

Qualitative Findings FANSER's SBC Research

Workshop for GIZ & partners | 18/11/2022

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STUDIED BEHAVIOURS	LUAPULA (L)	EASTERN (E)
children aged 6-23 months consume any type of pulses at least every second day	X	
children aged 6-23 months consume an egg at least every second day	X	
children aged 6-23 months consume foods at least the minimum number of times	X	X
women of reproductive age consume any type of pulses at least every second day	X	X
women of reproductive age consume an egg at least every second day	X	
women of reprod. age consume vitamin A rich fruit or vegetable at least every second day	X	X
male and female household members grow OFSP for homestead consumption		X
male and female household members dry sweet potatoes (any type) for consumption	X	X
household members use plastic containers to store cowpeas, beans and vegetables		X
couples decide jointly on how to use money from savings they make / loans they take	X	X
female beneficiaries attend at least two thirds of conducted nutrition / WASH modules	X	X
male and female household members treat their drinking water by using chlorine	X	
male and female household members treat drinking water by boiling it for one minute	X	
adult household members use handwashing facilities with water and soap available		X
washing hands before preparing foods, before feeding a child, after handling garbage, after handling raw food and after handling animals	X	X

Summary of Research Methodology

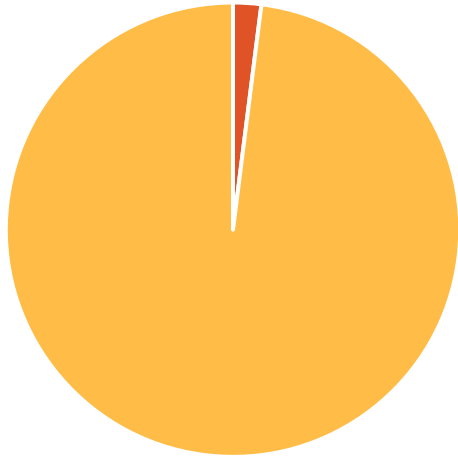
- purpose: identify which barriers / enablers to the promoted behaviours people experience
- 2 provinces, 6 districts
- in each province 2 interviewers + transcribers
- 30 group interviews with fathers, mothers, nutrition volunteers, lead farmers, CEOs + Senior Ag Officers, health & sanitation promoters, SILC agents, gender champions (in total 218 people)
- in each province, 1 district where all types of stakeholders were interviewed + 2 districts where only parents were interviewed
- all interviews audio-recorded, transcribed in English and coded (+ 1,800 codes)

Summary of Research Methodology

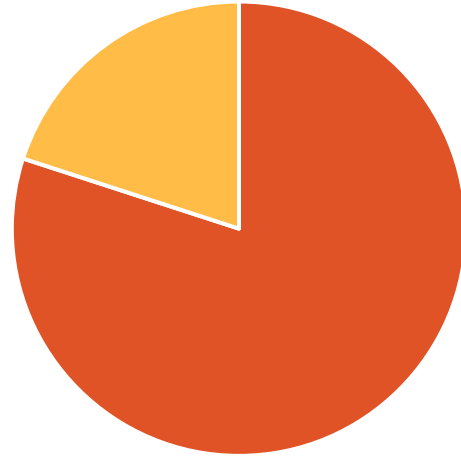


What Does the Data Say?

% of respondents who experience a barrier



% of respondents who experience a barrier



Your Questions or Comments?

Consumption of Pulses by Children (L)

- (-) limited access to (some) pulses – low production / sale of pulses / lack of money to buy them
- (-) perceived health issues if feeding pulses often (e.g. more than twice a week)
- (-) belief that ‘very young children’ should not eat cowpeas as they cause illnesses
- (-) lots of time + charcoal needed to cook most types of pulses
- (+) good awareness on the benefits of consuming pulses
- (+) knowledge on how to prepare pulses in a tasty way
- (+) planting beans 2-3 times per year (during / around the rainy season)
- (+) knowledge of effective bean production practices
- (+) some pulses less expensive than other

Consumption of Pulses by Children

- *“... most of the time we lack seeds to grow them on our own or money to buy pulses to eat, it’s a challenge.”* [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]
- *“It’s very difficult to chance beans in this area, as it has to come from Kawambwa. We actually eat beans, once a month as it is very scarce.”* [mothers, Mwansabombwe]
- *“There are no cultural barriers, the only challenge is when the child is given more than enough beans, then tummy is bloated.”* [mothers, Kawambwa]
- *“... when children eat those foods [pulses] they look healthy ... the children have energy and will be growing strong ... they make the body grow ... they also protect from some diseases ...”* [mothers, Kawambwa]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Consumption of Pulses by Children

- % of children [boys / girls / all] aged 6-23 months who ate pulses during the previous day
- the last time a child ate any type of pulses
- % of households who grew any type of pulses during the past 12 months
- average number of times a household planted pulses in the past 12 months
- % of households who (did not) grow pulses and their child ate them in the past 7 days
- % of households who say that it is very difficult for them to afford buying pulses regularly (to feed twice per week)
- % of households who grew pulses and their harvest was sufficient to meet their needs
- % of households who think that feeding children pulses twice per week is healthy
- % of household who know how to reduce pulses cooking time
- % of respondents who think that children aged 8 – 10 months should not eat pulses
- % of respondents capable of explaining the health benefits of eating pulses

Consumption of Eggs by Children (L)

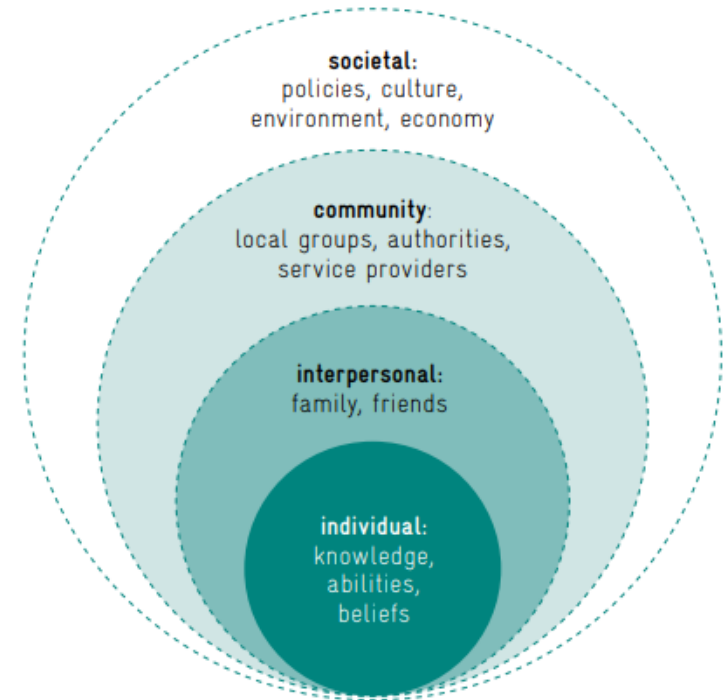
- (-) poor access to eggs for consumption, due to:
 - not many households raising chicken (in some areas)
 - lack of money to buy eggs regularly, esp. during the lean season
 - 'village chicken' produce only limited amount of eggs
 - only eggs that cannot be hatched used for consumption
 - animal morbidity and mortality due to poor management + nutrition
 - wild animals killing chicken / eating eggs
- (+ / -) some children like, others do not like eating eggs
- (+ / -) if eggs are consumed, mostly (not always) given to children
- (+) awareness of / messaging on the benefits of feeding eggs to children

Consumption of Eggs by Children

- *“Mostly they don’t eat [eggs], they wait for their chicken to hatch and produce so that they have many chicken.” ... “What about those that don’t keep chickens - is it easy for them to afford eggs? No, it’s not easy to afford eggs ... at times a month can elapse without a child having an egg.” [mothers, Kawambwa]*
- *“The common practice is to let the chickens hatch. We may be just eating two eggs out of twelve eggs.” [mothers, Mwansabombwe]*
- *“... the cheapest relish here is fish because it comes from nearby ... eggs are K2.50 each ... if you are many in a household you have to spend like K20, K30 on eggs. ... on fish you may spend only K10 enough for the whole household.” [mothers, Mwense]*
- *“A child is supposed to be eating eggs so that the body is well and beautiful.” [mothers, Kawambwa]*

