

# **Issues and Challenges to Sanitation Chains in Informal Settlements of Kigali- Rwanda**

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December 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 2012)**

# Presentation outline

- Context and Background**
- Methodology**
- Results**
- Recommendations**
- What we need to know more**

# Context and background

- ❑ Rapid urbanisation;
- ❑ Growth of informal settlements;
- ❑ Overcrowding and poor sanitation (emptying?);
- ❑ Health risks, diseases and deaths?



➤ 3K- **Objective:** Analyse issues and challenges to sanitation SAN/SPLASH chains in informal settlements of Kigali



# Methodology

**SITE 1**

**GATSATA**

**GISOZI**

**KINYINYA**



**KACYIRU**

**MUHIMA**

**REMERA**

**KIMIRONKO**

**GITEGA**

**KIMISAGARA**

**NYARUGENGE**

**KIMIHURURA**

**NYAKABANDA**

**GIKONDO**

**KICUKIRO**

**RWEZAMENYO**

**NIBOYE**

**NYARUGU**

**KIGARAMA**

**GATENGA**

**KAGARAMA**

**NYAMIRAMBO**

**KANOMBE**

**SITE 2**



# Methodology

**Transect walks in Gatsata**



**Household survey in Gatsata  
(933 HHs)**



**Transect walks in Kimisagara**



**Household survey in Kimisagara  
(950 HHs)**



# Results

Facilities which are **not improved remain dominant** in the two areas and the differences are not statistically significant( $p=.519$ ,  $p>0.05$ )

Improved/Not improved	Types of sanitation system	Gatsata (%)	Kimisagara (%)
<b>Improved</b>	Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	2.0	2.1
	Pour flush connected to septic tank	.8	.4
	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	.1	.6
	Pit latrine with a slab	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>
	Compositing toilet	.4	.4
	Urine Dry Diverting Toilet (UDDT)	0	.1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>Not improved</b>	Pour flush to elsewhere	4.4	4.0
	Bucket	0	.2
	Open pit latrine without a slab	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>
	Shared/public toilet	.1	1.3
	Opened defecation	.4	.2
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100

