Peace Corps - Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Welcome to the Peace Corps Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Peace Toolkit, your one-stop source for reliable and relevant WASH information. We welcome and encourage use of the toolkit by Peace Corps Volunteers and staff globally. We have designed this toolkit so we can share Peace Corps developed resources both globally and regionally. Furthermore, we have selected, and will continue to expand our selection of resources from partner agencies that we think are appropriate.

Improved hygiene behaviors and improved access to water and sanitation are high priority community needs in the majority of Volunteer communities, with significant health implications, particularly for children. The resources in this toolkit are intended for all Volunteers engaged in water and sanitation activities, a large proportion of whom may have other primary assignment activities, and whose water and sanitation activities are part of their community service (?secondary?) activities.

Volunteers generally assist communities to address water, sanitation and hygiene needs by:

1. **Promoting hygiene behavior change;** Volunteer often train outreach workers or teachers. Note that improved handwashing behavior can reduce child diarrheal deaths by more than 40% (IYS Advocacy Kit, UN-Water 2008, Talking Points).

2. **Engaging in technical training and community organizational strengthening;** Volunteers may provide communities with information, training and organizational strengthening support so that they better operate and maintain their existing water and sanitation technologies.

3. **Facilitating design and management of small-scale projects;** Volunteers might help facilitate pilot projects of new technologies, projects for schools, or community access to resources.
For more information on Volunteer activities in water and sanitation in 2009, open this document.

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WASH and Nutrition

Covers the conceptual and practical linkages between nutrition and WASH to prepare participants to integrate WASH practices in nutrition activities.

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

What are K4Health Toolkits?

Purpose and Audiences of This Toolkit

Types of Resources in This Toolkit

How to Use This Toolkit

How can I make a comment or give feedback about this toolkit?

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Publishers of Resources Included in This Toolkit

What are K4Health Toolkits?
K4Health Toolkits are electronic collections of carefully selected information resources on a particular topic for health policy makers, program managers, and service providers. They are based on a continuous publishing principle that allows them to evolve after publication to capture additional resources and to identify and fill remaining information gaps.

**Purpose and Audiences of This Toolkit**

We have designed this toolkit so we can share Peace Corps developed resources both globally and regionally. Furthermore, we have selected, and will continue to expand our selection of resources from our partner agencies that we think are most appropriate for staff and Volunteers.

Improved hygiene behaviors and improved access to water and sanitation are high priority community needs in the majority of Volunteer communities, with significant health implications, particularly for children. The following resources in this toolkit are intended for all Volunteers engaged in water and sanitation activities, a large proportion of whom may have other primary assignment activities, and whose water and sanitation activities are part of their community service (secondary) activities.

**Types of Resources in This Toolkit**

This toolkit was created to provide guidance and tools to update, develop or expand hygiene promotion, WASH in schools, household water treatment, water supply management, watershed protection, latrine sanitation, and financing water and sanitation infrastructure projects. It contains:

- Tools and resources to help implement a variety of water sanitation-related activities
- A compilation of the most up-to-date knowledge and best practices on water sanitation
- Resources on the most up-to-date evidence from the World Health Organization and other international reproductive health organizations
- Case studies on water sanitation-related activities from several countries

**How to Use This Toolkit**

Expanding access to and use of water sanitation projects requires a holistic approach—including accurate information; up-to-date policies and guidelines; quality training, supervision, and services; effective communication and marketing; and proper logistics. This toolkit provides information on all these elements and contains tools and resources to help you implement a variety of water sanitation-related activities.

To browse the contents of this toolkit, use the navigation on the right to view resources related to water and sanitation topics and programs. Each section includes a list of a number of high-quality resources selected by the Peace Corps Sector Health Specialists, further organized by source: Peace Corps or outside "technical" sources. Click on the title of the resource for more information.
about it, or click on the full-text link to get direct access to the full resource.

Some of the tools are readily available in an adaptable format (e.g., Microsoft PowerPoint presentations). We encourage you to alter and personalize these tools for your own use (please remember to credit the source). If you do use these tools or adapt them, we would love to hear from you.

**How can I make a comment or give feedback on this toolkit?**

We invite you to contribute to evolving and enhancing this toolkit. If you have developed or use quality resources that you think should be included in the toolkit, please use the feedback form to suggest them. The toolkit collaborators will review and consider your suggestions.

