

**ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE  
IN KAWEMPE DIVISION IN KAMPALA DISTRICT**

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## DECLARATION

I KANYANSI NICHOLAS hereby declare that this research report is due to my own knowledge, effort and it has never been submitted by any other person for any academic purposes or otherwise.

Signature:.......... Date..........

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**APPROVAL**

This research report has been done under my supervision and submitted with my approval.

Signature.

..... 21/09/2017

Date

..... 

Name

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## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents; my father; Mr. Mbulyo George my mother; Mrs. Mbulyo Aidah and my brothers; Mbulyo Geoffrey and Kanyansi Ivan who taught me that the best kind of knowledge to have is that which is learned for its own sake and taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Above all, my profound gratitude and love are addressed to God Almighty for making this study a reality and for being on my side throughout the course of this research period. This work would not have been possible without the contribution of the following:

I would like to express my gratitude to my lecturers; Dr. Ogwel Patrick, Mrs Sanura, Dr Mwaniki Rose, Mrs. Barongo Eleonah Alemiga Jimmy, Madam Philomina and our Program Coordinator Mr. Nkota Simon. Exceptional my supervisor, Mr. Ayesiga Sam for his useful comments, remarks and engagement through the learning process of this degree research. Furthermore, I would like to thank him for introducing me to the topic as well for the support on the way. I would like to thank my loved ones, who have supported me throughout the entire process, both by keeping me harmonious and helping me putting pieces together. I will be grateful forever for your love.

Regard to my dear entire family; my Sisters and brothers, I lastly but not least extend my sincere thanks to my friends; Kyomukama rosemary, Mutesi Shielah, Mr. Masembe Hosea, Emmanuel Alinaitwe, Nakamatte Teopista

Finally, I would wish to appreciate the generous encouragement from my respondents in KCCA Kawempe Division throughout my study.

I thank you all for this opportunity.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

OWC.....	Operation Wealth Creation
H.E.....	His Excellence
GEN.....	General (army officer)
NAADS.....	National Agricultural Advisory Services.
YLP.....	Youth livelihood program
KCCA.....	Kampala capital city Authority
EHP.....	Environmental Health Practice
VHT.....	Village Health Team
KIU.....	Kampala international university
GoU.....	Government of Uganda

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study aimed at assessing the impacts of environmental health practice in Kawempe Division in Kampala district. Other purposes included; finding out how to improve on waste management in Kawempe division, carrying out food control and hygiene in Kampala Kawempe division, finding out environmental health control and sanitation, improving on air quality management in Kawempe division, finding out methods of improving water resource management and sanitation and finding epidemiological investigation and sanitation.

It answered questions like What is the root causes of poor sanitation in Kawempe division?, What are some of the environmental causes that have led to poor health of people in Kawempe division?, What are the roles of people in increasing poor personal hygiene and disease spread?, How far has KCCA helped in controlling the wastes and garbage disposal in the division?, What are some of environmental practices which can be done to solve the sanitation problem?, What are the possible solutions to solve environmental health problems? And what is the role of government in solving environmental health problems?

The sample size comprised of 70 respondents from two categories of respondents. These were 20 environmental workers and 50 civilians.

The study objectives included; to find out how to improve on waste management, to carryout food control and hygiene, to find out environmental health control and sanitation, to improve on air quality management, to find out methods of improving water resource management and sanitation, to find epidemiological investigation and sanitation in Kawempe Division.

The study conclude that there is need for the married to at least involve them more to participate in the program towards increasing and ensuring the good environment were their children can grow from.

The team in conjunction with the authority determines the scope of the study based on the magnitude of the project, extent of the impact, significant impacts which include specific local economic, social and ecological setting.

The management needs to have promotions based on the employee performance in order to attain the value for the organizations and improve the funding effective role. The management of the organizations needs to establish a procedure for promotions in order to attain the value and reduce the challenges in the promotions of the employees.

