Rapid sanitation uptake in the internally displaced people camps of Northern Uganda through community health clubs

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One of the worst humanitarian disasters in the world is currently taking place in Northern Uganda where 89% of the population in Gulu District now live in 33 Internally Displaced People’s (IDP) Camps, with low levels of home hygiene and only 5% sanitation coverage. A local NGO, Health Integrated Development Organization (HIDO), has started 116 Community Health Clubs in 15 IDP’s camps, with 15,522 regular members who meet weekly for hygiene sessions. Within 4 months, health club members have constructed 8,504 latrines, 6,020 bath shelters, 3,372 drying racks, and 1,552 hand washing facilities, with an estimated 100,000 direct beneficiaries. The strategy has been based on the A.H.E.A.D Community Health Club Approach using participatory PHAST training tools, and may provide a cost-effective model for future IDP emergency sanitation programs.
combination and adaptation of existing materials (GoU-Ministry of Health, WaterAid, and Zimbabwe AHEAD Organisation) to provide the participatory tools needed for the trainers, who were trained in the AHEAD and PHAST Methodology in the following month.

Mobilisation
In January, 2005, HIDO field staff moved to their posts within the 15 camps and have integrated well with the people becoming valued members of the IDP leadership. Despite fears that CHCs would create a parallel structure that would overload women, and undermine existing camp leadership, this has not been an issue. One strong indicator of the success of their mobilization is that they have managed to maintain the number of CHC members despite the fact it is the rainy season, when it is normally difficult to attract people, as they are busy in the fields. During the dry season meetings take place under the shade of large trees, but in the rains there is seldom a large roofed area sufficient for a meeting place. However despite the fact that the torrential rains make attending meetings uncomfortable, the membership has not fallen away. The trainers started up at least 5 community health clubs each, with a minimum of 100 members per club (500 members per trainer). Working in tandem with the sanitation committee in each camp and existing leadership, the people were successfully mobilized using drama presentations produced by a local group, to attract the crowds and encourage future members to join. Membership cards were also popular with the new recruits, as this was taken as an indication of the seriousness of the programme as they could see the topics to be covered and plan to attend. They also enjoyed it as an identity card.

Health Promotion Sessions
By May 2005, all the clubs had completed 16 out of the 20 topics to be covered (as listed in the cards) and the community was rapidly implementing the many recommended activities. The PHAST training method has been enthusiastically received by the community and activities such as Blocking the Route and Three Pile Sorting have captured the attention and enabled them to participate easily in problem-solving activities so helping them, as a group, to identify their own resources, and make plans to upgrade their own facilities.

The only incentive was the donation of a cement sanplat, for those who had dug their latrine pits. In addition the fast adapters were rewarded with (ITN) mosquito nets and poly sanplats, and this provided added stimulation. The only other incentive to join the club is the attainment of a certificate if all 20 sessions are completed.

Home hygiene
To-date most of the health clubs have completed 16 out of their mandatory 20 hygiene sessions. From January to May there were a total of 1,560 health sessions held with an average of 15 topics covered by each trainer at each of the five clubs for which he/she is responsible.

The number of drying racks for the safe storage of kitchen utensils has also increased significantly but again, there is still a wide disparity between areas. In Paicho and Coope there is an over-coverage of 159% and 146%, again indicating a spill over to non club members, who are emulating the latest fashion in kitchen practice. With the lack of space, the problem of thieves stealing crockery, and roaming livestock destroying drying racks, it has been difficult in the IDP camps, but the CHC members have still adopted this recommendation with 2791 of the 4480 new drying racks being built inside the kitchen hut.

Bathing shelters have also proved popular with 6,062 being constructed in 4 months, of which Opit has 1,544, and Ongako with 1,133 have 68% and 77% coverage respectively. Eight camps already have over 55% coverage of health club members whose homes now have a bathing shelter with proper drainage and soak pits, which will improve the poor drainage system for grey water in IDP camps.

Behaviour Change
It is evident that the method of using group cohesion and peer pressure to adjust hygiene behaviour to minimize risk practices is effective. Changes are taking place in methods of water and food storage and usage, as well as hand-washing with soap, and basic personal and home hygiene improvements. Although the project has only been going for four months, preliminary findings appear to be outstanding, and this will be researched more rigorously when a post intervention survey is undertaken later in the year which will be compared to the base line done in December 2004.

Although the target was to start 120 health clubs (100 members per club), the number of members has been exceeded and there are an average of 134 members per club, with a total of 15,522. In some cases trainers have had to split their larger clubs and cannot meet the full demand for health sessions. The target was to involve 50% of the total number of households in each of these camps and although only 42% are currently involved, this should increase in the next few months.

Latrine Construction
In an effort to reach the high target of 10,000 latrines it was planned that sanplat production centres would be set up in each camp to produce a total of at least 6,000 cement sanplats within six months. The programme has also piloted the use of ready-made polysanplats for the balance of 4,000 remaining latrines which are given as an incentive to the fast adapters in order to speed up the programme. After only 4 months, 8,583 latrines have been constructed and of these 1,387 have poly sanplats. There are also 1,735 pits ready which means the target of building 10,000 latrines will be surpassed within six months.

