



CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

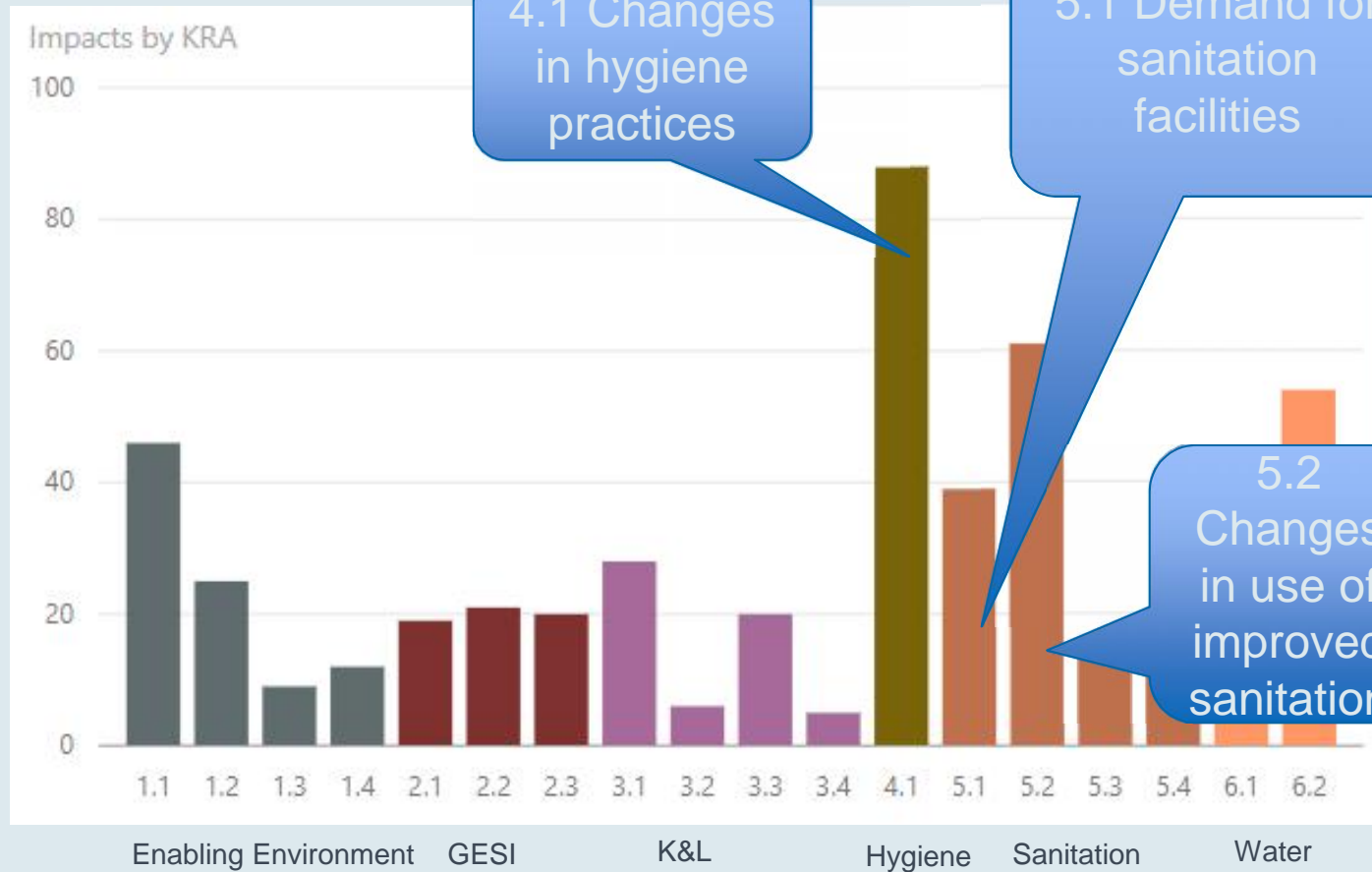


Hygiene Behaviour Change Fund-wide Data and Trends

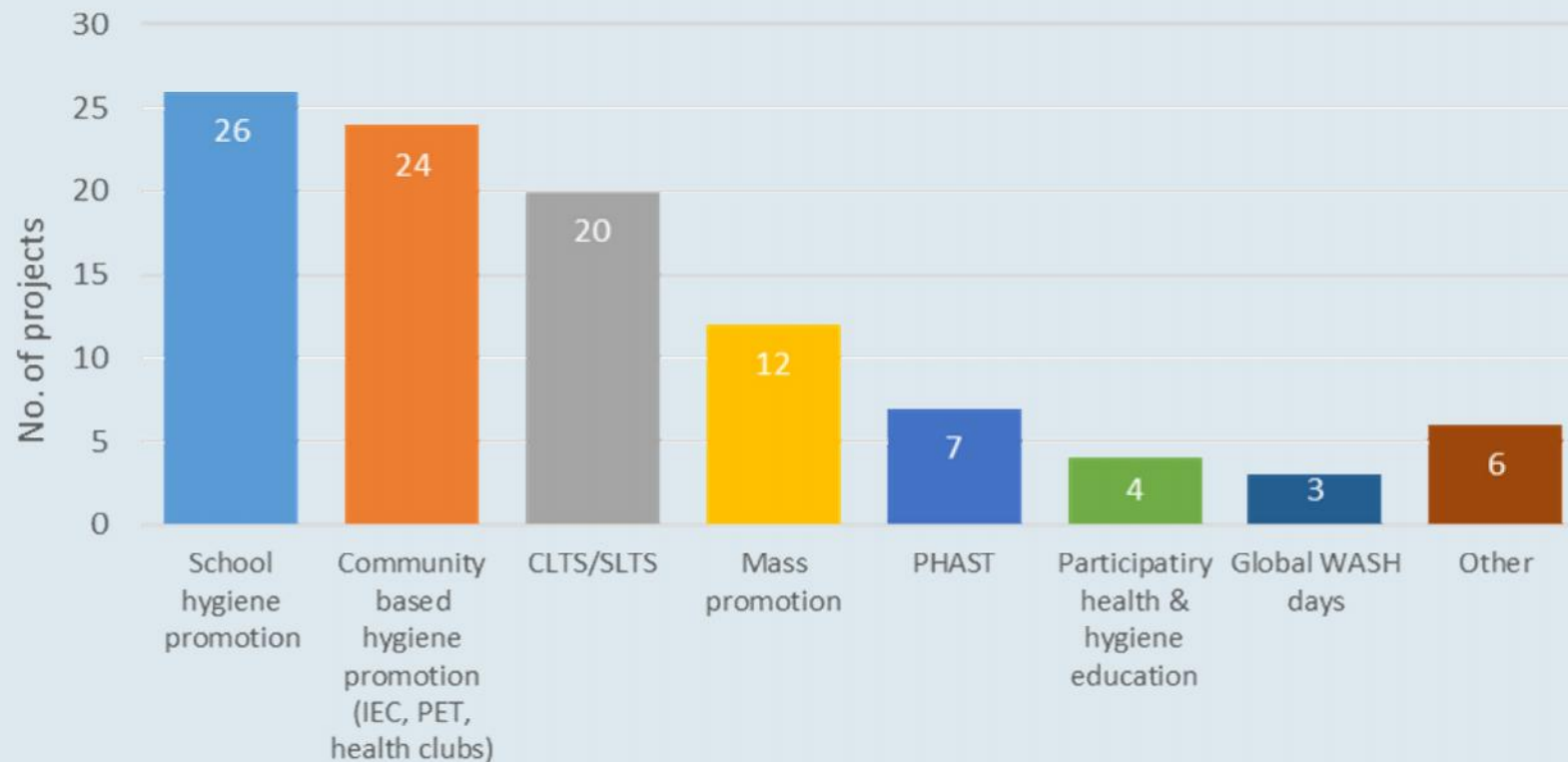
Bruce Bailey | 3 August 2017

Hygiene and Sanitation Impacts

470
Impacts



Sanitation & Hygiene Behaviour Change Approaches



Enabling Environment for Behaviour Change

Aligning to national government strategies



Indonesia Community-based Total Sanitation (Plan International)