## **CHARTER ONE**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The study intends to assess the role of operation wealth creation (OWC) in poverty reduction in Buhanika sub-county Hoima district. It also contains the background/introduction, problem statement, objectives, research questions, and the scope and proposal significance.

### **1.2 Background**

Environmental health has been recently as comprising of those aspects of human health, including quality of life, which is determined by physical, biological, chemical and psychological factors in the environment. It also refers to the theory and practice of assessing correcting, controlling and preventing these factors that can potentially affect, adversely the health of presence and future generations.

Environmental health programs are organized community efforts to monitor and modify man environment relationship in the interest of better health. Environmental health is a major branch of public health which plays a significant role in disease prevention control and sustenance role in disease prevention control and sustenance of environmental integrity. It has been defined as' control of all the factors in man's physical environment which exercise, or may exercise, deleterious effect on his physical development.

The outcome of environmental health organization is the prevention, detection, and control of environmental hazards which affect human health through the following functions as;

- Waste management.
- Food control and hygiene.
- Pest and vector control.
- Environmental health control of housing and sanitation.

- Epidemiological investigation and sanitation.
- Air quality management.
- Occupational health and safety.
- Water resource management and sanitation.
- Noise control.
- Protection of recreational environment.
- Radiation control and health.
- Control of frontiers, air, and sea ports and border crossings.
- Pollution control and abatement.
- Education activities (health promotion and education)
- Environmental health impact assessment.

### **1.2.1 Vision**

A socially and economically transformed health in the Ugandan society mainly in Kawempe division.

### **1.2.2 Mission.**

Enhancing household personal hygiene, sanitation, effective participation of the community in health practice, conducive environment free from all natures of contaminations like air pollution, land pollution, water, waste among others. Improving house incomes through income generating activities that can help the community to fight against diseases.

### **1.2.3 Overall goal.**

Enhancing household's participation on commercial Agricultural production through community mobilization equitable and timely distribution of agricultural inputs and facilitation of Agricultural chains.

Poverty is a situation where by someone cannot attain the basic necessities of life like shelter, clothing's, food, education .poverty is a disease that has greatly

affected people to develop in Uganda and Africa at large. About 75% of people in Uganda are living under a poverty line in form of relative poverty, subjective poverty, and absolute poverty.

Poverty is being caused by a number of factors in Uganda like cultural rigidities where people are not willing to cope up with the new developments .high birth rates where people produce many children that they look after at who ends up becoming criminals in the society and contributes nothing in development. Presence of diseases and pests, poor farming methods, corruption, high illiteracy levels among others.

### **1.3 Problem Statement.**

Kawempe division is one of the divisions of Kampala with the highest population of over 2.5 million people, congested; most of the populations live in slum areas of BwaiseI, BwaiseII, Kazo Angola, Kyebando, and Makerere. Kawempe youth population are unemployed which makes their standard of living very poor.

Kawempe is a swampy area which is always flogged by water and poor waste and industrial management which leads to high spread of diseases like Ebola, Diahorrea, typhoid, and many house hold lack toilets which affects their personal hygiene and sanitation. Cabbages are everywhere in the division and KCCA has done little to eliminate this. Concerns go back to urban planners to plan for Kawempe division.

### **1.4 Objectives**

#### **Specific Objective**

- i.) To find out the relationship between environment and environmental health practices in Kawempe division.
- ii.) To find out the cause of environmental practices in Kawempe division. like poor waste management.

- iii.) To find out why there is environmental degradation in Kawempe division.
- iv.) To find out the relationship between environment and the health of the people in Kawempe division.

### **1.5 General Objectives**

- i.) To find out how to improve on waste management in Kawempe division.
- ii.) To carryout food control and hygiene in Kampala Kawempe division..
- iii.) To find out environmental health control and sanitation.
- iv.)To improve on air quality management in Kawempe division.
- v.) To find out methods of improving water resource management and sanitation.
- vi.)To find epidemiological investigation and sanitation.

