





















Global Handwashing Day 2022

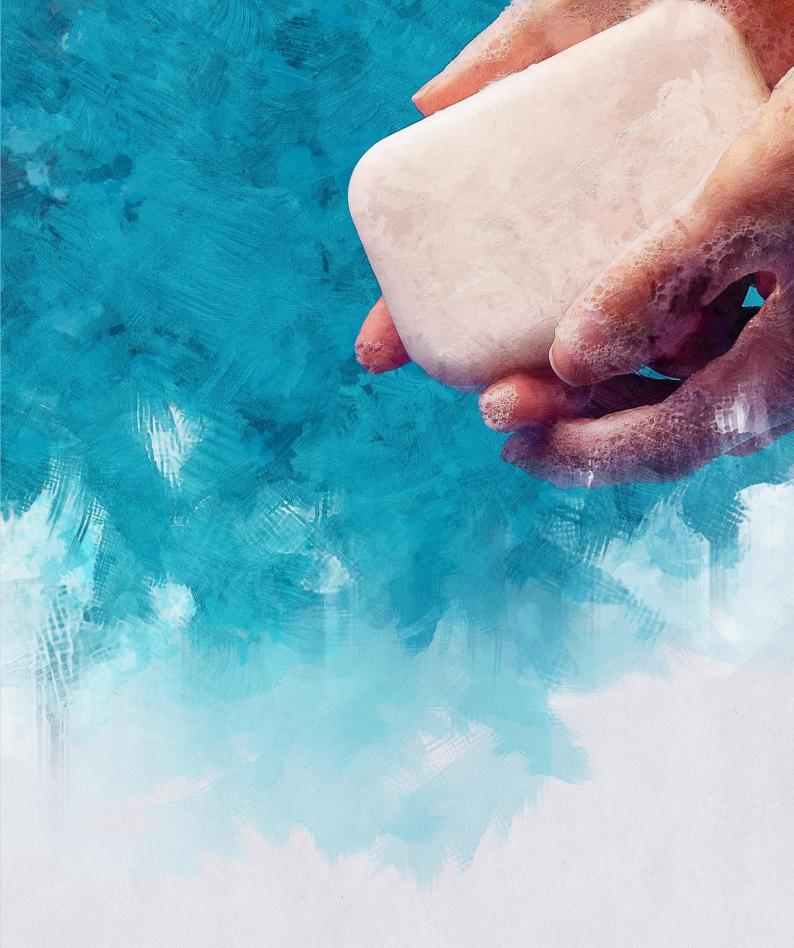
Unite for Universal Hand Hygiene



Global Handwashing Celebration Week

(15 October 2022 - 21 October 2022)

Initiatives δ interventions undertaken by the state government and development organisations to advocate the benefits of good hand hygiene in Maharashtra



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Abbreviations	4
Executive Summary	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Accelerating Preventive Action through Contemplative Interventions	7
3. Step 1: Mapping Key Stakeholders	8
3.1 WASH in Schools: Engaging School Children	8
3.2 Involving School Staff	9
3.3 Reaching Vulnerable Communities through Colloquial Messaging	9
3.4. Outreach to Key Government Departments in Maharashtra	10
4. Step 2: Shifting Perspectives through Immersive Learning	11
5. Step 3: On-Ground Action	12
5.1 Addressing gaps in Sanitation & Hygiene in Rural Maharashtra	12
5.1 a Coverage in Local Newspapers	14
5.2 Activities by Maharashtra Urban WASH-ES Coalition in Urban Slums	16
5.2 a A street play & Distribution of soaps for the sanitation workforce	16
5.2 b Empowering CBO groups: Digital Inclusion & Literacy	18
5.2 c Awareness building activities by Community Based Organizations, under SSSM, Mumbai	18
5.3 Motivating Positive Behavioral Change through Experiential Learning	19
5.3 a Initiatives by CACR	19
5.3 b Diverse Interventions by ESF	20
5.3 c Extensive Campaigns by CYDA	22
5.3 d Other Initiatives- National Quiz	24
6 Media Engagement	25
Afterword	26

Abbreviations

All India Institute of Local Self Government

AWW Anganwadi worker

AWS Anganwadi Supervisor

BMC Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation

CACR Citizens Association for Children's Rights

CBO/CBOs Community Based Organization (s)

CYDA Center for Youth Development & Activities

Dept Department

DMA Directorate of Municipal Administration

ESF Ecosan Services Foundation

GHD Global Handwashing Day

GoM Government of Maharashtra

Maha-UWES-C Maharashtra Urban WASH-ES Coalition

PS Principal Secretary

RCUES Regional Center for Urban and Environmental Studies

School Ed School Education & Sports

SDG/SDGs Sustainable Development Goal(s)

SHG/SHGs Self-help group (s)

SSSM Swachhata Sanvardhan Sanstha Mahasangh

SWSM State Water & Sanitation Mission

UDD Urban Development Department

UN United Nations

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WASH Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

WSSD Water Supply & Sanitation Department

Executive Summary

This is a detailed report of activities and campaigns undertaken by SWSM, WSSD, GoM in collaboration with UNICEF Maharashtra, the Secretariat Maha-UWES-C, RCUES of AIILSG Mumbai, CBOs under SSSM in Mumbai and NGO partners CACR, ESF & CYDA, with support of UNICEF Maharashtra across the state with multiple stakeholder groups to celebrate GHD and advocate the benefits of good hand hygiene maintenance.

