Personal hygiene practices are not sufficient for preventing disease

[Practices of interest: facewashing when dirty, handwashing before eating, handwashing before food prep, handwashing after defecation]

PROBLEM TREE KEY:

FW = face washing

HW = handwashing

HH = household

*= only relevant to FW

+= only relevant to HW

Insufficient cues to action for FW/HW

Lack of capability to practice FW/HW

FW/HW not viewed as important

FW/HW not sustained (behavioral slippage)

Insufficient cues to action for HW after defecation

Insufficient cues to action for HW before eating and food prep

*No cues to action for FW

Insufficient planning to address arising obstacles

Lack of commitment to sustaining improved practices

Perceived inability to recover practice after experiencing setbacks

Perceived inability to continue practice as obstacles arise

Water not available for FW/HW

No time in morning for FW/HW (prioritize field / HH chores)

Do not know when and how to FW/HW

Soap not available for HW

Insufficient quality

Insufficient quantity

Perception that FW/HW takes too much time

Water not available at home

Perception water should be prioritized for other HH needs

Water prioritized for drinking (esp. during water shortage)

Water not available for cooking (esp. during water shortage)

Water sources are far away

Perception that water sources are far away

Perception water required for food preparation

Women who maintain cleanliness are "lazy" (especially during dry season)

Farmers view dirt under their fingernails as a sign of hard work

HEWs do not receive adequate and/or sustained training on how to promote improved FW practices

Women who do not maintain cleanliness and/or sustained training in how to promote improved HW practices

Women do not know how to wash hands with soap or soap substitute

Farmers have social norm to be dirty

Face cleaning without water is current habit (rub eyes/wipe eyes)

Andilaye Project: Problem & Solution Trees for Select WASH Behaviors Related to NTDs (April 2017)
Personal hygiene practices are sufficient for preventing disease

*Practices of interest: face washing when dirty, handwashing before eating, handwashing before food prep, handwashing after defecation*
Common practice for animals to live in close quarters to HH members (increases exposure to animal feces and related vectors)

- Do not prioritize cleaning up animal feces
- Not all animal feces are perceived to be harmful
- Households do not have clean compounds (high exposure to animal feces, especially small children)
- Cannot afford to purchase the construction materials (wood and metal sheets are expensive)
- Perceive too expensive to construct separate enclosure for housing animals
- Fear animals will be stolen if housed in separate enclosure
- Do not have money to build separate enclosure
- Not perceived as important to clean up animal feces in compound
- Feces from chickens may be seen as less harmful than feces from dogs, cats and other animals
- Cow dung viewed as important fuel source rather than harmful to health (women and girls prepare patties with bare hands but do not wash hands afterwards)
- Farming tasks and other household chores are prioritized
- Lack of knowledge regarding health risk to different animal feces
- Dogs act as guard—requires them to have free range around HH compound (defecate around compound)
- Roosting shelves built into living room walls for chickens (defecate in living room)
- Lack of awareness around the concept of chicken coops
- Do not view chicken coops as important or necessary
- Lack access to resources needed to construct separate enclosure for housing animals
- Opportunity cost to construct separate enclosure is perceived to be too high
- Lack of awareness regarding health risk of vectors sustained by standing solid/liquid waste
- Lack of knowledge regarding how and when to appropriately dispose of solid/liquid waste
- People feel a sense of closeness to their livestock
- Perception that clean up of animal feces is only the duty of women
- No designated pit for solid/liquid waste disposal
- No norms around HH compound cleanliness, with regard to solid/liquid waste
- Lack of knowledge regarding health risks related to solid/liquid waste
Common practice for animals to live in separate enclosure from HH members (decreases exposure to animal feces and related vectors)

Prioritize cleaning up animal feces

All animal feces are perceived to be harmful

Households have clean compounds (low exposure to animal faces, especially small children)

Can afford to purchase the construction materials (wood and metal sheets are expensive)

Perceive construction of separate enclosure is affordable

Do not fear animals will be stolen (e.g. confidence in dog guard, lock on enclosure)

Have money to build separate enclosure

Perceived as important to clean up animal feces in compound

Dogs act as guard – requires them to have free range around HH compound (feces cleaned up with spade/hoe and disposed away from compound)

Chickens housed in coop outside of main living space (not able to defecate in living room)

Knowledge around health risk to different animal faces

Feces from chickens seen as just as harmful as feces from dogs, cats and other animals

Knowledge regarding solid/liquid waste disposal

Cow dung viewed as important fuel source but also harmful to health (women and girls prepare patties with bare hands but wash hands afterwards)

Perception that clean up of animal feces is the duty of both men and women in the HH

Skills around construction of waster disposal pit

Cattle, sheep and donkeys are not as harmful as dogs and need to be fenced near living room

Opportunity cost to construct is perceived to be low

Permanence of separate enclosure is affordable

People can make changes about the health risk rather than waiting a letter of clearance to then construct

Able to spend time away from field

Andilaye Project: Problem & Solution Trees for Select WASH Behaviors Related to NTDs (April 2017)