

Drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion health interventions in two slum communities in Uganda

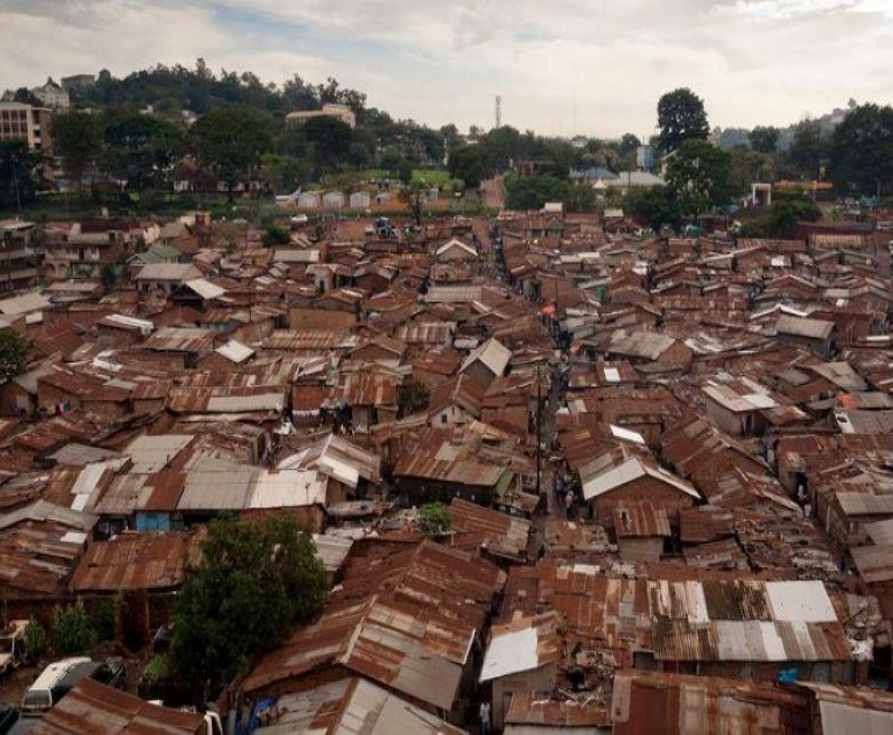
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Project aim

To improve the health status of the inhabitants of 2 urban slums in Uganda through conducting community proactive and sustainable interventions targeting two priority problem areas: access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities.



Baseline survey findings





Main sources of water for households

- Piped water – 38%
- Protected springs – 30%
- Unprotected springs – 20%

Other sources

- Boreholes
- Wells
- Streams







Drinking water safety

- Households boiling water for drinking – 94%
- Drinking water storage
 - Plastic jerrycans with covers – 62%
 - Plastic jerrycans without covers – 17%
 - Pots with cover – 10%
- Frequency of cleaning water storage containers
 - Daily – 16%
 - Twice a week – 39%
 - Weekly – 13%
 - Did not know – 31%



Drinking water quality

CFU*/50ml of water	Frequency (n = 213)	Percentage (%)
0	84	40
< 10	24	11
11 - 50	31	15
51 - 100	9	4
101 - 200	3	1
TNTC**	62	29

* CFU – Colony Forming Unit

** TNTC – Too Numerous To Count



Latrine availability and status

Households with excreta disposal facilities including latrines – 86%

State of latrines

- Lacked hole covers – 84%
- Lacked hand washing facilities – 70%
- Slab soiled – 52%
- Foul odour – 59%
- Fly infestation – 35%





Waste disposal practices

- Open pit and burnt – 55%
- Buried – 11%
- Indiscriminately – 18%

Other methods

- Skips
- Trenches





Household sanitary inspection

- Poor drainage – 43%
- No drying rack – 55%
- Compound littered – 42%
- No rubbish bin – 48%
- Drinking water container kept on the floor – 54%







Other aspects assessed

- Presence and state of bathrooms
- Access to sanitation information
- Amount of water used per day
- Occurrence and management of diarrhoea
- Drainage





Project interventions



- Community sensitization on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Promotion of handwashing using the *tippy tap* technology
- Supporting clean-up exercises in the community
- Providing advisory roles in WASH
- Supporting health clubs in primary schools
- Training community members in a short course in WASH
- Analysis of water from community water sources
- Capacity building of youth in WASH
- Promoting drinking safe water through household chlorination
- Home improvement campaigns











Project evaluation

- Piped water usage - 38% to 86%
- Use of unprotected water sources - 30% to 2%
- Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste - 18% to 2%
- Satisfaction with solid waste management services - 40% to 92%.



Conclusion

Proactive and sustainable community interventions targeting water, sanitation and hygiene have the potential to not only improve lives of slum inhabitants in Uganda (and other low income countries) but also create lasting impact.



Research Article

Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion Interventions in Two Slum Communities in Central Uganda

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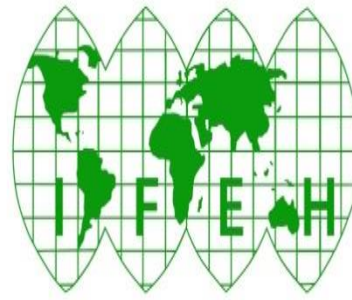
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Thank you.

**See you in Kampala
in 2019!**

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