The Global Handwashing Day 2022 was celebrated across Maharashtra in rural and urban areas with communities, sanitation workers, schools, teachers, CBOs, AWWs, tribal groups etc. through on ground outreach and digital campaigns. All the above-mentioned organizations and departments conducted activities for a week, to spread the behaviour on the importance of handwashing and to lay emphasis on the health implications of it. Key stakeholder groups were mapped as an initial process to effectively share the message with relevant audiences, followed by planning of contemplative interventions, to suit the sensibilities of the beneficiary groups. To make the sessions captivating, the messages were contextualized and shared in colloquial languages. Various activities and exercises were planned for the stakeholders, which were not only theoretical in nature, but conducted demonstratively, such as street plays, competitions, rallies, mass awareness campaigns, soap distribution and collection etc. The focus was laid upon experiential and immersive learning of the groups, especially the children and school students who were leading the campaign.

The facilitating agencies and the departments ensured maximum participation and involvement for the planned activities. For the programs organized by SWSM units in Maharashtra, all the 34 districts cells under Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission participated enthusiastically, and all activities were carried out diligently through the week. There was a high turnout for the activities planned by the Secretariat at Maha-UWES-C, CBO groups from SSSM and NGOs CACR, ESF, CYDA, from across Maharashtra.



Around 18 million stakeholders (direct + indirect) reached in Maharashtra through these campaigns & initiatives which is approximately 14.5 % of the state population.

1. Introduction

Equal 'Sanitation for all' is a rallying slogan, propagated globally, to ensure access to safe sanitation and hygiene for citizens across the globe. Though substantial progress has been made with this through global dialogue and interventions, in alignment with the **UN SDG 6**, yet the larger issue persists. Worldwide, two out of five people do not have a basic hand washing facility with soap and water¹. The Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the need to take urgent action towards fundamental availability of hand washing facilities, to prevent disease and to save lives. The impacts of Covid-19 were significantly higher on vulnerable populations who lacked access to hygiene facilities.

October 15 marks the celebration of the Global Handwashing Day, presented as a platform for global advocacy, dedicated to increasing awareness and understanding the importance of handwashing with soap as an effective and affordable way to prevent diseases and save lives. Considered as a rudimentary activity across the globe, its life saving potential remains unrecognized especially in developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Social and structural impediments are significant deterrents to achieving sustainable development in these nations.

This year, the theme of the day, "Unite for Universal Hand Hygiene", calls for coordinated action from global citizens, to actively work towards and promote universal hand hygiene. As the world overcomes and moves past the effects of the pandemic, it is critical to lay emphasis on maintenance of hand hygiene. Handwashing is a basic activity that can be carried out by only using water, however by using soap, we can ensure removal of oils carrying most germs, and leave our hands smelling pleasant. The clean smell and feeling that soap creates is an incentive for its use.

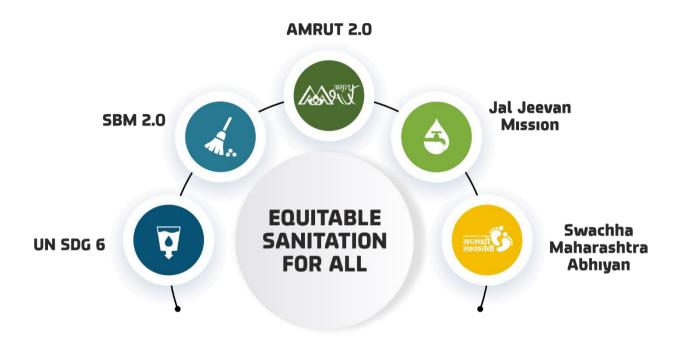
Operationalizing UN SDG 6 and Flagship Government Missions through promotion of GHD

Equitable sanitation for all is a thrust area for various government flagship schemes and missions in India. The overarching goals and objectives of central missions such as SBM 2.0, AMRUT 2.0, Jal Jeevan Mission and state missions such as Swaccha Maharashtra Abhiyan are overlapping with the UN SDG 6 to ensure access to water and sanitation for all.

It is critical to promote the global as well as national and state priorities by addressing the gaps in sanitation and hygiene. These missions have been deemed effective and impactful in the state, as they have accelerated the overall development of sanitation facilities, along with human development and improvement in livability standards. Through IEC efforts, as it is a major component of these missions, local governments and civil society have collectively promoted good hygiene and sanitation practices.

-

¹ https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/



Through promotion of GHD, collective efforts are made towards creating awareness for maintaining hand hygiene and practicing safe sanitation, which also aids in implementation of these government programs more effectively.

2. Accelerating Preventive Action through Contemplative Interventions

Keeping hands clean is an important step for avoiding health issues for oneself and spreading germs to others. Germs from feces from people or animals can cause diarrhea and can spread some major respiratory infections. Germs may also spread through coughing or sneezing, and the remains of it on objects that may contaminate the environment. When germs are not washed off on time, the chain reaction of spread of diseases is inevitable. The Covid-19 pandemic is an attestation of the same.

Educating people about handwashing can help them and their communities to stay healthy. Handwashing with soap could protect about 1 out of every 3 young children who get sick with diarrhea and almost 1 out of 5 young children with respiratory infections like pneumonia. Handwashing education and access to soap in schools can help improve attendance. Good handwashing early in life may help improve children's development in some settings².