Fifteen Sanitation CBOs have been trained to manufacture cement sanplats which are then brought by CARE and distributed back to the members, so providing an income locally. Sanitation coverage varies between camps, due less
to the enthusiasm of the health club members or the ability of the trainer, but to logistical problems, such as keeping some of the more remote camps supplied with cement. In Opit, (which is being newly resettled with the overflow of people from Pabbo) 2,280 health club members have built 2,723 latrines in the last three months. This is encouraging as it shows there is a spill over involving non club members in sanitation improvements. As latrines are built in blocks over a trench, with between two to six stances, many non-club members will be brought into the programme as neighbours to share resources, regardless if they are in the health clubs as regular members. Similarly in Palenga and Bobi Camps, sanitation has covered all registered club members and 8 camps are already well over the targeted 50% coverage of health club members.

**New technology for emergency sanitation**

For an emergency sanitation programme the new design of poly sanplat, (tried out for the first time in this programme) is proving ideal in terms of instantly sealing latrines: it is made of strong, light-weight polyfibre, and can be delivered in bulk, obviating the time-consuming task of training communities to make cement sanplats, as well as the difficulty of transporting, storing and accounting for cement. In addition is has a cleanable, plastic finish which enables proper hygiene, unlike home-made sanplats, with a rough cement finish which are frequently urine-stained, faecal-contaminated, foul smelling and attract flies. Cement designs are also seldom found with lids, and if they are, these tend to be ill-fitting or have handles that are faecal-contaminated. By contrast, the polyfibre sanplat has a well fitting manufactured lid operated by foot, so that there is little cross contamination from dirty hands. This foot-operated cover is being tried out for the first time in this project, and has been accepted by the community. In this project it has been supplied alongside the cement sanplat, which is a cheaper but less effective hygiene option.

**Table 1. Number of Households, Health Clubs and Members and % achievement of recommended practices already undertaken by health club members in 15 IDP Camps achieved in 4 months (2005)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP CAMP</th>
<th>H/hlds</th>
<th>CHCs</th>
<th>CHCMembers</th>
<th>Health sessions</th>
<th>Latrines complete</th>
<th>Dracks built</th>
<th>B/shelter</th>
<th>HWF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobi</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>786 (22%)</td>
<td>145 (75%)</td>
<td>817 (103%)</td>
<td>530 (67%)</td>
<td>525 (66%)</td>
<td>34  (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palenga</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>781 (32%)</td>
<td>160 (80%)</td>
<td>790 (101%)</td>
<td>431 (55%)</td>
<td>428 (55%)</td>
<td>356 (47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abili</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>743 (40%)</td>
<td>80 (80%)</td>
<td>203 (27%)</td>
<td>371 (50%)</td>
<td>124 (16%)</td>
<td>435 (58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapainat</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>659 (35%)</td>
<td>80 (80%)</td>
<td>438 (66%)</td>
<td>580 (88%)</td>
<td>512 (77%)</td>
<td>184 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongako</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,522 (70%)</td>
<td>160 (80%)</td>
<td>1,060 (70%)</td>
<td>1,003 (66%)</td>
<td>1,133 (74%)</td>
<td>122 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacor</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>821 (58%)</td>
<td>80 (80%)</td>
<td>265 (32%)</td>
<td>286 (35%)</td>
<td>126 (15%)</td>
<td>187 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyo</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>804 (66%)</td>
<td>80 (80%)</td>
<td>312 (38%)</td>
<td>16 (1%)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awer</td>
<td>2,763</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,090 (39%)</td>
<td>70 (70%)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagak</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>498 (24%)</td>
<td>80 (80%)</td>
<td>390 (78%)</td>
<td>162 (33%)</td>
<td>328 (66%)</td>
<td>73  (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pabbo</td>
<td>10,893*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,328 (12%)</td>
<td>155 (75%)</td>
<td>587 (44%)</td>
<td>391 (29%)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coope</td>
<td>4,089</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>980 (23%)</td>
<td>160 (80%)</td>
<td>646 (66%)</td>
<td>1,435 (146%)</td>
<td>218 (22%)</td>
<td>94  (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paicho</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>878 (30%)</td>
<td>165 (85%)</td>
<td>693 (79%)</td>
<td>140 (159%)</td>
<td>549 (63%)</td>
<td>39  (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teyapadola</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>781 (54%)</td>
<td>75 (60%)</td>
<td>9 (1%)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opit</td>
<td>7,601</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,280 (29%)</td>
<td>240 (80%)</td>
<td>2,723 (119%)</td>
<td>820 (36%)</td>
<td>1,544 (68%)</td>
<td>10  (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalogi</td>
<td>3,743</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>871 (23%)</td>
<td>75 (75%)</td>
<td>558 (26%)</td>
<td>251 (29%)</td>
<td>533 (61%)</td>
<td>18  (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/ Average</td>
<td>36,138</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>15,522 (42%)</td>
<td>1650 (80%)</td>
<td>8,583 (65%)</td>
<td>3372 (61%)</td>
<td>6020 (47%)</td>
<td>1,552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appeal to Scale Up
The situation in the IDP Camps has been largely neglected for the past 18 years, and their plight was recently cited (UNHCR) as currently the worse humanitarian disaster in the world today. We hope that our concern over the appalling sanitation situation in the IDP camps may help bring this situation to light and that this case study will indeed catch the imagination of agencies and government who are welcome to visit and verify these claims. There has been enough debate over how to tackle this issue, and now that it clear that sanitation conditions can be rapidly improved we hope that this cost-effective pilot project may be taken to scale by Government of Uganda and other genuinely concerned Agencies, to ease the suffering of the people of Northern Uganda.

References

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