Nudges are simple cues that influence people to behave in a certain way. They are one example of a tool for behavior change to encourage handwashing with soap. Handwashing is one of the most effective ways to prevent many common infections, such as diarrheal diseases & pneumonia. Though the evidence base is still emerging, studies do indicate that nudges have potential to improve handwashing practice.

Elements of nudges

Noticeable

Nudges should be placed in a visible location or in a user's path, so that they stand out



Consider how all users including vulnerable groups will be able to interact with them



Nudges should be actionable, easy to interpret & easy to translate into the desired behavior

Examples of effective nudges

- Brightly colored paths painted from toilets to sinks
- Handprints painted on the handwashing station
- Mirrors placed at sinks or handwashing stations
- Signs pointing to sinks installed outside of toilets

Success Stories

Splash

In Nepal, handwashing rates rose from 9% to 65% in 25 schools after signs depicting messages that invoked disgust were displayed, foot paths leading to hygiene facilities were painted, and mirrors were installed above sinks.

Save the Children, University of Oklahoma, University at Buffalo

In Bangladesh, six weeks after introducing nudges in two rural schools, handwashing with soap rates after toilet use increased from 4% to 74%.

<u>iNudgeyou</u>

Use of hand sanitizer among visitors in a hospital in Denmark increased to 67% when a brightly colored hand sanitizer dispenser, labeled with information on the impact of hand sanitizer, was placed in the hospital.

For more on nudges, read our Frequently Asked Questions brief at: https://globalhandwashing.org/faq-using-nudges-to-encourage-handwashing-with-soap

