



Scaling Up Latrines in Rural Communities

December 8, 2015

Kabul, Afghanistan

Rational

DACAAR has an assumption that based on their health and hygiene promotion program along with water supply project, community people gradually build their own latrine in an increment ways.



Objectives

- To identify scaling up of the latrine in rural communities

of improved or newly constructed latrines and their types after project completion.

- To identify excreta management in rural communities

current practice of human excreta disposal; do they dispose safely or not



Methodology

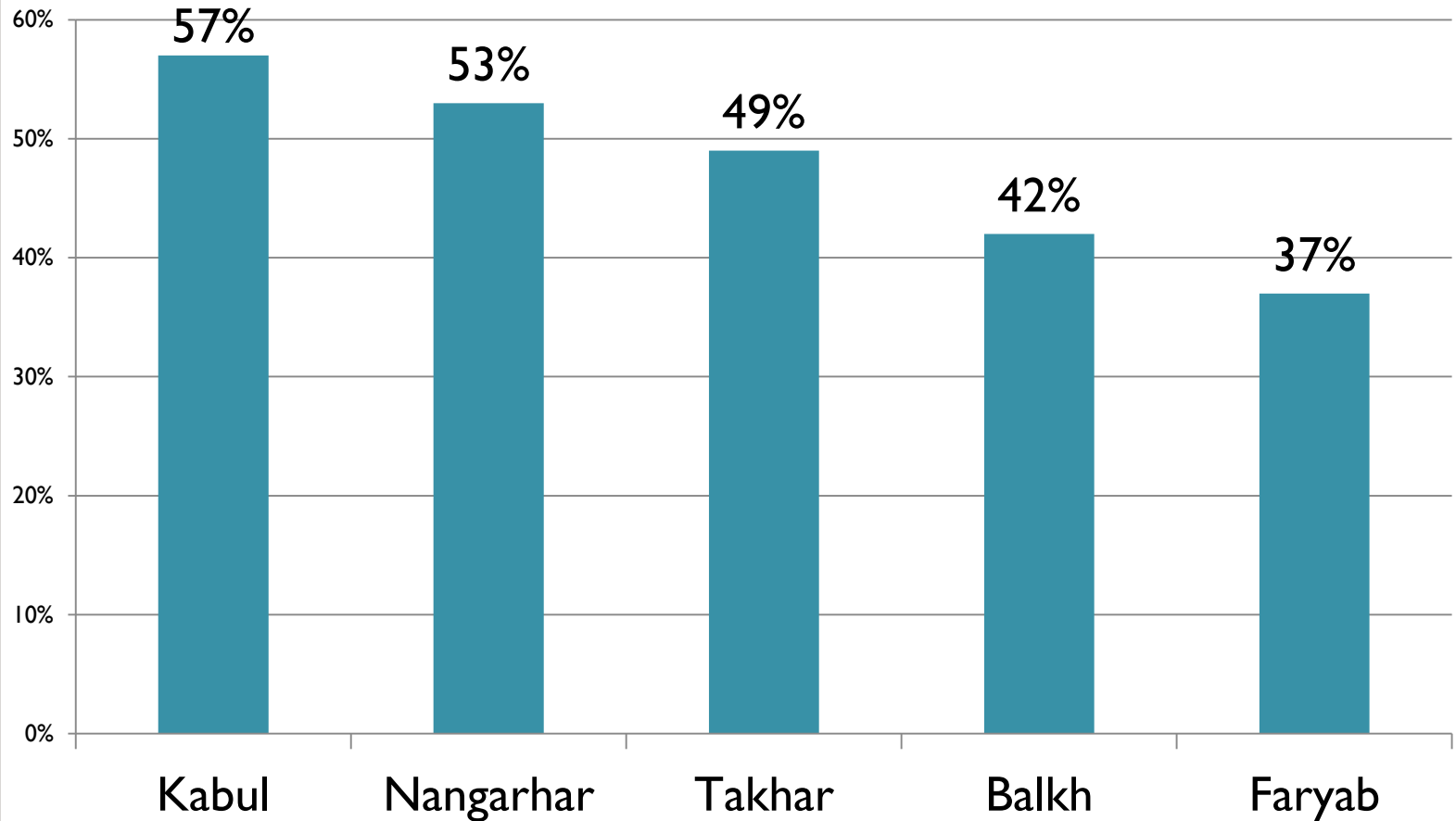
- Assessment Carried out from 11 May to 3rd June 2015
- Selected the Projects which were implemented from 2010-2012 in Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Takhar and Faryab.
- 418 households visited and interviewed and 30 FGDs were conducted in 15 Districts and 30 villages in mentioned province.