Key Chicken Raising Difficulties

- high morbidity and mortality, caused by:
 - (seasonal) disease outbreaks
 - low survival of chicks (e.g. 2 out of 8)
 - low treatment of diseases (late response, limited know-how, lacking medicine)
 - no / irregular vaccination
 - poor hygiene (e.g. no disinfection)
 - inadequate supplementary feeding
 - eagles, rodents, dogs, pigs
- lack of extension staff
- theft



Source: Adapted from Schmied, P. (2017) Behaviour Change Toolkit

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Consumption of Eggs by Children

- % of children who ate an egg during the previous day
- the last time a child ate an egg
- % of households who currently raise chickens
- % of households who raised chickens in the past 12 months
- number of chickens raised in the past 12 months vs. number of chickens that died in the past 12 months
- % of children from households that currently (do not) raise chickens who ate an egg recently
- average proportion of eggs left for consumption vs. for hatching
- % of children aged 6-23 eggs who enjoy eating eggs
- % of respondents aware of the benefits of children eating eggs
- % of households raising chicken who vaccinated them in the past 12 months

Minimum Meal Frequency

- (-) lack of food in the family, esp. during the rainy season (E, L)
- (-) caregivers being away from home, e.g. in the fields (L)
- (-) limited understanding of which low-cost foods can be fed (E)
- (+) awareness that non-breastfed children need more frequent meals (E, L)
- (+) counselling provided by CG volunteers + health facility staff (E, L)

Minimum Meal Frequency

- *“In the rainy season food is usually a challenge so it is hard for us to take care of the child adequately by giving them the required number of meals and the child end up eating once a day.”* [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]
- *“Sometimes, parents may have enough produce but what happens is that we tend to sell most of food we harvest hence this leads to having food shortages.”* [mothers, Petauke]
- *“GIZ is helping us with seeds for our gardens and we are grateful for that but if they could also help us with seeds for the fields that would be great, there will be less hunger in peoples home.”* [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]
- *“... we go to the field early in the morning and only come back at around nine hours, so by the time you finish cooking, the child will only eat lunch and then supper.”* [mothers, Mwansabombwe]
- *“Children eat very small portions, so when you give a child a meal in the morning, that child should eat again a few hours later because they eat very little portions. By end of the day, the child should eat about 5 meals.”* [fathers, Katete]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Minimum Meal Frequency

- % of children whose diet meets MMF (disaggregated by gender + wealth)
- % of respondents aware of the recommended meal frequency
- % of respondents who say that it is 'very difficult' for them to have enough food to ensure MMF (disaggregated by pre + post-harvest season)
- % of respondents who say that it is easy to have ideas of low-cost meals for children aged 6-23 months

Your Questions or Comments?

Consumption of Pulses by Women

- (-) no or only seasonal availability of (some types of) pulses, due to lacking seeds and other factors (E, L)
- (-) cooking pulses takes time – requires more charcoal (E, L) and planning (E, L)
- (-) frequent consumption causing bloating / stomach aches / diarrhoea (E, L)
- (-) some women do not like eating pulses (L)
- (-) pulses given to children (E, L)
- (-) pulses should not be consumed in the weeks after delivery (L)
- (+) very good awareness of the benefits of eating pulses (E, L)
- (+) consumption of 'soya chunks' (L)

Consumption of Pulses by Women

- *“Like here in rural areas, most of us do farming as our main source of income so we usually find money only once per year after selling our produce, we wait a long time to be able to afford to buy food like pulses. When we have money, yes we are able to buy and eat pulses as we are advised by health workers but when we do not have, it becomes hard for us. Like during this time of the year [October], there is hunger in many homes because we do not have money to buy food so most of us this time are just eating delele [local green vegetable], ... we do not have groundnut, beans, or soya beans, we are waiting for the season.” [mothers, Katete]*
- *[Why fewer mothers than children eat pulses] “It’s not possible ... We are refusing that because we are the ones who cook and feed the children ... You cannot be feeding the child without tasting.” [mothers, Mwansabombwe]*
- *“In a week a woman has to eat beans two times because it has vitamins especially those who are pregnant they need to eat beans. The unborn baby also receives the food we eat so for the unborn baby to be strong the pregnant mother also has to eat beans.” [mothers, Mwense]*

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Consumption of Pulses by Women

- % of respondents who ate any type of pulses during the previous day
- the last time the respondent ate any type of pulses
- % of households who (did not) grow pulses and the respondent ate them in the past 7 days
- % of respondents who enjoy eating pulses [disaggregated by types of pulses]
- % of respondents who think that eating pulses at least twice per week is healthy
- % of respondents who think that pulses should not be eaten during certain stage of pregnancy or lactation

Consumption of Eggs by Women (L)

- (-) poor access to eggs (due to the same reasons as presented earlier)
- (-) perception that purchased eggs are not very nutritious
- (- / +) both positive and negative perceptions of the impact of eating eggs during pregnancy

Consumption of Eggs by Women

- *“The only tradition we have grown up with, the only time a woman is not allowed to eat eggs is when she’s pregnant. They tell us that the child will be born with no hair but that’s not the case, but there is no such thing.”* [nutrition volunteers, Kawambwa]
- *“They don’t eat a lot of the store-bought ones ... the ones they pick at home are the ones that give energy. And the store-bought ones don’t give energy? No.”* [older mothers, Kawambwa]
- *“The good thing is, like when you are pregnant and you are eating eggs, the children are born big, beautiful and smooth.”* [older mothers, Kawambwa]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Consumption of Eggs by Women

- % of respondents who ate an egg during the previous day
- the last time the respondent ate an egg
- % of households who (do not) raise chickens and the respondent ate them in the past 7 days
- % of respondents who think that eggs should be eaten during pregnancy
- % of respondents who believe that eating eggs during pregnancy results in children being bald
- % of respondents who think that purchased eggs are not very nutritious

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women



Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

- (-) vitamin A rich crops grown only seasonally, often in limited quantities – low availability (E, L)
- (-) lack of money to buy vit A crops (E, L)
- (-) limited market availability during some months of a year (E, L)
- (-) dislike / intolerance of some foods, e.g. carrot, pumpkin, OFSP (E, L)
- (-) low importance given to producing some crops (e.g. carrots) due to limited marketability (E, L)
- (+) availability of dark green vegetables throughout the year (E, L)
- (+) popularity of most of the vitamin A rich foods (E, L)
- (+) support to producing OFSP

Availability of Vit A Crops from Production (Eastern Province, top months)

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dark green leafy veg.	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Carrot												
Pumpkin		7	10	10	10	10	10	6				
Squash		7	6	5								
Orange maize	7	9	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
OFSP			5	6	8	9	7					
Papaya						5	5	6	9	9	8	
Mango	9									5	9	9

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

- *“... during these months [February, March and April], most gardens here get water logged with rains so it is difficult to grow vegetables [fathers, Katete]*
- *“When it comes to carrots, we have the knowledge of how to grow it but maybe unwillingness to grow it coupled with laziness is the reason why we don’t grow it.” [mothers, Petauke]*
- *“The challenge is that they [women] are used to eating foods they started eating long time ago. Foods like carrots are new and they are not used to eating them.” [fathers, Petauke]*
- *“We don’t know any taboos about eating these foods.” [mothers, Kawambwa]*

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

- % of households who grew the promoted types of vitamin A rich crops in the past 12 months
- % of respondents who say that it is difficult to afford buying vitamin A rich crops (disaggregated by season)

Your Questions or Comments?

