THE ROLE OF THE FACILITATOR

∞ The ISD Consultant should explain to the facilitators their roles and responsibilities. It is essential that there is a clear understanding of what the facilitators have to accomplish in the community.

What is my role as a facilitator?

The facilitator will be responsible for educating and communicating with the community.

WHEN COMMUNICATING WITH THE COMMUNITY, IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT EACH FACILITATOR MAKES IT CLEAR TO THE COMMUNITY THAT THE **ONLY INFORMATION THAT IS CORRECT IS INFORMATION THAT IS PROVIDED BY :**

- **DURBAN METRO OFFICIALS**
- **THE PSC**
- **THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT**

Each facilitator (if they are competent in their summative assessment) will receive from the eThewini Municipality a Urine Diversion toilet and a ground tank which will be supplied with water.

Under the direction of the ISD Consultant, they will be allocated a certain area/s within the community. The facilitator, having been trained, will then be responsible for visiting each one of the households within the given area/s for which he/she is responsible. The facilitator will be given a standard questionnaire which he/she will be required to fill out in the presence of the householder. A typical questionnaire is inserted at the end of the section (refer Appendix 1).

Having explained the system to the householder, the facilitator will then be required to invite the householder (the head of the household) to view, at a convenient time, the toilet and water system which has been installed at the facilitator's house.

It is recommended that the facilitator invites a number of householders (10 – 15) such that discussion and communication can be facilitated regarding the toilet that has been installed as well as the water system.

Φ The ISD Consultant must get the facilitators to fill out the questionnaire (refer Appendix 1). Direction on this is noted in the ISD Consultants' notes which correspond with the questionnaire. The ISD Consultant must then check that each facilitator has completed the questionnaire correctly. This is part of the continuous assessment process and the results must be documented.

ϒ 20 minutes

1

PROJECT INFORMATION

∞ This information is essential for the Community facilitators to understand clearly, so the ISD Consultant should move slowly through the ideas to ensure that there is comprehensive understanding.

The ISD Consultant must point out to the Community Facilitators that there is space on the pages for them to write their own translation and notes.

What is this all about?

ι This is a project to provide water and sanitation to rural communities. A water supply and a toilet will be provided to each household.

What is this going to cost the householder?

ι Apart from the connection fee, there is no charge for the basic (200 litres per household per day) level of water and sanitation.

∞ The ISD Consultant should ask the facilitators if they know how much 200 litres is. It should be explained that 200 litres per day in a household of 10 people would be approximately 20 litres each per day. To illustrate the amount, the ISD Consultant should have an easily recognisable container such as an 8 x 25 litre container and then ask the facilitators if they understand how many of the 25 litre containers equal 200 litres.

The ISD consultant must then ask the facilitators how much water they use to cook certain items of food (e.g. a cup of mielie pap), to further confirm the concept of how much water is needed and utilized in a household.

ϒ 10 minutes

Who is paying for the project?

- The project is being implemented by the eThekwini Municipality using grant fund money and the project will run from …. to … The councillor and community leaders have agreed to the project.

- It is important to explain that this is an expensive project and that it is being paid for by the eThekwini Municipality with grant money.

Who will represent the community?

- A project steering committee (PSC) has been selected and they will represent the community – should the community have problems then they can discuss their problems with the PSC or their councilor

- The ISD Consultant must explain the selection of the PSC and then explain to the facilitators who the PSC representatives are. It must be explained that the councilor or community leaders are also involved in this process and can therefore also be contacted if representation is needed with regard to the project.

  5 minutes

- The ISD Consultant must ask the facilitators if they know who their councillor/community leader is.

  (The facilitators should be advised to get these names if possible.)

  5 minutes

What if I, as the householder want more water per month?

- If unlimited supply of water is required by you (the householder) and can be provided in your area, you will have to pay for the connections and you will not be part of this water and sanitation programme. You will be required to wait until such time as the municipality's programme for bulk water supplies to your area. This may take 3 to 5 years. You will also have to pay for the amount of water used.