Partnership with sub-national government to implement STBM in NTT Province, Indonesia

Silvia Devina
WASH Advisor

Plan International Indonesia

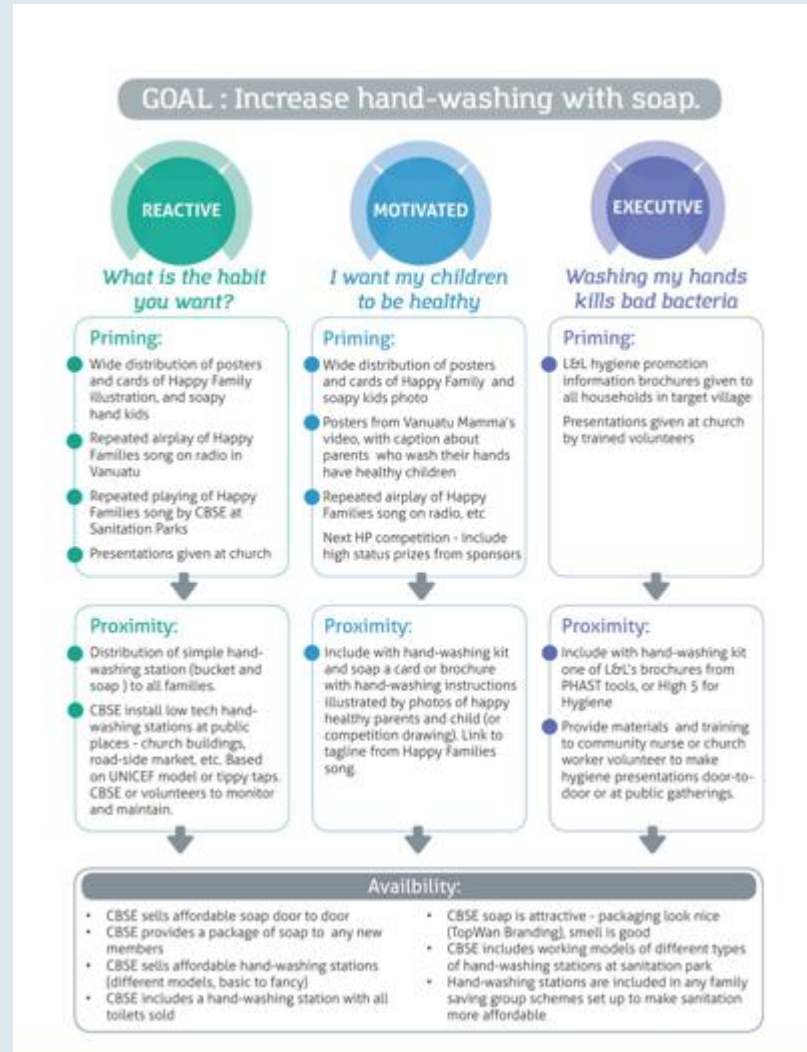
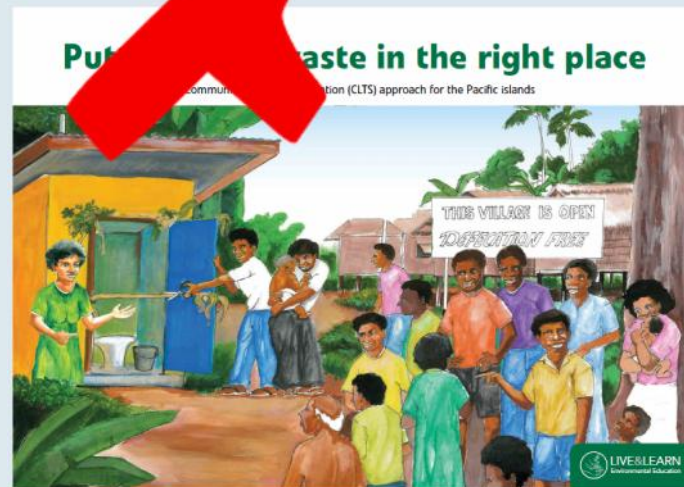
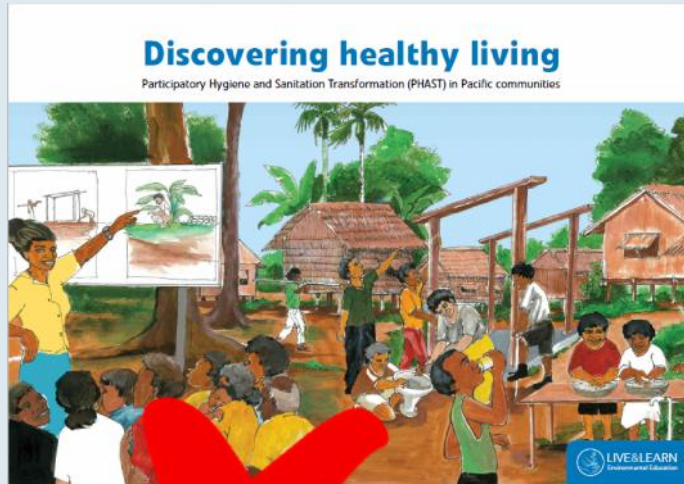


Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (SNV)



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Adjusting to Context



WASH Markets



Open Defecation Free Communities

1,913,351

Projection



Evidence-based Approaches

SNV



Application of evidence-based behaviour change communications at different stages of sanitation progress

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A)

Nadira Khawaja, SNV Nepal | August 2017



SNV

upward spiral



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE

Using nurture and disgust to improve handwashing practices in Bhutan

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A)

Rinchen Wangdi, Chief Engineer, PHED MoH | August 2017



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Menstrual Hygiene Management



WEDC
Menstrual Hygiene Management

This guide on menstrual hygiene management in low-income countries, particularly in Africa, many countries, and the use of low-cost hygiene management (WASH).

Contents

- 1.1 Why consider menstrual hygiene for all
- 1.2 What is menstrual hygiene
- 1.3 Cultural and religious myths on menstruation
- 1.4 Girls' first experience of menstruation
- 1.5 Girls' experience of menstruation and their impact
- 1.6 Health problems associated with menstruation
- 1.7 How women manage their menstruation

References

wedc.lboro.ac.uk

An adolescent schoolgirl reading a booklet on menstruation, India (Photo: Lakshmi Murthy)



Civil Society WASH Learning Fund

From Innovation to Scale

Sharon Roose
Sue Cavill

Issue

CLTS Knowledge
www.cslts.org

www.learningfund.org.au



SNV

Menstrual Hygiene Management
Learning Brief from the Pacific Regional Learning Event

SNV is dedicated to development, and with dignity, women and right to work, the

The challenge
Addressing the specific needs of women and girls in Sustainable Development Goal 5.6. Despite growing recognition of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) as a commonality of experience across different contexts is appropriate and equitable for all.

Our approach
SNV has developed an initial scale to improve safe MHM

- Integrating MHM with Sanitation & Hygiene Education (SHE) in Nepal, Bhutan, Cambodia, and Tanzania
- Strategically investing in Control, a multi-country common framework in Tanzania, Ethiopia,

FAST FACTS

- Menstruation begins between the ages of 10 – 19 years old.
- Poor menstrual hygiene management in schools has been shown to contribute to absenteeism and lead to poor performance in schools.¹
- Harmful myths may limit girls' participation in education and other spheres. Examples from the Pacific include that during menstruation girls and women:
 - should not cook or eat certain foods
 - should not be near men and boys
 - should not wash

The Pacific Regional Learning Event (PARLE) was a gathering of over 70 participants from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu where CS WASH Fund projects are being implemented by World Vision, WaterAid and Live and Learn Environmental Education. It provided a forum to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of projects through peer-to-peer learning, strengthen relationships between CSOs, local government and other change agents and strengthen the Pacific WASH community of practice. It was held in November 2015 in Fiji.