### **1.6 Research Questions**

1. What is the root causes of poor sanitation in Kawempe division?
2. What are some of the environmental causes that have led to poor health of people in Kawempe division?
3. What are the roles of people in increasing poor personal hygiene and disease spread?
4. How far has KCCA helped in controlling the wastes and garbage disposal in the division?
5. What are some of environmental practices which can be done to solve the sanitation problem?
6. What are the possible solutions to solve environmental health problems?
7. What is the role of government in solving environmental health problems?

## **1.7 Scope**

### **1.7.1 Geographical Scope**

The research was carried out in Kampala city Kawempe division in Bwaise slum area Kawempe.

### **1.7.2 Time Scope**

The study intended to take place in two month and to cover the information in relation of three years that is from 2015 to 2017.

### **1.7.3 Content Scope**

The research analyzed the contribution of households in enhancing personal hygiene, sanitation, effective participation in community health practices. Both techniques of data collection were applied qualitative and quantitative techniques in data collection from respondents.

## **1.8 Significance of the Study**

This study will help the people to improve on waste management, food control and hygiene, paste and vector control, air quality management, water resource management and sanitation, environmental health control of housing and sanitation.

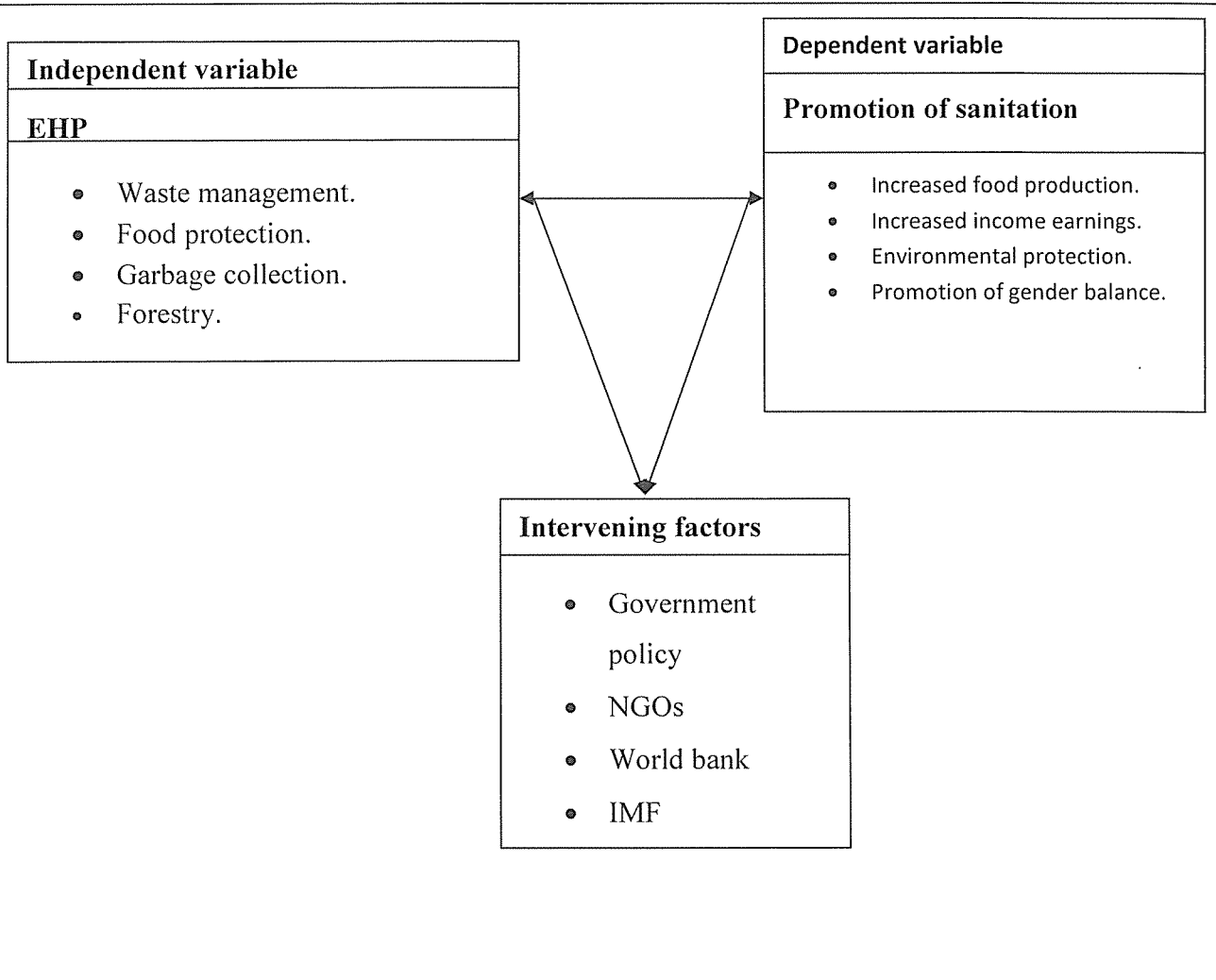
This proposal will help the government to know whether the resources and the equipments being sent if they reach the grass root or not.