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**Publishers of Resources Included in This Toolkit**

Save the Children

Measure - DHS

CARE

EngenderHealth

Academy for Educational Development/ HIV project

Helen Keller International

UNICEF

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Population Service International

FHI 360

American Colleges of Nurses Midwives

John Hopkins University Center for Communications
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
World Vision
Interaction
Population Council
Institute of Reproductive Health
International HIV/AIDS Alliance
Core Group
EPA
Partnership for Clean Indoor Air
World Bank
COSI Foundation for Technical Cooperation
WEDC

General Information
Sources for the following often-cited statistics are linked here:

- 1.8 million people die every year from diarrheal diseases, the majority children, under 5 years. (WHO 2004)
- 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation, including 1.2 billion who have no facilities at all (Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Special Focus on Sanitation. UNICEF, New York and WHO, Geneva, 2008)
- 1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water (2006 United Nations Human Development Report, pp.6, 7, 35)
- Improved handwashing behavior can reduce child diarrheal deaths by more than 40% and providing access to a toilet can reduce child diarrheal deaths by over 30%, (International Year of Sanitation Advocacy Kit, UN-Water 2008, Talking Points).

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

Resources:

- **Session: Handwashing and Other Hygiene Practices**

  After learning about WASH Outreach and Promotion methodologies, participants will learn about essential hygiene practices, including handwashing, body hygiene, dental hygiene, and menstrual hygiene.

  Terminal Learning Objective

  After learning about WASH practices, participants will design and demonstrate WASH activities, targeting diverse audiences.

  Session Learning Objectives

  After learning about handwashing and other hygiene practices in the local context, participants will apply behavior change principles to optimal WASH practices to brainstorm contextually appropriate hygiene activities, targeting different audiences.

  Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)
1. Become familiar with behavior change principles and strategies for different age groups, particularly toward handwashing. (A)

2. List and appreciate the health and social benefits of hygiene practices. (K,A)

3. List and appreciate key handwashing times and essential hygiene practices. (K,A)

4. Using behavior change principles, brainstorm hygiene promotion activities appropriate for specific audiences (including young children, older children, youth, adults). (S)

- Peace Corps WASH Fact Sheet, 2009

This summary report of Peace Corps water, sanitation and hygiene promotion efforts in 2009, provides an overview of what Volunteers do in water and sanitation.

- Lessons Learned from NGO Experiences in the Water and Sanitation Sector

Chapter 2 of this set of conference findings provides a good overview of successes and lessons learned when aiming for sustainable health results from water and sanitation projects.

Hygiene Promotion
In the past ten years or so, the water/sanitation development community has learned that health-based messages alone do not work to promote sustained changes in the key hygiene behaviors, which are:

- Handwashing (best at all of the following critical times: after defecating, before preparing food, after changing a diaper, and before eating)
- Safe storage of drinking water (best: in a covered container with a narrow mouth or spigot, such that servings are obtained without dipping anything in the water)
- Safe disposal of adult and children feces; Note that the sanitation community now recognizes that not all communities will jump from open defecation to latrines or flush toilets, but that there is a range of behaviors that can eliminate open defecation in a community and protect against disease transmission, as illustrated in the sanitation ladder.

This page is subdivided into four sub-sections:

1. A - Behavior change studies and background
2. B - Methodologies for hygiene promotion and for educating outreach workers
3. C - Graphic aids for outreach workers
4. D - Peace Corps developed resources

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

Resources:

- Global Handwashing Day Toolkit October 15

Global Handwashing Day (GHD) was created by the Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing to:

- Foster and support a global culture of handwashing with soap.
- Shine a spotlight on the state of handwashing in every country.
Raise awareness about the benefits of handwashing with soap.

Global Handwashing Day was originally created for children and schools, but can be celebrated by anyone promoting hand washing with soap. Each year, over 200 million people are involved in celebrations in over 100 countries around the world. Global Handwashing Day is endorsed by a wide array of governments, international institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs, private companies, and individuals.

**Session: Small Doable Actions for Hygiene Promotion**

After learning about essential hygiene practices, participants will practice small doable hygiene actions.

After learning about WASH practices, participants will design and demonstrate WASH activities targeting diverse audiences.

**Session Learning Objective**

After learning about four small doable hygiene actions, participants will individually adapt one small doable hygiene action for the post-specific context (and for the community context at their site, if known at the time the session is delivered).

**Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)**

1. Explore and discuss four small doable hygiene actions in small groups. (K)
2. Articulate hygiene needs and interests in community. (S, K)
3. Adapt one of four featured small doable hygiene actions to serve as part of a Volunteer’s response to an expressed community hygiene need. (S)
4. Feel confident in own self to implement small doable actions in their own communities, in response to expressed needs and interest in the community. (A)

**Water and Hygiene Pictures**

Graphic aids developed by CARE for discussing issues related to water and hygiene in Africa.

**A: Behavior change studies and background**
information

Resources:

- Health In Our Hands, but Not In Our Heads: Understanding Hygiene Motivation in Ghana

This study used consumer research to determine the strongest motivating factors for handwashing with soap in Ghana.

- Towards Total Sanitation: Socio-Cultural Barriers and Triggers to Total Sanitation in West Africa

This report documents the results of studies on open defecation in rural communities and the cultural values that reinforce its practice carried out by WaterAid in four West African countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria.

B: Methodologies for Hygiene Promotion and for Educating Outreach Workers

Resources:

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Improvement Training Package for the Prevention of Diarrheal Disease: Guide for Training Outreach Workers

The "Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Improvement Training Package for the Prevention of Diarrheal Disease," is a packet to support the training of local outreach workers and their work in communities to promote improved WASH practices to reduce diarrhea. The Training
Package consists of three separate parts: (1) a step-by-step "Guide for Training Outreach Workers," (2) an "Outreach Worker's Handbook" for community outreach workers to use during and after training, and (3) a "Collection of Resource Materials" to use as a source for visual aids.

• **PHAST Step-by-Step Guide: A Participatory Approach for the Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases**

  The PHAST approach helps people to feel more confident about themselves and their ability to take action and make improvements in their communities. Feelings of empowerment and personal growth are as important as the physical changes, such as cleaning up the environment or building latrines. The PHAST approach has seven steps. The first five help take the community group through the process of developing a plan to prevent diarrhoeal diseases by improving water supply, hygiene behaviors and sanitation. The sixth and seventh steps involve monitoring and evaluation.

• **Handbook on Community-led Total Sanitation**

  Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach for mobilizing communities to eliminate open defecation. With facilitation, communities conduct their own appraisal and analysis of open defecation and take their own action to become open defecation free. The CLTS approach recognizes that provision of toilets does not guarantee their use, nor result in improved sanitation and hygiene. This handbook is available in English, Spanish and French.

• **The Handwashing Handbook: A Guide for Developing a Hygiene Promotion Program to Increase Handwashing With Soap**

  The Handwashing Handbook lays out the experiences of this global partnership in a practical guide. While countries are still optimizing and experimenting with approaches, it is important to disseminate what is currently known. This way others can begin designing programs and contributing to the global body of knowledge and experience in the fight against child mortality. This guide is for staff in governments and development organizations charged with carrying out handwashing programs. Decision makers in ministries and funding agencies will also find assistance in this book for designing policies and programs to improve public health.
C: Graphic Aids for Outreach Work

Resources:

- **MIKIKIR Card**

  One component of the WASH Training Package, you may find this card particularly useful as you and your partner extension workers work with families on changing their hygiene behaviors. The MIKKIR card is a useful tool for mapping out baseline behaviors, individual goals for behavior change, and changes in behavior.

- **How to Make a Tippy Tap**

  No water tap nearby for hand washing? Then you may want this resource to help you teach how to make a tippy tap.

- **Influenza Cue Cards**

  These cue cards with accompanying discussion points can be used to help guide individual or small group discussions on how to prevent the transmission of influenza.

- **Tip Sheet: Handwashing**

  This four-page document outlines key facts about handwashing, and ways that outreach workers can address common barriers to handwashing.

- **Healthy Water, Healthy Habits, Healthy People, Project WET**

  Healthy Water, Healthy Habits, Healthy People, Project WET
  A free electronic copy of the student workbook can ordered from the project WET site.
Volunteers or APCDs can also order hard copies of the educator’s guide and the student workbook in English or French by contacting the organization at info@projectwet.org.

• **WASH visual aids creator**

  This website includes templates, cartoons and stock photos for creating visual aids on latrines, water, and drainage.

