

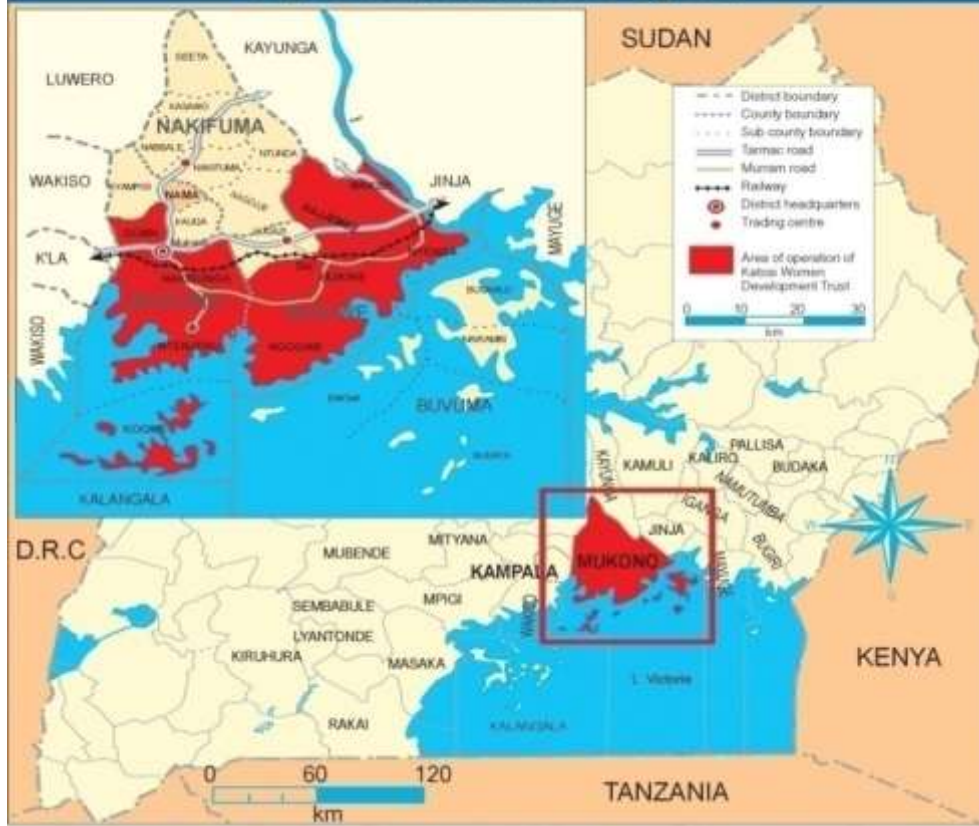
Cultural, gender and social aspects of dry toilets