- What needs to be understood is that if more than 200 litres of water per day is required, then the householder is responsible for paying for every litre over 200 litres or 6000 litres per month.
- The ISD Consultant should then question a few facilitators (at random) how much water is to be provided for free and what will happen if this amount is exceeded (to ensure that this information has been understood).

5 minutes

What if I want waterborne sanitation?

ι You will have to pay for it yourself in terms of the structure you would have to build and in addition to this you would have to pay for the connection from the water borne sanitation line and your house. You will also be taken out of the water and sanitation programme and will have to wait until the Municipality have programmed in water borne sanitation to your area. This may take 10 – 15 years. This will also be very expensive.

∞ It is important to explain how waterborne sanitation works as follows:-

- ϖ pipes are laid in the ground which allow the sewage to flow to a treatment plant.
- ϖ At the treatment plant the sewage is treated and then the water is allowed to discharge back into the river.
- ϖ The householder is responsible for installing all the pipework and toilets inside the house and up to the connection with the municipality's pipework.

ϒ 10 minutes

∞ It is essential to stress how expensive the supply of water and sanitation is but particularly if the householder chooses to have an unlimited water supply and/or water borne sanitation. They should be advised what the Municipality's monthly rate for water borne sanitation is.

Φ The ISD Consultant should then give the facilitators an exercise to calculate how much a household supplied with unlimited water and water borne sanitation will pay on a monthly basis. Ask them to work out how much it would cost to have 400 litres of water supplied @ R0.36 per litre (Answer R 72.00 as the first 200 litres is free). Then get them to work out how much it would therefore cost if they had 600 litres of water and then 800 litres of water.

ϒ 20 minutes

Now that I know about it how can I go about organizing this water and toilet?

ι Each householder will have to complete an application form for a water connection and for assistance in the provision of a household toilet.

∞ The ISD Consultant must show the application form to the facilitators and show how it is to be completed (using either a black/white board or an overhead projector).

ϒ 10 minutes

Φ Each facilitator must be given an application form and must be asked to complete this. The ISD Consultant must check that all have been completed correctly. Additional blank application forms should be given to all facilitators for easy reference (and/or practice) in their training material.

ϒ 25 minutes (depending on number of facilitators)

Where must I go to organize this and get the application?

ι The project offices are located at …. And the person to speak to is ….

∞ The ISD Consultant should question whether the facilitators understand exactly where the project offices are located and should question the name of the person to whom they should speak, to ensure that they have the name correctly. It is a good idea to make the facilitators write down this information themselves.

ϒ 10 minutes

2.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE RELATED ISSUES

THE CYCLE OF DISEASE

What is a cycle?

ι A cycle is something that keeps goes round and round without any change. Although sometimes it is good to have a cycle, like the cycle of life, there are also bad things that get into a cycle.

One type of cycle that is bad is the cycle of poverty and another bad cycle is the cycle of disease.

A **cycle of disease** is bad, because it makes poor health keep going around.

It is important to understand how disease can be spread, so that we can break the bad cycle of disease.

Certain bad habits can result in diseases. Many South Africans die from diarrhoea caused by a bad cycle of disease.

Φ (Two tennis balls are required for this exercise.)

The ISD Consultant should divide the facilitator group into two. Each group should stand in a circle and be given a tennis ball. Ask them to see how quickly they can pass the ball from one member of the group to the final member of the group with each person holding the ball at least once. They need to keep the ball moving as quickly as possible round the circle for at least four rounds.

The ISD Consultant can then note how easy it is for a circular movement (a cycle) to be achieved and how once it gets going it eventually appears to have no beginning nor end.

∞ The ISD Consultant needs to question whether the facilitators understand the meaning of the word “habit”.

The ISD Consultant should then explain that a habit is something that becomes normal when an action is repeatedly performed. An example can be given of teaching a child to use the toilet (or another appropriate example). It must be explained that habits can be good and bad and that habits can be clean and dirty.

