

Global Hand Washing Day, 2015

WASH Awareness Campaign in Delhi



Society For All Round Development (SARD)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SARD joined hands with WATER AID to commemorate 15th October 2015, the World hand washing Day in a unique way by bringing together around 589 primary schools under South Municipal Corporation of Delhi-SDMC spread in four different zones. Culmination of this major gala event on the 15 October 2015 preceded with preparatory activities at school levels by sensitizing the school principals, teachers including school administrations on the essence of WASH components where emphasis was laid on safe and clean drinking water, clean before and after toilet habits, clean environment with good sanitation and clean habits perpetuated in their homes. So the concept of theory to practice to habit was inculcated through behavior change communication mode. This knowledge essence imbibed were retained and evaluated by devising school based competitions, followed by zone-wise contests and culminated at the administrative headquarters of SDMC in a popular television styled quiz contest (Kaun Banega Crorepati model) where the questions were customized on a power point in the presence of the Mayor and other dignitaries.

This mega event mobilized and brought together a score of children, school administrators, policy makers, elected representatives, activists and Donors. The details in a nutshell is given below:-

S.NO	Stakeholders	Participation in Numbers
1.	South Delhi Municipal Corporation (State)	1
2.	Zones	4
3.	Schools	589
4.	Principals and Teachers	1,200
5.	Zonal schools	16
6.	Children from class 3,4,5	1,50,000
7.	Indirect outreach (children families and siblings)	5,00,000

The pre and post knowledge levels of children remained considerably enhanced. Children from these schools participated with lots of zeal and enthusiasm and their knowledge levels were comparable to private school children. The school wise winners were grouped for zonal competitions and the qualifiers were tested for their knowledge mettle in a tougher contest at the Corporation level. The winners from the South Zone were followed by the runners up from West zone and the Central zone had the privilege to bear the third position eventually.

A quest for a healthy beginning has been initiated, which needs to be sustained with follow up initiatives with the help of activists, change agents, school administrators, policy makers and the donors at the level of children and their families. Convergence is the key to take this forward with the commitment of all stakeholders.

INTRODUCTION

Swachhta Abhiyan, a noble initiative started by Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendar Modi as a mark of tribute to ideals of Mahatama Gandhi to create a Clean India has slowly started to take grounds at length and breadth in India. This Movement is in alignment to India's commitment to **Millennium Development Target 10** and also the recent **Sustainable Development Goals 2015 (Goal No.6 that provides for –Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) that aims to build a safe just and sustainable space to be build for all human beings on this planet.** This endeavor has evoked a great response and responsibility with active participation and networking between multiple stakeholders across the country.

Taking forward the national commitment of **Swaachh Bharat Swaasth Bharat, Society for All Round Development (SARD) and Water AID** has organized a hygiene quiz week from October 8-15, 2015 to reinforce the importance of hygiene within school children and to recognize them as school health ambassadors and nurture them as change agents between schools and communities.

THE ORGANIZATION(s)

Society for All Round Development (SARD)

SARD is a non-profit organization established in 1996 with the aims to increase the participation of minority and disadvantaged communities in mainstream development processes. SARD's approach to education has been inclusive and holistic with a view to ensure the basic rights of children. Thus SARD believes that education of children should focus on learning level improvements, promoting cognitive development with IT-enabled support systems, nurturing creative talents and engage in meaningful co-curricular activities.

Having a past experience of over a decade working closely with almost 150 MCD schools and established network with multi stakeholders in the education and MCD department of Delhi, SARD has been addressing the issues of quality education in a holistic way specifically looking into improving the learning levels outcome of the children through bridging and remedial support, infrastructural development, IT-enabled education, Inclusive education, etc. SARD has been able to establish large child friendly conducive and safe spaces within the schools. In realizing its commitment towards **WinS** (Wash in Schools), SARD has envisaged and developed few successful models that ensure safer schools with positive discipline; teachers with appropriate capacities built through training; and sensitized governance through sustained advocacy.

SARD's sustainable model of consolidation, outreach and mainstreaming has been initiated in many states viz. Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi by ensuring quality education in formal schooling on a pilot basis, where the processes were streamlined and consolidated for a larger outreach and mainstreaming. and child protections that includes UNESCO, UNICEF, NCERT, SCERT, DIETs, DCPCR, Child line foundation, Delhi Council for Child welfare, ICPS and leading academic institutions, corporate, civil societies and community based organizations.

Water Aid

WaterAid is an international non-governmental organization with 30 years experience in delivering humanitarian services to civil society. Its vision is of a world where everyone has access to safe water and sanitation. The international organization works in 37 countries across Africa, Asia, Central America and the Pacific Region to transform lives by improving access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation in some of the world's poorest communities. Since 1981, WaterAid has reached 23 million people with safe water and, since 2004, 21 million people with sanitation¹.

Its mission is to transform lives by securing people's right and access to save water, improved hygiene and sanitation in the world's poorest communities. The organization further works on enhancing the capacities of the government and service providers to deliver effective policies.

WaterAid began working in India in 1986 and has its focus on the poorer states in the country to better target India's most vulnerable communities. Working with local organizations in ten states (Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi), WaterAid empowers communities to recognize and fight for their human rights to water and sanitation.

