

Abstract

To what extent does information change the health behavior and what is the most effective channel for water, sanitation and hygiene (WATSAN) behavior changes? Focusing on informational interventions on WATSAN, we devised a randomized field experiment in two districts in the Greater Accra region of Ghana. Randomly selected school children and adult household members are provided with water testing toolkit to test the household's stored drinking water for the presence of fecal bacteria. We test the impact of information about household water quality on households' WATSAN behavior such as water source choices, water transportation and handling, as well as water treatment and storage techniques. Health outcomes, measured by the prevalence of diarrhea, are also examined.