ϒ 5 minutes

Φ The ISD Consultant will then get the facilitators to form groups of three or four to discuss what are clean and what are bad or dirty habits.

ϒ **15 minutes**

What are some of these bad habits and how can we change the cycle of disease?

ι Look at the pictures on the page : there is a picture of a dirty and smelly toilet. There is another picture of flies and another picture with rats. As you can see, there is also a picture of a family that is sick. All of these things work in a cycle and the disease does not go away, unless some clean habits are created.

Φ The ISD Consultant separates the facilitators into groups of 4-5 people and asks them to discuss as a group and prepare ideas of what could be done to help change the cycle of poor health in which the family finds themselves. At least two groups will be chosen (at random) and asked to present the information they have gathered to the remainder of the facilitator groups.

ϒ 25 minutes

What are some diseases you know about that can be caused by dirty habits?

Φ The ISD Consultant needs to try and generate some discussion in this area to establish what the facilitators know about sicknesses experienced in their areas. They need to then identify the symptoms and discuss which of those sicknesses could be caused by poor cleanliness.

ϒ 15 minutes

ι Cholera is one disease that is caused by dirty habits. The germs of cholera multiply rapidly in water and are also carried in the faeces of infected people, so if people go to the toilet in a river or wash infected babies nappies in the water, the water becomes full of disease and the cycle of disease continues.
Other diseases caused by dirty habits are worm infections and bilharzia which flourishes where sanitation is not good.

Our bodies can be carriers of germs.
Germs from faeces or urine can stay on our hands and be carried, onto our food and into our mouths.

Φ The ISD Consultant can use a mirror or mirror tile – pass it around the group to show how fingerprints will be left behind.

ϒ 15 minutes

∞ The illustration is to show that fingers are oily and leave prints. Fingers are also therefore able to pick up dirt and transport it easily, often to our mouths, which can then infect other parts of our bodies. The ISD Consultant should allow one or two facilitators to wash their hands in plain water and then one or two to wash their hands in soap and water and see whether it affects the tiles now that the hands are “clean”.

It must be stressed by the ISD Consultant that this is why it is so important to wash hands before preparing food – because dirt is too easily transported by the hands.

ϒ 10 minutes

- If faeces are left uncovered in fields, they are exposed to germs in the air as well as diseases carried by flies and rats. If we step on the faeces we can spread those germs.

- **We need water to keep alive, but as you have learnt, water can also carry disease. Our bodies can also carry disease through our fingers and feet. It is therefore very important to keep ourselves clean, to keep our water clean and to keep our toilet areas clean too.**

How do we change our habits to be clean habits?

- We need to use toilets
- We need to wash our hands, with soap and water or with sand, after using the toilet
- We need to keep our toilets clean
- We need to keep our toilets closed to prevent flies getting in
- We need to wash our hands before preparing food
- We need to cover food and water and keep utensils clean
- We need to throw baby's faeces in the toilet
- We need to wash dirty and wet nappies and hang them in the sun to dry
- We need to wash our hands with soap and water after changing a baby's nappy
- We need to teach children to use the toilet from a young age
- We need to make sure that nothing that will not dissolve is put into the toilets (use toilet paper or other soft paper if possible and never put any type of cloth or disposable nappies down the toilet)
- We need to put rubbish in a separate covered area and not throw it into the water or toilet

GOOD HABITS LIKE THESE WILL PREVENT ANY CYCLE OF DISEASE

- The ISD consultant should ask the group what the benefits of GOOD HEALTH are. (The objective is to generate some discussion about good health / no financial costs / no missing work / no feeling ill / etc.) and then should stress how important it is to create GOOD habits that will help to achieve Good Health.
  - 15 minutes

- The ISD Consultant should separate the facilitators into groups of 4-5 and ask them to prepare a two minute presentation on the work covered, with particular reference to one of the following areas :
  - A) The cycle of disease
  - B) The cycle of good health

  The groups must focus on the problems related to each one and the benefits/disadvantages of each one.
  (Each group will present to the total group of facilitators, but it is up to the individual groups whether they want one or more representatives to do the presentation.)
  - 15 minutes preparation, 3 minute presentation each group

3

WATER :

I know I will get water free, but how much water will I get?

