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APPENDIX – I
DRAFT CHECKLIST FOR PRA

CHECKLIST FOR PRA

A. ADVOCAY WORKSHOPS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

1. Was the workshops held as planned?
2. What was the number of invited participants? What percentage attended?
3. Who facilitated in the workshop?
4. Was the facilitator competent and satisfactory?
5. What was the quality of facilitation?
6. Was the method used in facilitation appealing?
7. Was any module used for facilitation?
8. What was the nature and extent of interest and participation of participants of the workshops?
9. Did stakeholders enroll in the workshop?
10. Was the follow-up action as per action plan?
11. Did stakeholders make any specific intervention?
12. Did DPHE/NGO forum ensure monitoring and follow-up action?
13. How can advocacy/enrollment process be made more effective in future programs?
14. How can the coordination between DPHE and NGOs and other allies be improved?

B. TRAINING OF TRAINERS

1. Was the training held as planned?
2. How many people were invited and what was the percentage of actual participants compared to invited people?
3. What was the degree of interaction of participants?
4. Was the facilitator competent?
5. Was the training effective?
6. How can the training be made more effective?
7. Was the method used in facilitation appealing?
8. Was any module used during facilitation?
9. Have the participants been involved in subsequent training facilitation?
10. What is the future prospect of it?
11. Did DPHE/NGO-forum ensure monitoring and follow-up action?
12. How best can the resources be utilized in this connection?

C. TRAINING OF PARTNERS AND ALLIES

1. Was the training for partners and allies held as planned?
2. Was the participation satisfactory?
3. Was there any selection criteria followed?
4. Was the facilitator competent?
5. What was the quality of facilitation?
6. Was the method used in facilitation appealing?
7. Was there any module used for facilitation?
8. What was the extent of interest and participation of participants in training?
9. Was there any action plan drawn by participants?
10. Was any motivational activities undertaken by participants?
11. How can they be involved and motivated further?
12. By what means the follow-up mechanism is improved?

D. MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT THE GRSSSROOTS

1. Was the motivational activities held as planned?
2. Did the activities bring any impact?
3. Has people's perception about activities been explored?

E. OPINION OF STAKEHOLDERS ON SOCMOB ACTIVITIES

1. What are the opinions of stakeholders (DPHE, NGOs, Other Partners and Allies, UNICEF) on social mobilization activities?

F. MONITORING OF ACTIVITIES

1. Was any assessment of monitoring done by DPHE?
2. Was any assessment of monitoring done by NGO-forum?
3. Who monitored the activities?
4. How were the monitoring activities performed?

G. CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE BY NGO

1. Have the latrines been installed by NGOs as promised?
2. What was the contribution of NGOs and UNICEF in construction of latrine?
3. What was the quality of constructed latrine?
4. What was the people's perception about the programme?
5. Are latrines constructed above NGOs normal plan?
6. Any increase observed in coverage in the area?
7. Was installation made within the project period or outside?

H. CAMPAIGN (or Target Group)

1. Have you heard miking? What did you learn from that?
2. Did you see any rally?
3. Did you participate in the rally?
4. Who else participated in the rally?
5. Did you see any sanitary fair?
6. Was it effective?
7. Did you hear any folksong in this connection?
8. Did you think that attractive?
9. Did you see any posters/leaflets?
10. Are these instructive and attractive?
11. What else did you come across?

APPENDIX – II

*DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRES FOR SOCIAL
MOBILIZATION PROGRAMME (UNICEF)
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE*

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM (UNICEF)
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

PART ID: IDENTIFICATION

ID.1. Household/Sample No.

ID2. Name of Respondent: _____

ID3. Father's/Husband's Name _____

ID4. Is the respondent Head of Household? Yes No

ID5. Sex of the Respondent Male Female ID6. Age _____

ID7. Village/Mouza ID8. Name _____

ID9. Union ID10. Name _____

ID11. Thana ID12. Name _____

Interviewer's Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date : _____

Name of the Facilitator: _____

Signature: _____

Date : _____

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

A1. Name of the Head of the Household _____

A2. Particulars of the Household Members:

Member Code	Relationship with the HH	Age (Completed Year)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Education (Code)	Material Status (Code)	Occupation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

Codes:

Relation with HH

- 1=H.H (Male/Female)
 2=Wife/Husband
 3=Son
 4=Daughter
 5=Father
 6=Mother
 7=Brother
 8=Sister
 9=Daughter-in-law
 10=Other

Education

- 1=Child (less than 4 yrs)
 2=Illiterate
 3=Able to read Bengali but
 . Can not write letter
 4=Able to write letter
 5=Primary
 6=S.S.C Dakhil or equivalent
 7=H.S.C Alim or equivalent
 8=Degree, Fazil or equivalent
 9=Masters, Kamil or equivalent
 10=(Others specify)

Marital Status

- 1=Never married
 2=Married
 3=Separated
 4=Divorced
 5=Widowed

Occupation

- 1 = Farmer
 2 = Share Cropper
 3 = Fisherman
 4 = Craftsman
 5 = Weaver
 6 = Wager Labour
 7= Mason
 8= Trader, Businessman, Shop-keeper
 9= Service-holder, (Govt. and Private sectors)
 10= No Occupation (Housewife, Student, Retired Person. Unable to work)
 11= (Others Specify)

A3. Monthly income of the Household. _____ (Taka)

PART B: SANITATION OF HOUSEHOLD

B1. Households Latrine Use

B1.1 What type of latrine do you use ?

Septic tank 1 Ring slab 2 Pit latrine 3 Hang latrine with enclosure 4
 Hang latrine (without enclosure) 5 Open defecation place 10

B1.1.1 Who is the owner of the latrine?

Self 1 Share ownership 2 Others 3 Not owned/N/A 4

B1.2 When did you start using a hygienic latrine?: _____

B1.3 Did you break gooseneck of the latrine? 1 2

If yes, what are the reasons: _____

B.1.4 Did you install this latrine motivated by SocMob?

Yes 1 No 2

B1.5 Did any body/organisation help you in installation of the latrine?

Yes 1 No 2

B.1.6 Were you ever been enquired of your latrine facilities? Yes 1 No 2

B.1.6.1 If yes, who are the persons and positions?

Person	Position

B.1.7 Were you advised to install latrines? Yes 1 No 2

B.1.7.1 If yes, what type?

B.1.8 Did you get any technical assistance Yes 1 No 2

B.1.8.1 If yes, what are those?

B.1.9 What type of financial or input assistance did you years?

Financial: Loan 1 Subsidiary 2 Own 3
 Inputs : Ring Slab 1 Bamboo/timber 2 Own 3

B1.9.1 Who gave this assistance?

NGO UP DPHE Other

B2. Regarding Defecation

B2.1 Where did you hear about hand washing after latrine use or defecation?

- (i) Video film show (ii) Folk cultural (iii) Miking in locality
 (iv) Meeting in locality (v) WATSAN FAIR (vi) WATSAN Mobile
 (vii) New earlier (viii) Other (Specify)

B.2.1.1 When did you hear/know? Within 3 years Before 3 years

B.2.1.2 What substances do you and your family members use for hand-washing purpose after defecation?

Ash Soil Soap Only water

B.2.2 Where do the children (below 5 years old) defecate?

B.2.3 How is diarrhoea contacted? _____

B.2.4 After cleaning child bottom, how the mothers/(person cleaning the child) wash their hands?

(If soap is reported, please ask then to show the soap)

B2.5 According to you, which or the following practices prevent diarrrohea?

- Washing hand before meal Washing hand with soap or ash
 Make children defecate in specific place Using tubewell for all-purpose
 Others (Specify)

B2.6 Please tell what is the most important time for hand washing?

B3. Use of Water for Household Work

B3.1 What sources of water do you use for domestic purpose?

B3.2 Did anyone/organization tell you about safe drinking water? Yes 1 No 2

B3.2.1 If yes, who? NGO 1 Health/..... planning worker 2 Ansar/VDP 3

Imam 4 Other (Specify) 5

PART C: Miscellaneous

C.1 Have you seen to happen/occur the following in your area?

C.2 Have you seen any sanitary worker in your locality? Yes 1 No 2

C3. What sort of work they do and service they render?

	Type of Work	Type of service
Motivation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Advice on latrine installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Advice on washing hand before meal	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Advice not to throw children's faeces indiscriminately	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Advice on washing hand with soap/ash	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Help regarding tubewell repairs	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

C.4 Does Iman of your mosque give you any lesson on sanitation and personal hygiene in Khudba/or milad?

C.4.1 If yes, what did he say? _____

C.5 Do you think it was effective in increasing awareness about health?

Yes 1 No 2

Comments of Interviewer

APPENDIX – III.A
PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)
IN KISHOREGANJ DISTRICT

3A. PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) IN KISHOREGANJ

3.A1 Introduction

PRA was undertaken in 3 districts-Kishoreganj, Sunamganj and Kushtia. The following nine groups were brought within such PRA in each district:

1. Users group
2. Non-Practice Group
3. AVDP-Volunteer and HFPO
4. Thana NGOs
5. UWC & UPO
6. NGO Forum
7. Trainer Group
8. Thana Govt. Official
9. District Officials

Findings of PRA is presented by each group and district.

Kishoreganj

PRA Through the Users Group (Vill-Kudalia, P.S - Pakundia)

In this PRA, a group of eleven persons were involved. The group included a broad spectrum of rural society including teachers, students, farmers, traders, retired govt. officials and UP members. All these participants evinced keen interest in their discussion on sanitation and hygiene. The appraisal report follows the items of inquiry suggested in the Inception Report:

- The participants did not have any first hand knowledge of the activities of the WATSAN committee. However, they have heard that discussion meeting under the auspices of the UNO was held in the village school. The participants did not believe that their neighbors have any knowledge about the activities of the WASTSAN Committee either.
- Only 4 out of this group of 11 have listened to miking; others have not noted the miking with any special attention.
- They gathered that through miking participation of the general public was sought in a meeting called in the school to discuss sanitation issues. It was understood from this meeting that use of sanitary latrines would enable them to remain free from such diseases as diarrhea or dysentery. Sanitary latrines will also keep their environment and habitat clean and unpolluted. In these discussions they have heard of sanitary latrine and the need for washing hands after using latrines.
- Only 3 out of the participants have seen and participated in a fair 8 to 9 months ago on the road junction at Kodalia.
- People from all walks of life have attended the fair. UP chairmen, members, village elite were there. UNO was the chief guest. Colleagues of the UNO from the thana including the Engineer related with sanitary were present there.
- They have seen with enthusiasm along with other villagers the construction of rings and slabs as such construction activities took place near the road.
- These exhibitions were successful in as much as people took interest in them and some people started using sanitary latrine.

- About two-thirds of the participants have listened to folksongs related to sanitation held 3 to 4 months ago. About half of them watched or listened to such folk songs on T.V or radio.
- All those who listened to these folksongs found these to be attractive and were encouraged to use sanitary latrine. Folksong brought home the message that diarrhea disease spread through indiscriminate defecation and through absence of hand washing before meal. The messages were loud, clear and appealing. Attractive advertisements and features encouraged many to adopt sanitary latrines and good hygienic practices.
- All of the participants have seen wall posters/leaflets. Three of the participants have hung leaflets in their houses. They reported witnessing wall posters at several places on the road as well as in the UP office and village school.
- These leaflets and posters were both attractive and educative. Through these posters and leaflets people have got the message that the sooner they adopt sanitary latrines the earlier they will be able to avoid the source of diarrhea, dysentery, unhygienic environment, polluted and obnoxious odor in the air around the household. They realized that sanitary improvements including hand washing will improve their and their children's health and longevity.
- Asked as to what they have seen in connection with sanitation and hygiene, they spoke of the Radio/Television programmes, advertisements in newspapers, posters and leaflets. They spoke of one leaflet (Take service, Remain well) to be very appealing and inspiring.
- While 11 participants have slab latrines, they differ on the number of rings used and the covering shed of the latrines. Five participants have used 3 rings, two used 4 rings, three used 5 rings and one used 7 rings.
- Two participants have brick built latrine shed, three have tin shed while others have fences made of banana leaves. All the members of the family including children use these latrines. Children under 5 defecate in designated places dug for the purpose.
- The time of construction of the sanitary latrines also differed:

1987	-	1
1991	-	1
1995	-	2
1996	-	2
1997	-	3
1998	-	1
1999	-	1

Total		11

- While asked to comment on the problems faced by the non-users, these lucky users pointed out the following problems faced by the non-user neighbors:
 - ❖ Pecuniary difficulties
 - ❖ Problem of latrine site/place
 - ❖ Lack of awareness
 - ❖ Lack of eagerness

These problems could be faced, the users thought, through proper discussion, motivation and financial assistance. They opined that if half of the cost was subsidized, 95 per cent of the people will accept and use sanitary latrines.

- All the participants reported the practice of hand washing after using latrines. Eight participants reported use of soil and ash for such purposes. Two reported using soil supplemented by soap washing. The same holds true for other members of the family. Mothers wash their young ones after defecation and then use their hands with soil and water.
- Tubewell water and boiled water are considered safe. Four participants have both tubewell and pond. They drink tubewell water but use pond water for all other purposes. Three participants have only tubewell in their house and therefore use tubewell water for all purposes. The other four have neither personal tubewell nor pond. They get tubewell water from nearby convenient sources and use such water for all purposes except bathing, which they do in others ponds.
- The participants acknowledged the influence of SocMob in as much as majority of the people do not, according to them, defecate in open space any more. They noted that the effect of SocMob was more visible with effect from 1996, though its influence was somewhat visible in 1994. Slowly and steadily, its influence has gained ground among the people. The nature of its influence may be identified as follows:
 - Every one goes to latrine with sandal on
 - Wash hands before meal
 - Keep food under cover
 - Remain regularly clean and tidy.
 - Sixty households have been brought under sanitation programme over the last few years, of them 20 have been brought in the last 2 years.

3.A.2 PRA with Non-Users Group (Vill: Kudalia, Union: Chandi Pasha)

Nine People from Different Walks of Life Participated in this PRA.

- These non-users are unaware of the existence of the WATSAN committee. They are not sure if their neighbors had any idea about the committee either. However, suddenly they noticed in the locality some stir with the construction of slab latrine. When enquired, the participants told the non-users that they were installing slab latrine with their own money.
- They have not noted specific miking for SocMob. Rather they opined that there are so many miking these days and they did not notice any thing specific about sanitary latrines. Hence the question of their knowing or learning anything about sanitary latrines did not arise.
- None of them saw any fair or gathering of people in this connection
- They are not aware of others participating in such fairs or meeting
- They have all seen sanitary exhibitions as these rings and slabs are all constructed near the road; people stand and stare at these rings and slabs.
- They think while these exhibitions are a success as some people have already installed sanitary latrines which others are now feeling an urge to do so.
- These people have listened to folk songs on agriculture, sanitation and health issues. Folksingers came from Mymensingh two months ago and a function was held.
- The folksongs were all attractive to them. They spoke of sanitary latrines, hygiene and health. They also spoke about pure drinking water and the ways to prevent or combat diarrhea diseases, Hence, their attraction.

