REPORT ON DETERMINATION DISTRIBUTION OF TOILETS IN SLAM AREAS OF BWAISE.

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1 Introduction

The latrine coverage in Uganda is estimated at 62.4 percent . The latrine coverage in Kampala is estimated at 94 pecent (NSWG/JSR, 2008). However, just like in any other region, rural or urban area in Uganda, sanitation facilities are never uniformly distributed. Hence, some areas within regions/districts or even towns can have coverage as low as 10 percent or less. Low latrine coverage is undoubtedly experienced in informal settlements where majority of the urban poor reside. To contribute to the improvement of the latrine coverage and improve the livelihoods in Bwaises informal settlements, a survey on toilet distribution in that area was conducted.

2 Abstract

Distribution of public toilets is based on certain conditions, forexample area like markets, number of people living in the area. This report show how these toilets are distributed, areas that need more reports and what can the authorities do to increase the number of toilets. The report also points out key areas that need attention incase the government wants to build toilets for it's citzens.

3 Findings

These are the results obtained during research: Kiyindi and Kulumba had fairly high latrine coverage. In Kiyindi, three latrines were overloaded, i.e.,

the number of users per public latrine exceeded 20. The latrine coverage for Lule, Bubajwe and Bishop Mukwaya was 54, 52 and 42 percent respectively. Kiyaga had a latrine coverage of 41 percent , Kasenyi 30 percent and Industrial area 12 percent . In Kiyaga, there was a notoriously dirty place, with a very dirty latrine serving over 40 people. The locals revealed that this place is often hit by diarrhoea epidemics during heavy rains, almost each year. There were no statistics on the fatality cases, even though it was mentioned that at least 5 persons die and several others are hospitalized whenever cholera hits the area. In Industrial area, there was a high load of users per latrine stance, and many latrines were also in a poor state. There was a carpentry workshop and market, used by over 200 people daily, and this place had no latrine. These people have not been included in the calculation of latrine coverage for Industrial Area. Kisenyi is the largest zone in Bwaise I, and this zone had about 30 percent latrine coverage. It was found that about 40 percent of the latrines in the area of Kisenyi zone that was sampled were full.Considering the current population of Bwaise I to be about 20,000, the number of people that need to have latrines in order to reach 100 percent latrine coverage is about 8,000. If we consider a family size of 4 to 5 persons, the estimated number of latrines in Bwaise I, to reach 100 percent latrine coverage is between 1,600 and 2,000.

4 Results

The sanitation coverage estimates for all the zones of Bwaise I are as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Results got from the field .

ZONES OF BWAISE1	HOUSEHOLDS POPULATION SAMPLED	COVERAGE (GOOD TO FAIR)	LACK OF TOILETS (OR NO ACCESS)
1 Bishop Mukwaya	3	7	42 percent
2 Bubajjwe	5	5	52 percent
3 Industrial Area	2	6	12percent
4 Kiyaga	6	9	41percent
5 Kiyindi	5	5	69percent
6 Kisenyi	3	10	30percent
Summation	25	42	50percent

5 Methodology

i) I moved house-to-house, twenty five households in Bwaise 1 LCIs were visited; and to of the households were not entirely covered due to its large size. However, the sampled households covered all the different settlement settings in this zone and the results on the sanitation coverage should be representative of the entire zone. ii) I talked to people at the household level, I asked them the sanitation facilities used at home and or shared with neighbors, and took a census of the sanitation facilities generally toilets, by state/condition of latrines and flush toilet and I categorized them into good, fair or bad. It was found out that a shared latrine serving about 20 people for each stance be considered as acceptable. Therefore, a threshold of 20 people sharing a latrine facility (per stance) was considered covered, the excess being considered as uncovered. However sharing of latrine/toilet stances amongst tenements in informal urban settlements/slum areas could constitute coverage. In this case, it is proposed that the maximum number of households that should conveniently share a facility should be 3 In my assessment, the latrines/toilets that were categorized were mostly filled-up (even if the structure was in sound condition), had no means of access, were abandoned and/or appeared to have been abandoned. A latrine was considered to have been abandoned, or appearing to have been abandoned if there was no visible path to it (for example, when the latrine entrance was overgrown with grass), as this was evidence that no people were moving into the latrine.
The government and concerned bodies have to come up and rescue the situation, through increasing fundsit gives to kawempe municipality majorly for sanitation improvement.

6 Conclusion.

The public toilet coverage of Bwaise I is about 50 percent . This coverage leaves many people in dire need of more latrines/toilets. If each 20 people is to have a toilet, we estimate that between 1,600 and 2,000 toilet are needed to reach 100 percent coverage in Bwaise I. In the planning for sanitation facilities for Bwaise I, it is important to give priority to latrine emptying. This is because there were at least 70 latrines (constituting about 40 percent of the latrines sampled) in Bwaise that were found full. Thus, if latrines are installed, and no consideration is given to the emptying, it is likely that soon or later, all the pits will fill up and the people will no long have access to functioning latrines. We suggest support in latrine emptying in order to

ensure sustainable and functioning latrine facilities for the people of Bwaise I.

References

[1] Bwaise 1 Chairman