

AfriWatSan project: sustaining low cost urban water supply and sanitation systems in Africa

HEALTH COMPONENT: STUDY OF THE POPULATION BEHAVIOR IN CONNECTION TO HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN SENEGAL AND THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR THESE SERVICES IN PERI-URBAN AREA

Presented

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PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

□ WHO / UNICEF/ JMP, 2015

- 32% of the rural population are supplied with water at home and
- 35% get an alternative source of improved water (eg covered wells, bottled water, rainwater) which means
- 67% of the rural population are supplied with an improved drinking water source
- As a result, 33% of the rural population are supplied with an unimproved water source, of which 1% is surface water
- Less than 34% of the population has access to improved latrines;
- 42% use unimproved latrines (8% use shared latrines) and 24% practice defecation in the open air.

INTRODUCTION

□ Demographic and Health Survey, Senegal 2014:

- 44.6% were washing their hands with soap and water;
- 18.7% with water only and
- 35.2% had no water, soap or other hand washing detergent

CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

□ Annual Report, Millennium Water Supply and Sanitation

Program, 2013 / Senegal :

- Access to sanitation from 26.2% in 2005 to 35.2% in 2012
- Open defecation remains significant despite the increase in Community-led total sanitation initiatives since 2009.
- It appears, therefore, that the country has not met the MDGs set at 65% for the share of the population using improved latrines in 2015.

CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

- ❑ The Department of Geology of the Faculty of Sciences of UCAD in partnership with the Institute of Health and Development intends to support the reinforcement of sanitation in semi-urban environment
- ❑ The Institute of Health and Development (ISED) to conduct a household survey on the health aspects in semi urban of Dakar
- ❑ The objectives of the study are outlined below.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

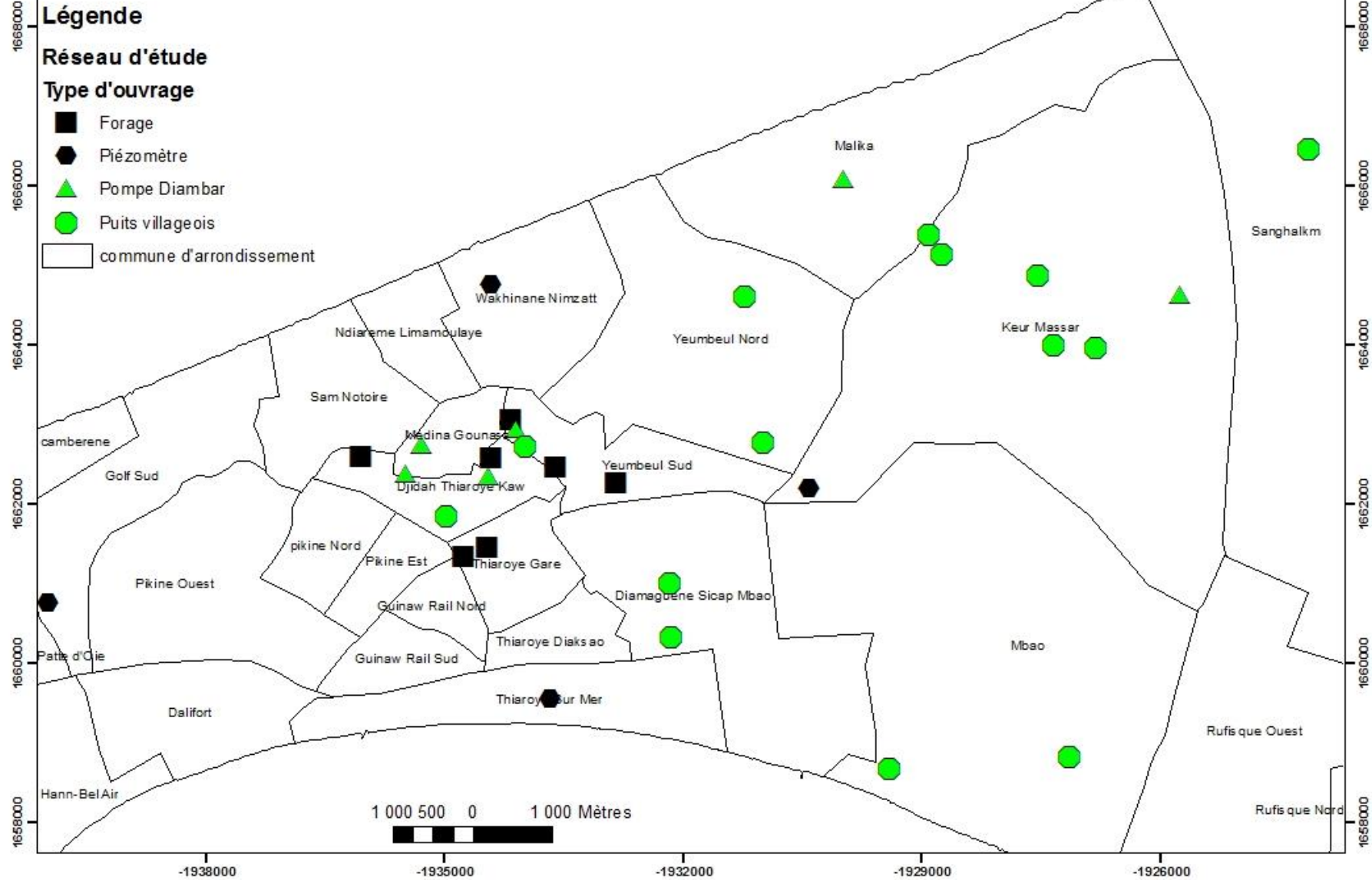
- This mandate aims to conduct a household survey to assess hygiene and sanitation behavior and willingness to pay in semi-urban areas in Senegal.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. Estimate the availability of improved latrines at the household level, their use, maintenance, handwashing and stool removal practices (including those of young children);
2. Identify the main factors influencing, negatively or positively, the practices of hygiene, acquisition and use of sanitation services;
3. Determine the main benefits resulting from the use of hygiene and sanitation structures;
4. Appreciate the ability and willingness of households to acquire sanitation structures without incurring subsidies;
5. Identify household preferences in terms of latrines but also their satisfaction;