ι Each household will receive 200 litres of free water per day in a ground tank. The ground tank will be automatically filled up every night with clean water.

Φ The ISD Consultant must remind the facilitators about the example that was given to them on page 1 of the Project information. This example illustrated how much 1 litre of water was. Get the facilitators to work in groups of four. As groups they must discuss and realistically work out approximately how many litres of the 200 litres should be allocated for a family of ten to cover each of the following daily tasks

- cooking,
- washing bodies
- washing clothes
- drinking

ϒ 20 minutes

∞ It is important to stress, during the above exercise, that unlimited water provision is expensive and in order to benefit from the free water supply of 200 litres, careful management of usage is required.

Where will my water be stored?

- Each household will be able to get water supplied to and stored in a ground tank. On the facing page, you can see a picture of what a ground tank will look like.

How does the ground tank get filled?

- There is an automatic “baillif” that fills the tank every night. At a set time every night the ground tank will be filled automatically through pipes connected to the system.

Will I get taps?

- There will be one tap on the ground tank.

∞ The ISD Consultant should remember that there are models of these water and sanitation systems which are available as teaching aids. The facilitators should be shown these models to illustrate the concepts.

How do I organize this?

- The householder will have to complete an application and pay for a water connection.
- The ISD Consultant must question the facilitators whether they remember the form that they filled out earlier.

After I have made the application, what do I have to do?

- Each household will be required to lay the pipe from the water dispenser and to construct the base on which the tank sits.

  The Householder will be trained how to lay and connect the pipe.

  (After paying the connection fee the materials will be provided as well as the ground tank. Once the ground tank is in position and the water switched on the household will receive 200 litres of water free every day.)

Who will train me?

- You will be trained by the municipality.

- The ISD Consultant must assess the acquired knowledge of the facilitators. Get the facilitators to work in pairs, ask each other questions relating to the section on water and give a written assessment of each other's knowledge in this regard. Forms such as the one marked Appendix 2 can be used for this.
- 20 minutes (10 minutes each)

TOILETS

What about my toilet?

- The municipality has designed a special toilet. The toilet is easy and safe to use.

The toilet is called a Urine Diversion toilet (UD).

Who will build my toilet ?

- Once a household has been visited and they understand how the toilet works then the Municipality will ask a contractor to build the toilet. The householder can ask the members of the PSC about when the toilet will be built.

What does it look like?

- The actual toilet consists of two chambers which are half in the ground. On top of the chambers is a small room with a door. Inside the room there is a pedestal and a urinal.The urinal and the front part of the pedestal is connected to pipework – the pipework allows the urine to flow into a trench or hole under the ground filled with rocks.

Is the toilet private?

ι The chambers are enclosed by a structure (a building that surrounds them) which creates privacy.

Is there anything else inside the toilet building?

ι Inside the toilet building you will find the two chambers, a toilet pedestal and a separate urinal for the men.

∞ The ISD Consultant should point out that each facilitator who is appointed will have a ground tank and toilet in his/her home.

The ISD Consultant should refer to the model of the urine diversion toilet and should describe all the items of the model, such as :

- The roof
- The top structure (building surrounding the toilet
- The two chambers of the toilet
- The inspection and removal hatches at the back of the toilet
- The toilet pedestal
- The urine diversion pipe
- The separate urinal inside the structure
- The soak away pit at the back of the structure

The ISD Consultant should encourage some discussion regarding the structural elements.

ϒ 15 minutes

How do I use the toilet?

- Where there are the two chambers, you will first place the pedestal (where you sit) over one chamber. Only one chamber is used at a time. The faeces will drop into one chamber and you must cover the faeces with a cup of sand.

