DBC Framework : **Mother/ Caregivers of children under five, living in Ouallam and Simiri program communities in Niger, dispose of children’s feces in a latrine 15 minutes after their child has defecated**

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| **Behavior statement** | **Description of the priority group /influencing group** | **Déterminants** | **Bridge to activities** | **Activities** |
| Mother/ Caregivers of children under five, living in Ouallam and simiri program communities in Niger, dispose of children’s feces in a latrine 15 minutes after their child has defecated | **Demographics :** **Daily activities:** Fetch water early in the morning, cook mais based food, rice etc. mother of children under five practice gardening activities during non raining season and produce laitus, tomatoes, moringa, mais. Under the initiative of NGOs woking in the area they participate to cash for work activities. They conduct saving group activities each week. They like moringa. **Commun desire:** To have all family members enjoying good health and particularly children. To have mobile phone network and have enough food, money and children that will support them when they got old. **Barriers:** The mains barrier to the practice of the behaviors includes access to potty including different sizes as the children grows up. Most of the time children defecate in the open (in the household compound) du to the lack of latrine or inappropriate latrine design. After the child has defecated peaces of calebas or potery are used to collect the faces and put in the latrine. This practice is considered to contribute to early filling up of latrine. Those who to not have latrine children faces are put in garbage or in outside the counpound. Children are not trained to used potty and latrine consequently prefer defecating in the field.**What they know , feel and do related to the behaviour**The practice of the behavior helps to keep the environment clean and reduce the proliferation of flies and odor. They practice the behavior so that they not considered dirty. They advantage are known and sometime Réduit la prolifération des mouches et odeur, Pratiquent le comportement pour ne pas être traite de salle, les bienfaits sont connue et parfais recours a la latrine du voisin, **Stage of Change:** Contemplation, some priority group members pratice the behavious | **Perceived self efficacy****What make it easier**(Advices from health center agent and communities health)**Perceived positive consequences**(Avoid the flies proliferation and bad odor)**Social normes****Perceived Access** | Strengthen women counseling by health agentIncrease the perception that safe disposal of children faces help to avoid odor and flies Increase the perception that health care agent approve safe child faces disposalIncrease the perception that it is difficult at all to get potty | Organize health agent radio interviews on hygienic children faces disposalTrain communities health worker on hygienic children faces disposalProduce and provide communication tools to communities health workersOrganize focus group discussion in communities on safe children faces disposal.  Advice to women during post-natal consultation and nutritional monitoring of children2.1 Conduct care group activities focusing on child defecation and toileting practices2.2 Conduct thematic discussion during saving group meeting2.3 Conduct advocacy to integrate children faces disposal as a criteria for CLTS certification2.4 Conduct separate CLTS Triggering for children during communities triggering3.1 Produce and disseminate posters showing health agent inviting mother to handle their children faces hygienically. 3.2. Organize community show and spot with health agent as a central character3.3 Integrate children faces disposal in health curriculum3.4 conduct advocacy to support children faces disposal4.1 Produce poster related to the cost of a potty4.2 organise women group around potty commercialisation 4.3 Advitise potty various potty model |
| **Indicator:**  | **Process indicators :**  |