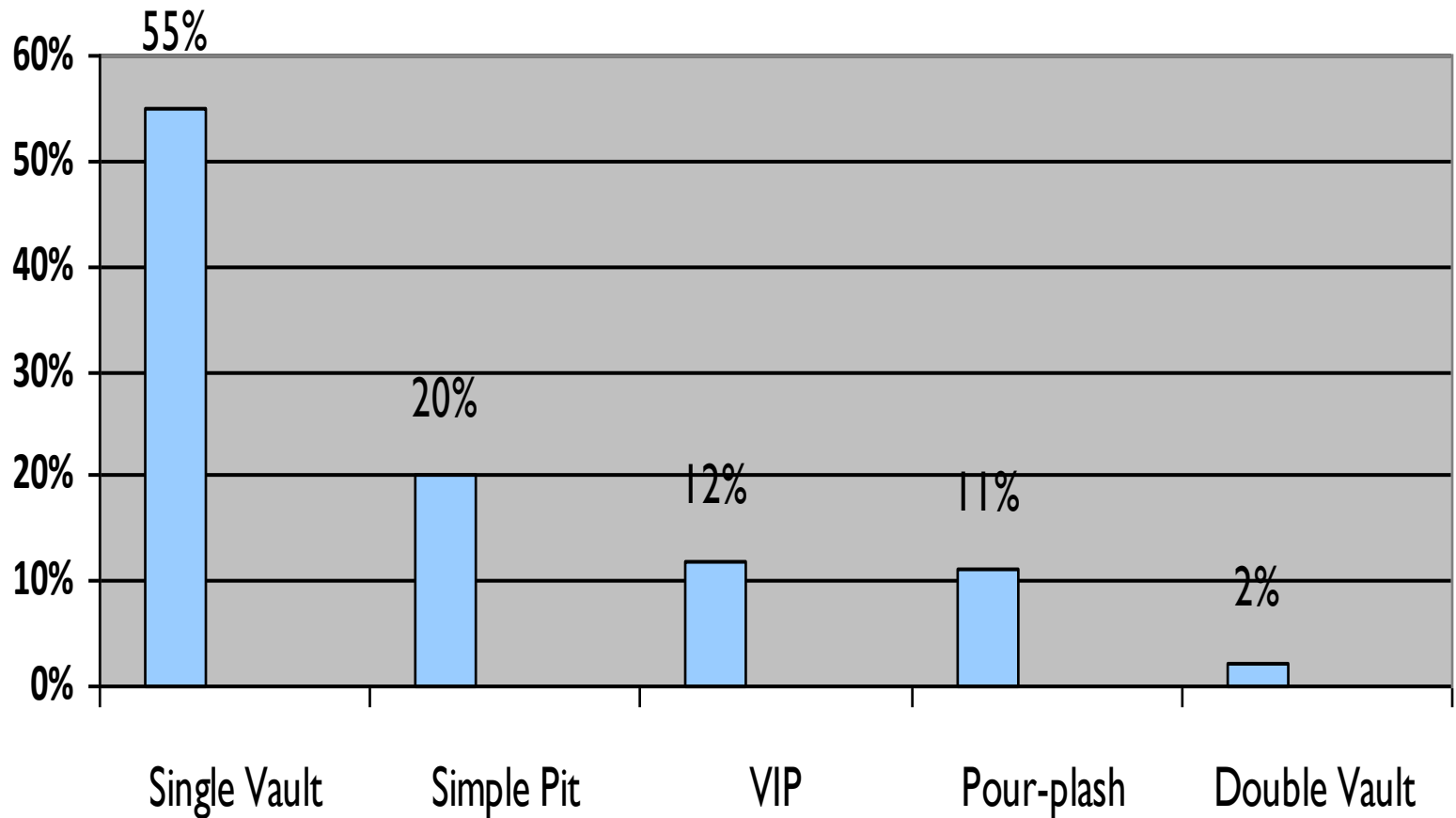
Findings

- 93.6% of the households had a type of latrine.
- 47.5% of the latrines were improved and newly constructed since 2010.
- 42% of the observed latrines were hygienic or safe ,which did not contaminate the environment, underground water and there was no flies in the latrines as well.

