



A SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON TOILET PRACTICES AMONG PIG OWNERS IN EASTERN ZAMBIA

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Cysticercosis working group
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Introduction

- Important neglected parasitic zoonosis
- Important risk factors for porcine cysticercosis:
 - general lack (of use) of sanitary facilities
 - free roaming pigs
- Improved latrine use => potential control measure
- Low sanitation coverage in Zambia (52%) (UNICEF, 2006)
- Open defecation linked to =>
 - Presence/use of latrines
 - **social and/or cultural determinants**





Objective:

Assess the communities' practices, knowledge and perceptions regarding latrines in a *T. solium* endemic rural area in Eastern Zambia and identify barriers to their construction and use

Why latrines are used or not ?



What would you prefer to use? Option A or B?

Material and Methods: Focus Group Discussions



Quick Definition

- **Open group discussion** of approximately 6 - 12 persons
- Guided by a **facilitator** (trained)
- Group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic
- Main purpose = obtain in-depth information on **concepts, perceptions** and **ideas** of a group
- More than a question-answer interaction

Focus Groups data

- 7 villages (rural zones)
 - 7 FGD with male pig owners
 - 7 FGD with women
 - 7 FGD with children (10-18 yrs)
- **Group** of approximately 8 persons
- Guided by a **facilitator** (trained) **of the same FG gender and same language**, and a **reporter**
- Materials: **Video recordings** => transcript and translate from Nsenga to English
- **N-Vivo 8**: Qualitative data analysis computer software package



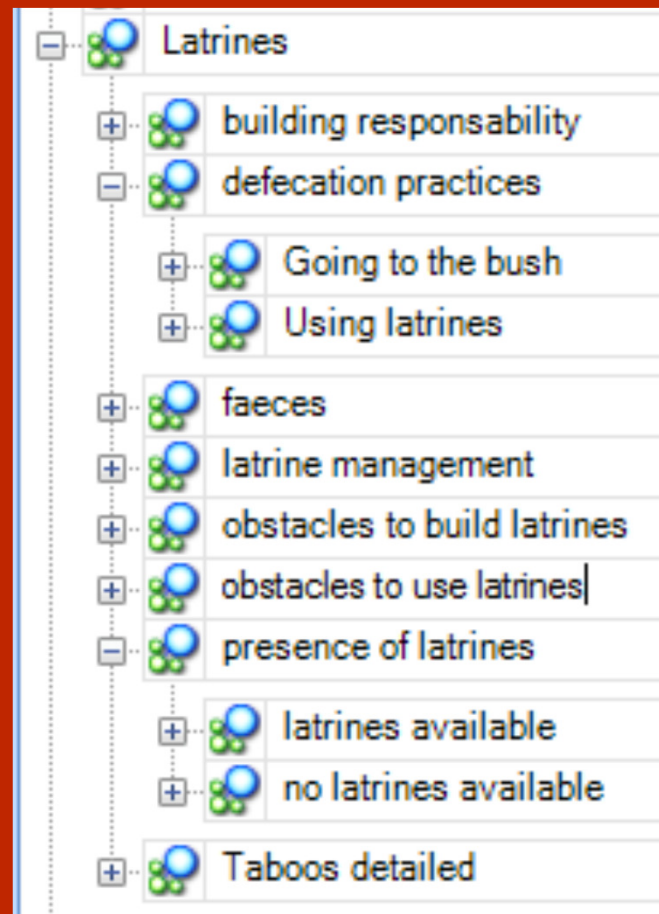
Discussion content

Men

(Focus Groups)

