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## 1. Introduction

As the MDG period comes to a close, the seventh MDG's target on sanitation has not been met. The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) notes that the proportion of people sharing sanitation facilities is increasing. Sharing is more common in informal settlements due to lack of space for individual sanitation. JMP classifies shared sanitation facilities as unimproved since they are likely to be less maintained and unclean. It thus calls for more research on the nature and acceptability of shared sanitation, especially if this classification were to be revised.

## 2. Objectives

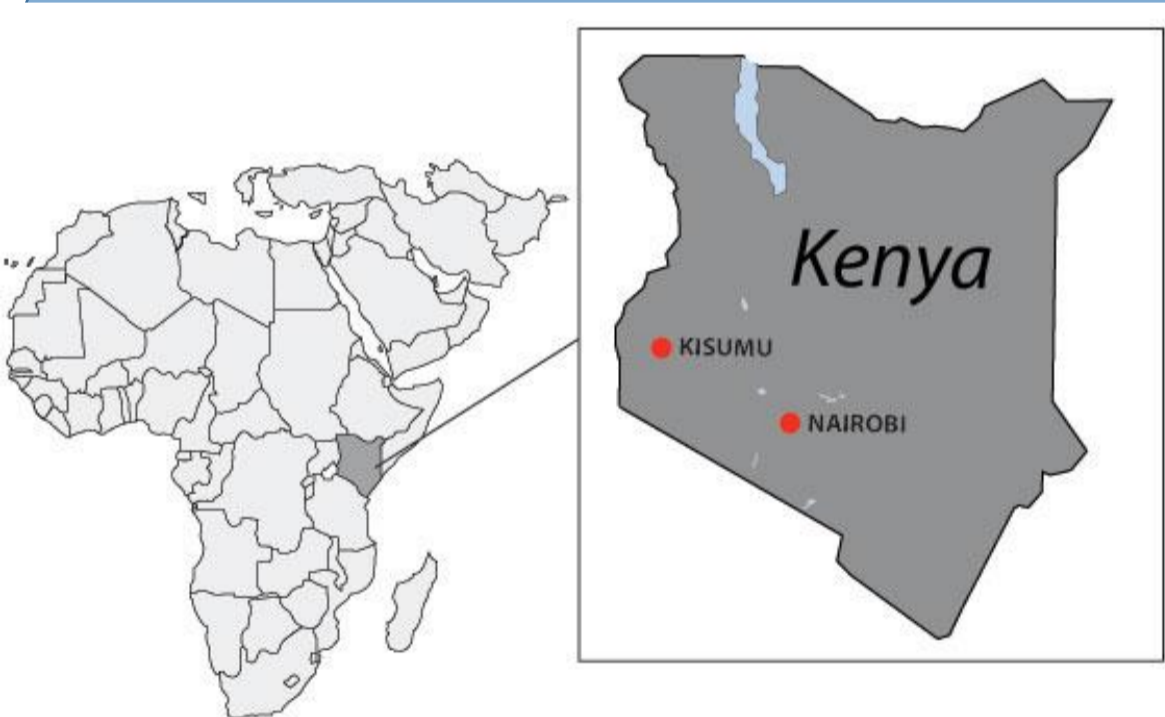
- To assess the quality of shared sanitation facilities in the informal settlements of Kisumu.
- To evaluate the determinants of quality of shared sanitation facilities in these settlements.

## 3. Hypotheses

- Poor construction material results in lower quality of shared sanitation.
- More users results in lower quality of shared sanitation.

## 4. Methodology

Cross sectional study design



1. Systematic sampling of plots with shared sanitation facilities



2. Interviews with users of shared facilities from selected plots (N=85)



3. Inspecting shared sanitation facilities (N=85) using an inspection tool



Study area: Nyalenda A, Nyalenda B, Bandani, Obunga

## 5. Measuring sanitation Quality

Quality Factors	Yes	No
<b>1. Hygiene factors</b>		
Is there faecal matter on the slab?		
Are there flies in the facility?		
Is there a smell from the facility?		
Is there a nearby hand washing facility?		
<b>Total Hygiene score (max 4)</b>		
<b>2. Privacy factors</b>		
Does the facility have a door?		
Can the door be locked? i.e. does it hold in place		
Does the door have a locking latch?		
Does the door offer privacy? i.e. no cracks		
Does the facility have a complete superstructure?		
Does the superstructure offer privacy? i.e. no cracks on the superstructure		
Does the facility have a roof?		
Does the roof offer privacy, i.e. no cracks?		
<b>Total Privacy score (max 8)</b>		
<b>3. The slab and other visible factors</b>		
Are there cracks/visible spaces on the slab?		
Is the drop hole too big? (Bigger than the size of a foot)		
Is the drop hole open? (no evidence of a cover)		
Are there standing fluids on the slab?		
Is the facility full?		
Is the facility semi full?		
<b>Total Slab score(max 6)</b>		
<b>Total Quality score (max 18)</b>		