6.

PROJET AFRIWATSAN RESEAU D'OUVRAGES HYDRAULIQUES DANS LA ZONE D'ETUDE



METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

□ Framework of study: 3 Health Districts (HD) / suburbs Dakar

(N= 500)

- HD Pikine/Thiaroye : 142 household
- HD de Guediawaye : 142 household
- HD Keur Massar : 216 household (**Table I**)

□ Type of study :

- quantitative: investigation household
- qualitative : focus groups

Table I : Distribution of households to be surveyed by borough districts

INDICATORS	GUEDIAWATE	PIKINE / THIAROYE	KEUR MASSAR	TOTAL
Population 2016	360 360	359 282	545 603	1 265 245
% population	28,48%	28,40%	43,12%	100,00%
Number of households to be surveyed	142	142	216	500

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

- Study populations:
 - Heads of households: questionnaire 1 / household survey
 - Woman of reproductive age (16 to 49 years old): questionnaire 2 / kAP study
 - Mothers and guardians of children under 5 years : questionnaire 3/ Study of risk factors in children under 5 years of age.
 - Groups men and women with 2 FG / HD: Focus Groups Guide

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

□ Collection methods or techniques:

- Individual interviews
 - Focus groups
 - Stool specimens for the detection of cysts, amoebas, eggs and parasites (Coproculture) In children under 5 years of age
 - If diarrhea during the last 15 days
 - To be done by HD laboratory staff
 - Operation of activity reports and / or registers / health office
- Malaria - Diarrhea - Malnutrition
For children under 5 years of age

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

□ Survey method:

- Systematic survey
- The survey step:
 - ✓ 3 households if N zone <10 households
 - ✓ 5 households if N zone > 10 households
- Starting point: supply water / work of hydro-geology

Direction: a group of 2 investigators at right and the other on the left

NB: Community Health Officer of the zone

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

❑ Materials :

- Tablets + USB KEYS
- Bag + notepad, pen etc.

❑ Actors of the field:

- Supervisors:
- Investigator team:
 - Team Leader + 3 person per HD
 - Either 16 investigators for the 3 HD

❑ Training of actors in the field: from 19 to 24 June 2017

- Training: Monday 19 to Thursday 22 June 2017
- Pre-test collection tools: Friday, June 23, 2017
- Evaluation of the training and the pre-test: on Saturday 24 June 2017

NEXT STEPS

- ❑ Signing Letters of Commitment and Contracts for the Provision of Investigators
- ❑ Data collection in the field of 10 days
- ❑ Preparation of reports of field teams (D1 after collection)
Layout and analysis of data (10 days after collection)
- ❑ Preparation of the pre-report of the study (15 days after collecte)
- ❑ Deposit of the pre-report and validation (opinion of the partners)

CONCLUSION

- ❑ Importance of a good understanding of the work to be done
- ❑ Need for good quality of collected data
- ❑ Essential roles of actors on the ground
- ❑ The value of the commitment to carry out the work
- ❑ For sustaining low cost urban water supply and sanitation systems