Health Extension service

Level-III

Learning Guide-17

Unit of Competence	**Promote and Implement Hygiene and Environmental health**
Module Title	**Implementing Hygiene and Environmental health**
LG Code:	**HLTHES3 M05 LO1-LG-17**
TTLM Code	**HLTHES3 MO5 TTLM 0919v1**

LO2:- Establish and demonstrate community appropriate sanitation techniques

Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide 17

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics:

- Introducing Concepts and Principles of Affordable Appropriate Technology
- Promoting Community Approaches to total sanitation
- Describing Approaches to communal behavior Change
- Identifying and preparing Sites for demonstration
- Assembling Appropriate demonstration materials
- Identifying Community group for the demonstration of new techniques
- Describing and elaborating the purpose, use and application of the sanitation techniques
- Identifying Standard Housing Components (SHC
- Recording and analyzing Activities implemented ad using for improving next implementation at facility level
- Compiling and submitting Reports to the responsible body

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, **upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to**:

- Introduce Concepts and Principles of Affordable Appropriate Technology
- Promote Community Approaches to total sanitation
- Describe Approaches to communal behavior Change
- Identifying and preparing Sites for demonstration
- Assembling Appropriate demonstration materials
- Identifying Community group for the demonstration of new techniques
- Describing and elaborating the purpose, use and application of the sanitation techniques
- Identifying Standard Housing Components (SHC
- Recording and analyzing Activities implemented ad using for improving next implementation at facility level
- Compiling and submitting Reports to the responsible body

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below 3 to 6.

3. Read the information written in the information “Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3 and Sheet 4”.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check t 2, Self-check 3 and Self-check 4” **in page -6, 9, 12 and 14** respectively.
5. If you Learned a satisfactory evaluation from the “Self-check” proceed to “Operation Sheet 1, Operation Sheet 2 and Operation Sheet 3 ” **in page -15.**
6. Do the “LAP test” **in page – 16** (if you are ready).

Information sheet #1	Introducing Concepts and Principles of Affordable Appropriate Technology

2.1. Concepts and Principles of Affordable Appropriate Technology

- Primary health care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination."
- The Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978 was the first international statement emphasizing the importance of primary health care in reducing global health disparities. The Declaration defined primary health care as a collaborative effort involving all participants in the health system, from individuals and communities, to health providers, to national health services. The Alma-Ata declaration reaffirmed health as a fundamental human right, and set a target of bringing "Health for All by the Year 2000".

- **Intermediate Technology**
  - ✓ Simple
  - ✓ Effective
  - ✓ Cheap
  - ✓ Environmentally sound
  - ✓ Sustainable
- Appropriate Health Technologies (AHT)
  - ✓ Scientifically valid
  - ✓ Adapted to local needs
  - ✓ Acceptable to users and recipients
  - ✓ Maintainable with local resources
- Hard" and "Soft" Technologies
  - ✓ Hard technology employs engineering design, available materials and manufacturing equipment to bring about solutions that further self-reliance and determination.
  - ✓ Soft technology brings change by influencing individual and community decision-making behavior through social participation and action.
- Criteria for Appropriate Health Technologies

- ✓ Effective, both in theory and in practical use
- ✓ safe, and not easy to use incorrectly
- ✓ affordable, in initial and recurrent costs
- ✓ acceptable, to all who are affected by it
- ✓ sustainable, can be maintained, repaired and re-supplied

- Criteria for Defining Health Need
  - ✓ Magnitude of affected population
  - ✓ Level of morbidity and mortality caused by condition
  - ✓ Lack of appropriate technologies

- **Who Defines Needs and Solutions?**

➢ Users
- ✓ End users affected by health condition
- ✓ Health providers (public and private)

➢ Stakeholder involvement and endorsement
- ✓ Engaging the public sector
- ✓ Partnering with the private sector to advance market based solutions
- ✓ Donors

Self-Check -1	Written Test

Direction: - Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Criteria for Appropriate Health Technologies

   A. Effective B. Safe C. Affordable D. All

2. Brings change by influencing individual and community decision-making behavior

   A. Hard technology B. Soft technology C. Intermediate technology D. None

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____
Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

2._____

Information sheet # 2	**Promoting Community Approaches to total sanitation**

2.2. Community Approaches to total sanitation

- The term Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) to encompass a range of different community-based sanitation programmes. The aim of these approaches is total sanitation which means the complete separation of wastes from humans i.e. no open defecation and 100% of excreta to be hygienically contained. An important goal for villages and other communities is to achieve open defecation free (ODF)

❖ **Essential elements of Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS)**

- CATS aim to achieve 100% open defecation free (ODF) communities through affordable, appropriate, acceptable technology and behavior change.