It will be important because it will be providing the information that is being gathered from different people on how best this program can be run successfully.

### 1.9 Justification of the Study

The study is being undertaken in Kawempe division because the area is one of the most populated divisions of Kampala with poor sanitation, poor waste management among others because they want to have a better healthy life and attain better standards of living.

### 1.10 Conceptual frame work





## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

The chapter presents the review of the previous scholars work on a related topic basing on the research question as drawn from the study objectives. In this regard chapter was divided into three themes beginning with the over view of the whole study topic.

#### **2.2. Overview**

According the World Bank development indicators 2014, there is statistics point at one fact the need to look at economic prosperity in terms of people's livelihood and household's incomes going beyond macro level progress. Thankful H.E the president of Uganda who had already realized this and proved other leaders at all levels to start mobilizing the peasants to engage in commercialized activities. However despite the various programs and effort to mobilize people to commercialize their activities, results and outcomes have remained by and large discouraging.

Thus in order banish subsistence farming from Uganda and embark on serous national social economic transformation of the country. H.E the president took a decision to tackle this change by involving military in this struggle under a program codenamed OWC. It started in July 2013 with zones which supported military/ political liberalism starting with war veterans were selected to spearhead yet another war II. This is a war against subsistence production and poverty with the overall goal of achieving national social economic transformation.

### **2.3. Roles played by EHP in promotion of sanitation.**

KCCA ensures that cabbages are collected everyday and are dumped recycled in a safe place so that people cannot get disease.

The government and KCCA ensure food and sanitation through effective monitoring of food stuffs sold on road sides, restaurants and hospitals.

KCCA plays a role in giving out licenses to people which at first makes sure that the business can not affect the health of people, environment among others.

The KCCA and the government provides medical treatment to the people of Kawempe through

KCCA hospitals like Komomboga Health Center, Kisenyi Health Center where people go and get treated.

KCCA regulates waste and sewerage disposal in the city through cleaning of trenches and ensuring proper waste disposal.

KCCA and the government of Uganda ensure proper urban development through urban planners who prevent people from settling in wetland and stops land reclamation.

The government and KCCA through their programs like youth livelihood program which gives capital to the youth form age 15-35 have helped people to improve on their on their standards of living.

#### **2.4. Challenges faced by KCCA in implementing the program**

The rapid over growing population in Kampala city from 5-8 million people which at first the city had capacity to only hand 50, 000 people, this makes planning very difficult.

Rural urban migration which is the movement of people from rural areas (village) to town. This has led to the development of slums with its associated evils like potassium, robbery, witchcraft and child sacrifice.

The poor wastage treatment of waste products from industries before being dumped in water bodies like Lake Victoria where the whole of Kampala get water from.

72% of the populations of Kampala lives in slum areas where 28% live in places with toilets and pit latrine and the rest 40% defecate in paper bags and polythene bags and dump them in trenches which have increased on the spread of diseases like cholera, typhoid among others.

