

The Human Dimension of Programs in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Conceptual and empirical importance of the human dimension
- The integration of supply and demand concerns as the basis for any WASH behavior change strategy
- Effectiveness of interventions to promote WASH in homes and institutional settings







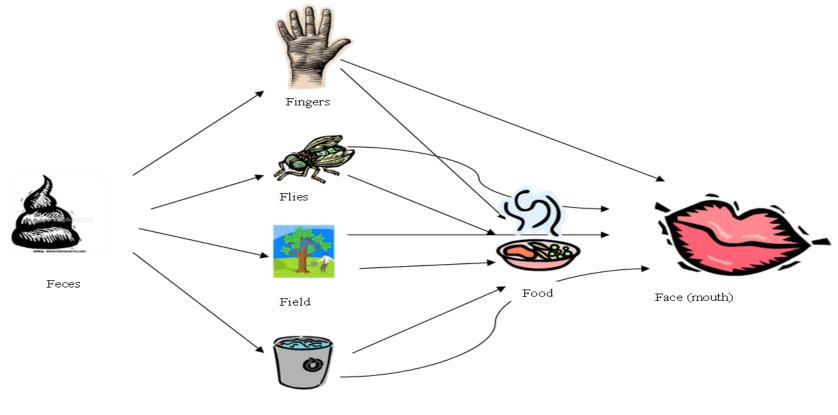








F Diagram for transmission of bacterias causing diarrhea from one host to another



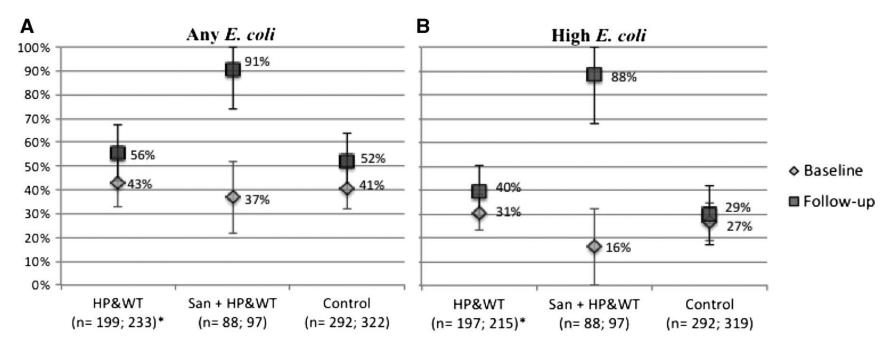
Fluid (water)







Fecal Contamination of Hands, WASH in Schools Program, Kenya



Greene, L., M. Freeman, D. Akoko, S. Saboori, C. Moe, and R. Rheingans. 2012. Impact of a school-based hygiene promotion and sanitation intervention on pupil hand contamination in western Kenya: a cluster randomized trial. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. Sep;87(3):385-93.

HP=Handwashing Promotion
San = Sanitation
WT = Water Treatment







Role of WASH in Diarrheal Disease Prevention, Recent Metaanalysis

WASH Component	Studies Reviewed (random or quasi-random control trials)	Self-reported diarrheal disease in different age groups
Water quality improved (treatment at source or at point of use)	38 studies	15-61% separate studies 17% pooled effect
Sanitation (any measure to hygienically dispose of human feces)	8 studies Bangladesh, China, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, USA	8-63% separate studies 36% pooled effect
Handwashing with soap	17 studies Australia, Burundi, China, Peru, Malawi	42-48% separate studies 43% pooled effect







Areas of Significant Statistical Differences Between Latrine Owners and Open Defecators, in Amhara, Ethiopia (Hygiene Improvement Project)

Percepcion Areas	Specific Content	Role
	Makes you popular	$\overline{}$
Personal/Family Image	Gets you community respect	
	Makes you respected by visitors	
	It makes you look modern	
	Makes your family proud	
	Provides safety to women all day long	
Comfort/Safety	Makes easier defecation for elderly	
Cleanliness	Keeps compound clean	V
Health	Reduces diarrhea	0
	Reduces disease	0







Sanitation in Cambodia: Why and How (International Development Enterprises)

