

# SANITATION PROFILE MAKINDYE DIVISION

## Increasing Access to Improved Sanitation in Kampala Capital City

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### Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (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.

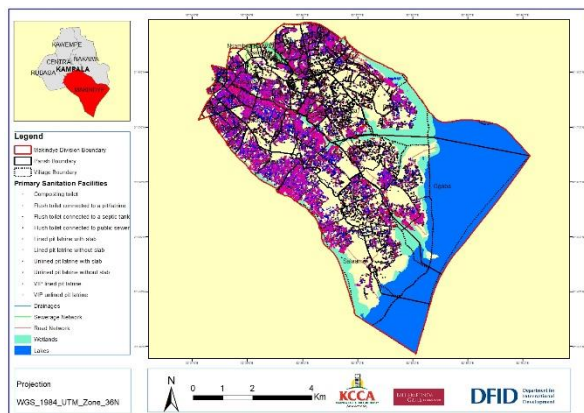
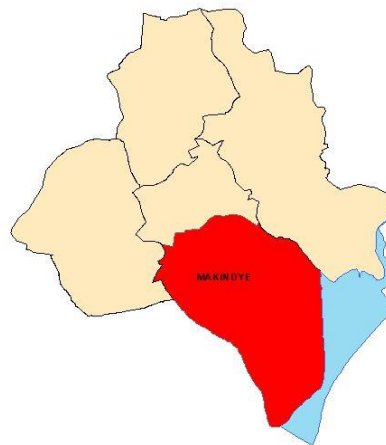


Figure 1: Mapping of On-site Sanitation in Makindye Division

### Makindye Division Profile

Makindye Division, is located in the southeastern part of Kampala City, The eastern boundary of the division is Murchison Bay, a part of Lake Victoria. Nakawa Division lies to the northeast, Kampala Central Division lies to the north and Lubaga Division lies to the northwest. Administratively, the division is made of 17

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



Makindye Division has a population of 154,342 (UBOS, 2014), 51.6% of whom are women and 42,319 households.

### 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 Makindye Division is at 99.8%. This implies that 0.2% of the population is still practicing Open Defecation sometimes referred to as flying toilets.

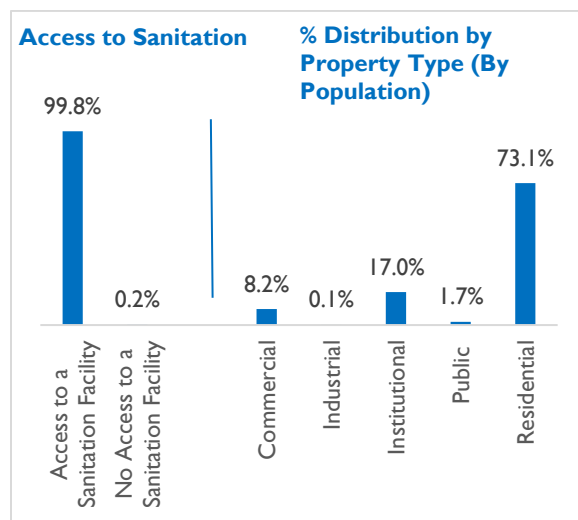


Figure 2 Access to Sanitation in Makindye Division

### Access to Sewerage Services

- In terms of population, 1% of the population in Makindye Division access sewerage services
- Parishes in Makindye Division are connected to the sewer are Katwe I, Kibuye ii, Nsambya, Nsambya Special Area, Kibuli, Nsambya Central and Kabalagala.

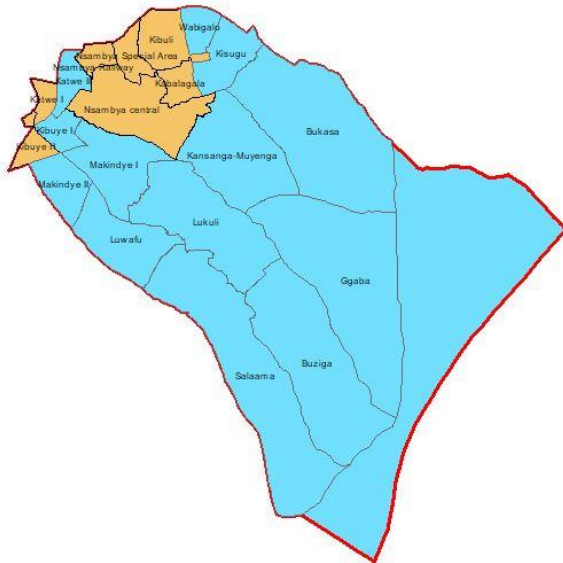


Figure 3: Sewered and Non/ Partially Sewered Parishes in Makindye Division

### 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).
- 59% of the parishes in Kawempe division access Non sewered services.
- These non sewered parishes are mainly constituted by Informal Settlements.
- The sanitation technology types in these parishes include;

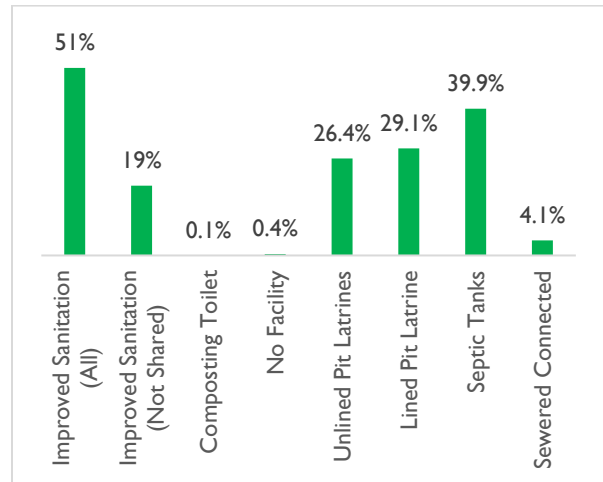


Figure 4: Sanitation Technology Types in Sewered and Non/Partially Sewered Parishes in Makindye Division (By Population)

The majority of the population in the Non-sewered (Informal Settlements) rely on non-sewered sanitation technologies and services (95.5%)

### Access to Improved Sanitation

- 51% of the population in Makindye Division accesses an improved sanitation facility i.e. a facility designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
- Lined sanitation facilities are the minimum standard for improved sanitation (KCCA, 2017).