The air quality and water management is very poor. The oxygen which is taken in by the people of Kampala, the air and water is polluted by the industries which are all over Kampala and the most of the industries are not properly treated before being treated.

Poverty is one of the biggest challenges in ensuring environment health, poverty has made people to settle in wetland, slum areas, and most of the population cannot afford the basic needs.

The role which is played by the politicians which interfere with the programs of the government like Erias Lukwago the Lord Mayor.

## **2.5. Achievements which have been made so far by EHP.**

There is an achievement of sanitation in the city through KCCA which cleans and collects garbage in the city every day.

The establishment of free medication and education from KCCA hospitals like Komomboga Health Center and Kisenyi Health Center, KCCA schools respectively which have improved on the people's standards of living.

There has been a redesign in the city where people are drawn out of wet lands and buildings are put down to ensure jam free city.

Food control and sanitation have been also achieved in all divisions of Kampala.

Through KCCA noise control have been achieved.

Water resource management and have been achieved through the National Water and Sewerage Cooperation (NWSC).

The environment health control and sanitation has been also achieved.

The protection of recreational environment has been also achieved.

KCCA and government have achieved pollution control and abatement through ensuring proper industrial pollution in management both air pollution and land pollution.

Established an effective command control coordination and communication with all agencies in the implementation of H.E the president directives.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The chapter presents the methodology to be used in the study. This included the research design, area of study, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods and research procedures and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The researcher employed the survey research design in assessing the impacts of environmental health in promoting sanitation and standards of living, eradicating poverty in Kampala district using a case study of Kawempe division. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Survey research design enabled the researcher to gather the information in the sub county.

#### **3.1 Areas of the study**

The research study was conducted in Kawempe division, Kampala district in Uganda.

#### **3.3 Target Population and sample size**

The study population consisted UN employed people, people in slum areas and the groups of people who are supported by micro finance. All people and those groups were interviewed as they assume to possess the required information especially since the topic is about the most prominent discussion that catches the attention of people especially in slum areas who mostly practice agriculture and business. The heads of environmental health were expected to give credible information which is professional basing on the experience they have.

The sample size comprised of 70 respondents from two categories of respondents. These were 20 environmental workers and 50 civilians.

### **3.4 Sampling techniques**

Sampling technique is concerned with choosing a subset of individuals from a tactical population to estimate characteristics of whole population. It can generate results which are more representative of a whole population.

The researcher used simple random sampling across division in different workers of EHP and households. In this aspect the researcher were employ rotary method where pieces of papers were fold and the respondents asked to select random on a probability either to participate or not.

### **3.5 Instruments**

These are tools which are used for data collection like questionnaires, interview guide or observations. It helps the researcher to collect to acquire and to collect data.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

These were used to collect data from the EHP workers since they can be in position of reading and interpreting the questions. All questionnaires were designed by the researcher to get the views, attitudes and perception of the respondents regarding to the influence of EHP in eradicating poverty in Kampala district.

#### **3.5.2 Interview guide**

These are unstructured question that are used to collect data by the researcher. It helps the researcher to ask question on ground after observation. A set of un-structured interview guide was used to collect data from the respondents. Both closed and open ended questions were set to guide the researcher in extracting information from household heads who are farmers.

### **3.6 Data quality control**

Validity and reliability of the instruments were first tested like pens, ruled papers among others.

### **3.7 Validity**

Instruments are supposed to measure accurately what they are supposed to measure. Therefore, before they are administered the questionnaires; they were examined by colleagues taking the same programmer as the researcher. They were later scrutinized by the supervisor as to ensure that the terms to use in the questionnaires and interview guides are precisely defined and properly understood. The instruments were finally piloted tested on an appropriate population of 4 respondents from two communities. Ranjit (2005) revealed that the best way of achieving and ensuring validity of interview is by examining the credibility of the informants.

### **3.8 Reliability of instruments**

An instrument was reliable if it measures consistently what it is supposed to measure. Even if other researchers administer it, it should produce the same results. In this study, the test re-test method was used to establish reliability (Ose, 2002). The tools of data collection piloted tested twice on different occasions to the same population by different data collectors and hope they would produce same results.

