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Summary Report
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Pakistan

Community responses to sanitation risks: Larkana district

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Community response to sanitation risk ACTION SUMMARY: Reinforcing the community response Larkana

Rural areas

- Make water costless
- Information on health and hygiene from health workers

Urban areas

- Improve the quality of drinking water

Both areas

- Washing hands after use the toilet
- Avoid disposal of garbage in open spaces

A programme **to reduce the cost of water** for those people who need pay for it can be expected to produce the highest gains to decrease acute diarrhoea in children under five years of age. Making the water costless for people living in rural areas can be expected to prevent 76 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children covered in rural areas.

Households from rural areas that referred to have heard **messages on health from health workers** were found to have a higher impact compared with those who receive messages from other sources of information. Where people receive messages from any health worker, the survey demonstrates a sizeable impact on reducing the prevalence of acute diarrhoea. Extending the dissemination of messages to households who receive information from others sources can be expected to have a positive effect children's health, preventing 23 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children covered in rural areas.

In rural areas, children living in households that reported to have had **health workers visit to talked on hygiene and sanitation** showed lower risk of having diarrhoea compared to children from household that did

Information base on water, sanitation and hygiene in Larkana

Number of sentinel sites	10
Number of households	1281
urban	31%
rural	69%
Average household size	6.4
Children aged to 5 years	1461
Female	48%
Male	52%
Children aged to 3 years	969
Focus groups	
Mothers	10
Fathers	10
Key informants interview	10

not. By having health workers visit and talk on hygiene and sanitation, it can be expected to prevent 15 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children from household where was reported that no health worker has visited.

Improving the quality of drinking water can help to reduce the diarrhoea prevalence in urban areas. The impact of achieve good quality of water from the tap, that is used as drinking water is the intervention with a highest impact in the cities of Larkana District. If people get water with good quality from the tap in urban areas, it can be expected to prevent 213 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children covered.

Households with practices of the **disposal of garbage** into open spaces were found with higher frequency of acute diarrhoea. Adopting good practices of the disposal of garbage could produce an impact as prevent 102 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children covered.

Promoting **to wash hands after use of toilet** can decrease the frequency of diarrhoea among children. It was found that by taking this action it can reduce the illness in both rural and urban areas. Promoting this action in households where they reported that they do not, can be expected to prevent 27 cases of acute diarrhoea per 1000 children covered.

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