²https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/whyhandwashing.html#:~:text=Handwashing%20education%20in%20the%20 community,with%20diarrhea%20by%2023%2D40%25&text=Reduces%20diarrheal%20illness%20in%20people %20with%20weakened%20immune%20systems%20by%2058%25&text=Reduces%20respiratory%20illnesses%2C%20like%20colds,general%20population%20by%2016%2D21%25

3. Step 1: Mapping Key Stakeholders

Prioritizing hand hygiene amongst stakeholders in institutional and public settings is critical, including schools, health care centers, amongst the sanitation workforce and in any other public settings. Maintenance of good hand hygiene practices can avert many diseases and even reduces the burden of DALY's and premature mortality.³ Identifying and reaching relevant stakeholders to spread awareness on the subject, can reduce the overall global disease burden.



3. 1 WASH in Schools: Engaging School Children

As children are amongst the most vulnerable population, and the most susceptible to contracting infections, the consequences of an unsafe and unsanitary environment are arduous and devastating for them. Growing up in a clean and safe environment is every child's right. Therefore, providing access to safe sanitation facilities, improved hygiene as well as educating children on ways and means to protect themselves from unforeseen diseases, is crucial. Schools are places where children spend most of their time at and accept it as a learning environment. Hence, teaching children to wash their hands with soap in critical times can be the most effective when there is emphasis on peer & cross learning, through engaging initiatives.

 $^{3\} https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/158$

3.2 Involving school staff



To promote behavioral change amongst children, it is integral to involve the school staff, be it with regards to mobilizing children, undertaking timely initiatives with them and/or for percolation of change in the overall learning environment. To improve children's outlook towards sanitation and hygiene, it is key to engage with school personnel as agents of change.

The Maharashtra Urban WASH-ES Coalition partners CACR, CYDA, ESF through their network in various schools across Maharashtra conducted activities with school children and school personnel's.

3.3 Reaching Vulnerable Communities through Colloquial Messaging

Building capacities of local communities towards management of basic sanitation and hygiene is key to averting unforeseen morbid challenges. Communicable diseases are more likely to transfer through slums and communities that face socio-economic difficulties. The magnitude of health problems is greater in slum pockets due to reduced access to safe sanitation facilities and lack of safe practices. Imparting information and awareness amongst communities on effective ways of hand hygiene and sharing hygiene management mechanisms is essential. It is key to identify changemakers such as CBOs, sanitation workers, active members in the community, to engage with a larger number of the population and spread the message colloquially. Through the week of GHD 2022, team Secretariat at RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai and partners, have engaged with communities through diverse



3.4 Outreach to Key Government Departments in Maharashtra

To effectively prepare, equip and support individuals to adapt to social behavioral changes, it is important to involve the government as a stakeholder. Through formalized channels and standard approaches, information can be disseminated amongst the most relevant & vulnerable beneficiaries. The planned interventions tend to feel stronger, given the right backing and support from the government departments and the impact of the interventions is much greater in number and scale.

With technical support from UNICEF
Maharashtra the SWSM, Department of
WSSD engaged with all its 34 district units
in Maharashtra, to conduct various
campaign activities to spread awareness on
importance of maintaining good hand hygiene

Read the guidelines in Marathi here



The Secretariat at RCUES of AIILSG, Mumbai, had reached out to various departments of Maharashtra government to encourage ULB's and local departments to take up initiatives and encourage participation for celebration of the GHD in Maharashtra.

Letter to PS, UDD, GoM



Letter to Director, DMA, GoM





Letter to PS, School Ed, GoM

4. Step 2: Shifting Perspectives through Immersive Learning

Diverse engaging activities were conducted through the week with the above-mentioned stakeholders. Through catchy activities and immersive learning exercises, it is easy to get any powerful message across and lead the participants to introspect upon their own past actions and finally apply positive behavioral change into their everyday lives.

The following main activities were held across Maharashtra with multiple stakeholder groups:



5. Step 3: On-ground Action

5. 1 Addressing Gaps in Sanitation & Hygiene in Rural

Maharashtra

State Water Sanitation Mission (SWSM), WSSD, GoM with the support of UNICEF Maharashtra, celebrated global handwashing through various activities across the State. The districts conducted various activities as per guidelines from SWSM, to raise awareness amongst beneficiary groups in their respective localities, on the importance of maintaining hand hygiene and propagating affordable ways to do so. These activities were designed and targeted towards the rural population in the state of Maharashtra.

The following major activities were undertaken by SWSM for promotion of hand hygiene amongst their beneficiaries:

- 1. Initiatives to ensure ample handwashing facilities are present at health care centers for healthcare workers and visiting beneficiaries.
- 2. Community meetings and demonstrations to share the importance of maintaining hand hygiene.
- 3. Involving students to carry out soap collection rallies.
- 4. Leading mass awareness campaigns in respective districts.
- 5. Organization of different programs and competitions at the local level.
- 6. Mass awareness campaigns to be led by Swachhagrahis as per Swachha Bharat Mission.
- 7. Including Self-help groups, youth groups etc. to spread awareness, with special focus on tribal areas in the district.

As per instructions from SWSM about GHD celebration, CEOs issued guidelines to all schools, Anganwadis and Gram Panchayats to create an enabling environment and active participation targeting teachers, students, parents, communities, youth groups, tribals groups etc. with key messages on safe handwashing behavior. These events were organized in accordance with the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 and aimed at covering households, institutions and communities at large focusing to drive positive behavior change and emphasis on effective hand hygiene for better health in the state.

Throughout the week, various activities were organized at the grassroots level and a total of around **16.5 million people were reached** through these activities across Maharashtra, with a message on hand washing with soap and water.

Districts	Blocks	GP's	Direct Reach				Soaps collected	Citizens reached through all	Total reach
			Male	Female	Children	Total		media	
34	340	27,068	1248587	1165362	3260288	5647936	45914	10.8 M	16.5 M

Along with on ground activities, the districts were also encouraged to drive media campaigns to amplify the message and engage stakeholders by using social media platforms. Participation from all districts in this movement to educate their citizens and beneficiaries on safe hand washing was welcoming. All the activities were undertaken and performed vigorously, and the on-ground enthusiasm is reflected through the impact numbers from each of the districts.