Production of OFSP (E)

- (-) lack of vines / lack of money to buy vines / dependency on FANSER
- (+) knowing someone who has and shares vines
- (-) few farmers who grow OFSP → few positive examples
- (-) pests affecting grown OFSP, esp. if pesticides not used
- (-) OFSP grown in unprotected areas – eaten by pigs, rodents
- (-) OFSP reportedly ‘rotting easily’
- (+) trainings provided by FANSER programme but in some areas (-) limited access to (follow-up) advice – e.g. lacking lead farmers
- (+) awareness of the nutritional benefits of OFSP but limited economical attractiveness

Production of OFSP

- *“We received the seed from FANSER program through my wife. She was just given a small bunch of vines and that’s how we planted it at our garden, we are not able to multiply the vines to increase production.”* [fathers, Katete]
- *“GIZ gave us orange sweet potatoes seed but many people don’t have gardens where they can continue watering the crops till the rainy season, so those of us with no gardens the seed died ... when you ask from others, they say they are selling and not willing to give; it is hard to multiply seed.”* [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]
- *“... many people have the desire to grow the crop but they do not have the vines to grow. There are others who sell the vines but at that time when people need it, they may not have the money to buy the vines.”* [lead farmers, Petauke]
- *“So even with these projects [COMACO, CRS, REACH, GIZ] that are distributing the vines, it is still difficult for them access vines? They are not enough.”* [camp extension officers, Petauke]

Production of OFSP

- *“We can grow it ... but because of pests invading the crop, we lose the crops and you end up throwing it away.”* [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]
- *“One of the benefits of this crop is that it helps prevent some diseases, it helps prevent eye problems and other problems.”* [fathers, Katete]
- *“Orange sweet potatoes have low demand and the prices are low so people prefer growing the other types which are in demand and have higher prices.”* [fathers, Sinda]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Production of OFSP

- % of households who grew OFSP in the past 12 months
- % of households who kept OFSP vines from the previous season
- % of households who know where to access required amount of OFSP vines
- % of respondents who know someone who grows OFSP
- % of respondents who grew OFSP in the past 12 months and know how to protect it from pests
- % of respondents who know someone who can advise them on the production of OFSP
- % of respondents aware of the nutritional benefits of consuming OFSP

Drying Sweet Potatoes

- (-) limited production of sweet potatoes - lack of vines, unsuitable soil ... (E, L)
- (-) no motivation to dry them since the production is low – extra work (E, L)
- (-) lack of positive examples (E)
- (-) lack of time during the period when potatoes should be dried (L)
- (-) sweet potatoes sold to address financial needs (L)
- (-) lacking knowledge on how to dry sweet potatoes effectively (E, L)
- (+) good awareness of the benefits of drying sweet potatoes (E, L)
- (+) advice provided by lead farmers, at least in some areas (E, L)

Drying Sweet Potatoes

- *“To be honest we have never seen anyone drying sweet potatoes maybe due to the fact that not so much is grown and it is not possible to grow a little and preserve some through drying. But if we had more than enough, we would have been able to preserve some through drying.”* [nutrition volunteers, Katete]
- *“Some of us know that you can dry sweet potatoes but what we don’t know is how to cook them for drying and the process of drying sweet potatoes. We tried to dry sweet potatoes but they turned out to be too hard.”* [mothers, Katete]
- *“There are times when drying the sweet potatoes ... the sweet potatoes get rotten, they become green.”* [mothers, Kawambwa]
- *“To be able to dry them, one would need to grow at least half a Lima.”* [nutrition volunteers, Kawambwa]
- *“Because we love money so we do not wait for them to be dried.”* [nutrition volunteers, Mwense]
- *“When the dust rises, all of the dust will be going to the sweet potatoes [that are being dried], it will be sticking to them ... so the sweet potatoes sometimes have sand, because of the dust we don’t enjoy them.”* [mothers, Mwense]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Drying Sweet Potatoes

- % of households who grew sweet potatoes in the past 12 months
- % of households who grew sweet potatoes and 1) did not sell any (ate them); 2) dried them; 3) sold them
- % of respondents who know where they can access vines of sweet potatoes
- % of respondents who know someone who dried sweet potatoes
- % of respondents who know how to dry sweet potatoes safely
- % of respondents who know someone who can advise them on how to dry sweet potatoes safely

Use of Plastic Containers (E)



Use of Plastic Containers

- (-) people are used to storing harvest in sacks – power of habit
- (-) people prefer bags (e.g. PICS) because of their larger volume
- (-) costs of plastic containers
- (-) concerns related to high temperature + moisture in containers
- (-) some people not being aware of using containers to store crops
- (+) good awareness of the benefits

Use of Plastic Containers

- *“Others do not use plastics containers because they harvest a lot of crops hence they would need a lot of buckets to store their crop that is why they use normal bags because those ones are bigger.” [lead farmers, Petauke]*
- *“The benefit of storing in containers is to keep the grain, seed or vegetables from getting damaged quickly, you can store in containers for a longer time than when you leave them in the open.” [mothers, Petauke]*
- *“What scares us about storing in buckets is that when you keep seed inside the bucket for a long time. e.g. 3-4 months, it will not germinate after planting due to heat damage from the bucket.” [fathers, Katete]*
- *“The disadvantage is that when you store beans in a bucket, especially when it's still a little fresh, it will go bad due to lack of aeration. ... Rape ... can go bad if you keep it in the bucket, it will become yellow in colour.” [fathers, Katete]*

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Use of Plastic Containers

- % of respondents aware of the possibility of storing crops in plastic containers [need to specify which crops are we asking about]
- % of respondents aware of the benefits of storing crops in plastic containers
- % of households who store harvested crops in plastic containers
- % of households who think that storing pulses in bags is better than in containers + reasons for the opinion

Your Questions or Comments?

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

- (-) traditional perception of a man as a head of HH who has the main authority (E, L)
- (-) men's perception of superiority (E)
- (-) concerns about being seen as a 'weak man' if decides together (E)
- (-) "men earn / save most money" – 'entitled' to decide on their use (E, L)
- (-) poor relationship between the spouses (E, L)
- (-) if a woman is SILC member, saves and applies for a loan - she decides (L)
- (+) if both the woman and man join SILC and apply for loan together (L)
- (+) increases family harmony / fewer disagreements (E, L)
- (+) spouse more willing to help with repaying debt (E, L)
- (+) positive examples set by other households (L)

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

- *“The man takes lead in the discussion and the woman is the chief advisor, to ensure what is decided to be done brings development to a family. Why men lead? Because men are the heads of the house.”* [mothers, Kawambwa]
- *“Maybe the woman ... just sits at home ... her job is just to cook and rest so it is difficult for her to have a say when making a decisions. The man even tells her that there is nothing that she can say because she has no capacity to repay any loan so as a result the woman does not share her opinion.”* [mothers, Petauke]
- *“... there are some who still view things like that of the past such that they even say that if you make decision with your wife then it means you are being led by a woman ... you do not want to be looked down by those people.”* [gender promoters, Petauke]
- *“Money is really hard to come by especially for us who depend on farming. When I get a loan with his consent, I am assured that he will help me out when it comes to repaying the loan.”* [mothers, Petauke]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

- % of households where both women and men decide on how savings / loans will be used
- % of respondents who think that it is better if spouses decide together on how savings / loans will be used + reasons for such an opinion

Participation in Care Group Meetings

- (-) rule: each nutrition volunteer can reach only 10 women (E, L)
- (-) in some areas, no meetings, only household visits (E, L)
- (+) perceived usefulness of CG meetings among some women but (-) perception of limited / unfair material benefits among others (E, L)
- (-) lack of interest in what is being shared (E)
- (-) some NV perceived as impolite – women don't want to meet them (L)
- (+) commitment of some nutrition volunteers (E, L)
- (+) headmen's encouragement to women to attend CG meetings (E)

Participation in CG Meetings

- *“... there are some who are willing to join but they fail to join because we have reached a maximum number of members we can accommodate since we were told to have a maximum of 10 members only. It thus becomes difficult for women to join the groups ... we were given targets of ten ... If we are allowed to exceed the limit then most people will join.”*
- *“In addition to that, maybe FANSER should have a policy where someone can only be a member for a certain period of time say 2 years only; then after that we recruit new people.”* [nutrition volunteers, Katete]
- *“... most of the time we find problems with our beneficiaries ... you can go to them but sometimes you find them busy, sometimes they say ‘no thank you after all there is nothing we get from these meetings’.”*
“Sometimes they would complain about been told the same things over and over again. People in charge of coming up with the lessons should sit down and introduce new lessons that people don't know about.” [nutrition volunteers, Kawambwa]
- *“They argue that they were able to raise children using their old ways hence feel FANSER is not important since it is just a new ideology.”* [mothers, Petauke]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Participation in CG Meetings

