

SANITATION PROFILE CENTRAL DIVISION

Increasing Access to Improved Sanitation in Kampala Capital City

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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 aims to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation. This goal is enshrined in the National Development Plan II that aims to achieve Uganda’s 2040 Vision by propelling the nation to middle income status by 2030.

In 2017, KCCA conducted a CityWide Sanitation Mapping exercise and developed baselines for the city. The information presented in this fact sheet is based on analysis done on the data obtained during the mapping exercise.

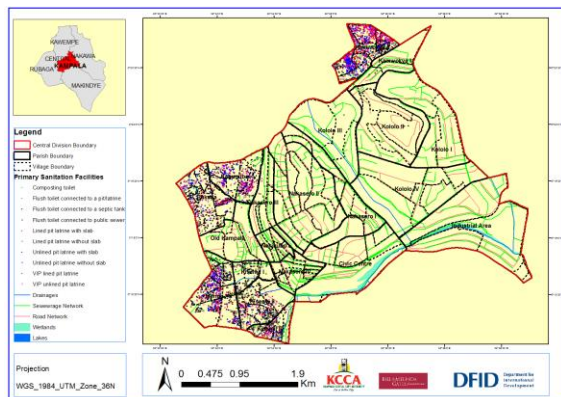
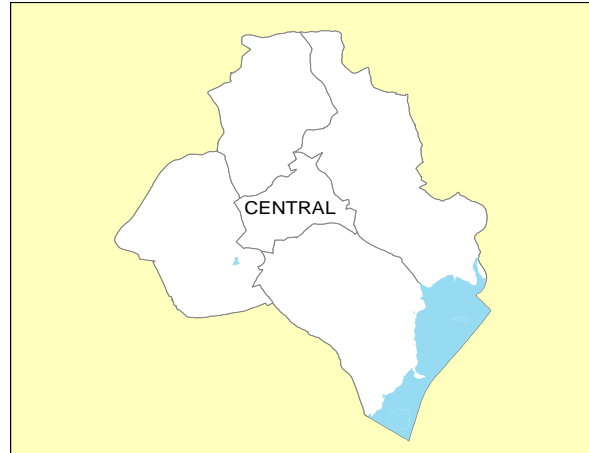


Figure 1: Mapping of On-site Sanitation in Central Division

Central Division Profile

Central Division, located in the centre of Kampala City, plays host to the Central Business District and to key administrative functions. Administratively, the



division is made of 21 parishes – of which 7 are informal settlements. The division is politically headed by a Mayor and an Urban council whilst the technical team is headed by the Town Clerk.

Central Division has a population of 75,159 (UBOS, 2014), 50% of whom are women. 64% of the population eligible to work are involved in some form of gainful employment.

Key Information

Data from the Mapping exercise was analysed as per the WHO/JMP (JMP, 2017) Sanitation service levels.

Access to Sanitation

The Mapping exercise shows that access to Sanitation Citywide and in Central Division is at 99%. This implies that 1% of the population is still practicing Open Defecation sometimes referred to as flying toilets. The majority of the population accesses sanitation services at Institutional and commercial premises.

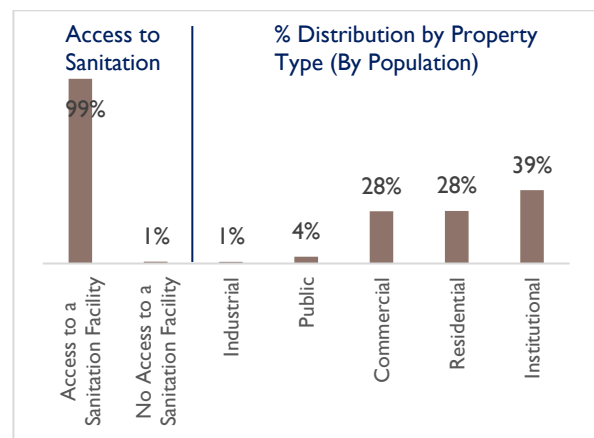


Figure 2: Access to Sanitation in Central Division

Access to Sewerage Services

- 62% of the parishes in Central Division are sewered. These include; Kololo, Nakasero, Central Business District and Old Kampala.
- In terms of population, 45% of the population in Central Division access sewerage services

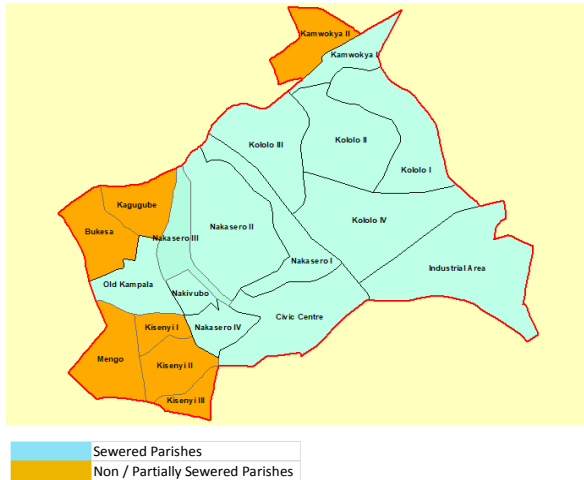


Figure 3: Sewered and Non / Partially Sewered Parishes in Central Division

Access to Non Sewered Sanitation Services

- Non Sewered Sanitation refers to a sanitation system that is not connected to a networked sewer system and that collects, conveys, and ensures that the waste is fully treated to allow for safe reuse or disposal (IWA 24:2016).
- 38% of the parishes in Central division access Non or Partially sewered services.
- These non sewered parishes are mainly constituted by Informal Settlements.
- The sanitation technology types in these parishes include;

