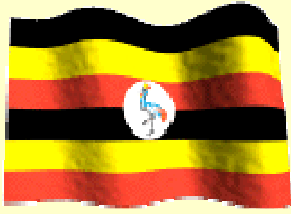


*Sanitation Provision in
Urban Centres of Uganda*



Dr. James Okot-Okumu

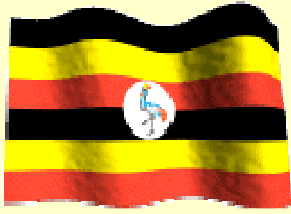
**Makerere University
Institute of Environment and Natural
Resources**



Presentation Outline



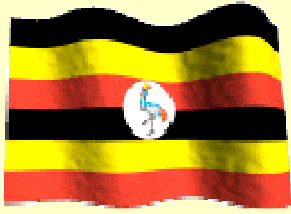
- Introduction
- The study country Uganda
- Methodology
- Findings
- Conclusion



Introduction



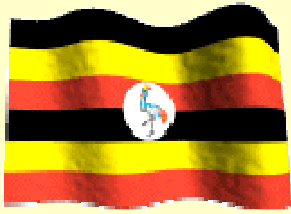
- ❊ Urban centres have associated perceived opportunities that in the developing world attract rural to urban migration
- ❊ The in town migration cause increased demand for services like sanitation service provision that in most cases are not adequately met.
- ❊ The complex urban community structure coupled with intricate settlement patterns place serious stress on planning and resources



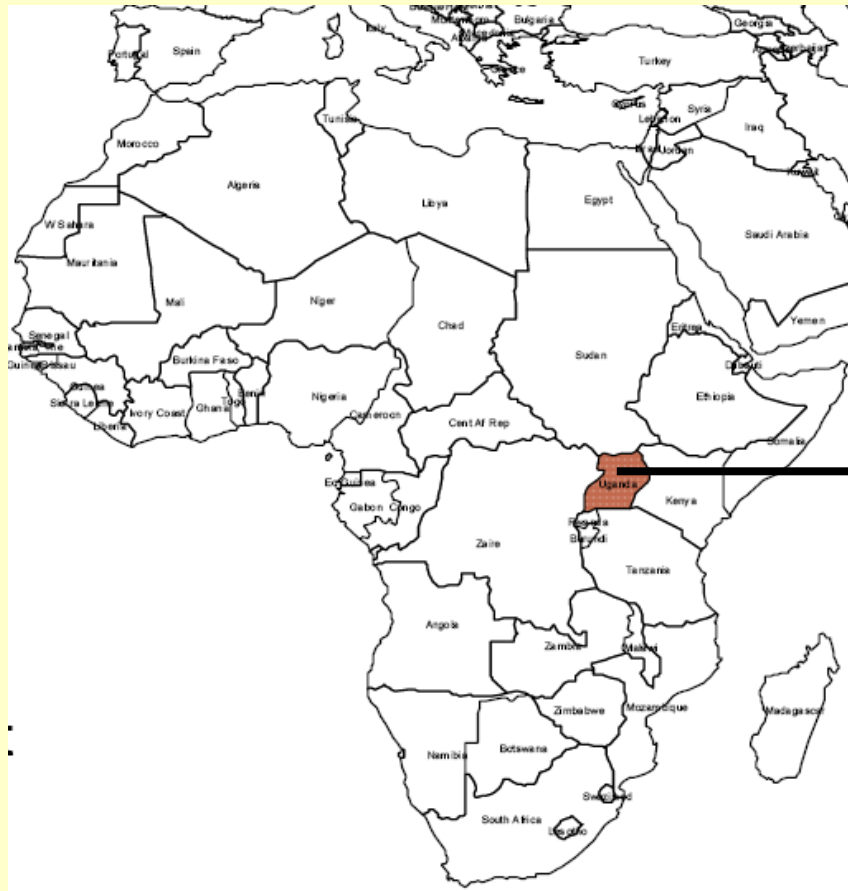
Introduction

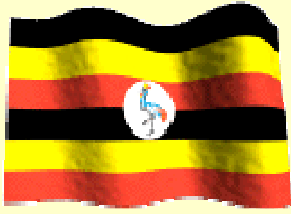


- ❖ The result is inequitable and generally inadequate service provision for environmental management.
- ❖ The impact is environmental degradation that can cause of disease outbreaks
- ❖ This paper explores sanitation in Ugandan urban areas, policy, legal and institutional arrangement and financing aspects, key management issues and challenges



