KEY ISSUES

- Lack of knowledge does not appear to be the obstacle.
- · Anomaly: need to advocate handwashing but facilities not available
- Schools often not health promoting institutions
- Need to link WASH and HIV/AIDS messages
- Intervention: new teaching materials. tools, approaches

WHY SCHOOL?

- · Almost all children attend
- · At the centre of community
- "Health promoting" institution but poor facilities
- Weak links with clinics
- School health education impact appears low
- Poor linkages with community.

THEORETICAL **APPROACHES**

- Receptivity: from knowledge to application and social benefit
- Social Learning Theory: stress on observation and modelling of behaviour as guide to action.
- KAP: knowledge, attitudes, practice

CHILD-TO-CHILD

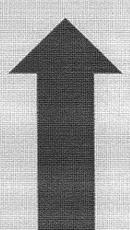
- · Carrier of knowledge from school to home
- · Child to other child: younger, siblings, teacher, observer, daughter or son
- · Child plays out the roles in different circumstances.

STARTING FROM SCHOOL:

A NEW APPROACH TO WASH

Pilot project on improving WASH messages in situation of HIV-AIDS pandemic

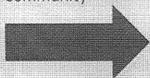
SCHOOL



HOME

Child-to-child approach: schoolhome

Child uses tools at home and in community



ADVOCACY

Rights approach Means to improved receptivity Means of achieving better school and community facilities



OUT-

COMES

The latrines at the

Higher profile for

community but

to be achieved

school were improved

improved facilities still

Jali School: Insufficient water to wash hands with clinic water tanks in background

Feedback from parents indicated health messages were entering the domestic environment.

"My child keeps on telling me to wash my hands before I begin to prepare food."

10 Tely DOMS

Poster presented to the Africa fan Conference 15

METHOD

- Provide educators with useful material to achieve curriculum outcomes
- · Children assess their own water and health situation
- Tools extends the child's ability.
- "Vulnerability" includes HIV/AIDS health promotion
- Continuous use of assessment. mechanisms

Number of tools (includina analysis) were used: school scorecard, under 5 health (right), mapping route to water



FINDINGS

- Health promotion approach is improved through use of tools.
- Health promotion failures between the school and clinic
- High level of awareness and receptivity. to health messaging creates more opportunities to strengthen HIV/AIDS awareness
- · Some advanced activities were not achieved, but could be adapted for future work.

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HSRC RESEARCH OUTPUTS



