

# Social marketing report

Usage and Attitudes of Sanitation facilities in Kawempe division, Kampala



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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

LGDP: Local Government Development Project

ECOSAN: Ecological Sanitation

LC: Local Council

KCC: Kampala City Council

UTODA: Uganda Taxi Operators and Drivers Association

NGOs: None Government Organisations

VIP: Ventilated Improved Pits

NEMA: National Environment Management Association

CSOs: Civil Society Organisations

## 1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.1 Introduction

There have been concerted efforts over the past 3 years to improve the living conditions of people living in urban areas. Recent feasibility studies have shown that sanitation and hygiene in Kampala City is poorly managed among its population because of outdated water supply systems, indiscriminate waste disposal and poor drainage systems leading to poor living conditions.

Previous efforts to improve the water and sanitation situation of the urban poor have not yielded positive results. Most projects have not taken into account the consumer's views and needs and so they have had very little impact. This has increased poor living conditions among the urban poor living in informal settlements such as slums or planned settlements therefore exposing them to situations that put them at risk of unfavorable sanitation conditions and sanitation related diseases.

Water Aid's vision is of a world where everyone has access to safe water and effective sanitation. Such a vision can be tenable through providing clean drinking water, adequate sanitation practices and hygiene education. Safe water and sanitation close to people's homes have far reaching and wide ranging benefits which outweigh the expected improvements to health and better quality life.

As a precursor to achieving better quality life, WaterAid promotes such practices through hygiene education where communities are taught about key practices that include safe disposal of human excreta, personal and domestic hygiene, safe preparation and storage of food and protection of water.

WaterAid promotes good hygiene practices based upon the communities' existing knowledge or practices; this is geared towards raising the well being of the urban poor. It is hoped that such measures will increase the demand and uptake of improved household latrines/toilets in Kawempe division and later Kampala district as a whole.

To achieve such objectives in the targeted area, WaterAid commissioned Steadman Research Services to undertake a study that would be used to promote adequate hygiene and sanitation practices among people in Kawempe Division. As a precursor to the intervention, a qualitative study was conducted to collect information that would guide in the formulation of an effective awareness campaign to adopt adequate hygiene and sanitation practices in the targeted areas.

The results of the survey will be used as a benchmark for promotion of the desired behavior that will improve the health and well being of the people of Kawempe and later the whole urban society.

## 1.2 Study Purpose

The broader objective of this research was to understand consumers' attitude and practices in regard to use of sanitation facilities. The results of the survey are to be used as a benchmark for promotion of the desired behaviors that will improve the health and well being of the people of Kawempe and later the whole urban society.

### Specific objective

To address the broad objective of the survey the study will seek to address the following specific objectives:

- To understand the current sanitation conditions in the study area.
- To assess awareness, usage and attitude towards current sanitation facilities.
- To explore the key motivations and barriers towards use of sanitation facilities.
- To determine the factors considered in construction of a latrine/toilet.
- To determine the sources of information on sanitation facilities.
- To assess the preferred media of communication for a social marketing campaign on sanitation.
- To understand the key players in provision and/or construction of toilet facilities in the area.

## 1.3 Research Methodology

A qualitative study was adopted as it provides for a deeper understanding of underlying issues and key variables. 9 focus-group discussions were conducted in Kampala. In order to obtain the right respondents for the study, a recruitment questionnaire was designed, and it had questions sufficient enough to determine the eligible respondents.

### Sample Structure

#### Focus-group discussions

The respondents were drawn from social-economic classes C2 and D in Kawempe Division but specifically from parishes like; Kazo, Komamboga/Mpererwe, Bwaise, Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo and Mulago. These were selected randomly as the areas where the target audience could be recruited. The sample also included in-depth interviews with specific stakeholders and special categories such as people with disabilities and landlords. Below is a breakdown of the group categories:

Type of facility owned	Gender	Age of Respondents	Location
Shared toilets	Males	18-28 years	Kawempe I /Kazo
Shared toilets	Males	18-28 years	Kalerwe/Mulago III
Mixed	Males/Females	18-29 years	Komamboga/Mpererwe
Shared toilets	Females	29-45 years	Mulago I, II
No toilets	Males	29-45 years	Katanga
No toilets	Females	29-45 years	Makerere I, II, III
Shared toilets	Females	29-45 years	Bwaise
Toilet owners	Females	18-28 years	Kawempe/Market
VIP Latrine	Females	29-45 years	Kanyanya/Kyebando

Description	Category	Parish
Rental with traditional toilets	Landlord	Mulago
Rental Units with improved toilets	Landlord	Kawempe
Rental Units without toilets	Landlord	Kalerwe
Those with 10 yrs experience in the area	Latrine providers	Bwaise
Providers of traditional & improved toilets	Latrines providers	Kyebando
Kalerwe market	Market officials	Mpererwe
Wandegeya market	Market officials	Wandegeya
Kanyanya Market	Market officials	Kanyanya
In-charge of Sanitation	Community health workers	Makerere
Taxi parks	UTODA Officials	Kikaya
Primary school	Head of school	Komamboga
Secondary school	Deputy Head of school	Kawempe ii
In-charge of Sanitation	KCC	Bwaise ii
Kawempe-Open markets	Market official	Kawempe ii
	People with disabilities	Makerere iii
	People with disabilities	Mulago iii
	People with disabilities	Kyebando
	Local Council	Kazo

#### 1.4 Data collection

A well-trained team comprising of a research executive, moderators, interviewers, note takers were involved in the study. All focus groups were audio recorded for purposes of data analysis and reporting. There was also a note taker to record the major issues that came out of the discussions. The discussions were carried out in Luganda, though an accurate translation and interpretation of the discussions have been ensured.

#### 1.5 Reporting

The report is presented in two volumes: Volume 1 consists of the main report and is divided into four major sections - Background to the Study, Executive Summary, conclusions and Principal Findings.

The principal findings are presented in a thematic manner sufficient enough to answer the objective of the survey. Analytical and descriptive comments on each of the issues addressed are made above the relevant consolidated verbatim pullouts from the transcripts in order to retain the original tone of the discussions and have been printed in italics for easy cross-referencing.

Data from the groups has been aggregated and reported together where no major distinctions between the different categories of respondents occur. Where there are differences in the findings across the different categories, these have been shown separately. Volume 2 consists of the verbatim-translated transcripts of the discussions.

## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **2.1 General Sanitation Issues**

Sanitation is generally understood to mean health and cleanliness. The major aspects of sanitation cited were cleaning the surroundings, boiling drinking water, cleaning toilets and eating clean food. Both the community and the key informants shared this view. Maintaining proper sanitation practices was seen as a preventive measure against diseases.

#### **Sanitation problems**

The key sanitation problems experienced in Kawempe are poor toilet conditions, poor waste disposal practices, flooding, inadequate toilet facilities and unclean water caused by unprotected spring wells.

Communal and shared latrines are often used as dumping places. In the parishes that are located in low lands such as Bwaise, flooding affects the conditions of latrines.

People in Kawempe lack proper emptying facilities for the latrines. In the areas that are prone to flooding, latrines are emptied into the drainage channels thus polluting the environment.

During the rainy season water from the drainage channels flows into the wells and springs that people use to get water for household use.

Unique to the key informants is that they attributed poor sanitation in Kawempe to congestion especially in the slum areas. The poor sanitation habits such as “flying toilets” use of the roadside and neighborhood latrines are attributed to lack of enough space to construct latrines.

Latrine usage is also affected by cultural beliefs and practices, for instance, in some cultures; pregnant women do not use latrines. This was mentioned in Mulago, Bwaise and Komamboga.

### **2.2 Solutions to sanitation problems**

NGOs such as CONCERN, PLAN International Save the Children and the Local Government Development Project (L.G.D.P) have taken leading roles in constructing toilet facilities in areas of Katanga, Kawempe and Kazo. Most of the latrines provided by these bodies are communal in nature.

In addition, communities in rental units have taken an initiative to practice proper sanitation procedures such as; hiring personnel for emptying toilets, covering their toilets after use and drawing up cleaning rosters.

More still, there are increased efforts geared at sensitizing people to construct simple toilets so as to maintain hygiene and sanitation in homes.

With regard to waste disposal, residents of Katanga, Bwaise, Kalerwe and Mulago have agreed to follow the policies instituted by the authorities to step up vigilance among those who are trying to dump garbage indiscriminately.

In addition to the services provided by the NGOs, stakeholders particularly the market officials feel that KCC and the government are working hard to upgrade the drainage system to reduce incidence of flooding.



Safe water facilities have been provided to the community in form of protected spring water.

Regarding garbage collection, private companies are encouraged to bid for garbage collection tenders. However, this measure has been met with resistance and some people do not use them because they are costly.

## **2.3 Garbage disposal**

To of mind awareness for garbage is “waste”. This implies any thing that is filthy or expired. People in Kawempe dispose garbage in several ways including; depositing of rubbish heaps at a central point for collection, burning rubbish that is not collected at all or on time, burying, disposing it off in gardens to serve as fertilizers. Others also sell it to the factories, which recycle them; this mainly applies to plastics and polyethylene

Evident in the division is that there is a lot of indiscriminate disposal of garbage which includes dumping by the roadside, in people’s yards, in communal latrines, in drainage channels and sometimes on roof tops. These were evident in Kawempe I, Bwaise, Katanga, Kalerwe and Mulago.

### **Garbage collection**

In Kawempe the role of garbage collection is shared between individuals and formal organizations. For the people living on rental units the responsibility of collecting garbage is shared between the landlords and the tenants. The landlords are responsible for providing garbage collection sites for their tenants.

Several organizations also take part in garbage collection and management. Some that were cited were; Local council officials, NGOs such as Save the Children, NOREMA and Hilltop. Kampala City Council together with other private players like Nabugabo Joint Ventures were also identified as taking a leading role in ensuring that garbage is collected and transported to where it should be.

### **2.3.3 Perceptions towards garbage collection**

Among the female respondents in Bwaise and Mulago, the performance of NOREMA (The company responsible for garbage collection) is still not satisfactory. The issues with NOREMA center on aspects such as: failure to meet their quota, delays in picking the garbage, leaving rubbish behind and improper transportation which leaves the areas stinking.

It is also said that local councils and landlords have instituted a fee between 3000/- to 5000/- among residents in Kawempe division to cater for garbage collection services.

There is a perception among residents of Kawempe division that indiscriminate dumping of garbage is on the increase because people do not comply with the set rules and regulations of proper garbage collection.

The withdrawal of the KCC skips was considered a key factor that has contributed to the increase of poor garbage disposal habits. In addition the fees charged by the private formal and informal garbage collectors were perceived to be high for some people in the community.

## **2.4 Awareness, usage and attitude towards Toilet facilities**

### **2.4.1 Awareness**

Majority of stakeholders and respondents in Kawempe division have a wide knowledge of latrine types. The most commonly known types are the traditional toilets, VIP, modern toilets or water

closets and mobile toilets. Knowledge of the ECOSAN was popular among the females aged 18-28 years while across the stakeholders this type is common to community health workers, local councils, masons, landlords and KCC officials.

On probing their perceptions about what they define as modern toilets, majority of the key informants cited water closets as modern facilities. Some others perceive toilets that are durable, stench-free, and clean or those with well constructed structures to fall under this category. Examples of such toilets are; Ecosan, VIP and water closets.

### 2.4.2 Usage

The latrine inventory exercise indicated that there are more than 10,000 latrines of different nature in Kawempe. Majority of the latrines that exist in the division are traditional, followed by the VIPs. Usage of the Ecosan is considerably low.

The most used type of latrine is the traditional pit. A few people use water closets and these are found mainly in their residential homes. The water closets were considered to be for the affluent; that can afford to provide water for flushing. Most of the key informants such as the KCC officials, community health workers and landlords were found to use this type of toilet.

Pit latrines are mainly used among people who reside in rented residences/Units and those who use communal latrines.

Respondents without toilets in Katanga and Makerere parishes and those who share toilets in Mulago, Kawempe and Kalerwe utilize polythene bags, buckets or potties, which are later, dumped into the drainage system or trenches in the night. In addition, they also defecate in bushes and manholes. Alternatively, some of them use toilets in the neighbourhood at night without permission from the owners.

### 2.4.3 Factors leading to choice of toilet to be used.

Toilet Type	Choice motivators
VIP and Flush toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Easily cleaned</li> <li>▪ More stable in water logged areas</li> <li>▪ They often do not smell</li> <li>▪ They are modern</li> <li>▪ There are no accidental risks – water closets</li> <li>▪ Status – facilities for the rich</li> </ul>
ECOSAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More stable in water logged areas</li> <li>▪ Attractive</li> <li>▪ Ease of Use</li> <li>▪ Lack of foul smell associated with most pit latrines</li> </ul>
Traditional latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ease of use</li> <li>▪ Are not affected by water shortages</li> <li>▪ Cheap to construct – can use any material, they do not require a lot of materials</li> </ul>

### 2.4.5 Barriers to use of sanitation facilities.

*Lack of facilities:* Usage of latrines is hampered by absence of the latrine facilities at the homestead. This was found common on the rental units where the landlords have not provided latrines for the tenants. Non-latrine owners often use neighbors' latrines in hiding and may culminate into quarrels with the neighbors.

*Poverty:* Lack of money was a major factor contributing to poor sanitation practices in the division. This encompasses inability to construct a latrine, inability to empty the latrines when they get full and lack of money to pay for the communal latrines on a daily basis. This view was expressed in the parishes of Bwaise, Makerere, Katanga, Kawempe and Mulago.

KCC officials and masons mentioned that some types of toilets such as the Ecosan type is expensive to construct and has strict instructions to follow, which might not be ideal to children.

*Lack of space:* Some villages are very congested such that they cannot accommodate additional structures no matter how small. This problem mainly affects areas around slums such as Mulago, Makerere and Kyebando and it was attributed to poor planning of the settlements. Congestion was also attributed to high population in most of the parishes in Kawempe division.

*Lack of personnel* to enforce the sanitation laws in the areas.

*Condition of the toilets:* Communal and shared latrines are often dirty because the community lacks a sense of ownership of these facilities. In addition some of them are in poor shape as they are old and have been poorly maintained. Some do not have doors and the providers do not equip them with toilet paper, soap and water.

#### **2.4.6 Factors considered when constructing a toilet**

*Distance:* It is generally felt that toilets should be a distance from the home, as this would prevent flies from contaminating food and prevent the homestead from unpleasant smell. This perception was from both the key informants and the community.

*Cost of raw materials:* There was a feeling that cost determines the type and quality of the latrine facility that is constructed. Most of Kawempe division has traditional latrines because the materials used for construction are cheap and they do not require highly skilled manpower, thus bring the cost of construction low.

*Space:* It is said that the space available is also an influencing factor for the nature of toilet to be constructed. At the rental units the landlords leave little space for the latrine therefore the tenants have to share.

*Capacity of usage:* There was a general view among the community and the key informants that the number of people using the latrine determines the durability and how fast it will get full. Before planning to build a latrine this factor is usually considered.

*Permission:* The market officials narrate that construction of particular structures requires seeking permission from various authorities. Such authority could be sought from KCC or local councils that are in charge of construction and building in the area.

*Topography:* Market and UTODA officials in Kalerwe and Kikaya further perceive the nature of soils in an area as important in determining the type of latrine to construct. This was also a major concern across all landlords who construct houses for rental.

## **2.5 Community resources**

### *Availability of latrine providers*

Several respondents and stakeholders acknowledge that there are many fundis (masons) who construct toilets in various parts of the division although some of them might not be qualified masons but they just acquired the skills on the job. The masons are usually members of the community who do not belong to any special or formal organisation but can be identified by the community people or the LCs when they are needed.

Latrines are also provided by organizations such as Plan International, World Vision, PAPSCA, Save the Children and World Vision in several parishes e.g. Bwaise, Mulago, Kawempe, Kazo and Katanga parishes. The government through KCC has also constructed latrines in several parishes of the divisions. These usually provide communal latrines.

### *Community participation in latrine provision*

Community participation in latrine construction is limited as all the decisions on latrine provision and the masons to use are determined by the organisation that is responsible for construction.

The major community players are the LCs since they determine where to construct the latrine and they work closely with the KCC office to identify the local resources to use e.g. funds, mobilising the local community and identifying space.

Community participation would require sensitisation of the communities to encourage them embrace the proper sanitation practices such as collective cleaning of latrines and proper use.

### **2.5.2 Supply chain management**

The supply chain management for the latrines is determined by the organization that provides the latrines. Although the provision of the facility is an issue for the provider, maintenance is said to be in the hands of the community that provides the necessary manpower. At times some organizations are said to go through KCC to provide the services to the community.

According to the stakeholders, there are a series of consultations that one should go through before constructing a modern toilet facility. Such consultations would involve personnel such as community development officers, KCC officials, health officials and expert personnel from National Environment Management Association.

### **2.5.3 Sanitation ordinance**

Most residents of Kawempe division assert that there are various policies or laws that were instituted to curb indiscriminate garbage disposal such as fines, reprimands and community vigilance although at times there is lack of enforcement on the part of the authorities. It is also alleged that such policies are not followed because the Landlords at times bribe out the enforcement officers and thus restrain them from making effective follow-up on the penalties set.

Some respondents in Kawempe I who own toilets as well as those who share toilets doubted whether such policies exist. Residents of Kalerwe and Bwaise parishes also lamented that at times they ignore such policies because they do not have any alternatives; as a result they go ahead with the dumping methods they are used to.

## 2.5.4 Share of responsibility

Generally, many respondents acknowledged the fact that they are responsible for the maintenance of personal hygiene and proper sanitation practices in their homes. This has been effected through drinking boiled water or using clean water while taking baths, cutting off grown hair or nails, washing hands after visiting the toilets/latrines, cleaning bathrooms, mopping their houses, cleaning toilets, washing children's clothes, eating well cooked food and washing dishes after every meal to avoid diseases like cholera, typhoid etc.

However, respondents also noted that the responsibility of providing the sanitary facilities rested in the hands of the property owners. In addition, it was also observed that it was the responsibility of the household owner to ensure that the laws or policies pertaining to sanitation in the area are vigilantly followed to avoid repercussions like fines or imprisonment.

Residents of Kawempe, Mulago, Mpererwe, Kanyanya and Kalerwe have ensured that they have access to sanitation facilities such as toilets, dustbins for garbage collection and the cleanliness of surrounding environment as preventative measures for any disease outbreaks.

Some residents in Kanyanya and Mulago said they are at times frustrated by their neighbors who have inadequate toilets that tend to overflow into people's homes especially those who reside in lowlands, thereby not helping them in their efforts of adopting proper sanitation practices.

## 2.6 Organisation responsible

Enforcement of the laws on sanitation was perceived to be a responsibility of the government e.g. Parliament, Women leaders, Local Councils of the area and KCC. Some people also felt that the organizations that provide latrine facilities could encourage the community to adhere to the sanitation laws. Such organizations include; private companies like Nabugabo Joint ventures and NOREMA that are charged with ensuring that people keep proper disposal of waste.

Local councils are prominently mentioned as being responsible for waste disposal in Makerere, Mpererwe and Kanyanya as they keep updating them on the days when garbage will be collected. Additionally, such councils are perceived to have committee members like health secretaries who are charged with ensuring that people are provided with adequate sanitary conditions.

Despite the fact that there are organizations responsible for garbage collection, respondents are dissatisfied with the services of these organizations because they take long to collect the garbage and at times leave litter at collection points. Those who clean the latrines do not clean them properly.

## 2.7 Sources of information on sanitation facilities

### *Sources of information*

Formal and informal sources of information are used to get information on sanitation issues. The informal source could be categorized into media channels, which include print and electronic media, while the community sources are the LCs, KCC officials, elders, localized drama shows and the provider organizations.

Informal sources such as friends, neighbors and family have been a strong source of information on sanitation issue.

Among all the sources of information radio was considered the most reliable source due to its reach, affordability and convenience as one can listen to it at any time.