Introduction

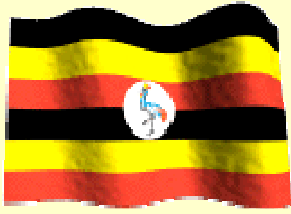




Introduction



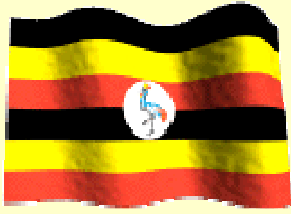
- Located in Eastern Africa
- Population: about 27 million – >80% rural, growth rate of **3.4% p.a.**
- Its **900-1,500 m** above sea level
- Total surface area is **241,038 km²**
- Temp. ranges between **15 and over 30°C**
- Rainfall ranges between **750 and 2,000mm**
- GDP 15.153 billion shillings (8.3 million US\$)
- GDP annual growth rate = 6.2%
- Per capita GDP = 0.2 US\$
- The GNP is 280 US\$



Uganda urban issues



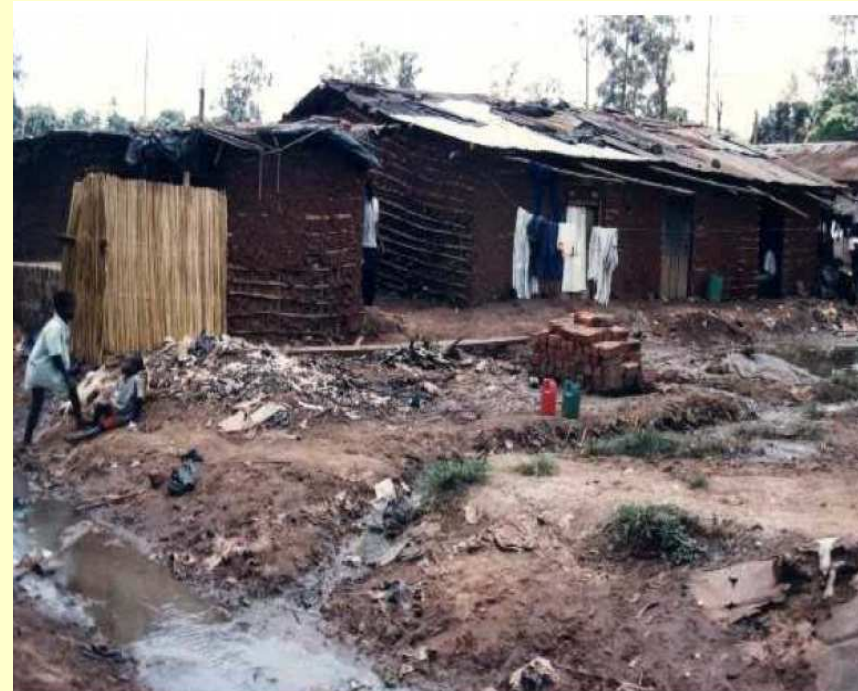
- ❖ Rural to urban **migration** is on the increase
- ❖ With the creation of **new districts** – new **urban centres emerge**
- ❖ **Physical planning** lagging behind urban expansion
- ❖ **Informal settlements**
- ❖ **Environmental degradation**

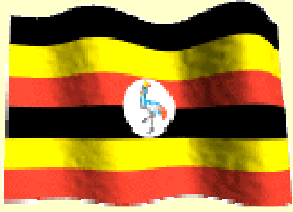


Study Methods



- ❖ Questionnaires, interviews, FGDs and document reviews
- ❖ Assessment of sanitation facilities
 - ❑ Use status
 - ❑ Structural integrity
 - ❑ Hygiene
 - ❑ safety



