

SANITATION PROFILE NAKAWA 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.

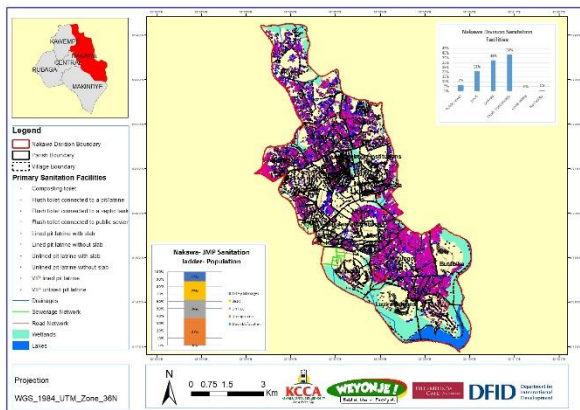
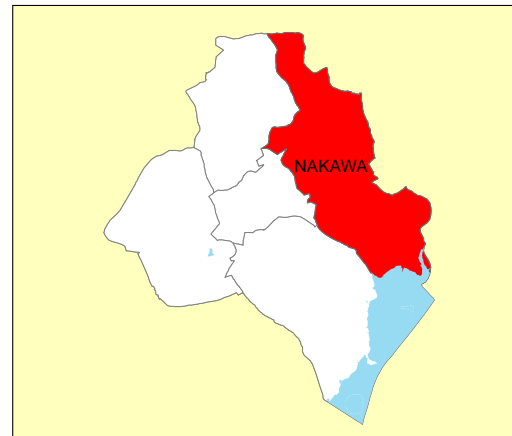


Figure 1: Mapping of On-site Sanitation in Nakawa Division

Nakawa Division Profile

Nakawa Division, located in the eastern part of Kampala City, Nakawa Division lies in the eastern part of the city, bordering Kira Town to the east, Wakiso District to the north, Kawempe Division to the north-west, Kampala Central Division to the west, Makindye Division across Murchison Bay to the south-west and Lake Victoria to the south.

Administratively, the division is made of 22 parishes – of which 17 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.



Nakawa Division has a population of 318,447 (UBOS, 2014), 51% of whom are women and 84,793 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 Nakawa Division is at 99.7%. This implies that 0.3% of the population is still practicing Open Defecation sometimes referred to as flying toilets.

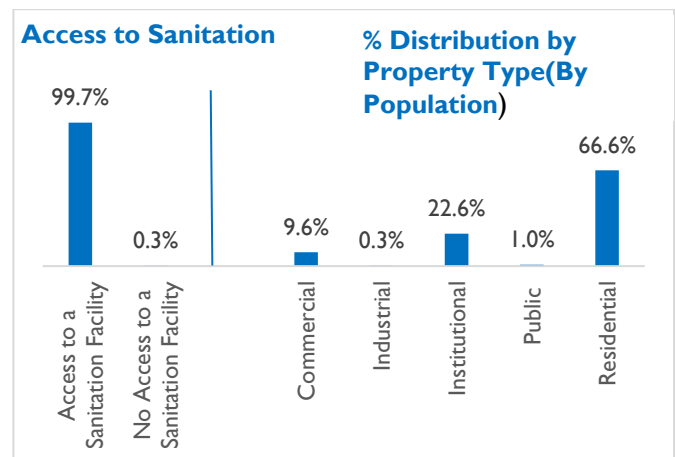


Figure 2: Access to Sanitation in Kawempe Division

Access to Sewerage Services

- In terms of population, 10% of the population in Nakawa Division access sewerage services
- Parishes in Nakawa Division are connected to the sewer are Banda, Bugolobi, Butabika, ITEK, Kiswa, Mbuya II and Naguru I&II



	Sewered Parishes
	Non / Partially Sewered Parishes

Figure 3: Sewered and Non/ Partially Sewered Parishes in Nakawa 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).
- 73% of the parishes in Nakawa division access Non sewerred services.
- These non sewerred parishes are mainly constituted by Informal Settlements.

- The sanitation technology types in these parishes include;

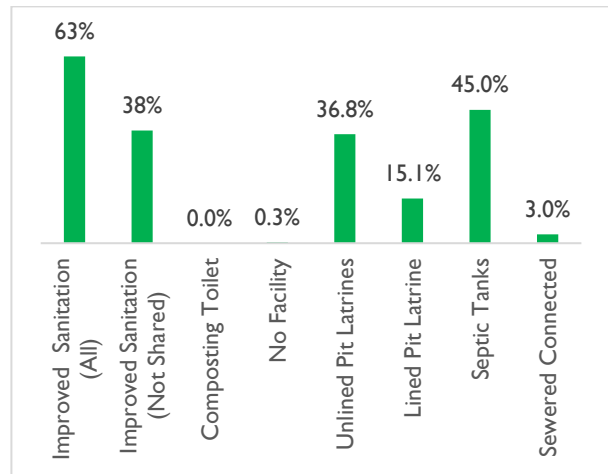


Figure 4: Sanitation Technology Types in Sewered and Non/Partially Sewered Parishes in Nakawa Division (By Population)

