Fishbone analysis

INADEQUACY OF SAFE WATER,SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The adequacy of safe water,sanitation and hygiene are important risk factors for global south.These important risk factors taken under consideration for this fishbone analysis.

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) inadequacy is large and concentrated within low-income and middle-income countries (LMIC). In 2011, JMP estimated 768 million people relied on 'unimproved' water supplies. There are many more use sources that are clasified as 'improved' but are still unsafe for consumption. More than 2.5 billion people lack access to an improved sanitation facility (WHO & UNICEF 2013a). Inadequate hand hygiene practices have been estimated to affect 80% of the population globally (Freeman 2014b). This situation in Bangladesh is also challenging. A study showed that Bangladesh incurred a loss of Tk295.48 billion in 2010 due to inadequate sanitation, which is 6.3% of the GDP (WSP) . There is much to emulate in Bangladesh's remarkable progress in recent years in the field known as WASH - water, sanitation access, and hygiene. Today, 98 percent of the population gets drinking water from a technologically improved source – water which comes from a manmade structure– up from 79 percent in 1990. Bangladesh also largely succeeded in providing access to basic sanitation. It is estimated that only three percent of the population practice open defecation, down from 34 percent in 1990, thanks to behavior change campaigns and the building of many new toilets. But still, though most people have access to a toilet, 40 percent of the population use shared, rudimentary sanitation facilities and only 28 percent have a hand washing station equipped with soap and water. Fecal contamination still infects water bodies(WorldBank).

The benefits of having adequate improved drinking water source can only be fully realized when there is also adequate improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. So,this study will focus more on the inadequacy of water , sanitation and hygiene of Khulna city and the availability for the mass population of this city.
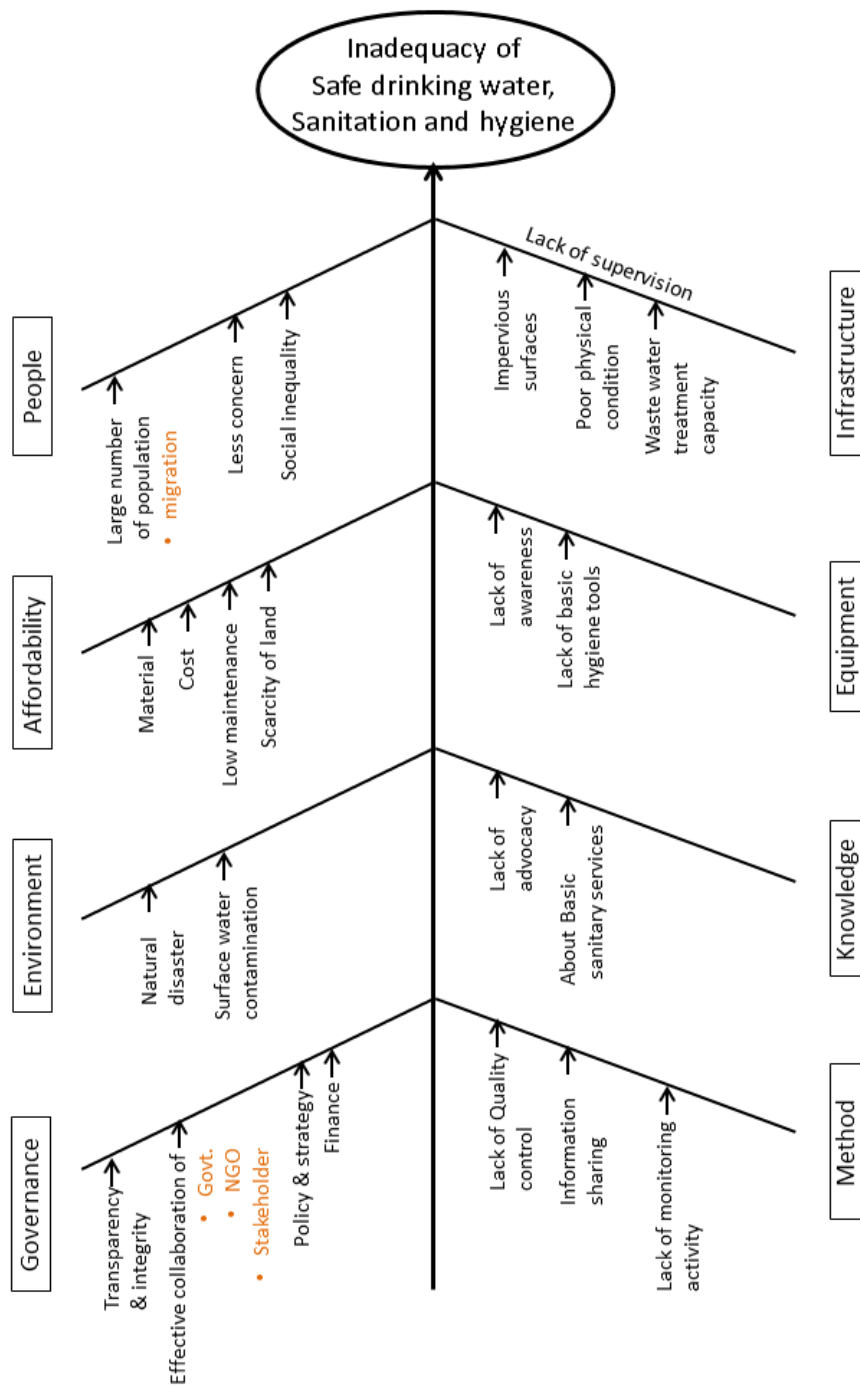
Fig: Fish-bone diagram showing the cause-effect of inadequacy of safe water, sanitation and hygiene

The major dimensions of causes that affect the adequacy of safe water , sanitation and hygiene are –

Broader and sub causal areas –

- **People: Large number of population** is major issue for inadequacy of WASH along with social inequality . Most of the village and slum in urban area is crowded with huge population and there they have little or no knowledge of improved water, sanitation and good hygiene.
- **Infrastructure:** Infrastructural condition and maintenance ,if neglected could pose a threat in community.
- **Affordability:** Means of materials, cost, maintenance of physical infrastructures of water and sanitary sources to ensure hygiene.
- **Equipment:** However, it is often the case that even when people do have knowledge of good hygiene behaviour, they lack the soap, safe water and washing facilities they need to make positive changes to protect themselves and their community.
- **Environment**
- **Knowledge**
- **Governance**
- **Method**

These are mostly the causes inadequacy of safe water,sanitation and hygiene in khulna city.Most of the slum area of the city lack of basic facilities ,they share their drinking water and toilet .And have no sign of proper hygiene facility.From survey, it evidential that social inequality play vital role in providing safe water and sanitation.