

Hygiene Improvement Project - End of Project

Experiences and Lessons Learned in Demand-Driven Sanitation Programs

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HIP and Sanitation - Background

- In 2005 HIP conducted Sanitation Sector Assessment
 - State of the state
- Found that sanitation was a sector in FUNDAMENTAL transition
 - Demand-driven approaches replacing supplydriven approaches
 - BC communication is transitioning from health and hygiene education to marketing and 'sociocultural normative' approaches (social and peer pressure)
 - Funding moving from donor and government subsidy to household responsibility





HIP's BIG Sanitation Questions

- 1. How can we get people to stop open defecation and WANT to use a toilet?
- 2. How do we help them move from Basic to Better (up the sanitation ladder)?
- 3. How do we make the paradigm shift from program beneficiaries to consumers? How do we grow a market?
- 4. How do we ensure a supply of toilets that are
 - Affordable, Appropriate, Available, and Aspirational?
- 5. What are elements to support sustainable & replicable sanitation programming?



HIP Country Activities in Sanitation



- Uganda
- Madagascar

- Ethiopia
- Peru





The HIP Approach to Sanitation is Grounded in the Hygiene Improvement Framework (HIF)





STOPPING OPEN DEFECATION: ETHIOPIA





የምክክር ካርድ

የአባት/የአናት ስም	የጤና ሰራተኛው ስም
<i>መን</i> ደር	የጉብኝት ቀናት

- 1. እያንዳንዱ ቁልፍ ባህሪዎት መካከል ቤተሰቡ ምን እያደረጉ እንደሆነ ይረዱና አሁን እየተገበሩ ያለው ላይ በተሰጠው ሳተን ውስተ ምልክት ያድርጉ።
- 2. በምክክር ሲሻሻሉ የሚችል አንድ ወይም ሁለት ተማበራትን ይምረጡና ለችግሩ መፍትሄ ምን እንደሆነ ከቤተሰቡ ጋር ይወያዩ። ሁሉንም ነገር በአንድ ጊዜ ለማድረግ አይዋክሩ። በመተጠልም የሚከተሉትን ተያቴዎች ይጠይቁ። - የትኞቹን መሞከር የሚችሉ ይመስልዎታል?
- እንዴት ቀለል ማድሪካ ይቻላል?
- ከቤተሰብዎ መካከል የሚቃወምዎት ካለ ምን በማድሪን ሊሪዳዎት ይችላል?
- 3. "በቀሳሱ ሊደሪግ የሚችል" ተግባር ላይ ተሰማሙና ምልክት ያድርጉበት። በመቀጠል ወደ ቀኝ ያለውን ተግባር ላይ ተመነከሩ። በስተቀኝ ያሉት ተግባራት በስተግራ ክሉት ተግባራት የተሻሉ ናቸው።
- 4. ቤተሰቡ ለመሬፀም የተሰማማበት ተማበር ላይ ምልክት በማድረግ ቃል እንዲገቡ ያድርጉ። ምን ለመስራት እንደተስማሙ ያስታውሷቸው። ካርዱንም ግድግዳ ላይ በመለጠፍ ወይም የቤተሰብ ጤና ካርድ ውስተ በማስቀመተ በተንቃቄ እንዲይዙት ይንገሯቸው።

"ሚዳ ላይ በመፀዳዳትና ንፅፀና በጉደለው ልምድ የሚመጡትን በሽታዎች ማቆም የኛ ኃላፊነት ነው!"

ሀ. አይነ ምድርን ማስወገድ











ለ. የልጆች አይን ምድርን በተንቃቄ ማስወገድ







ሐ. ከተወጻዳን በኋላ እጅ መታጠብ

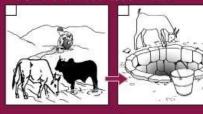








መ. የውሃ ምንጮችንን ንፅህና መጠበቅ







w. የውሃ ንፅህና አጠባበቅ







ሪ. የቤት እና የአካባቢ *ንፅህ*ና አጠባበቅ







ሰ. የፊት ንፅሀና









እጅ መታጠቢያ ጊዜያት፣ ሁሉም አስፈላጊ ጊዜያት ናቸው።





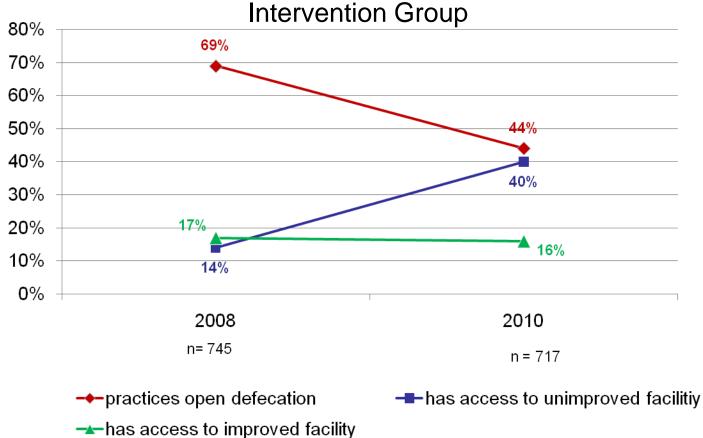






ETHIOPIA

Practices: Access to Sanitation Facilities
Intervention Group





Considering Quality as well as Coverage

Recent monitoring visit to 10 focus woredas

- Overall latrine coverage at 71% (56% in random survey)
- Only about 30% of these meet minimum standards
 - Distance from house or water source
 - Covered
 - Washable plat
 - Superstructure that provides privacy