**D: Peace Corps Resources**

**Resources:**

• **Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Illustrations with Text in Spanish**

  The book is intended to be used by community health workers (including counselors, teachers, health educators, nurses and/or doctors), those living in both rural and urban communities. Although the book can be used in permanent settings, such as clinics, hospitals, community centers and schools and etc., the book was designed as a tool for community health workers who travel from house-to-house or location-to-location. It is intended to be used for hard-to-reach areas of the community where community members might otherwise have a difficult time reaching basic health services or information that are important to them on a preventative health basis. The audiences who might benefit from this information include school children, heads of households and community health workers. There are sections of the manual that are appropriate to be used in rural areas and an also a small portion of the manual that is intended to be used for urban populations.

• **Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) PowerPoint**
The presentation made by Daouda Niang at the behavior change conference in March, 2010 outlining the PHAST seven steps to community planning for the prevention of diarrhoeal disease.

- **Microbios Matadores**

  High-quality graphics illustrating how microorganisms contaminate water the environment, for discussing water and hygiene. Developed for Peace Corps Bolivia, the words are in Spanish.

- **How to Make a Tippy Tap**

  Example of a low-cost graphic aid, from Ghana.

- **Water Sanitation Lesson Plan**

  A lesson plan created by Peace Corps Volunteers in Senegal about Water Sanitation.

**WASH in Schools**

Tip sheets, resources, lesson plans, and activity descriptions to help posts and Volunteers
implement WASH in schools.

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

Resources:

- **Session: WASH in Schools**

After learning about hygiene, water treatment, and sanitation options, participants will apply their knowledge to the school context to gain ideas, tools, and skills to successfully engage their communities in WASH-friendly schools projects.

After learning about WASH practices, participants will design and demonstrate WASH activities targeting diverse audiences.

Session Learning Objective

Working in groups, participants will demonstrate knowledge of the components of a comprehensive school-based WASH program through completion of an action plan in response to a complex scenario.

Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)

1. Discuss the importance of WASH practices in schools, including healthy habit formation, serving as a model in the community, and issues around WASH and school attendance. (A)

2. Explore a range of small doable actions for improving water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions at school, as well as various school-based WASH construction options, including group handwashing stations, water sources, rainwater harvesting, and institutional latrines. (K)

3. Develop a plan to build the capacity of existing or new school WASH committees and WASH clubs and activities that could be utilized. (S)
Toolkit on Hygiene, Sanitation and Water in Schools

www.schoolsanitation.org
A web-based toolkit for WASH in schools.

• Graphics On Hand Washing and Disease Transmission


• Global Handwashing Day Resources

These resources provide background information, suggested activities, and resources for celebrations and activities around Global Handwashing Day, October 15 each year.

• What is a WASH Friendly School?

This one-page document provides a good summary of the definition and components of a WASH friendly school.

• Integrating Water, Sanitation and Hygiene into Primary Schools and Teacher Training

This document describes the three critical hygiene behaviors, the WASH-friendly schools movement, suggested lesson plans, and references to use for integration of WASH in primary curricula.
Tip Sheet: Designing Hand Washing Behavior Change Activities for Children and Youth

This tip sheet summarizes important research-based recommendations of the best ways to target different age-range groups with hygiene behavior change messages.

• Peace Corps Guatemala’s Healthy Schools Project

Peace Corps Guatemala has established a strong track-record of promoting healthy schools, with infrastructure for hand washing and sanitation, instruction, and hygiene behavior change criteria supported by school directors and the Ministry of Education. The materials here include a power point presentation, describing the Peace Corps Guatemala healthy schools project, a Spanish-language healthy schools manual on how the program is implemented, and a spanish-language checklist used by school directors to track the school’s progress in meeting the established healthy schools criteria.

• School / Child Hand Washing Lesson Plans, Activities and Songs

Hand washing lesson plans, activities and songs Volunteers have developed and used successfully from around the world, as well as one motivating vignette.

Household Water

Short documents describing and comparing household water treatment methods.
Resources:

- **Preventing Diarrheal Disease in Developing Countries: Interventions to Reduce Diarrheal Disease**

  This one-page document briefly describes how water provision, household water treatment, handwashing promotion and sanitation contribute to reducing diarrheal diseases.