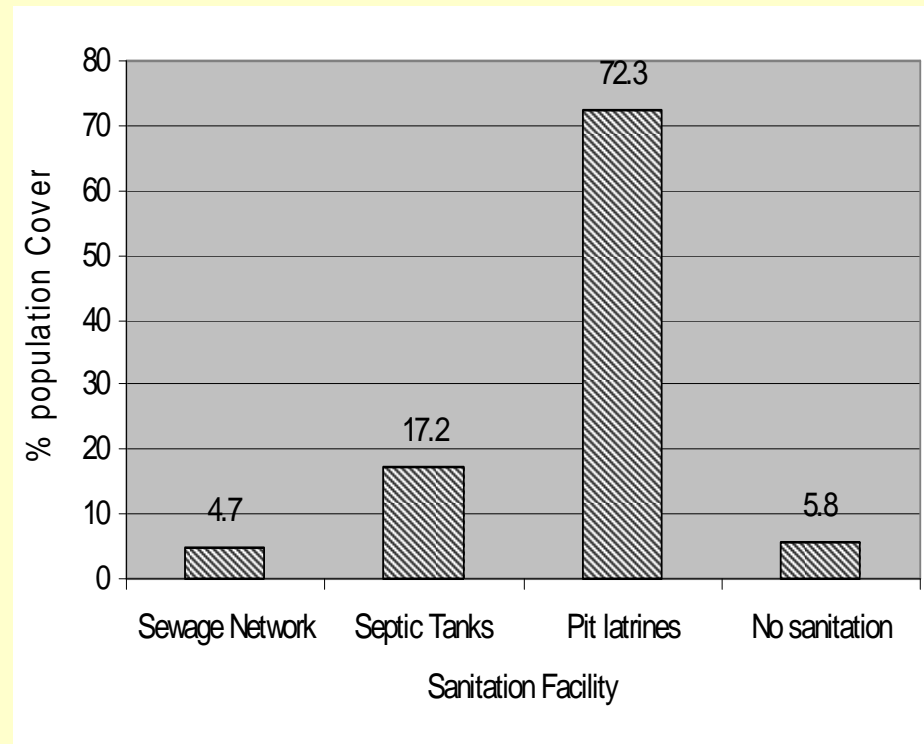


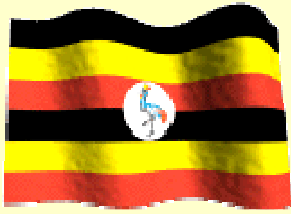
Sanitation situation in Ugandan urban centres



Sanitation facilities – predominantly on-site e.g.

