

WASH in Schools: Hygiene promotion approaches in Bangladesh

CDI 2 WASH Program, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

Day 3 Session number 12

Md Keramot Ali | Tanoy Dewan | 03 AUG 2017











CDI2 WASH Program, Bangladesh

Project at a glance

Goal: Improving health outcomes for target communities

CSO: Australian Red Cross

Implementing Partners: Bangladesh

Red Crescent Society, IFRC and iDE

Project Period: May 2014 – Jun 2018

Target Beneficiaries: 23,000 people

from 1600 HHs. This includes 13,000

students from 29 Schools.



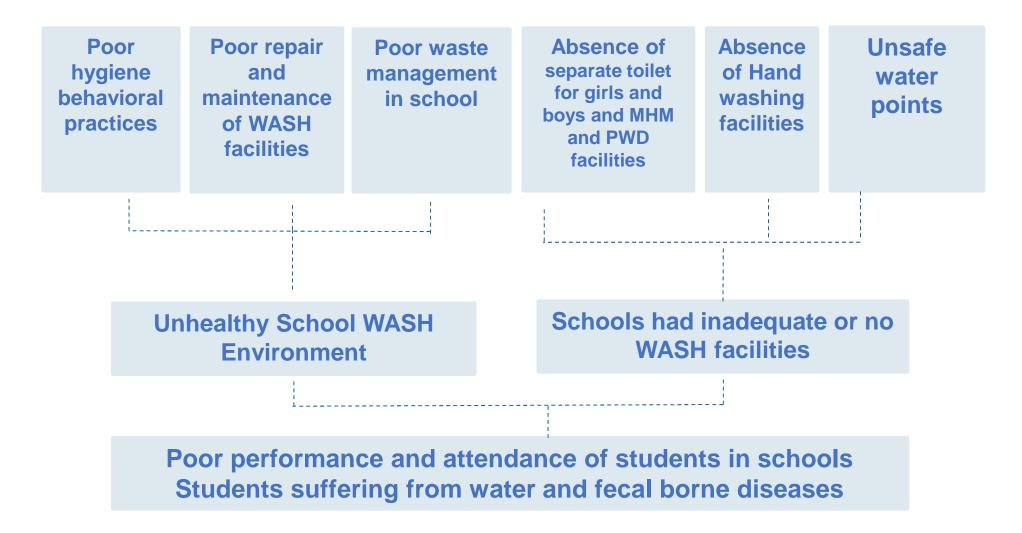


School WASH Situation in Bangladesh

- Inadequate student toilet ratios.
 - Single toilet available for every 187 students against the government standard of one toilet per 50 students
- ➤ Only 5% school have separate toilet for boys and girls
- ➤ Only 45% school have improved toilet facilities
- > Often unsafe drinking water (arsenic contamination in groundwater)
- > 53% girls do not have access to toilets with adequate privacy
- > Only 3% of schools girls have a trash can inside their school toilet
- > 40% school girls do not attend school during menstruation



WASH problem in School-CDI 2 WASH Program (Baseline 2014)





BDRCS Approaches adopted in school WASH

SMC/PARENTS FORUM

Primary assessment Mobilize local resource Participatory monitoring

CONDUCT CHAST

- ToT for CHAST teachers- CHAST championship award

SANMARK

- School Campaign
- Demonstration

ENABLING WASH INFRASTRUCTURE

- Universally accessible School
 Toilet Block with MHM and
 hand washing facilities
- Separate toilet for girls and boys
 - Separate PLWD Toilet with Ramp



School/Learning centre & School Students

DPHE-GOVERNMENT SECTORAL SUPPORT

- Technical support for designing WASH infrastructure & strategy development
- Monitor & review the progress
 - Conduct training for user groups

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT DoEE/ DoE/DPE

- Facilitate school planning
- WASH infrastructure designing
- Training on teaching & learning regarding clean & safe environment
- Monitor performances & behavioural aspects



Children Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) Approach

Package of training for school students to change hygiene and sanitation behaviour and practice

- Treats students as change agent for school and community
- CHAST Champions
- Peer to peer learning (C2C) to disseminate HP messages
- Student leaders use CHAST methodology to promote good behaviours and practices and with teachers monitor WASH behaviours
- School teachers play a key role in encouraging and monitoring WASH behaviours
- Enhance communication skills and gives young people a voice
- Builds leadership quality



Other HP activities supporting schools as learning centres

- SanMark
- Parent Forum Meetings
- builds students knowledge and practice in schools and in homes
- builds school as a learning centre
- Recognises students as the future generation