- **Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality**

  These training materials cover a wide range of topics and include 23 sessions - both presentations and practical sessions. Each presentation in the materials includes a session plan, a background paper and overhead transparencies. Each practical session provides guidance as to how such sessions might be delivered and the materials required.

- **Well Technical Briefs: 58: Household Water Treatment 1, 59: Household Water Treatment 2, and 60: Water Clarification Using Moringa Oleifera Seed Coagulant**

  Brief 58: Household Water Treatment 1
  Brief 59: Household Water Treatment 2
  Brief 60: Water Clarification Using Moringa Oleifera Seeds

- **Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Options in Developing: A Review Of Current Implementation Practices**
A paper comparing the effectiveness of various household water treatment technologies in removing pathogens.

- **CDC One-Page Briefing Documents on Household Water Treatment Methods**

  One-Page Briefing Documents on Household Water Treatment Methods.

- **UNICEF / PSI You-Tube Video on Household Water Treatment**

  UNICEF / PSI You-Tube Video on Household Water Treatment

- **Summary Comparison of Household Water Treatment Methods**

  This one-page document provides a brief summary of the effectiveness of the most common household water treatment options used by Volunteer communities.

**Water Supply**

For projects relating to protection of sustainable water supplies, these resources contain information concerning low-cost well drilling, hand pumps, and rainwater harvesting. There is also a well-cap repair resource and a checklist for work with water committees.
Resources:

• Sustainable Hygiene Behaviour Change, A Study of Key Determinants

This four-page document provides evidence-based recommendations to inform organizations promoting sustained good hygiene behaviors.

• Guidelines for Sustainable Handpump Projects in Africa

An excellent resource describing the consensus from a workshop on factors contributing to sustainability of hand pump projects in Africa.

• ICE M0009: Wells Construction: Hand Dug and Hand Drilled

This manual was designed as a working and teaching tool for development workers in their field activities. It brings together the principles of well construction and the practical techniques being used and tested in the early 1980s around the world. While dated, this book is useful for some posts as the structures and processes are still relevant in many countries.

• Ferrocement Tank Construction Video

This construction video, accompanied by local music, shows the construction of a ferrocement tank in Mizque, Bolivia. To watch: right click on the link and save the flash video directly onto your computer or hard drive. Watch from there.

• El Manejo de Acueductos Rurales: Una Guía para la Capacitación de los Comités de Agua
El Manejo de Acueductos Rurales es un programa para la capacitación de los Comités de Agua en comunidades rurales.

- **WELL Technical Brief 52: Water ? Quantity or Quality**

  Good technical background for estimating (and understanding estimates of) the quantity (liters per day) of household water needs. While this is good background information that you can use for rough estimates, be sure to check with technical experts for design norms established for your country.

- **WELL Technical Brief 39: Upgrading Traditional Wells**

- **WELL Technical Brief 33: Maintaining Hand Pumps**

- **Rainwater Harvesting Toolkit**

  A web-based toolkit with information on how to size rainwater harvesting systems for collecting water from roofs as well as surface runoff for drinking and agricultural use.

- **Fog Harvesting**

  While perhaps limited in applicability, this world wise schools videos demonstrates a Volunteer project to harvest fog as a clean water source in Cape Verde.
Well-Cap Repair

A two-page document with photos showing how to repair a well top.

• Low-Cost Well Drilling

An English description of the low-cost drilling method used and promoted by Volunteers in Bolivia, and a video of this drilling method. Words are in Spanish, but it is mostly music.

Watershed Protection

Watersheds provide critical habitat for many plant and animal species, as well as transport paths for sediment, nutrients, minerals, and a variety of chemicals. Watersheds also provide water to human communities for drinking, cleaning, recreation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and manufacturing. These resources help plan projects to minimize and manage human alterations to watersheds, and include a watershed management checklist as well as general information about watersheds' importance.

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

Resources:

• Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters
While this resource was developed for US circumstances, it is a very practical guide and provides a good foundation for those working in watershed planning. The planning steps can be easily adapted to the situation of Volunteer communities.


- **FAO Resource: Preparing For The Next Generation of Watershed Management Programmes and Projects: Latin America**

  Preparing For The Next Generation of Watershed Management Programmes and Projects: Latin America

- **Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater**

  The papers were drafted as comprehensive background materials for the meeting on the draft Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater

- **FAO Resource: Watershed Management Case Study:**
Latin America - Review and Assessment of the Status of Watershed Management

Watershed Management Case Study: Latin America - Review and Assessment of the Status of Watershed Management.

