

Nakivubo Wetland — Natural Wastewater Filtration Before Lake Victoria, and Its Decline

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Uganda

Quality score: 27/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

A papyrus wetland once filtered up to 99% of faecal coliforms from Kampala's wastewater before Lake Victoria, valued at US\$1,500–2,900/ha/year in 1999 — but has since lost over half its vegetation, and a 2016 World Bank study found it no longer protects water quality.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	2/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	1/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

[Kampala Capital City Authority / National Water and Sewerage Corporation](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

[IUCN/Uganda National Wetlands Programme valuation \(1999\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

[World Bank / KCCA assessment \(2016\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

[Kansiime & Nalubega treatment study](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

[Fuhriemann et al. 2015, contamination study \(PMC\)](#) — accessed 2026-08-29

Cite this — Evidoria. *Nakivubo Wetland — Natural Wastewater Filtration Before Lake Victoria, and Its Decline*. Persistent ID: b5b26666-3da6-4c18-a499-b3b76257e5e1.