Some stakeholders however perceive local councils to be more important than other sources because they are approachable, reliable and are enriched with first hand information. In addition, they live within the community therefore they are knowledgeable about the problems and the setting of the community.

#### *Limitations to sources of information*

The major limitation to usage of certain sources of information were cost, language barrier, appeal, choice, information distortion and lack of access to some information channels.

Overall, most respondents highlighted that local councils would be the best-preferred place where information relating to toilets and usage should be sought. Other places mentioned would be in-charge offices or hospitals where recorded information would be readily available. Some respondents in Katanga and Mpererwe thought that feasibility on information relating to toilets would serve the purpose.

The stakeholders noted that the best preferred source would be a combination of media incorporating print (posters, newspapers) and electronic (radio and television) as well as informal channels like local council meetings. It is anticipated that these would be able to provide information on the cost of constructing modern toilets, ways of using different types, care and maintenance of toilets and the problems associated with having no toilet facilities.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **Social marketing initiative**

Radio is seen as ideal in popularizing sanitation issues especially where messages are presented in a language and manner that is not offensive “pornographic” from the viewpoint of females. To personalize such messages and give them the much needed credibility, endorsement by the places of worship and health workers is crucial as the two parties are perceived as having genuine “feelings” about the community sanitation issues. Radio messages should incorporate the two in delivering their messages. In addition, the two should be included in below the line activities such as community cleanup exercises as part of the places of worship calendar; a community health worker with the sole responsibility of checking on community sanitation (well branded & easily identifiable) with known days when he/she visits the community and is willing to answer their questions; and other sensitization activities led by the places of worship and the community health workers.

The other alternative would be to use LCs, Parish development committees with the help of community health officials or inspectors who would easily associate with the community on sanitation issues through meetings or gatherings. It is anticipated that these would further give the necessary sensitization through word of mouth and peer groups, which will enhance the use of posters for increased action after knowing what to do as a result of community education. However, LCs need not act alone in this cause as their track records have suffered credibility inefficiencies that are perceived to fail community participation.

#### **Delivery of household toilets**

From the discussion – though subtle the issue is not total unavailability of toilet facilities. The toilets are there, but they are very dirty, poorly maintained and fill up very fast due to the density of the population using them.

The landlords have to take charge in not only providing the toilet facilities but also mechanisms to maintain and keep the toilets clean. Toilets deteriorate owing to lack of ownership - are they the tenants’ or the landlords’ responsibility in terms of maintenance? A carefully executed sub-charge within the monthly rent would go towards repairs & long term maintenance by the landlord which would include disposal. Landlords can introduce cleaning rosters for the tenants with clearly set norms of what daily cleaning would entail. Cleanliness is a critical factor influencing use of toilet facilities - flying toilets and use of buckets seem to be driven by dirty toilets. It is also the basis of certain misconceptions such as use of toilet cause barrenness – dirty toilets do cause infections with the possibility of barrenness as an eventuality.

In the delivery of latrines, Water Aid may consider working closely with Landlords within the community so that they are able to provide acceptable latrine facilities for their tenants. It is important to note that landlords have unlimited authority over their rental units that they construct. Therefore in the event of working closely with landlords, Water Aid should identify the messy areas and the landlords in charge of the units therein to deliberate on the proposed facilities with the help of KCC and LCs since they are key to the enforcement of the by-laws.

The first step would be to identify the problem area through the local councils and the landlords responsible for specific rental units in the areas that need toilet facilities after which, a proposal to construct particular facilities would be discussed with them including KCC, NEMA as the authorizing bodies since these would be ideal in putting the landlords to task to have the planned facilities. Water Aid and other stakeholders such as KCC, NEMA and community leaders should

design a programme for making regular visits to the facilities in a way ensuring that the selected communities do actually benefit from the venture. This would also provide insights to the effectiveness of the facilities provided and use it as an avenue for improvement.

*Ideal latrine facilities:* The most suitable facility is a VIP because they are long lasting, do not fill up very fast and they are smell free. For the same reasons this facility was recommended by the KCC community development officers as being effective and easy to use. Although a water closet would be preferred by the majority due to the ease of cleanliness and an association with high class, Kawempe is an area affected by water shortage and therefore this type would not work. Additionally most people are poor and live in houses that cannot accommodate a water closet. Therefore, for the different categories of people who need toilet facilities it is essential that the providers give alternative toilet facilities such as mobile toilets and the ECOSAN. The former would be ideal to people without toilets or space for construction while the latter would serve in most wetlands where construction of the pits is impossible. However, several KCC officials had reservations to recommend the two unless, adequate maintenance measures are addressed.

Although the ECOSAN it not commonly used in Kawempe division, it is an idea that can be introduced. Through effective and vigorous IEC the community could adapt to the usage of such latrines. In Kawempe they're about 21 households that use the ECOSAN. These could be targeted as role models in the communities where they live to educate the others and spearhead the use of this latrine. The communications should also emphasize the advantages of the ECOSAN over the traditional latrines such as ideal for water logged areas, can easily be emptied without using cesspools, the waste can decompose and be used for other economic purposes, and the person does not have to worry about constructing another latrine due to filling.

In providing communal latrines, both ECOSAN and VIP are appropriate options. However, the VIP is more preferable for the highly populated areas because it does not fill very fast unlike the ECOSAN. If an ECOSAN is to be used in a densely populated parish, the providers have to make provisions for many stances or separate units such that when fills others could be used as the waste in the used ones decompose. The communal ECOSAN is ideal for the waterlogged areas, as they do not require deep pits.

### **Expertise**

*Expertise in construction of latrines:* Any mason is seen as a toilet builder but they lack basic training on topology, ideal location, etc resulting in cases where toilets are poorly constructed, unstable or fill-up within a very short time. With more specialized training, masons can continue to offer these services – such masons can be advertised through the places of worship or through LCs. After training they can be equipped with bright –colored protective clothing as a way of identifying them from any other mason.

Masons in the community are not organized in any formal manner such that they can easily be identified. However within the community, those who have used particular masons before refer the people who wish to construct latrines to the masons they have used. Selection of a mason is based highly on cost than credibility and expertise.

*Role of other community stakeholders:* The stakeholders involved in provision and supervision of sanitation facilities in the division are KCC. The work of KCC is mainly to inspect the premises where the latrine is to be located and recommend the appropriate structure to be constructed. However, due to ineffective supervision and inspection, some of the efforts to recommend appropriate structures have remained futile. These work with contractors who do not necessarily



have to be residing in the division. KCC however works with the community through LCs to identify problem areas relating to sanitation. The other key stakeholders in the division are the community health workers, CSO and LCs who play the role of sensitization. Water Aid may consider working with such stakeholders in developing, delivery and IEC.

Disposal of excreta is a problem with the filled up latrines given the reason that most people might not afford to hire emptying services. In most cases latrines are emptied in drainage channels leading to high levels of environmental pollution. Water Aid in collaboration with technical institutes and other players in sanitation fields could develop a cart-driven disposal unit which could go a long way in addressing the issue. Some masons can receive training on disposal. With a sub-charge already included on the rent the landlord would pay for such costs.

Lessons could also be learnt from urban poor communities in other countries such as Kenya as regards emptying of latrine facilities. In Kibera Slum, which is the biggest slum area in Sub-Saharan Africa, a vacutug is used to empty the latrines. This is an innovative development that could be adopted for Kawempe division and could possibly be applied in other slum areas in Kampala.

## Costs

Though subtle, costs do not seem to be a big hindrance as latrines are accepted as a norm. The issue is value for money and ensuring that initial costs are safeguarded through better maintenance. According to the KCC development officers, construction of VIP toilets through LGD contracts goes for between shillings 1 to 4 million. However from the engineers' point of view, the cost is determined by the nature of the latrine, the number of stances and also different contractors charge different prices. *(See table below for cost of construction)*

Latrine type	Cost (Uganda Shillings)
VIP one stance (Ordinary)	2,000,000 to 2,500,000
VIP two stance (Ordinary)	4,000,000 to 6,000,000
VIP four Stance (Ordinary)	8, 000,000 and above
VIP (High water table areas) for a 4 stance	12, 000,000 to 15,000,000
Ecosan 2stance <sup>1</sup>	3,000,000 to 4,000,000

In a bid to provide adequate toilet facilities it is recommended that a revolving fund would be ideal instead of a subsidy because it has multiple benefits like spreading facilities across a wider area implying that the segmented areas have an equal chance of getting the facilities at the specified time. The subsidy on the other hand might prolong the procession due to the fact that it requires the identification of other sources of funding, their management and action, which might be bureaucratic since it would involve several stakeholders.

Although a subsidy might be ideal when dealing with landlords, it would create misunderstandings between ownership and usage hence being ineffective to several communities. Priority on provision should begin with categories without toilets such that areas can adapt to usage mechanisms faster as word of mouth spreads to other areas. The initial plan is to provide such

<sup>1</sup> This type is not recommended for communal latrine due to maintenance problems, lack of knowledge about it among community and usage capacity. It is assumed that the latrine would fill up very fast since due to high usage.

facilities in accordance with the capacity to manage maintenance costs and this should reflect on landlords who can enforce a monthly levy for the tenants between 1000-3000/- per month to meet the cost of maintenance. This levy would encourage people to use the facility at ease since they contribute to it and more so they would treat it as their own.

**By laws Viz a Vis enforcement**

Residents do know that there are by-laws that govern disposal but owing to inefficiencies and corruption they are not enforced. However by-laws that are more likely to affect the landlord such as number of toilets per number of household are either not there or not known and therefore toilets fill-up faster. This breeds flying toilets and poor disposal habits. Part of the social marketing would include publishing the by laws – and use socially induced mechanism for enforcement – portray those who do not obey by-laws as social misfits to deter such behavior.

In addition, KCC and NEMA should give Landlords specific by-laws that govern their constructions such that rental units without adequate sanitation facilities would be reconstructed or should have the recommended toilet facilities upon presentation of the proposed sites. This should as well be complimented with regular inspections during and after the constructions

**Segmentation - see last objective**

<p><b>Segments 1 Totally committed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have latrines – possibly VIP</li> <li>▪ Have a maintenance plan – have a cleaning roster, have a toilet cover</li> <li>▪ Enlighten willingness to try out modern facilities like ECOSAN</li> <li>▪ Socially responsible &amp; take sanitation seriously including arresting or pinpointing those involved in indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>▪ Knows some by-laws</li> <li>▪ Waste does not always connote negativity – can be used to spearhead recycling businesses</li> <li>▪ Sees community &amp; landlords as key in solving sanitation issues with self playing a strong secondary role</li> <li>▪ Willing to pressurize landlords for change - actively</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideal latrine &amp; delivery mechanism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an easy group to target because they are already informed and have a positive attitude.</li> <li>• Are willing and able to use any facility provided</li> </ul>	<p><b>Segments 2 Committed Not able</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have latrines – possibly traditional</li> <li>▪ Maintenance might be erratic – unable to control the messy neighbors</li> <li>▪ Might be frequent cleaner, use council maintained toilet for a fee “sanitation treat”</li> <li>▪ Knows that sanitation is important but takes a back seat since they cannot control the neighbors.</li> <li>▪ Landlords are not actively involved</li> <li>▪ Knows about by-laws but disappointed that they are not reinforced and does nothing about it.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideal latrine &amp; delivery mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An easy group to target because they are committed and willing to use proper sanitation.</li> <li>• Can be provided with both ECOSAN and</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used by any provider to enhance proper use of facilities</li> <li>• Can be targeted from within the communities using referral by the LCs &amp; other community leaders.</li> </ul> <p><b>Communication strategy</b></p> <p>Reinforcement - These are identified as opinion leaders and possible linkages with places of worship and health workers to act as role models for others in the community.</p> <p>In trying to link up the necessary stakeholders for better sanitation practices, Water Aid needs to segment specific landlords and engage a series of community gatherings involving community health workers and or LCs as this would provide an insight on the toilet facilities needed for a particular area. This would later provide a basis for the toilet facilities needed, type and management procedures.</p>	<p>VIP latrines at a subsidized price or through a revolving fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landlords can be used to provide best facilities with stances equivalent to the number of households on a unit to avoid sharing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Communication strategy</b></p> <p>Link them up with others who have managed to change their neighborhoods, match them with peer supporter who can come over and together they can get the support of the community.</p> <p>They could be used in a communication campaign to educate the community on proper sanitation practices.</p> <p>Besides, LCs and parish development committees are so closer to the community and would therefore provide a faster sanitation solution than radio. However, it is anticipated that meetings and the enforcement of by-laws would make people more actively involved.</p>
<p><b>Segment 3 Able not committed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Possibly uses a fly toilet for their children</li> <li>▪ Unwilling to pay for better facilities though they can afford</li> <li>▪ From time to time might use the bush etc</li> <li>▪ Would like KCC more actively involved and they currently see it as the responsibility of civil society and KCC in maintaining sanitation</li> <li>▪ Current toilets are either dirty, full – basically in a poor state and tenants are in a state of apathy</li> <li>▪ Knows by-laws but sees them as a channel for corrupt dealings</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideal latrine &amp; delivery mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These can be provided with their own personal units e.g. a stance per</li> </ul>	<p><b>Segment 4: Deliberately use Flying toilet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consciously does not use the toilet – not necessarily because they do not have some but those available are unusable</li> <li>▪ Unwilling to pay extra for better facilities – cannot afford</li> <li>▪ Likely to harbor misconceptions like toilets cause bareness</li> <li>▪ Waste connotes harmful</li> <li>▪ Sanitation is the responsibility of the state – KCC advocate for the return of free sanitation, free garbage disposal, free latrines.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideal latrine &amp; delivery mechanisms</b></p> <p>For such people a VIP is ideal. Since they already harbor misconceptions about using latrines introducing them to an Ecosan, which they have not been exposed to in the past, may pause a problem. Through effective</p>

household. This is because they are not comfortable sharing the latrines having experienced the poor state of the communal latrines.

### **Communication Strategy**

The communication strategy should position proper sanitation practices as a responsibility of the community members and not KCC and CSO. The community needs to own the problem and then KCC and CSOs come in as problem solvers in conjunction with the community. Such a group can accept any kind of latrine but then according to the KCC's community development officers, communal toilets are recommended because they serve quite a number of people although there is need for proper management and maintenance practices; which responsibilities can better be handled by the community leaders, LCs and parish health/development committees.

For any service providers, these are quite essential to reaching out to the community since they associate with them on a regular basis.

sensitization, they can be encouraged to use a VIP latrine.

For such a segment the role of community health workers is very crucial especially as regards sensitization of the community and inspection. These should be people who live within the community because they can easily communicate to the people that they live with. Additionally role models as far as cleanliness and hygiene should be identified in the community. These do not necessarily have to have a title but the very people in the community who are recognized for being clean. This will attach a sense of pride and prestige to maintaining proper sanitation practices.

### **Communication strategy**

This segment is likely to use toilet facilities if they are provided because they realize the danger of improper sanitation practices. The strategy should focus on breaking the veil of misconceptions that are hindering proper sanitation practices. This category would preferably use communal as well as mobile toilets although maintenance would still remain a responsibility of the community and health officials within the particular areas.

In working with Landlords, there is need for KCC to enforce the by-laws that landlords should follow while constructing rental houses such that adequate space is allowed for construction of toilets that adequately serve a given number of rental units. A service provider who wishes to construct a toilet facility where none exists would then seek the permission of the landlord and KCC officials in charge of health to engage the necessary dialogue procedures that would either make the piece of land near the landlord's rentals public or make it a domestic property. Assigning such a task to the landlord would ensure proper maintenance procedures due to their unlimited authority.

## 4. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS – FOCUS GROUPS

### 4.1 General sanitation issues

#### 4.1.1 Knowledge on sanitation

Generally sanitation is defined under two broad categories, which include health and cleanliness. It is seen to involve cleanliness of the body, the home and the surrounding environment. It is also associated with improved health practices aiming at disease control such as boiling drinking water to prevent diseases.

*“Boiling drinking water.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*“General cleanliness of food and the environment around us such as toilets.” Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambonga*

*“For me, when someone talks about sanitation, think it means having a clean environment. For instance having where to pour garbage so that epidemics do not spread in the area. That is what I think sanitation is looking after your self properly.” Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*

*“To me when I hear the word sanitation, it means the way you as a person behaves like at home, the things you use to help keep clean.” Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*

*“I think a clean and healthy body will come to my mind. You see one has to bathe, keep your hair at a reasonable level.” Males 29-45 Katanga*

*“There is sanitation of keeping water clean, where people have to boil drinking water, draining of water logged areas, and cleaning up of channels to allow free flow of water” Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*“For me I think, it is how we clean the environment in order to avoid sickness; boiling drinking water and stopping children from reaching dirty things.” Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

Most perceive sanitation as encompassing: personal (body and food) hygiene, and cleanness of the environment (household and surroundings). Environmental cleanness includes garbage disposal, clearing of bushes and clean toilets facilities. It is important to note that the community values total hygiene care; which is believed to prevent diseases more so for the children.

*“Personal hygiene e.g. bathing daily.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*“Refers to toilet usage, Water use, Bathroom, and preservation of water.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*“Cleaning of the toilets e.g. washing them on a regular basis.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*“Boiling of food.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*“Sanitation is a personal initiative, it means grooming, cleaning the home and slashing. I mean it comes from the person him/herself.” Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*“Cleaning oneself and the environment in which they live.” Males / Females 18-29 Komamboga / Mpererwe*

A big number of people maintain proper sanitation by cleaning the surrounding areas, sanitary facilities, and their bodies, proper feeding of children and sensitising community members. Most important aspects for sanitation include clean toilets, garbage management system, access to clean water and clean household environment.

*"It means washing the clothes, grooming the children and ensuring that you are clean personally.*

*Secondly, it includes also checking the status of the toilet and your surroundings, and minding of the visitor's impression in your home."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"The cleanliness of the home."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"Burning of the garbage's around the homestead."* **Males 18-28 Kazo kawempe1**

*"The storage of rubbish material."* **Males 18-28 Kazo/ Kawempe 1**

*"Cleaning the nearby bushes and long grass."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"Proper disposal of garbage and the use of toilets."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"I think it means cleaning the house, burning rubbish around your home and not littering it*

*everywhere, and cleaning the bathrooms too."* **Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii**

*"Toilets and water to me would be the most important aspect because it should be noted that water is life. Therefore, this water has to be available and clean."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

### **Sanitation problems**

In order to understand the respondents' perceptions towards sanitation conditions in Kawempe they were asked to mention the sanitation problems faced in their area. The key sanitation problems indicated were poor toilet conditions, poor waste disposal practices, and flooding, inadequate toilets facilities and un protected spring wells.

### **Toilet facilities**

It was generally said that the toilet facilities are not enough to serve the communities prompting peoples to use other means such as polythenes and buckets. A big number of respondents in the focus groups mentioned that the public latrines are poorly maintained and the community attributed this to lack of a sense of ownership of these toilets. It was reported that some people use them as a dumping ground for rubbish.

*"Landlords build few toilets and yet there are many tenants, so the latrines easily fill up and the Landlords do not normally check to see the conditions of these toilets and so tenants shy away from using these toilets and resort to disposing their wastes in polythene bags and then dump anywhere."* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

*"No where to dispose off our waste since the toilet facilities are few and have to be paid for every time you visit them at 100=.* Now if you are 7 in the family, it means that whenever one goes there 100=should be spent. It's hard to visit it once. Remember short calls can be like 4

times a day per individual. We are poverty stricken. Do you expect us to handle that expense?"

## **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Toilets are a problem in this area. They are very few and above all they have to be paid for before use. This result into people keeping waste under their beds then throws in water channels at night." **Males 29-45 Katanga***

Another problem that was identified was lack of proper toilet emptying facilities. The toilets that are located near the drainage channels are often emptied through into the drainage channels. Further the latrines smell, and are left open. The respondents also mentioned that public latrines are cleaned using dirty water, inferring that the cleaning is not properly done.