- CATS depend on broad engagement with diverse members of the community, including households, schools, health centres and traditional leadership structures.
- Communities lead the change process and use their own capacities to attain their objectives.
- Subsidies – whether funds, hardware or other forms – should not be given directly to households.
- CATS support communities to determine for themselves what design and materials work best for sanitation infrastructure rather than imposing standards.
- CATS focus on building local capacities to enable sustainability
- Government participation from the outset – at the local and national levels – ensures the effectiveness of CATS and the potential for scaling up.
- CATS have the greatest impact when they integrate hygiene promotion into programme design.
- CATS are an entry point for social change and a potential catalyst for wider community

Self-Check #2	Written Test

Directions: Say True or False

1. CATS depend on broad engagement with diverse members of the community.
2. CATS aim to achieve 100% open defecation free.

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____
Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

2._____

Information Sheet #3	Approaches to communal behavior Change

2.3 Approaches to communal behavior Change

- The methods introduce community mobilization and behavior change as their core principles to improve sanitation and integrate hygienic practices. Traditional methods of sanitation and hygiene promotion were teacher driven i.e. the educator taught by lecture and the community listened passively CATS approaches are demand-driven, community-led and emphasizes the sustainable use of user-friendly, affordable and safe sanitation.

❖ **Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST**)

- **PHAST** is a widely-used community approach to hygiene promotion. It uses participatory techniques to promote good hygiene behaviors, sanitation improvements and community management of water supply and sanitation facilities. It is derived from a community appraisal method of health practice that, in the process, empowers community members (participants) to be able to identify their community problems.
- **Community appraisal** is a process for analyzing the existing community health problems by mapping water and sanitation and identifying good and bad hygiene behavior in relation to community hygiene practices and the spread of disease

Figure 3.1:- PHAST Community conversations. **Figure 3.2:-** PHAST participants looking at WASH mapping

❖ **Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)**

- **CLTS** aims to bring community-wide elimination of open defecation by raising awareness and promoting affordable technology options. NGOs, multinational organizations and government health program in many countries in developing regions of the world (including Ethiopia) are adopting this approach. It has become the most successful

community approach to total sanitation .The core principle of CLTS is a community-driven approach.

- The role of outsiders, possibly including you as a Health Extension Practitioner, is to guide the community to assess its sanitation situation, determine a strategy for improvement, implement the solution and develop way to measure success. CLTS relies on the skill of the facilitators using a set of activities and demonstrations to communities to study their Situation This includes open defecation patterns in their village and facea oral contaminate that occurs in their community.

Self-Check -1	**Written Test**

Direction: - Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. **Community appraisal** is a process for analyzing the existing community health problems by mapping water and sanitation A. True B. False
2. **CLTS** aims to bring community-wide elimination of open defecation by raising awareness and promoting affordable technology options. A. True B. False

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____

Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

2._____

Information Sheet # 4	Identifying and preparing Sites for demonstration

2.4. Identifying and preparing Sites for demonstration

2.4.1 Preparation for the Demonstration

The preparation for the demonstration includes:-

1. . Selecting and preparing a class.
2. Developing directions for the demonstration.
3. Identifying the criteria and process by which a school will evaluate the demonstratio.
4. Providing the candidate with the learning objectives, written directions and evaluation criteria prior to the demonstration.
5. Submitting the lesson plan prior to the demonstration

1. Select and Prepare a Class for the Demonstration

- Preparation may include explaining the purpose of the lesson and providing guidelines on how students should behave during the lesson.

- The time of year will impact when and how the demonstration lesson is conducted. The selection team should consider any barriers and provide options for the candidate.

2. Develop Directions for the Demonstration Lesson

- The Selection Team should provide the candidate with written directions and guidelines at least three to five days prior to the scheduled lesson.
- If a district/school uses a standard lesson plan format, the team may want to send an electronic copy of the template to the candidate.