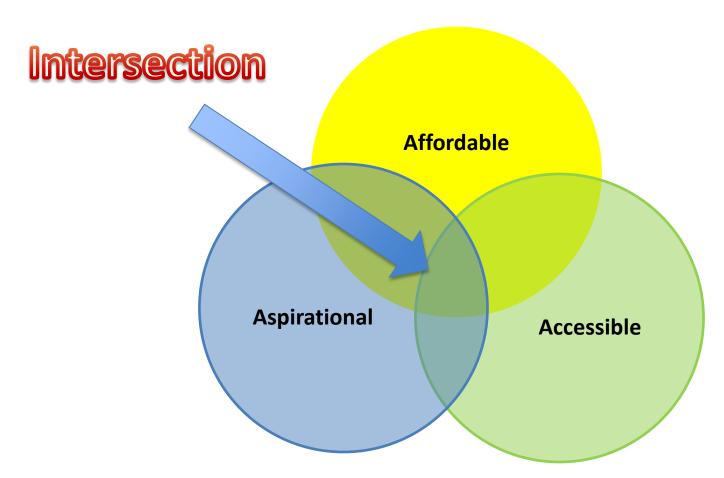
Topics	Parameters
	Dignity
	Pride
Motivation behind latrine ownership	Modernity
	Convenience
	Safety
	Usable by visitors and relatives
	Health preservation
Characteristics of aspirational toilets	Washable (water purifies)
	No bad odors (water seal)
	Off-set pit
	Ceramic slab
	Concrete superstructure
	Tile walls







Principles guiding innovations that respond to the needs and wants of clients









Accomplishments of Easy Latrine Program in Cambodia

Result Categories	Parameters
Sales and coverage	17424 latrines sold, 10621 Easy Latrines 8% coverage increase in 16 months Poorer households are consumers
Revenue	29 businesses with average annual income increase of 259%





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WASH Behavior Change in Peru: Integration of Supply and Demand with a Focus on Segmentation of

Different SE Groups

Sanitation Technologies

Dry systems

Wet systems without sewage network connection

Sewage network connections

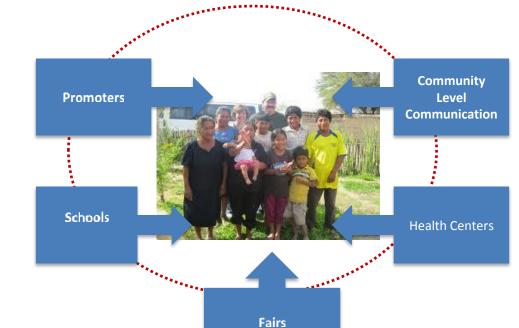
Service Quality

Installation, maintenance and sludge emptying, transportation and treatment Financial Products

Personal loans
Solidarity loans
Credit card
loans
Savings and
loan
Committees

Servicio Post Venta

Use and maintenance of sanitation facilities, Loan servicing Awareness of other sanitation issues

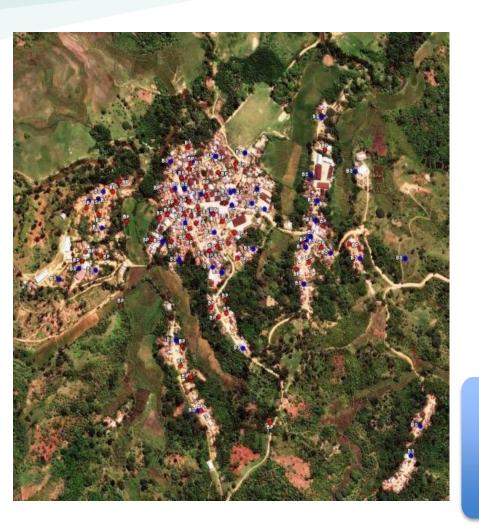












Safe Water Access Model in Small Malgache Communities

Water Quality

Reduced management burden on households

Proximity to the household

24 hour

Service

Satisfaction with the water service = payment for services = sustainability

Affordability







Self-help investments









Universal Motivational Factors Involved in Handwashing with Soap

Factors			
Disgust:	Avoid organic material/waste that is dirty, smells bad/poorly		
Comfort:	Seeking perception of cleanliness, freshness, purity, trust		
Nurture:	Duty to care of under age children		
Rank:	Seeking respect and admiration from others		
Attraction:	Please others through cleanliness		
Affiliation:	Interest in participating in social group practicing handwashing		
Contamination: Fear of contracting disease			

Adapted from: Curtis, V., L. Danquah, and R. Aunger. 2009. Planned, Motivated, and Habitual Hygiene Behavior: An Eleven Country Review. *Health Education Research*, August 24 (4), 655-673.