Handwashing Activity with Children in Amravati district >>>





Handwashing Activity with Children in Nandurbar district





GHD Activity with Children in Ratnagiri district





Pledge on GHD by Men's group in Yavatmal district

Hand Washing demonstration in Raigad district

5.1 a Coverage in Local Newspapers



संपादकीय





जिल्ह्यातील सर्व शाळा, अंगणवाड्यांमध्ये १४ ऑक्टोबरला साजरा होणार 'हात धुवा दिवस'





हात धुवा दिवसानिमित्त आज, उद्या कार्यक्रम

My Nashik Edition Oct 14, 2021 Page No. 3 newspaper.pudhari.co.in

District wise outreach in Maharashtra for GHD by SWSM and UNICEF Maharashtra

District	Blocks	GPs		Direct R	Reach (A)		Soap	Indirect Reach (B)		Total
	covered	covered	Female	Male	Children	Total	Collected	Newspaper Readership	Social Media	Reach
Ahmednagar	14	1311	54123	64322	132987	251432	1547	154788	84235	490455
Akola	7	533	46387	72678	132656	251721	275	134567	59345	445633
Amravati	14	839	73212	77549	121312	272073	372	1796775	34000	2102848
Aurangabad	9	868	62313	65829	68359	196500	3182	180512	356841	736853
Beed	11	1031	26380	57930	153830	238140	1240	284530	111230	633900
Bhandara	-	541	45698	56924	69854	172476	532	12000	12000	196476
Buldhana	13	-	68582	73296	141378	283256	568	838322	14342	1135920
Chandrapur	15	824	41200	41200	82400	164800	824	15000	15000	194800
Dhule	4	541	32023	38274	110950	181247	5410	174569	541287	897103
Gadchiroli	8	559	13740	18325	132234	164299	948	22900	9100	196299
Gondia	8	547	5470	8205	54111	67786	130	155000	27350	250136
Hingoli	5	563	7352	9420	9847	26619	260	175000	-	201619
Jalgaon	15	1151	264	12564	37037	49865	0	152469	66387	268721
Jalna	8	778	553	1851	4128	6532	34	157821	16000	180353
Kolhapur	12	1025	7810	8109	81646	97565	2039	235000	165000	497565
Latur	10	786	7525	13261	92345	113131		285000	78000	476131
Nagpur	13	769	74304	77400	47800	199504	268	175000	35000	409504
Nanded	16	1310	6650	19650	343330	343330	6522	295512	10654	649496
Nandurbar	6	595	6920	15890	65000	87810	200	40000	70000	197810
Nashik	15	1384	55360	41520	134600	231480	3365	165874	142564	539918
Osmanabad	8	622	48112	63124	78267	189503	1246	148542	146857	484902
Palghar	8	473	2307	964	23701	26972	1067	0	0	26972
Parbhani	9	704	45760	50668	57300	153728	2112	158000	38000	349728
Pune	13	1385	27968	29416	68326	125710	3217	250000	170000	545710
Raigad	15	809	48402	54317	78867	181586	1428	104750	178950	465286
Ratnagiri	9	846	51476	50274	85694	187444	1725	115425	192465	495334
Sangli	10	696	2547	3025	180000	185572	259	150000	50000	385572
Satara	11	1495	7647	8654	189554	205855	2566	254600	351000	811455
Sindhudurg	8	431	17852	30754	37852	86458	1542	157842	24781	269081
Solapur	11	1019	35750	24670	69475	129895	940	165490	24781	215090
Thane	5	430	2872	2341	4874	10087	898	0	6598	34868
Wardha	8	520	1013	2343	15319	18675	900	52823	1508	73006
Washim	6	490	2790	3840	5190	11820	298	117900	5970	135690
Yavatmal	16	1193	235000	150000	350065	735065	0	435000	235000	1405065

Highlights

- Around 10 districts reached out to over 1000 gram panchayats in their jurisdiction, 18 districts conducted programs with over 500 Gram Panchayats and the remaining covered between 400-500 gram panchayat's through various initiatives.
- Children and school students were targeted as audiences through these campaigns, with a special focus. Since children are the most vulnerable group of the population, this is an extremely important movement in the campaign.
- ❖ A total of 196 newspapers were engaged through articles, op-eds etc, with a readership number of up to 7,56,1011.

5.2 Activities by the Secretariat, Maha-UWES-C in Urban Slums

The Secretariat, Maharashtra Urban WASH-ES Coalition at RCUES of AIILSG Mumbai, had planned and organized various activities throughout the week. To engage with the most relevant stakeholder groups, the team at Secretariat held many discussions with sector experts and decided to engage with sanitation workers and community-based organizations from urban slums of Mumbai. Both these groups are active agents of change, working vigorously in the sanitation domain. However, these groups are constantly faced with many challenges daily while interacting with citizens. Infrastructural and administrative issues may get highlighted often, but they also face social challenges such as lack of inclusiveness within their immediate communities. This year to tackle such diverse difficulties and pay an ode to the service provided by these groups, the Secretariat conducted activities in Mumbai

5.2 a Street Play & Distribution of Soaps for the Sanitation Workforce

Street plays are now acknowledged to be the most powerful medium to build awareness amongst the onlookers. The art form with a tinge of humor and balance of socio-political messaging penetrates through the minds of the beneficiaries. The Secretariat organized a street play session for over 100 sanitation workers and CBO members, along with an awareness raising session, in collaboration with a collective of CBOs- SSSM and local CBO group Shivratna Seva Mandal. The session was held at a Loaders Chowki, in Vikhroli area of Mumbai, after the sanitation workers finished their daily shifts. After the demonstrative session, soaps were distributed amongst the attendees, to share the importance of maintaining hand hygiene and emphasizing using soaps while washing hands.





