A STUDY OF THE STRATEGIES OF COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION PROJECT IN ERADICATION OF OPEN DEFECATION IN KOCHOGO LOCATION OF NYANDO DISTRICT.

By

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate strategies used by community led total sanitation programme in the eradication of open defecation in Kochogo location in Nyando District. The researcher considered the community of Kochogo Location that has an approximate 100 households with an average population of 1,900 individuals which includes men, women, youth and children. Data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides for the key Informants and the data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and presented using descriptive statistic tools such as graphs and tables.

Conclusions drawn from this study indicate that participation and sustained interest of the community members to sanitation are some of the major contributing factors to the success of CLTS through awareness creation of individuals' actions contributing to the wellbeing of the entire community through applying social pressure after declaration of ODF status in a community. Other finding to this study indicate that CLTS is considered successful as it promoted the proper and consistent use of toilets as opposed to promotion of a specific technology, giving the community an opportunity to use a technology that is appropriate for them as well as meet their sanitation needs.

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