CHANGES

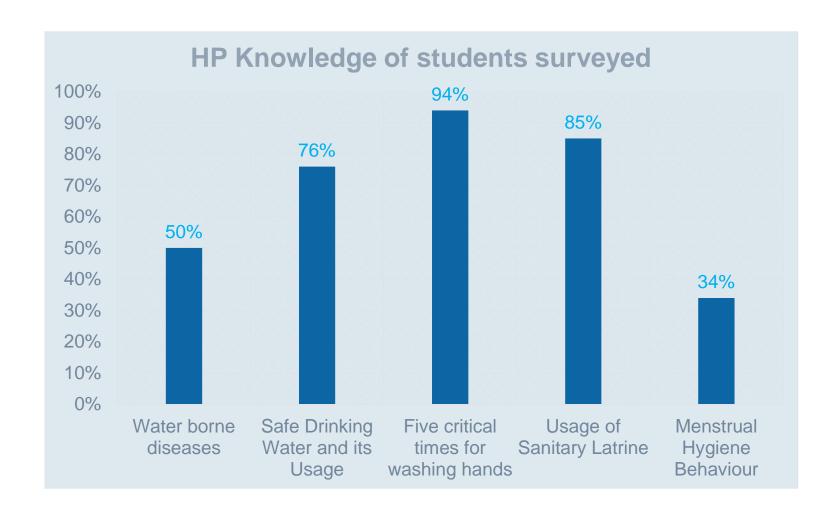
Individual level – students



- Students knowledge about WASH has increased
- Improved hygiene behaviours & practices including using safe water sources
- Water and faecal borne diseases have reduced significantly
- Girls in schools are adopting good MHM practices and have more confidence to discuss issues related to MHM
- According to SMCs school attendance of girls and boys has increased



Key results of Hygiene Promotion in School





CHANGES

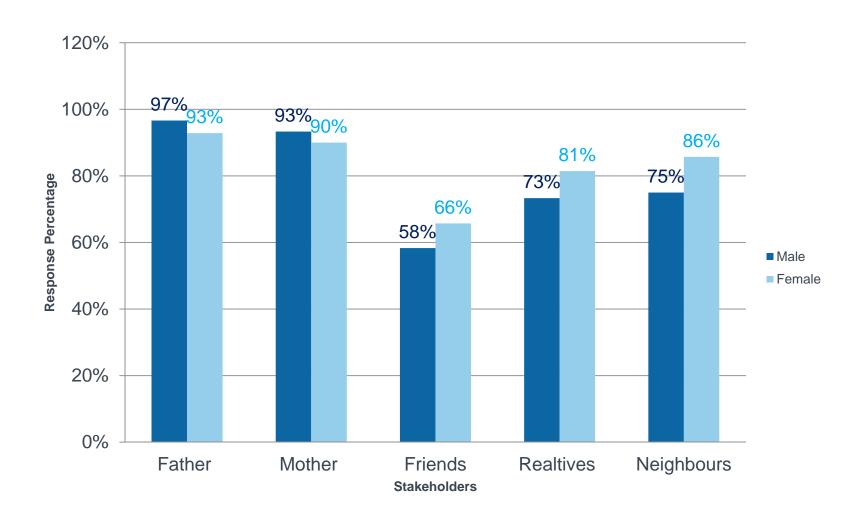
Household and community level

- Students disseminating HP messages to parents, relatives and neighbours. Each student reaching 21 people (source: CHAST survey)
- Messages from students, reinforced through parent forum meetings have encouraged families to adopt good hygiene practices at home
 - such as handwashing, cleaning latrines, using slipper, MHM,
 - invest in improved household latrines,
 - adopt local technologies for safe water at home and
 - establish solid waste management systems within HH

(source: hygiene behaviour survey)



Knowledge Dissemination by Students – Self Reported





CHANGES

Enabling environment level – Government and institutions

- Commitment from Govt Departments and SMC to ensure budget allocation for latrine maintenance & cleaning (29 MoUs)
- Endorsement of latrine designs by Govt and interest in replication in future constructions
- Use of IEC materials by Govt Departments beyond this project
- Awareness build-up among the SMCs to invest in WASH
- 8 SMC already appointed cleaner for maintaining school toilet block



Evidence of Changes

- CHAST assessment (Yearly)
- Hygiene behaviour and disease surveillance study (Yearly)
- Monitoring of school based sanitation and hygiene behaviours
- School attendance records
- Stories of change



I don't feel shy to don't feel shy to menstruation with menstruation ates menstruation ates menstruative and all the relative are all the hear of the applying swe school hear of the applying swe school tearnt from school

CHAST champion



I shared my knowledge that I learnt from CHAST with my 30 friends who did not know good Menstruation hygiene practice

"I felt proud not because I could answer all the questions but for becoming the icon seeing whom others will get inspired to learn and apply good WASH behaviors in their life"

Mousumi Khalko, 14 years old an aborigine student, studies class nine at Nazirdigor High School



Student in Action on CHAST











Lessons learned

- Students are effective key change makers in family and in the community
- CHAST provides behavioural change methodology for sustainable WASH in school, as peer to peer model considered effective. Students are involved in shaping suitable BCC
- Participation increasing students (particularly girls) confidence and they are seen as role models
- CHAST is a good entry point to raise more difficult topics such as gender and inclusion both at the school and community level
- Schools based approach is part of integrated model
 - Strengthening capacity of local government and involving them throughout the program is important for sustaining changes
 - Through exposure and involvement in the project, government change agents have recognised importance of gender and diversity and are including MHM and disability features in latrine designs beyond the project
 - Working with Parents groups helps strengthen ownership and results
 - SMC are taking responsibility for maintenance and cleaning of school toilet blocks and hygiene promotion activities



Recommendations

- Use integrated approaches to reinforce HP messaging
 - CHAST, SanMark in schools, parent forum meetings
 - Foster linkages between parents and schools, and school management with local government
 - Invest in infrastructure and ensure school latrines are universally accessible and designs appropriately meet the needs of all (ie MHM and disability features)
 - Conduct advocacy with government to promote replication/scale up and sustainability



Resource recommendations

- CHAST Manual (Bangla language)
- MHM Training Module (Bangla and English language)
- MHM leaflet and booklet (Bangla language)