Figure 5: Lined facility under construction

### 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

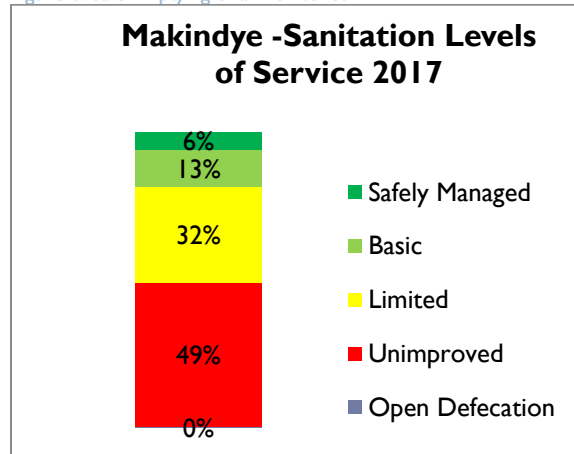


Figure 7: Mapped Sanitation Service Levels in Makindye Division, Sewered Parishes

- 6% of Makindye’s population accesses safely managed sanitation.
- When the management of waste from improved sanitation facilities that are not shared is not safely managed, then people using those facilities are classified as having Basic sanitation.
- 13% of the population therefore, access 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.

### Access to Limited or Shared Sanitation

- Limited sanitation refers to improved sanitation facilities that are shared with other households.
- 32% of the population in Makindye Division access limited sanitation.

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



Figure 8: Community toilet

### 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.
- 49% of the population accesses unimproved sanitation.



Figure 9: Waste flowing into drains

### Open Defecation

- There is still a section of the population in Makindye division and in the rest of the city that has no access to a sanitation facility i.e. practices open defecation (1001 people).
- These are mainly found in the parishes of Bukasa , Wabigalo, Katwe I , Lukuli and Makindye I.

### Sanitation Levels of Service per Parish

- Figure 8 shows the Sanitation Service levels per Parish.

**Map showing parish sanitation service levels**

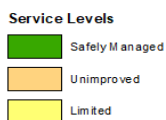
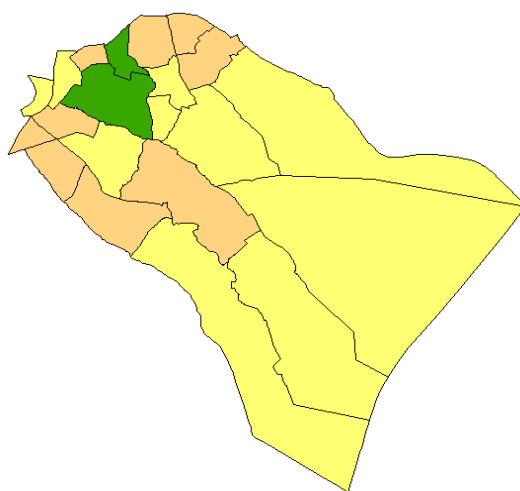


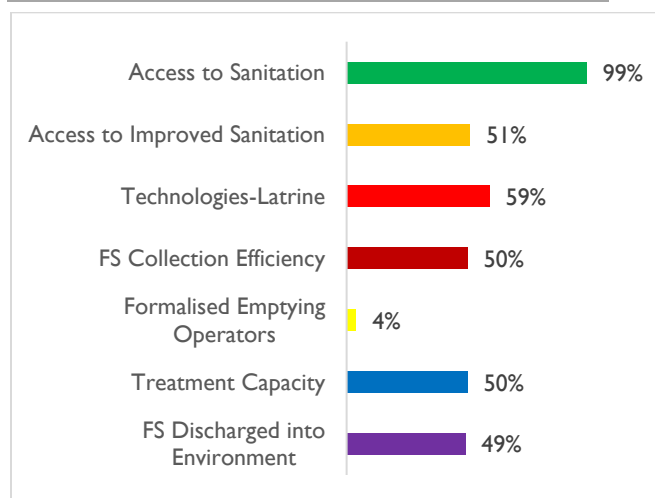
Figure 10: Map of Parishes in Makindye Division showing Sanitation Service Levels

- Nsambya Police and Nsambya Central parishes have the highest levels of service due to the sewer system
- Kabalagala, Nsambya Estate, Katwe I, Katwe II, Makindye I, Salaama, Buziga, Ggaba, Bukasa, Kansanga-Muyenga parishes have the highest levels of Limited or Shared sanitation.
- Luwafu, Makindye II, Kibuye II, Kibuye I, Lukuli, Nsambya Railway, Kibuli, Wabigalo, Kisugu have the highest levels of Unimproved sanitation i.e. facilities that do not meet the minimum standards.

### Cross cutting issues

- Solid waste is disposed of in pit latrines constraining emptying processes when the latrines fill
- Manual emptiers are still used by 3% 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.
- 94% of the sanitation facilities were found not have any significant defects
- Accessibility – 99% have access to a sanitation facility

### Makindye Division Statistics in Numbers



### Areas of Sanitation that can be improved

- 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.
- 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.

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- 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.

#### References

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