- % of respondents who know a nutrition volunteer
- % of respondents who were visited by a nutrition volunteer in the past 6 months (in order to receive a health / WASH / nutrition related advice)
- % of respondents who attended a care group meeting in the past 6 months
- % of respondents who think that the advice provided by nutrition volunteers is useful
- % of respondents who say that nutrition volunteers behave to them politely

Treating Water by Chlorine (L)

- (-) people dislike the taste
- (-) chlorine not available in the local shops
- (-) lack of money to buy chlorine
- (-) perception that the local water is safe – no need to treat it
- (+) belief that using chlorine makes the water safer
- (+) ability to use correct dosage of chlorine
- (+) desire to prevent health issues, especially among children

Treating Water by Chlorine (L)

- *“... we don't drink it because of the smell. Even in the tank they used to add chlorine. But people would fetch the water only for washing and bathing and not drinking.”* [fathers, Mwense]
- [reasons for not using chlorine] *“Money to buy chlorine and mostly chlorine is not usually available. If you check in the shops you won't find it, even at the clinic you may find it is finished.”* [Health & Sanitation Promoters, Kawambwa]
- *“... the water has no effect on us that is why we drink it without problems.”* [fathers, Mwansabombwe]
- *“They tell us that all along we have been drinking the same water without adding chlorine and we have not been getting sick so why should you tell us to add chlorine to the water we are drinking or to boil it?”* [nutrition volunteers, Mwense]

Treating Water by Boiling (L)

- (-) lack of clarity on how long water needs to be boiled (2 – 45 min)
- (-) perception that the local water is safe – no need to treat it
- (-) consumes charcoal
- (-) lack of time + lack of available cooking pots – *“You come tired from the field and you need to cook cassava leaves, then the cooking point is just one, you will not have time to start boiling the water.”* [mothers, Mwansabombwe]
- (-) lacking awareness – *“for some of us, this is the first time hearing about this”* [fathers, Mwense]
- (+) desire to prevent health issues, especially among children
- (+) understanding of why is boiling important – *“Yes, we boil because certain times we find frogs and dirt in the wells.”* [mothers, Mwansabombwe]

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Treating Water by Boiling / Chlorine

- % of respondents who think that the water they use is safe and does not need to be treated [disaggregated by the water source]
- % of respondents who heard of treating water by using chlorine / boiling
- % of households who treat their water using chlorine / boiling
- % of respondents aware of the benefits of treating water by using chlorine / boiling
- % of households who know for how should water be boiled to be safe
- % of respondents who ever tasted water that was treated by chlorine and who say that the taste is acceptable to them
- % of respondents knowing any place where chlorine is readily available for purchase

Use of Handwashing Facilities (E)



Use of Handwashing Facilities (E)

- (-) children reportedly damage HW facilities
- (-) animals eat the soap
- (-) lack of money for soap
- (-) lack of positive examples
- (+) belief in the importance of washing hands with soap
- (+) mixing soap with water
- (+) HW station located near a toilet or/and kitchen
- (+) frequent exposure to positive examples and HW messages from influential people

Use of Handwashing Facilities

- *“We used to have these facilities [tippy taps] long time ago but most of them were vandalised by children when parents were away. That is why we came up with an initiative that once you are from using the toilet, you ask someone to pour water on your hands. Even children are used to this custom now. ... This is what most people are doing.” [nutrition volunteers, Katete]*
- *“... the challenge for most women is finding money to buy soap ... the man is the one who works outside the home so ... he needs to give some of the money to his wife so that she can buy soap.” [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]*
- *“... if someone can afford to buy a bucket and make a handwashing facility but they choose not to, I think it could be that they have looked around and no one in the village has a handwashing facility so they don't want to be the only one with a handwashing facility because of fear of being laughed at or talked about. The way it was during Covid, you would find you are the only one in a group wearing a face masks ... so people would laugh at you.” [fathers, Katete]*
- *“Sometimes when you leave soap in the open like that you will find it has been eaten by animals, especially goats and cows. So what we do is we mix soap and water first - that is when we put in the bucket - so when people are washing their hands the water has already got soap.” [nutrition volunteers, Petauke]*
- *“Health professionals should work with headmen so they can teach people the importance of these [handwashing] facilities.” [fathers, Sinda]*
- *“Another thing that can help [to ensure households have handwashing stations] is by engaging traditional leaders like chiefs because if the information comes from the chief then people will have no option but to obey.” [mothers, Petauke]*

Handwashing at 'Weak' Occasions

- (-) occasions not seen as risky / important as after defecation / before eating → limited perceived need to wash hands (E, L)
“They feel that they cannot get sick because that is just garbage.” [mothers, Katete]
- (-) lacking habits (E, L)
- (-) people forget, e.g. when busy preparing food, when distracted (E, L)
- (-) don't have or handle animals → don't mention this occasion (E, L)
- (+) fear of getting Covid-19 (E)
- (+) perception that it is important to wash hands at these times (E, L)
- (+) availability of a handwashing station at the right location

To Measure in the Quantitative Survey

Handwashing

- % of households who have a dedicated place for handwashing with water and soap available [disaggregated by location + type of the handwashing facilities]
- % of respondents who say that it is difficult for their household to afford buying soap
- extent to which respondents know other households who have a HW facility
- % of respondents who say that they wash hands on the promoted occasions [based on recall; the survey will assess whether they have animals, etc.]

Crosscutting Topic:

Nutrition-Related Decision Making

- **Decision on what children eat:** mostly done by women, due to 1) spending the most time with children; and 2) being responsible for cooking / feeding
- **Decision on what food will be bought:** largely together, primarily due to 1) men in control of the household's money; but 2) women preparing meals; and 3) influence of gender activities
- **Decision on which crops will be grown:** usually men decide about major crops (maize, cassava); women about pulses, pumpkin; men have more dominant role but often consult their wives; primarily due to:
 - (+) good relations; the need for both spouses to support to growing crops;
 - (-) men seeing themselves as more knowledgeable

Crosscutting Topic:

Nutrition-Related Decision Making

- [choice of children's meals] *"It is the women who decide. ... Our wives ask for money from us, for the up keep of the child ... Then you will leave them that little amount and go and source for more."* [fathers, Mwansabombwe]
- [what to buy] *"We discuss with the husbands in the home what will we eat but I am the one who makes the budget to know what we will buy exactly."* [mothers, Mwense]
- [crops production] *"Firstly I come up with an idea as a man and share the thought with my wife during bed time. ... After sharing my thought she will tell me if the idea is good or not. If she says the idea is not good, I will ask her why she thinks that way. After she gives her reasons then we both come up with an agreement but the man is the usually makes the final decision."* [fathers, Sinda]
- *"The man and woman sit together and make a decision about what kind of crops should be grown."* [mothers, Sinda]

Other Data in the Quantitative Survey

- households' wealth status, to be used to disaggregate selected data by wealth [using PPI or EquityTool methodology]
- please tell me whether any other data should be collected – e.g. data on any other behaviour

Your Questions or Comments?

