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Public policy tools or instruments on sanitation practices and hygiene behaviors

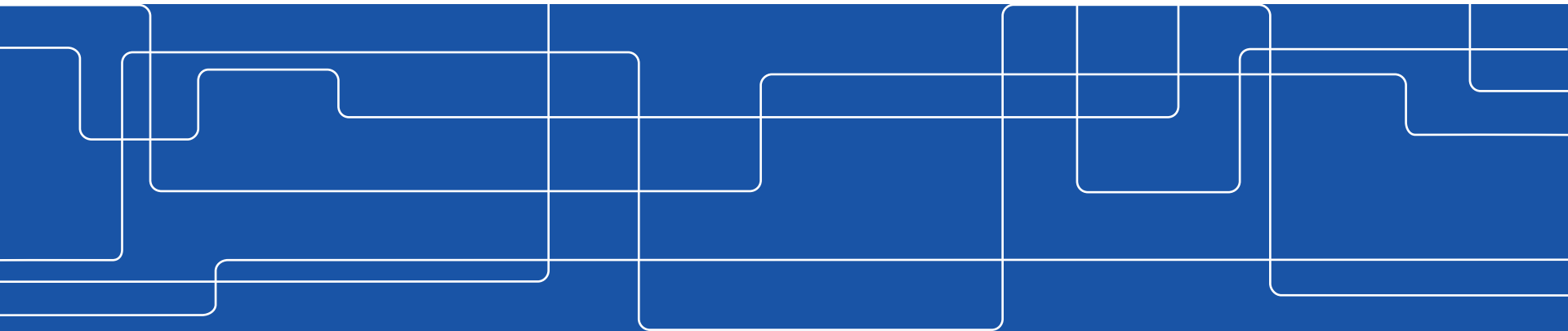
Household perspectives in Rwanda and Uganda

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Vetenskapsrådet (The Swedish Research Council) project 2013-6364



Relationship between the 'political' and society



Macro-level

Political leadership, policies,
institutional reforms

Meso-level

Coordination, communication,
M&E, enforcement mechanisms

Micro-level

Household/community
perceptions, preferences,
aspirations, barriers, and
incentives



Complementarity and/or
contradiction between
policies and practice



Political

- **Policy:** Commonly understood rules-in-use that structure behavioral situations involving public affairs such as sustained practices of street-level bureaucrats in delivering a public service (Schneider and Ingram 1997: 2; Ostrom 2005: 19; Also see Sabatier and Weible 2014)
- **Polity:** Institutional framework characterizing a political system (Knill and Tosun 2012)
- **Politics:** interactions between collectives (actors) within a society on issues where actors (organized interests) are strongly contested (Pennings et al. 2006)

Typology of public policy instruments or tools

- Resource and Minimalist approaches (Bemelmans-Videc et al. 2007)

Public policy tools or instrument

- 1. Regulations (sticks)
- 2. Economic means (carrots)
- 3. Information (sermons)

Tools do not always deliver expected outcome and sometimes produce unintended or unwanted effect

Policy formulation and planning

Politicians, decision-makers, civil servants, planners, private actors

IMPLEMENTATION GAP
'MISSING LINK'