•

ICE T0123: Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM): A Pre-Service Training Module

This resource provides an introduction to and overview of disaster preparedness and mitigation for use in pre-service training, and defines potential Volunteer roles in DPM and notes fieldwork opportunities. Some of the sections review DPM terminology, background information on various types of natural disasters, resources and reference materials. The Volunteers and experts in Peace Corps/Haiti, Peace Corps/Honduras, Crisis Corps, and experts in other international DPM agencies contributed to the content. An accompanying CD-ROM includes the pre-service and in-service training modules and the in-service training participant workbook.

•


An analysis of practices that worked and didn’t work, as analyzed after Hurricane Mitch.

•

Community Based Watershed Management

A brief introduction to the community-based watershed management approach and related concepts.

•

Resources from the Center for Watershed Protection

While these resources were developed for US circumstances, most could be easily adapted
to the situation of Volunteer communities. *Protecting Water Resources with Higher Density Development* includes chapters concerning critical land use components for protecting water in low-density populations as well.

- **Farmer’s Watershed Management Checklist**

  This checklist can be used to track baseline and changed watershed management behaviors by farmers, or could be adapted for a community.

## Latrines & Sanitation

Guidelines for onsite sanitation and latrine construction and maintenance, a summary of latrine sanitation options, a latrine use checklist, and a resource for ecological latrine construction.

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

**Resources:**

- **Towards Total Sanitation: Socio-Cultural Barriers and Triggers to Total Sanitation in West Africa**
This report documents the results of studies on open defecation in rural communities and the cultural values that reinforce its practice carried out by WaterAid in four West African countries – Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria.

- **Guide to the Development of On-Site Sanitation**

  This book provides in-depth technical information about the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the major types of on-site sanitation facility, from simple pit latrines to aqua privies and septic tanks. Recognizing that the introduction of on-site sanitation system involves considerably more than the application of simple, engineering techniques, the authors describe in detail the planning and development processes, and the financial and institutional factors that will need to be taken into account. Particular emphasis is given to the need to involve the community at all stages from planning to evaluation, to adapt projects and programmes to the local situation, and to provide continuing support to the community after the system is installed.


  Two-page summary sheets with illustrations.

- **Website Information on Greywater**

  While this website is by a US-based consulting business and for US-audiences, it has a good definition of greywater (water that has been used in the home except for toilets), why use it, and how it is legally used in the US.

- **Behavior Tracking Sheets**
The following checklists can be used to track baseline and changed hygiene behaviors.

Financing

Depending on your site and working situation, you may be quickly approached, even pressured, to assist the community in securing funds for a project, usually for an infrastructure project. You should always help their communities to seek local sources of funding, for example micro-finance, community, or municipal funds for water and sanitation projects before helping them to seek outside funding. You should also always consult with your project director prior to helping your community seek outside funding.

Items to be cautious about related to seeking outside funding for an infrastructure project are:

- Peace Corps does not want its Volunteers to be seen as automatic sources of funds.
- By facilitating outside funding, Volunteers may unwittingly be creating dependency, perpetuating the idea in the community that progress can only take place if outside resources are obtained.
- Peace Corps policies (MS 204.3.6 and MS 720.3.3) establish that OPSI is the only Peace Corps office authorized to accept donations for a Volunteer partnership project. Volunteers may assist their communities to apply for funds, but Volunteers are not authorized to accept donations on behalf of the Peace Corps or on behalf of their communities.
- Facilitation of infrastructure projects may involve a significant time commitment, which may take time away from other activities that you are involved with in the community.
- It is prudent, and in many countries required, that you send your programming staff a project concept paper for review and approval before moving forward with any plans.
- Be sure to help your community to access the technical (engineering and other) expertise necessary during project planning, implementation, and operation, to maximize the success of the project and avert foreseeable issues.
- Many countries do not permit the facilitation of infrastructure projects during the first six months after Volunteer arrival at site.
- Be sure that the community recognizes the need for the project and is committed to carrying out the project, including dedicating a significant portion of resources to the project.
- Be sure that the community is involved in all phases of planning and implementation, including maintaining and paying for operating costs of the infrastructure after it is...
constructed. You should be the facilitator, not the manager of the project.