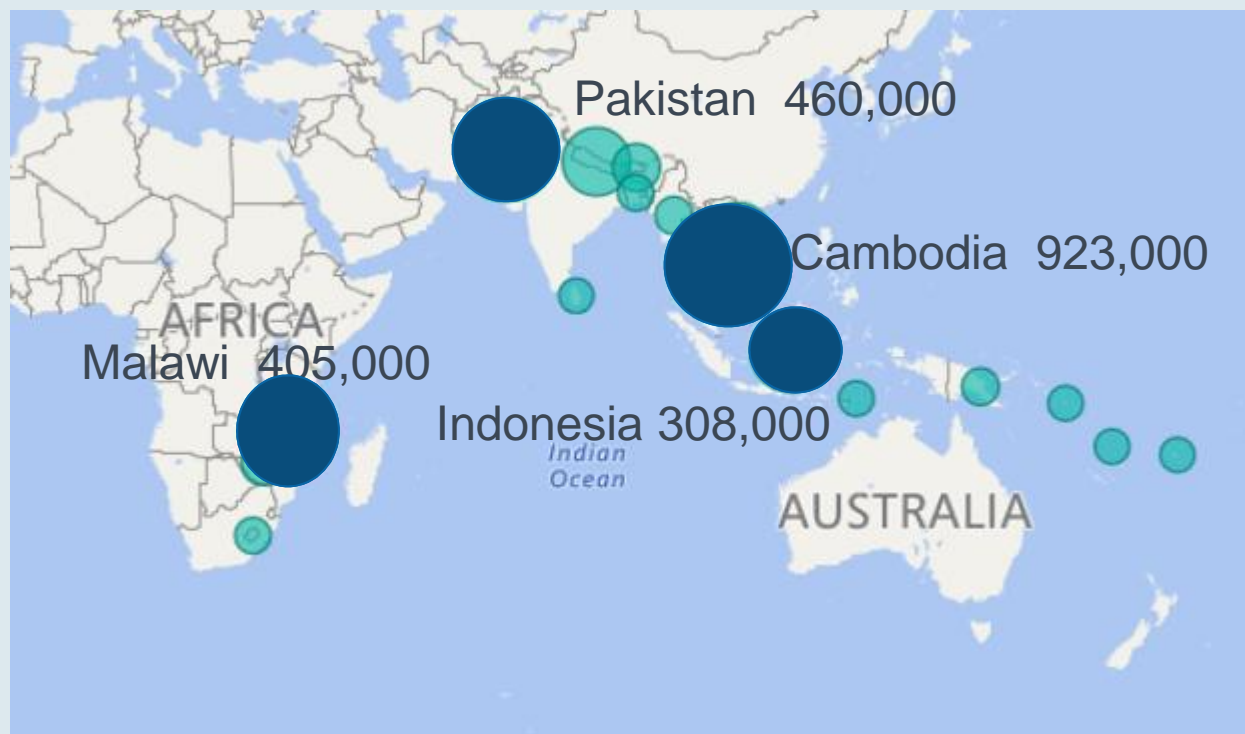
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Australian Aid

www.cswashfund.org

What we expect to achieve?