## 6. Results



Construction/supers tructure/privacy

Slab/Hygiene

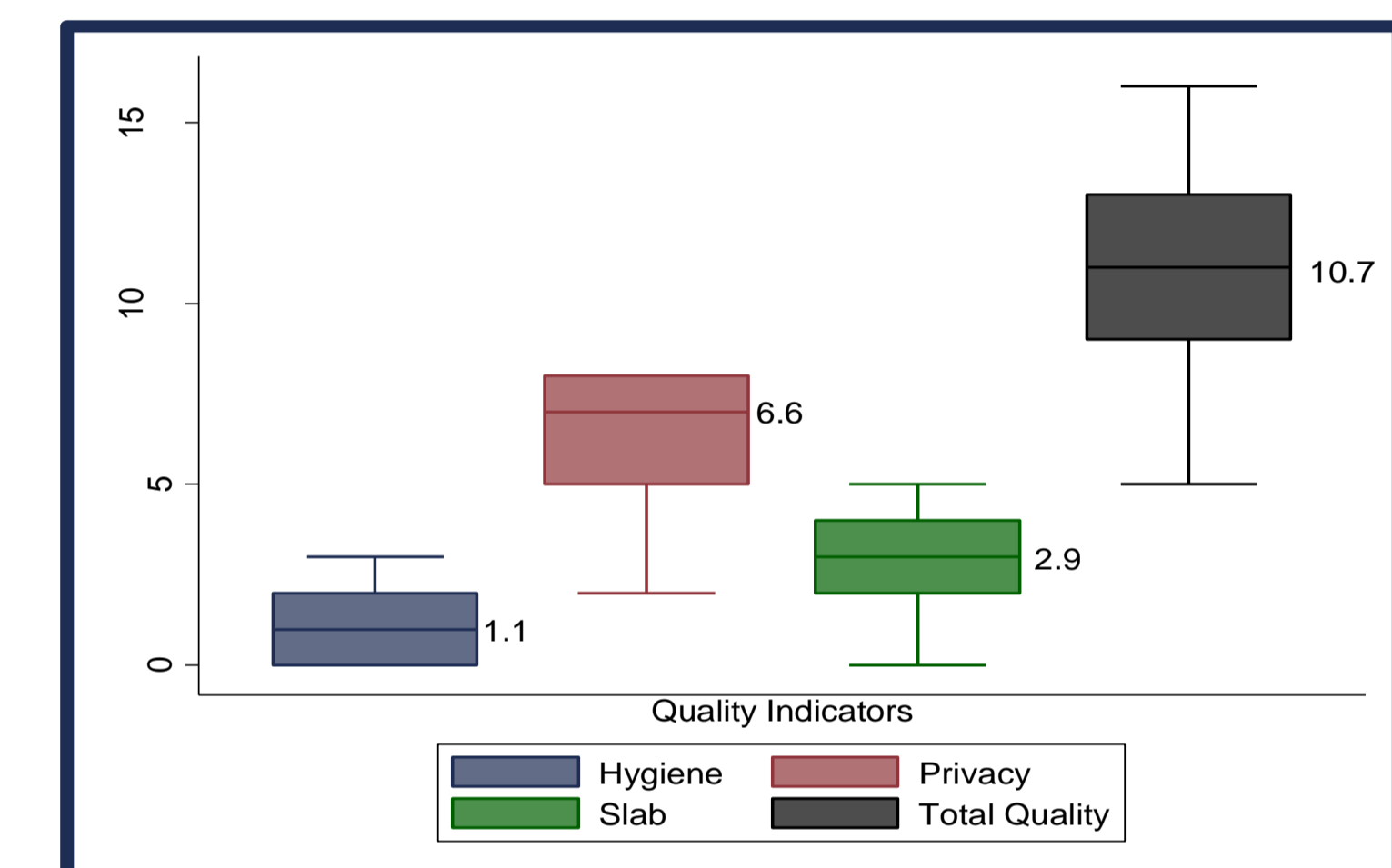


Fig 1: Shared Sanitation Quality

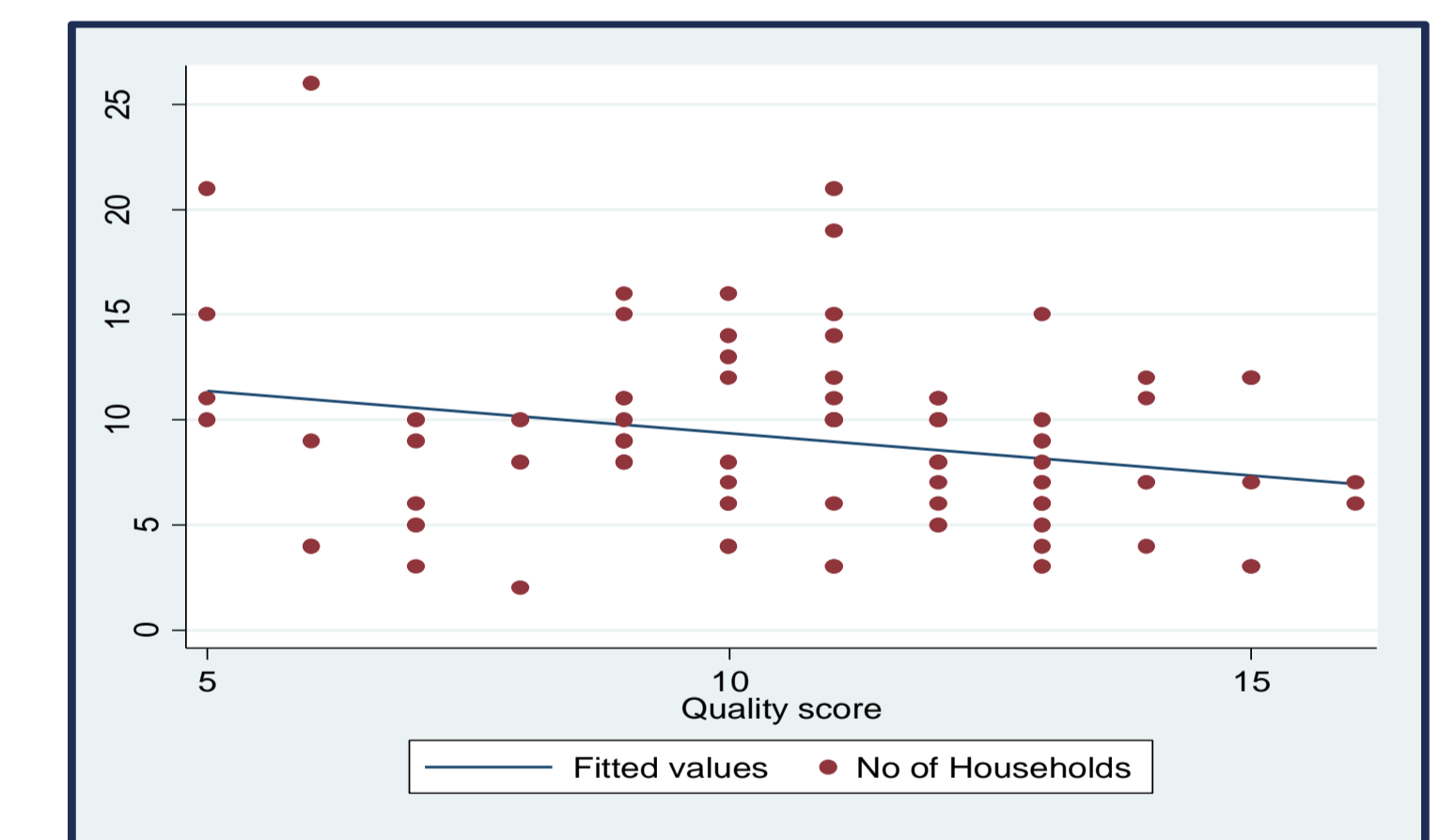


Fig 2: No of users and Quality

## 7. More Results and Discussion

- 62% of facilities were dirty, indicating poor hygiene and maintenance.
- Better Superstructure means better privacy, better slab, higher quality.
- Facilities constructed by bricks were 4 times more likely to have higher quality score.
- More users lead to reduction in quality due to poor maintenance practices

## 8. Conclusion

- Quality is partly explained by construction which influences privacy and state of slab.
- Cooperation from users is required to maintain proper hygiene.
- An analysis of shared facilities as common goods further explains quality.

## 9. Acknowledgement