The session was held at a Motor Loaders Chowki, in Vikhroli area of Mumbai, after the sanitation workers concluded their daily shifts. After the demonstrative session, soaps were distributed amongst the attendees, to share the importance of maintaining hand hygiene and

emphasizing using soaps while washing hands. 500 beneficiaries were reached through these activity & 150 soaps were distributed to the attendees & the staff of the Chowki.



Glimpses of social media engagement by the Secretariat, Maha-UWES-C

GlobalHandwashingDay and 9 others



<<< Link to the post

5.2 b Empowering CBO groups: Digital Inclusion & Literacy

तुम्ही ग्लोबल हँडवॉशिंग डे २०२२ मध्ये सहभागी होऊ इच्छिता? *	
 होय	
ा नाही	
 कदाचित	
जर तुमचे उत्तर होय असेल, तर तुमच्या समुदायामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त दोन गट निवडा ज्यांच्यासीत तुम्हाला जनजागृती कार्यक्रम राबवायचे आहेत?	व्रत
स्वच्छता कर्मचारी (SMPA, RSY, मोटर लोडर, कचरा वेचक, घरगुती मदतनीस)	
🔲 मुले (खाजगी शाळांमधील मुले, सार्वजनिक शाळांमधील मुले, अंगणवाड्या, कचरा वेचक मुले)	
🔲 सामान्य गट (पुरुषांचे गट, तुमच्या समुदायातील महिला गट)	
्र इतर	
तुम्हाला कोणत्या ठिकाणी हे उपक्रम राबवायचे आहेत?	
🔲 सामुदायिक शौचालये	
🔲 चौकी	

Head of Collective for CBOs in Mumbai- SSSM, Mr. Anand Jagtap, along with the Secretariat planned to digitally empower CBOs. To enable them to use digital platforms and make them accustomed to using technology, the registration of the CBO groups in Mumbai for conducting awareness raising activities in their respective communities was carried out online. Many CBO groups registered with the Secretariat via a bilingual form. The Secretariat along with SSSM, shared awareness raising guidelines for these groups to conduct further events for celebration of GHD within local communities.

5.2 c Awareness Building Activities by CBOs, under SSSM, Mumbai

The Secretariat and SSSM shared guidelines with CBOs to raise awareness activities within their user groups and communities. CBO groups Shivratna Seva Mandal from Vikroli East, Mumbai, Chichnmani Mayka Mahila audyogik utpadak sahakari sanstha maryadit, Nagrik Vikas Samiti, Awami Education welfare association, White rose, Makhurd Mumbai and Bhumi Swachata Foundation, Dharavi Mumbai, under SSSM collective- conducted awareness raising activities covering various stakeholders in urban slums of Mumbai.





Women's groups, AWWs & AWS, Children in local schools and Anganwadis were reached through these initiatives by the CBOs. Through these programs a total of **415 beneficiaries** were engaged directly. Further, **2075 beneficiaries** were reached with a message on handwashing with soap.





5.3 Motivating Positive Behavioral Change through Experiential Learning

5.3 a Initiatives by CACR

Maha-UWES-Cs partner organizations CACR, CYDA & ESF mobilized school children and staff across schools in Maharashtra, that they do continuous work with. Through competitions and demonstrations, children were engaged, and their curiosity was addressed through sharing of techniques and solutions for safe hand washing & its health implications.





Demonstration of Handwashing by school Children
Link

School wise activities >>>



CACR conducted demonstrations and awareness raising sessions across 15 schools in Mumbai covering areas- Govandi, Dharavi, Mankhurd, Sion, Mumbra, Turbhe, Byculla, to educate children in Municipal Schools on effective ways of Handwashing. Through these sessions, the CACR team directly **engaged with 415 school children** & teachers and **reached out to 1904 beneficiaries**. The children celebrated the day through singing songs on handwashing and illustrative exercises.





Link to the video- Demonstration on Handwashing









Children engrossed in GHD activities

5.3 b Diverse Interventions by ESF

ESF team arranged various activities with school children in areas of Mumbai, Pune, Nashik and Ratnagiri. The activities saw enthusiastic participation from school children. The staff of the school was also involved in the execution of the activities. Children self-choreographed and performed street plays for their peer groups and teachers. They participated in painting and speech competitions, video screenings and many other demonstrative exercises. Through strategic IEC techniques, children were explained the most effective and affordable ways of handwashing. Further, to make the event fun and captivating, children were also involved in the creation of advertisements. **951 children participated** in the competitions, and through these activities, they **engaged 12979 children** and staff members. A total of **69,650 people were reached** through these campaign activities.

Global Handwashing Week 2022 | Advocacy on importance of maintaining good hand hygiene in Maharashtra











Videos & photos of all the interventions >>>



ESF along with Secretariat, Maha-UWES-C, UNICEF Maharashtra, CACR & CYDA has launched a set of competitions on 'WASH in schools'. The inauguration of these competitions was done on 15th of October to mark the occasion of GHD. The conclusive event and the prize distribution will be held on World Toilet Day 2022. The Maha-UWES-C team also presented their work to the participating schools.





