

Abstract of Master's Dissertation

No.1

Course	International Health Development (MPH)	Name	Kazuchiyo MIYAMICHI
Thesis Title	Sustainability of Community-led Total Sanitation outcomes: Findings from open defecation free certified villages in Western Kenya		

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Background :

Sanitation was one of Millennium Development Goals that has not been realized. Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been applied to improve sanitation status in Kenya. Following the introduction of CLTS, many villages have been certified to achieve the open defecation free (ODF) status and other CLTS outcomes such as latrine possession and usage. Siaya County has just achieved its county-wide ODF this year (2018). Sustainability of the ODF status and other outcomes, however, has not been well assessed, despite the “slippage” (reversion) from the ODF status. This is a crucial issue for CLTS interventions. This study is to assess the sustainability of ODF status and other CLTS outcomes in two villages in Siaya County.

Objective :

This study aims at evaluating the sustainability of CLTS outcomes in a rural area of Western Kenya. Latrine possession, usage, and maintenance after two and half year of achievement of the ODF status through CLTS interventions was assessed in two villages with a questionnaire and direct observation.

Method :

A cross sectional study was conducted in two villages in Rarieda Sub-county. Data collection was executed in June 2018. Open Data Kit (ODK) was used for data collection with android devices. The total number of households enrolled were 202 from Sangla A and Tuoro villages. The questionnaire includes household composition (sex and age of household members), socio-economic status (SES), possession and use of latrine, practice of open defecation, and latrine maintenance. Latrines were directly observed by data collectors for their

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<p>physical conditions, locations and surrounding environment, and hygienic status. Factors influencing latrine utilization and latrine status were examined with cross tables, and respective P-values were calculated using Chi square test to examine associations. The analysis was done with Microsoft Excel 2013 and STATA 15.</p> <p>Result :</p> <p>Almost all of the households (99.5%) were using latrines; however, human excreta was observed in both villages. Other aspects of ODF were also deteriorated from the original 100%: 1) slab/floor with no faeces (86% at the time of this study); 2) adequate superstructure (44%); 3) hand-washing facilities in use (16%); 4) squat hole cover (11%); and 5) hand-washing facilities with water and soap/ash (3%). The possession of a private latrine was significantly associated with a bigger household size, larger number of young children, wealth and older age of household head, but not with gender and educational level of household head, presence of bushes around the residence, or soil quality. Cleanliness of slabs, availability of hole covers and handwashing facilities were associated with wealth, cooking energy source, and distance to the latrine from a water source.</p> <p>Conclusion :</p> <p>While latrines were used by most of the villagers, after a couple of years of ODF achievement through the CLTS intervention, maintenance and cleanliness of latrines and handwashing facilities/squat hole cover were not well sustained. As a result, the ODF status fell. Continuous CLTS efforts after achieving ODF are essential to maintain and further upgrade the quality of latrines and other sanitation facilities. These findings in Siaya County can be a useful reference for any other counties.</p>			

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