THE PROJECT

October 15th every year is commemorated as Global hand washing day. It is an annual advocacy day celebrated all over the globe since 2008 to inculcate a culture of health and hygiene for dignified living of all human beings. It aims to foster the habit of hand washing by using soap as most effective and easily accessible and affordable medium to prevent the spread of disease and raising awareness among various stakeholders to adopt creative ways to imbibe the importance of hand washing in their day to day life. Hand washing behavior change is also one of the key components of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programme run by UNICEF and is also intrinsic to protection of public health and development and controlling mechanism for the spread of many diseases.

Society for All Round Development (SARD) in partnership with WaterAid organized a hygiene quiz to reinforce the importance of hygiene within school children and to recognize them as school health ambassadors and nurture them as change agents between schools and communities from October 8-15, 2015 to celebrate Global Hand washing day.

Campaign Goal: - To build a dedicated platform to promote and inculcate the habit of hand washing with Soap and amongst teachers and children in the selected schools of South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC).

¹ <http://www.wateraid.org/audience/media/pressreleases/clean-india-needs-sustained-efforts-to-truly-succeed-says-wateraid>

Campaign Objectives:-

1. To develop knowledge and learning process on importance of WASH, hygiene practices and especially hand washing through conducting quiz competitions in schools.
2. To identify and recognize WASH Champions in schools (both students and teachers) and change agents in schools and communities.

Activities

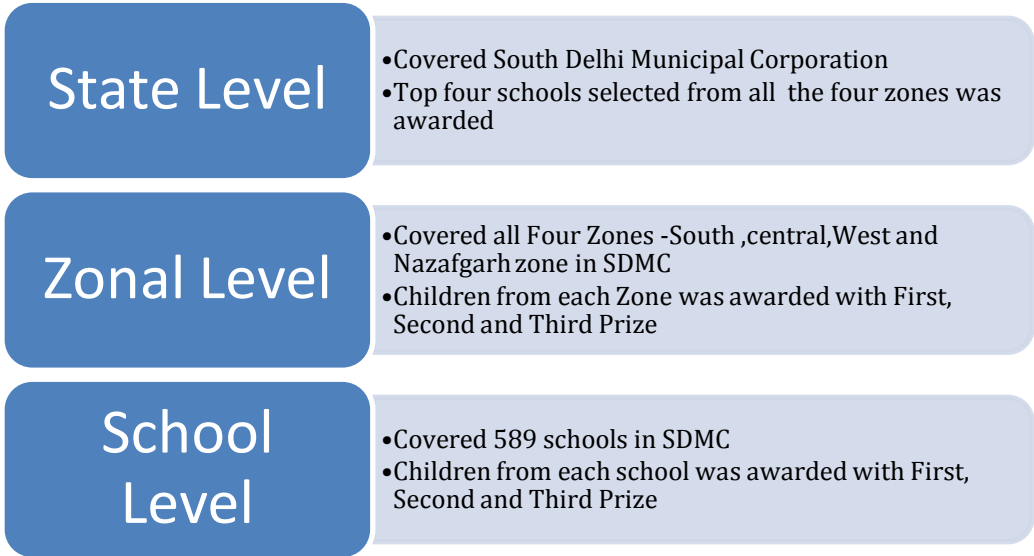
The broad activities included

- a. Sensitizing teachers/principals of the schools to effectively extend outreach of components of WASH in their schools among children along with SARD team and identified change agents among school.
- b. This campaign discussed about the importance of WASH among children by the school teachers and the SARD team
- c. Evolution of questionnaire by SARD team along with School based expert teams and its field testing. There were two different set of questionnaire made for school level quiz contest and the zonal level contests. The final contest was made through a power point resembling the Kaun Banega Crorepati format.
- d. Distribution of finalized questionnaire for school level contest on 8-9th October 2015 among 200 children from class 3,4,5 of each school.
- e. The toppers of each school were made to compete in a zonal level quiz in a fresh questionnaire evolved for this purpose.
- f. The first, second, third and fourth positioned students of each zone were finally made to contest at the SDMCD headquarters in the presence of officials, dignitaries and Water Aid representatives in a power point format resembling Kaun Banega Crorepati.
- g. WASH champions in each school and WASH ambassadors at the teachers' level were identified and sensitized to take up the WASH mandates in a sustained manner for future.

Campaign Methodology and Outreach:-

The campaign covered 589 schools of Nazafagrah Zone, West Zone, Central Zone and South Zone within the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) having an extended outreach to 1,50,000 children in these schools and neighboring communities.

The Quiz was conducted at three different levels- school level, zonal level and State level.



On October 8, the quiz was conducted at the school level in 589 schools of Najafgarh Zone, West Zone, Central Zone and South Zone within the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) jurisdiction reaching out to over 1,50,000 children in these schools and neighboring communities. SDMC helped in ensuring that the hygiene quiz was properly conducted in all schools. It was a written quiz. Based on the quiz results, the top 3 winners from each school were awarded with prize a pack of goodies which contained 1 Sanitizer, 1 Nail Cutter, 1 Soap, 1 small Vaseline, 1 Comb, 1 Toothbrush, 1 Toothpaste, & 1 cream.