5.3 c Extensive campaigns by CYDA

CYDA with support of UNICEF Maharashtra had collaborated with ZP schools to conduct various awareness campaigns with students across 21 districts in Maharashtra. Some of the CSR partners also joined hands to make this campaign a success. Persistent Foundation for Pune and Nagpur, Atlas Copco for Pune and Mahindra CIE India for Pune, provided their support for these events. Hand washing demonstrations were conducted in the schools and students were informed about the importance of hand washing. The aim was to remind students/community that handwashing with soap and water is one of the best steps to avoid getting sick and spreading germs. The program was attended by Education Officers, Center Heads, Teachers, School Management Committee members, students, parents, etc. Through this campaign, 33807 schools participated, whereas 1094 center heads, 27082 headmasters, 59904 teachers and 1443425 students engaged in total.

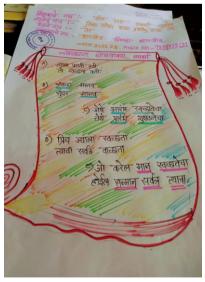
Various competitions were organized to celebrate the day effectively, including drawing, slogan, garba on hand wash and song singing competitions. The students enthusiastically participated in the activities.

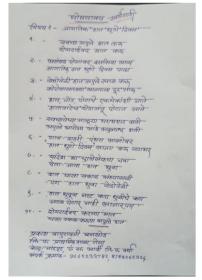
Participants in Competitions: Drawing competition: 5156 | Singing competition: 2336 | Dandia competition: 2624 | Slogan Competition: 2253 A total of 12,369 competitions were conducted by CYDA with the Education Department.

Videos and photos of events & competitions >>>

A total of around 1.5 million stakeholders were involved by CYDA on GHD 2022









Global Handwashing Day Virtual Event by CYDA with UNICEF Maharashtra team with Education department officials, students and teachers. <u>Link of the YouTube event</u>

5.3 d Other Initiatives- National Quiz



A quiz competition was designed by U-Report India in English and Hindi for ages 14 to 27 to celebrate the "Global Handwashing Day 2022', to educate and inform young people about the essentiality of Hand Washing. The UNICEF WASH team in collaboration with the U-Report team created a 5 question quiz. The quiz was sent to 5 states initially but went across the country as other partner organizations spread the word.

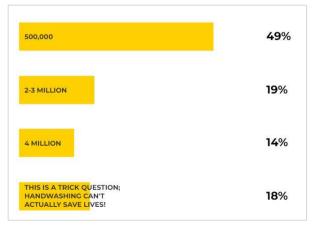
Global Handwashing Day Quiz in Maharashtra

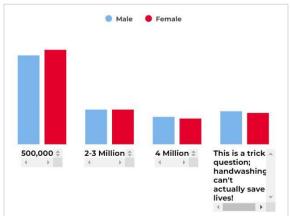
Question 2

As per estimates, how many lives can be saved every year by routinely washing your hands?

7,052 responded out of 8,207 polled

Responses





The entire report can be accessed here: https://india.ureport.in/opinions

6 Media Engagement

Overall, all the participating districts and development organizations obtained good reach in the local media through newspaper articles, virtual events and social media engagement in Maharashtra. Through efforts of the UNICEF Maharashtra team, the message was also circulated in neighboring states.

तेरे मुट्टी में क्या है ?



आपण आपल्या हाताने सर्वच काही करतो, खाण्यापासून ते धुण्यापर्यंत! या सर्वच कामांत हातांची स्वच्छता महत्त्वाची असते, पण विविध सर्वे असे सांगतात की, या हाताच्या स्वच्छतेकडे सर्रास दुर्लक्ष केलं जातं आणि यात शिकल्या सवरलेल्या लोकांचाही मोठा सहभाग आहे. अत्यंत गतिच्छ नसतील तर आपले हात स्वच्छव आहेत, असा प्रत्येकाचा समज असतो. माणूस हा सवयींचा गुलाम असतो. लहानपणापासून लागलेल्या सवयी एवढ्या नकळत डोकावतात की भल्या भल्या लोकांची चारचौघांत फजिती होते त्यामुळे चांगल्या सवयी प्रयत्नपूर्वकच लावाच्या लागतात. आता चांगलं काय, वाईट काय कोण तरवणार ? माणसाची जसजशी प्रगती होत गेली तस तसा माणूस काय चांगलं काय वाईट हे अनुभवातून ठरवू लागला अनेक शास्त्रीय व सामाजिक संशोधक यासाठी राबत राहिले. शिक्षणाने बदल होतो, त्यामुळे चांगल्या सवयी लावण्यामध्ये शिक्षणानेही खूप मोठी भर टाकली, पण तरीही अजूनही काही सवयी आहेत त्यात माणूस बदल करताना दिसत नाही. शिकल्या संवरलेल्या लोकांना कळतं पण वळत नाही असेच दिसते. १५ ऑक्टोबर रोजी जागतिक हात धुवा दिवस साजरा केला गेला, तो याच कारणाने. हात धण्याची चांगली सवय लागणे हे किती आवश्यक आहे हे आपण कोरानाच्या काळात अनुभवले तरीही ही सवय लागली का सर्वांना?

