

Welcome  
to ALL of you in the  
14<sup>th</sup> International Conference-  
Chicago

How to Mitigate poverty and Climate  
Change in India

October 15-16 , 2016

Dr. Nandita Pathak

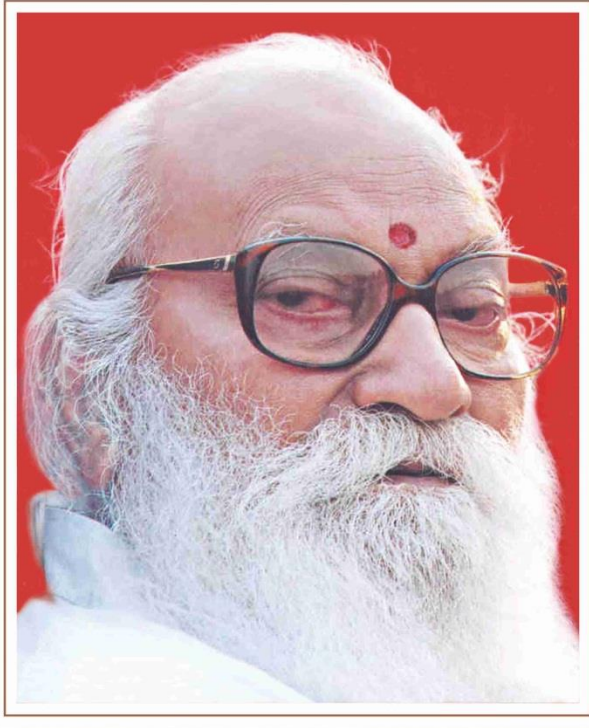
India

# NANAJI DESHMUKH BIRTH CENTENARY YEAR 2016-17

## ADOPT A VILLAGE CAMPAIGN



## India Development Coalition of America



Nanaji  
Deshmukh  
**100**  
1916-2016  
Birth Centenary Year

RASHTRARISHI NANAJI DESHMUKH  
11 OCTOBER 1916 ~ 27 FEBRUARY 2010

# Water

*Rahiman Pani Rakhiye , Bin Paani Sab Soon  
Paani Gaye na Ubare , Moti , Manus , Choon*



# Nature and Human

- \* Water
- \* Forest
- \* Land
- \* Livestock
- \* Climate

Individual

Family

Society

Nation

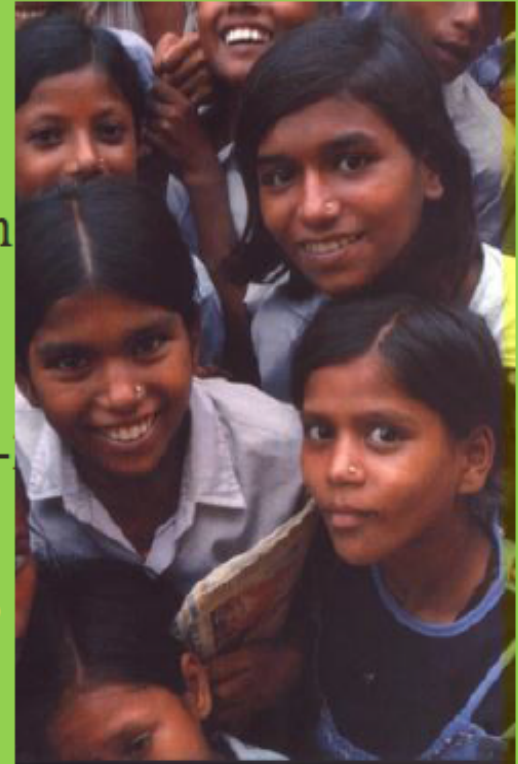
Universe

# Why Focus on Water , Sanitation and Hygiene in the Early Years?

- \* A child dies from a water-related cause every 21 seconds!  
That's 6,000 **children every day!**
- \* Infants and young children, especially girls, are disproportionately affected.
- \* Water-borne illnesses:  
second leading cause of death for children under five.