Figure 1: Pack of WASH Goodies

In the second stage, a zonal level quiz was conducted in all four zones on October 13, 2015 where the first position winners from each school were invited to compete at the zonal level and the top 3 winners (First, Second & Third) from each of the four zones were awarded a pack of goodies which contained 1 Sanitizer, 1 Nail Cutter, 1 Soap, 1 small Vaseline, 1 Comb, 1 Toothbrush, 1 Toothpaste & 1 cream.

The State level culmination event of the Quiz Competition was organized on the occasion of Global Hand washing Day i.e. October 15, 2015 at Civic Centre at South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC). The participants of the launch were principals of schools from West, Central & South Zone of MCDs. On this occasion the issues regarding the sanitation and healthy environment in schools of Delhi were discussed.

Key panelists present at the final event:

- Mr. Yashpal Arya, Chairman (Education Committee Statutory Committees)

- Mr. Subhash Arya, Mayor (South Delhi Municipal Corporation)
- Mr. N. K Ghai, Additional Director (South Delhi Municipal Corporation)
- Mr. R. C Dhankar Director (Education Committee, South Delhi Municipal Corporation)
- Mr. Sudhir Bhatnagar (CEO, SARD)
- Mr. Avinash Kumar (Director Programmes, WaterAid)
- Mr. Mohammad Naved (Programme Coordinator, WaterAid)



Figure 2: Key Panelists

The state level culmination event had the Quiz Competition among all four zones. There were 16 schools from all four zones participating in the quiz competition. The details of the participants are as under:

S. No	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Zone	Rank	Marks
1	Dipti Sharma	Railway Colony Tuglakabad	Central Zone	I	19
2	Mohisina	Tuglakabad Extension (I)	Central Zone	II	19
3	Priya Kumari	Moladband Village No. 1	Central Zone	III	17
4	Muskaan Verma	Tuglakabad	Central Zone	IV	17
5	Nandini	Dabri (I)	Nazafgarh Zone	I	21
6	Prashant	Paprawat (II)	Nazafgarh Zone	II	21
7	Dheeraj	Kazipur	Nazafgarh Zone	III	21
8	Satyam	Rangpuri (II)	Nazafgarh Zone	IV	20
9	Ankur Kumar	Kothi Kale Khan Mehrauli	South Zone	I	20
10	Suman	Kishan Garh	South Zone	II	19
11	Sachin	Hauzrani	South Zone	III	18
12	Mamta Mehra	R.K Puram sector-9/	South Zone	IV	18
13	Rohit	C-5 Jankpuri (II)	West Zone	I	21

14	Alok	Nawada Main (II)	West Zone	II	24
15	Jugnee	Site-IV Vikas Puri	West Zone	III	23
16	Agmerun	New JJ Hastal 2	West Zone	IV	22

The quiz competition winners were children from South Zone. The runners up were children from West Zone and the third position was garnered by the children from Central Zone. All these children were awarded with trophy and certificates.

Mr. Subhash Arya, Mayor, SDMC emphasized the essence of hand washing which shall protect the children and keep them away from deadly infections which can cause, cholera, diarrhea etc. He further elaborated that the Government is doing its best to provide resources to the schools, but inculcating



Figure 3: Winning Jodi Master Sachin & Master Ankur

healthy habits as part of their behavior is the responsibility of the teachers. Once the habit is established, we can achieve the dream of having a healthy India. He insisted that Government alone cannot do this and requested the civil society and corporate to come together and help the government in providing basic amenities like soap to the schools and to the communities who cannot afford it.

Mr. Yashpal Arya, Chairman Education Committee said that Children between 6-12 years of age were involved in this activity to increase their knowledge and awareness about good hygiene. Good hygiene behaviours such as handwashing with soap are the cheapest and most effective means available to reduce diarrheal diseases, especially among children.



Figure 4: Prize Distribution to First Winner



Figure 5: Prize Distribution to Second Winner



Figure 6: Prize Distribution to Third Winner

DATA ANALYSIS & SYNTHESIS

The Total Schools Covered in Quiz Competition on WASH Components in South Delhi Municipal Corporation of Delhi were around 589. In each school around 200 children participated in the quiz. SARD however, had access of data with respect to other schools. Since there were large number of questionnaires, to do an analysis SARD preferred a sampling method.

Data Sampling

Since the data collected was huge and digitization of these results were time consuming, SARD took to random sampling method zone wise to emanate a trend with respect to changes effected on Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and practices. The random consisted of 187 schools from Central, Najafgarh, South, West zones. The maximum samples assessed were from Central zone and the minimum assessed were from the South zone.

Data Insights:

The assessment was conducted in Hindi as that was the easier medium to connect to the content of WASH components. The question paper was designed by SARD in collaboration with the teachers and experts in the subject matter, to assess the students in the arena of Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) components which went on to assess the factors of change attempted focusing knowledge, attitude, and behaviour & practice domains.

The analysis of data was based on the responses given by the students.