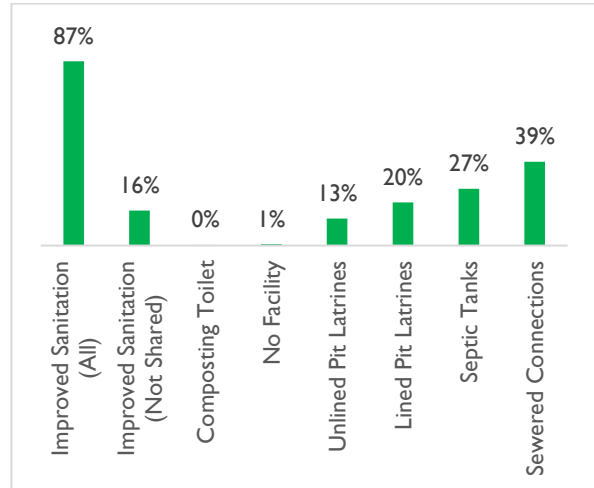


Figure 4: Sanitation Technology Types in Sewered and Non / Partially Sewered Parishes in Central Division (By population)

- Sewered connections are the predominant technology followed by Septic tanks and lined latrines.

The majority of the population in the Non-sewered (Informal Settlements) rely on non-sewered sanitation technologies and services (60%)

Access to Improved Sanitation

- 87% of the population in Central Division accesses an improved sanitation facility i.e. a facility designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
- When non shared sanitation facilities are considered, 16% of the population in Central Division accesses an improved sanitation facility.
- Lined sanitation facilities are the minimum standard for improved sanitation (KCCA, 2017).



Figure 5: Lined facility under construction in Kamwokya

Access to Safely Managed and Basic Sanitation

Safely managed sanitation refers to improved sanitation facilities that are not shared and whose waste is either; i) safely treated on-site, ii) temporarily stored and safely transported to treatment off-site or iii) transported by sewer to treatment off-site.



Figure 6: Safe Emptying of a lined toilet

Figure 4 when analysed as per the Sanitation levels of Service (JMP, 2017) results in the service levels shown in Figure 7 below.

The majority of households and population in non-sewered parishes (50%), share sanitation facilities.

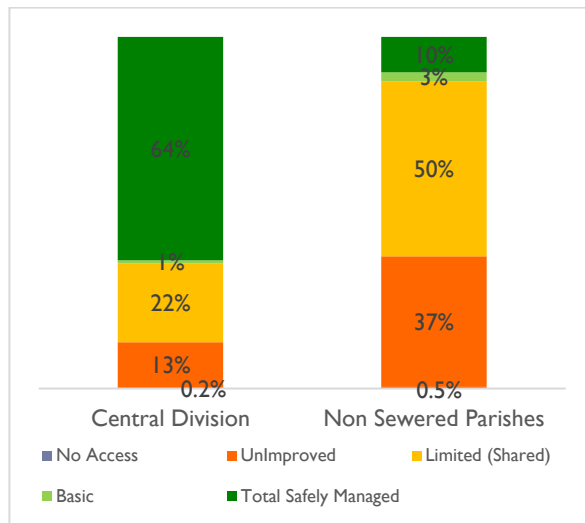


Figure 7: Sanitation Levels of Service for Division Wide and Non Sewered Areas in Central Division

- Division wide, 64% of the population accesses Safely Managed Sanitation.
- Sewered services are the biggest contributor to the proportion accessing Safely managed services.
- The proportion accessing safely Managed sanitation however reduces to 10% in Informal settlements.
- 3% of the population in the non sewered parishes accesses basic sanitation i.e uses improved sanitation facilities however it is yet to be determined whether the waste was safely stored on-site or transported for treatment off-site.
- The proportion of the population division wide accessing basic sanitation is 1%.

Access to Limited or Shared Sanitation

- Limited sanitation refers to improved sanitation facilities that are shared with other households.
- 22% of the population in Division wide accesses limited sanitation. This figure doubles to 50% in non sewered parishes making it the biggest sanitation service category in the non-sewered parishes.



Figure 8: Community toilet in Kisenyi

Unimproved Sanitation

- Unimproved sanitation refers to facilities that do not hygienically separate excreta from human contact e.g. unlined pit latrines, pit latrines without slabs, bucket latrines, pit latrines and septic tanks discharging into drains, e.t.c
- Unimproved sanitation is a major cause of surface and groundwater pollution that leads to the proliferation of sanitation related diseases.
- 13% of the population division-wide, accesses unimproved sanitation. The number increases to a third of the population (37%) in non sewered parishes.