3. Identify the Criteria and Process by which the District/School will evaluate a Demonstration.

- The team needs to identify the criteria and process by which the demonstration lesson will be evaluated.

4. Evaluation Process

- The evaluation process of a demonstration lesson should take into consideration the procedures that team members will use during and after the demonstration lesson to evaluate the lesson.
- The process includes team members independently reviewing their notes of the observed lesson, rating the candidate's implementation of the lesson by a scoring system, and reaching consensus on the team's ratings of a candidate.

5. Candidate Submits Lesson Plan Prior to Demonstration

- The candidate should submit a lesson plan for the Demonstration Lesson to the Selection Team before the lesson. The team can indicate if the lesson plan should be submitted electronically before the day of the Demonstration Lesson or if a hard copy of the lesson plan should be provided the day of the lesson.
- The quality of the lesson plan should be a part of evaluation for the Demonstration Lesson. A district/school will need to determine the criteria prior to sharing this information with a candidate.

Self-Check #4	Written Test

Directions: Say True or False

1. The quality of the lesson plan should be a part of evaluation for the Demonstration.
2. The team needs to identify the criteria and process by which the demonstration lesson will be evaluated

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____

Rating _____

3. Name: _____ Date: _____
4. Short Answer Question
5. 1._____
6. 2._____

Information # 5	Assembling Appropriate demonstration materials

2.5. Assemble appropriate demonstration materials

- Assemble Materials for latrine constriction

Self check # 5	**Written test**

Direction: - Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Materials for latrine constriction

A. Hammer B. Bucket C. shovels D. All

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____

Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

Information sheet # 6	Identifying Community group for the demonstration of new techniques

2.6. Identifying Community group for the demonstration of new techniques

- To achieve the goals of hygiene and sanitation as a HEW you should select appropriate target audience for each of your session.
- If you do not select appropriate target audience you will fail to achieve the targeted behavior change.
- All members of our communities can be target to hygiene and sanitation according to their need. However, as a HEW you should select appropriate topic for demonstration based on their need. The method you use also should fit with your targets.

❖ **Our demonstration targets are:-**

- Individuals such as clients of services, patients, healthy individuals
- Groups E.g. groups of students in a class, youth club, women‘s association
- Community E.g. people living in a village

A. Individuals

- All HEWs are expected to use demonstration to transfer health message to individuals within their community.
- **Individuals** are all health care service users such as hand washing procedure, women receiving antenatal care, school children, adolescents and young children. You will be able to deliver skill messages at both individual and at a household level.
- As a health extension practitioner will be able provide demonstration on personal hygiene, appropriate toilet utilization and ORS preparation. Through this activity you can

reduce the transmission of the disease member of households and help patients on the way of getting relieve.

B. Groups

- Group is a gathering of two or more people who have a common interest.It is possible to plan educational programs among these peoples. There are two types of group. The first is **formal** groups who have definite purpose and interests, group leaders, commitment to meet regularly and take action, and in which members know each other.

C. Community

- Community can be described as a collection of people living in a defined geographical area and who have a feeling of belonging and share a common culture, beliefs, values and norms developed over a period of time.
- All demonstration activities should be based on good relationship with the community member. To build a good relationship the HEW should learn, understand and respect cultural norms and values in the community.

Self check #6	**Written test**

Direction: - Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Target for demonstration

A. Individual B. Community C. Group D. All

Note: Satisfactory rating 2 points unsatisfactory below 2 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____
Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

Information sheet #7	**Describing and elaborating the purpose, use and application of the sanitation techniques**

