

Karnataka State Level Consultation on the 11th Five Year Plan

Bangalore

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bservations

Allocated Money for soft skills (IEC) not fully spent i. project hardware over spent

dismatch of time and energy in execution of i & ii Lower usage of water & sanitation facilities ack of understanding on post project sustainability

E. Not satisfied with quality & adequacy
F. Intensive Mass Media IEC Campaigns provided Boost

G. Behavioural changes though slow and gradual but steady & sustainable

Children and Mothers not identified as Change Leaders (not agents) at family & community levels

Key Indicators of Behavioural Change

Hand wash before eating

Hand wash with soap after defecation

Mothers practicing safe disposal of child's excreta in toilets

- Hand wash with soap after disposal of child's
- Safe water: collection, storage & handling
- Construction & Usage of toilets

(ey Attributes

- Personal Hygiene
- Family Hygiene
- Community Sanitation
- School Sanitation, Hygiene & WS as well as local institutions

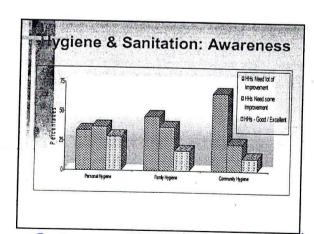
Widening Gap

Between Awareness & Practices

Community sanitation less than family hygiene

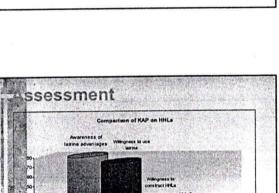
Family hygiene less than personal hygiene

- Personal practices less than awareness of personal hygiene
- Perceptions, Attitudes, Expectations vary between policy makers, providers and péople



Study - neater contamin occured

	Behavioural Improvements in					
	Sanitation & Hygiene					
	· 1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年		100	VHF	VHF	
高	Improved Hygiene Behaviour (% of Population / HHs)	KAP	OR-I DEC 03	QR-III JUN 04	OR-V	
*	Usage of latrines for defecation	16	26	38	48	
	Washing hands with soap after defecation	38	47	62	67	
	Disposal of child's excreta in the latine	9	9	19	23	
•	Washing hands with soap after disposal of child's excreta	NC	NC	22	25	
1.	Washing hands with soap before eating	30	48	59	67	



Focus on optimum conversion of willingness to usage

Improvements in Sanitation & Hygiene Behaviour

Tulbe for 162 to 482 D loulete for trose who had lardware -

Hygiene Practices among School Children and Community

100	Parameters	KAP Study among School Children (%)	KAP Study in Communities (%)
1989	Existing HHLs	31	18
	Use of latrines for defecation	36	27
3.	Washing hands with soap after defecation	83	38
4	Brushing teeth everyday	95	• •
5.	Clipping nails regularly	95	
6.	Hygiene practices learnt from Mother	70	•
	Teachers	32	
•	IEC material (book labels)	17	'

Awareness & practice of good hygiene habits among school children are higher than the community level, contrary to popular

four or children who are more howstedgeable a recepture

Recommendations

Develop suitable strategy to ensure that sanitation for all by 2012 can be met by the

Develop and provide road map for sanitation coverage based on diverse geographical conditions.

Government subsidy need not be standard across the district

Ensure all institutions private and public meet standards for sanitation and hygiene. Non compliance with these standards would lead to disincentives.

Recommendations (contd.)

arget children, adolescent girls and young mothers for behaviour change through hygiene education which may be achieved through:

Campaigns/Jatha Yatras/Interpersonnel communication Sensitize Gram Panchayat

Promote hands on activities in the school curriculum .

Allocation of lime in schools for sanitation activities

Encourage participatory and analytical approach to problems on sanitation

 Clearance for construction of schools, anganwadis and health centres subject to adequate sanitation infrastructure.

Recommendations (contd.)

M responsibility to be assigned to institution heads, as this is the weakest link in sanitation.

evelop suitable strategy for water scarcity and drought mitigation at the regional level. WS&S programme to shift to Quality & Adequacy

- Common thinking & Change Management Programme for all stakeholders