- All of them have seen leaflets and posters. One of them has leaflet in his house, Through these they have learnt about the wisdom of having sanitary latrines, the required distance between tubewell and slab latrine, etc.; the mode of installation of such latrine or the beneficial aspects of hand washing, etc.
- These leaflets and posters appeared attractive and the messages were clear as to sanitary latrine, hand washing, unhygienic toilet habits etc.
- The non-user group members informed that they have seen:
 - ❖ The construction of inputs of sanitary latrines;
 - ❖ Installation of sanitary latrine in several house in the village; and
 - ❖ Expansion in the number of tubewells installed.
- These people don't have sanitary latrine, but they have dug pits on earth & got these surrounded by banana leaves for the use of women. These are made in the dry season and get washed during rains. Other members of the family and children do not use these latrines; they defecate indiscriminately in open space.
- Pecuniary difficulties are noted as the prime cause for not using sanitary latrine. They are all poor people and their limited income is barely enough for their 'dal-bhat' (rice and pulses) or bare minimum necessities of life. They cannot think of installing sanitary latrines even if they are aware of the deleterious effect on the absence of sanitary latrine. If the cost of sanitary latrine is halved and payments in installments are provided their problem with sanitary latrines would be solved.
- They also claim to wash hands after defecation with sand/soil/ashes. After defecation of the children mothers wash them with water and wash their own hand with soil or ash. Five or seven year old children can wash themselves with water after defecation and wash their hand following their parents.
- These people have indicated the tubewell water, boiled water are safe water. All of them use tubewell water for both cooking and drinking. For other household purposes such as washing and bathing they use water from ponds.
- They think that SocMob has influenced the people as may be evident from the use of more and more sanitary latrine and greater use of tubewell water. As a result, they think, diarrhea and other water borne diseases have tended to decrease. They feel confident that those who are under sanitary latrine or SocMob have less of these diseases compared to those who are not under SocMob programme.
- These non-users believe that almost majority of the houses in their locality have sanitary latrines though about 35% of the total households came in the last 3 years.

3.A.3 PRA with AVDP, Volunteers and Health and Family Plan Officials.

Venue: Health and Family Planning Office

Thana Pakundia

This PRA was conducted with 15 A&VDP, Volunteers and Health and family Planning Officials. A&VDP officer, FP Inspectors, FW Assistants, Union Leader or A&VDP, Volunteers, sanitary/and Health Inspectors and Assistants were represented in the govt. Their finding are reported below:

The above categories of government officials and volunteers are involved in SocMob programme. Their training and participation in the SocMob programme is the subject of discussion here.

Questions

Were raised as to the training of these participants. Were the training conducted according to some plan? Were the trainers and facilitators adequately competent?

Response

In 1997-98, a one-day workshop was held where a senior official of the UNICEF was present:

- One year ago, Public Health Department organized a meeting in the Union Council Office which Up Chairmen and Health and family Planning workers attended. This meeting was involved with training regarding hand washing after use of latrine/defecation and use of pure drinking water. Besides, there was discussion on diarrhea diseases.
- Members of A&VDP received training from DPHE and Public Health Department. Officers from Public Health and Family Planning visited the Ansar Academy during their regular training gave lessons on sanitary latrine, pure drinking water, and hygiene. The aim of these trainings at the Ansar Academy is to enable the A&VDP to speak to the rural people in a friendly way about sanitation, hygiene and safe water.
- These trainings were held as per modules. The facilitators were skilful, articulate and experienced in training. The trainees experienced no difficulty in following the trainers/facilitators.
- As trainers, personnel from UNICEF, NGOs Forum and District Co-ordinators were present.
- The participants in the training programmes could well grasp the subject matter of the training. During the course of such training, some of the participants were asked to comment and narrate the aspects of training finished till then. And they could comfortably do so, which indicated their understanding of the subject.
- The training was participatory where small groups discussed the issues. There were portraits, picture drawing, etc. which made the training more effective.
- The objective of training was fulfilled as Ansar and VDP members could use their training to impart ideas about health, sanitation and hygiene to the villagers. These trainings could explain the issues relating to sanitary latrine, the use of rings and slabs, economy in the use of rings, the beneficial aspects of hand washing after defecation, other issues related to disposal of faeces of infants.
- To make the training programme more effective, it was suggested that follow-up training could be helpful. At the union level, training/discussion could be organized twice a year for the public representatives, youths, Imams and volunteers.
- They also advocated mobile exhibitions in market places. School teachers could speak on these sanitation and hygiene issues in classes every now and then. These issues could be incorporated also in the Total Literacy Movement (TLM) and Non-Formal Education (NFE).
- The programme took into cognizance the understanding, appreciation and realization of the people and addressed the issues accordingly. People now realize the importance of sanitary latrines.

- The idea has dawned upon the rural areas that 50 per cent of some very poor households could use such latrines if these were provided free. Others not so poor could be given subsidy upto 50 per cent.
- It was also submitted that only existence of sanitary latrine will not be enough. These have to be properly used, hand washing practiced and pure water used for all household work.
- Ansar and VDP members or health and family workers who participated in these trainings subsequently trained others in their profession. H&FP workers trained the villagers in hygiene and sanitation. Once the Ansar and VDP members sat at the union level with 64 persons to discuss these issues, they have worked as trainers at the thana and union level.
- The following roles were played by the concerned groups:
 - ❖ Role of the health workers:
 - They have gone to the village level to advise people to adopt sanitary latrines;
 - Advised the people to wash hands with soap after using latrine;
 - Advised them to wash hands before meal;
 - Advised them to drink pure water;
 - ❖ Role of Family Planning works:
 - They speak at the field level on health and welfare of children in addition to family planning;
 - They speak about offering more leafy vegetables and other vegetables to children;
 - They advise on the merits of sanitary latrines and pure drinking water.
 - ❖ Role of Ansar and DVP Members:
 - Worked as trainer at the thana and union level;
 - Motivated people at the village level on SocMob programme;
 - Hung many posters on the road side;
 - Explained on installing sanitary latrines and tubewells by indicating the minimum distance.
- When asked about the role of UNICEF and NGOs on the construction of sanitary latrines, these participants opined:
 - ❖ They thought UNICEF was in overall charge of seeing the installation of such latrines and to get NGO Forum to enthuse the people to accept sanitary latrines;
 - ❖ NGO have some role in the construction of such latrines. However, they distribute these latrines through credit;
 - ❖ NGO Forum is more visible, UNICEF appears to be behind them, backing them;
 - ❖ Activities of the NGOs appear to be widespread. However, they are not sure if the targets of the programme have been fulfilled. No one can tell what were the commitments of the NGOs regarding latrine installation and whether latrines have been installed as per commitment.
- The members of this group were involved with only fixing posters and distributing leaflets, which they did. However, they have not seen any miking, exhibition or assembly in this

connection. Wall posters showed the required minimum distance between latrine and tubewell and the scenes of washing hands before meal and after defecation. Leaflets called upon people to use sanitary latrines and drink pure water, with a view to avoiding germs and pathogens for good health. Health and Family Planning workers motivated people by affixing these posters and distributing these leaflets.

- Influence of the programme. The programme has beneficial influence. People are cleaning shrubs and jungles around the homestead and installing sanitary latrines there. Indiscriminate use of land for defecation is now seen less than before; children are seen to defecate in designated places. People use pure water in greater numbers, use of stale food has diminished and covering of food and edibles has increased.
- Has sanitation programme expanded in the locality? Sanitation programme has expanded in the locality. Now in most houses one can observe sanitary latrines according to one's ability, sometimes even one latrine with a single ring. The centers for making rings and slabs have gone into the far flung areas in the countryside and people appear to be more eager to have such latrines. In course of marriage negotiations, questions are raised as to the availability of sanitary latrines.
- According to this group, about 65 – 70 per cent of the houses have now sanitary latrine in the area.

3.A.4 PRA with Thana NGO. (BRAC, PBK and PROSHIKA, Venue: PBK Office, Pakundia, Kishoreganj)

PRA with Thana Level was organized at Pakundia, Kishoreganj. Three NGOs, i.e. BRAC, PBK and PROSHIKA were involved under the auspices of the NGO Forum. In all 14 issues were raised in this PRA. The findings are placed below:

- Thana advocacy workshop was held in September 1998 in spite to floods. Facilitator came from NGO Forum. Representatives from DPHE and NGO Forum participated in the thana workshop.
- Advocacy workshop was conducted in a cordial atmosphere in clear and easily understood language. The agenda included: safe water drinking, use of sanitary latrine, hand washing before meal and cleanliness in all respects. Participants appreciated the subject matter and objectives of the thana advocacy workshop and expressed firm determination to carry the message to the people.

Participants in the workshop were the people who were originally scheduled to attend. To make the programme/workshop more effective, a few recommendations were made:

- ❖ Time of the programme should be extended and more administrative assistance should be available;
- ❖ Number of facilitators may be increased;
- ❖ Cooperation of the participating members should be ensured;
- ❖ WATSAN committee functions should be explained with applicable practical examples.

The training objectives of the workshop have been fulfilled. The Imams, Teachers, UP Chairmen, Members, Women Members, NGO Personals, A&VDP Members, Health and Family Planning Workers, all these people have been inspired and urged to associate themselves with SocMob programme for health, sanitation and hygiene.

- Understanding and perception of the people were taken into consideration in these workshops. People also raised some questions about WATSAN activities. People expressed their desire to use sanitary latrines and safe water. Arrangements have been made to deliver these through interest free loans. People have shown their awareness of health and sanitation. They have also realized some of the mistakes about their habitual ideas on such health and sanitation issues.
- Participants thought DPHE has undertaken follow-up of SocMob activities in a limited way primarily due to their shortage of manpower. In certain areas some negligence of DPHE has also been visible. The NGO Forum has undertaken follow-up by associating NGOs from field to district level and have increased their manpower.
- Cooperation and coordination of the associating organization such as DPHE, NGOs, Teachers, Iman, UP Chairmen and Members could be improved through the proper functioning of the WATSAN committee.

The above organizations may be brought together to follow-up WATSAN activities. Village co-ordination meeting should be encouraged to undertake follow-up. After every six months, orientation course may be held in the educational institution and WATSAN committee should participate in these courses to increase coordination of activities and players in the programme

- NGO participants gave their views on the opinion of the stake holders on SocMob. Their observation in several orientation meetings of stake holders reveal that they do not react very favorably in the first such meeting. However, after two or three orientation meetings, the message takes hold in the minds of the stake holders. They realize the importance of sanitary latrines, pure water and personal hygiene. They also appreciate the value of interest free loans repayable in installments for sanitary latrines.
- BRAC representative submitted their views: Demand has to be created among the households for such latrines. Initially, Imams did not react favorably to the programme. However, through training and awareness building, they are now acting as charge agents. Subsidized sanitary latrines for the poorer families will expand the programme.

In conclusion, the NGOs believed they have succeeded in creating SocMob among the WATSAN Committees, students and teachers, rich and poor in the countryside. NGOs also feel that unless some special programmes are taken for the poor, the backwardness of a section of the society in the water and sanitation matters will persist.

- Selection criteria for Trainers: ToT was organized at 3 levels, i.e.:
 - ❖ TARC;
 - ❖ District, thana and union levels; and
 - ❖ At the level of school, field and country (“uthan”).

At all levels, some criteria based on proficiency, experience, training background, etc. were considered. NGO Forum and UNICEF offered trainers at the TARC level. At the district, thana and union levels, Mr. Mazharul Islam of the NGO Forum discharged his duties with ability. NGO Forum appointed trainers on the basis of ability and fitness for such training. Again, NGO Forum, Mymensingh selected trainers for village and field level in Pakundia thana. The selections at all levels were satisfactory. It was maintained that delivery, diction, ability to communicate, patience and exposure to the rural socio-economic life were taken as criteria besides general educational background.

The three NGOs i.e. BRAC, PBK and Proshika had significant role in SocMob in Pakundia

BRAC: In consultation with UP Chairmen and SAE and in the light of guidelines offered by UNICEF for implementation of the sanitation programme, BRAC was involved in constituting the WATSAN committees, undertaking follow-up activities at the school level after one month and in making arrangements for motivating the people for sanitation programme. BRAC has made it compulsory for its clients to follow SocMob programme before taking loans. It has also established latrine sub-centers in certain important places.

PBK: It undertakes a survey at the village level through its field workers to ascertain the target groups for SocMob and then seeks to motivate them. They have school level programme and ‘Uthan Baithaks’, at the grassroots level to motivate all those people to adopt sanitary latrines.

Proshika: It seeks to evoke a feeling and demand for sanitary latrines and other sanitation and hygienic services. Observing the competence of the field workers, it includes them in SocMob programme. It undertakes regular follow-up at the school level.

After supplying inputs to the field it monitors to see if these have been placed and installed in the proper manner. It undertakes several motivational and follow-up activities.

Monitoring of SocMob programme: The NGO representations claim to have monitored SocMob programme at different stages.

BRAC: It submitted that monitoring was performed through field workers, area manager, regional manager and NGO Forum.

PBK: Project Manager monitors the SocMob programme. Field level monitoring is undertaken by the field level workers. Unit Manager monitors the units defined at the field level. Besides, it also observes the principles of the NGO Forum, workings of the WATSAN committee and the reporting of the national newspapers.

Proshika: Their monitoring is done by housing and sanitation workers (a Diploma Engineer). There are Area Coordinators for thana level monitoring. Programme Coordinator looks after overall monitoring besides observation of the NGO Forum activities.

Contribution of NGOs and UNICEF in construction of sanitary latrines.

NGO representatives took a very narrow view of the entire programme and opined that UNICEF has no role in the construction of latrines as such but have great role in social mobilization. Thus, they assert that PBK distributed 2000 latrines at one point and received Tk. 48,000 from UNICEF as allowance or Tk. 20 per latrine. BRAC received Tk. 10 per latrine. BRAC received Tk. 10 as distribution fee per latrine.

However, they have received leaflets, posters, wall papers from UNICEF. In fact, the NGOs appear to claim that NGOs undertook the construction and distribution of the latrines with their own funds. The role of UNICEF or DPHE as prime movers appear to be overlooked.

The performance of the NGOs in terms of Distribution of Latrines may be mentioned:

BRAC: Asserted that it distributed more latrines than it committed during the SocMob period.

PBK: Also distributed more than the numbers it committed. In place of 50 latrines, it distributed 60 – 70 latrines in each centre. In one village, it achieved 100 per cent coverage as a model village.

Proshika: Their representative submitted that due to shortage of funds, they could not supply more than 60 per cent of their committed numbers . As such, they could not earn the incentive bonus.

