on PMA2020 please visit http://www.pma2020.org.

Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Main Household Sanitation Facility

Bar chart — Percent of household population by Class of Sanitation Facility (Rural, Urban, Total):
- Improved: Rural 11, Urban 17, Total 13
- Shared: Rural 13, Urban 51, Total 22
- Non-improved: Rural 67, Urban 31, Total 59
- Open defecation: Rural 9, Urban 1, Total 7

The use of sanitation facilities, both improved and shared, is higher in urban areas. In comparison, the use of non-improved facilities and the practice of open defecation is higher in rural areas.

Open Defecation as Main and Regular Practice by Residence

Bar chart — Percent of household population (Rural, Urban, Total):
- Main practice: Rural 8, Urban 1, Total 7
- Regular practice: Rural 32, Urban 20, Total 29

A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

Management of Child Feces (Under 5 Years Old)*

Bar chart — Percent of Responses:
- Child uses Latrine: 37
- Latrine disposal: 64
- Bury: 22
- Leave where it is: 4
- Garbage: 4
- Wastewater: 7
- Use as manure: 1

*Multiple response options allowed

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water by Wealth

Bar chart — Percent of household population by Wealth Quintile (Main practice, Regular practice):
- Lowest: Main practice 30, Regular practice 36
- Second: Main practice 25, Regular practice 30
- Middle: Main practice 17, Regular practice 21
- Fourth: Main practice 10, Regular practice 13
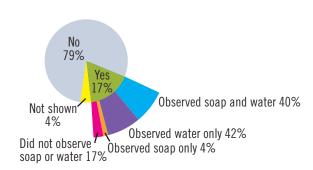- Highest: Main practice 3, Regular practice 12

The percent of household residents regularly using at least one unimproved source for their drinking water is highest among the poor and lowest among the wealthiest. Households identify one source as the main drinking water source.

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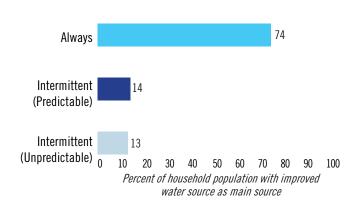## INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station*

17% of household residents in Uganda can access a dedicated hand-washing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, 40% had both soap and water at the handwashing station at the time of the interview.
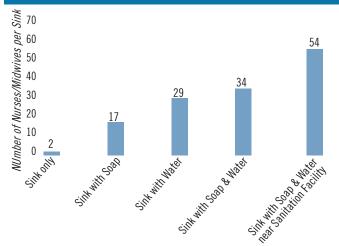*Note that this total does not include mobile handwashing places.

Handwashing Station Access in Health Care Facilities

There is an average of 54 nurses or midwives on duty in a healthcare facility for every one sink observed that meets the World Health Organization standard of having soap and water and being located near a sanitation facility.

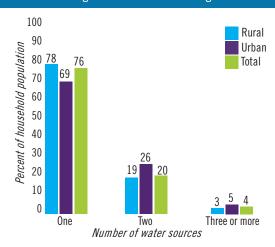### Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (Improved)*

Among household residents whose main water source is improved, the vast majority report it is always available.
*Total does not add to 100% due to rounding

Number of Regular Household Drinking Water Sources

The majority of households in Uganda rely on one drinking water source. 23% of households rely on an additional water source to meet their drinking water needs.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The PMA2017/Uganda survey used a two-stage cluster design. For this survey round, a new set of 110 enumeration areas (EAs) were select-ed, adjacent to EAs used in the previous four rounds, drawn by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics from its master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 44 households randomly selected per EA. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. All eligible females aged 15 to 49 years were contacted and consented for interviews. The final sample (and completion rates) included 4,503 households (95.7%), 4,119 females (96.0%) and 336 health facilities (96.3%). Data collection was conducted between April and May 2017. The definintions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follows the defintions used in the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

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