- Pit latrines
- VIP
- Septic tank, etc

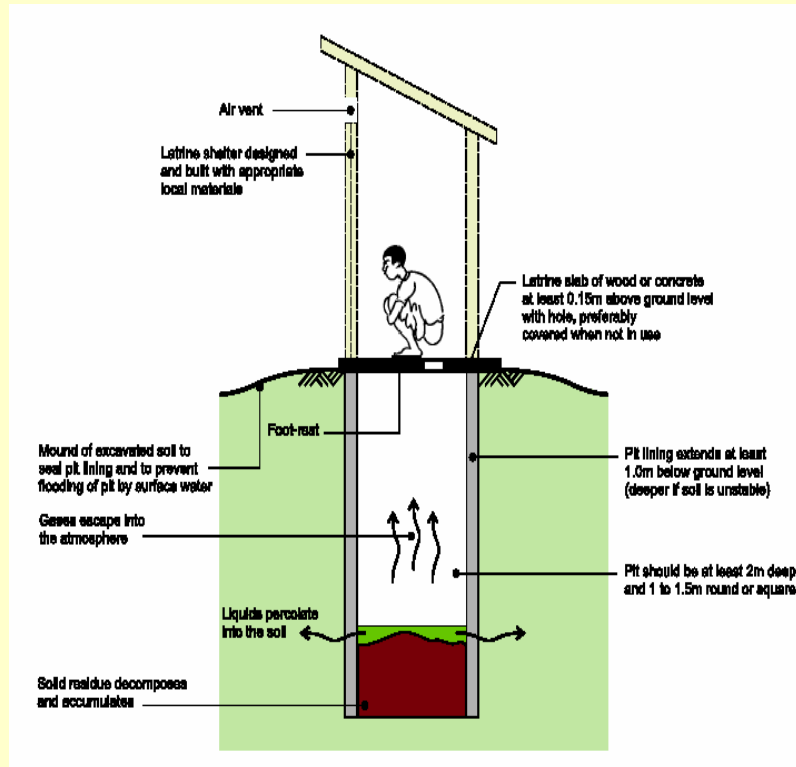




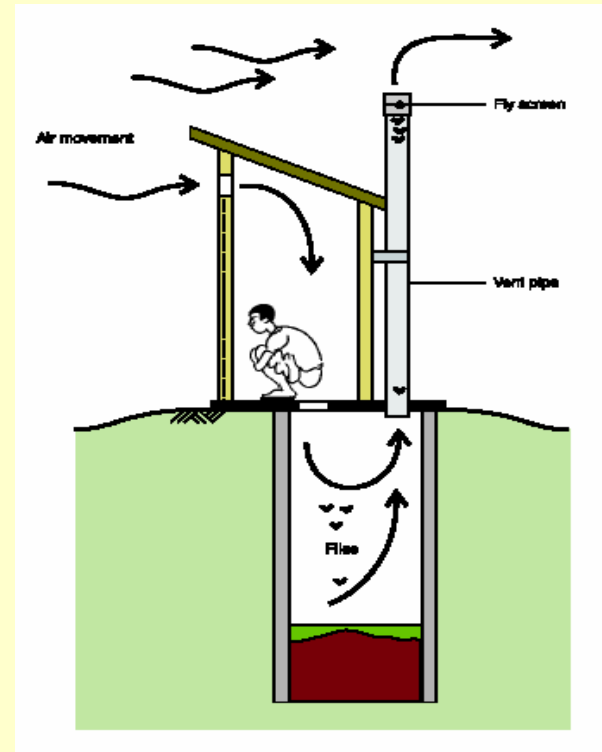
Examples of Pit latrines in urban centres

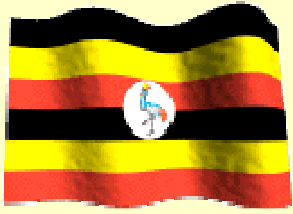


Traditional



VIP

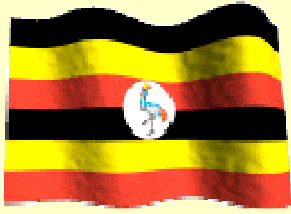




Other urban sanitation facilities



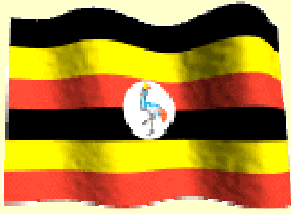
- Other onsite sanitation facilities include, pour flush, septic tanks, cesspits, VIP latrine, improved slab type pit latrine, hanging latrine and EcoSan.
- Those who lack facilities do it *free range* or dispose faeces in plastic bags



Sanitation Coverage



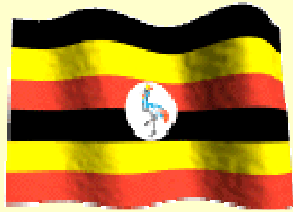
- The Government of Uganda published urban sanitation coverage is 92%
- But this study found safe to use latrines availability is as low as 30% in some urban centres
- On-site sanitation makes over 90% of facilities in use in urban centres