2.7 Describing and elaborating the purpose, use and application of the sanitation techniques

2.7.1 Simple pit latrine (Pit Privy)

- **Pit latrines also named as traditional latrine or pit privey.**

- **The types of latrines** are the simplest form of dry latrine and the most common used type of latrine in the community. They consist of a pit dug in the ground, squat hole, foot rest, squat cover and slab or floor above the hole.
- Pit latrines should also have an upper part, called the superstructure, to provide protection from the rain and sun, at the same time it provides privacy and comfort for the user.
- Pit latrines should also have an upper part, called **the superstructure**, to provide protection from the rain and sun, and privacy and comfort for the user.
- The excreta (faeces and urine) drop through the hole to enter the dry pit. Pit latrines should be constructed on a slight mound so they are higher than the surrounding ground and water at the surface will flow away from the hole.
- They should also have a lid that can be placed over the hole to reduce make using the latrine more convenient. The pit is often lined but the bottom remains open allowing the liquid to drain into the soil leaving the solids behind.
- Pit latrines can have a single pit or double pit. In double pits, one is filling with excreta the and second pit remains out of service. When the first pit is filled with excreta up to about 50 cm below the slab, it is taken out of use and the remaining space is filled with grass and vegetation materials that can be composted.
- You then use the second pit until that is full. Meanwhile, the first pit will stay sealed for a period of 6–9 month so that waste was decomposed and any pathogenic microorganisms also died.
- After this period, the material (humus soil) in the first pit can be taken out manually. (Humus or humic is used to describe organic matter that has been stabilized by decomposition processes.) It is safe to handle and readily used as fertilizer in agriculture or can be disposed of safely problems with flies and odors'.

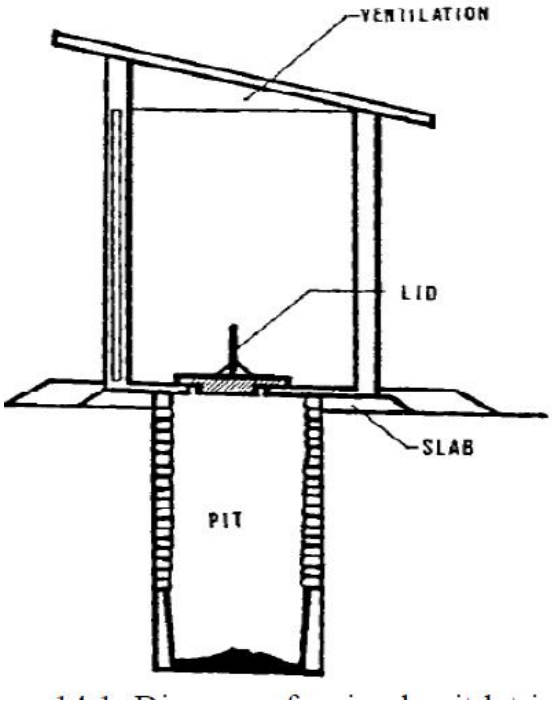

Figure 7.1: Diagram of a simple pit latrine

Figure 7.2: Pit latrine superstructures

- **Advantages and disadvantages of pit latrines**
  - ✓ It isolates human excreta from the surrounding environment and prevents the transmission of faeco-orally transmitted diseases.
  - ✓ It also does not require water so are appropriate in areas where there is no adequate water supply. Squatting is normal to many people and thus is acceptable to users.
  - ✓ Alternating double pits will allow the excreta to drain, degrade and transform into a nutrient-rich, safe humic material that can be used to improve soils.
  - ✓ It avoids contamination of surface water and top soil if properly installed and maintained.
  - ✓ It constructed with minimum cost using local material and local skills.
- ➢ There may be a foul odour from the pit and they can be a favorable place for the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. With single pits, a new pit needs to be dug every time when one gets full. They can be susceptible to failure/overflowing during floods.
- ➢ Use of excess water or less compostable materials for anal cleansing should be avoided because it may affect the decomposition rate of human excreta.
- **Sitting, designing and constructing a pit latrine**

- **The site of a latrine** should preferably be in the backyard of the house and away from an alley in the village. It should not be nearer than 6 m or farther than 50 m from the house.
- The direction of the wind should be away from the house. If there is a well in the compound, the latrine should be located as far away from it as possible and on the uphill side to avoid possible seeping and contamination of groundwater.
- The faecal microorganisms may migrate from the pit through the soil, however, the degree that this happens varies with the type of soil, moisture levels and other environmental factors.
- It is, difficult to estimate the necessary distance between a pit and a water source. Because it depends on the porosity of the soil types or soil texture and rock formations in the ground. Meaning that more porous soil needs more distance between latrine and water sources but 30-50m is the recommended minimum, with an absolute minimum of 15 m.
- The size of the pit depends on the number of people using it and the design period i.e. the length of time before it is full.
- Typically, the pit should be at least 3 m deep for a family of five for a design period of 3–5 years. The diameter should be at least 1 m; up to 1.2 m diameter will make it easier to dig but if it exceeds 1.5 m there is an increased risk of collapse.
- You need to consider the geology, soil type and topography (the slope of the land) when considering sanitation technologies.
- In flood-prone areas, it is advisable to raise the mound of the latrine and prepare diversion ditches around it. But the soil conditions rocky and it is impossible to dig a deep pit, the depth of the pit can be extended by building upwards with concrete rings or blocks.
- Care must be taken to ensure the structure remains watertight. The level of the water table must also be taken into consideration. The pit must be entirely above the water table at all times of the year.
- If the water table is near the surface of the ground, the waste in the pit may contaminate the groundwater. Lining the pit prevents it from collapsing and provides support to the superstructure. The pit lining material can be brick, rot-resistant timber Concrete, stones,

