

MONITORING KEY BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (PRACTICES) IN PHASE 2

1. Introduction

The intended outcome of RWSSP is to improve the health of beneficiary communities. Improvements in key health indicators can only be expected if key hygiene behaviours and practices change for the better – they are the necessary precursors to better health. RWSSP therefore needs to monitor that these behaviours are changing. This will be monitored (data collection and reporting) by the NSA using their person appointed to the health position.

2. Methodology

Data collection process: The PHAST Pocket Chart methodology provides the ideal mechanism for collecting these data. Templates for recording the results of data collection using the Pocket Chart are found in Section 4 below.

Sampling: small groups (10-20 people each) need to be convened in the village that are representative of all people in the community. You may want to separate men and women into different groups, and children might be more easily reached in schools. People in leadership positions might want to be convened in separate groups so as to not influence group dynamics or dominate group discussion (e.g. discussion around barriers). The NSA needs to summarise for the PMU the groups that have participated (number of women, men, children, numbers in broad age groups), at each data collection period.

Frequency of data collection: Data will be collected at (i) baseline, (ii) midway through implementation and (iii) at the end of implementation of the scheme (just prior to completion of NSA contract). The NSA health officer will have responsibility for collecting data, summarising the results and providing feedback to communities on the summarised trend in behaviour change at each data collection time period, including a discussion of barriers. This in itself is a potentially motivating force to encourage further change.

3. Preamble by NSA to group participants

NSAs need to reassure group participants of the importance of reporting **actual** practice, rather than what they **should** be practising. To put participants at ease it may be useful to first discuss what they know, and then say “OK, now I want to know what you actually do” and indicate to them that the information is useful to understand why they do as they do, and what needs to be done if there are barriers to practising the preferred behaviours.

4. Indicators

Five key **process indicators** are recommended:

(i) **Handwashing behaviour – how do you mainly wash your hands? (Choose one)**

Response categories:

- (i) none/don't wash hands
- (ii) wash with water alone
- (iii) wash with ash (or other rubbing agent)
- (iv) wash with soap

The Pocket Chart in the PHAST manual has pictures for (ii), (iii) and (iv); a picture is needed for the “none” category.

(ii) **After going to the toilet, where do you mainly wash your hands? (Choose one)**

Response categories:

- (i) don't wash hands
- (ii) with water from somewhere (not a tap stand)
- (iii) use the tippy tap

- (iv) with water from the tap stand

Pictures for the Pocket Chart need to be developed for all categories.

(iii) Before handling food or eating, where do you mainly wash your hands? (Choose one)

Response categories:

- (i) don't wash hands
- (ii) with water from somewhere (not a tap stand)
- (iii) use the tippy tap
- (iv) with water from the tap stand

Pictures for the Pocket Chart need to be developed for all categories.

(iv) Defecation practice/behaviour: main location for defecating (Choose one)

Response categories:

- (i) river
- (ii) sea
- (iii) garden/animal enclosure
- (iv) bush
- (v) pit latrine
- (vi) VIP

Using the Pocket Chart, pictures are needed for pit latrine (see HIC or photos); change "forest" to "bush"; picture needed for the category "garden/animal enclosure".

(v) Household water storage practices for drinking purposes (You can choose more than one)

Response categories:

- (i) Uncovered container
- (ii) Covered container – wide opening with cover
- (iii) Bottle necked container with lid/jerry cans
- (iv) Container with lid and tap

Pictures for the Pocket Chart need to be developed for all categories.

5. Templates for transposing data from the Pocket Chart exercise to the MIS

The health officer can be trained to count numbers in the different categories in the Pocket Chart and enter them into the templates below. These will be developed in the MIS for programme data entry.

Name of scheme:				
Indicator name: Handwashing behaviour				
Person category	None/don't wash hands (total number)	Wash with water alone (total number)	Wash with ash/other (total number)	Wash with soap (total number)
Woman				
Man				
Female child				
Male child				
Old person				

Barriers (to washing, to using soap, etc):

-
-
-
-

Name of scheme:
Indicator name: After going to the toilet where do you mainly wash your hands?

Person category	Don't wash hands (total number)	With water from somewhere (not tap stand) (total number)	Use a tippy tap (total number)	With water from a tap stand (total number)
Woman				
Man				
Female child				
Male child				
Old person				

Any barriers:

-
-
-
-
-

Name of scheme:
Indicator name: Before handling food or eating where do you mainly wash your hands?

Person category	Don't wash hands (total number)	With water from somewhere (not tap stand) (total number)	Use a tippy tap (total number)	With water from a tap stand (total number)
Woman				
Man				
Female child				
Male child				
Old person				

Any barriers:

-
-
-
-
-

Name of scheme:
Indicator name: Defecation practice/behaviour: main place for defecating

Person category	River (total number)	Sea (total number)	Garden/animal enclosure (total number)	Bush (total number)	Pit latrine (total number)	VIP (total number)
Woman						
Man						
Female child						
Male child						
Old person						

Any barriers:

-
-
-
-

Name of scheme: Indicator name: Water storage practice for drinking water					
Total number of households	Uncovered container (total number)	Covered container – wide opening with cover (total number)	Bottle necked container with lid/jerry cans (total number)	Container with lid and tap (total number)	Other (please state) (total number)

Any barriers:

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6. Explanations to use in the M&E training

Explanations will be provided during RWSSP M&E training. These explanations in turn will be made by the NSA in the Pocket Chart data collection process with the community groups.

- (i) For each of the indicators, a participant only chooses one response.
- (ii) "Wash" means washing with water.
- (iii) When children are responding ensure they are not influenced by their parents
- (iv) Barriers: qualitative narrative needs to capture barriers to people practising recommended behaviours.