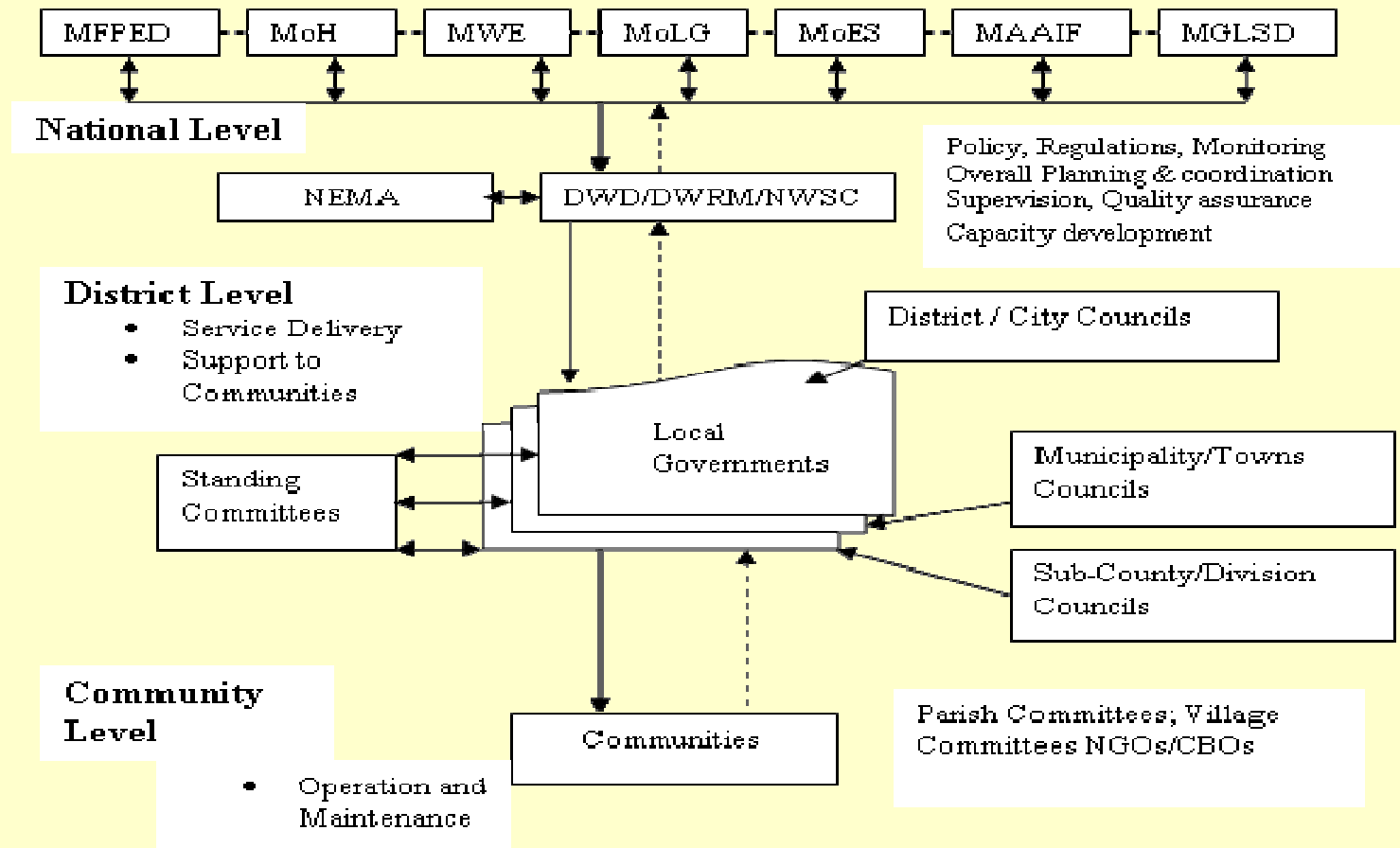
Condition of sanitation facilities

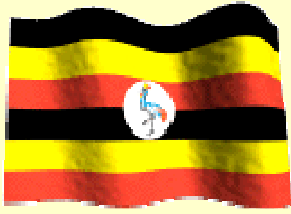


Observed condition	Health and safety implication
Unclean condition with observed faeces and wet floor, bad smell, no hole cover	Risk of disease transmission by contact contamination and transmission agents like flies.
Flies within and around the sanitation facility, cockroaches and rodents	Risk of disease transmission by the observed agents
No sanplats or slabs	Risk of accidental collapse
Too close to housing and water points	Risk of water pollution, disease transmission
Dilapidated state of the sanitary structures	Risk of environmental pollution, lack of safety of users, disease transmission
Sullage from bathing and urinal shelters discharged in open drains, grey water pools	Risk of disease transmission by contact contamination especially among children, environmental contamination including water points
Faecal matter disposed in polyethylene bags, faeces littering compound and waste dumps	Risk of disease transmission by contact contamination especially among children, environmental contamination including water points
No hand washing facility at latrines	Risk of human to human contamination