# Situation Analysis of Adolescent Girls

- **Demographic profile:**
  - 225 million Adolescents – 47% girls
- **Health & Nutrition Status**
  - 56% of Adolescent Girls (AGs) are an
  - 47% undernourished with low BMI
  - 30% AGs give birth to first child
  - 41% maternal deaths take place in 15-
- **Education and Socio-cultural indicators**
  - 21% of AGs no access to education
  - Drop out rate (I-X) : 57.29%
  - 50% of AGs marry before age of 18 years



# In summary: Poor Adolescent Hygiene Management

- \* Two broad reasons for poor menstrual hygiene among women in rural India (Lakshmi Murthi, 2001)
- \* Cultural factors:
- \* Taboo subject: not discussed, most girls not prepared thus frightened
- \* Secret and shameful, associated with impurity and negative attitudes: lack of emotional and financial support.
- \* Limitations in mobility: preventing from going to school
- \* When experiencing problems – not seeking help

# WHY IS WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IMPORTANT?

## \* Public health diseases in emergencies

Disease	Cause
Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera	Water borne (contaminated water)
Infectious skin and eye diseases	Lack of water
Malaria, dengue, river blindness	Water- related and vector borne (breed in water)
Schistosomiasis, guinea worm	Water based life forms



# WATER IN EMERGENCIES

- Water bladders
- Hand dug wells
- Bore wells
- Hand pumps
- Gravity system
- Rain water harvesting
- Water trucking



Water bladders are a type of water tank made of rubber, PVC and other synthetic materials, which are normally foldable. Engineers/Technicians can easily unfold them, fill with them clean water and connect them to water taps. To fill the bladder, methods like water trucking supported by borehole or hand dug wells or other water sources are used. Any disinfection needed can be done in the bladder itself. The bladder tank comes in ranges of sizes, 2000, 4000, 5000, 10,000 and 20,000 litres. 5,000 and 10, 000 are most common variations.



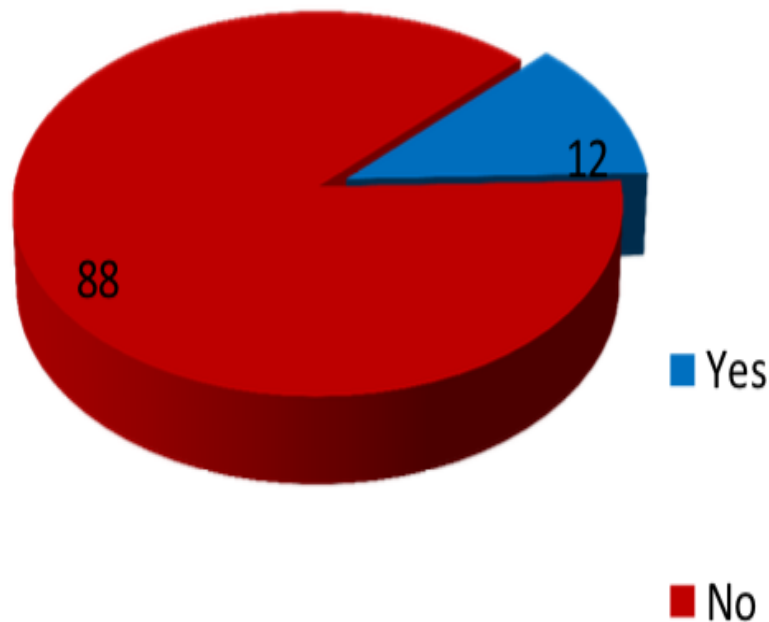
## \* Sanitation provision

- Excreta disposal – Disposing of human waste, via latrines in refugee and internally displaced peoples camps, schools, health centers and households
- Solid waste management – Managing waste such as plastics, papers, glass, rubbish including human and animal faeces
- Drainage - Stagnant water from flooding or cyclones
- Vector control - Action against mosquitoes and flies

# Temporary toilets



## Percentage of schools with soap/detergent for handwashing



Issue of scale: - **1.37 million** schools in India.

Approx. **6.5 million** children (3.46 % children of total enrolment) do not have access to drinking water in schools.

Approximately **28 million children**, accounting for 14.7% of total children enrolled do not have access to toilet facility in schools.

# PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTION

- \* Distribution of hygiene kits and water kits
- \* Communication and information dissemination
- \* on things like:
- \* Importance of hand washing
- \* How to keep water clean
- \* How to dispose of human waste
- \* Training on use and maintenance of latrines
- \* Vector control and malaria prevention activities
- \* Fly and mosquito control chemical sprays;
- \* Campaign to clean up after animal waste
- \* Destruction of mosquito breeding grounds and ponds
- \* Mosquito net distribution
- \* Education program on vector and mosquito control



# PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTION

Communicating in different ways to

- \* influence behaviour change
- \* Radio and songs
- \* Street theatre
- \* Puppet shows
- \* Interactive text messaging



- \* Development of interactive e-learning module on information, education and communication (IEC).
- \* Partnerships with Universities

# Knowledge and practices related to menstruation

- \* **Awareness**

- \* Only 13% girls aware of menstruation before menarche

- \* • 56% of girls- both in and out of school – did not have any information about menstruation before onset of menarche

- \* • 66% girls knew “nothing” about menstruation prior to starting.