Additional people USING improved sanitation

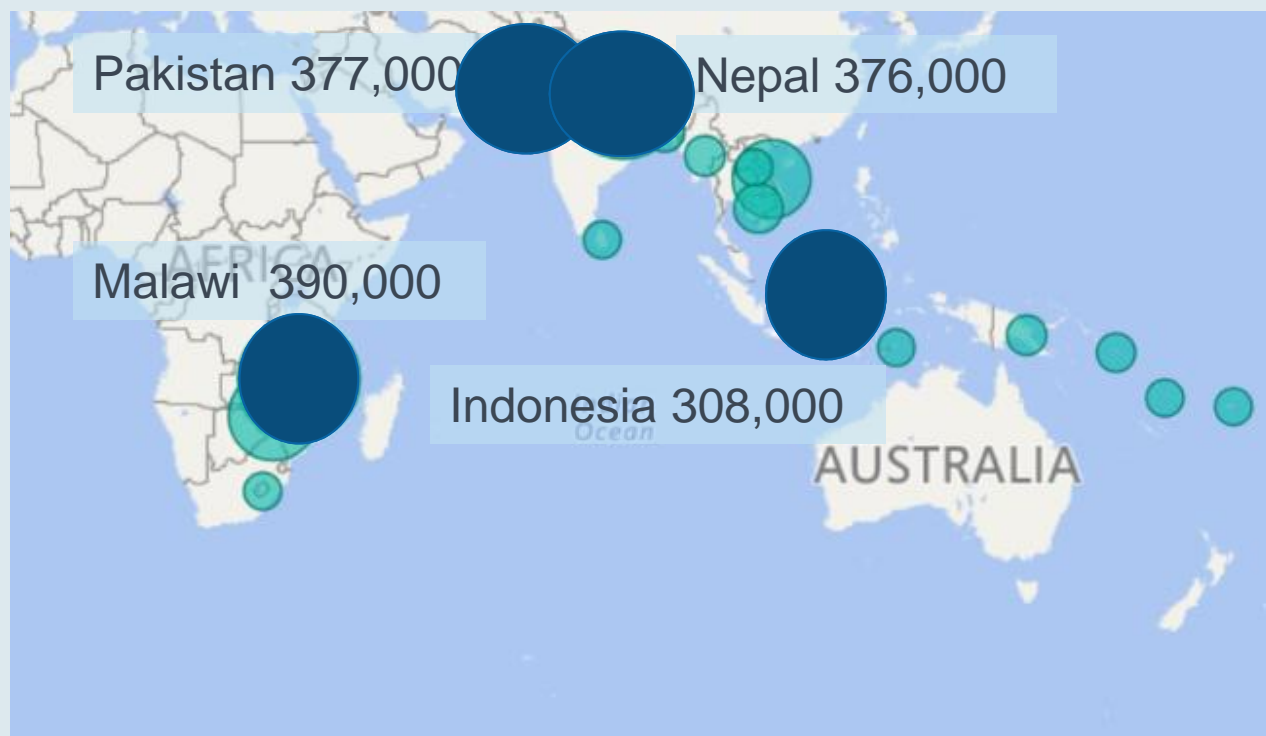


1,750,741
Original plan

2,808,867
Current projection

What we expect to achieve?