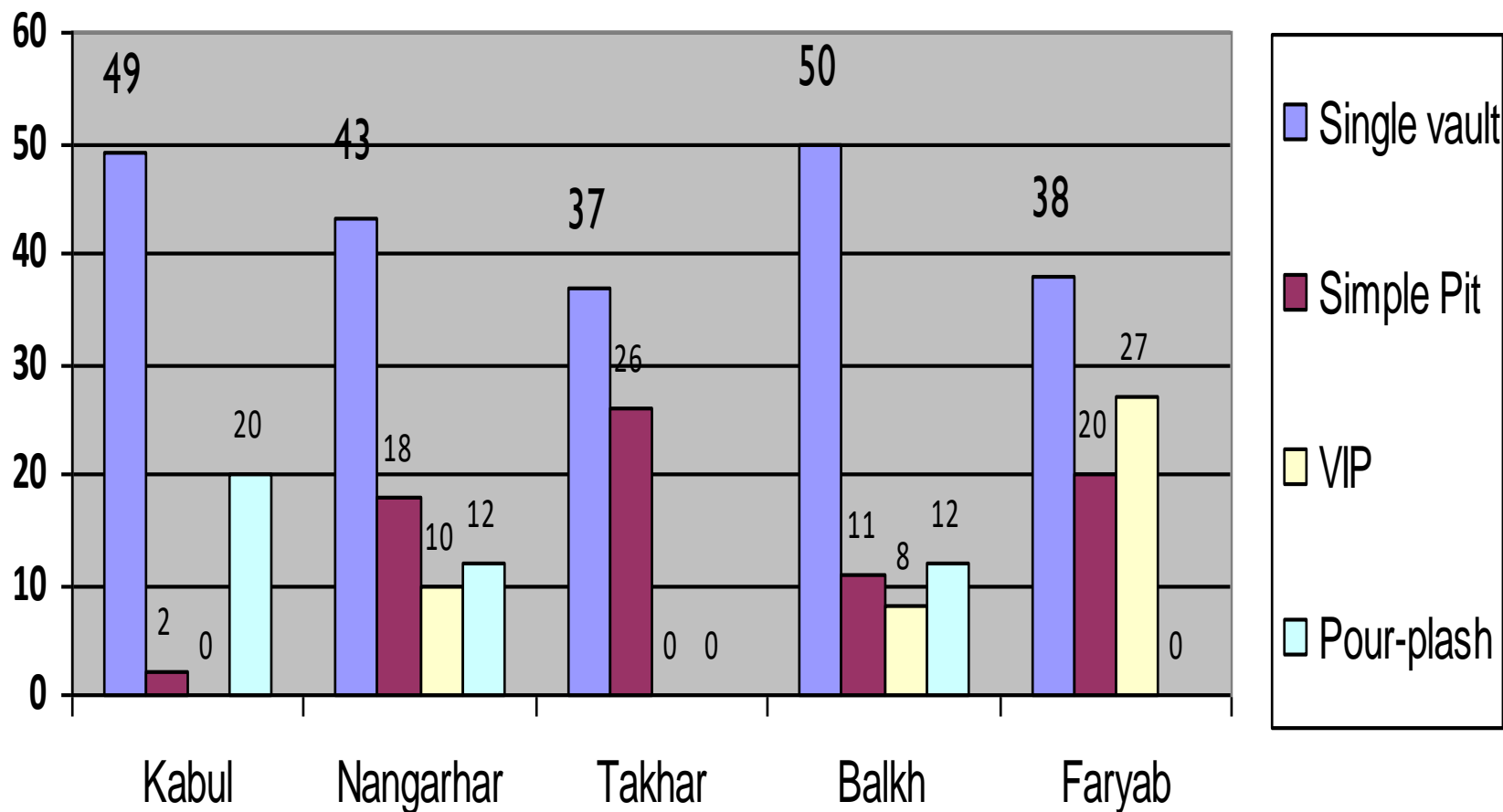
Scaling up Latrine by Province



Types of Observed Latrines



Comparison of Latrines Types my Province



Motivating Factors for Latrine Construction

- 70% of the interviewees said that they built latrine for privacy, obey the command of Islam, cleanliness is a part of faith, environmental cleanliness, less fly and smell, guests coming from cities, easy to use, any time we want we can go for defecation.
- 20% of the interviewees mentioned prevention of disease and microbes.
- 10% of the interviewees said that when we saw that other people had latrine then we also built.

Usage of Latrines

- 90% of the interviewees said that all members of the family use the latrine all the time.
- 10% of the interviewees said that when they are working in field they go for open defecation in field.
- 85% of the latrines were easy to be used by all members of households.
- 15% of the cases, it was difficult to be used by elder people , children, sick people and pregnant women.