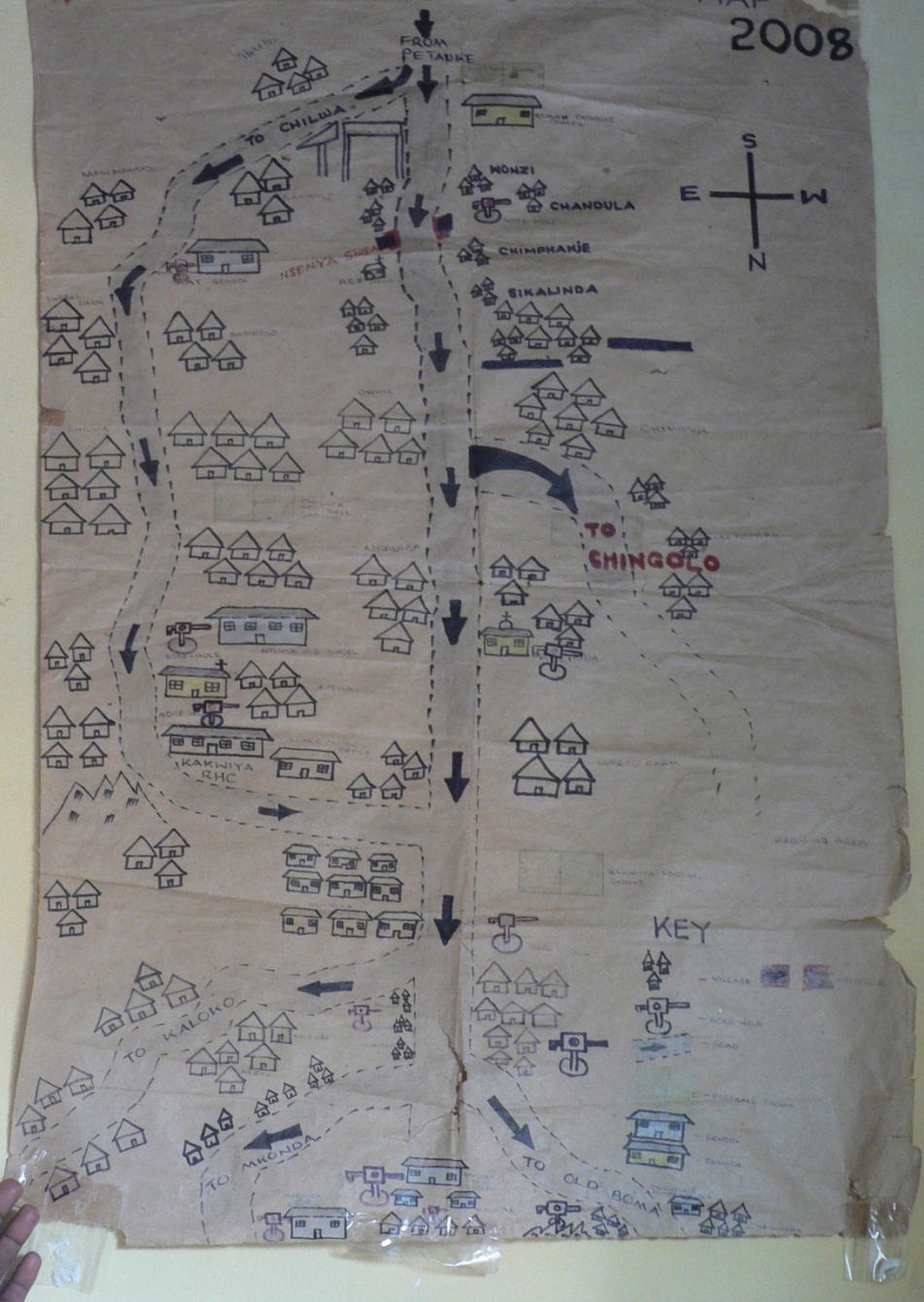
Latrine themes

=> Tree of nodes



KAKWIYA RHC CATCHMENT AREA MAP

2008



Results - Discussion

Presence of latrines

To say the truth there are very few people who have pit latrines in their home. Most people use the bush and that is how pigs survive eating human waste. You may find in the village there are only two latrines in the whole village. You therefore ask the children to go to the bush while you use the latrine at home. (focus group\Men_village Chiluzu)

- ⇒ Few households with latrine
- ⇒ Open defecation (OD) more practiced than using latrines
- ⇒ Link with pigs management => pigs feeding on faeces
- ⇒ Latrine available in the village => public use
- ⇒ Taboo to share the same latrine

Perceived latrine advantages

Latrines = contribute to good hygiene + prevent diseases

- For women: Prevent pigs from eating faeces (nothing good about OD)
- For men: Give more visual privacy (less risk to meet relatives)
- For children: Allow to discard all the bad things from the intestines

"We prevent diseases, since pigs can't get into the toilet to eat our feces."

(FG\Women_village Chimphanje)

"You can even meet with your in laws; it is embarrassing."

(FG\Men_village Chimphanje)

"It helps to prevent a lot of diseases, because after eating the food we need to get rid of the waste material (...)"

(FG\Men_village Nyazowani)

Obstacles to build latrines



Women

Children

- **Responsibility (of men) not assumed (1)**
- How to build is unknown
- No people available to help

- Not if not forced

- **Public use (2)**
- **Poverty (3)**
- Not a habit

- Lack of awareness about latrine benefits

Men

Obstacles to use latrines

Tendencies by groups:

Women

Children

- **Not building one latrine/house (1)**
- Not comfortable
- Men enjoy more OD

- Not a habit

- Punctual latrine absence

- Less convenient

- No more food for pigs
- How to use is unknown

- **Taboos (2)**
- **Lack of privacy (3)**
- When private use
- Maintenance difficult
- Promotion failed

Men

Taboos more in details



- **A man** cannot share the same toilet with:
 - His mother in-law
 - His children in-law
 - Older children (adults) of his own household
 - His grown-up daughters
 - His younger children
- **No taboos** seem to be observed:
 - between wife and husband
 - between women and neighbor's children
 - in town
 - with neighbors

=> Social norms from a matrilineal society

Limitations of the study:

- No generalisation of findings to larger population
- Moderator may bias responses
- Neutrality of the meeting place
- First focus on pig management
- Results can be ...challenging to identify and analyse
- Translation issues



Conclusion - Recommendation

- Latrine use = control measure?
 - Not yet
 - Not alone



- How to improve latrine use and construction?
 - Address sensitization messages to MEN
 - Cope with taboos
 - Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
 - Way forward?
 - Intervention in process to be evaluated

Thank you for your “qualitative”
attention