  The pedestal is also very special. It has a separate pipe which allows urine to flow into the ground and not into the chamber.

  The human waste (faeces) if kept dry and covered with sand will break down naturally and will become like compost, but it is very important to keep the faeces dry.

  This is why the urine has a separate pipe.

  The separate urinal is for men to use when they pass urine.

  The urine pipe in the toilet pedestal is mainly for the ladies, young girls and for small boys when they need to pass urine.

Why must the urine be kept separate?

- If the urine is allowed to enter the chamber where the faeces go, then it will begin to smell and will attract flies, because the faeces need to be kept as dry as possible so that they form a type of compost.

∞ The ISD Consultant should show the facilitators a typical pedestal as well as the model of the toilet.
Υ 10 minutes

∞ The ISD Consultant should have some bags of dried faeces which are passed around the group of facilitators. The ISD Consultant should ask the facilitators what they think it is.

When it has passed right around the group, the ISD Consultant should tell them that they were looking at human faeces and ask if they smelt it.
Υ 10 minutes

- The ISD Consultant should now ask the facilitators why they think the urine has been diverted or separated from the faeces in the toilet operation.

  The ISD Consultant must then ask what happens when a bucket of urine is left out in the open. The answer is that it smells. (An example of this can be utilized.)

  The ISD Consultant will then explain that the urine, when separated from the faeces will flow into the ground and will not smell. However, if it is combined with faeces, it will make the faeces soft but the urine will not seep into the ground and it will therefore begin to smell.

  ϒ 15 minutes

- The ISD Consultant must then ask if the facilitators know how compost is made with chicken or other animal faeces.

  The ISD Consultant can then explain (or confirm) that, if faeces are allowed to dry and are combined with other natural material and soil, they can make valuable compost. If the human faeces are allowed to dry and are combined with soil they will form a type of compost that will not smell, just like the example they looked at. (It can be passed around again for confirmation).

  ϒ 5 minutes

***If I have a pit latrine, what should I do with this existing structure when I have a new toilet*?**

The old toilet should be filled up and the pit covered to prevent the spread of disease. The top structure should be also be demolished.

- The ISD Consultant should stress that the purpose of providing a new toilet structure is to ensure that the cycle of disease is broken and that good sanitation and good clean habits ensure a good cycle of health and hygiene. The ISD Consultant must stress that the old toilet pit needs to be covered.
- The ISD Consultant should generate some discussion regarding the destruction of the old toilet and must stress the importance of having the old toilet decommissioned (removed/broken down) to prevent disease.

Can I see a picture of what the toilet looks like?

- You will see a picture of the toilet on the facing page.

  You may remember that it is called a Urine Diversion toilet.

  As you can see in the picture, the toilet :

  - Has a surrounding building (to make sure it can be closed against germs and can allow privacy) with an entrance door
  - has two chambers below the ground in which the faeces are collected.
  - has a lid or a seal that can be placed over the chamber that is not being used and which will seal the chamber
  - chambers are kept closed but can be exposed by opening up the panels at the back of the toilet.
  - has a moveable toilet pedestal with a seat and a lid on top of the seat
  - has a urine diversion section in the front of the pedestal.
  - allows urine to flow through the urine diversion to a hole in the ground and the urine then seeps into the surrounding soil.
  - has two vent pipes in the surrounding building (top structure) with a fly screen on top of each one

Why do we get the Urine Diversion toilet –is it good?

- The UD toilet is good because it :
  - Does not smell because it has a vent pipe that sticks out of the roof
  - Does not smell because the urine that is allowed to flow into the soil below ground
  - Does not attract flies because they cannot get in.

- The ISD Consultant must stress that the toilet will not smell
  - PROVIDED sand is always thrown on top of the faeces and
  - PROVIDED that no water or urine goes down the back section of the toilet

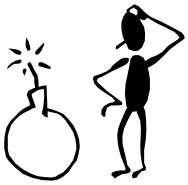
Why is it necessary to have a ventilation pipe?