- The NGOs noted that motivational activities were done properly though time was short. PBK undertook miking, meetings, sanitation exhibition, pasting of wall posters , distribution of leaflets etc. BRAC also performed almost all the above functions. Proshika only distributed leaflets and wall posters.
- Influence of SocMob activities: NGO representatives opined that as a result of motivational activities of SocMob programme, awareness among the people has increased. At the filed level, people are abandoning old habits of thought and taking to sanitary latrines in greater numbers. There is greater desire to have such latrines. After motivational efforts through the Schools, Imams, UP Chairmen and Members and other ways, the use of these latrines received a certain support and there occurred a scarcity of these latrines among certain manufacturers.

Presentation of suitable posters, dissemination of religious ideas about cleanliness by Imams, washing after defecation, use of safe water and sanitary latrines for prevention of diarrhea and dysenteric diseases etc. have all influenced the people in the most positive manner so much so that sub-centers had to be commissioned in certain places to meet the increased demands.

- Increase in sanitation programme in the locality: According to the NGO representatives present in the PRA session, sanitation activities have increased, but the extent of the increase could not be told with a due degree of precision. UNICEF projected that additional 21 per cent would be brought under the orbit of the programme at the close of the programme in 1999. However, they opined that in Pakundia additional coverage of 15 per cent has been accomplished of which 40 per cent have been accomplished by PBK, 20 per cent by BRAC, 15 per cent by Proshika and 25 per cent by DPHE and other private institutions.

Further interventions for SocMob: Answers were given separately by the Representatives of the NGOs

Proshika:

- It will be better to have WATSAN committee meetings after every 3 months;
- Sanitation and personal hygiene should be a part of the courtyard meeting (“Ulan Baithak”) of the workers;
- Creation of mass awareness and motivation of the people about safe water and its use;
- To arrange training through development workers with suitable follow-up, etc.

PBK:

- Arrange follow-up of WATSAN programme with time bound targets;
- Awareness building and motivational work by H&FP field workers for sanitation and hygienic;
- School level orientation should be once in three months besides creation of demand through students;
- Imam orientation should be twice a year in stead of once a year with follow-up in the process of implementation;
- Latrine facility be made a prerequisite for getting loans from NGOs;
- NGOs will feel encouraged and inspired if follow-up activities are also pursued by UNICEF representatives.

BRAC:

- WATSAN committees to be made more active and dynamic;
- Better coordination to be ensured among DPHE, NGO and other associated organizations;
- Motivate the people to build awareness and create demand;
- Offer health and sanitation training and information to the people through “Uthan Baithak”, schools, Imams, Ansar and VDP and all other field workers;
- It will be wise to have financial incentives/subsidies for the very poor;
- Latrines should be made compulsory for households who are NGO beneficiaries.

NGO representative agreed that the above could lead to significant expansion of the sanitation programme.

3.A.5 PRA with UWC and UPO

(Union: Chandipasha, Pakundia, Kishoreganj)

Eleven persons attended the PRA including UP Chairmen and members, one Imam representative and one school teacher. Questions were asked about the effectiveness of the programme. Respondents are from the union level. Responses are detailed below:

- Training was held as per plan with the Chairmen and members of the UP and other elites of the area. SAE, Pakundia was the facilitator along with representative from BRAC. They were competent and explained the programme for safe water and sanitary latrine use.
- Participants in the workshops could follow the subject matters i.e. the benefits of sanitary latrine, safe water use, hygiene, health etc. Participants included UP Chairmen, members, Imams, school teachers, other members of the local elite etc. Members present thought the training was mostly a success because it succeeded in explaining and expanding the field level activities, their objectives and methods. People have become more aware than before about sanitary latrine. They now have better grasps of the causes of diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, worm infestations and other water-borne diseases.

The subjects for training were:

- ❖ Use of sanitary latrine;
- ❖ Use of safe water for all household NWR;
- ❖ Personal cleanliness and hygiene.

To make training more effective the following may be followed:

- ❖ To visit the non-users of latrine;
- ❖ To work with a definite target;
- ❖ To organize mobile film shows in every village;
- ❖ To followup WATSAN programme;
- ❖ To have coordination among NGO workers, local UP Members and Union WATSAN committee;
- ❖ To continue the school level orientation programme;
- ❖ To supply latrine at a nominal price to the poor people of the village.

- Peoples perceptions about the programme:

In course of the training, people’s perceptions about the programme have been brought under consideration:

- ❖ Easy terms and installments have been arranged from the NGOs for latrine installation;
 - ❖ Sub-centers have been established to reduce cost of travel to far flung areas;
 - ❖ Advice has been given to at least use dug pits for defecation;
 - ❖ For the welfare of the poorer section of the people, arrangements have been made to seek help from the Ministry for latrine and tubewell for such poor people.
- People's Perception:
 - ❖ Peoples awareness is gradually increasing;
 - ❖ People are realizing that indiscriminate defecation here and there is detrimental to health;
 - ❖ Superstitions have been removed;
 - ❖ Economically viable households are coming within the orbit of this programme;
 - ❖ Use of safe water is increasing;
 - ❖ The necessity of cleanliness, hygiene, environment and safe water is being understood as preventives to diarrhea;
 - ❖ People are considering WATSAN to be a good programme;
 - ❖ Sanitary latrines are being used as a symbol of social status.

- Trainees as Trainers

Participants in the union level workshop subsequently worked as trainers of members of the public regarding the use of sanitary latrines and other WATSAN activities such as:

- ❖ The merits of using sanitary latrines and demerits of their nonuse;
- ❖ Various aspects cleanliness and hygiene were explained to common man;
- ❖ Extensive discussion and motivation through Imams of mosques and school teachers and others on WATSAN activities.

- Role of the participants in union level workshop:

- a) Chairmen: Discussion on WATSAN programme with newly elected members:

- ❖ Discussion with SAE to make the union workshop a success
- ❖ To observe and ensure proper distribution and installation of sanitary latrines sent by the NGO Forum
- ❖ To motivate the people through UP Members regarding use of latrines and safe water
- ❖ To followup these activities from time to time.

- b) UP Members

After the workshop:

- ❖ Visited different houses in the locality to create awareness among the people about WATSAN activities;
- ❖ Demonstrated latrine installation and its use;
- ❖ Discussion about health awareness and explained water and sanitation issues;
- ❖ NGOs have been called upon to grant interest free loans with easy installments;
- ❖ Distributed latrines at subsidized costs to the poor.

c) Imam

- ◆ Before offering 'khutba' the subject of cleanliness has been explained from the religions point of views;
- ◆ Spoke of the WATSAN activities in different houses;
- ◆ Spoke of sanitary latrines to people in course of other discussion.

d) Teachers

After union workshop

- ◆ Discussed with other colleagues about the merits of WATSAN programme;
- ◆ Explained WATSAN activities to students in detail;
- ◆ Others in the village were told about the merits of sanitary latrine and the detrimental effect of defecation in open places.

• Monitoring

Monitoring was accomplished at the union level by UP Chairmen and Members, SAE and NGOs:

- ❖ UP Chairmen monitored through his members and sometime through VDPs. He sometimes also visited sites to monitor;
- ❖ Members have checked if the latrines were installed properly. They have also attended 'Uthan Baithaks';
- ❖ SAE followedup the works of the Chairmen and sometimes visited houses to observe WATSAN activities;
- ❖ NGOs have monitored the motivation programme and distribution of latrines among the designated persons. Higher officials also participated in their monitoring.

• Role of the UNICEF and NGOs in latrine installation

NGOs were seen working at the thana centre and sub-centres, producing latrine materials. The presence of UNICEF was not visible.

They are unable to say anything about the scope of production of latrine materials upto commitments, if any. They are not aware of any targets either. NGOs do not offer any data or information. However, they collect data from union office. NGOs sometimes involve the members (3 reported) in installing latrines.

• Motivational Activity

Motivation work related mostly to workshop. It consisted of miking, meetings, postering, distribution of leaflets and haranguing the common man. However, there was a sanitation exhibition at the union level. SAE, Pakundia cooperated in these activities.

• Influence on the People

WATSAN activities influenced the people. They now realize the value of sanitary latrines and safe water. Specifically, the following were reported:

- ❖ Demand for latrines has increased among people;
- ❖ Use of latrine has increased;
- ❖ Traditional latrine and contaminated water have been identified as reasons for many diseases;
- ❖ People are willing to forgo some food to get latrines;
- ❖ Defecation in open spaces has been identified as responsible for polluting the environment.

- Expansion of Sanitation Programme

The programme has expanded in the area:

- ❖ People have been motivated after workshop;
- ❖ Sanitary latrines are now visible more often than before;
- ❖ NGOs have found it convenient to open sub-centre even in remote places;
- ❖ People have been motivated by the intervention of the UP Members;
- ❖ Schools, madrasahs and clubs now have sanitary latrines

However, the PRA group noted the distance of the poorer section from these activities and recommended subsidized latrines.

- Coverage of the Programme in the Area

In the absence of a proper survey, they expressed their inability to offer any definite answer. Richer section have shown greater awareness. Sanitary latrine use has perhaps increased by 20 per cent, the group opined.

3.A.6 PRA With Trainer Group (Venue: Kaliachapra, Pakundia, Kishoreganj)

10 Participants were in this group.

- Training went as per plan. The facilitator was competent. He could express the ideas clearly. Follow-up questions were raised to examine the reaction of the trainees.
- Nature of Training - Participants could follow the subject matter. Feedback practice was properly used:
 - ❖ Objectives of SocMob training were fulfilled because:
 - People got motivated;
 - Local discussion forums were organized;
 - Village development committee has been based on capabilities;
 - School teacher and Imam orientation undertaken;
 - Co-ordination meetings were held.

People realized the detrimental effects of defecation in open places or hanging latrines. They appreciated the value of sanitary latrines.

- The following were recommended to make training more effective:
 - ❖ Increasing the time of training;
 - ❖ Practical teaching to be adopted;
 - ❖ Field testing of training issues;
 - ❖ Regular follow-up training;
 - ❖ Trainees not to be transferred outside of the project area.

- Perception of the People about the Programme

To start with, people thought the programme was an NGO intervention designed to further NGO ends. But later they realized the social relevance of the programme and started asking for latrines. Motivational programmes brought about the change. Now the following may be cited as people's perception of the programme:

- ❖ The latrine habit of people has changed for the better. Open defecation has greatly decreased;
 - ❖ They started to understand the risk of washing utensils in pond water;
 - ❖ Poor people are at a disadvantage and they want to get these things at a subsidized price. NGOs are trying to meet this demand.
 - ❖ Awareness among the people has increased and wrong impressions of the past are being abandoned.
- People participating in training have all worked as trainers in:
 - ❖ Village development committee workshop as facilitators;
 - ❖ In orientation courses for Imams, out of school children, school debates on WATSAN programme etc.
 - Role of the trainers in the programme:

Trainers from different units present in the PRA meeting had the same type of role in the programme. The principal ones are as follows:

- ❖ To move forward with thana WATSAN committee;
 - ❖ To further motivate the union WATSAN committee;
 - ❖ Train the latrine builders/installers under SocMob;
 - ❖ Organize sanitation exhibition in different centres and construction of sanitary latrine inputs;
 - ❖ Making of latrine inputs and their quality control;
 - ❖ Motivating people for sanitary latrine and health awareness in courtyard meeting of village development committee;
 - ❖ Imparting practical knowledge to members or societies related to WATSAN and follow-up actions;
 - ❖ Build awareness through Imams in mosques;
 - ❖ Discuss WATSAN programme in schools before teachers and students;
 - ❖ Help distribution of sanitary latrines through easy credit terms.
- Monitoring of the programme:
 - ❖ Monitoring has been performed by field workers who visited the households. Unit coordinator has monitored in the locality. Monitoring has been performed by thana and district level officials. NGO forum from Mymensingh also monitored.
 - ❖ A hierarchical system of monitoring was prepared. Field workers monitored at the household level. Unit Manager monitored the work of the field workers. Area Manager, who was monitored by the Regional Manager, besides, NGO forum, monitored SocMob with special attention. DPHE also monitored in a small scale.

- Contribution of NGO and UNICEF in making sanitary latrines:
 - ❖ The NGOs are directly involved in making latrine. They make these with their own resources and sell them to people in cash or under easy credit agreements. NGOs has established centres in the thana or sub-centres in other important places. They have also demonstrated the installation of latrines.
 - ❖ Participants here did not believe that UNICEF had any direct involvement in making latrines materials, but UNICEF is credited with:
 - Supply of leaflets and posters;
 - Offering of Tk. 24/- per latrine as incentive to an NGO, given through NGO Forum;
 - Prizes for school debates;
 - Poor women have been taught about how to make rings and slabs, now these women are making them.

The SocMob programme gave a target of 2000 latrines to each NGO and a model village with 100 per cent coverage with sanitary latrines. In that light, NGOs have fulfilled the target of 2000 or even more. In the model village, 80 per cent of the 800 households have such latrines.

- State of Motivation Activity:
 - ❖ Among the motivation activities were mikings, meetings, posters and leaflets. Sanitary exhibitions have been undertaken in all the units of Pakundia;
 - ❖ Shortage of time has been noted in connection with motivational activities. Time could be enhanced.
- Influence of SocMob:

Favorable response to SocMob include people's realization about the following:

- ❖ Mosquitoes and flies thrived on dirty and polluted space which in turn helps spread of diseases;
 - ❖ Defecation in open space spreads disease;
 - ❖ People realize the need for hand washing after cleaning the excretas of infants;
 - ❖ People realize the possibility of worm infestations if latrines are used in fan feet;
 - ❖ Realized the benefit of hand washing after latrine use;
 - ❖ Realized the need for washing utensils with tubewell water.
- Extent of expansion of the programme

Participants in the PRA believe that SocMob programme has increased in the area. Examples are:

- ❖ Mass awareness has been created through orientation courses at different levels;
- ❖ Traditional views on old type latrines have yielded to modern concept of sanitary latrines;
- ❖ Latrine materials are being made by NGOs and private entrepreneurs in remote areas besides DPHE;
- ❖ Model villages are having demonstration effect in nearby villages;
- ❖ Sanitary latrines are now common sights.

The participants opined that in the low lying six thanas of Keshoreganj, the impact may not be so much visible. But in the upland areas, the impacts are quite visible.

- Proportion of community with sanitary latrines cannot be indicated without survey. Perhaps 10 per cent additional people have been brought under user categories.

3.A.7 PRA WITH THANA GOVT. OFFICIAL *(Pakundia, Kishoreganj)*

PRA was held with 8 thana level officials including the UNO, SAE (DPHE), Thana Family Planning Officer, etc.

- **Advocacy Work:**

Thana advocacy workshop was held and NGO Forum acted as facilitators (Mr Mazharul Islam).