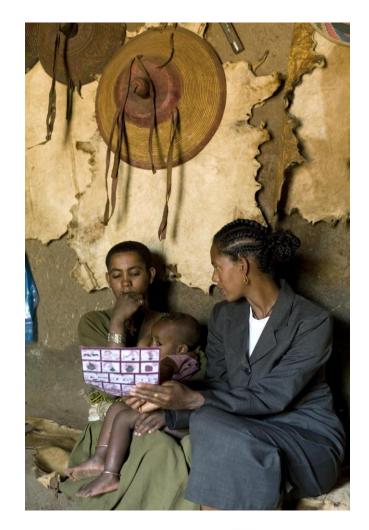






Former Hygiene and Sanitation Program in Ethiopia soon to be evaluated for sustainability

- Systems Approach use of 'multiples' (sectors, administrative levels, behaviors, etc.)
- CLTS+ (handwashing added)
- Negotiation de promoted behaviors through household visits and using job aids
- School component

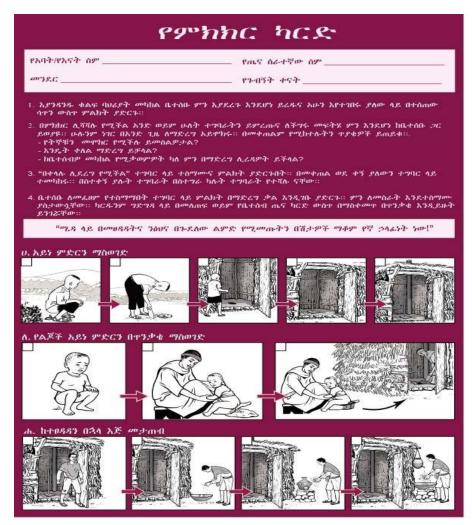


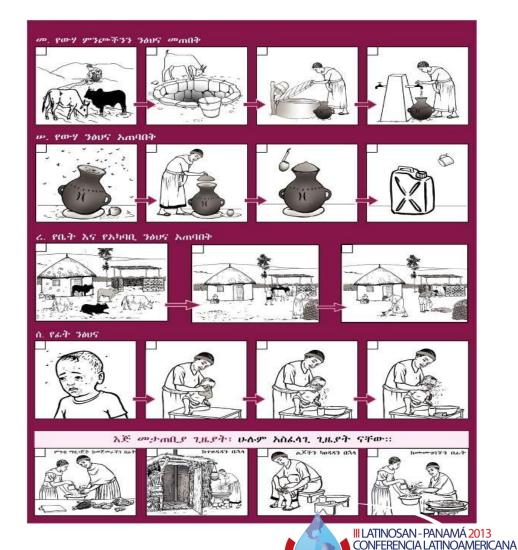






Negotiation Card: Small Doable Actions





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Reasons for 24% drop in Open Defecation in Ethiopia

Dimensions	Factors		Odds Ratios
	Community did 'Walk of Shame'	.00	2.23
Intervention Characteristics	Household visited by outreach worker to discuss sanitation condition improvement	.05	1.75
Perceptions Associated with the Intervention	Latrine ownership contributes to community health	.00	2.6
	Latrine ownership contributes to community development	.00	1.8
All Factors	>>		8.38







Habit formation

- Needs stable context (Verplanken y Wood, 2006)
- Trigger servers as a reminder and reinforcer
- Handwashing stations meet both criteria











Dimensions at work institutionally

- Importance of peer education, China RCT example
- Collective HW in schools, UNICEF's strategy











THANK YOU!!

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