### **3.9 Researcher procedure**

The researcher would get an introductory letter from the head of development, Kampala International University, seeking permission to carry out research on the assessment of EHP on improving income and the standards of living of households in Hoima district particularly Kawempe division. The researcher introduced himself to people in authority of Buhanka sub-county especially the administrators and the inspectors of the program of the selected centers. The researcher collected, gathered data in a specified time using tools that the researcher possesses.

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### **3.10 Data analysis**

Data was processed and analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively using descriptive statistics such as graphs, tables, frequencies and charts. This included the use of tables, - frequencies percentages by using Microsoft excel and Microsoft word computer packages.



**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

**4.0 Introduction**

The study was about: the role of environmental health practices towards eradication of diseases and poverty. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze and present the findings. This chapter tries to bring out main issues on the environmental health and ensuring good health life of the people in the community. The chapter begins with biographic data - sex, age, marital status, level of education among others. The chapter further looks at issues to do with the environmental health, challenges and ways of addressing challenges facing environmental health.

**4.1.1 Biographic characteristics of respondents**

**4.1.1.1 Sex distribution of the respondents**

The sex distribution of respondent was generally unequal, with females having large number than males as shown in the table 1 below.

**Table 1: showing sex distribution of the respondents**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	24	30
Female	36	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: primary data, 2017**

The findings showed that 36 (70%) were females while 24(30%) were male. This large margin shows that the female are the most beneficiaries environmental health because they are the ones staying at home with the children. Male counts a small position because in most cases they take little attention to it.

#### 4.1.1.2 Age distribution of the respondents

The age of the respondents were varying with the response and findings showed a higher figure of 31 -35 years of age. This is presented in the table 2 below.

**Table 2: Showing age group of the respondents Frequency**

Age group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21- 25	07	05
26 – 30	12	30
31- 35	20	45
36 – 40	10	09
41 – 50	06	07
51 +	05	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data, 2017

The age group of the respondents varied with 31-35 being the majority 20(45%), followed by 26-30 with 12 (30%) and the least being 51 + with (04%). The age group of 31-35 years emerged the majority because they are the most married group and with high production rate. Therefore there is need to at least involve them more to participate in the program towards increasing ensuring the good environment were their children can grow from. The 26-30 age groups became the second because at this stage majority have engaged in marriages or planning to join marriage institution that forces them to work hard. For the age group of 51+, 05(04%) slightly involve in environmental health practices because they are less active in farming.

#### 4.1.1.3 The marital status of the respondents

The marital status of the respondents comprised of single, married, divorced, and the widowed. The findings revealed that environmental health practices is commonly followed up or done by the married group than other groups. This is presented in table: 3 below

**Table 3: showing marital status of the respondents Frequency**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Single	16	20
Married	35	62.5
Divorced	04	05
Widowed	05	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data, 2017

From table three above, majority of the respondents were the married 35(62.5%) followed by 16(20%) single and the most least were the divorced who contributed 04(5%). From the findings the married emerged the majority respondents. This was attributed to the fact that they have families and they had an obligation to work hard and participate in proper environmental practices such that they can secure proper life for their young children.

The single status group followed with 16(20%) because there is a need for them to work hard for their better future. The least 04(5%) had divorced this is attributed to the fact that in slum areas divorce is common.

#### 4.1.1.4 Level of education

The education levels of the respondents were also sought using instruments of data collection in appendix I & II. Different levels of education were discovered and were presented in table 4 below:

**Table 4: Showing education level of the respondents Frequencies**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
None	2	10
Primary	18	30
Secondary	26	35
Institution	14	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

From table 4 above, majority of the respondents 26(35%) were of the secondary level of education and this is attributed to the fact that majority were of the middle age who grew up in the period when education was valued as well as the introduction of free education in primary. Another group of respondents 14(25%) had institution level of education and these were mainly coordinators of environmental health. The least 2(10%) had never gone to school and were members of the community who grew up in the days when education was seen as a wastage of time. This implies that literacy level in this area is relatively moderate an indicator that if all goes well environmental health services can be improved and hence improving the wellbeing people towards eradicating diseases positively.