आपण आपल्या हाताने सर्वच काही करतो, खाण्यापासून ते धुण्यापर्यंत! या सर्वच कामांत हातांची स्वच्छता महत्त्वाची असते, पण विविध सर्वे असे सांगतात की, या हाताच्या स्वच्छतेकडे सर्रास दुर्लक्ष केलं जातं आणि यात शिकल्या सवरलेल्या लोकांचाही मोठा सहभाग आहे. अत्यंत गलिच्छ नसतील तर आपले हात स्वच्छच आहेत, असा प्रत्येकाचा समज असतो. शरीरातन सतत उत्सर्जन होत असतं. हातालाही त्यामुळे ओलावा येत असतो, त्यावर धुलीकण व त्यात असलेले पण डोळ्यांना न दिसणारे रोगजंतू सतत चिकटत असतात आणि हातावाटे ते शरीरात प्रवेश करतात. त्यामुळे जेव्हा आपण म्हणतो की माझे हात स्वच्छच तर आहेत. तेव्हा समजून जावं की आपण अदृश्य शत्रुला आपल्याच हाताने निमंत्रण देत आहोत. स्वयंपाकापूर्वी, जेवण वाढण्यापूर्वी, जेवणापूर्वी, कोणताही खाद्यपदार्थे खाण्यापूर्वी, हाताळण्यापूर्वी, पाणी हाताळण्यापूर्वी, बाळाला पाजण्यापूर्वी, भरविण्यापूर्वी, स्वच्छता केल्यानंतर, शौचाला जाऊन आल्यानंतर,

खेळन आल्यानंतर मातीत काम केल्यानंतर हात साबणाने स्वच्छ धुणे आवश्यक आहे, याबाबत गेल्या कित्येक वर्षांपासन आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरून प्रचार केला जात आहे. कोरोनाच्या काळात तर यात मास्क हाताळण्यापूर्वी-हाताळण्यानंतर शिकल्यानंतर-खोकल्यांनतर, कोणत्याही पृष्ठभागाला स्पर्श केल्यानंतर अशा संदेशांची भर पडली गंमत अशी त्या काळातही हात साबणाने किंवा सॅनिटायझरने स्वच्छ करणाऱ्यांची संख्या शंभर टक्के नव्हती. ज्या लोकांनी कोरोना काळात हातांच्या स्वच्छतेला गांभीयांने घेतले होते. त्यातल्या बहतांश लोकांनी कोरोना जाताच पन्हा हातांच्या स्वच्छतेकडे पाठ फिरवली हातांची स्वच्छता केली नाही तर

डायिरयासारखा जीवधेणा आजार होऊ शकतो. लहान मुलांच्यासाठी तर न्युमोनियानंतर डायिरया हा दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचा धातक आजार आहे. जागतिक आरोप्य संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार केवळ साबणाने हात धुण्याच्या सवयीमुळ हायिरयापासून संरक्षण मिळण्यांचे प्रमाण ३० टक्के आहे. शसनाशी संबंधित आजारांचे प्रमाण २० टक्क्यांनी कमी होऊ शकते. भारतात तर दरदिवशी ० ते ५ या वयोगटातील सरासरी १००० बालकं केवळ डायिरयानं दगावतात. या बालकांच्या आजुबाज्या स्वच्छतेचं गांभीर्यं नस्वच्याेचे शिक्षा या बातकांना जीव गमावून भोगावी लागते. एवढे हे भयंकर

कोरोनाच्या काळात जाणारे जीव पाहून लोकांनी स्वच्छतेचा तातपुरता अंगिकार केला, पण दरदिवशी १००० रूणजे वर्षाला साधारण ३.६५ लाख बालकांचा बळी जातो हे गंभीर व भौतीदायक का वाटत नाही? कदाधित यामागे मानवी स्वमाव असेल, सर्वसाधारण माणूस आता पुरता विचार करतो, संकटकाळात त्यांची प्राधिमेकता जीव असते आणि शांततेच्या काळात त्यांवा जीवांची पर्वा नसते, अर्थात त्यांचा ग्राधिमेकता बदलते. बालकांचा जीव जातो, डायरियाने मोठ्यांचा कुठ जीव जातो?

एखादी साथ आली तर वेगळी गोष्ट. असं अनेकदा बोललं जातं. पण डायरिया हा एवढा भयंकर आजार आहे की वेळीच उपचार नाही मिळाले तर शरीरातील पाणी कमी होऊन त्यातून मोठ्यांचाही जीव जाऊ शकतो, शिवाय जीव गेला नाही तरी वारंवार डायरिया झाल्यास आतड्यांची क्षमता हळूहळू क्षीण होत जाते व कितीही खाल्ले तरी कुपोषणही होते असं वैद्यकीय तज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे. 'इतक्या वर्षांपासून आम्ही हेच करत आलो काही मेलो नाही युक्तिवाद अपघाताचं काय, कधीही घडू शकतो. ज्या क्षणाला शरीराची प्रतिकार क्षमता कमी होते, तेव्हा मात्र सवयीचे फटके बसू लागतात. पण आरोग्याबाबत तहान लागल्यानंतर विहीर शोधण्याची सवय जडलेली माणसं ऐकतात कुठे? शौचाला जाऊन आल्यानंतर हात न धुता त्याच हाताने तंबाखू मळून खायला मागे पुढे पाहत नाहीत! (खरं तर हात धुवूनही तंबाखू खाऊ नये!)

