

Can shared sanitation in slums be adequate sanitation?

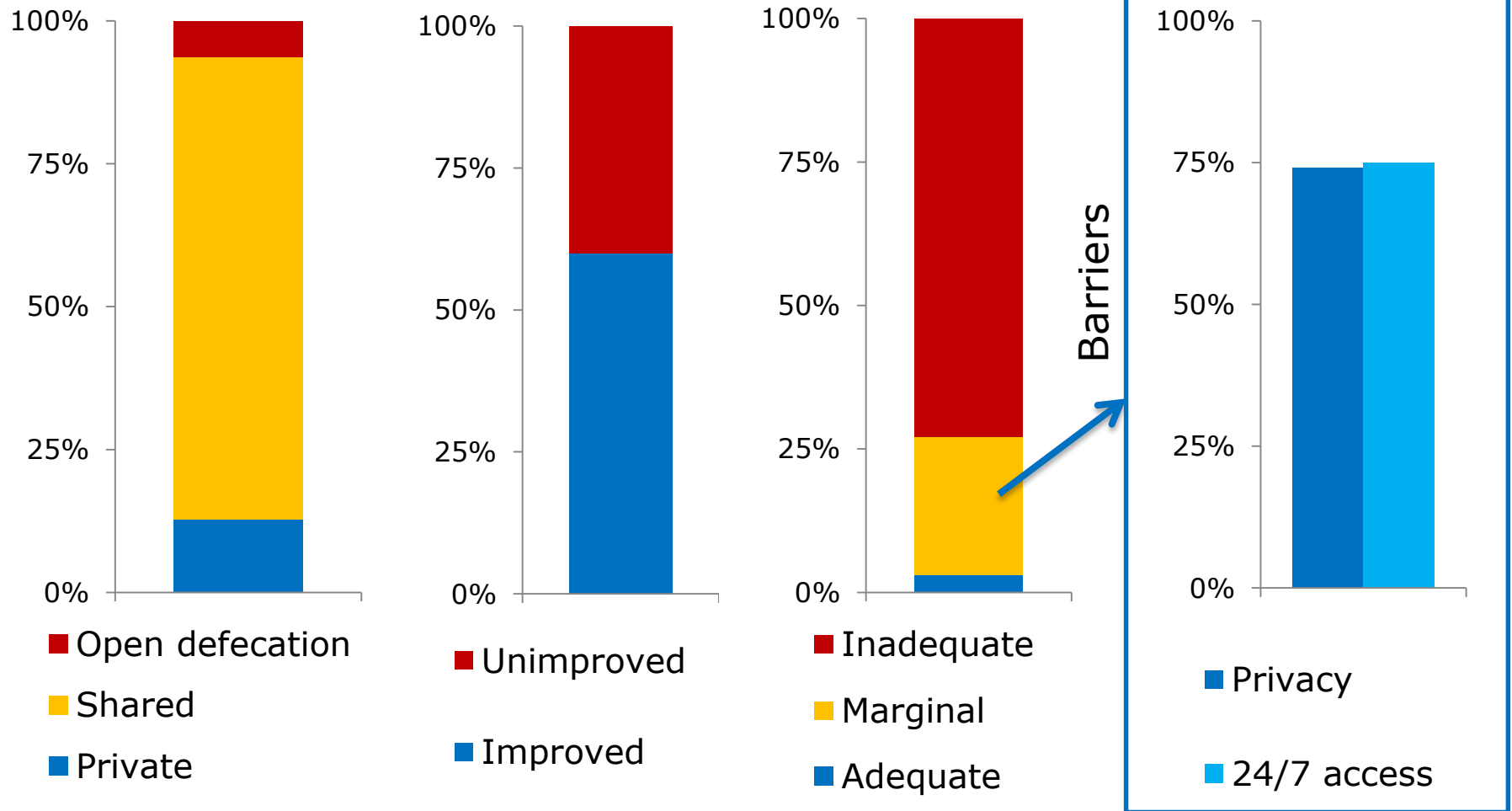


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What are the barriers to existing sanitation being adequate?



Data from surveys of 5,387 households in informal settlements in Kigali, Rwanda; Kampala, Uganda; and Kisumu, Kenya

A lack of adequate sanitation leads to continued open defecation

- *"There are also these public toilets where we pay money; the challenge with them is that they close at a certain time. They cannot be opened 24/7 yet people might get uneasy at night and defecate just next to your door. Alternatively, people use polythene bags and just throw them on top of your roof..."*

FGD, females age 14 - 24, Kampala

- *"... instead of people entering a pit latrine without a door and risk being found by someone related to them or using a toilet where their act can be watched, when pressed, they use a tin or polythene paper which can be discarded with the rest of the solid waste so that it is not noticed as faeces..."*

FGD, Community Health Workers, Kisumu

- *"...many people practice open defecation because those who have toilets close and lock their facilities 24 hours a day. So these people resort to open defecation."*

FGD, males over 20 years, Kisumu

Achieving SDG Goal 6.2

- ❑ Shared sanitation can be adequate sanitation.
- ❑ Inclusion of shared sanitation can help mobilise investment of time and resources to improve existing facilities.



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