Women as drivers of ecological sanitation

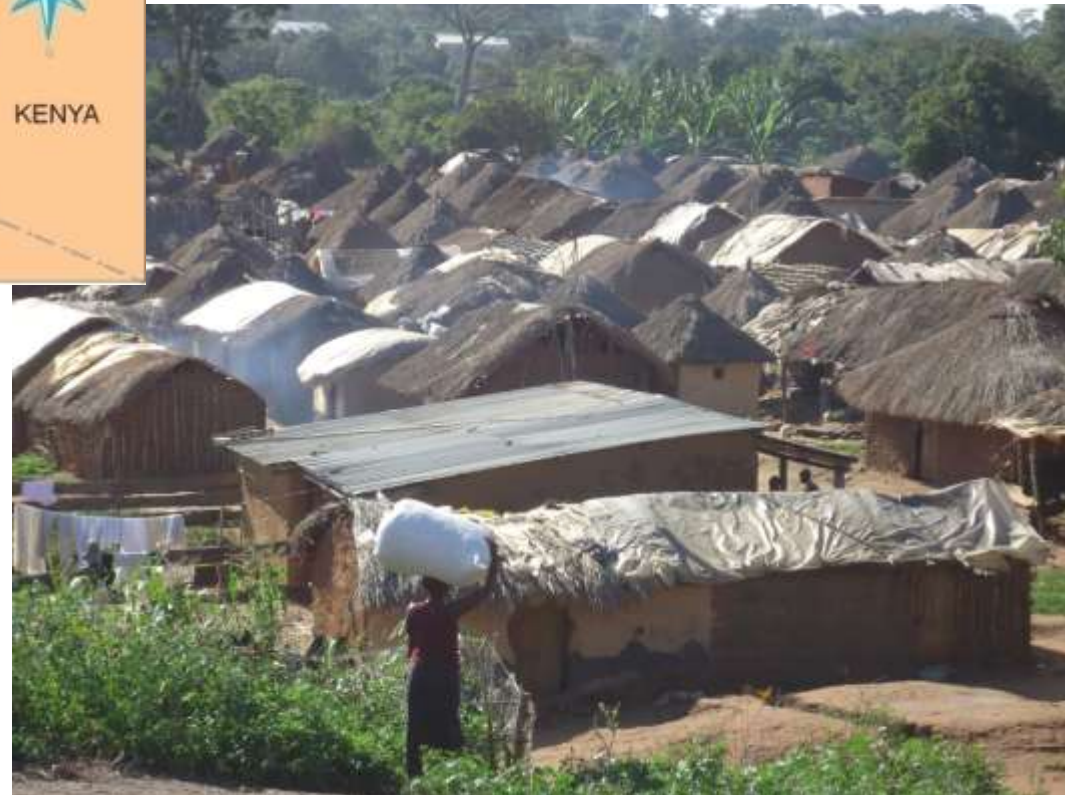


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Map of Mukono relative to Uganda



Location



Background of KWDT

Project Location

- In 16 women groups from 5 sub counties of Ntenjeru, Nakisunga, Nama, Mpata and Mpunge in Mukono district that make 365 members

Structure of KWDT women groups

- Each of the 16 women groups with membership range of 25- 30. The groups have 3 leaders that manage KWDT programs at the grassroots levels.

KWDT programs

- KWDT has 5 major programs of integrated sustainable agriculture; the water, hygiene and sanitation program, the micro credit program; the women advocacy and lobbying program; the health program. All these programs are complimented with trainings

Challenges in use of ecosan toilets

Diverse cultures & religion

- Poor sanitary behaviors or practices
- Taboos against women + children to use toilets more so ecosan toilets
- Muslims left out in use of toilets

Social & economic factors

- Poverty
- Negative cultural attitudes and behaviors (feces seen as dirt)