- Participants could follow the objectives of SocMob quite clearly. Follow-up questions by Mr Islam bore testimony to this. The workshop was participatory in nature.
- **Opinion of the stakeholders on SocMob:**

UNO:

UNO advised that social mobilization would be more effective through the permanent residents of the community like the UP Chairmen, Members, Imams, Teachers and leading persons. Exposition of the SocMob through Imams who could shed religious light on the issue could also be effective.

DPHE:

SocMob through schools could be effective as a large section of the people are associated with schools, even high schools.

Family Planning Officer:

Field level works of this dept. are already in motivational works. SocMob will put additional work. However, cooperation of UP Chairmen and Members will be conducive to effective SocMob. Efforts should be taken to involve the poorer section of the village in this programme.

Imam:

The Union Parishad should assume the primary role here. Motivation through religious ideals before prayer time could be effective.

Primary and High School Teachers:

At the primary level, students have been informed of the objectives of SocMob and responses have been good. Students are seeking to influence their guardians. The same procedure could be followed in high schools.

Health Department:

Involvement of the Imams is a right step. Control of diarrhea can be effected not by medicine, but by people's awareness about hygiene. People should be motivated to undertake sanitary programme.

Sanitary Inspector:

Opinions expressed above are within the purview of this programme. Television, radio programmes, poster, leaflets, video etc. can play a due role in motivating the people. Poorer section should also be brought under this programme.

- Follow-up of SocMOB:

DPHE: DPHE followed up SocMob at the time of its implementation. It also followed up the activities of health, family planning, BRDB, A&VDP etc. in connection with SocMob through their monitoring reports.

These govt. departments have been helpful with SocMob. Through the ENO, the monthly reports were collected and sent to DPHE.

NGO: NGO Forum has followed up the activities of the other NGO partners in the area of SocMob programme.

- The following may be done for co-ordination between DPHE, NGO and other organizations involved in SocMob:
 - ❖ DPHE as a service providing institution and NGOs are also expected to be so.;
 - ❖ NGO and other organizations will have to work in unison with DPHE for WATSAN activities and there should be mutual discussion on these activities;
 - ❖ A meeting of DPHE with NGOs should be held once a month under the leadership of the UNO. This meeting on WATSAN should be long enough;
 - ❖ The same procedure may be followed at the district level, but at an interval of 3 – 6 months.

DPHE should have data on the activities of NGO and other organizations.

- Role in the SocMOB:

ENO:

After the thana workshop, a work programme was decided and the UNO advised the various department to follow the programme. In implementing the WATSAN programme, the UNO played a role by advising the thana level officers and NGOs to motivate people and produce monthly progress reports (specially H&FP, BRDP, DPHE, Ansar and VDP and NGOs).

After 1998 floods, 200 latrines were distributed free to the poor and UNO followed-up to see if these were properly distributed.

Family Planning Officer:

He has got his field level workers to motivate the people for sanitary latrines and safe water under the leadership of the UNO and through assistance from DPHE.

Union level meetings were held on SocMob with UNO, TEO, SAE, THO.

Imam:

Imams have motivated the people during on Friday congregations before 'khutba' through linkage between cleanliness stressed in religion and the SocMob. Sometimes, Imams have gone from house to house spreading the message.

Department of Health:

Thana health centre selected 4 unions on a priority basis for implementation of WATSAN/SocMob programme. They organized a survey, fixed the target group and expanded the demand for latrines. Health department officials gave one days salary to get latrines for the poor. Besides these, health dept. cooperated with SAE in the SocMob programme.

DPHE:

DPHE performed the prime functions in SocMob. The following are:

- Thana advocacy workshop held in time;
- Union WATSAN committees were reconstituted;
- Arrange one day orientation in each union;
- Fix target in each union and proceed accordingly ;
- Observation of sanitation week and holding of fallies, meetings, folksongs (jari gan) at the school level
- Organize training at various institutions of thana, specially A&FP office, BRDP, education, A&VDP etc. and collection of their monthly reports related to SocMob;
- Coordination of the efforts of NGOs;
- Train NGOs on construction of latrines and technical assistance in this respects.

Family Planning Department:

With dept. of health, 950 latrines were distributed among the poor with one day's salary contribution by family planning staff. The placement of these latrines was followed-up.

- Union level sanitation week took care of SocMob and motivation, miking and postering. People get inspired to take to sanitary latrine. Time allowed for motivation is too short. Mobile video units appear to be more effective. People take to manufacturing latrines through NGOs and private institutions.
- Coverage of Sanitary Latrines:

SAE reported that a census of 1995 showed that Pakundia had 31 per cent sanitary latrines. No survey in the last 4 years. However, the participants opined that the proportion could be as high as 60 per cent.

The following are recommended for expansion of SocMob programme:

- ❖ DPHE has to be made resourceful with funds;
- ❖ Motivational programme should be strengthened keeping in mind the target groups;
- ❖ NGO and other non-govt. agencies associated with this work should follow the ideas of service;
- ❖ Efficient monitoring should be instituted under govt. and NGOs;
- ❖ Special arrangement should be taken for the poor;
- ❖ Mobile film shows in each ward should be held every six months;

- ❖ A pre-survey and follow-up surveys should be conducted to monitor progress;
 - ❖ As a special programme, the UNO should be associated with it;
 - ❖ People of all work of life should be associated with it like TLM which could also include SocMob;
 - ❖ SocMob could be expanded further through schools and students;
 - ❖ Imams should continue to work with sanitation programme.
- TLM is in good progress in Pakundia where bottom-up planning is the process. The same methods may be followed with sanitation and SocMob.
 - Not much problem is foreseen for sanitation programme. Financial problems may arise. However, efficient management may overcome a lot of the problems.

3.A.8 District Level Officers

The following 8 officers participated in the PRA:

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Position
1.	Ashok Madnab Roy	D.C Representative
2.	Dr. Md. Abdur Haque	D.C of Islamic Foundation
3.	Mrs. Siddique Murshed	District Education Officer
4.	Md Abdus Satter	Dist. Primary Education Officer
5.	Md. Omer Faruque Dewan	Dist. Information Officer
6.	Md. Baki Billah	DD/BRDB Kishoeganj
7.	Dr. Jatin Chandra	Civil Surgeon, Kishoreganj
8.	A K M Bashir Uddin Ahmed	Executive Eggineer, DPHE, Kishoreganj

This PRA group spoke in the same language as the thana level officials. Theefore, these are not reproduced. Some remarkable opinions are only noted:

- In six thanas having high flood water, the programme could not achieve the targets;
- The programme may not be implemented in the “haor” areas. Technical problems should be handled;
- XEN thought the programme may be top down – DC–UNO-Chairmen or UP;
- 80 per cent of the BRDB coperative members have sanitary latrine;
- The programme may be associated with TLM;
- Monthly meetings are held with headmasters and TEO and ATEO;
- Without surveys, coverage or SocMob could not be ascertained.

Their views on advocacy workshop, training, commitment, etc. are akin to their seniorS at the thana level.

APPENDIX – III.B
PRA IN KUSHTIA DISTRICT

PRA IN KUSHTIA DISTRICT

3.B1 PRA WITH PRACTISING HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	FERSOUSHY RINA	Amla
02.	MINARA BEGUM	Amla
03.	HANUFA BEGUM	Amla
04.	JAHANARA KHATUN	Amla
05.	ROKEYA	Amla
06.	MONOWARA	Amla
07.	MONOWARA	Amla
08.	KARUNA	Amla
09.	MARIYAM	Amla
10.	ABDUR RASHID	Amla
FACILITATOR		
01.	SHARIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	

1. The participants were asked to explain what they knew about WATSAN Programme. But they failed. When they were told that WATSAN means Water and Sanitation Programme then they took part in the deliberation. They spoke of the need for drinking and using tube-well water in the household work for preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhea and dysentery.

In short, they realized that use of sanitary latrines and pure drinking water would protect them from many diseases.

2. Among the eleven participants, five heard miking and the rest six did not. From the miking, the participants learnt that unhygienic latrines spread many diseases and use of tube-well water can protect them from diarrhea, dysentery and cholera.
3. Among the eleven participants some saw rallies and some did not come across any rally.
4. None of the participants took part in any rally.
5. They were not aware whether any other person had attended the rally.
6. Many of the participants have visited the sanitary exhibition. The construction of sanitary latrines, the washing of hands and how to use the latrines were demonstrated at the exhibition.
7. According to the participants, the sanitary exhibition was very effective. The people are non-eager to use sanitary latrines and wash hands and because of expansion of sanitation facilities the outbreak of water-borne diseases is on the decline.
8. Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to radio broadcasts.
9. To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and these were able to raise their awareness of what to do about personal hygiene.
10. The participants saw the leaflets and posters.

11. These were certainly very educative in raising their interest in using sanitary latrines, washing hands after going to latrines and drinking tube-well water.
12. Besides listening to folk songs and seeing leaflets, posters and the exhibition on sanitation, participants did not see anything else.
13. Among the participants, only three had sanitary latrines. The rest eight also had sanitary latrines but these do not exist now. Children belonging to 1-5 age group do not use latrines. They defecate in open places and their mothers throw the stool into a hole. Children after 5 years and other members of the households use latrines.
14. About the problems/ reasons for not using sanitary latrines, the participants said:
 - Many of them can afford to have sanitary latrines. But they did not simply because of lack of interest.
 - Financial inability.
 - Extra burdens which will necessitate frequent use of water.

About solution to problems, the participants said:

- The people should be made aware of the need for personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.
 - The poor people should be provided with sanitary latrines in exchange for money to be repaid in installments rather than giving them lump sum money for installing latrines.
15. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash their hands.
 16. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tube-well which is their source of safe water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and other household work.
 17. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
 - Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
 18. Three to four years ago, only 5 to 10 percent of the community people were under the sanitation programme. But now 50 to 60 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme.

3.B2 PRA WITH NON PRACTISING HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	HAZERA	Amla
02.	SUFIA KHATUN	Amla
03.	KAFIA	Amla
04.	SUKJAN	Amla
05.	ABUL HOSSAIN	Amla
06.	HASINA	Amla
07.	MILA BEGUM	Amla
08.	ZAHERA BEGUM	Amla
09.	MANJURA KHATUN	Amla
10.	MD. HAFIZUR RAHMAN	Amla
FACILITATOR		
01.		
02.		

1. About the WATSAN Programme, the participants said, they were now using tube-well water for drinking and those, who can afford, were installing sanitary latrines. People with limited means were even borrowing money for setting up sanitary latrines. All these are due to the WATSAN Programme.
2. Of the ten participants, four heard miking while the rest six did not. From miking, messages relating to personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines were propagated.

Such miking has led to increased awareness among people of the need for personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines for preventing the outbreak of many diseases.
3. Among the ten participants, three saw the rally. The rest seven did not.
4. None of the participants attended the rally.
5. They could not say whether anybody else had attended the rally.
6. Of the participants, four saw the sanitary exhibition and the rest six did not.
7. The sanitary exhibition has been fruitful because it has raised the people's awareness of drinking pure water and using sanitary latrines. After the exhibition, they have installed sanitary latrines, which they did not earlier although they could afford. Not only that, they have also encouraged their neighbours to install sanitary latrines. There are also some people who, after the exhibition, are borrowing money for setting up sanitary latrines.
8. Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to radio broadcasts.
9. To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and were able to raise their awareness about what to do for personal hygiene.
10. The participants saw the leaflets and posters.

11. These were very attractive and educative. From the leaflets and posters, the illiterate people could realize the importance of sanitary latrines, washing hands and drinking tube-well water.
12. Besides listening to folk songs and seeing leaflets, posters and exhibition on sanitation, participants did not see anything else.
13. The participants have Katcha latrines, which they have been using for last 5 years. Excepting children belonging to the 4-5 age group, young men and women and other family members use the Katcha latrines.
 - Financial difficulties.
 - Lack of interest.

Solution to these problems:

- Government/ NGOs can supply sanitary latrines to the poor people free of cost.
 - Sanitary latrines can be supplied to the poor through loans to be realized in installments.
14. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash their hands.
 15. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tube-well, which is their source of water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and for other household work.
 16. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
 - Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
 17. Three to four years ago, 10-15 percent of the community people was under sanitation programme. Now 40-50 percent community people are under this programme.

3.B3 PRA WITH UWC AND UPO, AMLA, MIRPUR, KUSHTIA

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	MD. ABDUL GAFUR Chairman, Amla U.P.	Amla
02.	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE Secretary, Amla U.P.	Khayerpur
03.	MD. REZAUL HAQUE	Amla
04.	MD. MATIUR RAHMAN Teacher, Amal Sadarpur H. School	Amla
05.	MS. REHANA KHATUN	H.A
06.	MD. BILLAL HOSSAIN Member	Anjangachi
07.	MD. SOLAIMAN ALI Mechanic/ Technician	Mirpur
08.	MS. HALIMA KHATUN Member	Miton
FACILITATOR		
01.	SHARIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	
02.	SALMA AKTER	
03.	KHALEDA FERDOUSHY	

- The training workshop was held according to programme. The participants were very knowledgeable. The facilitators included DPEO, high school teacher, mosque Imam, women's representative, BRAC's representative and SAE. At the workshop, matters relating to personal hygiene, use of sanitary latrines and washing hands before taking food were highlighted.
- The participants realized as to how the programme would be implemented and reached to the people. The participants were able to grasp what should be done by them. The sale of sanitary latrines has gone up because of the effective training.

To make the training more effective, arrangements should be made for two training programmes a year at the district level. The same should be done at the union level.

Besides, the Govt. should give some subsidy and there should be no fee for admission of poor children to school. In Radio and Television, there should be programme on sanitation every week.
- The people are now aware of the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.
- The participants did not work as Facilitators but they explained the benefits of the programme to local elite, mosque Imams, primary school teachers.
- I took necessary action for successful implementation of the programme. I arranged discussion among the participants, wrote reports and also ensured that the participants started their work soon after the training.
- The SAE monitored the work and motivated the people by visiting their houses. The U.P. Chairman received reports from the women members and later submitted the reports to SAE.

7. UNICEF has provided funds and the NGOs have distributed latrine slabs to people. NGOs have worked in accordance with their commitment.
8. The motivational programme was conducted in a nice way. The people were encouraged to use sanitary latrines. For the motivational work, loud speakers, folk songs were used and the services of mosque Imam utilized.
9. There has been a good impact. The people now use sanitary latrines, wash hands with soap or ash when necessary. The sale of latrine slabs has gone up.
10. The expansion of sanitation facilities in the area are quite visible.
11. Earlier, 20-25 percent of people used to use sanitary latrines. Now, the percentage has gone up to 72-78.