- The word "Ventilation" means the way that air flows. Look at the picture – this will show you how the air moves in an out of the toilet enclosure.

  - Fresh air comes through air spaces at the top and bottom of the entrance door or around the door
  - The fresh air flows through the toilet hole
  - Bad, smelly air goes up the vent pipe which sticks out above the toilet, and this bad smelling air is blown away by the wind.

  (Remember :
  It is important to make sure that the top end of the vent pipe is cut straight so that the air can be pulled away from all sides

  The top end of the vent pipe must be covered with a mesh fly screen to keep flies and germs from getting in and out of the toilet enclosure.)



What can be thrown into the toilet?

- It is really important to throw only
  - Soft paper or
  - toilet paper

  into the toilet.

Can we use anything else instead of paper or toilet paper?

- It is better not to use anything which is wet or which is not natural. Only dry natural material like dry leaves and the outside leaves of corn cobs can be used. Natural material is anything like leaves, or things which are normally used to make compost.

Φ The ISD Consultant should divide the facilitators into groups of 4 – 5 individuals who should discuss and list all the different types of natural material they can think of that would not carry a lot of water. Each small group will then present the list to the rest of the big group and it should be discussed which of these they feel are good to aid composting and which of them are not a good alternative to paper.

ϒ 15 minutes

What should not be thrown into the toilet?

ι It is really important **NOT** to throw any

- cloth
- sanitary towels
- disposable nappies
- condoms
- plastic
- cans
- motor car oil
- rubber
- bricks
- stones
- glass
- jik, jeyes fluid or other toilet cleaners

into the toilet.

∞ The ISD Consultant will question whether the facilitators understand why these items cannot be thrown into the toilet. It is important for the ISD Consultant to ensure that all the facilitators understand that material that is not biodegradable (cannot break down) will prevent the faeces from forming compost.

Φ The ISD Consultant should divide the facilitators into groups of 5 to 6 people. Each group should be given one of the items listed in the above list (i.e. cloth, sanitary towels, oil, etc.) as well as two glasses of water, a short stick and one sheet of toilet paper. Each group should place their one item from the "Important not to throw …" list into the one glass of water. Then they should place the toilet paper into the other glass. They should be told to stir the item in the glass and watch how the toilet paper will disintegrate, where the other items will not break down. The ISD Consultant can then explain that the items that cannot break down are known as non-biodegradable and should therefore NOT be used in the toilet.

ϒ 15 minutes

What happens to the faeces in the chamber?

- After using the toilet you must cover the faeces with a cup of soil or ash. The soil or ash helps to break the faeces down. It keeps the faeces dry and helps to form compost.

Is it that important to keep the faeces material dry?

- Yes, it is important to keep the faeces as dry as possible to make the composting happen and prevent unpleasant smells in the toilet, so remember :

    - When urinating, it is important to pass urine into the separate pipe.
    - After defaecating, a small amount of sand is poured into the toilet to cover the faeces in the chamber.

    The toilet can now be used again and again.

∞ The ISD Consultant should utilise the model of the toilet to remind the facilitators how the separate areas of the toilet operate.

What happens when the first chamber is full?

- The pedestal is removed and it is placed over the other chamber.

  A cover is placed over the full chamber. The contents of the full chamber are then left alone while the other chamber is used.

  Then, when the other chamber is full, the back of the first chamber is opened and the soil and decomposed faeces is raked out of the chamber. At this time, the faeces has no smell and looks like dry sand.

  The material should then be buried.

  Once the chamber is empty the pedestal can be moved again once the other chamber is full.

Who will remove the compost from the chamber when it is dry and composted?

- The householders need to rake the dry sand and compost from the chamber when it is dry. That is why it is so important to try and make sure that the chamber is kept as dry as possible and that only natural material goes into the chamber, to help the composting process.

