

Hand Hygiene for All Session
18th August 2020

Questions & Answers

Find below the questions posed during the SuSanA session. We have answered the questions as well as provided useful links and resources.

Question	Answer	Useful links / resources
Is there an existing agreement made by countries to achieve targets set in SDG 6, with accompanying promised funds to achieve said targets/goal?	The best approach would be to find out what the particular country you are interested in is doing in regards with reaching SDG 6, what funds they might have available and to get in contact with them individually.	SDG 6 tracker and targets Un-Water GLAAS hygiene highlights
How can Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) become a partner in the Global Handwashing Partnership (GHP)?	CSOs can easily become partners with the GHP. Go to the website and follow instructions to become an official partner. There is also an option to sign up for a mailing list to receive a monthly newsletter. The GHP have many useful resources available for CSOs and other organisations to use on their website.	Join Global handwashing Partnership Note: there are now different levels of membership and associated commitment. Global Handwashing Partnership resources
For programs implemented by your organisations (WHO/Unicef, WaterAid, LSHTM/Hygiene Hub, GHP, International Labour Organization) do you only directly work with or through governments, or can entities/schools contact your organisations (through your website contact info) directly for some projects/activities?	All of the organisations participating in this event really want to ensure we are drawing from the expertise and resources from broad stakeholders who have worked in this space, not only working directly with governments. While it is important to work with governments and support government led initiatives, we want to have a reach across all supporting stakeholders to communicate and solicit information. Any opportunity to work or collaborate with others on projects and activities is welcomed.	Contact information / websites: Glaas@who.int www.wateraid.org Global handwashing partnership Hygiene Hub International Labour Organization (ILO): https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm Hand Hygiene for all Initiative
What is the link between WASH and COVID -19 interventions?	There is a direct link between WASH and COVID-19. Current evidence indicates that COVID-19 virus is transmitted when contaminated hands touch the mouth, nose or eyes; the virus can also be transferred from one surface to another by contaminated hands, which facilitates indirect contact transmission. So, hand hygiene is extremely important to interrupt transmission.	WHO: WASH and COVID-19 Hygiene Hub: Faecal oral transmission of COVID-19

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	<p>There have been no reported cases of COVID-19 from contact with the faeces of an infected individual and the WHO states that risk of faecal-oral transmission is low. However, human waste is hazardous and can transmit other diseases therefore should still be safely managed in all settings.</p> <p>WASH is critical in fighting COVID-19 because you cannot reduce infection or reduce spread of the virus without access to water, sanitation and hygiene. If you do not have water, you cannot wash your hands. Without proper sanitation you will compromise care in quarantine centres housing COVID-19 patients. WASH is fundamental to suppress the virus and has a direct correlation on infection rates.</p> <p>However, there are other preventative behaviours required to interrupt transmission of COVID-19 which the WASH sector is less familiar with. These include physical distancing, disinfection of frequently touched surfaces and wearing a mask while in public places.</p>	
<p>Is there any specific focus on personal hygiene awareness and plans in India?</p>	<p>Om - Specific to WaterAid, we launched a national campaign in India to raise awareness and reduce the spread of COVID-19 and reached about 8 million people. We did this primarily utilising non-contact methods, social, digital and mass media. If you would like to link up with WaterAid Indian colleagues do get in touch. More information provided in the link in the next column.</p> <p>There is much work being done in India regarding COVID-19, behaviour change and hygiene awareness. Check out a case study from Gram Vaani Community Media and India's government website for more information. Links in next column.</p>	<p>WaterAid COVID-19 response in India</p> <p>Hygiene Hub: COVID-19 case study in India</p> <p>#IndiaFightsCovid Government site</p> <p>India COVID-19 Awareness Material – Ministry of Family Welfare</p>
<p>How can we ensure water availability while promoting hand</p>	<p>Handwashing does not need to consume that much water and constructing dedicated</p>	<p>What can we do in areas with real water scarcity?</p>

