AAETI

Deployment of Sanipath at Pandalam Municipality, Kerala

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Impact of Trainings at CSE

1) **Sanitation Safety Planning** (September 3-6, 2019)

- Successful implementation at Kochi, first SSP exercise in Kerala
- Additional thrust to ongoing canal rejuvenation initiatives at Kochi
- Special course module for M.Tech Environmental Engineering students at Kerala Technological University
- A master's thesis

2) **Sanipath Assessing exposure to fecal contamination in urban setting** (August 17-28, 2020)

- CSE training brought clarity on Sanipath methodology allowing its deployment in the area of interest
- Case studies covered in the training helped with the preparation for community surveys
- Hand-holding after the course and connecting with Emory University team helped in Sanipath deployment
- Sanipath tool was very useful in mobile data collection, analysis and developing insights on exposure pathways
- A master's thesis
- A development training is planned on the usage of Sanipath Tool for local administrators once the results are ready

Study Area

- Ward 10, Kadakkad, Pandalam
- Area = 30.6 ha
- Boundary perimeter = 30.6 ha
- Civic body :- Municipality
- 485 Households -1700 People
- Cases of Diarrhoea, Hepatitis A, Cholera and Leptospirosis
- No public sewerage system and sewage treatment facility
- Septic tank is the major form of sanitary waste disposal
- Flood contamination of water sources

People Involved

Sr.No	Person	Affiliation
1	Sheffin Rejeeb Khan	Ward member
2	Mr.Manoj	Health Inspector
3	Ms. Reni	ASHA worker

Transect Walk

Behavior Survey

SURVEY	HOUSE HOLD SURVEY	COMMUNITY SURVEY	*SCHOOL SURVEY
Number of survey	100	4	1

- No of school survey conducted is less than the minimum number required.
- Schools are not working during the period of survey due to COVID 19.

Selected Pathways

Pathway	Household survey	Community Survey	School survey	Sample
Drinking water	X	X	X	X
Bathing water	X	X	X	X
Open drain	X	X	X	Due to unavailability, flood water is not considered for sampling
Flood water	X	X	X	
Raw produce	X	X	X	X
Street food	X	X	X	X

Microbial Samples

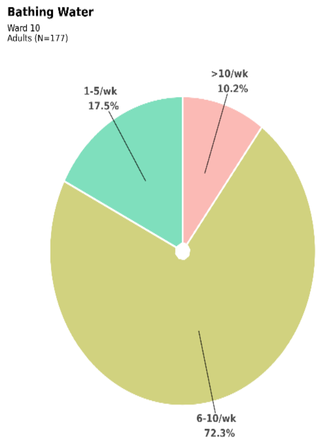
Sample	Number
Drinking Water	12
Bathing Water	12
Open drain	3
Raw produce	2
Street food	2