कोणताही आजार आज कालच्या महागाईच्या काळात अजिबात परवडणारा नाही, ही बाबही विचारात घ्यायला हवी. आज कोणताही साधासा आजार झाला तरी खिशाला किमान हजार रुपयांचा फटका बसतो. कमाल किती बसेल, हे डॉक्टरच्या रुपात माणूस आहे की धंदेवाईक आहे यावर अवलंबून असते. शिवाय आजारी पडल्यानंतर बुडणारा रोजगार, त्याची बुडणारी कमाई यांचा आकडा जोडला तर साधासा आजार किती बेजार करून जातो हे लक्षात येईल. शाळकरी मुलांचं व शारीरिक बरोबर शैक्षणिक नुकसानही होतं. एका घरात चार माणसं असतील आणि जर दरवर्षी प्रत्येकजण केवळ एकदाच आजारी पडलं तर किमान चार हजाराचा फटका बसतो. जे दिवसाला चार हजार किंवा त्याहन जास्त कमवतात त्यांना कदाचित आर्थिकदृष्टया फरक पडणार नाही, पण ज्यांची तटपंजी कमाई आहे. अगदी मध्यमवर्गीयांनाही मोठा फरक पडतो. चार हजारात एखादा कर्ज हप्ताही फेडला जाऊ

२००८ पासून जागतिक पातळीवरून

साबणाने हात धण्याबाबत जागती करण्यात येत आहे. मात्र त्यापूर्वी पासून जडलेल्या सवयीमुळे त्यात त्वरित बदल झालेला दिसत नाही मोतचा माणसांच्या सवयी पाहन लहान मुलंही तशीच वागतात. जागतिक हात धुवा दिनानिमित्ताने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जनजागृती होत आहे, हे विद्यार्थी जेव्हा पालक होतील तेव्हा कदाचित त्यांना हात धुण्याची सवय लागेल. यातही एक अडचण अशी आहे की. मलांना हात धण्याचे कारण कळते आहे हात धण्याची पद्धत कळत आहे. पण त्यासाठीच्या सुविधा कुठे आहेत? साबण आहे तर पाणी नाही, पाणी आहे तर हात धुण्यासाठी ठराविक जागा नाही अशी परिस्थिती आजही आहे. बरं, शाळेत सर्व स्विधा असतीलही पण घरी, बाजारात ल्यावर किंवा कुठे पाहण्यांकडे गेल्यावर तेथे सुविधा असतीलच याची काही शाश्रती नाही. हळुहळू मुलांना शाळेत शिस्त आणि घरी परिस्थितीवर भिस्त असं वागावं लागते, त्यातून शाळा सुटताच या विद्यार्थ्यांनाही सोयीच्या वर्तनाचा स्वीकार करावा लागतो

हातावरील रेषांमध्ये भाग्य असतं की नाही याबाबत मतमतांतरं असू शकतात, पण त्याच हातांमध्ये विषाणू, जीवाणू, रोगजंत असतात हे मात्र निश्चित. समाज म्हणून प्रत्येक घटकाने याचा विचार करून हाताच्या स्वच्छतेला गांभीर्याने घेण्याची गरज आहे. जेव्हा प्रत्येक माणूस हाताच्या स्वच्छतेबाबत जागरूक असेल तेव्हाच मलांचं संरक्षण करणाऱ्या चांगल्या सवयी रुजवू शकतो. लहान मुलांची सुरक्षा हा मोठ्यांच्या मुठीत बंद आहे. त्या मुठी साबण-पाण्याने नियमित स्वच्छ होऊ लागल्या पाहिजेत. समाजात वावरताना नेहमी काही सामाजिक निकष पाळावे लागतात. या सामाजिक निकषांमध्ये साबणाने हात 'धुणे' ही गोष्ट समाविष्ट करावी लागणार आहे. मला माहिती असलेल्या सर्वच धर्मांनी मनाची व शरीराची स्वच्छता महत्त्वाची मानली आहे असे असतानाही उपास-तापास अशा धार्मिक गोष्टींबाबत कमालीचे जागरूक असलेले समाजमन स्वच्छतेबाबत मात्र आग्रही का दिसत नाही?

Mr. Sandeep Tendolkar, State Consultant, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Institutions, UNICEF Maharashtra's article published in Daily Herald, Goa and also disseminated through Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra.



We are United for UNIVERSAL HAND HYGIENE in Maharashtra

As the theme of the year suggested 'Uniting for Universal Hand Hygiene', so was executed through all these campaigns across Maharashtra. Multiple agencies and stakeholders collaborated to lead the campaign and dedicated a week to advocate for the benefits of maintaining good hand hygiene. This year's campaigns were particularly critical, as it was a time post Covid-19 pandemic, and the citizens were attuned to understanding the benefits of handwashing with soap. This receptive behavior escalated the reach of the campaign in the state.

The state government through its departments (School Education and Sports department & WSSD) conducted programs across Maharashtra using a decentralized approach, to facilitate mass awareness initiatives, and successfully completed these campaigns across urban and rural areas. The institutionalization of these campaigns was a very appreciable movement, and one that can be replicated for many other social behavioral change initiatives.

The civil society facilitated many of such campaigns across Maharashtra independently. Their participation in the movement was extremely crucial. CBO groups through their initiatives, transformed the thought processes of not only their own user groups, but also their surrounding communities.

The focus of all these campaigns was to bring mass behavioral change across Maharashtra. School children and staff were largely involved and focused upon through these interventions, as children are the most susceptible to the health implications of unsafe handwashing practices and they are also agents of change, who would amplify the message amongst their family members, peers and within their communities.

SCHOOL CHILDREN CBOS TEACHERS

SANITATION WORKERS

SLUM DWELLERS ASHA WORKERS STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LOCAL OFFICIALS COMMUNITIES SELF- HELP GROUPS
YOUTH GROUPS TRIBAL GROUPS
ANGANWADI SEVIKAS & SUPERVISORS

Through all the above efforts in the state of Maharashtra, the stakeholders collectively inched closer towards achieving UN SDG 6 in the state and worked in alignment to fulfil various government mission objectives and priorities.