Zone	No. of Schools
Central Zone	156
Najafgarh Zone	142
South Zone	146
West Zone	145
Total	589
Total number of questionnaires assessed	24,530

Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practice Question:

The questionnaire was assessed and were classified into four areas of Behaviour change communication tenets, viz., Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and practice. To assess each of these BCC tenets, the questions which focused each tenet were segregated and clustered to emanate a trend. The details of thematic segregation of question is as below:-

Themes	No. of question
Knowledge	Total 15 Questions (4,6,7,9,10,12,18,19,20,21,22,24,25,26,29)

Attitude	Total 6 Questions (1, 11,13,14,15,27)
Behaviour	Total 4 Questions (3,5, 17,23)
Practice	Total 5 Questions (2,8,16,28,30)

Based on the segregation and data synthesized, it was found that the theme 'Behaviour' had a maximum impact as 31% of the respondents scored full marks, while the knowledge theme had the least with 5% respondents able to get full marks. Similarly, the themes attitude and practice had 13% and 11% respondents respectively, who could secure full score. The following table aptly depicts these trends.

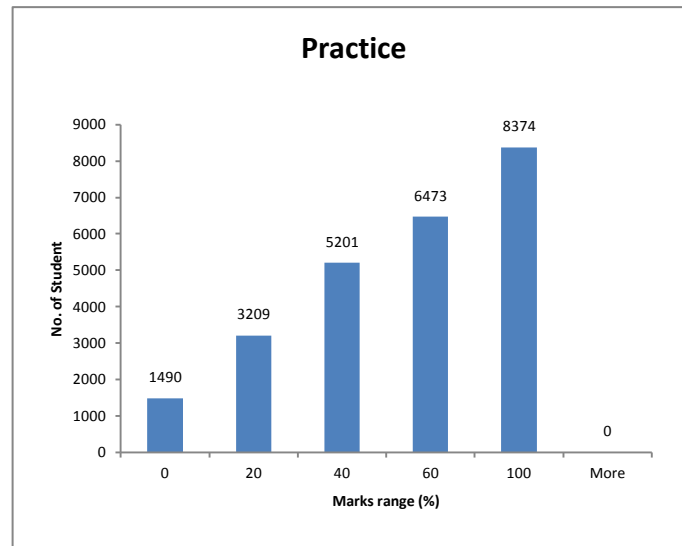
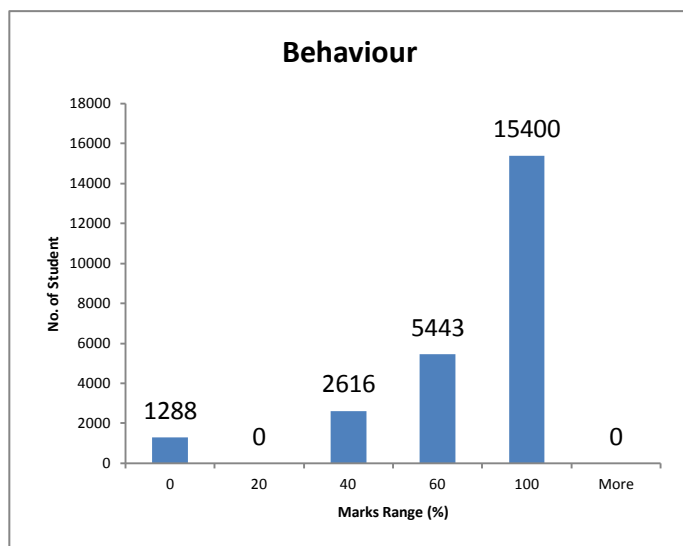
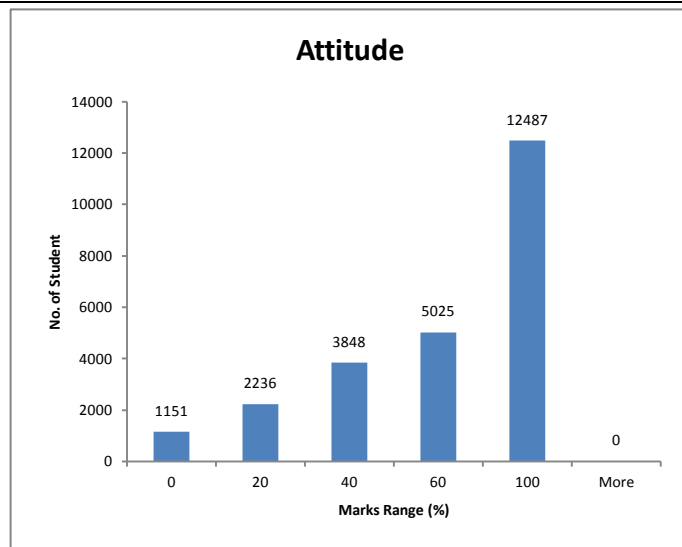
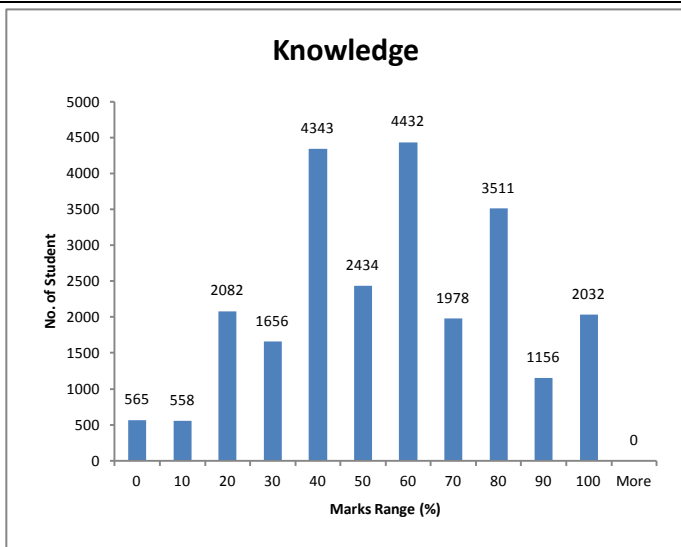
Percentage of Students who scored full marks in particular category					
	Knowledge (15)	Attitude (6)	Behavior (4)	Practice (5)	Total (30)
Central	6%	18%	37%	11%	72%
Najafgarh	2%	10%	25%	12%	49%
West	3%	7%	23%	11%	44%
South	4%	10%	23%	8%	45%
Total	5%	13%	31%	11%	60%