*"Another thing is that these toilets in such areas easily fill up due to many factors like rain water filling it up. At times they fill up in a period of a week and so it makes it expensive for the landlord to hire a cesspool emptier every week." **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo***

*"Toilets fill up and they are a healthy hazard because they smell a lot." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago***

*"There's also a very poor disposal of waste because people only open their pipes from the toilets, let the waste flow with water. The plots are small; we can't manage to construct a new latrine when the old is full." **Females 29-45 Bwaise***

In Kazo and Kawempe parishes, respondents noted that poor planning of the sewerage system brings about flooding therefore interfering with the smooth flow of sewage. With such factors, coupled with inadequate cleaning and blockage patterns such areas inevitably get intensified in poor sanitation conditions.

*"The channel of sewage is always so dirty and congested and is less cleaned hence leading to poor sanitations in the area." **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe***

*"The sewage channels are hardly cleaned up yet they are leading factors of proper sanitation and hygiene." **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe***

Some female respondents cited that toilets are poorly constructed using cheap materials and cheap labour. Infact the cost factor was mentioned as a major hindrance to toilet ownership. This is because majority of the sample comprised mainly low-income earners. Coupled with this, is that respondents in Makerere cite lack of space to construct toilets as leading to sharing of toilets a notable example is Bwaise parish where one toilet is shared by six tenants.

*"They are poorly built, in swamps and when it rains faeces are brought back into people's homes hence causing diseases. Toilets are not user friendly because there is no privacy hence people use polythene and sacks to serve as toilets"* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"They are poorly constructed with weak and less materials and are very shallow. So close to peoples home"* **Male/Female 18-29 Komamboga**

*"The storage of rubbish material is done in the toilets and the sewage pits are not well covered, eatables are exposed to dogs, which do contaminate them"* **Males/Females 18-29 Komamboga**

*"Landlords build poor toilet structure yet the charge high fee for rent (15,000/=) per month. Additionally, there is no space to build toilets as Landlords economize their plots and house space"* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

In regard to toilet usage, some respondents in Mulago, Bwaise and Komamboga parishes noted that there are certain cultural beliefs that deter women from using toilets, hence posing a danger of having poor sanitation practices in the area.

*"We have heard of some cultures and beliefs that do not use toilets and there are some amongst us e. g pregnant women"* **Males / Females 18-29 Komamboga / Mpererwe**

*"Some people's cultures don't allow them to use the toilets so they pour the faeces in the drainage."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"Some cultures do not use toilets like when they are pregnant e.g. the kakwa"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

### **Poor garbage disposal habits**

The key problem associated with garbage disposal was indiscriminate dumping. A big number of respondents from the FGDs mentioned that there is a general lack of garbage bins. Garbage is dumped in drainage channels and public latrines.

*"No garbage bins where we can dispose off the garbage. We have to keep this garbage until 'Nabugabo Joint Ventures' truck comes. At times it can take over a week without coming. This means we keep a lot of garbage near our houses, which in the end cause disease threats."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Many tenants have a tendency of disposing off garbage in the drainages, which remain there for long thereby giving off a bad smell."* **Females / Males 18-29 Komamboga / Mpererwe**

*"It's a big problem because we don't have where to dispose waste."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**



Another problem that was cited was lack of money to pay for private garbage collectors and the inconsistency in garbage collection that results in garbage piling up and acting as a breeding place for flies that spread diseases such as Cholera.

“Rubbish is a big problem because the vehicle takes long to come which stagnates in the water after the rain has poured.” **Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

“The cars of collecting rubbish come once in a day and most of the rubbish remains behind.” **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe**

*“Many tenants have a tendency of disposing off garbage in the drainages, which remain there for long thereby giving off a bad smell”* **Male 18-24 Mpererwe**

“People in charge of rubbish collection take so long yet we stay in the slums, talking to neighbors about rubbish create hatred. Hence rubbish at times is thrown on the roadside.”

**Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

*“Delay of the responsible people to collect garbage, they rarely collect it hence rotting and producing scavengers which ends up on people’s food. These people also ask for a lot of money which some of the people cannot afford.”* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago**

**Lack of personal Hygiene:** Residents of Mulago highlighted cases of poor hygiene manifested in not cleaning homes, inadequate cleanliness in homes for example children’s practice of defecating around homes, which degenerate into poor sanitation standards that pose a health threat to the community.

“We have a problem of sick people leaving herbs in the bathroom daily. They do it carelessly knowing we don’t have our own houses in Kampala.” **Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

*“People don’t clean their children after defecating, so the flies are attracted everywhere even inside our houses.”* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

## **Flooding**

Another problem that was seen to affect the sanitation conditions in Kawempe was flooding. The areas in the low land such as Bwaise tend to experience flooding due to blocked trenches. As a result the latrines and human settlements are affected.

*"Flooding is the biggest problem we have because it makes one fail to even move I think you saw it when you were coming so we don't know even what to do." Females 29-45 Kimumbasa*

*"Yes around my place people urinate and also defecate in the streams or even put in polythene then pour in streams when it rains the waste slopes/flows straight towards your home, it's disgusting." Females 18- 24 Bwaise*

*"Yes, me too, I agree with my colleague's view that dustbins and toilets are very important. Like you have seen in our areas we do not have many of those and people just dispose wastes anywhere and at the end of the day when it rains and floods, diseases are easily spread because we do not have these facilities." Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*

*"Water logging is the biggest problem we have because it makes fail to even move; I think you saw were coming so we don't know even what to do. "Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"Running water when it rains which leads to flooding of the area hence water end s up in people's houses. This water carries a lot of dirty things from toilets into people's houses hence causing diseases." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

This waste gets to mix with rainwater during the rainy season further compromising the health of this community. This has led to the local council threatening to bring down the toilets.

*"LCs ordered for them to demolished because they claim they greatly contributed to unhygienic conditions in the area" Females 18-28 Kalerwe Mulago*

Other sanitation problems included lack of clean water facilities, pollution due to congestion and pastes such as cockroaches, flies that cause diseases e.g. Cholera and malaria.

*"Mama, we have a problem of water streams." Females 18-24 Bwaise*

*"I come from a place, which is too small, and there are problems of proper waste disposal. There are also worms and rats. The landlord will not allow to burn or burry gabbage, which is a big hindrance to proper sanitation in the area." Males 18-28 Kazo /Kawempe*

*"A lot of pollution is being experienced in the area, which in the end results into health hazards to the population living in the area." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"We should not forget the cockroaches. They affect us with the shops to the extent that by the time they sell off the bread, it would have already taken a half of it. "Female 29-45 Bwaise*

#### 4.1.3 Solutions to sanitation problems

##### Toilets

**Government & NGO interventions:** Respondents mentioned that the local government has constructed toilets through the, Local Government Development Project (L.G.D.P) most of which

are communal toilets. Some NGOs such as Plan International and Save the Children also construct some toilets.

*"NGO contribution towards Toilet construction e.g. Plan International & Save the Children"*

**Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"NGO's like **CONCERN** provided a fully finished toilet. They used their own resources, the labor force inclusive."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Some of them were provided by PAPSCA."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe**

**Community initiative:** The community has also taken an active role to construct toilets. In addition the people who live in rental units urge their landlord to provide more toilet facilities to cater for the large numbers of tenant.

*"By counting the number of homes in order to establish the number of toilets to construct"*

**Males 18-28 Kazo**

*"May be the local community come as porters in case the labor force the organization constructing carried is very limited."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Some of us who are committee members go round telling people to use toilets because we know who has a toilet and who lacks, so we encourage those without latrines to dig them."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

*"We have asked landlords to construct more toilets due to the high number of tenants they have so that hygiene conditions improve the area."* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii**

*"People at the community are mobilizing themselves and get hints on the development issues related to sanitation problems like emptying toilets, cleaning channels and drowning water logged area."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

**Emptying filled up toilets:** The male respondents in Mpererwe mentioned that they often empty the toilets when they fill up. In addition efforts are made to construct deeper toilets.

*"Toilets are emptied and are built with deep holes"* **Males 18-29 Mpererwe**

**Proper maintenance practices:** The people of Kawempe division have adopted proper maintenance practices such as use of toilet covers and developing a cleaning roster for cleaning toilets.

*"By using methods like ensuring that at least five people clean the toilets per week and in turns"* **Males 18- 29 Kazo**

**Proper garbage disposal practices:** The suggested solutions to garbage disposals were burning of garbage, selling to factories and use of private garbage collectors.

*"Some of us sell it off to factories e.g. plastics and Kavera, they are used to make pipes."*

**Females 18-29 Mpererwe**

*"Tenants usually gather their rubbish together which is later picked by a truck."* **males 18-29 Komamboga**

*"We also ensure that we burn garbage around our homes, smoke our latrines and keep the home environment"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

Some people also mentioned that those who practice indiscriminate dumping are reported to the LCs and KCC officers.

*"We spy on each other, when you find some one dumping garbage in a drainage channel and you report them, they are fined 50,000, 20,000 is given to the person who reports and 30,000 goes to KCC."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"LCs try to be strict to us the residents of the area not to spread our dirt anywhere. So we keep at the side of the houses until the truck collects it like once in a week."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"You are penalized if you are found polluting the environment by dumping wastes where it should not be dumped."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Reporting to LCs about the existing problems and some times they also call us in the meeting to brief us about what to do and what they are going to do for us."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago**

**Flooding-** The respondents mentioned that KCC has taken an initiative to widen the drainage channels.

*"In water logged areas KCC has tried to widen the drainage channels."* **Female 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Water logged areas cause a lot of dirt in a home so KCC should help us look for a way of draining these places because people just dump any garbage in water logged areas."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

#### **Other solutions**

In most parishes the LCs and health workers have sensitized the community during village meetings.

*"The LC chairman goes to people's homes reminding them when to take garbage to the Nabugabo Joint venture Truck."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

## **4.2 Garbage disposal**

### **4.2.1 Knowledge of garbage disposal**

Respondents define garbage as "waste..." things that are harmful as a result of being fully utilized", **Female 29-45 Kawempe**

**"The unwanted material e.g. banana peelings is garbage." Males 18-28 Kazo kawempe 1**

*"What is not seen as important can be called garbage"* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"What is rotten and smelling badly is called garbage"* **Females 18-45 Kalerwe**

*"Expired items turn out to be called garbage"* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Anything that is out of use."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe**

*"What turns out to be a health hazard thus causing cholera"* **Females 29-45 Sir Apollo**

**"Anything that I don't want any more or is less important is referred to as garbage." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"What has been used up is garbage"* **Females 18-28 Kawempe 1**

*"Any thing no longer wanted"* **Males 18-29 Mpererwe**  
 "Garbage can mean anything that is unwanted or of less importance to you e.g. banana leaves for example after being used are garbage." **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"Something I wouldn't want to use is garbage."* **Males 18-28 Kazo /Kawempe 1**  
*"To me, it means extreme dirtiness."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"Any thing no longer wanted."* **Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambogo**  
*"To me, I think these are things that bring dirt like polythene bags disposed everywhere."*  
**Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

*"What is rotten and smelling badly is called garbage"* **Males 29-45 Katanga**  
*"Things that are harmful as a result of being fully utilized, actually anything used up and that finally becomes toxic."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**  
 "Some thing to be thrown away after being used, it could be food, polythene bags, banana leaves and many others." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago**

#### 4.2.2 Methods of garbage disposal

The respondents are aware of various garbage disposal practices. These include depositing of rubbish heaps at a central point for collection, burning rubbish that is not collected at all or on time, Burning, Burying, Deposit in the garden.

*"There are some who gather polythene bags and dry rubbish and put them on fire."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Others just burn it."* **Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga**

*"I burry the rubbish in a pit to prevent it from heaping around to cause flies around my home."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"Some people bury the waste in the ground."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"We at times spread the garbage under the scorching sun in the compounds to dry up and afterwards we burn it."* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

However there are some respondents who mentioned that some people dispose off garbage indiscriminately, on the roadside, in public latrines and in the drainage channels. Others also sell it to the factories to make manure.

*"Some sell it off to factories e. g plastics and kavera for making pipes."* **Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"I either deposit it in the garden or give the goats and cow the peelings of matooke and other foodstuffs"* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"Some just throw any where irrespective of whether it's a toilet or road."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"Some people put it in sacks and bags and leave it on their veranda."* **Females 18-29 Mulago**

*"Some dump it in trenches whenever they need to."* **Females 18-29 Mulago**

*"Some of us sell it off to factories e.g. plastics and Kavera, they are used to make pipes."*  
**Females 1829 Mpererwe**

*"Some people throw them in drainage channels or trenches at night." Females 29-45 Bwaise.*

*"Some people dump them in the road at night when no one is seeing them." Males 18-28 Katanga*

*"Most people place the garbage in a polythen bags and then throw in the road or in the water channel e.g. in Kimumbasa zone, and Kisenyi." Males 18-28 Kazo kawempe 1*

*"Most people use the toilet to dispose off garbage since most do not have rubbish pits e. g Kimumbasa zone." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*"People who lack where to throw the rubbish throw it on the roadsides." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"Throw in water channels." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"During rainy seasons like this one they dump their garbage in channels and flows in water." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"Some people throw them in drainage channels or trenches at night when no body is able to see them." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

### **Who is responsible for collecting garbage?**

In Kawempe the role of garbage collection is shared between the Land Lords and formal organisations such as Local council officials, health workers, and NGOs such as Save the Children, NOREMA and Hilltop.

*"Nabugabo Joint Ventures." Males 29-45 Katanga*

**Figure 1.1** *"NOREMA" Females 18-24 Kalerwe*

*"The city council people collect the garbage in the respective places." Males 18-28 Kazo /*

### **Kawempe 1**

*"The vice chairman links up with the companies that won the tender of garbage collection. So takes the responsibility of reminding the community of their responsibilities." Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"I think its KCC." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Certain NGOs e.g. Save the children and Hill top" Females 18-29 Bwaise*

*"The City Council, but it has to intervene after the woman has already done something like cleaning the toilets and bathrooms." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*Of course Kampala city council (K CC)" Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"NOREMA collects money for garbage." Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"Nabugabo Joint Ventures." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"I think KCC because they constructed for us toilets" Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"Only KCC, NORENA and Save the Children." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

## Perceptions towards garbage collection

The current system in place involves the dumping of waste and rubbish at a central location for collection. The service providers responsible for garbage collection are NOREMA and Nabugabo Joint Ventures who do so at a fee of Ushs.5, 000. They operate independently in various parishes with the local councils (LCs) as overseers of the activity.

*"The Vice chairperson links up with the companies which won the tender of garbage collection. He also takes the responsibility of reminding the community of their responsibilities."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Yes, because the truck that takes the garbage comes once a week and at times they don't come which makes us gather a lot near our houses"* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Yes, because people dump where they are not supposed to dump like in drainage channels"* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Some wastes e. g condoms are exposed to the children, which have a lot of dirt"* **Females 18-29 Komamboga**

*"NOREMA acts irresponsibly, they don't meet their quarter of collecting garbage."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"Government has also not done its part because people pay taxes, but they cannot even pay for garbage collection."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"There is lack of defined dumping ground which results into disease spread in the area."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"The rubbish trucks leave a lot of litter around the place making it un pleasant to look at."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*"PLAN INTERNATIONAL brought the Jeri cans but their usage stopped. We from kiwonvu consume all the waste from up in other zones because we are in a lowland."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"At least KCC constructed for us toilets, collected garbage but since the tendering of NOREMA to take on the duties, everything worsened."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, ii, Kimumbasa**

Females in Kawempe noted that landlords have taken responsibility of providing places for garbage disposal to their tenants from where KCC collects it.

*"Landlords even charge us 3,000/=per month, per house and this fee is for garbage collection."* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

LCs were also said to be instrumental in mobilizing and sensitizing the community about proper waste disposal.

*"LC chairman of the area calls meetings at times to see how this issue of sanitation in the area can be handled."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"The LC chairman goes to the people's homes reminding them of when to take garbage to the Nabugabo Joint Venture truck."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"The youth are sensitized every last Saturday of the month on proper sanitation and hygiene" Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

Despite all that, respondents noted that some people are still lazy and don't comply with rules escalating the problem of indiscriminate dumping.

*"Many tenants still have a tendency of disposing off gabbage in the drainages, which remain there for long thereby giving off a bad smell" Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

Respondents are therefore still subjected to problems relating to indiscriminate dumping such as, bad smell from garbage especially if NOREMA delays to pick it, destruction of soil by indiscriminately dumped polythene bags, Flooding due to garbage blocking trenches and the inconvenience caused when garbage is dumped near their bathrooms and toilets.

*"NOREMA acts irresponsibly, they don't meet their quarter of collecting garbage." Females 18-28 Mulago*

*"The rubbish trucks leave a lot of litter around the place making it un pleasant to look at." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

Other problems associated with indiscriminate dumping were, use of cans and cut jerricans for waste disposal, which are thrown in trenches and garbage thrown on the streets which attracts houseflies.

*"Most people place the garbage in a polythen bags and then throw in the road or in the water channel e.g. in Kimumbasa zone, and Kisenyi." Males 18-28 Kazo kawempe 1*

*"Most people use the toilet to dispose off garbage since most do not have rubbish pits e. g Kimumbasa zone." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

### **Suggested Solutions to indiscriminate dumping**

*Return of kcc skips:* respondents suggested the re introduction of the old system where kcc used to put garbage skips for them at designated points where they would dispose their garbage as opposed to the current system of which requires them to pay for garbage and besides that, the garbage vehicles can't easily access their homes.

*"Kampala city council garbage skips should be brought back to their usual areas because they were not limited to any body either with or without money." Females 18-29 Kalerwe / Mulago*

*"To use the old method of KCC Skips. It was very good because they were limited quarrels."*

### **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*"They should bring back our tanks that we used some time back because garbage would be collected in the tank and taken away when full and another one brought" Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*



*"KCC should get the tender back from NOREMA because they haven't done any good job for us." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimmumbasa*

*Reduction of garbage fees:* majority of the respondents proposed reduction or possibly scrapping of garbage fees charged by the garbage collecting companies, because majority of the people are low-income earners and as such can't afford these fees. They further suggested that the cost be lowered so that all people can afford it.

*"Those who collect garbage in this area like NOREMA, KCC should reduce the cost at which they collect garbage because 2500/= per month is too much to be paid by the local people." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"The money for collecting rubbish is a lot, so the rubbish ends up congesting around the home." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"We have other responsibilities like children, rent so the fee for garbage is usually neglected." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"I think the monthly tax fee (3000shs) should be removed because it's not affordable." Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"If it was for free, I think people would have disposed of their garbage well but it's too expensive for us." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*Punish indiscriminate dumping:* Indiscriminate dumping is usually done at night and in isolated places. There was suggestion that culprits be exposed and reprimanded as a way of discouraging future indiscriminate dumping acts. Respondents went on to suggest that LCs should be given incentives to motivate them into arresting those found violating the rules governing garbage disposal.

*"Incentives should be given to LCs to mobilize and imprison those who don't have latrines and those who dump their waste anywhere." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*Prompt collection of garbage:* KCC and the private collecting companies such as NOREMA and Nabugabo were argued to collect garbage more often to minimize cases of garbage piling up in people's homes which prompts them to throw it in un authorized places such as the road, toilets, drainages and trenches. Respondents further argue that all the garbage should be collected at once without leaving any behind.

*"KCC to collect the rubbish in time." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"Garbage should be collected on a more regular basis than it is now with NOREMA this will help reduce on smell and scavenging birds." Females 18-28 Kalerewe / Mulago iii*

*Provision of protection gear:* in order to encourage them to do their work efficiently and diligently and as a way of protecting them from the resultant work hazards such as diseases, it was suggested that garbage collected be provided with protection gears.

*"To give the community members gloves, rakes apart from the LCS intervention and supervision." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"Gloves and pumps should be given." Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii*

*Sensitisation:* they noted the need to educate the community about the possible hazards that could result from indiscriminate dumping and a dirty environment. This they proposed should be carried out through training the community on proper garbage disposal in form of drama and door-to-door IC visits.