# Results

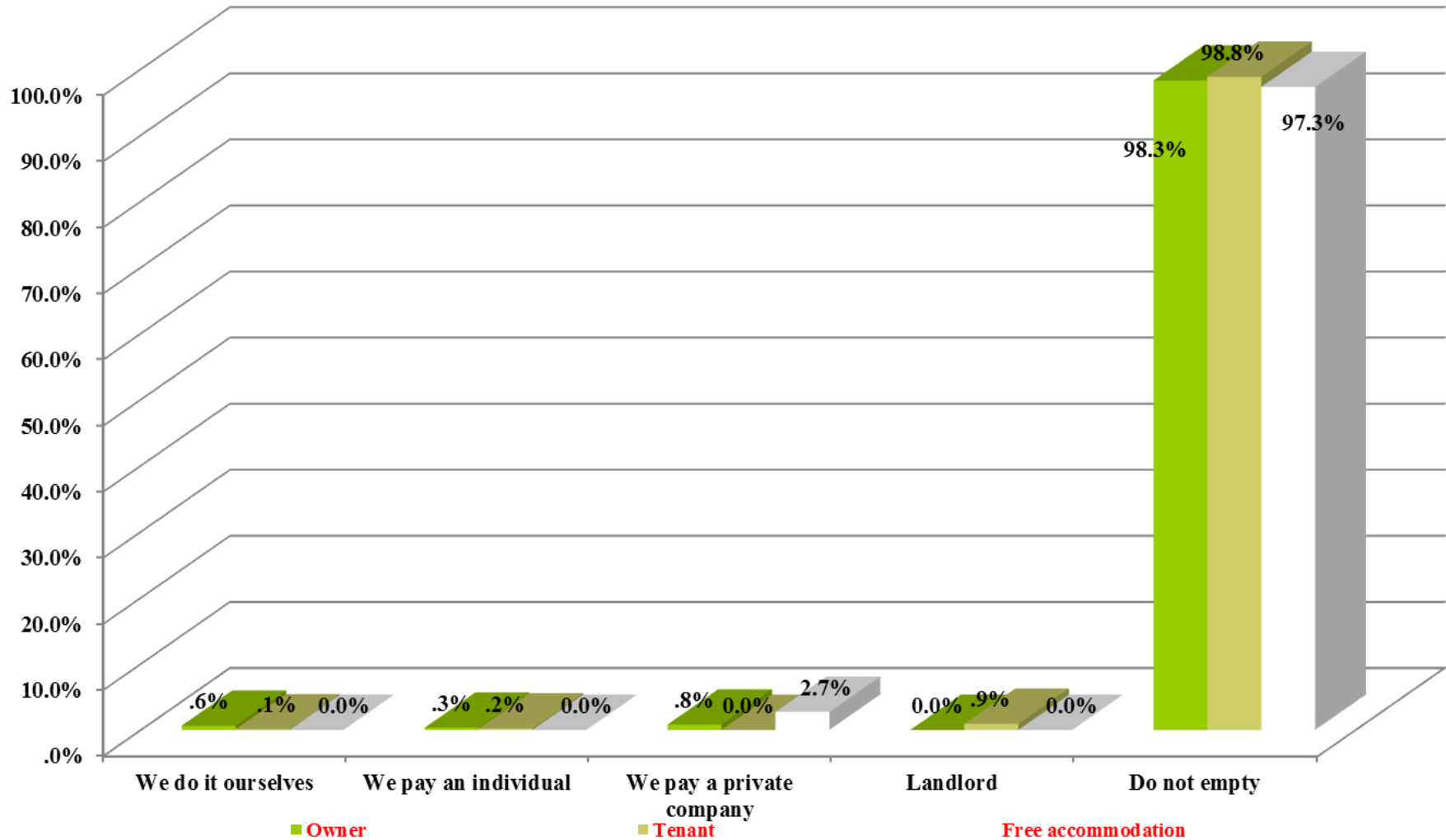
**House owners seem not to invest in sanitation more than tenants !**

Improved/N ot improved	Types of sanitation system	Owners	Tenants	Free Accommodation	
<b>Improved</b>	Flush toilet connected to sewerage system	22 (3.5%)	14(1.2%)	1 (2.7%)	
	Pour flush connected to septic tank	6 (0.9%)	5 (0.4%)	0	
	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	4 (0.6%)	3 (0.3%)	0	
	Pit latrine with a slab	317 (50.1%)	609 (54.2%)	20 (54.1%)	
	Compositing toilet	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (5.4%)	
	Urine Dry Diverting Toilet (UDDT)	0	1(0.1%)	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>351 (55.4%)</b>	<b>635 (56.5%)</b>	<b>23 (62.2%)</b>
<b>Not improved</b>	Pour flush to elsewhere	27 (4.3%)	43 (3.8%)	5 (13.5%)	
	Bucket	2 (0.3%)	0	0	
	Open pit latrine without a slab	248 (39.2%)	433 (38.5%)	9 (24.3%)	
	Shared/public toilet	3 (0.5%)	10 (0.9%)	0	
	Opened defecation	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>282 (44.6%)</b>	<b>489 (43.5%)</b>	<b>14 (37.8%)</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>633(100%)</b>	<b>1124 (100%)</b>	<b>37 (100%)</b>



# Results

In general, emptying services do not exist, ....