By looking at the performance of the students, zone wise, there is a difference in the percentage of those students who scored full marks in particular categories. While 6% of the students of Central Zone scored full marks in knowledge based questions, only 2% scored full marks in knowledge based questions in Najafgarh Zone, 3% in West Zone and 4% in South Zone. Therefore, we can say, students in Central Zone have a better knowledge in health than students in the other three Zones. The same difference between students of Central Zone and students of the other Zones is shown in the themes "Attitude" and "Behavior". Only in "Practice" students of Central Zone and the other Zones scored equal.

Percentage of Students who scored zero marks in particular category					
	Knowledge (15)	Attitude (6)	Behavior (4)	Practice (5)	Total (30)
Central	2%	4%	4%	3%	12%
Najafgarh	1%	4%	5%	6%	15%
West	4%	8%	9%	9%	29%
South	4%	7%	7%	8%	26%
Total	2%	4%	5%	5%	17%

The above table unlike the earlier tables depict the performance of students who scored nothing (zero) on the listed themes. The overall total depicted that students performed badly in the Behaviour and practice themes scoring 5% each, while this was followed by Attitude and Knowledge themes with average scores of 4% and 2% respectively.

By looking at the Performance of students who scored zero marks in particular categories, we can say, that students in West Zone performed the worst in all four categories. In categories "Practice", "Behavior" and "Attitude" no other Zone has as a high percentage as West Zone. Only in category "Knowledge" South and West Zone have the same high percentage of 4%. By focusing on the differences of the percentage by themes, we cannot say, that Students average scored better in knowledge, than the other three themes, just because the percentage of the zero scored marks in "Knowledge" is lower compared to the percentage of the other themes. We have to remind that category "Knowledge" includes 15 questions, while "Attitude" is based on 6 questions, "Behavior" is based on 4 questions and "Practice" based on 5 questions.



By taking a look on the average range the students scored in particular categories; “Behavior”, “Practice” and “Attitude” the most students scored 100% while the most students in category “Knowledge” scored between 40% and 80%. This trend may be attributed to the fact that the Knowledge category had more questions and few were slightly technical for the children to comprehend.

Confusion Marked:

- 3,500 responses were found as confused responses where students marked more than one option in Set A and got zero marks. Whereas 354 responses were found as confused responses where students got full marks.
- In Set B 39 responses were found as confused responses where student got marks. 1,161 responses were found as confused responses where students marked more than one option in Set A and got zero marks.

- Overall 4,661 responses are those responses which were confused and wrong. Around 393 responses were those which were confused but correct also.

