

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Poor access to adequate sanitation resulting from the practice of widespread open defecation comes with terrible health and social challenges on communities, which affects millions of people. Often this takes the form of outbreaks killing thousands in terms of diseases such as diarrhea, Typhoid and cholera. Community Led Total Sanitation approach involves facilitating a process to inspire, empower rural communities to stop open defecation, to build and use latrines. (Madhya Pradesh, et al., 2013). The main objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of CLTS programme intervention at village level in Mubende District and the specific objectives were;

1. To establish the level of reduction of Open Defecation Practices.
2. To investigate the level of reduction of Water Sanitation and Hygiene related diseases.
3. To assess sustainability of the programme intervention.

Methodology:

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey with both qualitative and quantitative methods employed. A total of 226 households in Mubende District where CLTS programme had been fully implemented and the programme had come to completion were enrolled under this study with the house hold head as respondent. Information was collected using a pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire alongside Key informant interviews. Data was entered in EPIDATA and analyzed in STATA Version 12.

Results:

The households that had access to safe and clean water had a strong likelihood of influencing reduction of WASH related diseases by 4.02 times. ($P=0.000$, 95% CI, 1.4×10^{-8} - 1.1×10^{-5} ; OR= 4.02). Clean households also had a strong likelihood of influencing reduction of WASH related diseases by 1.3 times

(OR, 1.3; 95% CI, 5.3×10^{-8} - 3.47×10^{-5} , $P=0.000$). Enforcement of by-laws by LC 1 was 1.65 times more likely to impact on the sustainability of CLTS intervention (OR, 1.65; 95% CI, 2.6-12.5, $P=0.000$).

Recommendation:

Children involvement should be enhanced as they are an untapped human resource in communication or conveying information regarding OD/ODF status. Furthermore, they are major players in maintaining household hygiene as they can pass on hygiene messages to their parents and to other children both in and out of school.

Further research:

The study recommends further research in the area of sustainability of the programme 5-10 years after completion of the programme intervene.