3.B4 PRA WITH ADVP AND HFPO OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	SYED FERDOUS MURSHED	Thana Ansar V.D.P. Officer
02.	MD. ABDUL MOTALEB	Thana Ansar Commander
03.	K. A. M. MAHFUZUL KABIR	Thana Health and F.P. Officer
04.	MD. ABU SAYEED	MOMCH-FP
05.	MRS. NASHIRA KHATUN	T.F.P.O.
06.	MD. MOHSIN ALI	V.D.P. Member
07.	MD. ABDUS SATTAR	V.D.P. Member

1. The training, held as per programme, aimed at making people conscious of the need for personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.

The SAE and other thana level officers worked as Facilitator.

2. The participants clearly understood the meaning and objectives of the training programme. It was participatory in the sense that most of the participants took part in the deliberations with great interest and enthusiasm. The training was helpful in making the participants aware of the WATSAN Programme. The participants also spoke on the subject very efficiently when asked to do so at the end of the session.

To make the programme more effective, motivational campaign should continue in the target areas.

3. The people's perceptions of the programme were not taken into consideration. They wanted to know how the water is to be made pure, what is meant by a sanitary latrine and how to provide first aid in case of some diseases.

They also wanted free distribution of sanitary latrines among all people.

4. The participants later worked as facilitator. At a one-day thana level workshop held later, the ADVP and HFPO worked as Facilitator.

The ADVP and HFPO also held meetings on WATSAN Programme.

5. We worked as Facilitator in this programme. We also imparted training at the thana level.

6. UNICEF and NGO Forum monitored the programme through field visits.

7. UNICEF provided funds to NGOs and DPHE for setting up latrines. NGOs and DPHE utilized the funds for constructing/ supplying latrines. NGOs have fulfilled their commitment (100%). There are some NGOs whose contribution is more than their commitment.

8. The motivational programme was conducted as planned. Govt. officials and NGO workers visited homes to make the people aware of the WATSAN Programme. Besides, leaflets, posters, rallies, miking and folk songs have also aroused the people's awareness.

9. This programme has obviously created an impact on the people. People now go to doctor in case of loose motion, use tube-well water for drinking and household work instead of using pond, river and canal water, and use sanitary latrines. At least 90-95 percent of people use

latrines and more people now wash hands than before. There is also a rising tendency to keep food items under cover.

The impact of the programme is also borne by the fact that there are now private latrine slab producers to cater to the needs of the people.

10. The sanitation programme has expanded in the area. Previously, the people thought a sanitary latrine needed 5-9 rings. But now they know that even one ring and one slab can serve the purpose of a sanitary latrine.
11. Nearly 70 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme. If anybody does not possess a sanitary latrine, he uses his neighbour's latrine. So is the case with tube-well water. If this programme continues for another 5 years, then 99% of the community people can easily be covered.

3.B5 PRA WITH TRAINERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	KAZI SAFIULLAH	Trainer
02.	MD. ABDULLAHHEL BAQUI	SAE, PHE, Khoksha
03.	MD. ABDUR ROUF	SAE, PHE, Kushtia
04.	MD. ARIF UDDIN MOLLAH	SAE, PHE, Bheramara
05.	MD. ABDUR RAZZAK	Supervisor PIPASHA, Daulatpur
FACILITATOR(S)		
01.	SAHRIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	
02.	SALMA AKHTER	

1. The training was conducted as per schedule.
 - Training was held for 5 days at the Jessore TRAC.
 - The training programme was participatory and the participants were divided into two groups.
 - The subject was thoroughly discussed and the decision on any matter was on the basis of consensus.
 - The training activities were monitored.

The Facilitator was efficient and conducted the training programme successfully.

2. The participants understood the subject matter of the training programme. Discussion on related subjects was clearly grasped by them.

The training was effective. To make it more effective, it should be monitored by UNICEF and NGO Forum. A workshop should also be held every three months at the district and thana level.
3. The people's perceptions of the programme were taken into consideration. They felt the need for sanitary latrines and suggested supplying such latrines to those who cannot afford.
4. The participants have imparted similar training in their areas. Besides, they worked as Trainer in other organizations. They have also worked as Trainer at different times at thana and union level.
5. Initially, I have worked as Trainer at thana and union level. Sometimes I have visited villages to motivate the people about the social mobilization programme. At WATSAN fair, I have motivated people by demonstrating various activities.
6. UNICEF and NGO Forum have monitored the programme but not very effectively.

UNICEF entrusted the NGO Forum with the task of monitoring the work. UNICEF made field visits to ascertain whether monitoring work was being done by NGOs.

7. NGO and UNICEF have contributed to the success of the programme. They motivated people about the use of sanitary latrines. NGOs, in particular, exceeded their target of setting up sanitary latrines.
8. The motivation programme was conducted as per schedule. At present, 80 percent of people possess sanitary latrines. This testifies to the success of the motivational programme.
9. This programme has definitely created an impact. At least, 95 percent of people now use latrines instead of defecating in open places.

Accordingly, the number of private slab producers has also gone up to cater to the needs of the people.
10. This is quite noticeable in the areas. The people now talk of personal hygiene and sanitation and majority of them possess sanitary latrines.
11. At least, 70-75 percent of community people have now been brought under the sanitation programme.

3.B6 PRA WITH THANA LEVEL OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. SHAFIQR RAHMAN	Thana Education Officer
02.	ASISH KUMAR GHOSH	Thana Youth Development Officer
03.	MD. JINATUL ISLAM	SAE, PHE, Mirpur
04.	ANIL KUMAR DEV NATH	A.T. FPO, Mirpur
05.	MD. ZAHURUL HAQUE	Thana Statistics Officer
06.	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE	Thana Project Officer
07.	M.A. MATIN	IMAM, Thana Mosque
08.	ALI MUHD. OMAR FARUQUE	Thana Fisheries Officer
09.	DIPAK KANTI PAUL	Thana Nirbahi Officer, Mirpur

1. The advocacy workshop/ training was held as planned. BRAC participated in the WATSAN Committee's workshop. BRAC evaluated the activities of the committee and also the condition of the sanitation facilities including latrines. The representative of the NGO Forum himself worked as a Facilitator.
2. The participants understood and grasped the objectives of the workshop/ training. This was participatory and effective in the sense that 12 members, the Chairman, the women representative of each village and some 42 Imams took part in the deliberations.

The objectives of the workshop/ training were to propagate the benefits of sanitary latrines, drinking pure water, washing hands before eating and after going to latrine, remaining clean all the time and keeping food under cover. In short, propagating the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitary latrines was the main objective of the workshop.

In order to make the workshop/ training more effective, it is necessary to visit every house and make the inmates understand the usefulness of sanitation, show video tapes, arrange folk songs and take classes at the school. Besides, the Union Parishad Chairman and members should be given the responsibility of ensuring sanitation in their areas and more areas should be brought under sanitation coverage after talks with Imams and the influential people.

3. The people's understanding of the programme was taken into consideration. During the last one year 700 latrines were distributed in four unions. This indicates their awareness of the benefits of sanitation. They realized that personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines can prevent many diseases. In the past, the people used to go to bushes for defecation but now after campaign by various NGOs like Proshika, BRAC, the people use latrines, even if it is a one-slab latrine. There are many people who keep the stool under earth in order to prevent the spread of germs. So it can be said the people now realize the importance of sanitary latrines in their life.
4. NGOs have followed up their work. They have made on-the-spot visits to ensure the use of sanitary latrines and create awareness of personal hygiene.

5. About 40 members of the WATSAN Committee, including the Union Parishad (U.P.) chairman, professors, Imams, teachers, met under a big tree. Such a meeting can ensure co-ordination. Better co-ordination and results can be expected if women are included in such meetings. According to BRAC, better co-ordination is possible if such a meeting takes place twice a year, if not three.
6. Because of the Social Mobilization Programme, the people have become more aware of the sanitary latrines and pure drinking water. During talks with the people, it was found that they, even the members of good families, did not cultivate the habit of washing hands before taking food. But now many of them have become conscious due to the Social Mobilization Programme.
7. Guidelines were followed while selecting the Trainer. Those who took training earlier imparted training. The Trainer was selected after evaluating his capacity to teach and speak and his ability to make things clear in a decent way.
8. The workshop/ training was held timely and regularly.
9. Mr. Mustafizur Rahman of NGO Forum monitored the work. The Area Co-ordinator made the follow-up while monitoring the training.
10. The NGOs and UNICEF contributed to the construction of the latrines. The main initiative came from the UNICEF. The NGOs had a target to install 938 latrine slabs. BRAC fulfilled the 100% target in Radhanagar and in Pipash/Ram Kathalia villages. They have completed their task as promised by them.
11. The motivational programme was conducted as planned. The NGOs arranged video shows, rallies and mikings, distributed leaflets and hung posters. Film shows were the most effective.
12. The impact of the motivational programme was noticed as many people installed latrines following the motivational campaign. There was rush of people at the NGO offices for taking latrine slabs. In 1997, there was 32% latrines but now this percentage has gone up above 70%.
13. The sanitation network has expanded. For example, in a village where 756 families live, 60% of them have now sanitary latrines.

Some 40 to 45 per cent of the community people have been brought under sanitation coverage. In some villages it is 60 per cent, in some 50 per cent and in some villages it is even 70-75 per cent.

14. The expansion of the Social Mobilization/ Sanitation Programme is possible if:
 - Slabs do not break
 - There is more subsidy
 - UNICEF gives more responsibilities to NGOs
 - UNICEF gives more financial assistance.

3.B7 PRA WITH THANA LEVEL NGOs

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. TAHERULLA	PIPASHA, Mirpur
02.	MD. A. K. AZAM	Area Manager, Jagorani
03.	RABIA KHATUN	BRAC, Mirpur
04.	MD. NIAMOT ALI	BRAC, Desha
05.	KHADIJA AKTER	BRAC, Mirpur
06.	MD. AZHARUL HAQUE	R/O, BRAC, Kushtia
07.	MD. AKTARUL ISLAM	A/O, BRAC, Mirpur
08.	MD. SAZDUL ARMAN	PIPASHA
FACILITATOR(S)		
01.		
02.		

1. The advocacy workshop was held in a nice way. Field level workers of different NGOs attended the workshop on the use of pure drinking water and sanitary latrines.

The representative of the NGO Forum and DPHE officers worked as Facilitator in the workshop.

2. The participants understood the objectives and the subject matter of the workshop/ training programme. The programme was chalked out in such a way that no participant faced any difficulty in understanding the subject.

The workshop was participatory and the participants took part in the deliberation with interest.

The training was definitely effective because the sale of ring slabs and tube-wells has gone up.

To make the training more effective, the following should be given consideration.

- The programme should continue, as far as possible.
- The general public should be made aware of the benefits of safe water and sanitation.
- Inducement allowance at Tk. 10 each.
- Rural women should be shown video films.
- Students should be made aware of the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitation.

3. About the social mobilization programme, the stakeholders spoke of the need for making people aware of the benefits of hygiene and sanitation. They also made mention of the poor road communication and poverty hampering social mobilization. The suggested holding meetings regularly for discussion on related subjects.

4. They have monitored/ followed up the concerned activities with much interest. NGO workers, in particular, have followed up the work through field trips.

5. Co-ordination among them can be raised through mutual contact and exchange of reports.

6. Our role was to arrange rallies and meetings in order to create awareness about pure drinking water and sanitation.

The primary school teachers discussed the WATSAN Programmes in their classes in schools.

7. The motivational programme was conducted as per schedule and was very effective. Leaflets, posters, miking, video film shows and exhibition were very helpful in raising people's awareness of pure drinking water and sanitation facilities.
8. Some 30 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme. To make the programme more effective, the DPHE should be given funds for supplying slabs and also be responsible for the motivational programme and the Thana Nirbahi Officer (UNO) should be given the responsibility for co-ordination. The expansion of the programme is also possible if definite targets are set for achievement.
9. For implementation of the Social Mobilization Programme, bottom up method is good. The implementation should start at the grassroots because it is the village people who need the motivation first.
10. For expansion of the sanitation programme, there shall be no problem except funds. For expansion of the programme, what is needed most are commitment, distribution of latrine material among the poor through loans and more initiative by the thana administration.

3.B8 PRA WITH DISTRICT LEVEL NGOs

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. GOLAM ROSUL	Office Manager SETU
02.	HARES UDDIN	Co-ordinator PIPASA, Mirpur
03.	TOUHIDUZZAMAN	Programme Organizer MUKTI
04.	S.M. ASHARAF AHMED	Programme Officer
05.	MD. A.K. AZAM	Area Manager JAGORANI
06.	SHIRAZUL ISLAM	Supervisor DISHA
07.	AZHARUL HAQUE	RSS-EHE, BRAC
FACILITATORS		
01.		
02.		

1. The objectives of the Advocacy Workshop/ Training were to:
 - Raise people's awareness of using sanitary latrines, washing hands after going to latrine and drinking tube-well water in order to prevent the outbreak of diseases.
 - Demonstrate the construction of water-seal latrines.
 - Discuss the Social Mobilization Programme.
 - Discuss ways of motivating people about personal hygiene and use of tube-well water.

2. The participants could, more or less, understand the subject matter of the workshop/ training. To ensure that the participants understand the subject matter, they were asked to speak on the subject. It was really participatory and effective in motivating the people at the grassroots about the social mobilization programme.

To make the training more effective, the following suggestions should be considered:

- Four training programmes a year.
 - Subsidy for the materials.
 - Subsidy from NGOs.
 - Training from top to grassroots level and UNICEF should bear all expenses for the Trainers.
 - Training should also be arranged for private water-slab producers.
 - Quality of the latrine materials should be ensured.
3. The people are now more aware that they should have sanitary latrines in their household.
 4. NGO Forum has followed up their work.

5. Better co-ordination can be possible through workshops, seminars and training form time to time.
6. According to them, a social movement involving people from all walks of life can help realize the objectives of the programme. As WATSAN is a part of the social mobilization, the community people should be entrusted with the task of expanding sanitary facilities.
7. Guidelines were followed in selecting the Trainer. The person who was connected with the Social Mobilization Programme and had efficiency, knowledge and confidence was selected as Trainer.
8. We went to the grassroots to propagate the benefits of sanitary latrines and tube-well water. We also ensured whether the latrines were really hygienic. We made a list of the people with or without sanitary latrine.
9. NGO workers have sincerely monitored the work. They went to the spot to monitor the work done by field level workers.
10. NGOs and UNICEF have contributed to the construction of latrines. NGO workers went to the field to encourage the people about the Social Mobilization Programme. But the NGOs could not set up the latrines as per their commitment because the villages bought the slabs at lower price from DPHE, not from NGOs.
11. These were done as per programme.
12. The motivational programme has created an impact because the people are now setting up sanitary latrines in their household.

The exhibition was of particular interest to the people, including women, who visited the fair and purchased the items of their choice.
13. The people are now conscious of the need for sanitation as the number of private slab producers has gone up and most of the village people are now going for sanitary latrines.
14. For expanding the Social Mobilization/ Sanitation Programme, the following suggestions should be considered.