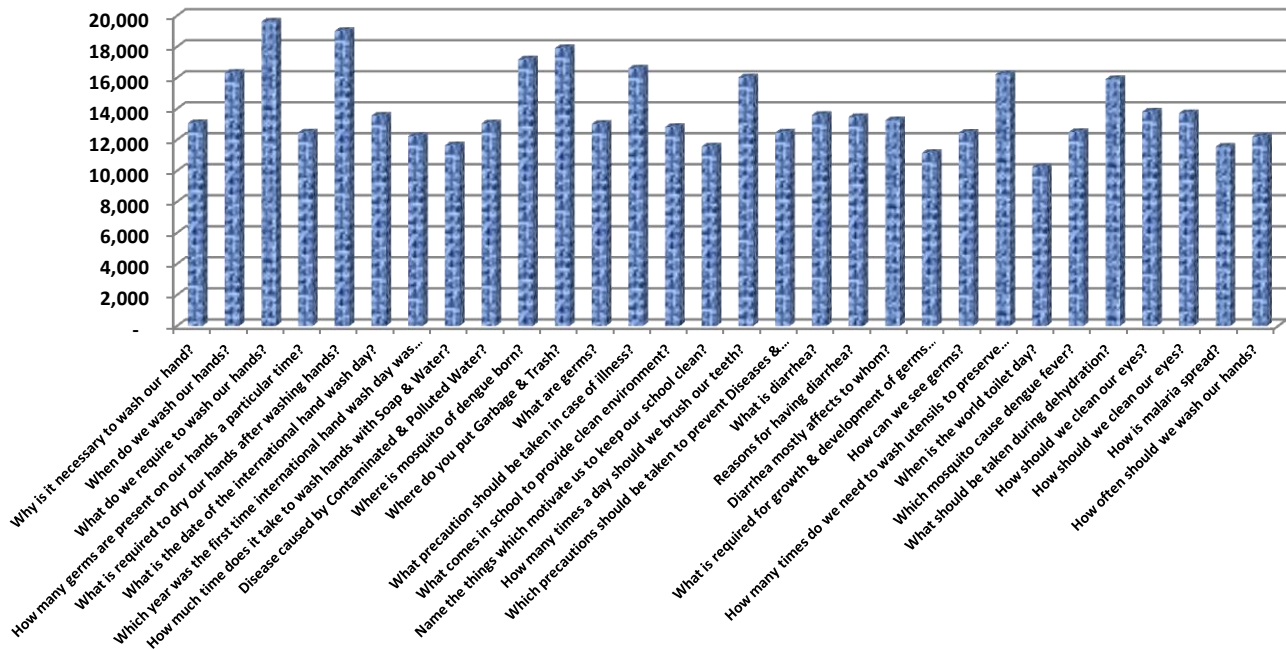
Questions Mapping: Top Ten Questions which were answered by Students correctly

S. No	Questions	No. of Students
1	What do we require to wash our hands?	19,619 (80%)
2	What is required to dry our hands after washing hands?	19,026 (78%)
3	Where do you put Garbage & Trash?	17,912 (73%)
4	Where is mosquito of dengue born?	17,189 (70%)
5	What precaution should be taken in case of illness?	16,602 (68%)
6	When do we wash our hands?	16,326 (67%)
7	How many times do we need to wash utensils to preserve drinking water?	16,227 (66%)
8	How many times a day should we brush our teeth?	16,024 (65%)
9	What should be taken during dehydration?	15,915 (65%)
10	How should we clean our eyes?	13,815 (56%)

Questions Mapping: Bottom Ten Questions which answered by Students correctly

S. No	Questions	No. of Students
1	How many germs are present on our hands a particular time?	12,472 (51%)
2	Which precautions should be taken to prevent Diseases & illness?	12,469 (51%)
3	How can we see germs?	12,459 (51%)
4	Which year was the first time international hand wash day was celebrated?	12,246 (50%)
15	How often should we wash our hands?	12,213 (50%)
6	How much time does it take to wash hands with Soap & Water?	11,643 (47%)
7	Name the things which motivate us to keep our school clean?	11,578 (47%)
8	How is malaria spread?	11,554 (47%)
9	What is required for growth & development of germs responsible for diseases?	11,161 (46%)
10	When is the world toilet day?	10,256 (42%)

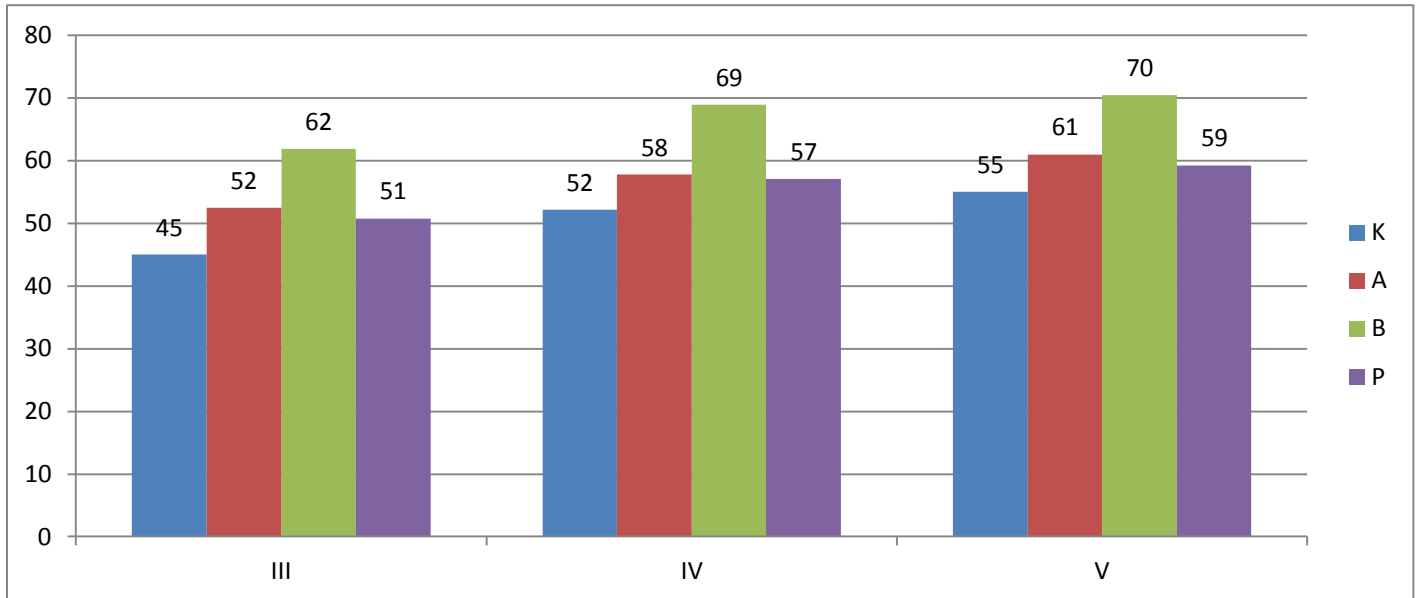
Consolidated answers on the 30 questions by 24,530 students