Figure 9: Toilet and Bathroom waste flowing into drains

Open Defecation

- There is still a section of the population in central division and in the rest of the city that has no access to a sanitation facility i.e. practices open defecation or uses flying toilets (0.2% and 0.5% respectively).
- These are mainly found in the parishes of Kagugube, Kamwokya II and Kisenyi I and II.

Sanitation Levels of Service per Parish

- Figure 10 shows the Sanitation Service levels per Parish.

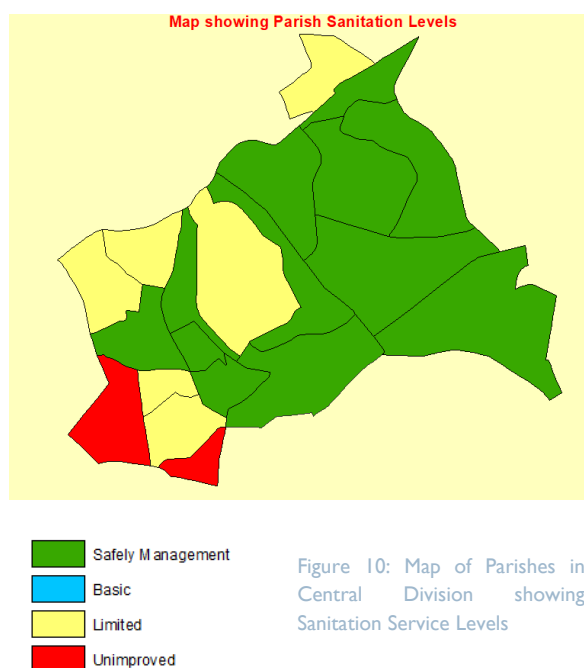


Figure 10: Map of Parishes in Central Division showing Sanitation Service Levels

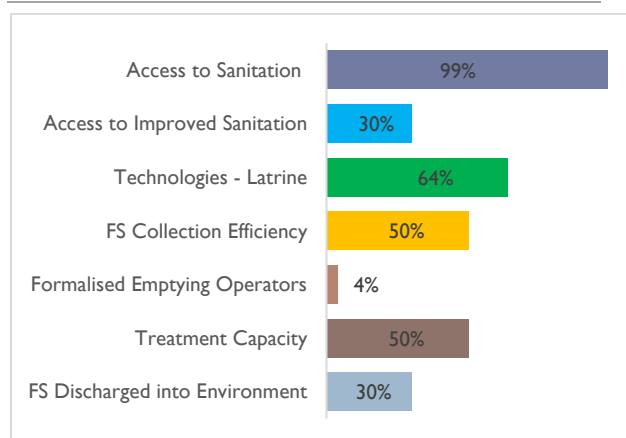
- Open defecation still occurs in Kagugube, Kamwokya II, Kisenyi I and II parishes
- Kisenyi III and Mengo parishes have the highest levels of Unimproved sanitation i.e. facilities that do not meet the minimum standards.
- Nakasero II, Kisenyi I, Kagugube and Kamwokya II parishes have the highest levels of Limited or Shared sanitation.
- Kololo, Kamwokya I, Nakasero, Old Kampala, Nakivubo, Industrial Area and Civic Centre have the highest levels of service due to the sewer system.

Cross cutting issues

- Solid waste is disposed of in pit latrines constraining emptying processes when the latrines fill.
- Manual emptiers are still used by 5% of the population. These empty the waste into drains or the environment during rain events raising the risks for sanitation related diseases and constraining the way of life for those that live downstream.
- 84% of the sanitation facilities were found not have any significant defects.
- Accessibility – 99% have access to a sanitation facility.
- 50% of the sanitation facilities were said to have been emptied previously.
- The preferred emptying method was by Cesspool Trucks (92%).
- The quality of service by emptying service providers was said to be good (71%).

- Target landlords in program activities, to build sanitation facilities that meet the KCCA Minimum standards for On-site Sanitation facilities; and to provide access to these facilities.
- Create awareness amongst the private sector particularly local masons and contractors, on the Construction of sanitation facilities that meet the minimum standards.
- Create awareness among tenants to ensure hygiene of sanitation facilities.
- Increase coverage and availability of safe emptying services to cover the whole division.
- Provide improved, adequate and sustainable public sanitation facilities for the commuting population.

Central Division Statistics in Numbers



References

1. UN, Sustainable Development Goals. 2018. www.un.org
2. The National Development Plan II, 2015. www.opm.go.ug.
3. KCCA, Citywide Sanitation Mapping Report, 2017 (Unpublished).
4. UBOS, National Census, 2014. www.ubos.org.ug.
5. WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation (JMP), 2017. www.unwater.org
6. IWA 24:2016 : Non-sewered sanitation systems - General safety and performance requirements for design and testing

Areas for Policy and Sanitation Program Intervention

- End Open Defecation in the Division.
- Focus on the development, promotion and upscaling of non-sewered sanitation technologies in Informal Settlements to complement sewer services and enable these areas achieve the SDG targets in Informal Settlements.
- Provide low cost sanitation technologies to facilitate the progression to improved sanitation facilities.