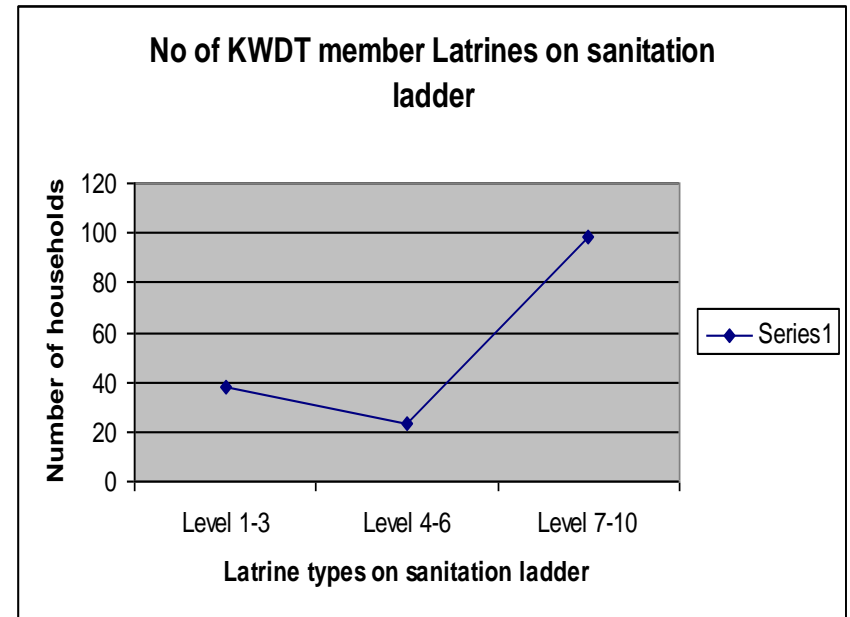
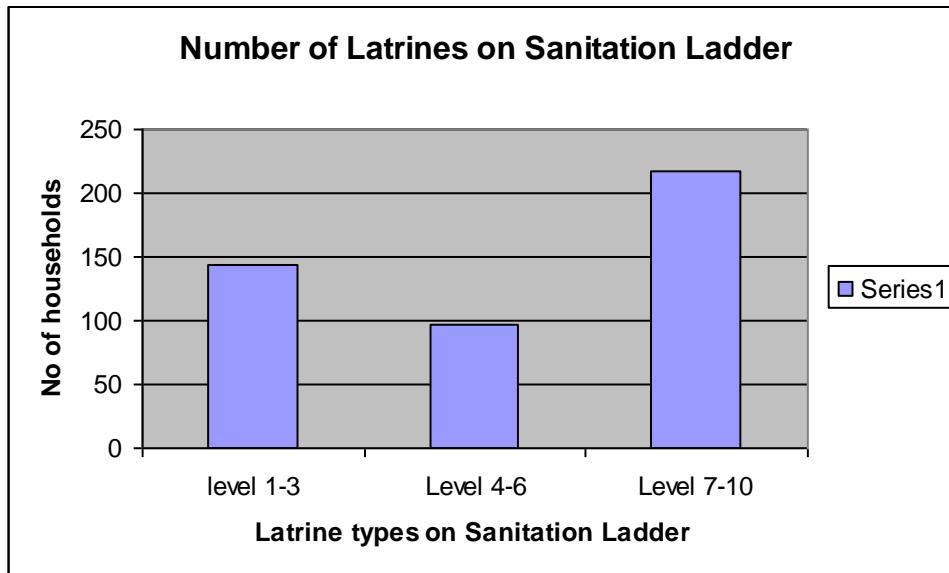
Geographical factors

- Rocky grounds
- High water table
- Poverty

Need for improved sanitation and hygiene

- 2007 KWDT baseline survey indicated that
 - 29% households no latrines
 - 52% latrines ranked unhygienic, no privacy
- Increased illnesses and death among children
- Women's need to socially fit in society

Comparison between KWDT members and community members



1, 2, 3 -Open Defecation, dig and bury, pit-no superstructure

4, 5, 6- Risky /unsafe, no privacy observed.

7, 8, 9, 10- has superstructure, unrisky floor, VIP latrine, Observes privacy.

How ecosan have been scaled in Mukono

- Training of 84 women leaders in hygiene and sanitation (TOTs)
- Information, education and communication training
- Training of school sanitation clubs, water user committees
- Training of women as masons in ecosan construction
- Establishing KWDT revolving scheme for ecosan toilets



Out comes & out put

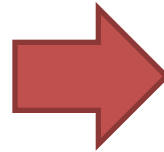
- From the 16 Funded Ecosan, now KWDT has 48 household ecosan toilets & 1 school
- Reduction in open defecation to 5% from 29% & disease cases of diarrhea, typhoid have reduced
- 48 Women retained skills and knowledge in use, management and construction of ecosan (*women are reference for the community increasing dignity and self esteem*)
- Increased income sources among women masons for ecosan toilets (54 Euros) & from sell of human fecal in future
- Support agriculture activities of vegetable growing increasing food yield in schools and households

Key lessons

- Community members have inherent internal capacity to manage and sustain good sanitation with guidance and mobilization and trainings
- Integration and linking activities such as social, economic yields more benefits and is valuable to the community.
- Working with and empowering organized women groups and schools as well as local leaders with diligence and commitment is a focal point to reach to other communities
- Extending credit schemes to communities is essential in poor communities for up scaling and sustainability ecosan toilets



From poor, unconventional sanitary practices and technologies to socially, economically and environmentally friendly sanitation



Thank you for your attention