The question, with the best results including all classes and both gender is “What do we require to wash our hands?” 19,619 students (80%) answered this question right, which belongs to category “Behavior”. The question with the worst results including all classes and both gender is “When is the World Toilet Day?”, only 10,256 students answered this question right, which is about 42% and belongs to category “Knowledge”.

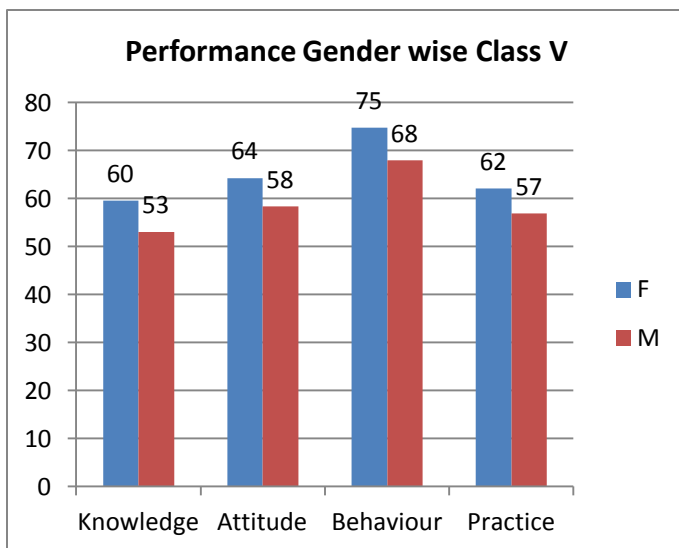
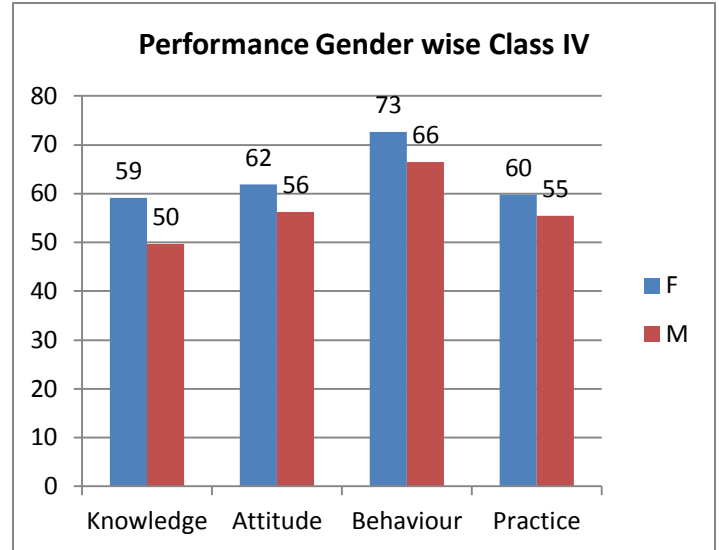
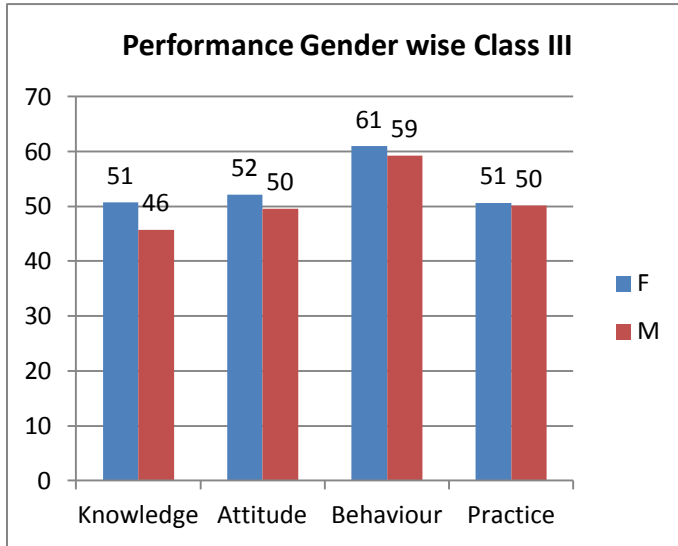
Class wise Performance of Student based on Themes (K, A, B & P)

As shown as in the graph “Class wise Performance of Students on Themes (K, A, B & P)” the overall The knowledge in all four Themes increased by class. students from III class scored 45% right



quotes on knowledge based questions, while students from V class scored 55% of right quotes in the same theme. So there is a 10% improvement of Knowledge from III class to V class. A similar trend is shown in “Attitude” based questions, as well as in “Practice” based questions as well as in “Behavior” based questions. In Behavior based questions students from all classes scored average better compared to the other themes.