Training at the grassroots level-

- Subsidy for materials.
- More co-ordination between UNICEF and NGOs.
- Seminars at district, thana and union levels.
- Some financial assistance to NGOs.
- Allotment of unions to NGOs and survey of the users and non-users in each union.
- More supervision and monitoring of the activities of NGO workers.
- Project work during dry season in order to avoid interruption in activities.

APPENDIX – III.C
PRA WITH SUNAMGANJ DISTRICT

PRA IN SUNAMGANJ DISTRICT

3.C1 PRA WITH DISTRICT LEVEL NGOs

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. GOLAM ROSUL	Office Manager SETU
02.	HARES UDDIN	Co-ordinator PIPASA, Mirpur
03.	TOUHIDUZZAMAN	Programme Organizer MUKTI
04.	S.M. ASHARAF AHMED	Programme Officer
05.	MD. A.K. AZAM	Area Manager JAGORANI
06.	SHIRAZUL ISLAM	Supervisor DISHA
07.	AZHARUL HAQUE	RSS-EHE, BRAC
08.		
FACILITATORS		
01.		
02.		

1. The objectives of the Advocacy Workshop/ Training were to:

- Raise people's awareness of using sanitary latrines, washing hands after going to latrine and drinking tube-well water in order to prevent the outbreak of diseases.
- Demonstrate the construction of water-seal latrines.
- Discuss the Social Mobilization Programme.
- Discuss ways of motivating people about personal hygiene and use of tube-well water.

2. The participants could, more or less, understand the subject matter of the workshop/ training. To ensure that the participants understand the subject matter, they were asked to speak on the subject. It was really participatory and effective in motivating the people at the grassroots about the social mobilization programme.

To make the training more effective, the following suggestions should be considered.

- Four training programmes a year.
- Subsidy for the materials.
- Subsidy from NGOs.
- Training from top to grassroots level and UNICEF should bear all expenses for the Trainers.
- Training should also be arranged for private water-slab producers.
- Quality of the latrine materials should be ensured.

3. The people are now more aware that they should have sanitary latrines in their household.
4. NGO Forum has followed up their work.
5. Better co-ordination can be possible through workshops, seminars and training from time to time.
6. According to them, a social movement involving people from all walks of life can help realize the objectives of the programme. As WATSAN is a part of the social mobilization, the community people should be entrusted with the task of expanding sanitary facilities.
7. Guidelines were followed in selecting the Trainer. The person who was connected with the Social Mobilization Programme and had efficiency, knowledge and confidence was selected as Trainer.
8. We went to the grassroots to propagate the benefits of sanitary latrines and tube-well water. We also ensured whether the latrines were really hygienic. We made a list of the people with or without sanitary latrine.
9. NGO workers have sincerely monitored the work. They went to the spot to monitor the work done by field level workers.
10. NGOs and UNICEF have contributed to the construction of latrines. NGO workers went to the field to encourage the people about the Social Mobilization Programme. But the NGOs could not set up the latrines as per their commitment because the villages bought the slabs at lower price from DPHE, not from NGOs.
11. These were done as per programme.
12. The motivational programme has created an impact because the people are now setting up sanitary latrines in their household.

The exhibition was of particular interest to the people, including women, who visited the fair and purchased the items of their choice.
13. The people are now conscious of the need for sanitation as the number of private slab producers has gone up and most of the village people are now going for sanitary latrines.
14. For expanding the Social Mobilization/ Sanitation Programme, the following suggestions should be considered.

Training at the grassroots level-

- Subsidy for materials.
- More co-ordination between UNICEF and NGOs.
- Seminars at district, thana and union levels.
- Some financial assistance to NGOs.
- Allotment of unions to NGOs and survey of the users and non-users in each union.
- More supervision and monitoring of the activities of NGO workers.
- Project work during dry season in order to avoid interruption in activities.

3.C.2 PRA WITH ADVP AND HFPO OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	SYED FERDOUS MURSHED	Thana Ansar V.D.P. Officer
02.	MD. ABDUL MOTALEB	Thana Ansar Commander
03.	K. A. M. MAHFUZUL KABIR	Thana Health and F.P. Officer
04.	MD. ABU SAYEED	MOMCH-FP
05.	MRS. NASHIRA KHATUN	T.F.P.O.
06.	MD. MOHSIN ALI	V.D.P. Member
07.	MD. ABDUS SATTAR	V.D.P. Member

1. The training, held as per programme, aimed at making people conscious of the need for personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.

The SAE and other thana level officers worked as Facilitator.

2. The participants clearly understood the meaning and objectives of the training programme. It was participatory in the sense that most of the participants took part in the deliberations with great interest and enthusiasm. The training was helpful in making the participants aware of the WATSAN Programme. The participants also spoke on the subject very efficiently when asked to do so at the end of the session.

To make the programme more effective, motivational campaign should continue in the target areas.

3. The people's perceptions of the programme were not taken into consideration. They wanted to know how the water is to be made pure, what is meant by a sanitary latrine and how to provide first aid in case of some diseases.

They also wanted free distribution of sanitary latrines among all people.

4. The participants later worked as facilitator. At a one-day thana level workshop held later, the ADVP and HFPO worked as Facilitator.

The ADVP and HFPO also held meetings on WATSAN Programme.

5. We worked as Facilitator in this programme. We also imparted training at the thana level.

6. UNICEF and NGO Forum monitored the programme through field visits.

7. UNICEF provided funds to NGOs and DPHE for setting up latrines. NGOs and DPHE utilized the funds for constructing/ supplying latrines. NGOs have fulfilled their commitment (100%). There are some NGOs whose contribution is more than their commitment.

8. The motivational programme was conducted as planned. Govt. officials and NGO workers visited homes to make the people aware of the WATSAN Programme. Besides, leaflets, posters, rallies, miking and folk songs have also aroused the people's awareness.

9. This programme has obviously created an impact on the people. People now go to doctor in case of loose motion, use tube-well water for drinking and household work instead of using pond, river and canal water, and use sanitary latrines. At least 90-95 percent of people use latrines and more people now wash hands than before. There is also a rising tendency to keep food items under cover.

The impact of the programme is also borne by the fact that there are now private latrine slab producers to cater to the needs of the people.

10. The sanitation programme has expanded in the area. Previously, the people thought a sanitary latrine needed 5-9 rings. But now they know that even one ring and one slab can serve the purpose of a sanitary latrine.
11. Nearly 70 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme. If anybody does not possess a sanitary latrine, he uses his neighbour's latrine. So is the case with tube-well water. If this programme continues for another 5 years, then 99% of the community people can easily be covered.

3.C.3 PRA WITH NON PRACTISING HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	HAZERA	Amla
02.	SUFIA KHATUN	Amla
03.	KAFIA	Amla
04.	SUKJAN	Amla
05.	ABUL HOSSAIN	Amla
06.	HASINA	Amla
07.	MILA BEGUM	Amla
08.	ZAHERA BEGUM	Amla
09.	MANJURA KHATUN	Amla
10.	MD. HAFIZUR RAHMAN	Amla
FACILITATOR		
01.		
02.		

- About the WATSAN Programme, the participants said, they were now using tube-well water for drinking and those, who can afford, were installing sanitary latrines. People with limited means were even borrowing money for setting up sanitary latrines. All these are due to the WATSAN Programme.
- Of the ten participants, four heard miking while the rest six did not. From miking, messages relating to personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines were propagated.

Such miking has led to increased awareness among people of the need for personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines for preventing the outbreak of many diseases.
- Among the ten participants, three saw the rally. The rest seven did not.
- None of the participants attended the rally.
- They could not say whether anybody else had attended the rally.
- Of the participants, four saw the sanitary exhibition and the rest six did not.
- The sanitary exhibition has been fruitful because it has raised the people's awareness of drinking pure water and using sanitary latrines. After the exhibition, they have installed sanitary latrines, which they did not earlier although they could afford. Not only that, they have also encouraged their neighbours to install sanitary latrines. There are also some people who, after the exhibition, are borrowing money for setting up sanitary latrines.
- Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to radio broadcasts.
- To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and were able to raise their awareness about what to do for personal hygiene.
- The participants saw the leaflets and posters.

11. These were very attractive and educative. From the leaflets and posters, the illiterate people could realize the importance of sanitary latrines, washing hands and drinking tube-well water.
12. Besides listening to folk songs and seeing leaflets, posters and exhibition on sanitation, participants did not see anything else.
13. The participants have Kutcha latrines which they have been using for last 5 years. Excepting children belonging to the 4-5 age group, young men and women and other family members use the Kutcha latrines.
14.
 - Financial difficulties.
 - Lack of interest.

Solution to these problems:

- Government/ NGOs can supply sanitary latrines to the poor people free of cost.
 - Sanitary latrines can be supplied to the poor through loans to be realized in installments.
15. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash their hands.
 16. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tube-well which is their source of water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and for other household work.
 17. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
 - Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
 18. Three to four years ago, 10-15 percent of the community people were under sanitation programme. Now 40-50 percent community people are under this programme.

3.C.4 PRA WITH PRACTISING HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	FERSOUSHY RINA	Amla
02.	MINARA BEGUM	Amla
03.	HANUFA BEGUM	Amla
04.	JAHANARA KHATUN	Amla
05.	ROKEYA	Amla
06.	MONOWARA	Amla
07.	MONOWARA	Amla
08.	KARUNA	Amla
09.	MARIYAM	Amla
10.	ABDUR RASHID	Amla
FACILITATOR		
01.	SHARIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	

- The participants were asked to explain what they knew about WATSAN Programme. But they failed. When they were told that WATSAN means Water and Sanitation Programme then they took part in the deliberation. They spoke of the need for drinking and using tube-well water in the household work for preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhea and dysentery.

In short, they realized that use of sanitary latrines and pure drinking water would protect them from many diseases.

- Among the eleven participants, five heard miking and the rest six did not. From the miking, the participants learnt that unhygienic latrines spread many diseases and use of tube-well water can protect them form diarrhea, dysentery and cholera.
- Among the eleven participants some saw rallies and some did not came across any rally.
- None of the participants took part in any rally.
- They were not aware whether any other person had attended the rally.
- Many of the participants have visited the sanitary exhibition. The construction of sanitary latrines, the washing of hands and how to use the latrines were demonstrated at the exhibition.
- According to the participants, the sanitary exhibition was very effective. The people are non eager to use sanitary latrines and wash hands and because of expansion of sanitation facilities the outbreak of water-borne diseases is on the decline.
- Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to radio broadcasts.
- To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and these were able to raise their awareness of what to do about personal hygiene.
- The participants saw the leaflets and posters.

11. These were certainly very educative in raising their interest in using sanitary latrines, washing hands after going to latrines and drinking tube-well water.
12. Besides listening to folk songs and seeing leaflets, posters and the exhibition on sanitation, participants did not see anything else.
13. Among the participants, only three had sanitary latrines. The rest eight also had sanitary latrines but these do not exist now. Children belonging to 1-5 age group do not use latrines. They defecate in open places and their mothers throw the stool into a hole. Children after 5 years and other members of the households use latrines.
14. About the problems/ reasons for not using sanitary latrines, the participants said:
 - Many of them can afford to have sanitary latrines. But they did not simply because of lack of interest.
 - Financial inability.
 - Extra burden which will necessitate frequent use of water.

About solution to problems, the participants said:

- The people should be made aware of the need for personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.
 - The poor people should be provided with sanitary latrines in exchange for money to be repaid in installments rather than giving them lump sum money for installing latrines.
15. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash their hands.
 16. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tubewell, which is their source of safe water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and other household work.
 17. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
 - Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
 18. Three to four years ago, only 5 to 10 percent of the community people were under the sanitation programme. But now 50 to 60 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme.

3.C.5 PRA WITH THANA LEVEL NGOs

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. TAHERULLA	PIPASHA, Mirpur
02.	MD. A. K. AZAM	Area Manager, Jagorani
03.	RABIA KHATUN	BRAC, Mirpur
04.	MD. NIAMOT ALI	BRAC, Desha
05.	KHADIJA AKTER	BRAC, Mirpur
06.	MD. AZHARUL HAQUE	R/O, BRAC, Kushtia
07.	MD. AKTARUL ISLAM	A/O, BRAC, Mirpur
08.	MD. SAZDUL ARMAN	PIPASHA
FACILITATOR(S)		
01.		
02.		

1. The advocacy workshop was held in a nice way. Field level workers of different NGOs attended the workshop on the use of pure drinking water and sanitary latrines.

The representative of the NGO Forum and DPHE officers worked as Facilitator in the workshop.

2. The participants understood the objectives and the subject matter of the workshop/ training programme. The programme was chalked out in such a way that no participant faced any difficulty in understanding the subject.

The workshop was participatory and the participants took part in the deliberation with interest.

The training was definitely effective because the sale of ring slabs and tube-wells has gone up.

To make the training more effective, the following should be given consideration.

- The programme should continue, as far as possible.
- The general public should be made aware of the benefits of safe water and sanitation.
- Inducement allowance at Tk. 10 each.
- Rural women should be shown video films.
- Students should be made aware of the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitation.

3. About the social mobilization programme, the stakeholders spoke of the need for making people aware of the benefits of hygiene and sanitation. They also made mention of the poor road communication and poverty hampering social mobilization. The suggested holding meetings regularly for discussion on related subjects.

4. They have monitored/ followed up the concerned activities with much interest. NGO workers, in particular, have followed up the work through field trips.

5. Co-ordination among them can be raised through mutual contact and exchange of reports.

6. Our role was to arrange rallies and meetings in order to create awareness about pure drinking water and sanitation.

The primary school teachers discussed the WATSAN Programmes in their classes in schools.

7. The motivational programme was conducted as per schedule and was very effective. Leaflets, posters, miking, video film shows and exhibition were very helpful in raising people's awareness of pure drinking water and sanitation facilities.
8. Some 30 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme. To make the programme more effective, the DPHE should be given funds for supplying slabs and also be responsible for the motivational programme and the Thana Nirbahi Officer (UNO) should be given the responsibility for co-ordination. The expansion of the programme is also possible if definite targets are set for achievement.
9. For implementation of the Social Mobilization Programme, bottom up method is good. The implementation should start at the grassroots because it is the village people who need the motivation first.
10. For expansion of the sanitation programme, there shall be no problem except funds. For expansion of the programme, what is needed most are commitment, distribution of latrine material among the poor through loans and more initiative by the thana administration.