MOVING FROM BASIC TO BETTER: PERU



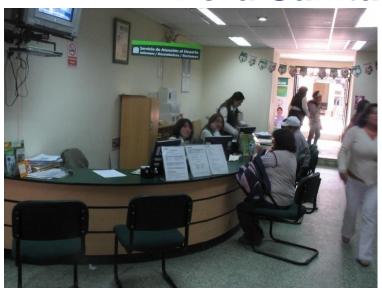
Objectives

- Establish self-sustaining sanitation markets in target districts
- Coordinate with private sector and the GoP
- Learn how to expand and to replicate sanitation marketing successes











Context

- Markets more mature than other HIP countries
- Extensive assessment confirms existing demand for "higher-rung" sanitation
- Government resources, processes, and programs are supportive
- NGOs implemented the Initiative in each district



Key Take-Aways

- Paradigm change (supply side to demand-driven) is costly
- Distinct markets established in 4 of the 5 districts, each market with different characteristics, different actors with different roles







Key Take-Aways continued...

- Role of enabling environment is critical in providing private sector incentives – sales opportunities
- Replication will require an "external entity". It does not appear that there are sufficient incentives to drive "organic" replication









BENEFICIARIES TO CONSUMERS: UGANDA



Context

- Supportive enabling environment (ISH)
- Rural setting
- Previous demand creation through CLTS





 Program implementation focused on sanitation products, esp. the slab Systematic approach to program design and implementation with significant market research



 Implementation responsive to emerging opportunities

 District-wide implementation through key partnerships

Developed Sanitation
 Marketing Strategy for
 Tororo District as a platform for replicability



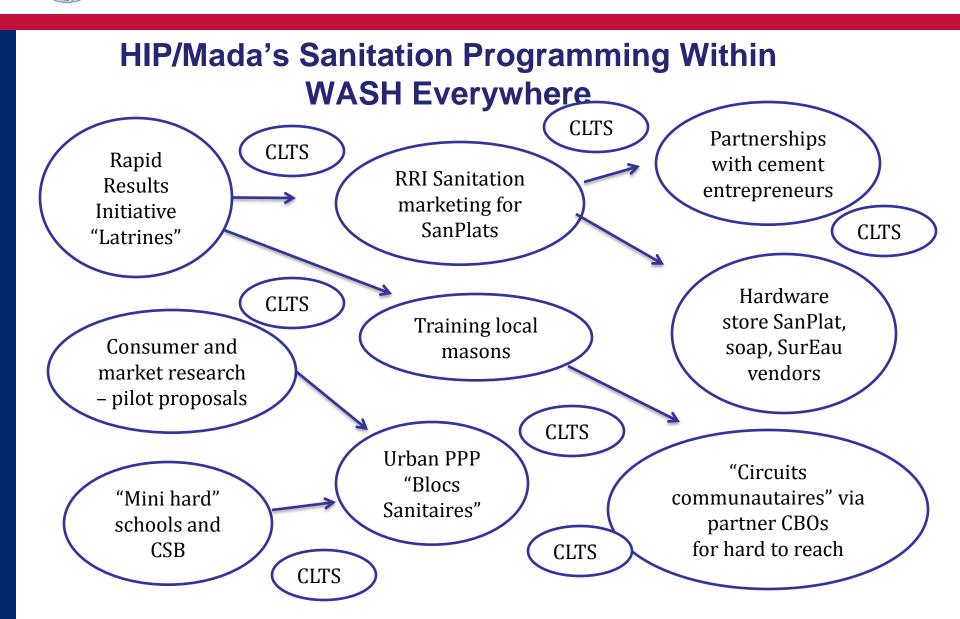




ENSURING
AFFORDABLE,
AVAILABLE,
APPROPRIATE,
ASPIRATIONAL TOILETS:
MADAGASCAR









Affordable...

 Specially priced SanPlats



Low fees for public toilets





Readily available...



New fee-for-use highway rest stop - idea of local women



Latrines for WASH friendly church

Improved village latrines





Appropriate...environmentally friendly...



HIP construction follows USAID environmental regulations



Aspirational



Innovative credit partnership between cement producer and MFI facilitated by HIP



HIP Madagascar activities will continue for at least one year under a different mechanism

Opportunity to learn and grow the new experimental models





Significant Take-Aways



- Confirmed findings from 2005 sector assessment
- Demand driven sanitation programming is complex and requires respect, rigor and resources

 Integrated technical options provide multiple points of entry for sanitation programming





Challenges Going Forward

- Engendering broader understanding and support of the demand driven approach
- Structuring integrated products that respond to consumer aspirations
- Developing approaches for reaching the poorest and most vulnerable





More Challenges

 Effectively engaging the public sector in demand-driven sanitation, including public-private partnerships





- Dealing with urban settings where tenure, space and solids disposal are problematic
- Addressing multiple behaviors through market approaches