or mortar plastered on to the soil. The bottom of the pit should remain unlined to allow the percolation of liquids out of the pit.

- The superstructure should be built using locally available materials. However, the type of superstructure depends on several factors such as the household's financial capacity, the availability of construction material locally, local customs and traditions, and the availability of skilled artisans.

Figure 7.2: (a) Slab with raised footrest in a pit latrine. (b) Round cement slab

❖ **Maintenance of pit latrines**

- You should advise families to keep the squatting or standing surface clean and dry. This will help to prevent pathogen/disease transmission and limit odors'.
- If the pit has been dug to an appropriate size for the number of users, then it may never become full. The liquid will drain into the soil and the solid waste will slowly decompose so the volume remains stable.

2.7.2 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine

- The type of latrine that have an improvement over the simple dry pit latrine.
- The distinctive feature of the VIP latrine is that the vent pipe installed into the pit, which is used to exhaust the foul odour from the pit due to a continuous flow of air comes in through the superstructure and enters the pit through the hole.

- The cold air will go down into the pit displacing (pushing up) the hot smelly air upward through the vent pipe and the vent also control flies. A **mesh screen** tied at the top of the vent pipe will prevent flies from escaping to the outside of the latrine with a hole size of 1.2–1.5 mm have proved to be the most effective.
- VIP latrines can have a single pit or double pit. They share the advantages of simple pit latrines with slabs described above but they also have unique advantages that it significantly reduces flies and odors. Even though the health risks from flies are not completely removed by ventilation.

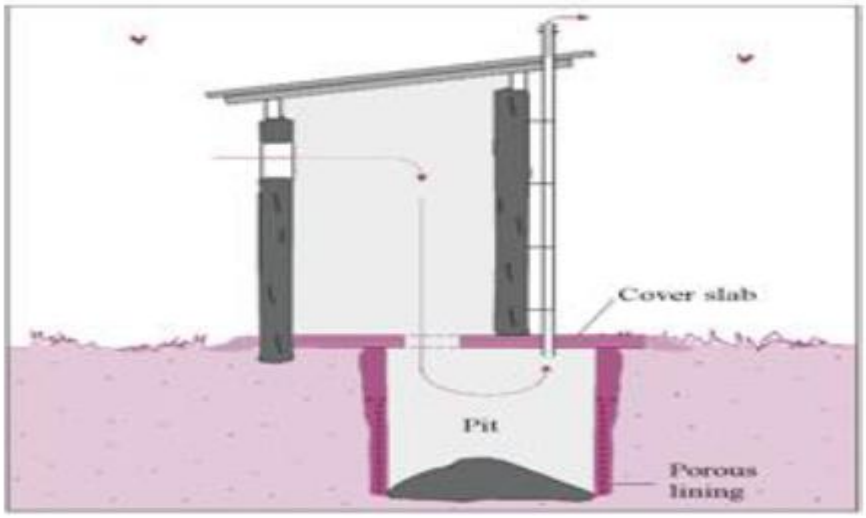

Figure 7.3: If you look back at the photos in this study session, you can see vent pipes in several of the latrines.

- **Constructing a VIP latrine**
  - As we have discussed the improved features of VIP latrines. The vent pipe should have an internal diameter of 110–150 mm and reach more than 300 mm above the highest point of the Superstructure.
  - The vent works better in windy areas but where there is not much wind its effectiveness can be improved by painting the pipe black. This makes the vent pipe warmer and the heat difference between the pit (cool) and the vent (warm) creates an updraft that pulls the air and odors up and out of the pit.

- **Maintenance of VIP latrines**
  - The maintenance requirements are similar to simple latrines.
  - Dead flies, spider webs, dust and debris should be removed from the ventilation screen to ensure a good flow of air.