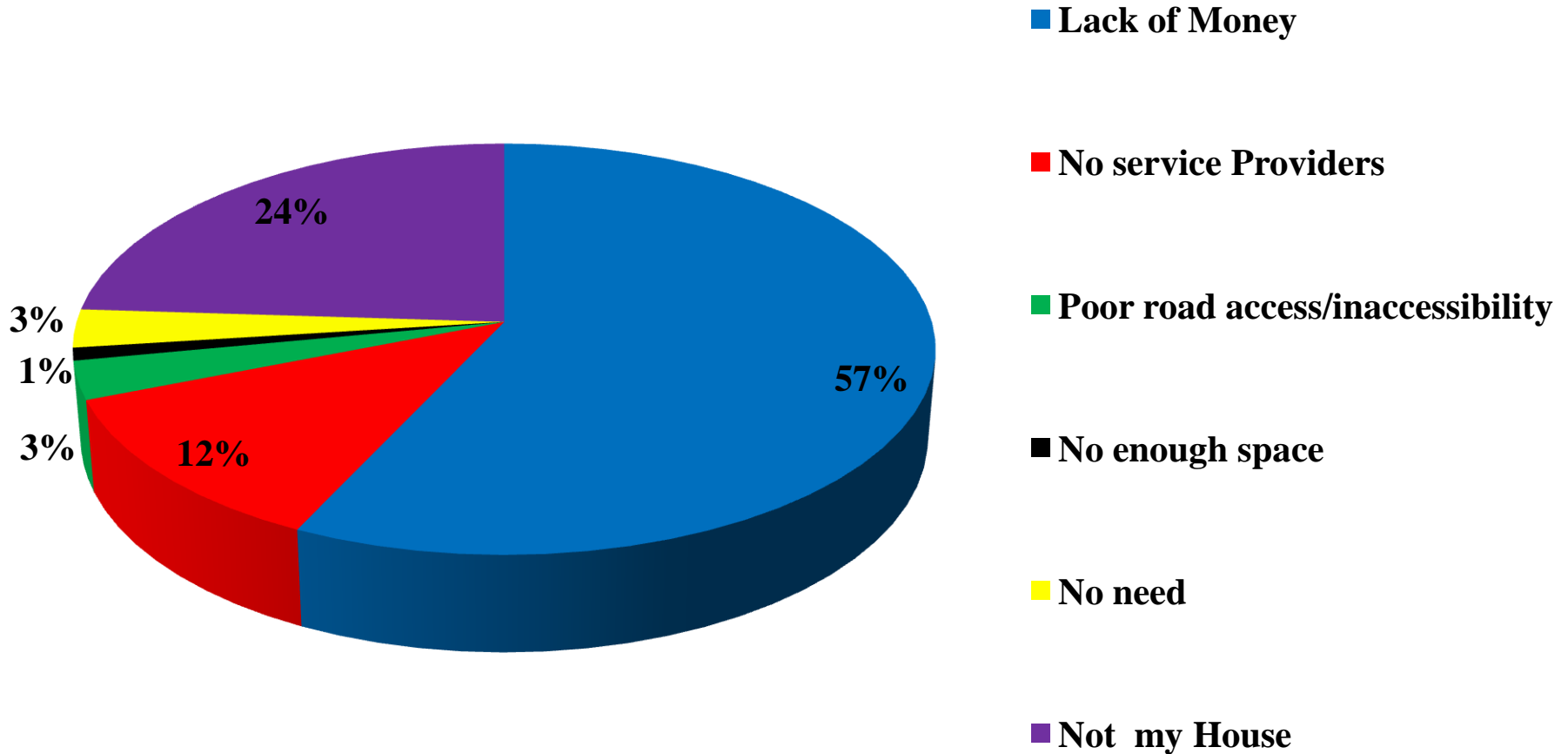
**Challenge to sanitation chains! why emptying services do not exist?**



# Results

**Lack of money is a major reason.....**

## Reasons



# Recommendations

- ❑ The Government of Rwanda and the City of Kigali should continue **empowering economically the poor....**
- ❑ Continue upgrading slums.....
- ❑ **Investing in emptying services.....**

# What we need to know more

□ What should be done to provide **affordable emptying services for the poor in informal settlements?**

□ Are there any **pro-poor alternatives** to emptying services?

□ What should be **the role of KCC** in **sanitation service markets?**





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