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<p>hygiene, especially in countries which are already water-stressed?</p>	<p>handwashing facilities often reduces water consumption. While there is potential for handwashing to consume lots of water it can also be done with relatively small amounts of water. Simple add-on handwashing technologies can reduce the flow of water allowing hands to be washed with minimal amount of water.</p> <p>With much attention on handwashing, now is a good opportunity to repair dysfunctional water points, build more water points (this will contribute to reducing gatherings around water points and thereby mitigate transmission) or extend the existing water networks. Short term emergency water options (like trucking) can be considered but an exit strategy needs to be thought through from the beginning and investing in long term water infrastructure is much more cost effective. Lastly, it is important to advocate for adjustments to water tariffs or free provision of water for those facing challenges in light of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Working with water service providers in rural areas</p> <p>Tools to reduce water flow: SpaTap, Oxfam handwashing tap, the Drop</p>
<p>Can there be a global campaign with the initiative of WHO to have a coordinated campaign for week starting on Global Hand washing Day?</p>	<p>There are lots of plans and we are organising around common ideas and materials. The theme for this year is 'Hygiene for All' and there will soon be a register of activities that are going on all over the world. Organisations can add to this or align their work with existing actions.</p> <p>GHP will be publishing more materials – go to GHP website and link to Global handwashing day for support materials.</p> <p>Or if you'd like to get in touch directly with GHP to share your plans we'd love to hear from you. See email in the next column.</p>	<p>Global Handwashing Partnership: Global Handwashing Day GHD Resources</p> <p>Contact information: rclemmer@fhi360.org apalomares@fhi360.org</p>
<p>Please share some thoughts on social behaviour change and communication</p>	<p>When developing behaviour change communication, it needs to be context specific, but some general guidelines to follow are:</p>	<p>GHP – behaviour change resources</p> <p>A summary of what works to change</p>

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<p>regarding Hand Hygiene.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge alone does not change behaviour • Consider a range of handwashing determinants • Ensure infrastructure is available and functioning • Change the environment • Make it surprising, innovative and engaging <p>See links in next column for more resources and examples.</p>	<p>handwashing and hygiene behaviours</p> <p>Hygiene Hub – How to design effective behaviour change project for COVID-19</p> <p>WaterAid Bangladesh – resources such as posters and videos which can be downloaded</p>
<p>Aside from clean water to wash hands with, do your handwashing programs also consider how to deal with grey water resulting from handwashing activities?</p>	<p>Greywater coming out from handwashing stations is usually not very polluted, but still it is important to manage greywater effectively. In rural areas, this water can be directed into a local soak pit (assuming a deep groundwater table); in urban areas where it is piped to a nearby drain the greywater should be lightly chlorinated (before use), or else directed through small sand filter units (after use). However, the latter may not be practical on a large scale and filters may easily become blocked.</p> <p>Countries are also taking extra precaution, for example in Nepal they have asked handwashing installers to chlorinate the water in the tank (before washing hands).</p>	<p>WaterAid technical guidance for handwashing facilities in public places – section on greywater management</p>
<p>Are there any experiences with handwashing in disaster situations? We have currently been seeing many parts of the world fighting other natural disasters on top of the pandemic.</p>	<p>In conflict or disaster affected regions we are finding that COVID-19, even with widespread community transmission, is often not people’s priority. But it is important to ensure these populations have access to handwashing facilities.</p> <p>These people are usually more at risk if they are unable to access health services, therefore it is critical for organisations response to be inclusive and health services should be offered equitably to protect those most vulnerable. See this summary report on COVID-19 programming in camps and camp-like settings that house people who have been forced from their homes due to conflict and natural disasters.</p>	<p>Learning from prior outbreaks</p> <p>Improving handwashing behaviour change programs in humanitarian crises</p>

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<p>What innovations/ good practices have been undertaken to solve the hand washing issue during this period of COVID-19 especially communal hand washing?</p>	<p>Many innovations have emerged in the response from COVID-19 from handwashing facilities to creative use of social, digital, and mass media to promote handwashing and other key behaviours to prevent COVID-19.</p> <p>Good practice to follow for handwashing facilities are that they should be inclusive – ensure people with different abilities are able to use the handwashing facility. They should also be hands-free to minimise contact and cross-contamination.</p> <p>Some other innovative examples:</p> <p>In Bangladesh and India, spaced chalk circles have been drawn to remind people to physically distance while queueing at water points.</p> <p>The use of radio dramas and celebrity WASH ambassadors has been very influential in encouraging people to practice good hand hygiene.</p> <p>See case studies being collected and published on the hygiene hub for more inspiration.</p>	<p>GIZ – Scaling up group handwashing in schools</p> <p>WaterAid technical guide for handwashing facilities in public places and institutions</p> <p>Handwashing compendium for low resource settings</p> <p>Resource for low cost hand hygiene devices</p> <p>UNICEF handwashing factsheet</p> <p>Hygiene Hub Case Studies</p> <p>Creative infographics</p>
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This session was organized by SuSanA Behaviour Change Working Group – 13 in partnership with ‘hand hygiene for all’ initiatives and in collaboration with partners including WHO/UNICEF, ILO, WaterAid, UN-Glass, LSHTM, GIZ, and GHP.

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