#### **4.2. Influence of environmental health practices on eradication of diseases and promotion of sanitation plus poverty eradication.**

From the field respondents were asked to respond on the influence of environmental health on improving the standards of living of people and eradication of poverty and the reactions were recorded and presented in the table 5 below.

**Table 5: Showing influence of environmental health on improving sanitation and disease eradication, eradication of poverty.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	60	100
No	00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2017

According to the findings above, all respondents 60(100%), accepted that environmental health has an influence towards alleviating poverty and diseases. This is because almost all respondents had obtained enough information about environmental health and most of them practice it every day, even the services provided by environmental health workers from government and nongovernmental organizations.

From the above responses on how environmental health eradicates diseases and poverty, people were sought for.

#### **4.2.1 Discussion of findings**

##### **4.2.1.1 Biographic characteristics of respondents**

###### **Sex distribution of the respondents**

The sex distribution of respondent was generally unequal, with females having large number than males as shown in the table 1 below.

The large margin shows that the female are the most beneficiaries of environmental health because they are the ones staying at home with the children. Male counts a small position because in most cases they take little attention to it.

### **Age distribution of the respondents**

The age of the respondents that was varying with the response and findings that showed a higher figure of 31 -35 years of age.

There is need to at least involve them (Respondents) more to participate in the program towards increasing ensuring the good environment were their children can grow from. For the age group of 51+, 05(04%) slightly involve in environmental health practices because these are less active in farming.

### **The marital status of the respondents**

The marital status of the respondents that comprised of single, married, divorced and the widowed. The findings revealed that environmental health practices is commonly followed up or done by the married group than other groups.

From the findings, the married emerged the majority respondents. This was attributed to the fact that they have families and they had an obligation to work hard and participate in proper environmental practices such that they can secure proper life for their young children.

### **Level of education**

The majority of the respondents 26(35%) who were of the secondary level of education attributed to the fact that majority were of the middle age who grew up in the period when education was valued as well as the introduction of free education in primary.

The literacy level in area is relatively moderate an indicator that if all goes well environmental health services can be improved and hence improving the wellbeing people towards eradicating diseases positively.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The study was to assess the impacts of environmental health practice in Kawempe division in Kampala district.

The study objectives included; to find out how to improve on waste management, to carryout food control and hygiene, to find out environmental health control and sanitation, to improve on air quality management, to find out methods of improving water resource management and sanitation, to find epidemiological investigation and sanitation in Kawempe Division.

The study conclude that there is need for the married to at least involve them more to participate in the program towards increasing and ensuring the good environment were their children can grow from.

On the second objective, the study conclude that the according to the findings, all respondents 60(100%), accepted that environmental health has an influence towards alleviating poverty and diseases. This is because almost all respondents had obtained enough information about environmental health and most of them practice it every day.

On the third objective of the study; the marital status of the respondents that comprised of single, married, divorced and the widowed. The findings revealed that environmental health practices is commonly followed up or done by the married group than other groups.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

### **a.) Scoping**

This exercise should as much as possible involve consultation with the potentially affected communities as well as Non-Governmental Organizations, the private sector and other interested parties.

Meetings should be arranged to obtain their comments on what to include in the study and what alternatives to be considered. The team under the guidance of the coordinator identifies all the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project.

The team in conjunction with the authority determines the scope of the study based on the magnitude of the project, extent of the impact, significant impacts which include specific local economic, social and ecological setting.

### **b) Baseline Study**

This involves undertaking a detailed description of the existing environment including the social and economic activities of the local population resident in the area to be affected.

### **c) Impact Evaluation**

The various impacts that the project may have on the environment are evaluated by the team and ranked according to two criteria;

- i) Quantitative or measurable change, where the impact can be measured and
- ii) Qualitative change where the impact cannot be measured but depends on the environmental acceptability of the project.