Next Steps

- receive and address your feedback
- design quantitative questionnaire
- train a team who collects quantitative data
- use the data to determine the prevalence of barriers / enablers
- design activities that reduce the identified barriers and strengthen enablers

Quantitative Findings

FANSER's SBC Research

Workshop for GIZ & partners | 11/03/2022

Petr Schmied, SBC consultant



Summary of Research Methodology

- purpose: identify the prevalence of barriers / enablers identified by the conducted qualitative research
- method: structured interviews with mothers of children aged 6-23 months
- 2 provinces, 6 districts
- 490 randomly selected respondents in Eastern province, 561 in Luapula
- data was collected and analysed by CORE Plus (January – February 2022)
- all references to 'children' relate to children aged 6-23 months, unless stated otherwise

Respondent Characteristic

- high proportion of women as head of households: **39.4% (E), 29.8% (L)**
- many women do not live with their partner: **24.9% (E), 29.6% (L)**
- average household size: **5.6 (E), 5.7 (L) people**

STUDIED BEHAVIOURS	LUAPULA (L)	EASTERN (E)
children aged 6-23 months consume any type of pulses at least every second day	X	
children aged 6-23 months consume an egg at least every second day	X	
children aged 6-23 months consume foods at least the minimum number of times	X	X
women of reproductive age consume any type of pulses at least every second day	X	X
women of reproductive age consume an egg at least every second day	X	
women of reprod. age consume vitamin A rich fruit or vegetable at least every second day	X	X
male and female household members grow OFSP for homestead consumption		X
male and female household members dry sweet potatoes (any type) for consumption	X	X
household members use plastic containers to store cowpeas, beans and vegetables		X
couples decide jointly on how to use money from savings they make / loans they take	X	X
female beneficiaries attend at least two thirds of conducted nutrition / WASH modules	X	X
male and female household members treat their drinking water by using chlorine	X	
male and female household members treat drinking water by boiling it for one minute	X	
adult household members use handwashing facilities with water and soap available		X
washing hands before preparing foods, before feeding a child, after handling garbage, after handling raw food and after handling animals	X	X

Designing for Behaviour Change (DBC) Framework

Behaviour	Priority + Influencing Groups	Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
Outcome indicators:		Activity indicators:		

Focus of Our Workshop Today

Behaviour	Priority + Influencing Groups	Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
Outcome indicators:		Activity indicators:		



**consumption of
pulses by children**

Consumption of Pulses by Children (L)

- % of children who ate pulses during the previous day: **28.2% (L)** vs. 28.4% (E); boys 26.2% vs. girls 30.2%
- % of households who grew any type of pulses during the past 12 months: **51.9% (L)** vs. 64.1% (E)
- harvested pulses lasted on average **3.7 months (L)** vs. 5.9 months (E)
- % of household who sold some of the harvested pulses: **22.7% (L)** vs. 49% (E); mainly mbereshi / kabangeti / Lusaka white beans (L); in (E) mainly soya and cowpeas
- % of households who:
 - did not grow pulses and their child ate them the previous day: **22.2%**
 - grew pulses and their child ate them the previous day: **33.7%**
- % of women who think that children should eat pulses no more than: every day (11.8%), every second day (12.7%), twice a week (54%), once a week (13.2%)

Consumption of Pulses by Children (L)

- % of respondents who think that children aged 8 – 10 months should not eat pulses: **5%** (91.1 disagreed)
- % of respondents that are not able to mention any (correct) benefit of children eating pulses: **10.5%**
- % of household who know how to reduce pulses cooking time: **48.3%** (37.3% mentioned soaking, 31.7% adding cooking oil, 16.2% peel them, 11.8% use a lid, 8.1% add soda)
- easiest time to afford buying pulses: **April (45.6%)**, March (17.6%), May (9.6%)
- most difficult time to afford buying pulses: **December (37.3%)** and January (32.3%)
- reported difficulty to afford buying seeds of pulses: very or quite easy 42.2%; **very or quite difficult 43.5%**
- most affordable seeds: Mbereshi beans 34.2%, Lusaka white beans 25.3%, cow peas 23.2% (L); vs. in (E) cowpeas 61%, Mbereshi beans 20%, soya beans 15.9%

Consumption of Pulses by Children (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="50 270 716 350">1. Limited production of pulses among households who grow pulses.<li data-bbox="50 437 629 517">2. Some households do not grow pulses.<li data-bbox="50 561 533 590">3. Limited access to seeds.<li data-bbox="50 681 693 809">4. Perception among some women that children should not eat pulses too often.<li data-bbox="50 852 571 893">5. Cooking pulses takes time.<li data-bbox="50 932 610 1012">6. Awareness on the benefits of children consuming pulses.		

Consumption of Pulses by Children (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited production of pulses among households who grow pulses.2. Some households do not grow pulses.3. Limited access to seeds.4. Perception among some women that children should not eat pulses too often.5. Cooking pulses takes time.6. Awareness of the benefits of children consuming pulses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enable households to increase the amount of pulses they produce through using relevant agricultural practices (W, M).2. Motivate / enable households to start growing pulses for homestead consumption (W, M).3. Improve access to seeds of affordable and locally popular pulses (W, M).4. Increase the perception that <i>frequent</i> (e.g. every second day) consumption of pulses by children is healthy + helps them thrive (W, M).5. Increase women's ability to cook pulses fast.6. Reinforce the awareness that pulses help children develop their bodies and minds (W, M).	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

A photograph of a market stall. In the foreground, several brown and white eggs are displayed in cardboard egg cartons. To the left, there are baskets of fresh produce, including red tomatoes and purple eggplants. The background is slightly blurred, showing other market stalls and people. A semi-transparent white box with red text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**consumption of
eggs by children**

Consumption of Eggs by Children (L)

- % of children who ate an egg during the previous day: **28.9% (L) vs. 21.6 (E)**
- % of children who enjoy eating eggs: **81.1%**
- % of households who currently raise chickens: **61.7%**
- % of households who raised chickens in the past 12 months: **62.4%**
- average number of chickens raised: **7** (ranges from 1 to 50)
- % of children who consumed an egg the previous day and come from households that:
 - raise chickens: **32.9%**
 - do not raise chickens: **22.3%**
- if chickens deliver 10 eggs, on average **2.8** is used for consumption, the rest for hatching
- % of respondents not aware of any benefits of children eating eggs: **28.7%**
- % of households raising chicken whose chickens have been vaccinated: **21.4%**
- % of women who think that purchased eggs do not contain many nutrients: **22.5%**

Consumption of Eggs by Children (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 716 398">1. Limited production of eggs among households who raise chicken (also due to high mortality).<li data-bbox="48 437 610 516">2. Some households don't raise chicken.<li data-bbox="48 560 643 638">3. Relatively low proportion of laid eggs is used for consumption.<li data-bbox="48 682 716 805">4. Limited awareness of eggs' benefits for children's health among some parents.<li data-bbox="48 849 716 928">5. Perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients.		

Consumption of Eggs by Children (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited production of eggs among households who raise chicken (also due to high mortality).2. Some households don't raise chicken.3. Relatively low proportion of laid eggs is used for consumption.4. Limited awareness of eggs' benefits for children's health among some parents.5. Perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enable households to reduce chicken mortality and to increase the number of eggs their chicken produce (W, M).2. Motivate and enable households to start raising chickens (for children's nutrition; W, M).3. Increase parents' motivation to use more eggs for consumption by children (W, M).4. Increase parents' awareness of the benefits of their children eating eggs frequently (W, M).5. Decrease the perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients (W, M).	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>



**minimum meal
frequency**

Minimum Meal Frequency

- % of children whose diet meets MMF: **32.9% (E), 29.2% (L)**
- most respondents have a good awareness of MMF for breastfed children
- the only 'problematic' response was regarding MMF of non-breastfed children: **23.8% (E)** and **21.3% (L)** respondents thought that 3 or less meals is enough
- % of respondents who say that it is very / quite difficult to have enough food to ensure MMF:
 - at the start of the main rainy season: **16.5% / 38% (E), 15.3% / 27.6% (L)**
 - at the end of the rainy season: **2.9% / 8.2% (E), 2.3% / 5.2%**
- % of respondents who say that it is quite or very easy to have ideas of low-cost meals for children: **82.5%**

Minimum Meal Frequency

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="50 270 625 347">1. Poor access to food, especially during the lean season.<li data-bbox="50 390 710 511">2. Limited awareness of recommended meal frequency for non-breastfed children.<li data-bbox="50 554 653 631">3. Caregivers being busy with other tasks.<li data-bbox="50 674 697 794">4. Some women have limited ideas on what low-cost nutritious meals / snacks could they feed to children.		