*"Local council should take more responsibility to visit people to seek their views regarding better ways of garbage disposal and sensitizing them about the dangers in case it is not well disposed."* **Females 18-29 Kalerwe / Mulago**

*"People should be sensitized about the hazards that can be encountered as a result of poor garbage disposal."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, II, III, Kimumbasa**

*"Even Nigina is good for us women when we are together we talk about these issues."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

*"Community Volunteers who deal with sanitation come and talk to us in our homes."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & II**

### **4.3 Awareness, usage and attitude towards Toilet facilities**

#### **4.3.1 Awareness and usage**

People in Kawempe division have a wide knowledge of latrine types. The most commonly known types are the traditional toilets, VIP, water closets and mobile toilets. Knowledge of the Ecosan was limited to the females aged 18-28 years.

*"Ecosan is available in certain areas."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago**

*"Most of them you have shown us, a port from the Ecosan and that public toilet."* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"From parties, I knew about the mobile toilets."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

***"There is a bad toilet with a sack around it and mostly used at night."***

*"There is also the VIP, flush and pour toilet."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"Ours are good but with no vent, my neighbors have a VIP."* **Females 18-28 Mulago.**

*"Simple pit with no vent pipe."* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe Komambogo**

*"We also have trench toilets which are built connected to trenches."* **Males Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"Some like we said dispose their human wastes in polythene bags and throw any where at night. People in markets and car garbage do this a lot."* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"Most people use polythene bags."* **Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"There's a flush toilet in our home."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"A VIP toilet was constructed in the area."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Flush toilets available only in Mulago hospital."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago III**

*"There are those that use ashes but I don't know how they call them. Yes, I have remembered, I had forgotten they are called Ecosan. ."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, II, III, Kimumbasa**

The most used type of latrine is the traditional pit. A few people use water closets and these are mostly in the residential home. The people living in rental units use pit latrines most of which are provided by the landlord.

*"We only have individuals like landlords"* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe Komambogo**

*"Some of us prefer the pit latrines."* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe Komambogo**

*"We have ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP) but this is especially in hostels. For us we have simple pit latrines that are in poor conditions." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"Landlords build poor toilet structure yet they charge high fee for rent (15,000/=) per month." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / komambogo*

*"Land lords are so economical; they don't bother to look into our problems." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

Although there are several toilet types that people use in Kawempe, there are other ways used to dispose off excreta evident mainly among those that do not have toilets in their homes. These include: use of polythene bags, potties, defecating in bushes, buckets and holes. For those who use buckets and potties the excreta is later disposed off in drainage channels. Some people also use toilets in the neighbourhood.

*"During the night, and during the day, they move to their neighbors in disguise of being visitors." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"Some use basins then they dispose it off to the neighbour's toilets." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Most of the people use the neighbor's toilets in the early hours e.g. 8:00pm -11:00pm." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"We can also use neighbours toilets if they allow us." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

*"We go to the neighborhood." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

Those who do not have toilet at their premises use the toilets in the neighborhood, trenches at night, bathrooms, polyethylene bags, buckets and potties. Some use the communal toilets in the town centers.

### **Factors influencing choice of a particular latrine type**

Toilet facilities are existent in most areas of Kawempe and exist most commonly as VIP communal, simple pit latrines and much less common, flush toilets in the more high income areas of Kawempe such as Katalemwa and Wampamba zones in Makerere parish as observed from the area mapping exercise

However, several factors influence the choice of use of toilets among the respondents. These include:

- Cleanliness – VIP and flush toilets are preferred for ease and maintenance of cleanliness

*"Me, I would think of a flush toilet because with it you are put under constant pressure to keep it clean. This is one way of maintaining proper hygiene." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"It's hygienic" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"VIPs reduce on number of the houseflies." Males 18-28 Kazo/Kawempe 1*

*"Its always clean, no bad smell and its very comfortable." Males Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

- Stability – given most areas in Kawempe are waterlogged, women respondents especially prefer stable toilets, which do not have many stairs to climb for access. Ecosan is preferred for this reason.

*"The ecosan because we are congested." Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii*

*"It's good because we can easily get ash from our charcoal stoves and use." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

*"Toilets built with ladders inconvenience some people like the children and the PWDs." Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*  
*I like Ecosan because it's not easy to fill, not smell and can be used by many people." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

- Attractiveness – beauty especially of flush toilets is a motivational factor for its use

*"Well cemented inside" Males 29-45 Katanga*  
*"Toilet paper is always available." Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

- Convenience – access to paid public toilets is very far physically for some and easier accessed VIP toilets then used in this instance

*"It's near my home and easy to walk to even at night." Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

- Smell – lack of smell as deterred by pipes in the VIP toilet encourage its use

*"VIP, because it allows the smell to go out in the pipes." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"The VIPs don't smell" Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*  
*"Less smell for the VIP as compared to other latrines." Males 18-28 Kazo/ Kawempe 1*

- Culture - a cultural belief held by some points towards toilets not being used at all or toilets not used by women when pregnant potentially increasing the use of buckets and flying toilets over more permanent toilets. A different cultural belief as mentioned among the 29-45 year old females indicates that the use of toilets leads to barrenness hence discouraging the use of permanent toilet facilities

*"We have heard of some cultures and beliefs that do not use toilets and there are some amongst us e. g pregnant women" Males / Females 18-29 Komamboga / Mpererwe*

*"Some people's cultures don't allow them to use the toilets so they pour the faeces in the drainage." Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii*

*"Some cultures do not use toilets like when they are pregnant e.g. the kakwa" Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

- Water – water shortage is common in most areas of Kawempe notably where respondents have to buy water for use. Simple latrines are therefore preferred for use given water is not required for their use and maintenance.

*"I think pit latrines because they are user friendly since they don't require water and above all, they are easy to use. Unlike flush toilets, when there's water shortage,*

*that's the beginning of disease spreading in community thus causing death." Males 29-45 Katanga*

- Ease of use – simple latrines having been in existence for longer are more familiar especially to older respondents, and are then preferred over flush toilets for senior friends and relatives

*"Flush toilets that have seaters on them are likely to cause diseases to the community who use it than the traditional toilets. You realize that when some one say who has diarrhea sits on flush toilet, and another without it sits on it after, that person is bound to get diarrhea also. This at times may threaten users and if the two are there, they would select traditional toilets because they don't sit on them."*

**Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"All say, they prefer a public toilet like the one you showed us because they are easier to use since they are many and are clean." Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*

*"The ones for squatting don't spread disease unlike the flush toilets" Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

- Availability– Kawempe is characterized by several congested parishes which are overpopulated and lack room for the construction of sufficient toilets

*"I use polythene and trench toilets because I don't have toilets facilities at my place." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

*"Some people resort to use of polythene bags that are later thrown in drainage channels." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Being in a squeezed place makes it hard for some people to have toilets, so they ease them selves in containers and pour in water channels as an alternative." Males 29-45 Katanga*

**Water closets** toilets are recommendable since they are convenient to use especially by those with disabilities as they are easier to keep clean and also since they are generally more attractive. Caution is however applied due to their heavy dependence on availability of water, which in Kawempe area would be a great challenge given that water is one of the sanitation problem faced by these communities. The water closets are also perceived as being costly to install due to the numerous piping requirements and even the cost of purchasing the unit.

*"For an individual, it is expensive especially for those who use water tanks for their toilets. Costs are incurred in ensuring that the water tanks are firmly built." Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*

*"For water closet it's for rich people where you can even eat food instead because it's very clean." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

**Traditional pit latrines** on the other hand are perceived as cheap to construct but requiring a lot of space as they easily get filled up and one would need to put up another structure. Moreover, the latrines also emit foul smell and many of them are not closed thus flies flood the toilet.

*"In most cases, toilets in waterlogged areas are shallow and are made so raised. The waste disposal ends up into water since these holes are dug in waterlogged areas, so water is very near." **Males 29-45 Katanga***

*"When you go to traditional toilets especially those in wetlands, you smell the whole day, so everyone realizes that you've been in a toilet." **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*"When it's full there's no room for constructing another." **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

***"There are some toilets that are in bad shape and can cause diseases. Some can't be entered because you may end up falling inside. This therefore makes some people fear such toilets and they go to such toilets where they have to pay"** Males 29-45 Katanga*

**VIP latrines:** these are perceived as being relatively cheaper to construct than the water closet however more expensive than the traditional pit latrine. The VIP it is felt is an improved version of the traditional pit latrines thus no smell and more hygienic while incorporating the advantage of being able to be drained out thus minimal space is required as compared to the pit latrines.

*"VIP is a modern toilet so I would personally consider that one." **Males 29-45 Katanga***

**Ecosan** on the other hand would be recommended for being smell free and being cheap in initial construct/ installation cost

*"I like Ecosan because it's not easy to fill, not smell and can be used by many people."*

***Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*"I understand ecosan separates urine and shit so it becomes easy for decomposition to take place when ash is added." **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*"But Ecosan is suitable for wetlands" **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*"Ecosan and VIP latrines do not smell unlike trench, open dump, polythene and traditional pit latrines and this may influence me to use it." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago iii***

#### 4.3.2 Factors influencing usage of toilet facilities

For better understanding the sanitation practices of the people in Kawempe they were asked to mention the reasons why they use different latrine types.

**Lack of alternative types:** Some people are influenced to use the toilet facilities which are available because they lack the money to construct their own toilet or they may not have the mandate to decide which ones to use. This was mainly common among those using rental units and those who did not have toilets but use the communal ones.

*"Its because we have no other alternative." **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1***

*"Its because we have no other alternative." **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"Because of poverty, people are too poor to construct toilets so they resort to using those of KCC." **Females 29-45 Mulago.***

*"Public toilets are clean and can be used any time" **Females 29-45 Mulago***

*"Some people just use walls as toilet paper in some places so people resort to using clean ones of KCC." Females 29-45 Mulago.*

*"I think for KCC they are clean that's why we decided to use them". Females 29- 45 Mulago*

*"It's because many people are in the same area and stay together." Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"Some of us use them because of lack of other alternatives." Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"We use them because it's a law for every one to have a toilet." Females 29-45 Mulago Its because we have no other alternative*

*"Ecosan and VIP latrines do not smell unlike trench, open dump, polythene and traditional pit latrines and this may influence me to use it." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"It would be my wish, but there's no option. Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"But those who use buckets use them because they have no where to go and still when they are depositing off their waste. Females 18-28 kalerwe.*

*"I like nothing about them; we just use those toilets because we have no alternatives. How ever I would urge landlords to improve on the quality of toilets on their houses." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*" I use traditional pit latrine because I have no choice or another alternative." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago*

**Congestion:** Another factor that influences people to use particular types of toilet is congestion. In some cases the houses are too many or the plots are small such that there is no room for construction of many toilets. In such cases the toilets have to be shared by a number of families who are living in the same location.

*"Small plots of land." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*"It's because many people are in the same area and stay together." Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"There is too much congestion of the people making it hard to have a toilet" Females 18-28*

**Kawempe**

*"Congestion of the houses" Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*". Accessibility is a serious problem my friend. Due to the settings of Katanga as you see it's very hard to get where to pass when bringing the building materials." Males 29-45 Katanga*

**Cost of construction:** Those who were using traditional toilets mentioned that they use them because they are cheap to construct.

*"Open dump or polythene bags are for free, no money is incurred unlike communal ones and that can influence me to use it when I don't have money." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"It's too expensive, in fact the longer the feet, the more money. (Each foot costs 2000shs)" Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe komambogo*



"There are certain types of toilets, which are very expensive to construct e. g the water closets and the Ecosan." **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"The building materials are expensive and they get expensive every day."*

*Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"The building materials are expensive and they get expensive every day." **Males / females 18-28 Mpererwe/Komambogo***

*"For an individual, it is expensive especially for those who use water tanks for their toilets. Costs are incurred in ensuring that the water tanks are firmly built." **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe Komambogo***

*"Financial problems hinder the toilet construction " **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

***"Its generally expensive i.e. 600,000shs"** Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"The cost of constructing is so high. This is because the type of toilet is it flush, VIP; hard core must be used first. This makes it very expensive." **Males 29-45 Katanga***

*"When the cost is high, we resort to these traditional toilets so the higher the cost the poor the quality we construct." **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

**Lack of toilets:** Some people use buckets and polyethylene bags because they do not have toilet facilities at their households. People with disabilities and the children commonly use at night when communal toilets are locked and such means also.

*"Many use buckets and kavera then pour the wastes away very early in the morning."*

***Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"Other people use their basins then the human waste is poured either in the water channels or the gullet pit around." **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"Most people use the sewage channels since no one can see them at night." **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"Late in the night when the toilets are locked, some people help them selves in polythene bags that are later thrown on other people's roofs and in drainage channels and this cause a higher risk of disease spreading in the area." **Males 29-45 Katanga***

Another factor that influences usage of "flying toilets" and buckets is flooding during the rainy seasons. Some parts of Kawempe experience flooding when it rains heavily. This causes the roads to become impassable and sometimes people's homes. In such cases the residents have to use buckets and polyethylene bags which they later dispose in the toilets or in the drainage channels.

*"Trench, polythene bags do not require moving long distances unlike communal toilet and this can influence me to use them especially when it rains." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe***

**Fear of contracting diseases:** Another reason for using buckets and polyethylene bags is due the lack of trust in the hygiene of the communal and shared toilets. Those who use personal toilets also like them because sole usage guarantees them protection from contracting diseases.

*"One toilet and we are many, its' really a bad state because we have no roof. This creates a risk of diseases." Females 18-28 Mulago*

*"The dumped polythene, when it rains, floods wash them away and end up in people's homes, which may lead to diseases while other means such as ecosan and VIP are safe from rain wash". Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"The toilets are very poor and if we don't get any help from the government or NGO then we are likely to suffer from many diseases." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

#### **4.3.3 General toilet conditions**

The people in Kawempe considered the general toilet conditions poor. The key aspects of poor latrine conditions were:

*Location:* Most toilets in slum areas and those on rental units are located near homes. This was attributed to the lack of space to put up a toilet facility.

*"Little space to build the toilet." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Toilets aren't in strategic areas for all hence inaccessibility to them by the majority." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Its' not good because its' near the houses." Males 29-45 Makerere I, ii,iii*

*"Located in water logged areas" (Male 29-45 Makerere)*

*"Most locations of toilets in this area are not good because they near the houses." Females 18-28 Mulago*

*" They are near the door and houses" Females 18-28 Mulago*

*". Accessibility is a serious problem my friend. Due to the settings of Katanga as you see it's very hard to get where to pass when bringing the building materials." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"The homes are with in the toilet areas" Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*Poor maintenance:* The communal and shared latrines are often dirty and smelly. This is because the community lacks as sense of ownership of these toilets. On the rental units where the tenants share the latrines there is often a perception that cleaning of the latrine is the responsibility of the landlord.

**Figure 1.2** *"Bad water is poured in toilets e. g water from utensils. Females / Males 18-28 Mperwrwe Komambogo*

*"Maggots and stench every where" Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*"The toilets are never cleaned" Females 18-29 Komamboga*

The communal latrines are often cleaned with dirty water due to the general lack of water in the division. These toilets most times lack toilet paper and therefore some people smear the feaces on the walls.

*"Many people don 't improvise toilet covers" Males / females 18-28 Mpererwe Komambogo*

**Figure 1.3** *"Bad water is poured in toilets e. g water from utensils. Females / Males 18-28 Mperwrwe Komambogo*

*"They are not cleaned be it personal or public toilets and many are not smocked." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"The shared toilets are only clean in the morning and dirty the rest of the day"* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe /Komambogo**

*"Many toilets, even some in recreation places lack toilet paper and the users opt for the walls"* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / komambogo**

The males in Kazo parish mentioned that the communal and shared toilets often lack water for flushing and washing hands. Toilets are also often used as a dumping area for solid waste.

*"Most people use the toilet to dispose off garbage since most do not have rubbish pits e. g Kimumbasa zone."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe**

*"Some just throw any where irrespective of whether it's a toilet or road."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1**

*Poor construction:* The toilets structures are said to be poor which causes some of the traditional toilets to collapse. The respondents also mentioned that some toilets are not roofed and doors which was considered unhygienic. Additionally these latrines flood during the rainy seasons and they also infringe on the privacy of the users.

*"Construction of most of them is bad, one log is used which latent rots."* **Females 18- 24 Kazo**

*"They are usually sub standard i. e shallow with waek materials, sometimes not roofed."* **Males 18-29 Kawempe**

*"The toilets are not well built which makes it easy for someone to fall in."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"They have very big holes and the young children can easily fall in. When it also rains the soils can fall in."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"The duration of usage of toilets too degrades the quality of latrine. Some are poorly conctructed and used for a long time."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"Ours would be very good but the doors got wasted."* **Females 18-28 Mulago**

*"They are poorly constructed with weak and less materials and are very shallow"* **Males /**

**Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*"Shaky toilets."* **Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"The toilets are very dirty and poorly constructed as they look so weak structures and happen to be used by very many people moreover at a cost."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

In the water logged areas high raise toilets are build. Although *these* are the suitable type for such areas they were considered unfavorable for some people such as children and the elderly. Some toilets are said to be shallow which causes them to fill up very fast.

*"If they can build a toilet, which is user friendly for the lame, children and old people "* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago iii**

*"They are poorly constructed with weak and less materials and are very shallow"* **Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo**

*Emptying:* in water logged areas toilets are often emptied in the drainage channels. the community was concerned that there are no proper emptying facilities such as cesspools to enable them empty the communal toilets. Some of them fill up due to high usage yet emptying is not done often.

*"In some parts when full, it's let to flow through drainage channels. This mainly happens when it raining because this makes the flow of the waste so fast." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"There is one owned by my landlord, its full, smelling for the people but has never been*

*emptied to the extent that boiling." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"It's worse when full." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

### **Barriers to toilet usage**

*Lack of toilets:* Some people do not use latrines because they do not have them. This is common in the rental units where the landlords have not built latrines.

*"Other people use their basins then the human waste is poured either in the water channels or the gullet pit around." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Toilets aren't in strategic areas for all hence inaccessibility to them by the majority."*

*Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Most people use the sewage channels since no one can see them at night." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"Late in the night when the toilets are locked, some people help them selves in polythene bags that are later thrown on other people's roofs and in drainage channels and this causes a higher risk of disease spreading in the area." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*Poverty:* There was a feeling that construction of latrines is expensive. Considering that most of the people in Kawempe are low-income earners they cannot afford to construct latrines. In addition the communal latrines that are available are charged per time of usage at 100/= . This fee is expensive especially for big families.

*"Poverty...people are too poor to construct toilets Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*Lack of toilets "Others just don't have them" Males 18-24 Katanga*

*"Many cannot afford to pay for public toilets so they resort to kavera"*

*Males / females 18-28 Mpererwe / komambogo*

*"Poverty is the first hindrance; secondly many lack where to construct the toilets due to shortage of land." Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*"Low income earners are many in this area; they are not employed and have a big family, which makes the toilets get filed up so fast." Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Financial problems because toilets are not cheap to construct." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii,*

*Kimumbasa*

*Limited space:* In some places the houses are congested and this does not allow for construction of latrines.

*"Congestion of the houses where toilets are situated" Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"We are many and few toilets." Females 18-28 Mulago*

***"We share them in large numbers; they smell and do not have covers." Females 18-28 Mulago***

*"They get full so fast." Females 18-28 Mulago*

*". Accessibility is a serious problem my friend. Due to the settings of Katanga as you see it's very hard to get where to pass when bringing the building materials." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*Cultural beliefs:* Another hindrance to usage of latrines is cultural norms. The female in Bwaise parish mentioned that in some tribes people believe women will become barren if they do use latrines. In some culture pregnant women are prohibited from using latrines.