- Be sure the project can be completed prior to your COS (Close of Service) date.

Have a suggested resource or comment about this section? Please visit our feedback form.

Resources:

- **Funding Sources for Water and Sanitation Projects**

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- Peace Corps policies (MS 204.3.6 and MS 720.3.3) establish that OPSI is the only Peace Corps office authorized to accept donations for a Volunteer partnership project. Volunteers may assist their communities to apply for funds, but Volunteers are not authorized to accept donations on behalf of the Peace Corps or on behalf of their communities.
- Facilitation of infrastructure projects may involve a significant time commitment, which may take time away from other activities that you are involved with in the community.
- It is prudent, and in many countries required, that you send your programming staff a project concept paper for review and approval before moving forward with any plans.
- Be sure to help your community to access the technical (engineering and other) expertise necessary during project planning, implementation, and operation, to maximize the success of the project and avert foreseeable issues.
- Many countries do not permit the facilitation of infrastructure projects during the first six months after Volunteer arrival at site.
- Be sure that the community recognizes the need for the project and is committed to carrying out the project, including dedicating a significant portion of resources to the project.
- Be sure that the community is involved in all phases of planning and implementation, including maintaining and paying for operating costs of the infrastructure after it is constructed. You should be the facilitator, not the manager of the project.
- Be sure the project can be completed prior to your COS (Close of Service) date.
M&E

Resources:

- M&E Indicators and Tools for Peace Corps Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education Projects

The first file is a menu of proposed indicators for monitoring and reporting water, sanitation and hygiene education activities for Peace Corps. Many of the indicators relate to specific tools that have been developed or adapted by the Peace Corps.

The next files are monitoring and evaluation tools developed or adapted by the Peace Corps for determining outcomes of hygiene promotion, water and sanitation activities and projects.

Integrating WASH and HIV/AIDS

This session addresses the particular needs and interventions related to WASH for people living with HIV/AIDS in order to prepare participants to integrate WASH practices in HIV programming.

Session Terminal Learning Objective

After learning about integrating WASH and HIV/AIDS activities, participants will make action plans to address WASH in different scenarios involving HIV/AIDS.

Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)

1. Appreciate the influence of WASH-related diseases, particularly diarrheal disease, on people living with HIV and the impact that WASH interventions can have on reducing diarrheal disease and other opportunistic infections among PLHIV, increasing dignity of PLHIV, and reducing burdens of caregivers. (K, A)

2. Review and identify WASH interventions discussed in other WASH sessions that could particularly benefit PLHIV and discuss WASH interventions that are unique for PLHIV. (K)

3. Develop an action plan using Small Doable Actions that families and/or people living with
HIV or AIDS are willing to try, to improve their hygiene and sanitation, and reduce diarrhea in the home. (S)

Resources:

- **Session: Integrating WASH and HIV/AIDS**

  This session addresses the particular needs and interventions related to WASH for people living with HIV/AIDS in order to prepare participants to integrate WASH practices in HIV programming.

**WASH and Nutrition**

After learning about integrating WASH and nutrition concepts and activities, participants will create job aids to communicate WASH/nutrition messages in different scenarios.

Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)

1. Appreciate the benefits to community of integrating WASH and nutrition activities. (A)
2. Explain biological evidence linking WASH and nutrition. (K,S)
3. Analyze the pathways of contamination to determine key points of WASH intervention to affect nutrition outcomes. (K)
4. Examine country-specific barriers to WASH behavior change practices that improve nutrition outcomes. (A)
5. Using a Small Doable Action approach, identify and practice a short list of WASH interventions to break the cycle of fecal-oral contamination. (S, A)

Resources:

- **Session: Integrating WASH and Nutrition**

  After learning about integrating WASH and nutrition concepts and activities, participants will create job aids to communicate WASH/nutrition messages in different scenarios.

  Session Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSAs)
1. Appreciate the benefits to community of integrating WASH and nutrition activities. (A)

2. Explain biological evidence linking WASH and nutrition. (K,S)

3. Analyze the pathways of contamination to determine key points of WASH intervention to affect nutrition outcomes. (K)

4. Examine country-specific barriers to WASH behavior change practices that improve nutrition outcomes. (A)

5. Using a Small Doable Action approach, identify and practice a short list of WASH interventions to break the cycle of fecal-oral contamination. (S, A)

Source URL: https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/pc-wash