Quantitative changes provide a numerical representation of a measure and include the following;



- i.) Water quality and hydrology: whether the proposed project will contaminate a public water supply, alter the course or flow of flood water, or deplete ground water supply;
- ii.) Population and housing: whether the proposed project will displace large numbers of people, induce substantial growth or concentration of people
- iii.) geology; whether the proposed project will expose structures and human to major hazards such as earth quakes, landslides or result in changes in deposition of soils;
- iv.) Biological resources: whether it will eliminate plant and animal communities, cause fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels;
- v.) Air quality: whether the intended project will result in substantial air emissions or decrease in ambient air quality.

Qualitative changes on the other hand refer to measures that are more descriptive and represent the presence of something reported and not necessarily measurable. These changes would subsequently lead to the degradation of the visual quality and sense of beauty of the natural environment. This considers such issues as, whether:

- i.) The proposed project will significantly alter the existing natural view sheds including changes in natural terrain;
- ii.) It will greatly reduce sunlight or introduce shadows in areas used extensively by the communities;
- iii.) It will comply with local guidelines or goals related to visual quality;
- iv.) It will significantly increase light and glare on the project vicinity.

Promoting a warm, supportive, and fair climate in a subsidiary may show the sincerity and benevolence of the foreign parent. In return, the employees are likely to reciprocate with greater commitment and more willingness to act in the best interests of the subsidiary creating superior customer value.

There is need to improve the state of affairs in orientation in order to attain more information for development of the country. There is need for frequent and evaluated job rotations of the employees to enable them attain more skills that can serve different organizational requirements.

The management needs to have promotions based on the employee performance in order to attain the value for the organizations and improve the funding effective role. The management of the organizations needs to establish a procedure for promotions in order to attain the value and reduce the challenges in the promotions of the employees.

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Y.J. Ahmed & G.K. Sammy; Guidelines to Environmental Impact Assessment in Developing countries, Nairobi, UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 85, 1987.

3. Marital status

- a) Single
- b) Married
- c) Divorced
- d) Widowed

4. Level of education

- a) None
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Institution

**Section B: Influence of environmental health in promoting sanitation in Kawempe division**

5. Do you think environmental health has an impact in promoting sanitation in Kawempe division?

Yes

No

If yes why?

.....

6. Are you aware of the people's attitude and perception towards environmental health practices in Kawempe division?

Yes

No

7. If yes, how is it?

Positive

Negative

Any other.....

8. Mention some of the positive impact of environmental health?

.....  
.....

9. Mention some of the negative impacts of environmental health practices?

.....  
.....

**Section C: Challenges of environmental health workers towards eradicating diseases?**

10. Are you aware of the challenges of environmental health workers towards eradicating poverty and promotion of sanitation in Kampala district?

Yes D

No D

11. If yes, mention those challenges?

.....

**Section D: Ways of addressing challenges of environmental health workers towards eradicating poverty and sanitation promotion?**

12. Is there any policy or programme in place aiming at improving on environmental health?

Yes

No

13. What measure do you think can be done to improve on environmental health practices among people?

.....  
.....

14. Any comment in relation to the above study?

.....  
.....

***Thank you for your co operation.***

## **APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS**

1. What do you understand by the term environmental health?
2. Are environmental health services offered in your communities?
3. If yes, mention some of the services offered by operation wealth creation in your community?
4. Is environmental health influential in the eradication of poverty in your community?
5. If yes, how influential is environmental health to you?
6. Is there any challenges hindering environmental health services in your area?
7. if yes, mention some of these challenges
8. What is the trend of the challenges facing environmental health services in your area?
9. In your opinion what do you think can be done to improve environmental health practices services so as to make it important for the welfare of the community?
10. Are there any interventions in place to sort out this problem?
11. If yes, how best is it being handled?
12. If no, show how you think the government can best handle issue?
13. Any comment in regard to the above topic?

***Thank you for your co operation***