

## 84. Factors influencing promotion of latrine utilization in Laisamis Sub County, Marsabit, Kenya

Jeremiah Ltalamo Upane<sup>1\*</sup>, Elijah Walubuka<sup>1</sup>, Mary Amatu<sup>1</sup>

Sanitation Research Institute, Meru University of Science and Technology

\*Corresponding author: jeremiahupane@gmail.com

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### Abstract

The issue of sanitation has long existed and drawn criticism from figures like Mahatma Gandhi, who stated that sanitation in a community is more important than independence. Latrine utilization is among ways of ensuring that communities are safe and are not interacting with disease causing pathogens. However, the presence of latrines has not completely been a guarantee for their utilization especially among the pastoral communities. The objective of this study was to examine the factors that influence promotion of latrine utilization. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in two selected wards in Laisamis Sub County using both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected from 177 household heads using questionnaires and analyzed in descriptive and inferential statistics. The qualitative data was gathered from selected key informants using interview guides and from focus group discussions. The data was analyzed thematically and presented in narratives. The study found out that communities who received minimal social support were less likely to utilize latrines (adjusted odd ratio=3.045,  $p=0.000$ ). Cultural beliefs relating to defecation in enclosed places such as toilets seemed to encourage defecation in the open despite latrine presence. Taboos surrounding mixing of fecal matter for men and women attracted latrine avoidance especially when the available toilets were not separated by gender. Low income levels encouraged construction of low quality toilets (adjusted odd ratio=2.095,  $p\text{-value}=0.004$ ) which were underutilized because of their low hygiene levels and inability to maintain privacy were ignored for open defecation. Reduced enforcement of public health directives on latrine construction and use was associated with reduced latrine utilization (adjusted odd ration=4.234,  $p\text{-value}=0.034$ ) as communities constructed toilets for show off other than for utilization. Findings also showed that over-dependence on subsidies and incentives reduced chances of latrine reconstruction or repair after damage which discouraged use of latrines. The study study concluded that owning a latrine in Laisamis Sub-County did not guarantee use because of the influence of cultural barriers, social and economic issues. The study recommended community engagement and robust education campaigns using local leaders and influencers to dispel taboos and beliefs against latrine use.

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