- It needs to be stressed to the facilitators that the householders will be responsible for raking the dry sand and compost from the chamber when it has composted.

Do I get anything else with my toilet?

- You will also need
    - A bucket which must be kept in the toilet and which must be kept full of sand. Sand can be used to wipe the inside of the toilet bowl and keep it clean.
    - A rake which can be used to rake the dry sand and composted faeces from the chamber when it has been composted

What do I use to keep the toilet clean?

- It is important to keep the toilet as dry as possible. Soap and water should only be used to wipe the toilet seat and pedestal and to clean outside the toilet building.

- Jik, Jeyes Fluid, Sanpic and other toilet cleaners must never be used in the toilet as they kill the natural bacteria that break down (reduce) the waste.

Φ The ISD Consultant will then separate the facilitators into groups of 5 – 6 people and each group will discuss presenting the following concepts to the rest of the group. The facilitators must discuss **questions** that could be asked by community members and must then present these possible questions to the rest of the group. The topics are :

- What does the toilet look like?
- What can and cannot go into the toilet?
- How does the toilet operate?
- Who is responsible for emptying the chambers and how is it done?
- How do I keep the toilet clean?

ϒ 20 minutes

How do I make sure that my toilet keeps working properly?

ι **Remember** :

- Paper should be used for anal cleansing as opposed to cloth.
- Water should not be poured down the toilet.
- Urine should as far as practical not be allowed to enter the chamber.
- Car oil should not be poured into the toilet.
- The pedestal can be cleaned using paper or a damp cloth but wash your hands after cleaning the pedestal.
- Do not use JIK to clean the toilet as it kills all the good bacteria in the interior of the toilet clean and tidy.
- Ensure that the vent pipes have an adequate fly screen on the open tops.

∞ The ISD Consultant should ask the facilitators to close their facilitation (learning) material file and then should ask them what they have just been told to remember with regard to ensuring correct operation of the toilet (do a quick oral test). Also the ISD Consultant should write these comments down on a large piece of paper which can then be displayed (using prestik) as a further reminder

ϒ 10 minutes

Look after your toilet :

Can you remember all the things that you should **not** put in your toilet?

ℓ Here is a reminder for you :

A) **DON'T PUT THESE IN THE TOILET** :

- cloth
- sanitary towels
- disposable nappies
- condoms
- plastic
- cans
- motor car oil
- rubber
- bricks
- stones
- glass
- jik, jeyes fluid or other toilet cleaners

B) **KEEP YOUR TOILET AREA CLEAN**

Also it is important to make sure your toilet area is kept clean. Only wash the outside of the pedestal.

∞ The ISD Consultant should ask the facilitators what they can use to clean the outside of the pedestal to ensure that their understanding is clear. The ISD Consultant can also ask the facilitators why they should keep the area clean and then reiterate the important of trying to maintain clean (good) habits to ensure a good cycle of health.

C) KEEP YOUR HANDS CLEAN

Remember to wash after using the toilet.

D) LOOK AFTER THE BUILDING THAT SURROUNDS THE TOILET

Check that there are no cracks in the building – fix holes in the walls, door or roof to stop water getting into the toilet area.

Check that the vent pipe does not get broken or blocked and that the fly net covers the top. Replace the pipe if it gets broken, to stop the flies getting in and the cycle of disease from beginning.

∞ The ISD Consultant should ask the facilitators how they would maintain the structure, where they would get materials from, etc. Some discussion should be allowed in this area and some ideas should be provided by facilitators and guided by the ISD Consultant.

ϒ 10 minutes

REMEMBER :

The purpose of providing a new toilet structure is to ensure that the cycle of disease is broken and that good sanitation and good clean habits are established to provide a good cycle of health and hygiene.

Water and toilets make sure that a GOOD CYCLE OF HEALTH can be part of your family life.

Φ

FINAL ASSESSMENTS TO BE PRESENTED :

refer section in “General Notes to the ISD Consultant”.

ϒ 5 minutes per facilitator