# Constrains

- \* Economic – technical constraints:
- \* No access to affordable hygienic materials/products (use of polyester, sand filled pads, nothing at all)
- \* Changing of pads only once or twice a day
- \* Facilities not adopted to the needs of girls and women
- \* Poor access to private and hygienic sanitation facilities at school and home.



# Holistic package

- \* Hygiene and behaviour change communication strategy.
- \* Hygiene Education for girls about personal hygiene, especially how it relates to cleaning the body and reusable cloth during menstruation;
- \* Social Support mechanisms in schools to ensure that girls have someone to talk to about menstruation and other Communication materials and approaches.



# Advocacy

- \* gender segregated toilet and washing facilities in schools,
- \* inclusion of incinerators as a part of toilet designs,
- \* sustained access to water and consumables like soap.



# Technical support

- \* Technical support to both the national flagship programmes-
- \* -expand the reach to all schools,
- \* -improve access to sanitary napkins,
- \* -strengthen the focus on adolescent hygiene component in the programmes



**Building capacities/sup  
-port flagship  
programmes.**

**Promote  
hygiene**

**Outreach  
and  
mainstream**

*sharing  
simple facts*

*useful information  
about menstrual health  
and hygiene*



# why livelihood and food security issues remain critical for a country like India .....

- About 40 % of the population living in poverty
- Indian economy is heavily dependent on agriculture even today
- 65% of the population is living in rural areas.
- over 80% of them are dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood
- Out of the total 129.22 million land holders in the country, 50.6% are marginal holders who own less than 1 ha and 19.0 % families are small farmers owning 1 to 2 ha land.
- More than 50% of these families are located in arid and semi-arid regions, where the rainfall is scanty and erratic and agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change



# LAND HOLDING PATTERN IN INDIA

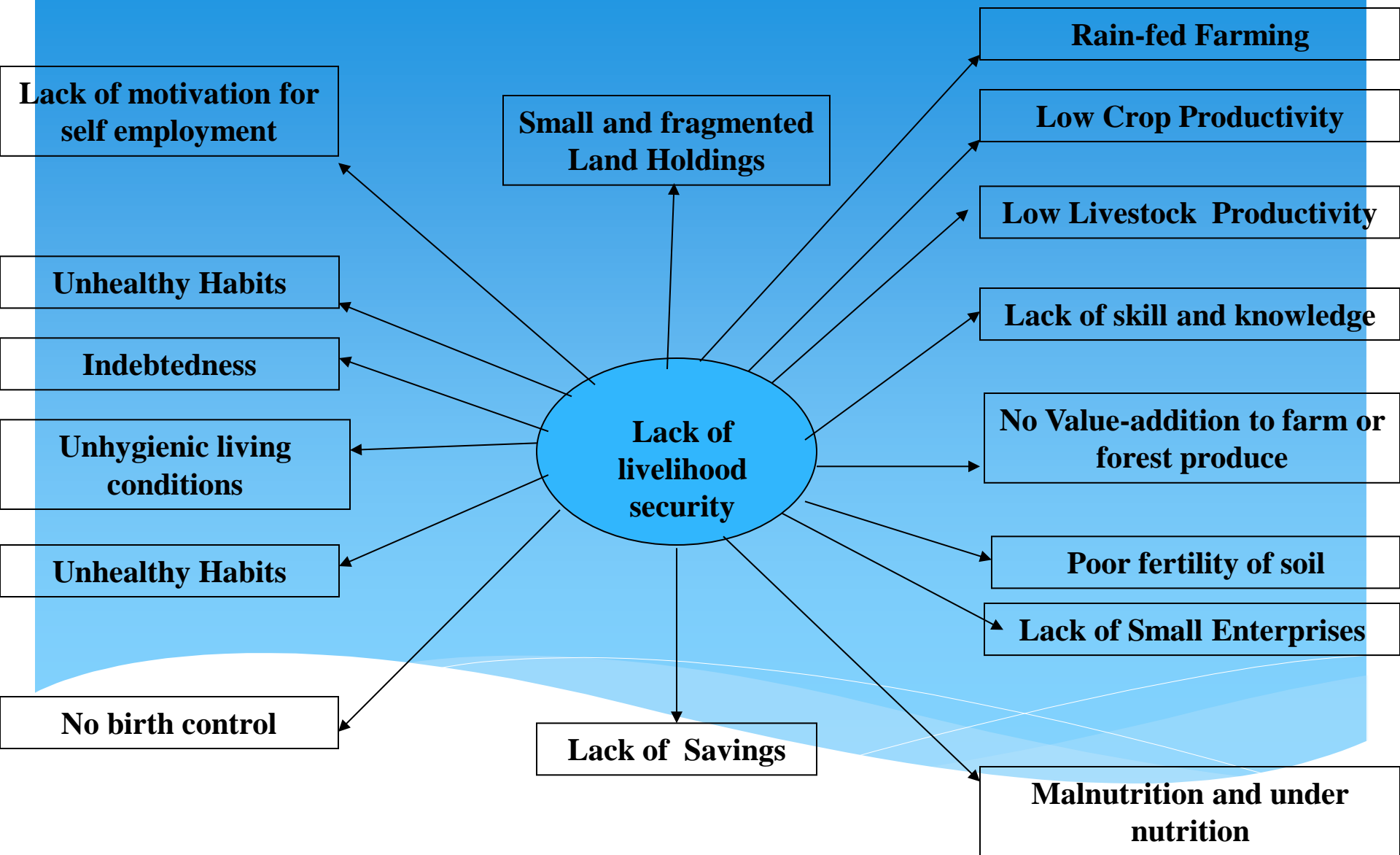
Sl. No.	Category of holdings	Size group (ha)	No. (%)	Area (%) total	Aver. Size (ha)
1.	Marginal	< 1.0	50.6	9.0	0.41
2.	Small	1.0 - 2.0	19.0	11.9	1.44
3.	Semi-medium	2.0 - 4.0	15.2	18.5	2.81
4.	Medium	4.0 - 10.0	11.3	29.7	6.08
5.	Large	> 10.0	3.9	30.9	18.10
	<b>All</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.30</b>