*"Some cultures do not use toilets like when they are pregnant e.g. the kakwa" Females 29-45*

*"Some people just dump their waste any where due to lack of time to use toilets." Females 29-45 Kyebando*

*"It is some people's culture to use the buckets and the bush." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"We have heard of some cultures and beliefs that do not use toilets and there are some amongst us e. g pregnant women" Males / Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komambogo*

*Distance from the communal latrines:* This was seen to be a hindrance especially in the night. Some people live very far from the communal latrines and therefore fear to move from their houses to use the latrines. This view was common among the women.

*"Trench, polythene bags do not require moving long distances unlike communal toilets and this can influence me to use them especially when it rains" Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago iii*

*Condition of the latrines:* The communal latrines are often dirty, therefore people fear to use them lest they contract infections. The male non-toilet owners mentioned that the latrines are in poor shape and people fear to fall in the pits. This was a view common among those who share latrines and the women. In the water logged areas the high raise toilets were not seen as convenient for the children and the elderly to use.

***"Toilets are not user kindly because there is no privacy hence people use polythene and sacks to serve as toilets." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago iii***

*Ignorance:* There was a perception among that some people are not sensitive or are ignorant about sanitation issues therefore they choose use any means of disposing waste.

*" The problem is that some people are ignorant about toilet usage" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*Accessibility:* The communal latrines are locked in the night making them inaccessible to those who use them.

*"Some people do not use toilets when the person with a key is not around, so they device other means such as polythene bags which are flexible." Females 18-45 Kalerwe / Mulago*

### **Factors considered when constructing a toilet**

*Distance from the home/dwelling:* In all the parishes, it was felt that toilets should be a distance from the home. This prevents the home from flies coming from the toilet and the unpleasant smell.

*"The toilet should be away from the home" Females 18-24 Mulago*

*The building materials:* There was a feeling that the building materials used to construct the toilet should be of a high quality in order to put up the required standard of a latrine. Mainly the male respondents in Katanga, Kalerwe and Bwaise noted such a factor.

*"The toilet needs to be of good standards I. e the building materials need to be Strong and of the right amount, the toilet hole needs not to be shallow" Males 18-24 Katanga*

*"They should be constructed with metallic nets so as to avoid breaking." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"Should ensure that toilet built reach the standards required and durable enough to resist from rain and running water" Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"Should use hard materials recommended." Females 18-28 Kalerwe / Mulago iii*

*Distance from water source:* Both male and female felt that the toilet should be far from a water source in order to avoid contamination of the water. In addition some female respondents in Mulago parish felt that the toilet door should not face the kitchen.

*"A toilet facility also needs to be far away from any water source e. g wells and taps" Females 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"The direction that the door faces is important for example, it should not face the kitchen" Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"The most important thing is to avoid swampy areas because it is very dangerous, the toilet can easily drown." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"They should not be constructed in swampy areas." Females 18-29 Kalerwe*

*"The water level in the area of construction should not be near. This has to be followed. " Males 29-45 Katanga*

*Usage capacity:* It was felt that the number of people planned to use the toilet should be considered. The female respondents in Kazo parish the builders should consider that toilets are being shared between children and adults therefore the holes should be small.

*" I think that AVIP latrine should have 2 vents" (Females 29-45 Kimumbasa)*

*"A reasonable size of the hole is necessary, but not too big for small children" (Females 29-45 Kazo)*

*"They should all have pipes." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

## 4.4 Community resources

### 4.4.1 Availability of latrine providers

In order to establish the people who provide latrine facilities in Kawempe or those that could be used to provide the facilities the respondents were asked to mention the people who do the construction of latrines. It was established that the Fundis (masons) are the ones that construct latrines. These however, do not have to be masons specialised in latrine construction but any person who is skilled in building.

*"Masons are available with enough skills." Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*"Fundis are committed to their work if you give them money." Females 18-28 Bwaise / Mulago iii*

*"Masons could have been available although some are unskilled" Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe*

*"There is also good construction. One monitors the Fund is' as they construct." Females 29-45*

#### Mulago i& ii

For the communal and shared latrines the key providers are NGOs, land Lords and KCC. NGOs such as Plan International, PAPSCA, Save the Children and World Vision have constructed latrines in Bwaise, Mulago, Kawempe, and Kazzo & Katanga.

*"PLAN INTERNATIONAL brought the jericans but their usage stopped. We from kiwonvu*

*consume all the waste from up in other zones because we are in a lowland." Females 29-45*

#### Mulago I & ii

*"Nabugabo Joint Ventures." Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Kampala city council also constructs LGDP communal toilets but we have to pay some money for usage." Females 18-28 Bwaise / Mulago*

*"NGOs such as world vision also does the construction and provision of latrines and toilets in our area." Females 18-28 Bwaise / Mulago iii*

*"Only KCC, NORENA and save the children." Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa*

*"NOREMA collects money for garbage." Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

### 4.4.2 Supply chain management

The supply chain management for the latrines is determined by the organisation that provides the latrines. In most cases the organisation provides a finished latrine facility and the responsibility of maintenance is left to the community. In some cases the community may come in to provide

workforce if the organisation has a shortage of manpower. Some organisations go through KCC to reach the communities.

*"The Vice chairperson links up with the companies which won the tender of garbage collection. He also takes the responsibility of reminding the community of their responsibilities."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"The PAPSCA members for example passed through the KCC officials."* **Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe**

*"Both land lords & LCs to encourage their people on sanitation."* **Males 18-28 Kazo /**

## **Kawempe**

*"KCC initiates the idea, and leaders liaise with the owner the land where the toilet Will be constructed."* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

## **4.5 Sanitation ordinance**

### **4.5.1 Awareness of ordinances**

On probing them about the sanitation laws or policies regarding sanitation facilities, several respondents acknowledged that they have persistently seen sign posts or posters warning people on indiscriminate dumping of garbage in particular places although such by laws have not been followed due to inadequate enforcement by the authorities concerned.

For instance the both female and male respondents in Mpererwe and Katanga parishes mentioned that they had seen posters prohibiting people from dumping garbage irresponsibly thus resulting to financial penalties of between 5000/- and 30,000/-. As a measure of ensuring that those who live within proximity of the channels do not block them, some respondents in Bwaise parish acknowledge that City Council authorities instituted warning notices that tantamount to imprisonment if anyone is charged with blocking or interfering with the drainage system as well facing heavy financial penalties.

*"There are indicators such as "no urinating here "and fine is 5000shs"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"There are rules on use of the drainage facilities e. g "no dumping here"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"You are penalized if you are found polluting the environment by dumping wastes where it should not be dumped."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

*"Yes when you are got opening trenches and channels or causing any interferences to the channel, you pay a fine of 40,000/= or arrest which require being bailed out at a fee with 500,000/= or imprisonment of 8 months or both."* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*30,000/= fine is charged if you are found disposing in drainage channels* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

*Sign posts prohibiting people from urinating and dumping in certain places* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

*"People themselves have put up some of these rules"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Throwing rubbish indiscriminately is not allowed, fine is 5,000 if caught."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**



Some respondents without toilets in Makerere and Mulago parishes however believe that vigilance on fellow residents is one way of keeping the sanitation situation monitored in order to avoid irresponsible waste disposal. In Mulago, residents were advised to lock their toilets as a measure of preventing encroachers and passers-by that might use such facilities irresponsibly. In addition to personal vigilance, residents of Kalerwe know that they stand to gain 30,000/- on arresting a person disposing waste indiscriminately as the City authority gets 20,000/- out of the fine.

*"I think spying one another is working out quite well. This makes it hard for lawbreakers to break the laws since it puts them in a state of fear that they may be penalized"* **Male 29-45 Katanga without toilets**

*"These very laws have a weakness. The community does not follow the laws that may be set"* **Male 29-45 Katanga without toilets**

*"We have tried to talk to our friends"* **Female 29-45 Mulago**

*"To lock toilets at night such that intruders do not use them."* **Female 29-45 Mulago**

*"What we do is that we as women should take responsibility of maintaining good hygiene. To do this we should work together."* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii**

*"To leave in a clean environment and to investigate the others who hinder good sanitation."* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Indiscriminate disposal of waste is also fined 50,000, the person who gets the victim takes 30,000 and city council gets 20,000"* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"You are not allowed to throw rubbish in the trenches and if caught, 20,000 fine is charged"* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

As a body responsible for the administration of the city, Kampala City Council is also charged with ensuring that its residents especially business owners operate them in proper sanitation environs through sending in doctors to advise them on proper sanitation practices. Residents who share toilets in Mpererwe and those without toilets in Wandegeya and Kalerwe parishes mainly echoed these sentiments.

*"Indiscriminate disposal of waste is also finable"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Kampala city council health workers to enforce the law and regulations according to the council."* **Female 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"KCC has introduced the 5000shs for garbage criminals"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

On the other hand however some respondents who have no toilets in Makerere, Mpererwe and Wandegeya believe that laws and policies do exist although they are not followed due to weaknesses of the enforcement officers who are bribed out of service. In addition, some respondents in Kawempe who own as well as those who share toilets doubted whether such policies exist. Residents of Kalerwe and Bwaise parishes also lamented that at times they ignore such policies because they do not have any alternatives

*"We don't have any laws we know of"* **Females 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Am aware they are there but I don't know them"* **Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"It is because there is too much bribing that the officials fear to enforce them, because they will have nothing to eat"* **Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"May be you can ask the LCs about these laws"* **Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"Yes, we do some and we ignore some because we don't have the facilities. We have no choice." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe***

*"Surely we are not aware of these laws" **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"They are there, but even if you report to L.C's, the landlords bribe them and they keep quiet. But if such laws were followed, it would be good" **Females 29-45.***

*"We haven't heard any" **Males 18-29 Kawempe***

*"No, we are not readily aware of such." **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii***

*"Yes the laws are there but we are not really certain about them" **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"They said when you open sewage during daytime they imprison you so we decided to open then at night." **Female 29-45 Bwaise shared toilets***

*"These very laws have a weakness. The community does not follow the laws that may be set" **Male 29-45 Katanga without toilets***

#### 4.5.2 Role-play

Respondents were asked to form groups and give their views on how they would if they were charged with ensuring proper sanitation.

Females in Kawempe high-lighted health education of the community as regards maintaining toilets and bathrooms, and ensuring proper handling of edibles as a first step towards up holding sanitation. They further pointed issues such as health inspections, mobilizing local leaders who would then mobilize the community against poor sanitation.

*"Ok, if I were on that committee we would first of all go through training so we can ensure that we know what we are going to do. Then our next step would be getting in touch with the leaders in charge of health for instance the secretary for health in the area. Then we mobilize the people in the area so that we can coordinate well. We would form groups where people can be trained and encouraged to construct toilets, and spray them with jezz. **(Females 18-28 years-Kawempe)***

In areas such as Makerere they came up with the idea of developing a cleaning roster for toilets. Well as respondents in Katanga projected sanitation regulations that would reprimand those who practice indiscriminate dumping and irresponsible landlords.

*"For me if given responsibility I would first establish the number of households in my area. I would then make a timetable where by five households are entrusted with cleaning toilets for a week and whoever would desist would be banned from the area. **(Males 29-45 years-Makerere)***

*"Set rules governing the community as far as sanitation is concerned. Penalize those that dump their waste anywhere if arrested." **(Males 29-45 years-Katanga)***

In addition, to there would improvise a way of ensuring that toilets are emptied regularly and legitimately. To achieve this, respondents would deploy spies to keep monitoring.

In another development, Respondents in Katanga put forward the scrapping of toilet fees as a motivator to toilet usage.

*"We would ensure that whenever the toilets are full, some vehicles come and empty them." You use some spies to monitor the community and know how they dispose off. We would also ensure that toilets are used freely instead of at costs. This could reduce the rate of dumping anyhow. (Males 29-45 years-Katanga)*

Females in Mulago, just like their counter parts in Kawempe pointed out routine inspection geared at ensuring that there is enough room before a toilet is constructed, verifying the materials to be used and ensuring that the toilet facilities available can accommodate the population of that area i.e. putting Visitors and children into account.

*"We would make sure that whoever constructs a house has enough space for construction of toilets and make sure facilities are adequate for the number of tenants, build enough facilities, make sure that the number of children and visitors by each tenant is reduced or limited." (Females group, 18-28 years-Mulago)*

In some areas respondents pointed out mapping up a strategy to that would include mobilizing landlords, involving KCC, health officials and Police in the sanitation and establishing where to build the toilets.

*"We meet the landlords we are going to construct a toilet for, organize a finance committee, make sure we are going to work closely with other organizations such as KCC, police and health officials and finally put laws to govern our work." (Females group B, 29-45-Mulago)*

## Messages on Sanitation

Among the messages that they would like to be communicated to them about sanitation was advice on toilet construction regarding which *Fundis* to use, the cost of constructing different types of toilets and the type of materials to be used.

*Respondents also noted that they would be interested in knowing toilet types and which*

*topography is most suitable for which kind of toilet Toilets suitable for the different topographies*

*i.e. advantages and disadvantages.*

*"Through use of films, we would like to show us the different types of toilets and how to use them." (Females 29-45 years- Kawempe)*

They proposed showing of various types of toilets and information on health. e.g. hygiene and posters in a language that is understandable by every body.

*"I think there is need to have pictures of toilets that I can look at and see which one to choose." (Males, 29-45 years-Kawempe)*

*"There should be directions indicated on posters in a language that is understandable to all." (Males, Mperewe-Kawempe)*

Other desired messages were those emphasizing the importance of toilet construction to land lords, the importance of building and proper emptying of toilets, putting up enough toilet units for all tenants and providing a key to the respective individuals.

*"The availability of facilities adequate for tenants whereby each tenant should be having a key of his own." (Females 18-29 years Kawempe)*

#### **4.5.3 Responsibility as a household owner**

Respondents were asked what they had done to ensure that proper sanitation practices are adopted in their areas. Across all parishes, respondents mentioned that they try to maintain personal hygiene and proper sanitation practices that include among others; washing dishes after meals, using clean water while taking baths, cutting off grown hair or nails, washing hands after visiting the toilets/latrines, cleaning bathrooms, mopping their houses, cleaning toilets, washing children's clothes, eating well cooked food and drinking boiled water to avoid diseases like cholera, typhoid etc.

*"I think we as people hold the first responsibility to maintain good sanitation" Females 29-45 Makerere*

*"I have to mop the house, wash dishes and clothes, bath the kids and Iron clothes" Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"In my opinion, every thing that regulates sanitation depends on me. Even if I have some one to help we I still have to oversee the work" Females 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"Maintaining good hygiene" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Nail cutting and removal of hair when it's too much on the head and other private areas. All this is a sign of sanitation improvement" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Boiling water. This will reduce the rate of disease spread in the area" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"Eating well-cooked food is another responsibility" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"To clean the home mainly the toilets, bathroom, wash plates and to keep the place dry" Female 18-28 Kawempe*

*"To keep our garbage in bags until it is collected." Female 18-20 Kalerwe*

*"To do away with indiscriminate disposal of faeces" Female 18-20 Kalerwe*

*"To keep our toilets clean by washing them regularly." Female 18-20 Kalerwe*

*"Also to do away with stagnant water close to our homes." Females 18-20 Kalerwe*

*"Cleanness everywhere" Female 29- 45 Mulago*

*" Removing broken glasses and plastics." Female 29-45 Mulago*

*"Covering the toilets." Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Burning of the garbage's around the homestead" Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Washing of hands after visiting the toilet." Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Boiling drinking water" Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Cleaning of the toilets e.g. washing them on a regular basis." Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Washing of hands after visiting the toilet" Male 18-29 Kawempe*

*"Washing hands after toilet use, cleaning around home, cutting nails and bathing daily oneself and the babies" Male / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

Although some residents of Kanyanya and Mulago parishes acknowledge maintaining adequate sanitation practices, they are at times frustrated by their neighbours who have inadequate toilets that tend to overflow into people's homes who reside in lowlands therefore distorting their efforts of adopting proper sanitation practice.

*"We fulfill them but for me I have neighbors. They are on the upper side of my house but they have a toilet that flows directly into the trench of my bathroom and those on the other side built a short fence on their house but they pour the water containing leftovers in my compound it can even go as far as my door. That's the problem I find" Female 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"We from Kiwonvu consume all the waste from up in other zones because we are in a lowland." Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii*

It is also the responsibility of the household owner to ensure that the laws or policies pertaining to sanitation in the area are vigilantly followed to avoid repercussions like fines or imprisonment.

*"To lock toilets at night such that intruders do not use them" Female 29-45 Bwaise*

*"Ensuring that we don't dump our waste anywhere. We should have well defined disposal points" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"No using channels as waste disposal points. To us still many families do not have places of convenience. So use drainage channels" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"Talking to family members to ensure that good sanitation is maintained" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"We as residents should take mandate of looking after sanitation of the areas we live in we should ensure that sanitation facilities are in the right place and the environment is clean" Female 29-45 Makerere*

*"Better use of toilets as regards the law or rules and regulations." Female 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"To leave in a clean environment and to investigate the others who hinder good sanitation" Female 29-45 Bwaise*

On the other hand other respondents have ensured that they have access to sanitation facilities such as toilets, dustbins for garbage collection and the cleanliness of surrounding environment as preventative measures for any disease outbreaks.

*"I have to clean my house, toilet bathroom and use environment around we, burning rubbish and having water" Female 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"Washing hands after toilet use, cleaning around home, cutting nails and bathing daily oneself and the babies"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Its necessary that a toilet is constructed first before any other part of a home"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"By building a toilet far away from home"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"I like a very clean place so it's my responsibility to keep everything clean"* **Female 18-28 Kawempe I**

*"What we do is that we as women should take responsibility of maintaining good hygiene. To do this we should work together"* **Female 29-45 Makerere**

*"We can also report detractors to authorities so that the younger generation people know what to do"* **Female 29-45 Makerere**

*"Most important drinking boiled water, because people throw rubbish on the roof so water collected is dirty. We need to talk to our colleagues about this to make it everyone's responsibility."* **Female 29-45 Mulago**

*"Proper disposal of garbage and the use of toilets."* **Male 18-29 Kawempel**

*"Boiling of food"* **Male 18-29 Kawempe I**

*"The cleanliness of the home."* **Male 18-29 Kawempe I**

*"Personal hygiene e.g. bathing daily"* **Male 18-29 Kawempe I**

*"Cleaning the nearby bushes and long grass"* **Male 18-29 Kawempe I**

*"The proper use of toilet."* **Male 18-29 Kawempe I**

#### 4.5.4 Organisation responsible

There is a feeling that several organisations such as government departments like members of Parliament, Women leaders, Local Councils of the area, KCC and private players like Nabugabo Joint ventures and NOREMA are charged with ensuring that people keep proper disposal of waste.

*"We know KCC but they gave the tender to NOREMA"* **Female 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

*"I think KCC because they constructed for us toilets"* **Female 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa**

"PLAN INTERNATIONAL brought the jericans but their usage stopped. We from kiwonvu

consume all the waste from up in other zones because we are in a lowland." **Female 29-45**

#### Mulago i & ii

*"Nabugabo Joint Ventures."* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Kampala city council also constructs LGDP communal toilets but we have to pay some money for usage."* **Female 18-28 Bwaise / Mulago**

*"NGOs such as world vision also does the construction and provision of latrines and toilets in our area."* **Female 18-28 Bwaise / Mulago iii**

*"Only KCC, NORENA and save the children."* **Female 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii,**

Across all parishes, most respondents noted that local councils were responsible for waste disposal in their areas. Additionally, such councils are said to have specific personnel like health secretaries who are charged with ensuring that people live in adequate sanitary conditions.

Besides, there is a feeling that health workers should be very ideal in this aspect than anyone else.