3.C.6 PRA WITH THANA LEVEL OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	MD. SHAFIQR RAHMAN	Thana Education Officer
02.	ASISH KUMAR GHOSH	Thana Youth Development Officer
03.	MD. JINATUL ISLAM	SAE, PHE, Mirpur
04.	ANIL KUMAR DEV NATH	A.T. FPO, Mirpur
05.	MD. ZAHURUL HAQUE	Thana Statistics Officer
06.	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE	Thana Project Officer
07.	M.A. MATIN	IMAM, Thana Mosque
08.	ALI MUHD. OMAR FARUQUE	Thana Fisheries Officer
09.	DIPAK KANTI PAUL	Thana Nirbahi Officer, Mirpur

1. The advocacy workshop/ training was held as planned. BRAC participated in the WATSAN Committee's workshop. BRAC evaluated the activities of the committee and also the condition of the sanitation facilities including latrines. The representative of the NGO Forum himself worked as a Facilitator.

2. The participants understood and grasped the objectives of the workshop/ training. This was participatory and effective in the sense that 12 members, the Chairman, the women representative of each village and some 42 Imams took part in the deliberations.

The objectives of the workshop/ training were to propagate the benefits of sanitary latrines, drinking pure water, washing hands before eating and after going to latrine, remaining clean all the time and keeping food under cover. In short, propagating the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitary latrines was the main objective of the workshop.

In order to make the workshop/ training more effective, it is necessary to visit every house and make the inmates understand the usefulness of sanitation, show video tapes, arrange folk songs and take classes at the school. Besides, the Union Parishad Chairman and members should be given the responsibility of ensuring sanitation in their areas and more areas should be brought under sanitation coverage after talks with Imams and the influential people.

3. The people's understanding of the programme was taken into consideration. During the last one year 700 latrines were distributed in four unions. This indicates their awareness of the benefits of sanitation. They realized that personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines can prevent many diseases. In the past, the people used to go to bushes for defecation but now after campaign by various NGOs like Proshika, BRAC, the people use latrines, even if it is a one slab latrine. There are many people who keep the stool under earth in order to prevent the spread of germs. So it can be said the people now realize the importance of sanitary latrines in their life.

4. NGOs have followed up their work. They have made on-the-spot visits to ensure the use of sanitary latrines and create awareness of personal hygiene.

5. About 40 members of the WATSAN Committee, including the Union Parishad (U.P.) chairman, professors, Imams, teachers, met under a big tree. Such a meeting can ensure co-ordination. Better co-ordination and results can be expected if women are included in such meetings. According to BRAC, better co-ordination is possible if such a meeting takes place twice a year, if not three.

6. Because of the Social Mobilization Programme, the people have become more aware of the sanitary latrines and pure drinking water. During talks with the people, it was found that they, even the members of good families, did not cultivate the habit of washing hands before taking food. But now many of them have become conscious due to the Social Mobilization Programme.
7. Guidelines were followed while selecting the Trainer. Those who took training earlier imparted training. The Trainer was selected after evaluating his capacity to teach and speak and his ability to make things clear in a decent way.
8. The workshop/ training was held timely and regularly.
9. Mr. Mustafizur Rahman of NGO Forum monitored the work. The Area Co-ordinator made the follow-up while monitoring the training.
10. The NGOs and UNICEF contributed to the construction of the latrines. The main initiative came from the UNICEF. The NGOs had a target to install 938 latrine slabs. BRAC fulfilled the 100% target in Radhanagar and in Pipash/ Ram Kathalia villages. They have completed their task as promised by them.
11. The motivational programme was conducted as planned. The NGOs arranged video shows, rallies and mikings, distributed leaflets and hung posters. Film shows were the most effective.
12. The impact of the motivational programme was noticed as many people installed latrines following the motivational campaign. There was rush of people at the NGO offices for taking latrine slabs. In 1997, there was 32% latrines but now this percentage has gone up above 70%.
13. The sanitation network has expanded. For example, in a village where 756 families live, 60% of them have now sanitary latrines.

Some 40 to 45 per cent of the community people have been brought under sanitation coverage. In some villages it is 60 per cent, in some 50 per cent and in some villages it is even 70-75 per cent.

14. The expansion of the Social Mobilization/ Sanitation Programme is possible if:
 - Slabs do not break
 - There is more subsidy
 - UNICEF gives more responsibilities to NGOs
 - UNICEF gives more financial assistance.

3.C.7 PRA WITH TRAINERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	KAZI SAFIULLAH	Trainer
02.	MD. ABDULLAHHEL BAQUI	SAE, PHE, Khoksha
03.	MD. ABDUR ROUF	SAE, PHE, Kushtia
04.	MD. ARIF UDDIN MOLLAH	SAE, PHE, Bheramara
05.	MD. ABDUR RAZZAK	Supervisor PIPASHA, Daulatpur
FACILITATOR(S)		
01.	SAHRIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	
02.	SALMA AKHTER	

1. The training was conducted as per schedule.
 - Training was held for 5 days at the Jessore TRAC.
 - The training programme was participatory and the participants were divided into two groups.
 - The subject was thoroughly discussed and the decision on any matter was on the basis of consensus.
 - The training activities were monitored.

The Facilitator was efficient and conducted the training programme successfully.

2. The participants understood the subject matter of the training programme. Discussion on related subjects was clearly grasped by them.

The training was effective. To make it more effective, it should be monitored by UNICEF and NGO Forum. A workshop should also be held every three months at the district and thana level.

3. The people's perceptions of the programme were taken into consideration. They felt the need for sanitary latrines and suggested supplying such latrines to those who cannot afford.
4. The participants have imparted similar training in their areas. Besides, they worked as Trainer in other organizations. They have also worked as Trainer at different times at thana and union level.
5. Initially, I have worked as Trainer at thana and union level. Sometimes I have visited villages to motivate the people about the social mobilization programme. At WATSAN fair, I have motivated people by demonstrating various activities.
6. UNICEF and NGO Forum have monitored the programme but not very effectively.

UNICEF entrusted the NGO Forum with the task of monitoring the work. UNICEF made field visits to ascertain whether monitoring work was being done by NGOs.

7. NGO and UNICEF have contributed to the success of the programme. They motivated people about the use of sanitary latrines. NGOs, in particular, exceeded their target of setting up sanitary latrines.
8. The motivation programme was conducted as per schedule. At present, 80 percent of people possess sanitary latrines. This testifies to the success of the motivational programme.
9. This programme has definitely created an impact. At least, 95 percent of people now use latrines instead of defecating in open places.

Accordingly, the number of private slab producers has also gone up to cater to the needs of the people.

10. This is quite noticeable in the areas. The people now talk of personal hygiene and sanitation and majority of them possess sanitary latrines.
11. At least, 70-75 percent of community people have now been brought under the sanitation programme.

3.C.8 PRA WITH UWC AND UPO, AMLA, MIRPUR, KUSHTIA

Sl. No.	Name	Village
01.	MD. ABDUL GAFUR Chairman, Amla U.P.	Amla
02.	MD. FAZLUL HAQUE Secretary, Amla U.P.	Khayerpur
03.	MD. REZAUL HAQUE	Amla
04.	MD. MATIUR RAHMAN Teacher, Amal Sadarpur H. School	Amla
05.	MS. REHANA KHATUN	H.A
06.	MD. BILLAL HOSSAI Membe	Anjangachi
07.	MD. SOLAIMAN ALI Mechanic/ Technician	Mirpur
08.	MS. HALIMA KHATUN Member	Miton
FACILITATOR		
01.	SHARIF MUJIBUR RAHMAN	
02.	SALMA AKTER	
03.	KHALEDA FERDOUSHY	

1. The training workshop was held according to programme. The participants were very knowledgeable. The facilitators included DPEO, high school teacher, mosque Imam, women's representative, BRAC's representative and SAE. At the workshop, matters relating to personal hygiene, use of sanitary latrines and washing hands before taking food were highlighted.
2. The participants realized as to how the programme would be implemented and reached to the people. The participants were able to grasp what should be done by them. The sale of sanitary latrines has gone up because of the effective training.

To make the training more effective, arrangements should be made for two training programmes a year at the district level. The same should be done at the union level.

Besides, the Govt. should give some subsidy and there should be no fee for admission of poor children to school. In Radio and Television, there should be programme on sanitation every week.

3. The people are now aware of the benefits of personal hygiene and sanitary latrines.
4. The participants did not work as Facilitators but they explained the benefits of the programme to local elite, mosque Imams, primary school teachers.
5. I took necessary action for successful implementation of the programme. I arranged discussion among the participants, wrote reports and also ensured that the participants started their work soon after the training.
6. The SAE monitored the work and motivated the people by visiting their houses. The U.P. Chairman received reports from the women members and later submitted the reports to SAE.

7. UNICEF has provided funds and the NGOs have distributed latrine slabs to people. NGOs have worked in accordance with their commitment.
8. The motivational programme was conducted in a nice way. The people were encouraged to use sanitary latrines. For the motivational work, loud speakers, folk songs were used and the services of mosque Imam utilized.
9. There has been a good impact. The people now use sanitary latrines, wash hands with soap or ash when necessary. The sale of latrine slabs has gone up.
10. The expansion of sanitation facilities in the area is quite visible.
11. Earlier, 20-25 percent of people used to use sanitary latrines. Now, the percentage has gone up to 72-78.

C.C.9 PRA WITH THANA LEVEL NGOs

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	SAZZADUR RAHMAN	Ed. SRDS, Shapla
02.	AFROZ ALI	Co-ordinator, SRDS, Shapla
03.	RAHIMA BEGUM	P.O., EHC, BRAC
04.	DIPALI DAS	P.O., EHC, BRAC

1. The advocacy workshop was held as planned. The representative of the NGO Forum and UNICEF worked as Facilitator in the workshop.
2. The participants understood the objectives and the subject matter of the workshop/training programme. The programme was chalked out in such a way that no participant faced any difficulty in understanding the subject.

The workshop was participatory and the participants took part in the deliberations with interest.

The training was definitely effective because the sale of ring slabs and tube-wells has gone up.

3. The people's perceptions of the programme were taken into consideration.
4. DPHE and NGO Forum have monitored/ followed up the work. NGO workers, in particular, have followed up the work through field trips.
5. Co-ordination among them can be raised through mutual contact and exchange of reports.
6. Our role was to arrange rallies and meetings in order to create awareness about pure drinking water and sanitation.

The primary school teachers discussed the WATSAN Programmes in their classess in schools.

7. Guidelines were followed in selecting Trainer.
8. NGO and UNICEF have contributed to the success of the latrine construction.
9. For implementation of the Social Mobilization Programme, bottom up method is good. The implementation should start at the grassroots because it is the village people who need the motivation first.
10. Motivation work including miking, distribution of leaflets and posters, rallies, meeting's, etc. was conducted to raise people's awareness of safe water and sanitation.
11.
 - Financial difficulties.
 - Lack of interest.

Solution to these problems:

- Government/NGOs can supply sanitary latrines to the poor people free of cost.
- Sanitary latrines can be supplied to the poor through loans to be realized in installments.

12. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash their hands.
13. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tube-well which is their source of water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and for other household work.
14. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
 - Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
15. Three to four years ago, 10-15 percent of the community people were under sanitation programme. Now 40-50 percent community people are under this programme.

3.C.10 PRA WITH NON PRACTISING HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Age
01.	AROJ ALI	Day Labour	60
02.	ASOTH ALI	Day Labour	50
03.	RUHU MIAH	Peasant	30
04.	DUDU MIAH	Day Labour	40
05.	JOYDHAN	House Wife	38
06.	KHADOR BIBI	House Wife	30
07.	AYSRIA	House Wife	25
08.	RAMAT ALI	Day Labour	35

1. About the WATSAN Programme, the participants said, they were now using tube-well water for drinking and those, who can afford, were installing sanitary latrines. People with limited means were even borrowing money for setting up sanitary latrines. All these are due to the WATSAN Programme.
2. Of the participants, few heard miking. From miking, messages relating to personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines were propagated.

Such miking has led to increased awareness among people of the need for personal hygiene and use of sanitary latrines for preventing the outbreak of many diseases.
3. Some saw the rally some did not.
4. None of the participants attended the rally.
5. They could not say whether anybody else had attended the rally.
6. Of the participants, some saw the sanitary exhibition.
7. The sanitary exhibition has been fruitful because. It has raised the people's awareness of drinking pure water and using sanitary latrines. After the exhibition, they have installed sanitary latrines, which they did not earlier although they could afford. Not only that, they have also encouraged their neighbours to install sanitary latrines.
8. Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to radio broadcasts.
9. To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and these were able to raise their consciousness about what to do for personal hygiene. The participants saw the leaflets and posters. These were very attractive and educative. From the leaflets and posters, the illiterate people could realize the importance of sanitary latrines, washing hands and drinking tube-well water.
10. The participants have Kutcha latrines which they have been using for last 5 years. Excepting children belonging to the 4-5 age group, young men and women and other family members use Kutcha latrines.

3.C.11 PRA WITH PRACTISING HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Age
01.	SHAHJAHAN MIAH	Teacher	25
02.	SHANAJ DAM	Day Labour	22
03.	HUMAUN KABIR	Day Labour	30
04.	TARIF MIAH	Peasant	48
05.	WARIS ALI	Retired Person	70
06.	RAYESH MIAH	Peasant	26
07.	GAFUR MIAH	Businessman	22
08.	KADAR MIAH	Shop-Keeper	50

1. The participants were asked to explain what they knew about WATSAN Programme. But they failed. When they were told that WATSAN means Water and Sanitation Programme then they took part in the realization. They spoke of the need for drinking and using tube-well water in the household work for preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhea and dysentery. Use of sanitary latrines, washing hands after going to latrine and covering foods prevent spread of diseases.

In short, they realized that use of sanitary latrines and pure drinking water would protect them from many diseases.

2. Among the participants, some heard miking. From the miking, the participants heard of the benefits of sanitary latrines and personal hygiene.
3. Some participants saw the rally.
4. Many of the participants visited the sanitary exhibition. The construction of sanitary latrines, the washing of hands and how to use the latrines were demonstrated at the exhibition.
5. According to the participants, the sanitary exhibition was very effective. The people are non eager to use sanitary latrines and wash hands.
6. Among the participants, one person heard folk songs at the exhibition. Some of them listened to Radio broadcasts.
7. To the participants, the folk songs were attractive and these were able to create their awareness of what to do about personal hygiene.
8. The participants saw the leaflets and posters. These were certainly very educative in raising their awareness.
9. About the problems/ reasons for not using sanitary latrines, the participants said:
 - Many of them can afford to build sanitary latrines. But they did not simply because of lack of interest.
 - Financial inability.
 - Extra burdens, which will necessitate, increased use of water.

