

1E SANITATION, SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL



Photography:
Bichop

NILE

MAKONO FLOATING SCHOOL — AFRICAN WATER CITIES PROJECT

54

SANITATION IN LAGOS

35 million cubic metres per day of wastewater is generated in Africa, and Lagos State alone generates 1.5 million cubic metres per day:

- 119 mgd (66 percent) from surface water
- 51 mgd (34 percent) from groundwater

There is a 430 mgd supply gap: 71% of demand.

The water supply coverage is about 40% through a pipeline network that runs north-south and mostly services the eastern part of the city, and excludes the large population in the western part

The informal water supply sector is substantial, serving about 60% of Lagos State residents.

Cases of groundwater contamination through seepage from buried petroleum pipelines have been reported.

SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL IN LAGOS

There is no central sewage system in the megacity.

Less than 2% of the population is served with off-site sewage treatment plants, and only toilet wastewater is connected to septic tanks and soakaway systems. Other household liquid wastes are discharged directly into the mostly open gutters in front of houses or on the streets. The wastewater eventually percolates or is washed into the water bodies by rainstorms.

Septic tanks and soakaway systems used in the collection of toilet wastewater often contaminate and pollute the shallow groundwater—a vital source of water to most low and middle income residents.

Also, there is no septage treatment plant in the megacity and the untreated septage is mostly evacuated into the Lagos Lagoon.

The faecal contamination of the megacity's water system and the environment through the inadequate management of wastewater is an important health concern.

SANITATION, SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL IN MAKOKO

Sanitation in Makoko is grossly deficient. Most people have no access to a hygienic toilet, and most faecal waste is discharged into the environment without treatment.

This has grave implications on the sustainable use of the groundwater. The problem may worsen with the rapid sprawling and growth of the population if not properly developed and managed.

Common sanitation solutions include open defecation, plastic-bag defecation, various types of latrine, and in some cases pour-flush toilets discharging into open drains. Much rarer are pour-flush toilets discharging to septic tanks.

There are no major wastewater treatment facilities.

source & images:

what-when-how.com, wikiwater.com, Water and Sanitation Media Network Nigeria, watsanmnet.wordpress.com