*"The LCs who ensure that they mobilize the community to observe garbage collection days and time" **Male 29-45 Katanga***

*"Secretary for health. This one tries to tell the public the importance of improving sanitation in the area" **Male 29-45 Katanga***

*"Health officials" **Female 29-45 Bwaise***

*"Nurses and health inspectors also teach people about sanitation" **Female 29-45 Mpererwe***

*"Health workers in the area. For them what they do, when you fall sick, they advise you to try and keep hygiene at home because when the home is unhygienic, it means poor health conditions" **Male 29-45 Katanga***

*"Local council health workers to supervise the construction or provision of the facilities and also sensitise people" **Females 18-28 Kalerwe***

*"Even encouraging people to keep the trenches clean " **Female 29-45 Kanyanya***

*"The health doctor, he checks on the people after a while to see if the toilets are in good condition if they are not they can easily stop them from using them" **Female 18-28 Kawempe***

***Kawempe***

*"The LC secretary for health and he has his office" **Female 18-28 Kawempe***

*"The LC for environment and health plus health workers and us too" **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

***Kawempe***

*"Then health secretaries, but these do not inspect all areas and only stop in trading centers so we don't care about hygiene. They go to people they feel are beneficial to them (those who can give them some money" **Female 29-45 Makerere***

*"Secretary for health and cleanness on the LC." **Female 29-45 Mulago***

*"People to comply or do as instructed by the authority." **Female 18-28 Kalerwe***

*"Nurses well demonstrate the repercussions of poor sanitation; its more practical and have reliable knowledge" **Females / Males 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga***

*"The chairman approaches the owner of the land, then he talks to the people." **Female 29-45 Mulago***

*"Local councils to mobilize people or landlords to ensure that they promote health." **Female 18-28 Kalerwe***

There is also a belief among those without toilets in Makerere parish and those with communal toilets in Bwaise, Kawempe and Mpererwe that government departments such Kampala City Council, Ministry of Health and Parliament are responsible for ensuring that people maintain adequate sanitation in their respective areas. Further still, some respondents perceive people like Landlords to be responsible for putting up sanitation facilities for their tenants. Respondents in Kanyanya also think that community-based organizations do engage in such responsibilities in their areas.

*"KCC initiates the idea, and leaders liase with the owner the land where the toilet Will be constructed" **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii***

*"Kampala city council health workers to enforce the law and regulations according to the council." **Female 18-28 Kalerwe***

*"Landlords, LCs and KCC" **Female 29-45 Bwaise***

*"KCC" **Females 29-45 Bwaise***

*"KCC initiates the idea, and leaders liaise with the owner the land where the toilet will be constructed."* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

*"The city council people collect the garbage in the respective places"* **Males 18-29 Kawempe**

*"I think its Ministry of Health"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Members of Parliament only that they stop on promises and do not consult people from the grass roots"* **Female 29-45 Makerere**

*"The local council and the C.B.O I told you about that cleans water drainage trenches"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

The general feeling across all parishes however is such that the organizations responsible for garbage collection do not adequately act on their responsibilities as sanitation practices keep deteriorating day by day although to the residents of Makerere, Mpererwe and Kanyanya parishes the local council leaders keep reminding them of the garbage collection procedures while others do the actual inspection of sanitation facilities.

*"There is a gentleman concerned with sanitation so he can come and inspect the construction and maintenance of the toilets and sometimes even bring fumigators with him, he works as the vice chairman"* **Females 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"They fulfill because now they refused us to use polythene for cooking. Some woman use polythene bags. They put the food in the bag and then cover in banana leaves, they don't allow that in fact if they find you, you part leaves, they don't"* **Females 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Those people visit us. They actually came in my home and inspected. I wonder why they don't mind some toilets"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"LCs because they know what happens in every one's place, they also have the statistics and visit peoples homes"* **Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga**

To some respondents in Wandegeya, Kanyanya and Kazo parishes, local council efforts aimed at sensitising people on garbage collection are at times frustrated because people are unwilling to attend meetings while also, private garbage collectors take long to collect the waste. In instances where rubbish is collected, work has been done unsatisfactorily to the extent that some litter is left behind.

*"The problem is that some people are bigheaded and very complicated. You tell them today and they just take it for granted. When you tell them they pick offence"* **Females 29-45 Kanyanya**

In as much as efforts on waste disposal is being handled by both private and government organisations, respondents in Kazo parish believe that the landlords have indicated no concern with putting up adequate sanitation facilities for the tenants which, thus has worsened sanitation practices in the area. Additionally, there are no health workers seen to be checking on residents on matters relating to adequate sanitation practices.

#### **4.5.6. Suggested Improvements**

It is generally agreed that since most respondents in these parishes live in rented houses, there is a need to put landlords to task to ensure that they have proper and adequate sanitation facilities for their houses. This would in turn provide a safer place for adequate hygiene within the community.



*“By using methods like ensuring that at least five people clean the toilets per week and in turns” **Males 18- 29 Kazo***

Majority of the residents in Kazo and Wandegeya parishes hold the belief that Kampala City Council should persistently put to task personnel in the field of hygiene to visit residents on a regular basis and advise them on the need to keep safer sanitation practices. More still, local councils and health workers should engage in community mobilisation and sensitise the public on adequate sanitation practices.

*“They should bring back our tanks that we used some time back because garbage would be collected in the tank and taken away when full and another one brought” **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*“KCC should get the tender back from NOREMA because they haven’t done any good job for us.” **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, iii, Kimumbasa***

*“Local council should take more responsibility to visit people to seek their views regarding better ways of garbage disposal and sensitizing them about the dangers incase it is not well disposed.” **Females 18-29 Kalerwe / Mulago***

*“People should be sensitized about the hazards that can be encountered as a result of poor garbage disposal.” **Females 29-45 Bwaise I, ii, ii, Kimumbasa***

However, respondents in Mulago parish think that women groups such as Nigina would be a better option in mobilising people to learn more about sanitation and hygiene standards.

*“ Even Nigina is good for us women when we are together we talk about these issues.” **Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii***

*“Community Volunteers who deal with sanitation come and talk to us in our homes.” **Females 29-45 Mulago i & ii***

#### **4.6 Sources of information on sanitation facilities**

The key information sources on sanitation do not differ greatly among respondents and stakeholders in provision of sanitation facilities. On the premise that sanitation facilities include amenities and services encompassing toilets, garbage disposal and drainage facilities, information on sanitation in general is obtained from a variety of sources.

There are various sources with which respondents acquire information on sanitation facilities. Such sources include radio, television, newspapers, local council meetings, posters, workshops, and health officials/workers, moving films/vans, drama, hospitals and friends.

Radio and television are the main sources of information on hygiene and sanitation across all parishes. A few respondents that share toilets from Mpererwe and Bwaise parishes acknowledged getting such information newspapers.

*“ WBS.” **Females 29-45 Mulago***

*“Some we hear on radio when the health ministry is announcing” **Female 29-45 Kanyanya***

*“Through radio stations e. g Ministry of health announcements and on T.V” **Females 29-45 Mpererwe***

*"Plays on TVs and when we visit friends you see and hear about what others have done"*

**Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"We also read newspaper"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Laughs, especially radio Simba"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Through newspapers especially the daily Monitor and Bukedde"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Radio adverts and announcements, LCs, so it becomes our responsibility to go to LC meetings"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Announcement on radios"* **Females 29-45 Makerere**

*"I don't think there is a radio, which doesn't talk about health and also newspapers"*

**Females 18-28 Kawempe**

*"Radio."* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

*"Radios"* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"On television stations such as W.B.S news"* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"In newspapers."* **Males 29-45 Katanga**

Other informal channels used on a regular basis include: LC meetings and friends. Some individuals in Kawempe, Wandegeya and Makerere parishes also perceive mobile vans with loud speakers to be essential information sources.

*"People believe and trust in them (LCs)"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Because they (LCs) are responsible for organizing the meetings where people gather for information on sanitation. They care to encourage the people in the area"* **Female, 29-45, Kanyanya**

*"Meetings held with LCs"* **Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

*"Even the gentleman we told you of, he encourages us and also mobilizes the inspectors that boost the sanitation practices of the area"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"LCs"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Health workers (L.C) announce to us on mobile van or speaker."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"We also get information from L.C meeting and seminars."* **Females 18 –28 Kalerwe**

*"Through public addresses where we use microphones and loud speakers to notify people about up coming discussions in the area of concerning sanitation; Banners"* **Females 29-45 Makerere**

*"Use of mobile mega phones, which move to all places around to spread the News."* **Males 18-29 Kawempe**

*"Moving film vans"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"From friends"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

Besides, respondents without toilets in Wandegeya and those who share toilets in Mpererwe parishes see medical workers as being an important source in regard to sanitation. It is also felt that workshops or seminars play a vital role to availing information on sanitation in addition to drama and schools. The other sources include posters, banners and cinema.

*"From medical workers"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Through hospitals especially on toilet use"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"At school, children are taught by their teachers on how to deal with sanitation through dramas and music, even in class, also in churches"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Drama about sanitation facilities like Mulago community drama group"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"There are people who mobilize and sensitize us about sanitation"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Seminars have also helped us to enlighten us about sanitation facilities"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Through seminars, an office"* **Females 29-45 Makerere**

*"Workshops that may be organized on health issues"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Pictures on roadside posters"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Use of banners."* **Males 18-29 Kawempe**

*"On cinema, out door mobile cinema."* **Females 18-28 Karerwe 29-45 Mulago**

*"Use of suggestion boxes where different people express their issues, some times one could find issues on sanitation"* **Males 18-29 Kawempe**

Radio emerged as the most frequently mentioned source of information on sanitation facilities by men, women and stakeholders. Prominent among the stations listened to across all parishes are CBS, Simba, Sapientia, Super, Akaboozi, Impact and Kfm.

*"C.B.S"* **Female 29-45 Mulago**

*"Simba"* **Females 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Super fm"* **Female 29-45 Makerere**

*"Akaboozi with 'antie Najjemba'"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"Almost whichever radio you get will have the information. Beat, Sanyu, Capital you know government has a lot of money it can advertise on every radio"* **Female 29-45 Kanyanya**

*"The good thing is that most people have radios. Which means getting information becomes easier"* **Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga**

*"Yes, I mean Super and it's about politics and Nsamba's programme called Mukulikeyo"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Akaboozi, the program is Namusisi"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Simba, Super, Mama fm, Akaboozi and Star"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Sanyu and Prime radio"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"CBS and Voice of Africa"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Capital radio, radio simba, CBS, radio one, beat fm, K fm, Akaboozi."* **Females 18-28 kalelwe**

*Simba, Supencia, Impact.* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

#### 4.6.1 Importance of the sources

To majority respondents across the parishes, radio is perceived to be essential because it has wider coverage and access. It is also said to be cheaper to acquire by an average person in the countryside.

*"Everyone who tunes to radio gets the same information"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Radios are better because we cannot afford daily newspapers but radios are owned by at least everyone"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Radios; they come in all affordable sizes and this increases the chances of listening to sanitation programs"* **Females 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"It's cheaper and saves time and many people have radios" Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii*

*"Information easily spreads to the general public when health workers in an area come up with a better strategy" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"A radio is user friendly any time you can listen to it when you need to." Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"It is because it is widely spread, majority people have it." Female 18-28 Kalerwe*

*"People listen to them most." Female 29-45 Mulago*

*"Its easy for the information to reach all people in that area" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

The residents without toilets in Wandegeya and those who share toilets in Bwaise and Mpererwe perceive that sources such as hospitals, posters, drama and schools create a long time impact in the eyes of the people because they involve visual aids and practice.

*"They keep you updated on how to improve sanitation in the home and society at large" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"Some drama plays leave us feeling the impact" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"School is essential because we are not with our children all the time" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"The pictures can easily attract children and those who cannot read and therefore passing on information more easily" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Registers in clinics" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Nurses well demonstrate the repercussions of poor sanitation; its more practical" Female 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"In hospitals, because it prevents people from falling ill again and have reliable knowledge" Males 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1*

*"Health workers such as nurses and doctors" Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii*

Specific to the female residents who use communal toilets in Mulago parish is the assertion that community volunteers and other women groups such as Nigina are a prominent information source in disseminating information about sanitation while their counterparts in Makerere perceive people who have stayed in the area for a longer period to have adequate information at their fingertips.

*"In meetings or Nigina." Females 29-45 Mulago*

*"Community Volunteers who deal with sanitation come and talk to us." Female 29-45 Mulago*

*"People who live here especially those who have stayed here for so many years" Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir apolloA*

Local councils are essential because they are quite close to the residents of the area and they are approachable any time.

*"They fulfill because now they refused us to use polythene for cooking. Some woman use polythene bags. They put the food in the bag and then cover in banana leaves, they don't allow that in fact if they find you, you part leaves, they don't" Females 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"Those people visit us. They actually came in my home and inspected. I wonder why they don't mind some toilets" Female 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"LCs because they know what happens in every one's place, they also have the statistics and visit peoples homes" Males / Females 18-29 Mpererwe / Komamboga*

*"LCs try to be strict to us the residents of the area not to spread our dirt anywhere. So we keep at the side of the houses until the truck collects it like once in a week." **Males 29-45**  
**Katanga***

#### 4.6.2 Limitations of the sources

The importance of these sources of media in sanitation is their ability to sensitise the community on sanitation matters and to disseminate information on the same. This kind of communication is at times limited due to high cost of production, communal conflicts, irregular sittings and suspicion with the latter two applying mainly to LC meetings. Respondents in the parishes of Kazo, Wandegeya and Mulago mainly voiced such concerns.

*"But sometimes they call for village meetings but people don't attend" Female, 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"Some radio stations like Buddu and Spirit have small network coverage" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"The LCs are a problem, in case of a workshop on health, they will only select their people because they are expecting an allowance after a workshop or seminar" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"You know you can't rely on radios and newspapers because people are poor to afford them" Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Its' all about money you know it's the biggest problem" Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Sometimes the meeting s does not include every body." Females 18-28 Kalelwe*

Radio is also considered to present a language barrier to some people and presents running costs for purchase of batteries. Listenership is also not confirmed by all respondents due to the claim that priority on programme interest usually differs. The females in Bwaise parish also feel ashamed when some radio station present programmes in a pornographic talk or language.

*"And we are poor to afford cells" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"Language barrier" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Some people can't afford to buy cells each time they get used up" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Some people listen to specific programs such as death announcements and music and don't feel it necessary to listen o the sanitation programs" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"The announcements are said very fast, at times we miss the point" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"We leave some stations because of pornographic talk because we have children at home" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"Some times I don't have money to by batteries because we don't have electricity at our premises" Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

The male respondents in Katanga perceive radio as inappropriate because it does not relay programmes relating to sanitation. It is also felt that radio might not be one's choice even if talk shows on sanitation were relayed on radio.

*"No talk shows on radios have been organized on sanitation" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"Not every one has time to listen to radio, so they end up missing out on relevant information" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"They are not on radio yet it would be the easiest way to access such information since radios are almost everywhere" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"At times such information is spread, some people are doing some other work and it's hard to get that information on sanitation" Males 29-45 Katanga*

*"People have different interpretations so they get mis informed" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"We really don't have time for the radio besides I can't buy a newspaper every day"*  
**Females 18-28 Kawempe**

The lack of access to some of the media facilities used is another challenge facing the dissemination of material especially through newspapers and television. The print media is limited to those who are literate yet a high proportion of the community is illiterate. This is true among residents of Wandegaya, Bwaise and Mulago parishes.

*"Some of us do not have TVs"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"They are expensive and the electricity bills are high"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"People still think that the annual T.V license is on and fear to own T.V sets"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"We are poor to afford papers"* **Female 29-45 Bwaise**

*"The illiterate are left out completely"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"The costs of the press are high for some people"* **Female 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

*"Poor reading habits e. g those who look out for leisure headlines and some just look at pictures but do not actually read"* **Male 29-45 Katanga**

*"Some places do not get newspapers"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Some people don't have televisions; cost of buying them is high."* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"Some times there is no money for buying newspapers".* **Females 18-28 Kalerwe**

*"Some people don't have televisions; cost of buying them is high"* **Females 18-28 Mpererwe / Komamboga**

Additionally, some respondents in Mpererwe and Mulago noted that although such facilities might be adequately accessible, they might not have the time to read and watch television.

*"Uncooperativeness and others do not watch TV."* **Females 29-45 Mulago**

*"Its electricity because it doesn't take long to get a black out making it hard for us to listen to radios, watch TVs and seminars"* **Females 29-45 Bwaise**

*"Some people do not have time to read newspapers and so the information concerning sanitation facilities isn't passed on to them"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

Specific to the mixed group in Mpererwe is the opinion that other informal sources are limited due to the fact that information dissemination might be interfered with therefore giving false information. Those who would use the church or hospital would also have disadvantages of convincing the people to adopt adequate sanitation practices, as this would be a change of topic in church whereas to the medical practitioners, burnout might force them to act indifferently and therefore becoming rude or unfriendly.

*"Friends may give false information"* **(Male 29-45 Katanga)**

*"Many people are tired after church and simply want to go back home and rest"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

*"Many people don't go to church"* **Females 29-45 Mulago I & ii**

*Some take long to go back to hospital; so they are only suitable for the sick"* **Female 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo**

*"Its tiresome on the side of the nurses who have to talk to various patients all day and on the side of the patients who may not be able to discuss in depth"* **Female 29-45 Mpererwe**

On probing them about the best-preferred information source, majority of respondents in all parishes had deferring views as to which would be the best preferred source although in parishes like Kazo, Makerere and Bwaise radio is prominently mentioned as the ideal source due to its coverage, access and affordability.

*"Radios are portable" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Radio; many people listen to radio" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"Commonest amongst people" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"Reaches all people, even in taxis and recreation centers" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"It is because it is widely spread, majority people have it" Females 18-28 Kalerwe*

However, residents of Kanyanya, Bwaise and some scores in Wandegeya parishes believe that local councils would be a much preferred source because they are quite close to the people and therefore approachable.

*"I think the L.Cs are better. You have to go to the L.C" Female 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"For me my neighbor is a defense secretary but very approachable than the chairman is, he cares more and most of the village problems are brought to the defense" Female 29-45 Kanyanya*

*"L.C meetings are better because those who don't attend can get information from others" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"The LC knows the people affected so they transform information fairly" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"LCs can be a better source. This is seen right from the responsibilities they take when the truck that collects garbage comes. They are really active and above all, they know all their people in the area" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"They can inform you about your uncleanness in the meeting and then change.*

Further still, those without toilets in Wandegeya including the female residents of Mulago parish have feeling that medical workers would be the best ideal source in regard to sanitation issues since they are quite knowledgeable.

*"Medical workers and this is because they are knowledgeable enough and they know when to handle what issue" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"We can also hear about diseases which have broken out and improve on Hygiene." Females 29-45 Mulago*

It is generally believed across all parishes that local council offices would be the ideal places from where information on toilets would be sought.

*"Come to LC offices and sensitize them" Females 29-45 Bwaise*

*"LCs because they know what happens in every one's place, they also have the statistics and visit peoples homes" Females 29-45 Mpererwe*

*"LCs but as long as you can buy for them a soft drink, when you give them some money it softens your process" Male 29-45 Katanga*

*"Through LCs because they know the local people and can handle them better" Females 18-28 Kawempe*

*"Yes it is the easiest way because people are hard to deal with yet you need them" Females 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii, Sir Apollo*



*"Local council officials move from door to door which makes it easy for every body to access information." **Females 18-28 Kalerwe***

On the other hand, residents of Kawempe, Kanyanya and Bwaise parishes mentioned that having in-charge offices or seminars at organized venues would serve them adequately when it comes to seeking information on toilets.

*"You your selves communicating and organizing gatherings like this to enable us know more about sanitation" **Female, 29-45 Kanyanya***

*"You need to organize even bigger gatherings than this one. The next can even be put like in the filed to enable more people" **Males 29-45 Katanga***

*"Some people are big headed by the way. They just say that's not my business" **Female 29-45 Kanyanya***

*"Those interested will come and those who are not will stay behind. So that's how people are, some are complicated"(Female, Mpererwe)*

*"Every parish should have an office"(Females 29-45 Bwaise)*

*"Put an office that motivates people such that when you want information they help you fairly" **Females 29-45 Bwaise***

*"Some people get the information by attending or participating in conferences" **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

*"Through training and studying because you're equipped with knowledge for ever instead of telling you to be clean but when you don't know why" **Females 18-28 Kawempe***

Some respondents in Mpererwe parish perceive doctors or nurses to be a practical source of information since their profession enables them to deal directly with people on matters relating to sanitation and hygiene.