Minimum Meal Frequency

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Poor access to food, especially during the lean season.2. Limited awareness of recommended meal frequency for non-breastfed children.3. Caregivers being busy with other tasks.4. Some women have limited ideas on what low-cost nutritious meals / snacks could they feed to children.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improve households' access to food, incl. staple crops (W, M).2. Improve parents' awareness of the recommended meal frequency for <i>non-breastfed</i> children (W, M).3. Improve caregivers' availability for feeding children at the recommended frequency (W, M).4. Improve women's understanding of what low-cost, nutritious meals / snacks can they feed to their children.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

Your Questions or Comments?



**consumption of
pulses by women**

Consumption of Pulses by Women

- % of women who ate any type of pulses the previous day: **48.2% (E), 29.6% (L)**
- data on production of pulses, etc. – as reported earlier
- % of households who:
 - didn't grow pulses and the respondent ate them the previous day: **43.8% (E), 22.2% (L)**
 - grew pulses and the respondent ate them the previous day: **50.6% (E), 36.4% (L)**
- types of pulses that women enjoy eating the most differs significantly by district and include: brown beans / chimpusa, kabangeti, mbereshi, soya beans and cowpeas
- Lusaka white beans were the least popular
- **83.3% (E) and 95.9% (L)** respondents think that women can eat pulses anytime, even during pregnancy or after delivery
- % of women who think that eating pulses twice per week is healthy: **96.3% (E), 98.2% (L)**

Consumption of Pulses by Women

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 716 350">1. Limited production of pulses among households who grow pulses.<li data-bbox="48 437 629 517">2. Some households do not grow pulses.<li data-bbox="48 561 533 590">3. Limited access to seeds.<li data-bbox="48 681 571 721">4. Cooking pulses takes time.<li data-bbox="48 765 716 893">5. Largely present perception that women should eat pulses even during pregnancy and after delivery.<li data-bbox="48 932 697 1012">6. Perception that consumption of pulses leads to stomach problems.		

Consumption of Pulses by Women

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited production of pulses among households who grow pulses.2. Some households do not grow pulses.3. Limited access to seeds.4. Cooking pulses takes time.5. Largely present perception that women should eat pulses even during pregnancy and after delivery.6. Perception that consumption of pulses leads to stomach problems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enable households to increase the amount of pulses they produce through using relevant agricultural practices.2. Motivate and enable households to start growing pulses for homestead consumption.3. Improve access to seeds of affordable and locally popular pulses.4. Increase women's ability to cook pulses fast.5. Reinforce the perception that consuming pulses during pregnancy and after delivery is recommended and healthy (W, M).6. Enable women to prepare / consume pulses in a way that doesn't cause stomach problems.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

A photograph of a market stall. In the foreground, several brown and white eggs are displayed in cardboard egg cartons. To the left, there are baskets of fresh produce, including red tomatoes and purple eggplants. The background is slightly blurred, showing other market stalls and people. A semi-transparent white box with red text is overlaid on the center of the image.

**consumption of
eggs by women**

Consumption of Eggs by Women (L)

- % of women who ate an egg during the previous day: **32.3% (L) vs. 29.4% (E)**
- % of women who consumed an egg the previous day and come from households that:
 - raise chickens: **37.6%**
 - do not raise chickens: **23.7%**
- % of women who think that eggs should not be eaten during pregnancy: **7.1%**
- % of women who believe that eating eggs during pregn. leads to children being bald: **9.4%**
- % of women who think that purchased eggs do not contain many nutrients: **22.5%**
- data on chicken raising, etc. – as reported earlier

Consumption of Eggs by Women (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 716 398">1. Limited production of eggs among households who raise chicken (also due to high mortality).<li data-bbox="48 434 610 514">2. Some households don't raise chicken.<li data-bbox="48 554 643 634">3. Relatively low proportion of laid eggs is used for consumption.<li data-bbox="48 674 716 754">4. Perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients.<li data-bbox="48 794 691 922">5. Perception among some mothers that eating eggs during pregnancy leads to children being bald.<li data-bbox="48 963 620 1042">6. Positive perceptions of eggs' benefits for women's nutrition.		

Consumption of Eggs by Women (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited production of eggs among households who raise chicken (also due to high mortality).2. Some households don't raise chicken.3. Relatively low proportion of laid eggs is used for consumption.4. Perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients.5. Perception among some mothers that eating eggs during pregnancy leads to children being bald.6. Positive perceptions of eggs' benefits for women's nutrition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enable households to reduce chicken mortality and to increase the number of eggs their chicken produce.2. Motivate and enable households to start raising chickens (for children's nutrition).3. Increase parents' motivation to use more eggs for consumption by children.4. Decrease the perception that purchased eggs are low in nutrients.5. Decrease the perception that eating eggs during pregnancy leads to children being bald (W, M).6. Reinforce the perception that eggs are good for (pregnant) women's health (W, M).	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

A photograph of a vegetable garden with raised beds and a woven basket, overlaid with text. The garden features several raised beds made of bricks or mud, filled with various green leafy vegetables. A woven basket sits in the center. The background shows a fence made of sticks and a field under a bright sky.

**consumption
of vitamin A rich
foods by women**

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

- % of women who consumed vitamin A rich veg / fruit the previous day: **52.8% (E), 64% (L)**
- % of households that produced the following vitamin A rich veg / fruits:
 - carrot: 7.6% (E), 2.9% (L)
 - **pumpkin: 75.3% (E), 83.4% (L)**
 - squash: 16.1% (E), 21.2% (L)
 - **orange maize: 35.4% (E), 45.8% (L)**
 - papaya: 16.7% (E), 11.1% (L)
 - **mango: 32.2% (E), 20.3% (L)**
 - **didn't grow any of these crops: 18.2% (E), 13.2% (L)**
- % of women who didn't know benefits of vit. A rich veg/fruits: **17.4% (E), 28.6% (L)**
- % of women who dried mango in the past 12 months: **2.7% (E), 4.1% (L)**

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 710 350">1. Limited access to vitamin A rich crops, especially during off-season.<li data-bbox="48 441 658 520">2. Lack of money for purchasing vitamin A rich vegetables / fruits.<li data-bbox="48 611 722 736">3. Limited awareness of the benefits of vitamin A rich foods among some women.		

Consumption of Vit A Rich Foods by Women

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 716 350">1. Limited access to vitamin A rich crops, especially during off-season.<li data-bbox="48 441 658 520">2. Lack of money for purchasing vitamin A rich vegetables / fruits.<li data-bbox="48 611 726 736">3. Limited awareness of the benefits of vitamin A rich foods among some women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="759 270 1566 395">1. Enable households to improve their access to vitamin A rich crops, especially during the off-season (W, M).<li data-bbox="759 441 1553 565">2. Motivate women to purchase and consume the least expensive (but popular) types of vitamin A rich crops (W, M).<li data-bbox="759 604 1528 729">3. Improve women and their husbands' understanding of the benefits of vitamin A rich foods (W, M).	<p data-bbox="1624 270 1866 520">Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

Your Questions or Comments?



**production of
orange fleshed
sweet potatoes**

Production of OFSP (E)

- % of households who in the past 12 months:
 - grew OFSP and harvested them: **38.4%**
 - grew OFSP but the harvest failed: **4.1%**
 - did not grow OFSP: **54.9%**
- % of households who:
 - consumed grown OFSP: **97.3%**
 - sold a part of grown OFSP: **35.1%**
 - dried OFSP: **8%**

Production of OFSP (E)

- % of households who kept OFSP vines from the previous season: **30.8%**
- % of households who know where to access required amount of OFSP vines: **37.3%**
- % of women who know someone who grows OFSP: **48.8%**
- % of women who know someone who can advise them on producing OFSP: **41%**
- % of women who grew OFSP in the past 12 months and:
 - think that it is very / quite easy to protect them from pests: **15.3% / 16.9%**
 - think that it is very / quite difficult to protect them from pests: **8.2% / 13.1%**
 - do not know how difficult it is to protect them from pests: **46.5%**
- % of women not aware of the nutritional benefits of consuming OFSP: **43.5%**

Production of OFSP (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 633 303">1. Limited access to OFSP vines.<li data-bbox="48 347 602 429">2. Limited access to competent advice on producing OFSP.<li data-bbox="48 521 641 603">3. Pests and rodents affecting the production of OFSP.<li data-bbox="48 642 653 723">4. Limited awareness of nutritional benefits of OFSP.<li data-bbox="48 767 606 893">5. Limited number of positive examples of farmers growing OFSP in some areas.		