Institutional Framework for sanitation provision

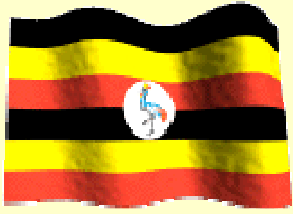




Legislation and Policy



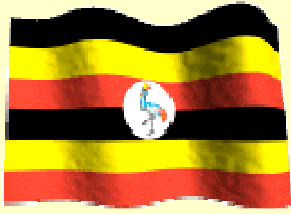
- ❖ In Uganda, environmental policymaking remains a function of the central government,
- ❖ but in line with the decentralization process the implementation of policies and legislation is passed to the districts.
- ❖ The constitution of Uganda (1995) in clause (39) states that *'Every Ugandan has a right to a clean and healthy environment'*



Legislation and Policy



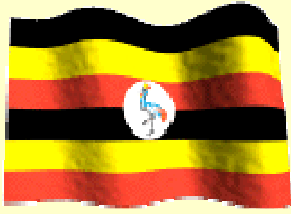
- ❊ However most LGS have not been able to execute these powers fully because of lack of capacity



Funding of Water and Sanitation



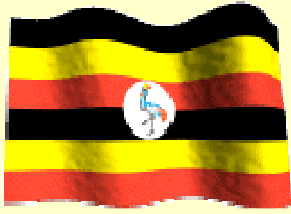
- Financing water and sanitation come from
 - the Central Government,
 - donors and
 - locally mobilised revenue
- Section 81 of Local Governments Act 1997 provides that LGs may levy charges and collect fees and taxes and the levy rates are provided (Local Government Rating Act 2003).



Funding of Water and Sanitation



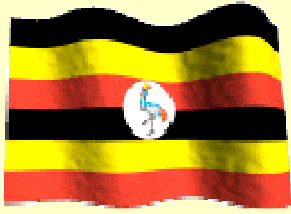
- ❖ LGs however have not been able to raise adequate revenues. Suspension of Graduated Tax (GT) a major revenue source for LGs has created more financing problems.
- ❖ Amount of money used for waste management and sanitation < 10% of total municipality budget.
- ❖ Sanitation and waste management receive low funding from LGs because of low prioritisation



Social and Political issues



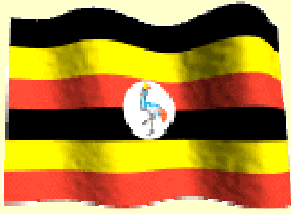
- ❁ Factors causing poor sanitation
 - ❁ negative cultural beliefs and practices,
 - ❁ poor attitude towards good sanitation practices,
 - ❁ lack of awareness of the implication of poor sanitation practices,
 - ❁ fear of new technologies,
 - ❁ lack of community participation planning and implementation



Social and Political issues



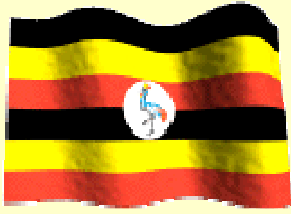
- Congestion causing lack of responsibility
- Education level and social status was found to influence sanitation behaviour positively.
- Lack of sanitation facilities for the poor results in adoption of bad practices like dumping solid wastes and faeces into storm water drains.
- Lack of enforcement of sanitation laws



Key issues affecting sanitation in urban areas in Uganda



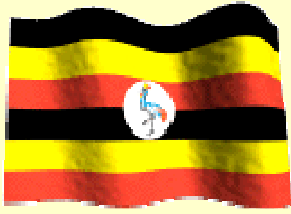
- ❖ Peri-urban community structure is **complex**
- ❖ **High population** growth rates and population density
- ❖ **Inequitable** and non-**gender** responsive sanitation systems
- ❖ Extreme **poverty** and **disease**
- ❖ Land **tenure** and lack of **physical planning**