*" Health workers such as nurses and doctors" **Female 29-45 Makerere I, ii, iii,m Sir apollo***

*"People who live here especially those who have stayed here for so many years" **Female 29-45 Mpererwe***

*"Registers in clinics" **Female 29-45 Mpererwe***

*"Nurses will demonstrate the repercussions of poor sanitation; its more practical and have reliable knowledge" **Male 18-28 Kazo / Kawempe 1***

*"Its easy for the information to reach all people in that area" **Female 29-45 Mpererwe***

A few of residents in Mpererwe think that carrying out research on the subject would bridge the information gap in that area although those without toilets in Wandegeya noted that using film mobile vans with loud speakers might offer adequate information to the population of the area.

*"Through observation and by carrying out research like this one you are doing" **Females 29-45 Mpererwe***

*"Film vans that are mobile would be the best channel to tell the public about sanitation because since they are using loud speakers, the message can be heard and followed by so many people since coverage is quite wide" **Male 29-45 Katanga***



## 5.0 PRINCIPLE FINDINGS - IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS

### 5.1 Perceptions about sanitation

#### Word association – sanitation and hygiene

The participants in the in depth interviews just as the focus group discussion describe sanitation in three key ways:

- Personal hygiene – to mean body cleanliness achieved through washing of body and clothes and washing of hands.
- Environment hygiene including the maintaining of a clean environment free from garbage and dirt. Additionally it includes the proper disposal of solid waste/ excreta thus toilets spontaneously is mentioned as part of the facilities necessary for maintaining good sanitation.
- Household hygiene i.e. washing of the house and utensils in the house.

*The best ways of maintaining both body cleanliness and the environmental cleanliness. Immediately think of the garbage in our area so in area without garbage very clean and healthy is a hygienic place. (Market official)*

*Is how to dispose solid waste use toilets, washing our bodies, boiling water and also cleaning the surrounding environment. (Landlords)*

*The general cleanliness of an individual and the society as a whole that is in homestead areas like homes. (People with disability)*

Overall, council officials interviewed gave the most comprehensive and clear distinction between hygiene and sanitation saying that while hygiene hinges directly on cleanliness, sanitation includes all the facilities and tools necessary in ensuring a clean environment. Masons also echoed this view differentiating between hygiene and sanitation saying while the former involves the personal body, the latter is more about toilets and proper garbage disposal. Below are verbatim extracts of discussion with the Kampala city council official and masons:

*Hygiene means general cleanliness and sanitation is a general term that includes all the facilities and tools that make an area clean and as such hygiene and sanitation refer to cleanliness. (KCC official)*

*Hygiene means how to keep our bodies clean by bathing at least twice a day while sanitation means using toilets and also proper disposal of garbage. (Masons)*

It is clear that those interviewed in the IDIs just as in the FGDs understand the health implications of maintaining proper sanitation; crucial is the prevention of disease transmission by destroying the breeding grounds mainly and preventing contamination of food and water.

*The way we protect ourselves from dirty things, which are not healthy to our bodies such as solid waste, faecal matter and stagnant water. (Head teachers)*

*It is how unclean the environment in order to avoid sickness boiling drinking water and stopping children from reaching dirty things. (LC)*

*The healthy ways of promoting general cleanliness in oneself and the community. (Community Health Worker)*

### **Word association – modern toilet facilities**

A modern toilet facility to some respondents is synonymous to toilet facilities that use running waters i.e. the flush toilets and is built in door. Other respondents feel that they are improvements on traditional toilet facilities.

*I think of toilet that uses water and VIP latrines. The toilets that have flushes or running water. And the establishment may mean the improvement on the traditional toilet facilities.*

**(Market officials)**

*I forthwith start thinking about the improvement of toilet facilities from the traditional toilets to the modern facilities like the water closet toilets. **(People with disability)***

Some of the landlords and KCC officials interviewed cite VIP, water closet and Ecosan as examples of modern toilet facilities.

*Well constructed, clean and lasting toilets like VIP, water closet and Ecosan. So I understand it as the recently improved toilets. **(KCC officials)***

The modern toilet facilities is also associated with toilets that do not smell, those that are durable and can be used by people of all walks of life, in a way synchronizing the ideal toilet.

*Toilets, which do not smell, toilets, which are durable, toilets which durable, toilets that can accommodate every kind of people be it disabled people or young people. **(Mason)***

### **5.1.2 Hygiene and sanitation problems in the study**

The stakeholder that is, market officials, KCC officials, local council, landlords and people with disabilities reaffirm that lack of or poor conditions of sanitation facilities like toilets and bathrooms are the main sanitation problems facing the community. The lack of these facilities causes the community to invent ways of disposal of urine and excreta with some of the members opting to urinate and defecate in the surrounding especially at night while others using polythene bags and throwing these on top of the houses.

The poor or inadequate water supply coupled with misuse of toilet facilities further complicates the problem of hygiene and sanitation compromising both on the body hygiene standards and that of the surrounding. The few toilet facilities available due to shortage of water are not well maintained and as a result serve as a health problem.

*Poor toilets, bathrooms, which are very dirty and poorly built inadequate water supply so people are not able to clean their bodies and surrounding. People just dump garbage anywhere yet the dustbins are provided and the misuse of toilets where people end up urinating on top and defecating on top of that toilet. **(Market officials)***

*Some people do not have toilets so they throw faeces matter in trenches and drainage systems. **(Landlords)***

*Girls urinate outside their domes leaving the place to smell the toilets smell a lot because they are not V.I.P. **(Head teacher)***

*Running water when it rains which leads to flooding of the area, delay of responsible people to collect garbage, indiscriminate dumping of faecal matter. **(LC)***

*People dispose of waste in polythene, which is not healthy, other do not have toilets, which is a threat to health conditions people. **(Community Health Worker)***

According to one businessman interviewed, the lack of sufficient land is one of the reasons why there are inadequate toilets in certain dwelling areas.

*There is a problem of inadequate land for toilet construction, a very poor garbage disposal and on a rainy day there is water logging. (Businessman)*

The other problem mentioned is that of garbage disposal i.e. the lack of proper garbage disposal systems, which forces the community to dump their garbage in non-designated areas causing pollution menace. According to the market officials, the assigned garbage collectors also contribute to the crisis with garbage due to their failure to conduct regular pick-ups.

*We have a problem of garbage the people KCC gave the contract to collect it take too long to come so when it rains the garbage it starts to smell. (Market officials)*

*People mostly children throw waste materials anywhere, which is really bad and spreads disease. (People with disability)*

*... Girls throw their used pads anyhow. (Head teacher)*

*People in this area don't mind about hygiene they dispose waste anyhow. (UTODA taxi)*

Poor sewage is another problem residents of Kawempe have to contend with. The sewage is worse during rainy seasons when they overflow due to water logging and mixes with rainwater running into water streams, which serve the residents with their water.

*Sewage problem especially due to flooding of the area. (Market officials)*

*These are very many and they include water logging and flooding as a result of the longest part of Bwaise being a wetland, inadequate latrines and inadequate water. (KCC officials)*

*Toilets are not enough, people negligence of garbage and faecal matter and sewage flow anywhere even in front of KCC offices. (KCC officials)*

### 5.1.3 Areas most affected by sanitation problems in Kawempe

In Kawempe division, Bwaise and Katanga area are spontaneously cited as areas with sanitation problems. The main sanitation problem in this area is the lack of toilets mainly due to congestion in the areas and flooding that is attributable to the soil structure and topology as indicated by the KCC officials. The table below represents the areas with sanitation problem highlighting specific problems associated with each area as recorded in the IDIS:

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Reason/ problem</b>
<b>Market official</b>	Katanga and Bwaise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor drainage/ floods.</li> </ul>
	Makerere Kivulu, Katanga regions, market areas and surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Congestion</li> <li>▪ People dump garbage anyhow</li> </ul>
	Bwaise, Kalwere, Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor drainage system</li> <li>▪ Over population/ congestion</li> <li>▪ Poor housing facilities</li> </ul>
	Bwaise, Katanga and Kalwere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor drainage system.</li> <li>▪ Poor excreta disposal</li> </ul>
<b>Landlords</b>	Bwaise and Katanga	
	Kasenye zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Congestion of houses</li> <li>▪ Very few have toilets</li> <li>▪ Place is smelly</li> </ul>
	Bwaise and Kalwere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flooding</li> </ul>
<b>People with disability</b>	Katanga area, Gayaza, Bwaise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor drainage</li> </ul>
	Kisenye zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Congestion of houses</li> </ul>
	Kivulu in Makerere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Congestion of houses</li> <li>▪ Few toilets</li> </ul>
<b>Head teachers</b>	Kalerwe, Katanga, Bwaise and Kawempe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flooding/ poor drainage</li> </ul>
<b>KCC official</b>	Bwaise, kazoo, wadegeya in katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wetlands thus have water logging</li> <li>▪ High population</li> <li>▪ Limited sanitation facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Masons</b>	Katanga, Kalewre.	
	Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor quality toilets that are easily destroyed by rain</li> </ul>
	Kalwere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Toilets are washed away by rain</li> </ul>
	Bwaise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Floods</li> <li>▪ Poor quality toilets</li> </ul>
<b>UTODA taxi</b>	Kawempe, Kalwere, Bwaise and Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No toilets</li> <li>▪ Floods</li> </ul>
<b>LCC official</b>	Kazo, Bwaise, kawempe and Mulago	
<b>CHW</b>	Makerere Kivuli and Kisenye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No toilets</li> </ul>
<b>Businessman</b>	Bwaise, katanga, kawere, kazo and mperewe	

Although some individuals feel that nothing is being done to address the sanitation problems, others are of the opinion that there are several measures currently underway that try to address the sanitation problems in the areas such as:

- Sensitisation activities on personal hygiene and proper sanitation
- Up grading the drainage systems
- Resettlement activities by the government

- Construction of simple toilets
- Regular garbage collection and privatisation of the garbage collection
- Increasing access to clean water

*Putting in place good drainage system. Sensitising people about personal hygiene. The government is trying to resettle people to different areas especially those in the wetland. (Market officials)*

*Providing enough sanitation facilities in the areas like big tanks to act as rubbish pits. (People with disability)*

*The youth are coming up with clubs so as to engage in general cleaning e.g. clearing the nearby channels, constructing simple toilets. In Katanga they have tried to provide more community toilets and garbage skips regular collection. (Landlords)*

The government and community through youth groups are carrying out these interventions. NGOs such as Save the Children, PLAN and Kampala urban sanitation project are also credited for carrying out certain intervention activities. Garbage collection has also been privatised in a bid to increase the efficiency of garbage collection.

*We have welcomed many NGO's like save the children, PLAN international and we have Kampala urban sanitation project in Kawempe division responsible for those sanitation projects. (KCC officials)*

*They are making clean water available. Toilets have been built by NGOs and City councils such as ecosan L.G.D.P toilets through people pay some money, Garbage collection has been privatised to NOREWA to make it more efficient. (Masons)*

#### 5.1.4 Current sanitation conditions in the study area

Excreta are disposed off in toilets whereas those without access to toilet facilities also seek available or alternative unhygienic methods. The alternative methods include using polythene bags and disposing of these on rooftops or in streams, defecating in old abandoned houses, or defecating in trenches.

*Toilets are available. In some cases people sheet in polythene bags and dispose it in streams and trenches. At least most people have toilets and latrines where the excreta are deposited. (Landlords)*

*Some people use the toilet facilities available while others relieve themselves in the polythene bags and dump in the trenches hence the problem of sanitation. (People with disabilities)*

The current sanitation and hygiene efforts carried out by the stakeholders include washing and painting of toilets, boiling drinking water, clearing of bushes and rubbish and encouraging the proper disposal of excreta. These efforts similarly cut across the various stakeholders interviewed.

*General cleanliness by the community that washing toilets and painting latrines with a pleasant colour. Burning the bush around the homestead. I call upon the people around and we work together as a community to clean up the place. Boiling drinking water. Disposing excreta in the right way. (Market officials)*

The landlords make an effort to provide toilets to their tenants while at the same time carry out supervisory duties to ensure that these toilets are well maintained at all times i.e. cleaned.

*I make sure that each tenant has access to a toilet. I also try to limit the number of people using the toilets. I also make sure that bathrooms and toilets are washed every day. I clean around my home and make sure I spray the area around my home. (Landlords)*

Additional to the environmental care is that, the teachers and masons mention carrying out personal hygiene such as washing of hands after visiting a toilet, washing the body and use of insecticides at home to keep away pests and insects.

*I wash my hands after visiting the toilet. I wash my body daily and thoroughly well. I spray my home to avoid flies, cockroaches; I make sure I use medicated soap at home. I always burn the excreta (Head teachers)*

*I always wash my body and hand after visiting the toilet; I always make sure that I use the toilet in order to prevent disease, which may arise due to open dump faeces. (Masons)*

KCC and LC's in addition to the various individual measures say they currently sensitise people on the importance of maintaining proper sanitation conditions.

*We are trying to enforce the law, sensitising people about better sanitation, I also make sure that garbage is removed, my toilets are very clean. (KCC officials)*

*I try sensitising people on how to maintain proper sanitation I wash my hands after toilet and before touching food, by clearing all bushes around the home. (LC)*

#### Authority responsible for maintaining good sanitation

KCC and non-governmental organisations such as PLSN and Kampala urban sanitation project have in the past been constructing toilets for people in the area.

*Personally I have toilet, bathroom and the environment I leave in is small but as KCC we have constructed toilets for people whether as KCC or organisations like PLAN and Kampala urban sanitation project. (KCC official)*

#### **5.2 Awareness, usage and attitude towards current sanitation facilities**

Spontaneously pit latrines, VIP toilets and flush toilets are mentioned when asked to state the toilets that they are aware of. The VIP toilets are described as having a ventilation piping and the sewer are drained at regular intervals. However, VIP and flush toilets are thought to be limited in Kawempe area.

Probed on awareness and usage of sanitation facilities, toilets and bathrooms are the commonest facilities perceived as being sanitation facilities. Other implements and facilities used to keep the environment clean such as brooms, garbage disposal units, and brushes are mentioned. Additionally, safe drinking water, achieved through boiling, is also cited. The table below indicates the sanitation facilities awareness and usage by the various IDI participants interviewed.

	Awareness	Usage
<b>Market officials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional toilets</li> <li>• Modern toilets</li> <li>• VIP latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional toilets.</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Dustbins</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dustbins</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Sewage channels</li> <li>• Good latrines</li> <li>• Soak pits</li> <li>• Safe water</li> <li>• Brooms</li> <li>• Rubbish pits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soak pit</li> <li>• VIP latrine</li> <li>• Safe/ boiled water</li> <li>• Brooms</li> <li>• Rubbish pits,</li> </ul>
<b>Landlords</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets.</li> <li>• Bathrooms.</li> <li>• Sock pits</li> <li>• Toilet latrines.</li> <li>• Garbage pits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms.</li> <li>• Latrines/ toilets.</li> <li>• I have sacks where to put garbage before it is collected</li> </ul>
<b>People with disability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Traditional toilet</li> <li>• Modern toilet</li> <li>• Rubbish pit</li> <li>• Dustbin</li> <li>• Bathroom.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Traditional toilets</li> <li>• Rubbish pits</li> </ul>
<b>Head teachers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets Bathrooms</li> <li>• Garbage pits.</li> <li>• Drainage facilities.</li> <li>• Dust bins</li> <li>• Community skips</li> <li>• Laundry powder/ soaps</li> <li>• Washing machines</li> <li>• Brushes</li> <li>• Brooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage facilities</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Toilets facilities</li> <li>• Garbage skips or pits</li> <li>• Dustbin</li> <li>• Toilet Paper</li> <li>• Laundry powder/ soaps</li> <li>• (Doom) sprays</li> <li>• Brushes</li> <li>• Brooms.</li> </ul>
<b>KCC officials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Plate stands</li> <li>• Clean water</li> <li>• Garbage skips</li> <li>• Sewage pipes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dustbins</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Bathrooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Masons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Rubbish pits/ dustbins.</li> <li>• Ecosan which uses ash and sand</li> <li>• VIP latrines</li> <li>• Ordinary pit latrine</li> <li>• Garbage skips</li> <li>• Bathrooms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Rubbish pit</li> <li>• Bathrooms.</li> <li>• VIP latrines</li> <li>• Traditional pit latrines.</li> </ul>

<b>UTODA taxi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Dustbins</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Pits for burning rubbish</li> <li>• Toilet covers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• Dustbins</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Pits for burning rubbish</li> <li>• Toilet covers.</li> </ul>
<b>LCC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Drainage channels</li> <li>• Garbage pits</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garbage cleaned</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> </ul>
<b>Community Health Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosan pit latrines</li> <li>• Water closets</li> <li>• VIP latrines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VIP latrines</li> <li>• Water closet.</li> </ul>
<b>Businessman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Clean compound</li> <li>• Bathroom</li> <li>• Clean home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Bathrooms</li> <li>• My compound is fairly smart</li> </ul>

### Reasons for using the facilities

Health is the main driver to the use of various sanitation facilities. The community feel the use of these facilities would in essence keep away disease by mainly destroying the breeding grounds of the insect vectors.

There is high awareness among the IDI participants on the role of poor sanitation in the spread of diseases and the market official specifically says that they use the sanitation facilities "to avoid and prevent dangerous diseases like cholera".

*Bathrooms for bathing used a toilet for proper faeces disposal because it leads to disease like cholera. (Market officials)*

*To ensure hygiene and sanitation in the area. To have and maintain a healthy home. To protect myself from diseases. (Landlords)*

*To control some dangerous diseases like cholera. To control mosquito breeding by burning rubbish or using the dustbin. (People with disability)*

The use of these facilities also enhances the scenic beauty of a place as mentioned by the head teachers.

*To protect myself, my people and the students from getting diseases related to poor sanitation. To promote beauty of the school and home. (Head teachers)*

The KCC officials feel that sanitation facilities are essential as it supplements other health measures at alleviating disease and for them it is important to use these facilities, as they are exemplary to the community.

*As a learned person I cannot defecate in a polythene bag for, so use a toilet, use the bathroom to bathe, and for health reasons, have to use those facilities. To act exemplary to the community. To keeping the house clean. To avoid any sanitation diseases from attacking my home. (KCC officials)*

## 5.2.1 Toilet type awareness

Similar to the community traditional pit latrines are the most expansively known and used toilet types in Kawempe area. There are isolated mentions of other improved versions of the same such as VIP and Ecosan although the latter is relatively new. Water closet/ flush toilets are the main examples given of modern toilet facilities. The table below summaries the toilets that the IDI participants mention being aware of:

	General toilets	Modern toilet
<b>Market officials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water closet</li> <li>▪ Traditional pit latrine.</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Water closet/ flush toilet</li> <li>▪ Pour flash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water closet toilets</li> <li>▪ Flush toilets</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Pour flash.</li> </ul>
<b>Land lords</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Traditional pit latrines.</li> <li>▪ Water closets/ flush toilets</li> <li>▪ VIP pit latrines</li> <li>▪ Ecosan, which is newly introduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water closet</li> <li>▪ Ecosan toilet</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Block made pit latrine.</li> </ul>
<b>People with disability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Traditional pit latrines</li> <li>▪ Mobile toilets</li> <li>▪ Flush toilets/ Water closets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water closet toilet</li> <li>▪ VIP toilet</li> <li>▪ Toilets that require flushing have ventilation of pipes.</li> </ul>
<b>Head teachers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Ordinary latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet.</li> <li>▪ Improved traditional latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Improved latrines</li> <li>▪ The improved pit latrine like water closet</li> <li>▪ Water closet.</li> </ul>
<b>KCC officials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet</li> <li>▪ Ecosan</li> <li>▪ Traditional toilets with mad and rids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP</li> <li>▪ Ecosan</li> <li>▪ Water closet</li> <li>▪ Improved traditional toilets</li> </ul>
<b>Masons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Traditional pit latrines</li> <li>▪ Flash toilets</li> <li>▪ Ecosan which is newly introduced</li> <li>▪ Water closet toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flash toilets</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Ecosan</li> <li>▪ Traditional improved pit latrines</li> </ul>
<b>Utoda taxi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Traditional toilets</li> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pour flash</li> <li>▪ Water closet.</li> </ul>
<b>Lcc</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecosan newly introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP pit latrines</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Traditional pit latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet toilets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water closet</li> <li>▪ Ecosan toilet</li> </ul>
<b>CHW</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecosan</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Flash toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flush toilets</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets</li> <li>▪ Septic tanks.</li> </ul>
<b>Businessman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIP latrines</li> <li>▪ Water closet</li> </ul>

The key advantage of the modern toilet facilities to the other facilities is their ease of use and the superior hygienic advantage that ensure that they keep flies away and as such avoid various health problems associated with the other forms of toilet facilities

*Easy to maintain. Water closet are convenient, the usage capacity can be used by many. It flushes out all the waste in the toilet leaving it clean. VIP they don't smell. The pipe traps the houseflies that may spread diseases. (Market officials)*

*Convenient in terms of usage. Easy to maintain and easy to clean. They create a good living environment. (Landlords)*

The modern toilets are also perceived as being safe as one does not risk falling inside while using them.