**Marginal Farmers : 74.6 million**

**Small Farmers : 39.9 million**

# Why the livelihood Security of the Rural poor people is threatened.....

Agriculture in the village highly vulnerable to climate change



# Interventions required for Livelihood Promotion

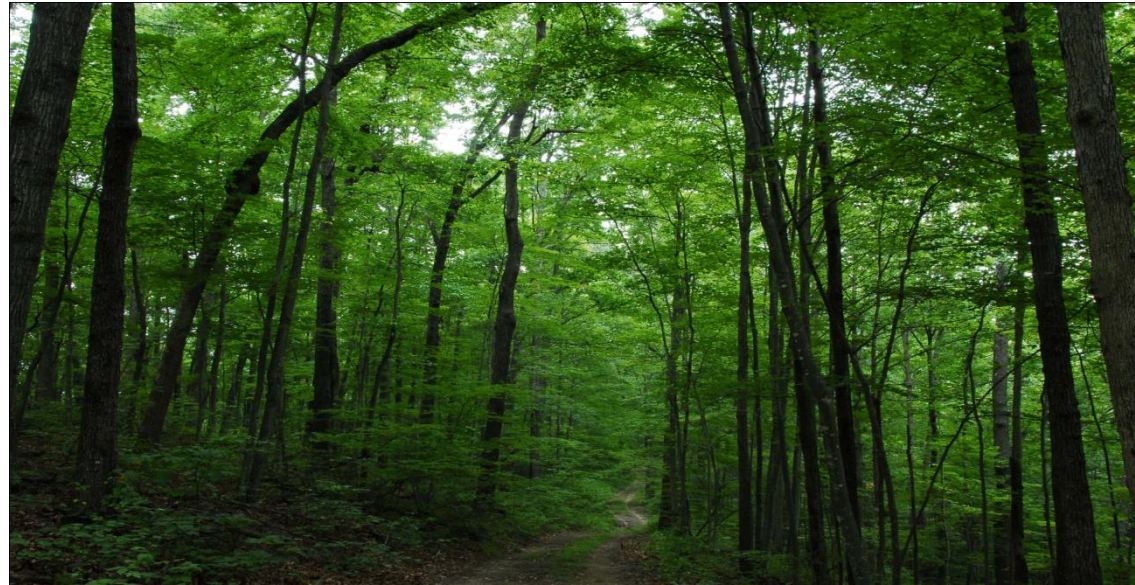
- \* **Conservation and management of Natural Resources**
- \* **Improving the crop productivity**
- \* **Improving the livestock productivity**
- \* **Value addition of farm/forest produce**
- \* **Strengthening the institutional activities**



# SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

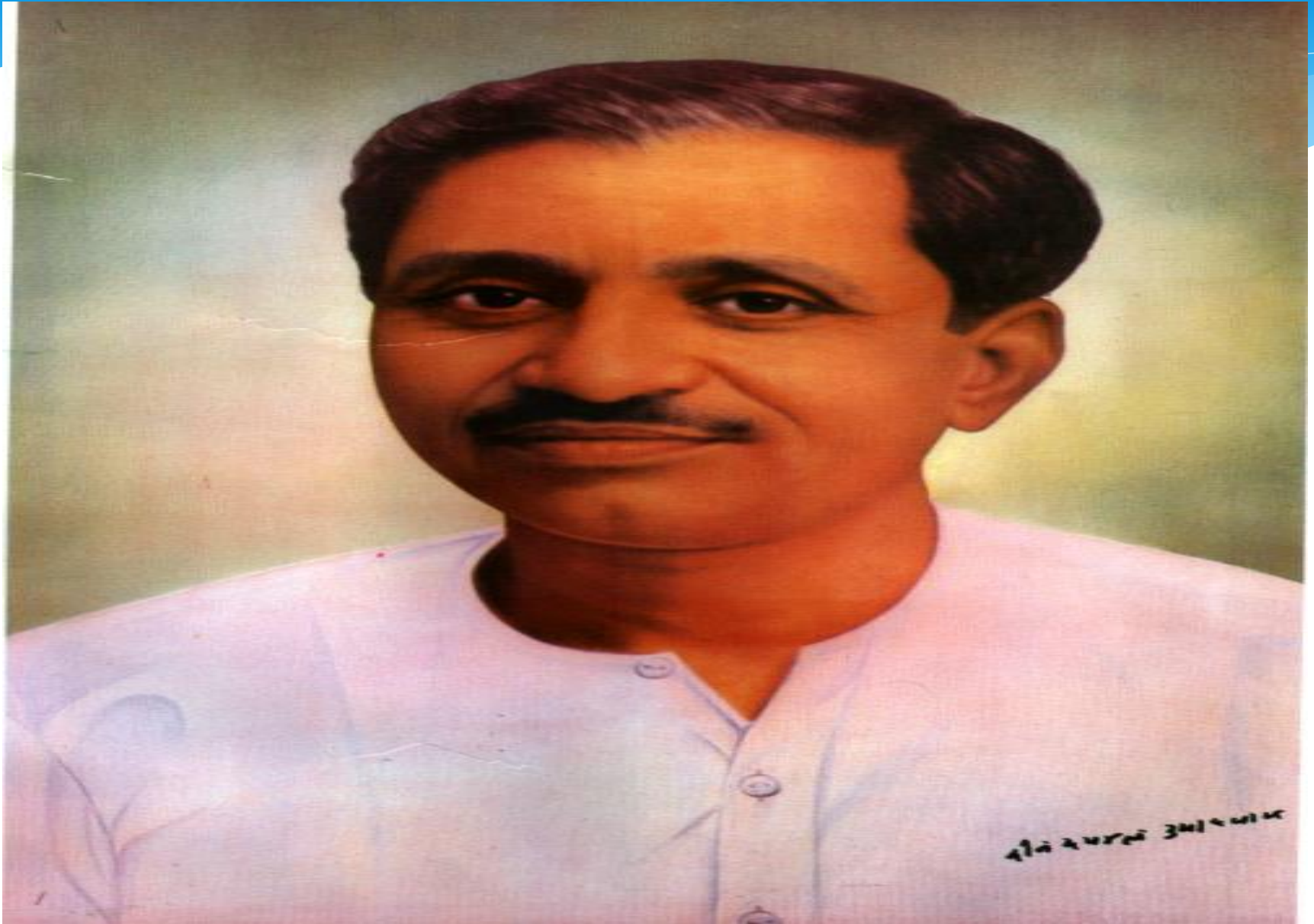
Livelihood Security of Rural people  
much depends upon natural  
resources

- *Jal (Water)*
- *Jungle (Forest)*
- *Jameen (Land)*
- *Janwar (Animals)*





**GRAM SWARAJ**



Antyoday



Gramoday



Join the Swachh Bharat movement

# एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

हमारा संकल्प - स्वच्छ जम्मू-कश्मीर, स्वस्थ जम्मू-कश्मीर



- 
- \* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aecEm8kLdqE>
  - \* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W7wY16ldUrc>



THANKS