Gender & Class Wise Performance



Analyzing the data on the performance of the students separated by gender in female and male Students by Class, we can say, that in general Female students performed better in all four categories, in all three classes. The average differences increase by Class. So we can say the level of health knowledge is more similar in lower classes, by higher age or by higher class the gap between male and female health knowledge increases, where girls outscored boys from 1 to 9% across knowledge and behavior yardsticks.

FINDINGS

- The campaign though was assumed to be pretty basic by many of the teachers, moderators and policy makers, after going through the campaign and the quiz, it was realized that what they knew about hand washing was limited, there was lot new for them to learn themselves. The effect of creative dissemination to imbibe the messages into children from preaching to practice was a unique learning experience for them.
- There is no basic study of the community behavior with reference to WASH practices, it is therefore, essential to assess the behavior patterns and strategize intervention accordingly to remain more successful in our campaigns.
- Though the campaign predominantly focused on the hand wash components, more emphasis has to be laid on seeking and accessing safe, hygienic potable water and its safe storage. Similarly, hygienic toilet habits and the cleanliness before and after also needs to be emphasized adequately using BCC strategies.
- Most of the teachers were not aware about the benefits of handwashing, that it could prevent from many infectious diseases and its effect on children.
- School principals and teachers amply cooperated and enabled Competitions after understanding the relevance of useful information dissemination, so pre-sensitization was essential to ensure cooperation from school administration.
- The knowledge gain achieved on WASH among children post campaign has been tremendous, however, this could be sustained only when these messages and the underlying principles are brought as part of their curriculum.
- A guidebook on WASH was felt as an essential need, which may depict facts of water borne diseases and its effect on children and the need for cleanliness.
- Similarly, the school premises should display messages relating to WASH prominently so that this fast becomes a default habit.
- The knowledge thus achieved through curriculum has to be creatively put to test to enhance interests among children or else the information understood will not get retained into them to get transformed into practice/habit.
- To make this a default habit the school premises toilets has to have liquid soap dispensers with regular supply of soap from the school administration or by a potential sponsor. Such facility shall allow the children to keep practicing what they see around in the premises and learn about cleanliness and essence of WASH.
- To sustain the campaign among the economically backward children and their families are difficult, unless we provide them with the access to essential inputs such as soap, liquid gels, paper soap etc., and also identify the champions, ambassadors among them to take this forward.
- The enthusiasm among the children were quite vibrantly visible as that connected to their wellness. WASH has to be promoted as a wellness concept than as a health issue.
- The additional messages of the campaign to have healthy children for a healthy future etc., and similar such creative slogans has to be consolidated and made as effective campaign material for future.

- There are lots of scope for resource convergence, WATER AID as an enabler has to coordinate and channelize these to their advantage to maximize their outreach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prepare a guide book for schools which consists accurate information to promote WASH in schools & community. This will help children to understand how water related disease spreads and how it can be prevented. This guide book will help children to identify causes of ill health and the practices that will promote good health.
- Arrange for activities in schools and communities which highlights common poor hygiene practices at school, community and suggestive measures through practice to motivate healthier behaviors and action at personal and household levels.
- Provide trainings to teachers to teach children how to identify when they have water borne diseases and essential precautions to be followed preferably in a do's and don'ts mode to accost such situation.
- Ensure safe toilets. With the help of School Administrator encourage children to use school latrines and the advantage about using toilets over other unhealthy practices.
- Teach children to collect safe water and its safe handling/storage.
- Arrange weekly WASH Monitoring Week in schools and motivate children to take ownership of looking after their school.
- Introduce toilet maintenance in school and involve children in regular upkeep activities. Then student will be showing community members that open defecation is not hygienic and must be stopped. School Management Committees will be linked with periodical Wash Monitoring Week.
- Make WASH committees in school so that it will make sure that the toilets are cleaned every day and that student use them and maintain it clean.
- Identify wash champions for each class for each week and motivate them to lead and demonstrate the advantages of WASH components
- Similarly teachers/principals have to be identified and motivated to be WASH ambassadors, who shall ensure regular supply of inputs required to take up WASH campaign on a continued basis and also in ensuring upkeep of toilets, motivate children to take this learning up in their household and neighbourhood.

GLIMPSES

Zonal Level Competition



Figure 7: Zonal level Competition (South zone)



Figure 8: Zonal level Competition (Najafgarh zone)



Figure 9: Banner Displayed at South Zone

Culmination Event



Figure 10: Global Hand washing Day at Civic Centre on October 15, 2015

Participated Zones



Figure 11: Students from West Zone



Figure 12: Students from Najafgarh zone



Figure 13: Students from Central Zone



Figure 14: Students from South Zone