*They are safe; you don't stand any risk of falling in it. (Head teachers)*

The modern toilet facilities shortfall arises due to their over reliance on water which make them filthy to use especially in event of water shortage as is the case in numerous areas in Kawempe. Another disadvantage of these modern toilets arises due to perceive high cost of installation.

*They are expensive in terms of construction and maintenance. They smell especially when there is lack of water. (Market officials)*

Another disadvantage of the modern toilets specific to Ecosan, is putting of ash after use which is thought of as being cumbersome especially to those with young children as a grown up has to ensure that they put ash or put the ash on their behalf.

*Ecosan has a lot of restrictions such as putting ashes, Traditional pit latrines if not well or properly used it smell a lot, VIP not very expensive and does not smell. (KCC official)*

*Like ecosan to some people especially young children they are recommended because they cannot follow instructions, they are some how expensive to construct. (Masons)*

### 5.2.2 Key motivations and barriers towards use of sanitation facilities

The following factors are cited by the IDI participants as influencing the use of a particular type of toilet:

- Cost of construction or installation of toilet and level of income
- Availability of certain types in the area
- Government policy
- Convenience measured by ease of cleaning

- The availability of water in the given areas
- Ease of use especially to the people with disability
- Aeration i.e. place is not stuffy
- Topology of the land (KCC official)

## Advantages and disadvantages of selected toilet facilities

Toilet type	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Water closet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attractive</li> <li>• Easy to use</li> <li>• Convenient</li> <li>• Clean</li> <li>• Modern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expensive to install</li> <li>• Requires water</li> <li>• Dirty especially when there is not water</li> </ul>
<b>VIP latrines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aeration/ no smell</li> <li>• Simple to use</li> <li>• Can be used even during water shortage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expensive</li> <li>• Hard to maintain cleanliness</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional pit latrines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheap/ affordable</li> <li>• Convenient for large families</li> <li>• Can be used even during water shortage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smells</li> <li>• Has a lot of flies</li> <li>• Hard to maintain cleanliness</li> </ul>
<b>Ecosan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No smell</li> <li>• No need for replacement</li> <li>• Cheap to construct</li> <li>• Solid waste can be used as energy i.e. biogas or as manure</li> <li>• Easy to use</li> </ul>	
<b>Mobile toilets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convenient for functions and ceremonies</li> </ul>	

**Water closets** toilets would be recommended since they are convenient to use especially by those with disabilities as they are easier to keep clean and also since they are generally more attractive. Caution is however applied due to their heavy dependence on availability of water, which in Kawempe area would be a great challenge given that water is one of the sanitation problem faced by these communities. The water closets are also perceived as being costly to install due to the numerous piping requirements and even the cost of purchasing the unit.

*Water closet toilets are convenient and effective to the user that is they can be cleaned easily therefore they are easy to maintain. (Market officials)*

**Traditional pit latrines** on the hand are perceived as cheap to construct but requiring a lot of space as they easily get filled up and one would need to put up another structure. Moreover, the latrines also emit foul smell and many of them are not closed thus flies flood the toilet.

*Traditional toilets it is cheap to construct and you can easily get people to build it. (UTODA taxi)*

*They are the VIP and the traditional ones because they are the ones they can afford. (Businessman)*

**VIP latrines:** these are perceived as being relatively cheaper to construct than the water closet however more expensive than the traditional pit latrine. The VIP it is felt is an improved version of the traditional pit latrines thus no smell and more hygienic while incorporating the advantage of being able to be drained out thus minimal space is required as compared to the pit latrines.

*VIP latrines do not smell. VIP is not too expensive as compared to water closet, traditional pit latrines is not expensive to construct and it user friendly even young even young people can use it. (Masons)*

*They should VIP, water closet or Ecosan because they all suit in a wetland, they last for a longer period of time but they are expensive to construct. (KCC Official)*

*VIP pit latrines because it does not smell it does not give room for maggots and vermin, they are user friendly any body can use. (Masons)*

**Ecosan** on the other hand would be recommended for being smell free and being cheap in initial construct/ installation cost. The waste from these toilets is also used in energy generation i.e. as biogas and can also be used, as manure once they decompose thus is perceived to be environmentally friendly.

*Ecosan does not smell, traditional pit do not require a lot of money to construct, VIP pit latrines do not smell and they are user friendly. (Masons)*

*It can be conveniently used even if water is not available compared to the modern toilet facility. It is not expensive in terms of maintenance and construction. Its materials are expensive therefore it can be affordable. (People with disability)*

*Ecosan does not smell and durable because faeces can be used as manure and use the toilet again without building another one VIP does not smell and does not attract insects, water closet is hygienic because of the presence of water. (Masons)*

*Ecosan is environment friendly and it doesn't smell, VIP does not smell and easy to use, Improved traditional are not very expensive to construct. (KCC official)*

### **5.3 Key barriers to toilet use**

Ignorance of the benefits derived from toilets and poverty that renders the community unable to afford the money required to construct the toilet facilities are the main factors hindering the use of toilets. Other factors include the lack of space especially in the slum areas that lead to congestion in the residential areas.

*Ignorance about the importance of the toilet facilities. High level of population in the area therefore that is the shortage of toilets. Lack of sanitation officers to influence the people to use the toilets. (People with disability)*

*In most cases are the money factor, and the congestion of many houses in the area. (Landlord)*

*Lack of space for constructing a toilet. Others are too poor to afford. Others think toilets are useless to them. (Businessman)*

Sensitisation training programmes on importance of constructing and using toilets should be conducted to the public. Furthermore, the education should include in it the effects of improper disposal of human excreta and the seriousness of these health problems.

*They should teach the importance and effects of using toilet facility in the area. They should be taught what would happen if a person does not use toilet facilities. Sanitation officers must be put in place in order to enjoy the use of toilet facilities. **(People with disability)***

The government through the LCs should be involved in the sensitisation programs and they should enact policies on sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, the government should install oversight monitoring and evaluation control measures in the various areas to ensure compliance with the set government policies on hygiene and sanitation.

*LC's should try to encourage regular visits in different homes on matters concerning sanitation. Restrictions should be put on people who don't own toilets so as to improve on the sanitation of the place. **(People with disability)***  
*People cannot be fully encouraged but can be forced by law. **(Businessman)***

Cultural norms and practices also impact on the construction of toilet facilities; some cultures

*The cultural norms and traditional people fear modern toilet. **(Market officials)***  
*The traditional element mostly with African culture. The culture: like pregnant women don't believe in using toilet. **(Landlords)***

These same factors prevent the construction of modern toilet facilities with money placing an over riding role on this. Another factor that plays a key role in the construction of modern toilets is the availability of water since modern toilets are synonymous to water closet or flush toilets.

*The water factor because they need water to maintain them (the flush toilet). **(Market officials)***

## 5.4 Factors considered in construction of a latrine/ toilet

Above and beyond financial considerations that all the stakeholders mentioned as a key consideration in the construction of a latrine or toilet, other factors mentioned included:

- Durability of the toilet facility – the toilet should be one that last a long time without needing frequent repair or reworking.
- The space available will also influence the kind of structure, if there is space that could allow for construction of another toilet then a pit latrine would be considered if not then an alternative that would require less space is advocated.
- Permission/ authorization from the KCC or LC
- The number of people going to use the facility
- Proximity to the house i.e. distance of the facility from the house. If it is close to the house then option would be for a VIP in place of a latrine.
- Location – should be away from the kitchen
- Availability of water in the area especially when considering flush toilets as an option.
- The physical ability of the people who will be using the toilet i.e. if it is meant for someone with a disability then it should avoid using multiple stairways.

- Topology – the soil type determines the construction material that will be used and the proportions that will go in and by extension the cost of the facility.

*The durability of the toilet facility. The cost of the toilet facility in terms of material and maintenance. The space available or where to put the toilet. The income inflow of the person. Permission from KCC or the LCs. The number of people to use the toilet. Distance from the house. (Market officials)*

*The size of my land, the distance from the house and my kitchen and the type of soil (topography), The cost of construction or income level of the people. The kind people who are going to use it. (Market officials)*

*The convenience factor to the user of the toilet facility for example it is hard for a lame person to climb the steps to relieve him. (People with disability)*

*The location it should not be close to the chicken and in front of the house. Should be at least some metres from the house. (Head teachers)*

*Type of topography. The type of soil where am going to build it because it can determine how much cement to use. (Masons)*

*Availability of water in the area, the topography of the area, the distance from the main house in case of latrines, the cost of constructing the toilets, availability of skilled of labour. (UTODA taxi)*

In the construction of modern toilet facilities other factors considered is the training level of the construction staff used.

*The people who construct should be well trained. (Landlord)*

When constructing a modern toilet facility it is perceived that certain key personnel should be consulted as indicated below:

- Community development officers and LC would advice on the appropriate toilet structure for each area.
- KCC officers' advice on the recommended toilet structure in the area based on the topology and number of people toilet is meant to serve.
- Well-trained mason since the toilet can serve as a health hazard if not well constructed.
- Health officials and National environmental management association (NEMA) as they are aware of the health implications a certain toilet type would have on the community.

*Well-trained masons because toilet can be a threat to human being if not well built. The KCC since they would know the best toilet for a particular homestead.*

*(Market officials)*

*Engineers and our masons. Environmentalists. (NEMA). Local council's officers, Health workers. (KCC officials)*

#### 5.4.1 Organization/ companies constructing toilets in Kawempe

Market officials	KCC (LGDP), the PAPSCA and Local builders
Landlords	Masons, KCC, PAPSCA
People with disability	Local builders (masons), KCC e.g. LGDP toilets, PAPSCA
Head teachers	local builders
KCC officials	Save the children, PLAN international, KCC, Kampala urban sanitation project
Masons	KCC, local government, World vision, the other construction



	companies
UTODA taxi	local builders
LC	Kampala City Council, individual masons, World Vision
CHW	KCC e.g. Label toilets.
Businessman	KCC

Currently, KCC and non-governmental organisations are perceived to be spearheading the construction of toilets in Kawempe.

### 5.4.2 Willingness to participate in programs aimed at constructing modern toilets

Overall, the community indicate willingness to participate in programs constructing modern toilets since the toilets would help alleviate the sanitation problems that they are currently facing and would ultimately improve the health of the environment and community. The main hindrance that would be encountered in the adoption problem is that of pricing as the stakeholders openly recognise the importance of toilets to the community but face financial problems when it comes to installing one.

*Yes because the construction of the modern toilet facilities may help to improve on the level of hygiene sanitation in this area. Yes because good toilet made a healthy environment to live in. (Market officials)*

*Yes depending on the cost to incur, the availability of the facility and the knowledge of the masons could pay. (Landlords)*

*Yes, because modern toilets improve on the level of hygiene in the area as very many people hence reducing on the danger of diseases that affect them. But it also depends on how much we are going to pay. (People with disability)*

*Yes because it would have improved on the poor hygiene behaviours of disposing waste anywhere. (CHW)*

Alternatively, other individuals are not willing to participate since basing their opinion on past experience with the community on other initiatives where they have been incorporative.

*No because most people are not willing to pay thus no team work. (People with disability)*

Participation in the programs can be enhanced through public health education on the benefits of the toilets and the health implication of not having a proper toilet facility. In addition, it is proposed that the intervention initiatives address the financial issues associated with the construction of toilets.

The use of the rule of law can also be handy especially when dealing with landlords thus the government needs to come up with proper and clear policies on how refuse and excreta would be handled, thereafter put up oversight monitoring and evaluation measures to ensure adherence.

*Lowering the cost in that even the poor can afford. LC's should educate people more about the modern toilets facilities and their uses. Lower the prices of equipment needed in the construction and lower the cost of labour. (Market officials)*

*Teaching the people to use them. Telling the people the advantages of modern toilets compared to the traditional ones. Sensitisation should be improved. The cost of usage should be removed. The law should be enforced. (Landlords)*

*General sensitisation of the masses about the importance of modern toilet facilities over the traditional toilet facilities. Restrictions should be made by the by the high officials in charge concerning toilet wage in the division. (People with disability)*

Materials should be put at a low cost. Carry out sensitization with the people for them to the importance of modern toilet facility lower the constructions costs meet their low incomes. Law enforcement should also be emphasized. **(Head teacher)**

*Encourage more NGO's to help in constructing free toilets or others as cheaper option because people here seem not to construct their own toilets. Should try to put them close to them, reduce on the amount of that cost, sensitise them about these modern toilets. Enforce law. (KCC officials)*

*Reduce on the cost of construction on credit, sensitise them, and then also enforce the law. (Masons)*

### 5.5 Sources of information on sanitation facilities

Radio and television are the main sources of information on hygiene and sanitation. Other informal channels such as LC meetings and friends are also used; some individuals also recall having heard this information during their school days as the teachers talked about it. The table below summarises the various sources of information on hygiene and sanitation by the various groups interviewed in the IDI:

Market officials	Radios, meetings, TV adverts, meetings headed by LC's, Newspapers, Community gathering
Land lords	LC's, school, radio, mobile cinemas, health workers
People with disability	Radios, posters, Local councils, and neighbors.
Headteacher	radio, Television, health workers, local council. Newspaper, teachers in our school, Community gatherings
KCC officials	KCC seminars and workshops, Health training about sanitation, Radio and Tv's, Papers, posters, books and leaflets, mobile van
Masons	Radio, TV, Seminars, meetings and seminars of local councils, health workers from city councils, posters.
UTODA taxi	Radio and TV, Newspaper, some health officials move around educating community gatherings.
LC	Radio, local council chairpersons, Health workers.
Community health workers	KCC officials in charge, ministry of Health, LC's, radio.
Businessman	Radio, LC officials, seminars, tv, papers and sansitization from central and buganda government.

Media suitability is assessed by the reach, reliability and credibility. Preferred media generally meet one or more of these criteria. The table below summarises IDI participants' perception of the best media for communication on hygiene and sanitation issues:

## Best media source

Best information media	Reason
LC's	Can always forward their complaints in person Take reliable information Live with the community
Radios	Wider reach Information can be put in different languages
Community gatherings	Because this can reach all kind of people, the high and the low income earners.
Health officials	Well informed on health issues

The importance of these sources of media in sanitation is their ability to sensitise the community on sanitation matters and to disseminate information on the same. This kind of communication is at times limited due to high cost of production, irregular sittings and suspicion with the latter two applying mainly to LC meetings.

The print media is limited to those who are literate yet a high proportion of the community is illiterate.

The lack of access to some of the media facilities used is another challenge facing the dissemination of material especially through radio and television.

The language used in communication should also be widely considered, as it would knock out a number of people who are not conversant with the language.

*"The cost of running these adverts is expensive. For the LC's a meeting takes too long to be carried out ending up getting state information. Some don't go to community gathering".*

**(Market officials)**

*"Suspicion is yet another factor. Samplings prone to inconvenience as people are caught unaware".*

**(Landlords)**

*"Some people just don't want to attend the meetings, others don't have radios. "Some people can't read posters".*

**(People with disability)**

*"Some people don't understand the language in which the message is tuned; some people don't have radio, TV and money to buy newspapers"*

**(Head teacher)**

*"Language barrier because most of them are in English and some people cannot read".*

**(KCC officials)**

*"Some people don't have radio, don't read newspaper and are never at home".*

**(UTODA taxi)**

## Preferred media of communication for a social marketing campaign on sanitation.

Proposed information areas on sanitation are as follows:

- Importance of using toilets and subsequent effects of not having and using a toilet.
- The way of using different toilet types
- How to construct different toilet types the right way
- The care and maintenance of toilets i.e. washing and disinfecting
- The cost of modern facilities

*The importance of using toilets and dangers of not having a toilet in your home. It should contain the importance of leaving enough land for future toilet construction.*

*How different types of toilets should be used and the best construction format. The type of toilet and the cost in terms of its construction and maintenance. (Market officials)*

The type of toilet to be constructed. The cost of construction and maintenance. Availability of chemicals to spray in toilets. How to reuse your toilet when it gets full. (Landlord)

*Knowing the cost and maintenance of the modern toilet facilities. Also knowing the degree of durability of the modern toilet facility. The way different types of toilets are used and their advantages. (People with disability)*

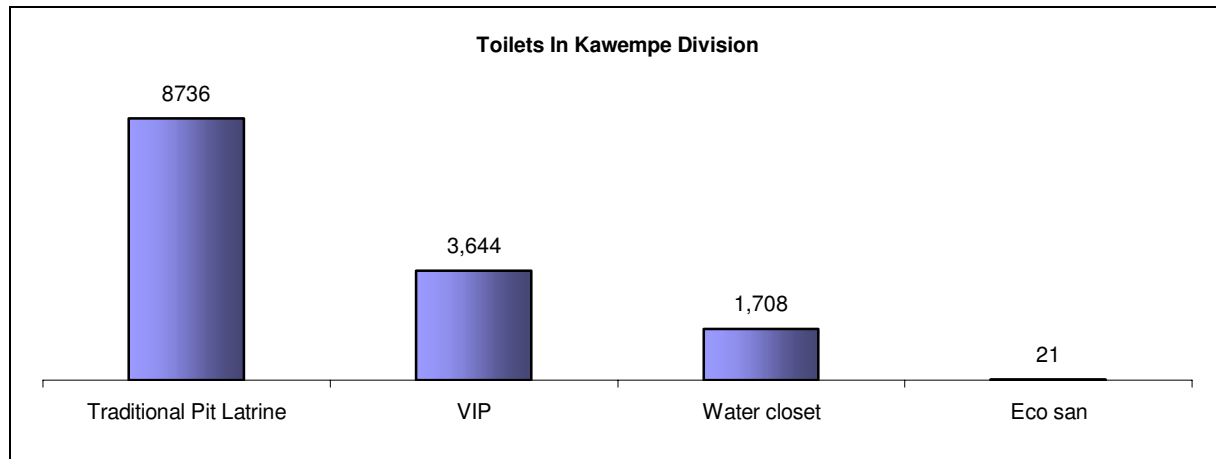
*Cleaning the toilet. The best way to construct a toilet. (Masons)*

*Source of funds to promote sanitation, methods of protecting ourselves, how to get facilities at a fair price. (LC)*

It is suggested in order to ensure the information reaches all the target audience and consumer, a combination of media be used incorporating both print (newspaper, posters e.t.c.) and electronic media (radio and television) and informal media such as LC meetings.

## 6.0 TOILET INVENTORY

A door-to-door counting of toilets was done in all the 22 parishes of Kawempe division; the chart below indicates the number of toilet types.



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