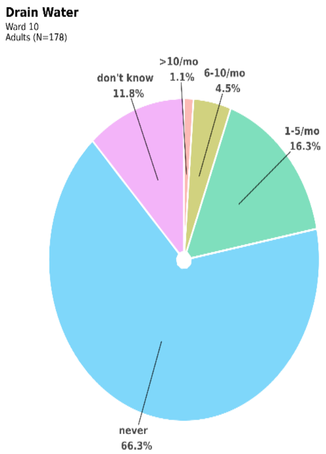
Household survey

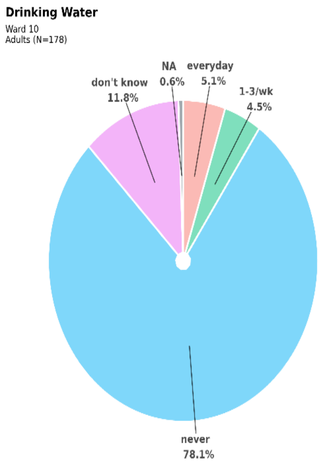
Community survey

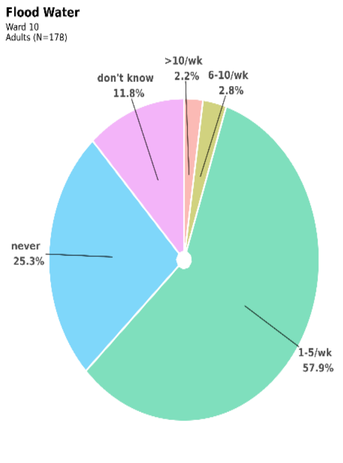
School survey

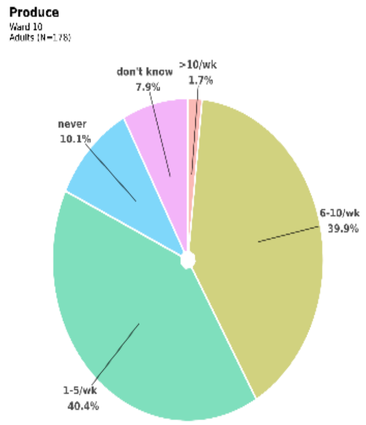
Behavior Survey

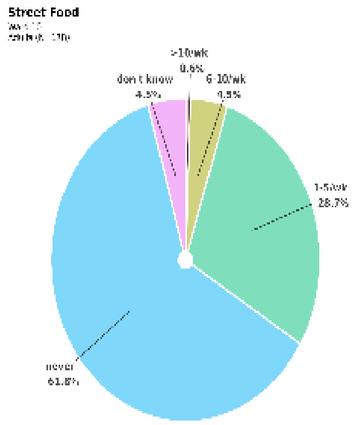




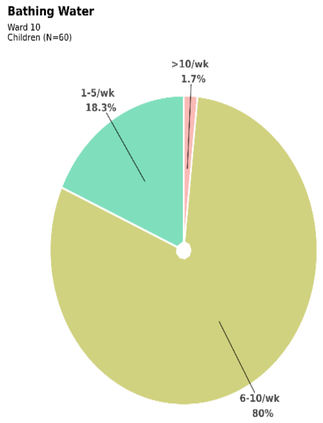


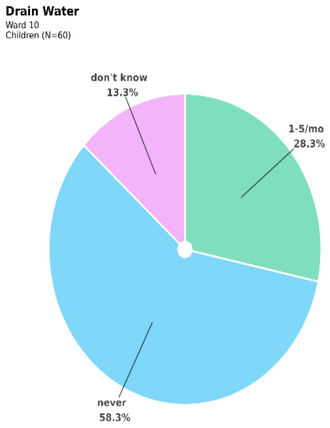


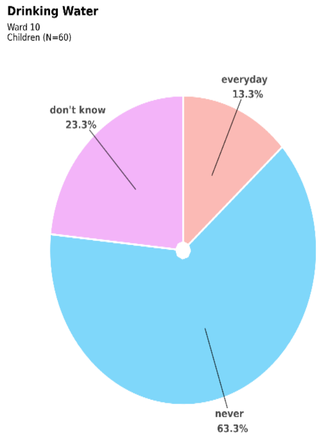


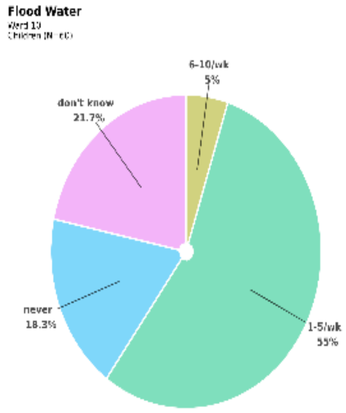


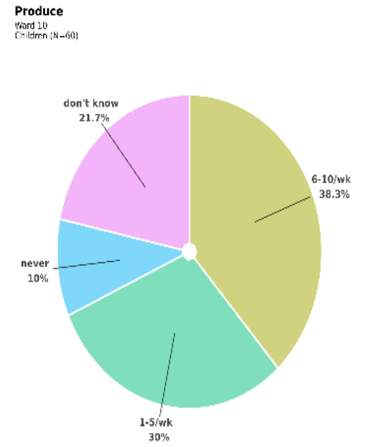
Adults

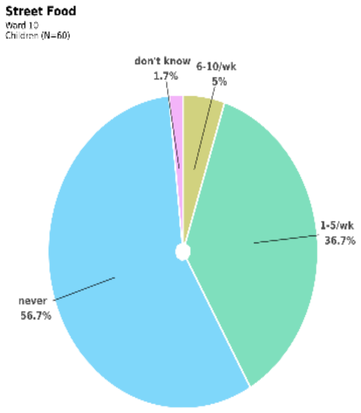












Children

Challenges

- Due to pandemic, it was difficult to conduct behavior survey, sampling and laboratory analysis.
- Accurate assessment of pathways is ambiguous with lesser number of samples.
- Creating awareness among public and officials for participating in surveys was an issue.
- Representation of males were lower in surveys.
- Convincing the results and bringing behaviour changes takes time.

Impacts

- 450 households
- Awareness to government officials on sanitation and health connect.
- identifying the dominant pathways help prioritization of the interventions
- A model for other wards/municipalities in the state to follow