About solution to problems, the participants said:

- The people should be made aware of the need for using sanitary latrines and for personal hygiene.
 - The poor people should be provided with sanitary latrines in exchange for money to be repaid in installments rather than giving them lump sum money for installing latrines.
10. The participants generally wash their hands with soap or wash after going to latrine. Their children and other members of the household also wash hands.
11. The participants said the safe water is one that protects people from diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid. The participants use tube-well which is their source of water. This water is also used for washing clothes, bathing and for other household work.
12. About the impact of the Social Mobilization Programme, the participants said:
- Majority people of the villages now use sanitary latrines
 - All people drink and use tube-well water
 - People have developed the habit of washing hands after going to latrines
 - They try to keep their latrines clean as far as possible
13. Three to four years ago, only 5 to 10 percent of the community people were brought under the sanitation programme. But now 50 to 60 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme.

3.C.12 PRA WITH AVDP, FPO AT CHATAK

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	NARESH CHOWDHURY	AVDP, U.P. Leader, Chatak
02.	MD. HANIF ALI	AVDP, U.P. Leader, Khurma
03.	ABDUL GANI	AVDP Member
04.	MD. MONIR UDDIN	AVDP Member
05.	PARIMAL BISWAS	AVDP Member

1. The training was held according to schedule. The participants were able to understand the objectives of the training programme.
2. The training programme was participatory and more or less effective in raising people's awareness of the need for 7 drinking pure water and sanitation facilities. People now use sanitary latrines, wash hands after going to latrines and also drink tube-well water. Leading to a decline in deaths due to water borne diseases.
3. The people's perceptions of the programme were taken into consideration. They said the people were getting benefits from the programme. The latrine sets were distributed among some poor families free of cost. 1875 latrine sets were distributed among 1900 families.
4. The participants later worked as Facilitator in some training programmes, The AVDP conducts campaign among women and children on personal hygiene and sanitation.
5. My role was to create awareness among the rural people about cleanliness, use of sanitary latrines, drinking tube-well water, drinking pond water after boiling, etc.
6. The work was monitored. An official from Dhaka came to monitor whether was being done as per programme or not.
7. UNICEF and NGOs have contributed to the construction of the latrines. Private companies are also now providing latrine slabs to fulfil the requirements of the people.
8. The motivational programme was not done as planned. The success of the programme depends on money but no funds were available. For example, miking, leaflets and posters required money. But DPHE observed sanitation week excepting a rally.
9. This programme has created an impact because the people are now conscious of the need for sanitary latrines. Nearly 80 percent of people now use sanitary latrines and wash hands.
10. The sanitation programme has expanded because of the SocMob activities.
11. Nearly 80-90 percent of the community people have now been brought under the programme.

To make the programme more effective, allowance should be provided to the people involved with the propagation of the programme, communication improved and a village taken as a model.

3.C.13 PRA WITH DISTRICT LEVEL NGOs (SUNAMGONJ)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	NIRMAL BHATTACHARYA	Executive Director, Sunamgonj Janokolyan Sangshtha (SUJON)
02.	KHALEDA MONIR	P.O. (U.H.C.), BRAC
03.	SHOPNA RANI CHANDRA	P.O. (U.H.C.), BRAC
04.	MD. JAHANGIR ALAM	E.I.B, BRAC
05.	SHATHI RANI DASH	Area Manger (Chris)
06.	MONIKA RANI DAS	Office Assistant (Chris)
07.	BULBUL CHOWDHURY	F.O. (Chris)

None of them attended the Advocacy workshop. They participated in the Social Mobilization Programme. As such no replies to question No. 1 and 2.

1. The people's perceptions of the programme were taken into consideration. The people are now aware of the need for personal hygiene and sanitation facilities but because of their poverty, they cannot buy the necessary materials. They proposed the setting up of sub-centers for supply of slabs and rings. This will ensure increased use of sanitary latrines.
2. DPHE did not directly follow up the work. It got feedback information from field workers and U.P. chairman and NGO Forum followed up the work once or twice.
3. SAE is supposed to arrange co-ordination meetings involving some 40 people. But this does not take place due to non-availability of funds. Because some expenses have to be increased in connection with holding co-ordination meeting, some money should be allocated.
4. The role of NGO Forum, DPHE, students, teachers and AVDP was more or less satisfactory. Social Mobilization Programme has made people aware but they cannot buy and procure slabs and rings for sanitary latrine because of poverty.
5. The participants were not aware whether guidelines were followed in selecting Trainers.
6. Our role was to make people aware of the SocMob programme. We have followed up the work, and made people conscious and motivated. We did miking, postering, held rally and demonstrated the construction of latrines. We distributed rings free of cost to create interest among people. We also involved non-school going children in the programme.
7. SAE was supposed to do the monitoring at the field level.

But they did not do it in that way. They got feedback information from different field workers and U.P. chairman/ members. BRAC gives loan for installing sanitary latrines. Their staff go to the spot to monitor whether the latrines have been installed or not.
8. NGO Forum and UNICEF have contributed to the latrine construction programme.
9. Motivational work including miking and rally was done.

10. These activities have certainly created impact. Earlier, the target of selling tube-well was 10; now this has gone up to 50. The use of safe water and sanitary latrines has gone up. Hundred percent success depends on alleviation of poverty.

BRAC had a target to sell 1176 rings and slabs, it sold 928 . Chris had a target to sell 700 rings and slabs, it sold 300. This has been possible because of the SocMob programme.

11. The sanitation activities have spread.
12. For the expansion of the SocMob programme, it is necessary to open sub-centers which are being set up by BRAC. Every organization concerned should employ people for WATSAN. Health Programme should be separated from WATSAN Programme. Use of safe water and sanitary latrines must be made compulsory through the joint effort of the Govt. and NGOs. Besides, the price of the material should be brought down and efforts made to reach them to the door steps of the rural people.

3.C.14 PRA WITH DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
01.	ABDUL HAMID MIAH	XEN
02.	IFTEKHAR AHMED	SAE

1. The Advocacy workshop was held as planned.
2. This was participatory. The participants could understand the objectives and subject matter of the workshop.
3. Social Mobilization essential for success of the programme.
4. NGO Forum followed up the work.
5. Time for co-ordination meeting should be such that all concerned can altered the meeting. For example, during rains or any other emergency situations, it is not possible to hold and attend co-ordination meetings.
6. We motivate the people about the need for pure drinking water and sanitation facilities. It is because of our efforts that WATSAN Committees have been formed comprising Union Council Members and Chairman, mosque Imam, school teachers, agriculture officer etc.
7. Motivation activities were not fully completed because U.P. Chairman were not interested. For example, WATSAN fair, folk cultural shows could not be arranged.

Rallies, miking and video film shows were arranged and these created people's interest in drinking pure water and using sanitary latrines. But poverty is hampering full success of the sanitation programme.
8. Nearly 55 percent of the community people have been brought under the sanitation programme. Of this 12 percent was covered by DPHE, 35 percent by NGO Forum and 8 percent by UNICEF.
9. Bottom up is good system. It will be much better if the people from the villages are motivated.
10. UNICEF should be more involved in the expansion of the sanitation programme. If UNICEF employs its own staff, then the success will be better. The villages should be brought under this programme in phases in order to bring the whole of Sunamganj under its network.

APPENDIX – IV
CASE STUDY

CASE STUDIES

1. Case Studies

The methodology of this evaluation study included the conducting of case studies. Twelve case studies were undertaken in six districts. One of the two case studies in a union was related to a user while the other was related to a non-user of sanitary latrines.

2. User Case Study

2.1 Muktar Uddin of Village Kodalia – Union - Chandipasha – Thana – Pakundia – Dist - Kishoreganj

Muktar Uddin is a trader with 10 members in the family. Two of his sons are also traders. His house is built on 11 decimal of land. They use sanitary latrine with ring and slab, because such environment friendly latrines ensure healthy living and prevents diarrhoeal diseases.

His decision to adopt a sanitary latrine is revealing. Ladies in the houses requested him to install a sanitary latrine on the advice of local health and family planning workers, but he did not oblige. However, when he heard miking in the area on sanitary latrine, and gathered more information from local meetings, fairs, folk songs on SocMob, he got sufficiently motivated to have such latrine almost 2 years back. He was particularly impressed by the information on the ill effects of unhygienic latrines. He got in contact with BRAC and got a ring-slab latrine installed at a cost of Tk. 200. He has seen SocMob in action through miking, school meetings, video film shows, lectures by learned people and through organized folk songs.

He did not see any propagator of SocMob in the house, though women folks of the house were approached by Health and Family Planning (HFP) workers. He has been helped by BRAC. It gave him loan in 1996 to start a cloth shop in Kodalia bazar. His family depends on the income of that shop. BRAC also helped him in 1998 through the supply of the ring-slabs at a cost of Tk. 200. The BRAC programme organizer inspected the latrine after its installation. He and his family use both ash and soap to wash hands after toilet. Ash and soap are kept separately in the house.

His family drinks tubewell water except in April/May when the tubewell dries up. At that time pond water is boiled for drinking.

He acknowledges direct influence by SocMob, particularly its radio and Television programmes. He is also aware of other NGOs in the area besides BRAC.

He received a tubewell from the union council at a cost of Tk. 900. People around his house also use the tubewell.

Floods of 1998 did not affect his latrine as his locality is on a somewhat high land. He offered the following suggestions to tackle the water and sanitation problems of the area:

- People of the village should be approached with simpler methods and language;
- Motivational teams may go from house to house to canvass support for WATSAN programme;
- Poorer sections may be offered latrines without cost or through installment credit.

2.2 Other Users

Anis Ali, Businessman, Joona bazar, Chatak, Sunamganj has been using a septic tank latrine for the past 14 years. He opined that ability is not enough; awareness of the need for such latrines is a must. He knew several well to do people who did not install such latrines. He heard SocMob related miking, but was not aware of the organizers of miking. He opined that SocMob programme was not organized well in his union. It stopped before it could make some headway. People who brought some changes here have done it through programmes in TV/Radio. People who did not install sanitary latrine are, he thought, either ignorant or poor, perhaps both.

Knowledge about hand washing is known to many people in the village, but not sufficiently motivated to practice their acquired knowledge.

Abul Hussain, Vill - Amla, P.S - Mirpur, Dist. - Kushtia has been using sanitary latrine of others as he has no land in the house to build one. He is unemployed (aged 78). His wife is a tailor and only earning member in the house. He has not been approached for sanitary latrine or SocMob. Radio/TV and News Papers are his mediums to know about SocMob.

Abdul Huq Sikder, Vill – Qutipara – Union – Chandra – Thana - Atghoria, Dist. - Pabna has been using sanitary latrine for the past 4 years. Improved financial position of the service holder allowed him to adopt such a latrine. He has not noticed any SocMob activity, nor has he been approached by any grass root level health/family planning worker or NGO though has seen NGOs in the area.

He supports SocMob as this will promote awareness among the people.

Fazila Khatun, Wife of Selim Uddin Mondol, Vill – Paikara, Union - Kashimpur, P.S. - Muktagacha, Dist. - Mymensingh. This trading family has been using sanitary latrine for the last 2 years. He is not aware of SocMob, but heard miking in the area relating sanitary latrines and pure drinking water few months back only. BRAC and Health and Family Planning workers also said about this.

This family uses tubewell water for everything except bathing. They had found it difficult to install sanitary latrine for financial reasons. However, the family finally overcame the difficulty and installed the sanitary latrine. They are conscious about sanitation, hygiene and environment.

Jahanara, Wife of Abdul Kader, Bahalgachia, Kalikapur, Patuakhali Sadar, Patuakhali has been using septic tank for the last 5 years. They have heard miking, seen SocMob meetings and children's rallies. This is an avant-garde trader family and had known a lot about sanitation and hygiene before SocMob came.

3. Non User Case Study

Mr. Rabullah of Vill, Kodalia, Union, Chandipara, Thana, Pakundia, Dist, Kishoreganj is a village Chaukidar and a cycle mechanic. He has two wives and 5 children. One of the children, aged 15, is reported to be firm labourer.

He has seen motivational campaigns in the union council office through a meeting attended by the respectable people of the area. He is aware of the hazards to environment presented by indiscriminate defecation, but he confesses to be not sufficiently motivated or aware. However, he declared his intention to soon install a sanitary latrine,

He is not associated with any NGO though aware of the activities of BRAC, ASA, etc. in the field of credit, fisheries and SocMob. He advocated the free distribution of ring-slabs.

3.1 Other Non-users

Abul Husain, Vill - Baruipara, Thana - Mirpur, Dist - Kushtia opined that poverty is the main cause for not having their own sanitary latrine, though they use sanitary latrine of the neighbors house now and then. His wife has known about the reasons for having such latrines from health and family planning workers and NGOs. He will buy a sanitary latrine at the earliest opportunity.

Md. Habibur Rahman, Vill - Nowdapara, Union - Dasuria, Thana - Eswardi, Dist. - Pabna. He is a tea shop owner and like all other non-users, blames his poverty for non-acceptance of sanitary latrine. Radio is the only source of his information for better hygiene or SocMob related programme. He was not approached by any NGO or Health and Family Planning workers. However, he is aware of the beneficial effects of sanitary latrines.

Asgar Ali, Vill/Union - Baihar Bashkuri, P.S. - Trishel, Dist. - Mymensingh has been using ordinary latrine though approached by NGOs, Health and Family Planning workers for sanitary latrine. Poverty is to blame. They are aware of the hazards of in-sanitary latrines and support SocMob programme activities to reinforce their knowledge on WATSAN.

Alam Howlader, Vill - Kaliya, Thana - Baufal, Dist. - Patuakhali uses in-sanitary latrine, reason being financial. However, he is aware of the benefits of sanitary latrine. Health and Family Planning workers spoke on WATSAN. They are associated with NGO, ASA for the last 7 months. They will immediately install a sanitary latrine if it is provided without cost.

Wazed Mia, of Vill - Takipur, Union - Saidergaon, Thana - Chatak, Dist. - Sunamganj. He is a landless farm labourer who stays with his family now in a part of the homestead of his employer-farmer. The latter has no sanitary latrine. So, Wazed Mia has no access to sanitary latrine. Wazed is too poor to afford a sanitary latrine. He is aware of the benefits from sanitary latrine. He has heard miking in the area on sanitary latrine and drinking water. He is averse to joining an NGO because of involvement of NGOs in interest payments and receipts.

4. Concluding Remarks on the Case Studies

It is evident that the message of SocMob on sanitary latrine and pure water has reached the countryside. There are families who had installed sanitary latrines before SocMob started. Some families are being motivated by SocMob activities. Most of the families, users and non-users alike, reported Radio/TV to be the effective means of communication on SocMob.

It is noted that trade/business oriented families or tailor and service holder families have sanitary latrines. All those who did not have are mostly landless farm workers, except a chaukidar or a tea shop owner. And they propose to have sanitary latrines in near future in spite of relative financial difficulties.

All non-users under the case studies are aware of the baneful effects of indiscriminate defecation or unsafe water. Only one non-user, the chaukidar, confessed to be not sufficiently motivated or aware as yet to have a sanitary latrine. However, he proposed to have one. For most non-users, poverty is the stumbling block.. Non-users seek subsidized or free latrine equipment.

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