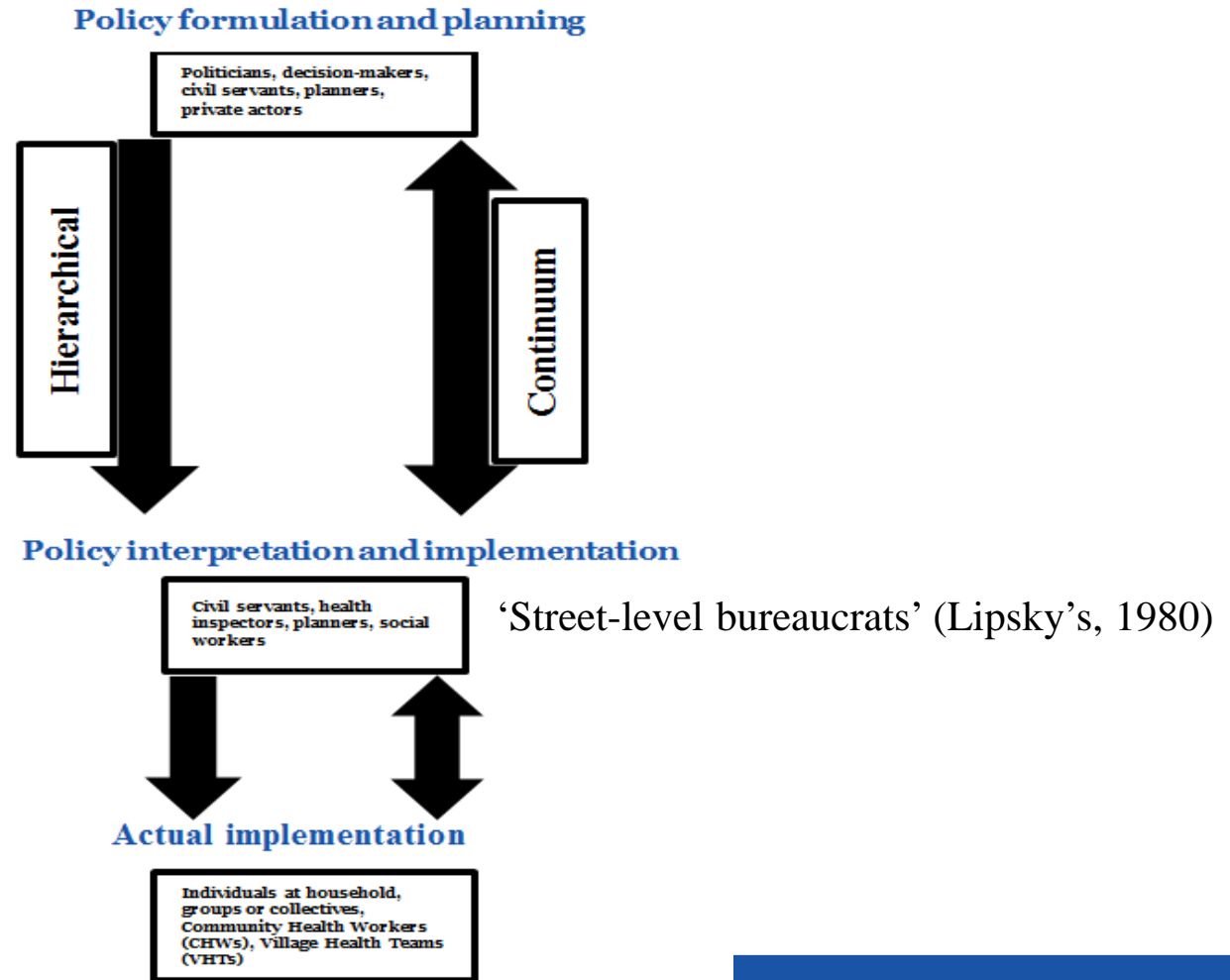
Research questions

What factors hamper implementation of policies?

What measures are effective in closing the gap between policy and action?

Policy implementation

Individuals at household, groups or collectives, Community Health Workers (CHW), Village Health Teams (VHTs)





Getting people to behave

- Behavior is largely context dependent and is as a function of both the person and the situation
- Multiple barriers to behavior change
- Heterogeneity of target populations
- Thought (cognition); Feelings or emotions (attitudinal); Behavioral change (action)



Think comprehensively about potential causes of behavior that we intend to change)

- Information and cognition problems
- Attitudes and beliefs problems
- Peer effect problems
- Incentive problems
- Monitoring problems
- Enforcement problems
- Resource problems
- Autonomy problems

Empirical investigation in Rwanda and Uganda

- Mixed methods
- Selected study sites – CHCs districts in Rwanda; CLTS districts in Uganda
- Research questions:
 1. What are the compliance barriers to sanitation and hygiene behavior change at individual and household levels?
 2. What is being done on the ground to tackle these compliance barriers at individual and household levels using tools and approaches?
 3. To what extent are instruments and approaches perceived to be effective in improving sanitation conditions and changing hygiene behavior at the individual and household levels?