Key issues affecting sanitation in urban areas in Uganda



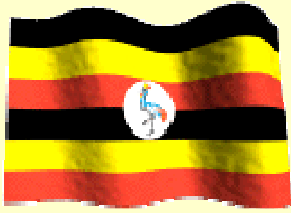
- ❖ Inadequate **legal framework** and lack of **enforcement**
- ❖ Lack of adequate **information, networking**
- ❖ Lack of **awareness** and poorly informed decision makers
- ❖ Low **prioritisation** and lack of **funding**
- ❖ Interference - **politicians**



Some innovative ways tried in Uganda



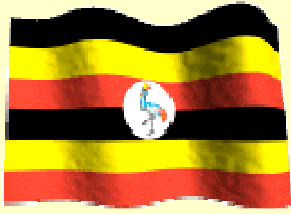
Innovative methods for sanitation improvement	Expected impact
Formation of community health and sanitation committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates sense of ownership of the projects • Increases acceptance and participation in projects • Increases the potential for functional sustainability of waste and sanitation facilities
Introduction of community entrepreneurship in waste and sanitation (construction of facilities, maintenance, collection and disposal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative source of livelihood (in line with poverty reduction strategy) • More effective waste and sanitation systems (cleaner, safer facilities), cost recovery
Community targeted programs(e.g. School sanitation programmes. hand washing campaigns, neighbourhood health and hygiene programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are targeted causing gradual positive change in community hygiene and sanitation , attitude and behaviour • Increased sanitation coverage and sustainable usage of facilities • Positive health impact
Designing sanitation facilities with community involvement where the current centralised and decentralised systems complement each other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more flexible system that can be adapted for a particular community, geography, climate • Increased use sustainability • Cost effective and affordable by community
Capacity building in Local Governments (e.g. training, awareness programs), Production of learning materials (e.g. information sheets, posters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved leadership, coordination and supervision capabilities • More understanding of needs for sanitation • Mainstreaming of sanitation in development plans



SWOT Analysis



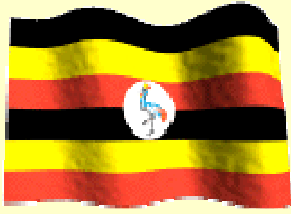
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy, legal and institutional development ii. Government support through Poverty Action Fund iii. Reform strategies iv. Coordination through sector-wide approach (SWAp) involving all stakeholders v. The culture of team work through the Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group (WSSWG) and the District water and Sanitation Coordination Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No wastewater management infrastructure in many towns ii. Lack of capacity at LGs iii. Lack of adequate monitoring data for proper planning of sanitation iv. Lack of policy and regulation implementation v. Insufficient level of awareness and knowledge of best management practices in sanitation in community vi. Low prioritization of sanitation by town councils vii. Old sewage infrastructures leading to pollution and health risks viii. Lack of physical planning hampering sanitation planning and services ix. Existing programs largely not pro-poor x. Poor community mobilization xi. Environment not mainstreamed in Town development plans and District development plans
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Interest for funding from Donor Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, in installing or improving sanitation facilities in towns. ii. Trend towards privatization. iii. Investment in sanitation iv. Pro-poor sanitation programmes v. Research and implementation of modernized mixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poverty and inability to pay for sanitation services ii. Diminishing government subvention iii. Poor community attitude towards sanitation iv. Illiteracy v. Non-prioritisation of waste management and sanitation by town councils and LGs vi. Rapid urbanisation and population influx



Conclusion



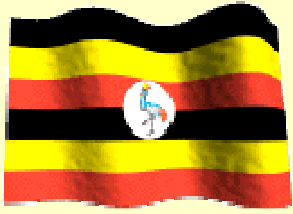
- ❊ Rapid urbanisation and rapid population growth, immigration - creating peri-urban **informal** settlements with **poor community**.
- ❊ Such settlements are difficult to provide services for because of poor or non-existent **infrastructure**.
- ❊ Peri-urban sanitation is essentially decentralised
 - ❑ **improve on what is there** (on-site) instead of completely new.



Conclusion



- ❖ Immediate action - plan and implement sanitation systems with strong **community participation** strategies - aim at **functional sustainability**
- ❖ The aim should be to provide services that are not only a success but are functionally sustainable



**END OF
PRESENTATION**

THANK YOU