Production of OFSP (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
1. Limited access to OFSP vines.	1. Improve parents' long-term access to OFSP vines (W, M).	Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.
2. Limited access to competent advice on producing OFSP.	2. Improve parents' long-term access to competent advice on producing OFSP to address problems related to pests, diseases, etc. (W, M).	
3. Pests and rodents affecting the production of OFSP.	3. Improve parents' ability to prevent and deal with pests and rodents affecting their OFSP.	
4. Limited awareness of nutritional benefits of OFSP.	4. Improve parents' understanding of the nutritional benefits of OFSP (W, M).	
5. Limited number of positive examples of farmers growing OFSP in some areas.	5. Improve parents' knowledge of inspiring examples of farmers producing OFSP (W, M).	

A close-up photograph of numerous sliced sweet potato pieces laid out on a metal mesh tray. The slices are thin and have a golden-brown, slightly dried appearance. The background is blurred, showing more of the same tray and slices. The text "drying of sweet potatoes" is overlaid in the center in a bold, red font.

**drying of
sweet potatoes**

Drying Sweet Potatoes

- % of households who grew and harvested sweet potatoes: **53.5% (E), 74% (L) ...**
- ... and used them in the following ways:
 - ate them: 95.8% (E), 96.4% (L)
 - dried them: **8.4% (E), 35.9% (L)**
 - sold them: 33.6% (E), 25.1% (L)
- % of respondents who know where to access vines of sweet potatoes: **54.5% (E), 41.4% (L)**
- % of respondents who know someone who dried sweet potatoes: **9.2% (E), 63.3% (L)**
- % of respondents who know someone who can advise them on how to dry sweet potatoes effectively: **19% (E), 61.9% (L)**

Drying Sweet Potatoes

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 716 394">1. Limited production of sweet potatoes (due to lack of vines, unsuitable soil, limited knowledge).<li data-bbox="48 434 726 511">2. Lacking experience with drying sweet potatoes.<li data-bbox="48 551 687 627">3. Limited access to advice on how to dry sweet potatoes.<li data-bbox="48 668 633 744">4. Limited exposure to positive examples (in Eastern province).<li data-bbox="48 785 629 861">5. Sweet potatoes sold to address financial needs.<li data-bbox="48 956 691 1033">6. Largely good awareness of the benefits of growing sweet potatoes.		

Drying Sweet Potatoes

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited production of sweet potatoes (due to lack of vines, unsuitable soil, limited knowledge).2. Lacking experience with drying sweet potatoes.3. Limited access to advice on how to dry sweet potatoes.4. Limited exposure to positive examples (in Eastern province).5. Sweet potatoes sold to address financial needs.6. Largely good awareness of the benefits of growing sweet potatoes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enable farmers to increase their production of sweet potatoes for drying (W, M).2. Increase women's ability to dry sweet potatoes effectively.3. Improve women's access to advice on how to dry sweet potatoes effectively.4. Increase women's exposure to positive examples of people drying sweet potatoes.5. Strengthen parents' understanding of the benefits of drying sweet potatoes (W, M).6. As above.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

A white plastic bucket is filled to the brim with yellow corn kernels. The kernels are bright yellow and appear to be freshly harvested. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid in the center of the bucket, containing the text "use of plastic containers" in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some indistinct shapes and colors.

**use of plastic
containers**

Use of Plastic Containers (E)

- storage options used by the respondents' households:
 - promoted types of plastic containers: **1.6%**
 - other types of plastic containers: **17.6%**
 - other types of storage: **66.5%**
- % of women not aware of the benefits of storing crops in plastic containers: **56.1%**
- % of women who think that it is better to store harvest in:
 - plastic containers: **30.6%** (due to better protection from rodents, crops last better, being more durable, save money in long-term)
 - bags: **34.5%** (due to being bigger, cheaper, easily accessible + crops last better)
 - both are equally good: **14.1%**
 - did not know: **20.8%**

Use of Plastic Containers (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 683 394">1. Limited awareness of the benefits of using promoted types of plastic containers.<li data-bbox="48 437 707 519">2. Perception that the promoted types of containers are expensive.		

Use of Plastic Containers (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limited awareness of the benefits of using promoted types of plastic containers.2. Perception that the promoted types of containers are expensive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increase farmers' understanding of the key benefits of storing crops in the promoted types of containers (W, M).2. Reduce the perception that the promoted types of containers are expensive (W, M). <p>+ Consider promoting also less expensive ways of storing crops (W, M).</p>	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

Your Questions or Comments?

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a thick stack of Indian Rupee banknotes. The person is wearing a light-colored, patterned shirt. The banknotes are primarily purple and green, with some yellow and red notes visible. The text '1000' and 'n Bank' are visible on the notes. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text 'joint decision making on savings / loans' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

**joint decision
making on
savings / loans**

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

- % of women who stay with their partner and decision on how savings / loans will be used is made by:
 - **the partner: 39.4% (E), 38.7% (L)**
 - themselves: 2.2% (E), 6.6% (L)
 - both together: 56% (E), 52.9% (L)
 - someone else: 2.2% (E), 0.5% (L)
- % of women who think that it is better if:
 - spouses decide together on how savings / loans will be used: approx. **93% (E), 90% (L)**
 - partner / husband decides: approx. **5.8% (E), 8.8% (L)**

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Traditional perception of a man as a head of household who has the main authority.2. Concerns about being seen as weak man if he decides with his wife.3. Perception that if men earn / save the most money, they are entitled to decide how the money will be used.4. A smaller proportion of women think that it is better if husbands decide.5. Perception that joint decision making increases family harmony / leads to fewer disagreements.6. Positive examples set by other households.		

Joint Decision Making on Savings / Loans

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Traditional perception of a man as a head of household who has the main authority.2. Concerns about being seen as weak man if he decides with his wife.3. Perception that if men earn / save the most money, they are entitled to decide how the money will be used.4. A smaller proportion of women think that it is better if husbands decide.5. Perception that joint decision making increases family harmony / leads to fewer disagreements.6. Positive examples set by other households.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increase the perception that being a good head of household means to be involving spouses in important decisions (M).2. Decrease the perception that men are weak if they decide together with their wives (M, W).3. Decrease the perception that men are entitled to decide on their own about the money they earn (M).4. Decrease the perception among women that it is better if a husband decides.5. Strengthen the perception that joint decision making increases family harmony / leads to fewer disagreements (M, W).6. Increase men and women's exposure to inspiring examples.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>



**participation in care
group meetings**

Participation in Care Group Meetings

- % of respondents who know a 'FANSER volunteer': **73.3 (E), 70.9 (L)**
- % of respondents who know a 'FANSER volunteer' and were visited by her at home: **91.1 (E), 94.5% (L)**
- % of respondents who think that the advice provided by nutrition volunteers is 'very' or 'quite' useful: **99% (E), 98.8% (L)**
- % of respondents who say that nutrition volunteers behave to them 'very' or 'quite' politely: **100% (E, L)**

Participation in Care Group Meetings

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="50 270 672 347">1. Approx. 3 out of 10 women do not know any FANSER volunteer.<li data-bbox="50 390 726 467">2. Perceived rule that one volunteer can reach to 10 women only.<li data-bbox="50 511 672 587">3. Lessons perceived as being repetitive / not interesting enough.<li data-bbox="50 631 722 707">4. Advice provided by volunteers perceived by some women as useful.<li data-bbox="50 751 676 827">5. Commitment of volunteers to keep engaging women.<li data-bbox="50 871 625 995">6. Headmen's encouragement to women to attend Care Group meetings.		