Excreta Management

- 70% of single vault owners bury excreta somewhere for a while and then use it as fertilizer.
- 25% of the interviewees with no agricultural land, mix the excreta with earth or ash and throw into an empty place far away from their households.
- 5% of the interviewees said that the other people collecting the excreta for their lands

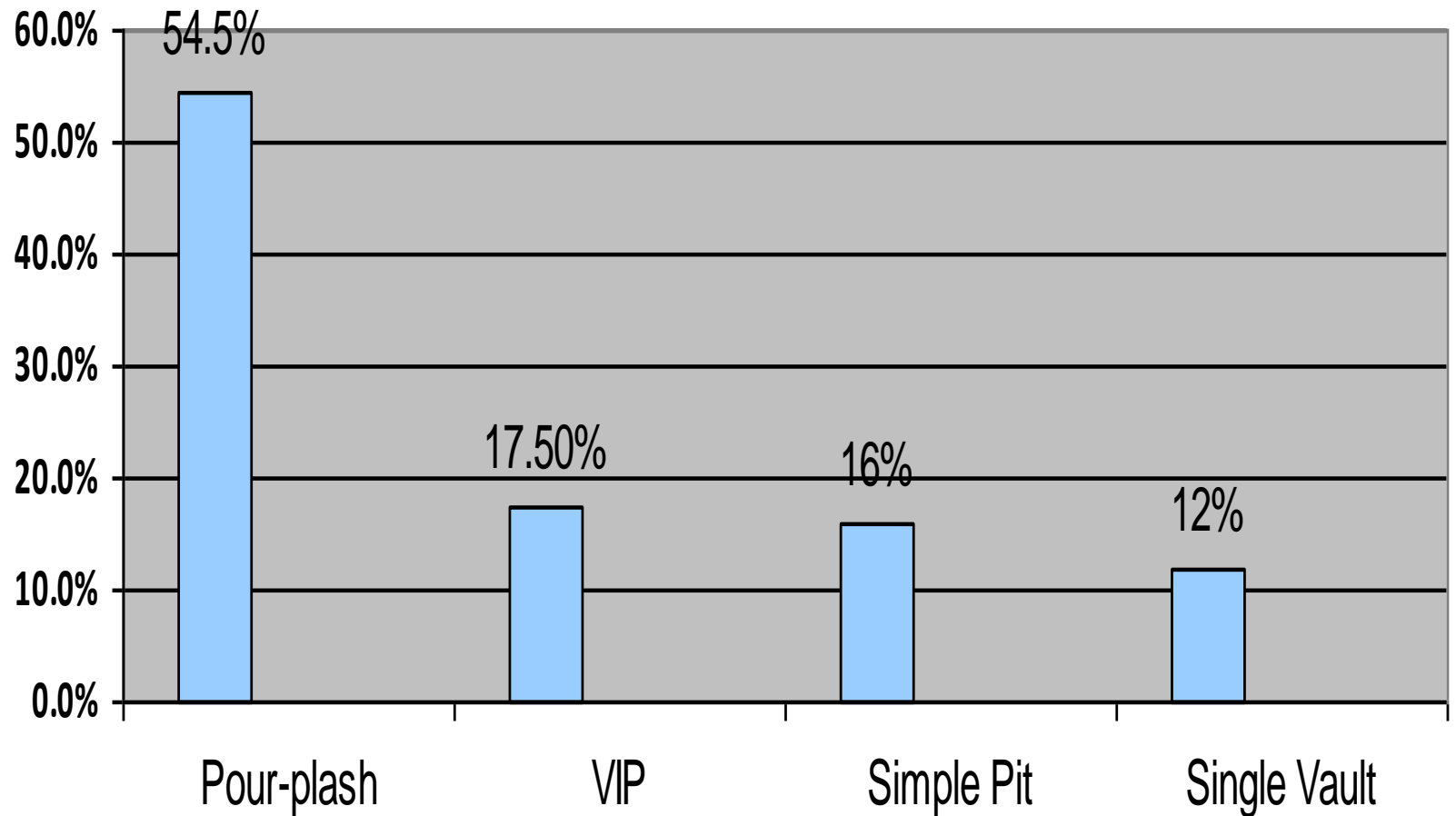


Excreta Management Cont...

- Pit or VIP latrines were covered when they got full.
- Pour-plash latrines were emptied with pump installed on a equipped tanker against a cost when they were got full.



Recommended Type of Latrine by Communities



Conclusion

- Most of the people had some type of the latrines.
- Scaling up of the latrines were occurred more in IDPs and Returnees settlements.
- People completely understood the type of hygienic latrine, but they could not afford.
- Most of the interviewees recommended the hygienic latrines for their communities.
- Scaling up latrines happened due to needs.
- More sanitary latrine were built by rich people.

Recommendations

- No Restriction to a Single Latrine Type.
- Construction of Demonstration Latrines in Public Places.
- Hygiene Promotion in Participatory Manner.
- Sanitation and Hygiene Committee Establishment in communities.
- Sanitation and Hygiene Training for Committees.
- CLTS integration in All WASH Projects

Thank you!

