Open Defecation

Codes\\D. Final Themes

The themes have been refined and fine-tuned to present only the precise and concise themes for this study. The fifth stage of the Braun and Clarke Method

| Name | Description |
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| Question 1 |  |
| Theme1. Defecating and disposing pampers in the public places | Participants defined OD as defecating in the public places and the indiscriminate disposal of sanitary pad and baby pampers |
| Defecating in the open where flies can perch |  |
| Defecating in the public |  |
| Throwing children pampers with faeces |  |
| Question 2 |  |
| Theme1. Lack of sanitary facilities | Lack of toilet facilities were highlhighted in many locations as the cause of open defecation |
| Environmental topography |  |
| Lack of toilet facilities |  |
| Theme2. Government | This is the role of the government in combating the surge of open defecation, such as government policies against the act, implementation and adherance to the policies |
| Adhering to Government policies |  |
| Enforcing community law against open defecation |  |
| Punishing defaulters |  |
| Indiscriminate refuse disposal |  |
| Lack of governmental policies |  |
| Lack of enforcement |  |
| Lawlessness and lack of law enforcement |  |
| Theme3. Poor socio-economic status and cultural practices | Poor socio economic status such as poverty, overcrowding, poor hygiene, cultural practices were identified as some of the causes of open defecation |
| cultural and behavioural practices |  |
| Cultural practices |  |
| Does not like houses with in built toilets |  |
| Habits |  |
| Negligence of parents |  |
| Poor Knowledge |  |
| Lack of awareness to the hazards of open defecation |  |
| To prevent infection |  |
| Use as Fertilizers |  |
| Population increase |  |
| Question 3 |  |
| Theme1. Female Sexual harassment | This include sexual harrassment, rape in women and the risk of kidnapping and abduction of children |
| Abduction and kidnapping |  |
| Socio stigma |  |
| Theme2. Environmental pollution and diseases outbreak | Respondents were able to identify some of the effects of open defecation. This includes all forms of environmental pollution, water pollution and disease outbreak such as cholera, typhoid etc |
| Animal infestation with worms |  |
| Offensive odour |  |
| Reduction in shelf life of human |  |
| Spreading of infection |  |
| Question 4 |  |
| Theme1. Support Environmental health officers | The individiuals can support the environmental health officers in various ways such as joining or volunteering to assist the officers, ensuring there are punishment meted out to individuals in the household who engage in open defecation |
| get 15-17 people to be inspecting open defecation |  |
| Punishment meted on defaulting family members |  |
| Support environment workers |  |
| Theme2. Household regulation to prevent open defecation | This includes sensitisation of the family by the head of the family, instilling discipline and punishment in the family for those who default. |
| Dispose of all pampers properly |  |
| Sensitization of family members |  |
| Encouraging people to use alternative method of faeces disposal |  |
| Theme3. Individuals should build toilets in their homes | This describes the need for an individual to build toilets in their homes |
| Provision of toilets |  |
| Theme4. Sensitization and public health education | Individuals in the community can engage in sensitization about the effect of open defecation. Some participants mentioned the abolition of Al majiris |
| Abolition of Al majiricin |  |
| Education about open defecation |  |
| Health education of media e.g TV |  |
| Question 5 |  |
| Theme1. Government and community effort to eliminate open defecation | The respondents mentioned ways in which the community and government can work together in community participation which include mainitaining the provided facilities, securing their environments, government to increase the number of health workers |
| Avoiding corrupt practices among supervisors |  |
| Expulsion of residents |  |
| Follow up by the community |  |
| Increase more environmental health workers |  |
| Security measure in the market such as gates |  |
| Theme2. Health talk on open defecation | Health awareness by the community, union, youth and government on the negative impact of open defecation |
| Sensitisation by religious bodies |  |
| Sensitisation by unions |  |
| Sensitization by environmental health officers |  |
| Talk shows by youth |  |
| World environmental day |  |
| Theme3. Maintenance of public facilities | There is a need to maintain the sanitary facilities that have been provided by the government |
| Supervision of public toilet |  |
| Theme4. Mobile toilets | Government should provide mobile toilets in some places such as markets, this increases the proximity and access to the toilets facility |
| Proximity to toilet |  |
| Question 6 |  |
| Theme1. Community sanitation | The community should embrace sanitation and hygienic practices such as organising a monthly sanitation day, abolition of indiscriminate dumping of refuse etc. |
| Abolition of indiscriminate dumping sites |  |
| Community effort at providing toilets |  |
| Participation in monthly sanitation |  |
| Proper waste management |  |
| Provision of dumping sites |  |
| Theme2. Religious body sensitisation | Religious leaders should use their influence to communicate the negative impact of open defecation to their members. They should also provide toilet facilities in their place of worship |
| Religious leaders should build toilet in places of worship |  |