Additional people USING handwashing facilities



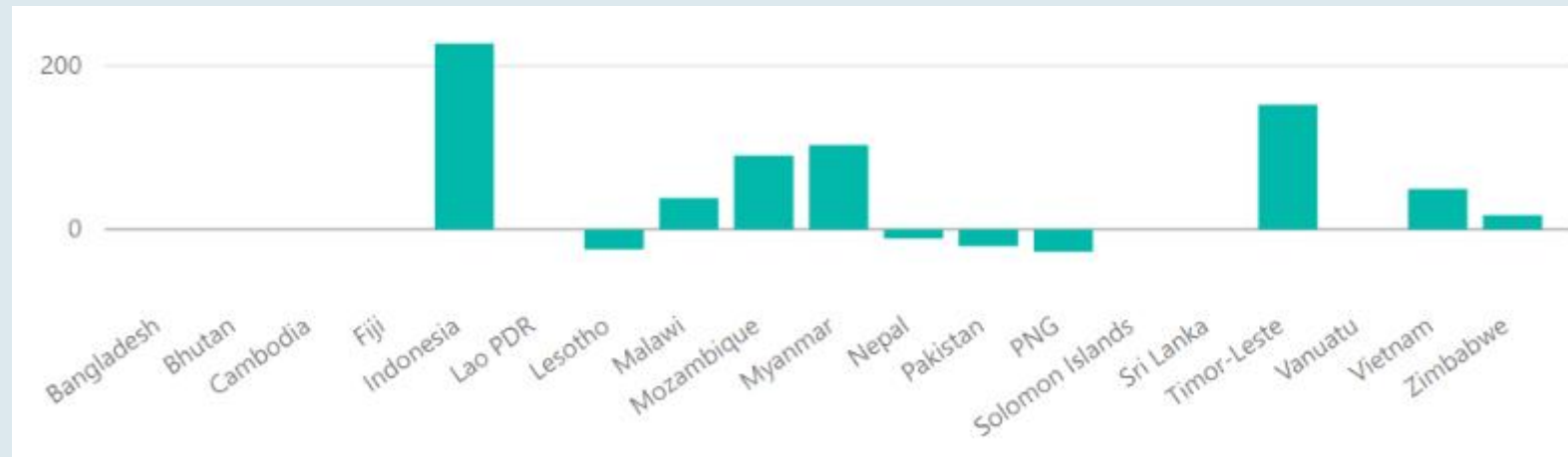
1,583,361
Original plan

2,088,454
Current projection

What we expect to achieve?

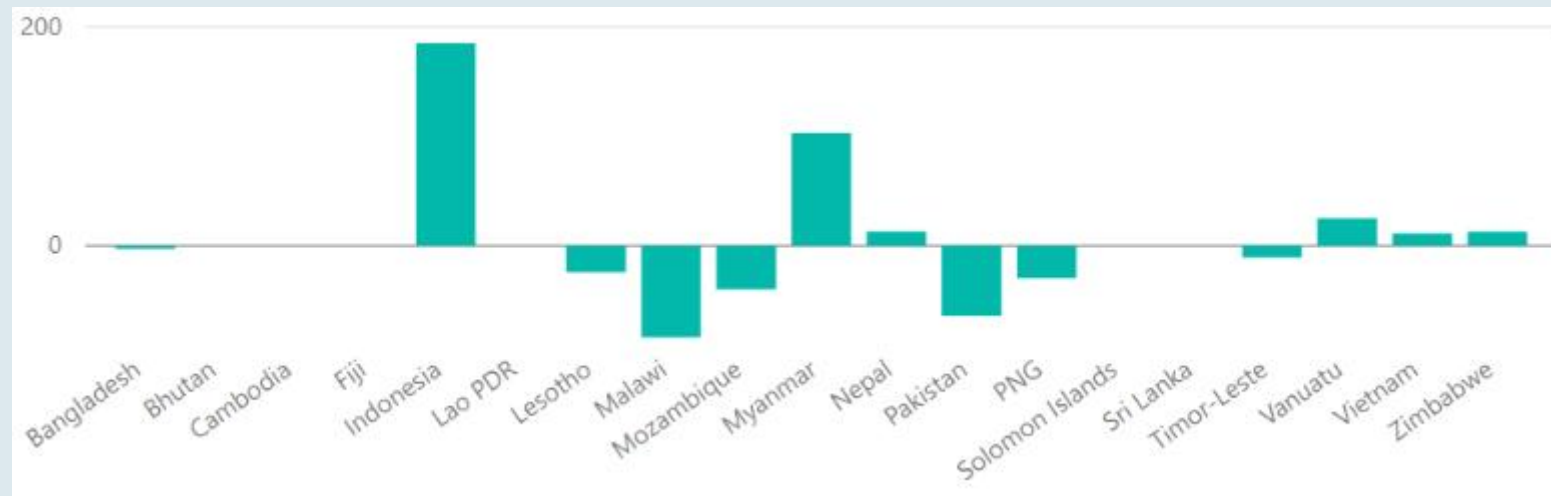
School WASH

Number of additional students participating in school hygiene behaviour change programs



+20%

Number of additional students with access to school HWWS facilities



-44%

Measuring effectiveness

Have we got the right measures?

Are proxy measures we use for handwashing with soap sufficient?

Should WASH practitioners be expected to measure the health impacts of hygiene work?

Should we be collecting **sex disaggregated** data on access to and use of WASH facilities?

Thank you!