

DETERMINATION DISTRIBUTION OF TOILETS IN SLAM AREAS OF BWAISE.

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1 Introduction

About 0.5 million people in Bwaise one of the slums in Kampala don't have access to improved sanitation. Bwaise, one of the most populated places is at high risk of being attacked by diseases originating from poor sanitation. The costs of someone building his own toilet or latrine in this area is too high and many people there cannot manage it, due to the fact that Bwaise is a swampy area. Someone constructing his own toilet requires him a minimum of UGX 6 million.

2 Background To The Problem

Due to high costs of constructing their own toilets, many who cannot afford this amount turn to the use of trenches and polythene bags for disposal of their urine and faeces. The lack of access to improved sanitation, leads to increased mortality and morbidity, which is much higher in children under 5 years of age. On average, each slum dweller in Bwaise, spends about UGX Shs.49,000 (US dollars 14) per month on water and poor sanitation related diseases. The mortality as a result of diarrhoea was estimated to be 440 children per week in Uganda (National Sanitation Guidelines, 2000), and evidence suggests that improving sanitation could reduce diarrhoeal diseases by 35-40 percent, and child mortality by half. Falling sick as a result of sanitation related diseases and seeking medical care is no guarantee that the patients recover.

3 Statement To The Problem

Due to scarcity of toilets in Bwaise, people have to know how public toilets are distributed in their area, how can use few available and also letting the concerned people that is the government know which areas need more toilets. Using satellite coordinates, people can know the nearby public toilet in case he wants to use it.

To contribute to the improvement of the latrine coverage and improve the livelihoods in Kampalas informal settlement, i.e. Bwaise .In this we shall show the of more public toilets in area

4 Aim and Ojectives

4.1 Aim or general objective

To find out how public toilets are distributed in Bwaise.

4.2 Specific Objectives

To find out how many people visit a public toilet a day.
To find out how easily people can find a public toilet in case he needs it.
To find out which area in Bwaise need more public toilets, basing on population each area has.

4.3 Research Scope

A toilet has to be public.

A toilet has to be located in Bwaise.

5 Methodology

The work is to be performed in Local Council Ones (LCIs) of Bwaise (1):
The computation of the public toilet coverage has to be based on generally accepted criteria, For example, it is generally considered that a latrine should be shared between households. According to this, people who share latrines should be considered as covered because we want to know how public toilets are distributed since the majority in Bwaise share Toilets/latrines. In order to avoid counting users twice, and hence biasing the calculation, public latrines and school latrines have not been included in the computation of the latrine coverage. People, whose latrine was full, provided that they had not yet

emptied it, or got any new one, at the time of this survey were considered to have no latrine.

6 Conclusion.

Public Toilet distribution determination has to be done, to facilitate planning in case of addition of more toilets due to the increasing population in this slam area. Apart from that, this survey is aimed letting people know which toilets are near to them such that they do not find difficulty.

References

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