The majority of the population in the Non-sewered (Informal Settlements) rely on non-sewered sanitation technologies and services **(96.9%)**

Access to Improved Sanitation

- 63% of the population in Nakawa 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

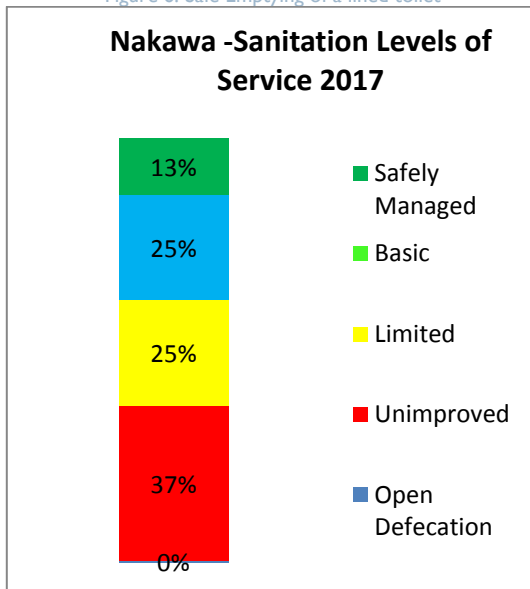


Figure 7: Mapped Sanitation Service Levels in Nakawa Division, Sewered Parishes

- 13% of Nakawa’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.
- 25% of the population therefore, access basic sanitation.

Access to Limited Sanitation or Shared Sanitation

- Limited sanitation refers to improved sanitation facilities that are shared with other households.
- 25% of the population in Nakawa Division access limited sanitation. This figure doubles when sewerer parishes are discounted to make it the biggest sanitation service category in the non-sewered parishes i.e. more households share in non-sewered parishes.

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



Figure 8: Community toilet at Luzira

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.
- 37% of the population accesses unimproved sanitation. The number increases to a third of the population in non sewerer parishes.



Figure 9: Toilet and Bathroom waste flowing into drains

Open Defecation

- There is still a section of the population in Nakawa division and in the rest of the city that has no access to a sanitation facility i.e. practices open defecation (0.3%).
- These are mainly found in the parishes of Banda, Naguru I and Luzira.

Sanitation Levels of Service per Parish

- Figure 8 shows the Sanitation Service levels per Parish.

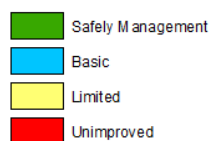
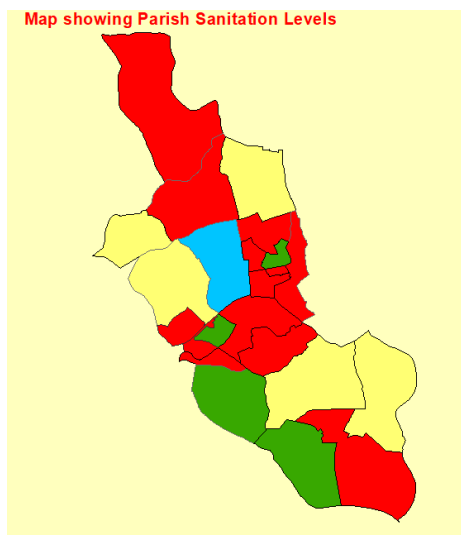


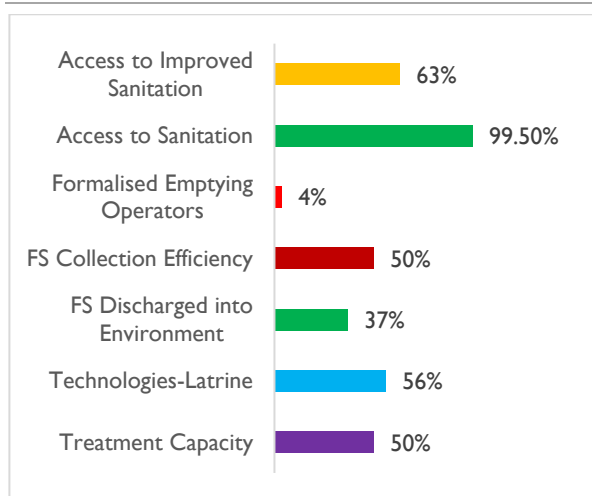
Figure 10: Map of Parishes in Nakawa Division showing Sanitation Service Levels

- Luzira, Mbuya II, Mbuya I, Kiswa, Nakawa, Naguru I, Kyambogo, Banda, Nabisunsa, Banda, Kyambogo Institutions, UPK, Bukoto II, Kyanja parishes have the highest levels of Unimproved sanitation i.e. facilities that do not meet the minimum standards.
- Bukoto I, Naguru II, Kiwatule, Mutungo and Butabika parishes have the highest levels of Limited or Shared sanitation.
- ITEK and Nakawa Institution 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 2% 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.
- 91% of the sanitation facilities were found not have any significant defects
- Accessibility – 99% have access to a sanitation facility

Nakawa 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.
- 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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