Participation in Care Group Meetings

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approx. 3 out of 10 women do not know any FANSER volunteer. 2. Perceived rule that one volunteer can reach to 10 women only. 3. Lessons perceived as being repetitive / not interesting enough. 4. Advice provided by volunteers perceived by some women as useful. 5. Commitment of volunteers to keep engaging women. 6. Headmen's encouragement to women to attend Care Group meetings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the proportion / number of women that FANSER volunteers actively engage (V). 2. Decrease the perception that one volunteer can engage 10 women only (V). 3. Increase the attractiveness / usefulness of lessons' content (V, W). 4. Strengthen perception among women that the advice provided by volunteers is useful. 5. Reinforce volunteers' commitment to keep engaging women (V). 6. Increase the proportion of headmen who encourage women to attend Care Group meetings (H, V). 	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

Your Questions or Comments?



**treating water
by chlorine**

Treating Water by Chlorine (L)

- % of respondents who heard of treating water by using chlorine: **90.4%**
- % of households who treat their water using chlorine: **63.6%**
- % of respondents aware of the benefits of treating water by using chlorine: **98%**
- % of respondents knowing any place where chlorine is readily available for purchase: **63.1%**
- % of respondents knowing the price of chlorine: **42.2%**
- % of respondents who say that the price is 'very' or 'quite' difficult to pay: **44.4%**

Treating Water by Chlorine (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. People dislike the taste of water treated by chlorine.2. Chlorine not available in local shops and health facilities.3. Limited awareness of where chlorine is available and how much does it cost to use it.4. Perception that local water is safe – no need to treat it.5. Belief that using chlorine makes water safe to drink.6. Desire to prevent health issues, especially among children.		

Treating Water by Chlorine (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
1. People dislike the taste of water treated by chlorine.	1. Increase women's ability to use the correct dosage of chlorine (which leads to more acceptable taste).	Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.
2. Chlorine not available in local shops and health facilities.	2. Increase the availability of chlorine in local shops and health facilities.	
3. Limited awareness of where chlorine is available and how much does it cost to use it.	3. Improve women and men's awareness of where can they access chlorine and how much does it cost (per day of use).	
4. Perception that local water is safe – no need to treat it.	4. Increase women and men's understanding of which water (does not) need to be treated.	
5. Belief that using chlorine makes water safe to drink.	5. Reinforce the belief that using chlorine makes water safer to drink (W, M).	
6. Desire to prevent health issues, especially among children.	6. Increase the perception that using water treated by chlorine protects children's health (W, M).	

A close-up photograph of a metal pot filled with water, which is boiling vigorously. The pot is placed on a metal grate over a fire of burning logs. The scene is set outdoors, with a dark, textured surface, possibly a stone or metal stove, visible in the background. The overall lighting is natural, highlighting the steam rising from the pot and the bright orange and yellow flames of the fire.

**treating water
by boiling**

Treating Water by Boiling (L)

- % of respondents who heard of treating water by using boiling: **91.1%**
- % of households who treat their water using boiling: **87.3%**
- % of respondents aware of the benefits of treating water by using boiling: **98%**
- respondents opinions on how long should water be boiled to be safe: **23 minutes**

Treating Water by Boiling (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perception that local water is safe – no need to treat it.2. Desire to prevent health issues, especially among children.3. Incorrect understanding of how long water needs to be boiled to be safe, leading to high use of firewood / charcoal.4. Lacking awareness among men (and some women) that boiling water makes it safer to drink.		

Treating Water by Boiling (L)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perception that local water is safe – no need to treat it.2. Desire to prevent health issues, especially among children.3. Incorrect understanding of how long water needs to be boiled to be safe, leading to high use of firewood / charcoal.4. Lacking awareness among men (and some women) that boiling water makes it safer to drink.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increase women and men's understanding of which water (does not) need to be treated.2. Increase the perception that using water treated by chlorine protects children's health (W, M).3. Improve women's understanding of the optimal time to boil water to make it safe.4. Increase men and women's awareness that boiling water makes it safer to drink.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>



**use of
handwashing facility**

Use of Handwashing Facilities (E)

- % of households with a dedicated handwashing station:
 - no station: **38.2%**
 - simple jug only: **36.9%** (36.5% had water, 35.9% soap available)
 - tippy tap: **21.8%** (77.6% had water, 66.4% soap available)
 - other type: **2%** (80% had water, 70% soap available)
- % of households with soap at a handwashing station: **22.6%**
- % of households who say that it is very / quite difficult to afford buying soap: **29% / 45%**
- % of women who think that having a dedicated HW station is better than having a jug only: **65.9%**
- presence of HW stations among friends / relatives: **most have 9.2%, some have 35.5%, most don't have 51.4%**

Use of Handwashing Facilities (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 691 350">1. Limited 'social pressure' to have a dedicated handwashing station.<li data-bbox="48 386 575 423">2. Lack of inspiring examples.<li data-bbox="48 506 571 586">3. Children / animals damage handwashing station.<li data-bbox="48 623 523 660">4. Lack of money for soap.<li data-bbox="48 740 668 820">5. Mixing water with soap (makes it easier to use + protects soap).<li data-bbox="48 857 658 936">6. Belief in the importance of using soap to wash hands.<li data-bbox="48 974 649 1053">7. Handwashing station located nearby the toilet or/and kitchen.		

Use of Handwashing Facilities (E)

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited 'social pressure' to have a dedicated handwashing station. 2. Lack of inspiring examples. 3. Children / animals damage handwashing station. 4. Lack of money for soap. 5. Mixing water with soap (makes it easier to use + protects soap). 6. Belief in the importance of using soap to wash hands. 7. Handwashing station located nearby the toilet or/and kitchen. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the (positive) social pressure to have a dedicated handwashing station (W, M). 2. Increase women and men's exposure to inspiring examples of people using HW station. 3. Increase women and men's ability to construct HW stations resistant to damage. 4. Increase the perception that it is worth using soap + of the real costs of using soap (W, M). 5. Increase women and men's motivation to mix water with soap (W, M). 6. Reinforce the perception that it is important to wash hands using soap (W, M). 7. Increase the proportion of households who place their HW station nearby the toilet / kitchen (W, M). 	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>



**handwashing at
'weak' occasions**

Handwashing at 'Weak' Occasions

- main occasion when women reported washing their hands:
 - when hands look dirty: **82% (E), 68.3% (L)**
 - after using toilet: **93.1% (E), 93.4% (L)**
 - after cleaning a child's bottom: **88.8% (E), 46.2% (L)**
 - before preparing food: **85.9% (E), 63.5% (L)**
 - before eating: **84.1% (E), 81.8% (L)**
 - before feeding a child: **77.3% (E), 53.7% (L)**
 - after coming from outside: **57.1% (E), 36% (L)**
 - after handling animals: **46.7% (E), 4.1% (L)**
 - after throwing out rubbish: **48.6% (E), 17.8% (L)**
 - after handling raw food: **26.7% (E), 4.1% (L)**
 - other: **5.7% (E), 1.8% (L)**

Handwashing at 'Weak' Occasions

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="48 270 701 350">1. Some occasions perceived as less important.<li data-bbox="48 390 610 430">2. People forget to wash hands.<li data-bbox="48 517 722 601">3. Availability of HW station at a visible / easily accessible place.		

Handwashing at 'Weak' Occasions

Barriers & Enablers	Required Changes	Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Some occasions perceived as less important.2. People forget to wash hands.3. Availability of HW station at a visible / easily accessible place.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increase the perception that it is important to wash hands even at the 'weaker' occasions (W, M).2. Increase women / men / children's ability to remember washing hands.3. Motivate women and men to place their HW station at a visible / easily accessible place.	<p>Will be discussed and agreed during SBC strategy workshop on 24 March.</p>

Your Questions or Comments?

Next Steps

1. review the slides at your own pace
2. SBC strategy workshop on Thursday 24 March to define activities that will achieve the required changes
3. SBC report (including your feedback)
4. GIZ organizes internal workshop to plan how to operationalize all the activities / recommendations

Your Questions or Comments?