2.7.3. Spring Protection (SP)

- There may not be many opportunities to develop new spring sources but, if the opportunity does arise, there are certain procedures to follow to ensure the spring water is protected and safe to drink.
- You would be working with others if a new spring source was to be developed but the same principles will apply to existing spring sources because the protection needs to continue to work into the future.
- Before using a spring, a thorough sanitary survey needs to be carried out at the site to assess the quantity and quality of water and the possible contamination.
- If the results of the sanitary survey are satisfactory, the eye of the spring (the point where the water emerges from the ground) should be located by digging out the area around the spring down to the impermeable layer.

- **Different types of spring protection can be constructed but in general they are as follows.**
  - A concrete waterproof protection box, also known as a spring box, should be constructed over the spring to prevent all actual and potential sources of contamination.
  - A retention wall in the front part of the protection box should be constructed to keep water flowing to the delivery pipe. You can see the retention wall of this spring with the delivery pipe emerging from it.
  - In some situations, if the flow is not constant, a collection box may also be constructed in order to ensure adequate water storage. The intake and overflow pipes should be screened to prevent the entrance of small animals.
  - The spring and collection box, if there is one, should have a watertight top, preferably concrete. Water will move by gravity flow or by means of a properly installed mechanical pump.

- An inspection hole should be tightly covered and kept locked. Springs should be protected from flooding and surface water pollution by constructing a deep diversion ditch above and around the spring.
- The ditch should be constructed so it collects surface water running towards the spring and carries, or diverts, it away. It needs to be deep enough to carry all surfaces water away, even in a heavy rainstorm. The surrounding area should be fenced to protect it from animals

Figure 7.4: A protected spring. Note the concrete retention wall with two delivery pipes and the surrounding fence.

2.7.4. Well Protection (WP)

- Before and during water source development care should be taken to minimize possible risks. The well should be located on a higher level than possible sources of contaminants such as latrines and cesspits (a pit for collection of waste matter and water especially sewage).

- The liquid from the pit may seep into the surrounding ground and into the groundwater. If the latrine is higher up a slope than the well then the contaminated groundwater is likely to flow downwards and into the well.
- The natural flow of the groundwater (the hydraulic gradient) should be away from the well and towards the sources of contaminants, and not the other way round. In normal soils, the minimum distance between the well and the source of contaminants should never be less than 15 meters and a distance of 30–50 m is recommended. However, for limestone and some other soil formations this distance need to be greater because groundwater can pass very easily through some rocks and soils.
- The inside wall of the well should be made waterproof by constructing a well casing.
- In small diameter bored wells, the casing can be a pipe but in larger wells, the casing needs to be constructed by cementing from the top of the well down to a minimum depth of 3 meters.
- The casing of the well should also be extended for a minimum of 60 cm above the surrounding ground level to prevent the entrance of surface runoff. A concrete cover should be fitted over the casing to prevent dust, insects, small animals and any other contaminants from falling.
- A pump should be installed, but if a pump is not available then a sanitary bucket and rope system may be used. The immediate area of the well should preferably be fenced to keep animals away
- The area surrounding the well should be graded off i.e. should be sloped away from the well, in order to prevent the flow of storm water into the well.

Figure 7.5: Two wells with concrete protection.

2.7.5. Standard Housing Components (SHC)

- Healthful housing can be affected by Poverty, education, climate, culture and population mobility. Those are the main factors that affect the size, shape and design of housing.

❖ **Standard housing should be fulfill the following requirements:**

1. Location of housing

- The location of housing must be free from flooding and any potential natural disaster.

2. Size of housing

- Based on the requirement to satisfy physiological needs, a minimum of 9–10 m2 with 2 m height per individual is advised. This square unit is adequate for all purposes and services that our body needs.

3. Type and size of rooms

- Rooms for sleeping (bedroom), eating meals (dining room or salon) and storage (store room) are important. Sleeping rooms for children and adults should be separate if possible. Animal sheds and kitchen must not be part of the main rooms (sleeping and salon), but should be placed outside. Partitions up to the ceiling can be used to create separate areas within the house.

❖ **Based on the available literature, the space requirements are as follows:**

- ✓ A living room (dining room or salon) 3–5 m2 per person
- ✓ Bedroom at 5–6 m2 per person, with a minimum room area of 8–12 m2
- ✓ Kitchen (greater than or equal to 7 m2)
- ✓ Store (5 m2)

4. Windows

- The proportion of window surface area to floor area must be 10% at minimum. For instance, if the floor size of a room is 16m2 (4mx4m). The window size should be 10%x16m2. This gives 1.6 m2
- It is good to locate the window facing to south, south-east or south-west so that adequate sunlight can be possible throughout the day. The presence of two windows is advisable for effective ventilation; especially in the health posts (health facility)

5. Structure of the walls

- Walls must be well plastered with local materials both on the interior and exterior. Smooth interior walls are less likely to harbor insects such as bedbugs and cockroaches and others.

6. Kitchen

- The kitchen must be totally separate from the main house. It must have an improved stove with a chimney for cooking injera and other foods.

7. Latrines and hand washing facilities

- Good housing has a latrine and hand washing facilities to maintain personal hygiene and the prevention of infections at the appropriate site .Appropriate site means a site which selected in terms of distance from water sources, kitchen, residential home and wind direction

8. Cleanliness

- The interior of the dwelling and the immediate environment must be clean. Any type of solid waste, sewage or liquid waste and faecal matter must not be seen within and around the house.

Self check # 7	**Written test**

Direction: say “True” or “False”

1. The proportion of window surface area to floor area must be 10% at minimum.
2. The distance between the well and the source of contaminants should be 5–10 m is recommended.
3. The distinctive feature of the VIP latrine is that the vent pipe installed into the pit.

Note: Satisfactory rating 3 points unsatisfactory below 3 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____

Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

2._____

3._____

Information sheet # 8	Recording and analyzing Activities implemented and using for improving next implementation at facility level

2.8 .Recording and analyzing Activities implemented and using for improving next implementation at facility level

- In reporting your health-related activities, you need to collect information that will tell you how well you have done in terms of your targets, and compare this information with the things you planned to achieve.

❖ Some of the sources of information available to you include:

- Examining records: for example health service records, financial and administrative records.
- Documentation: for example letters, reports, plans, attendance lists, forms, invoices, receipts, minutes of meetings and official reports.
- Continually observing work progress, staff performance and service achievements.
- Discussing progress and any problems with staff and with the community.
- Standard reporting formats, such as tally sheets, need to be designed to collect health information data from the client or patient records.

- Standardization of the reporting format is usually done by the Ministry of Health or Regional Health Bureau. However, as a Health Extension Practitioner you may need to develop some data collection forms yourself so that you can collect information about the work that you and your team are doing.
- In order to obtain a comprehensive picture of the health status of people in your community, information from additional sources may be needed. Young should always have a notebook to collect data as you go about your work
- It may also be necessary to collect extra information from sources such as non-governmental (NGO) community-based organizations and nearby health facilities. For example, if a community-based organization trains peer educators on social mobilization, or provides services for orphans and vulnerable children, you should collect this information from them so that you can report to the next level about your community health services as a whole.
- Information obtained from monitoring can be used to identify day to da problems, as well as for regular planning of the health work in your community. It is essential to be aware of the significance of the information you collect and to be confident of its correctness. Records must be reviewed at regular intervals and information must be verified.

❖ You may be able to confirm the accuracy of your records by asking questions such as:

- ✓ Is the programme or service operating as needed?
- ✓ Are the volunteers completing the model household checklists correctly?
- ✓ Is training of model households being carried out as intended?
- ✓ Does the Health Post receive adequate vaccination kits?

Self check # 8	**Written test**

Direction: say “True” or “False”

1. In reporting your health-related activities, you need to collect information that will tell you how well you have done.
2. Health Extension Practitioner you may need to develop some data collection forms by yourself.

Note: Satisfactory rating 3 points unsatisfactory below 3 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers

Answer Sheet

Score _____
Rating _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Question

1._____

2._____

Reference

1. Puddifoot, J. Pit latrines in Nepal - the refugee dimension. Waterlines Vol.14 No.2. October 1995.
2. Rivett-Carnac, Guidelines for Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines and Alternative O.n-site Sanitation Systems. Appropriate Technology Information, Pietermaritzburg, November 1989
3. Ryan, B.A. and Mara, D.D. Pit Latrine Ventilation: Field Investigation Methodology. TAG,1995.