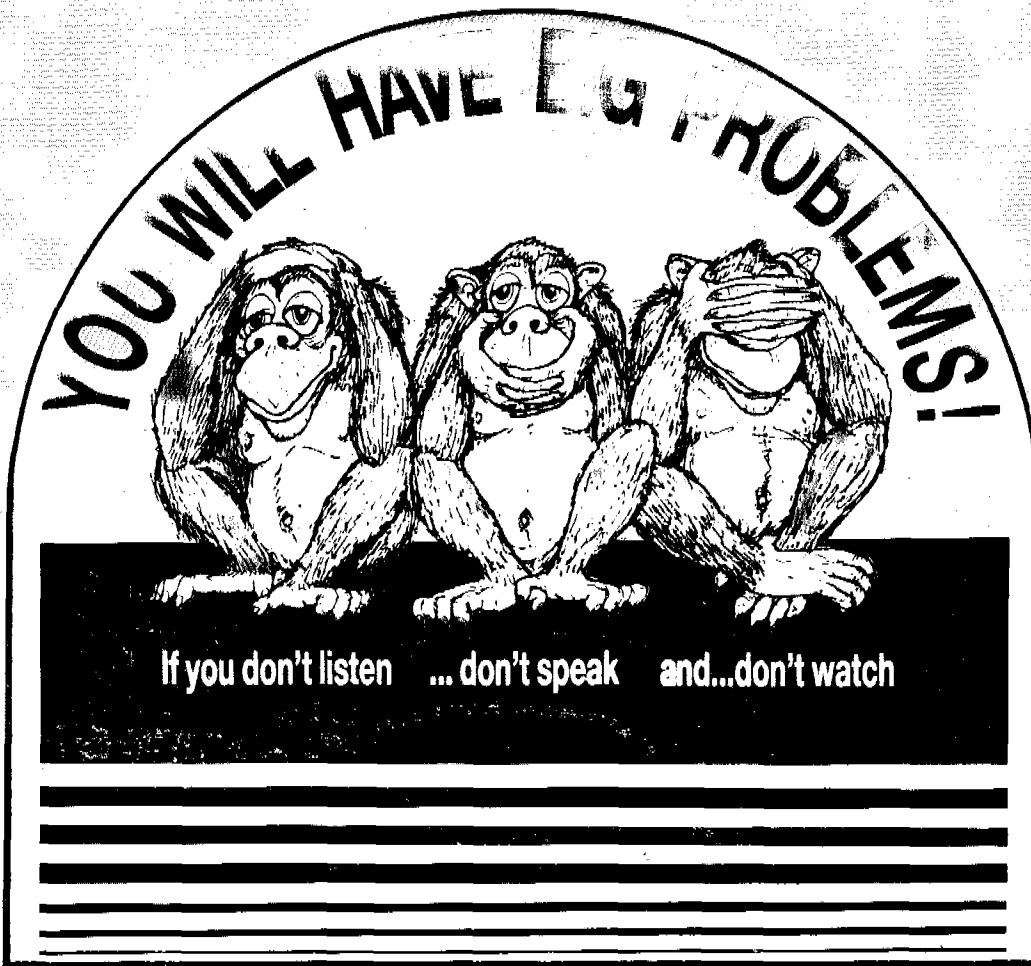


RURAL SANITATION

&

WATER SUPPLY

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

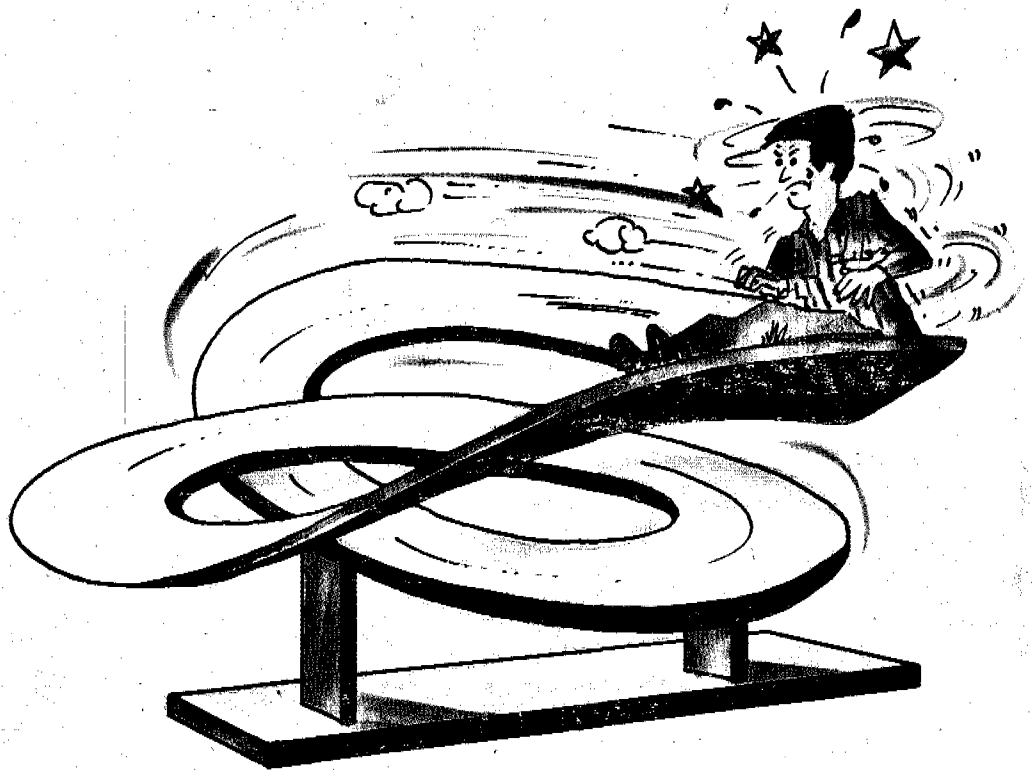


**SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
TAMILNADU**

**Department of Rural Development
Assisted by DANIDA**

TRAINERS MANUAL

**"DON'T LET
TRAINEES
FEEL
LIKE THIS!"**



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DO YOU DARE TO SIGN ?

COMMITMENT : DO YOU DARE TO SIGN ?

1. Nobody is perfect! Are you willing to learn about your strengths and limitations?
2. You are judged on performance! Can you ensure the participants a climb up the ladder of knowledge?
3. People possess much hidden knowledge! Do you believe it is possible to "dig out" this knowledge by making training lively and humorous and by utilizing audio-visual materials?
4. Do you know about the "trainer-disease" i.e. presenting either "facts" or knowledge that are irrelevant? Will you guard against it?
5. Training should never be sophisticated! Do you agree that simplicity is not only beautiful but a necessity?
6. Encouragement and motivation are the fuel that keeps enthusiasm burning! Are you capable of giving these?
7. A trainer has to be a person with a natural liking for people, to be a good listener and not fond of self promotion! Do you agree?
8. Human beings are by nature conservative and like to recognize themselves as knowledgeable! That's why only a sensitive trainer will know how to "sell" new technology and ideas in "old packaging!" Isn't that right?

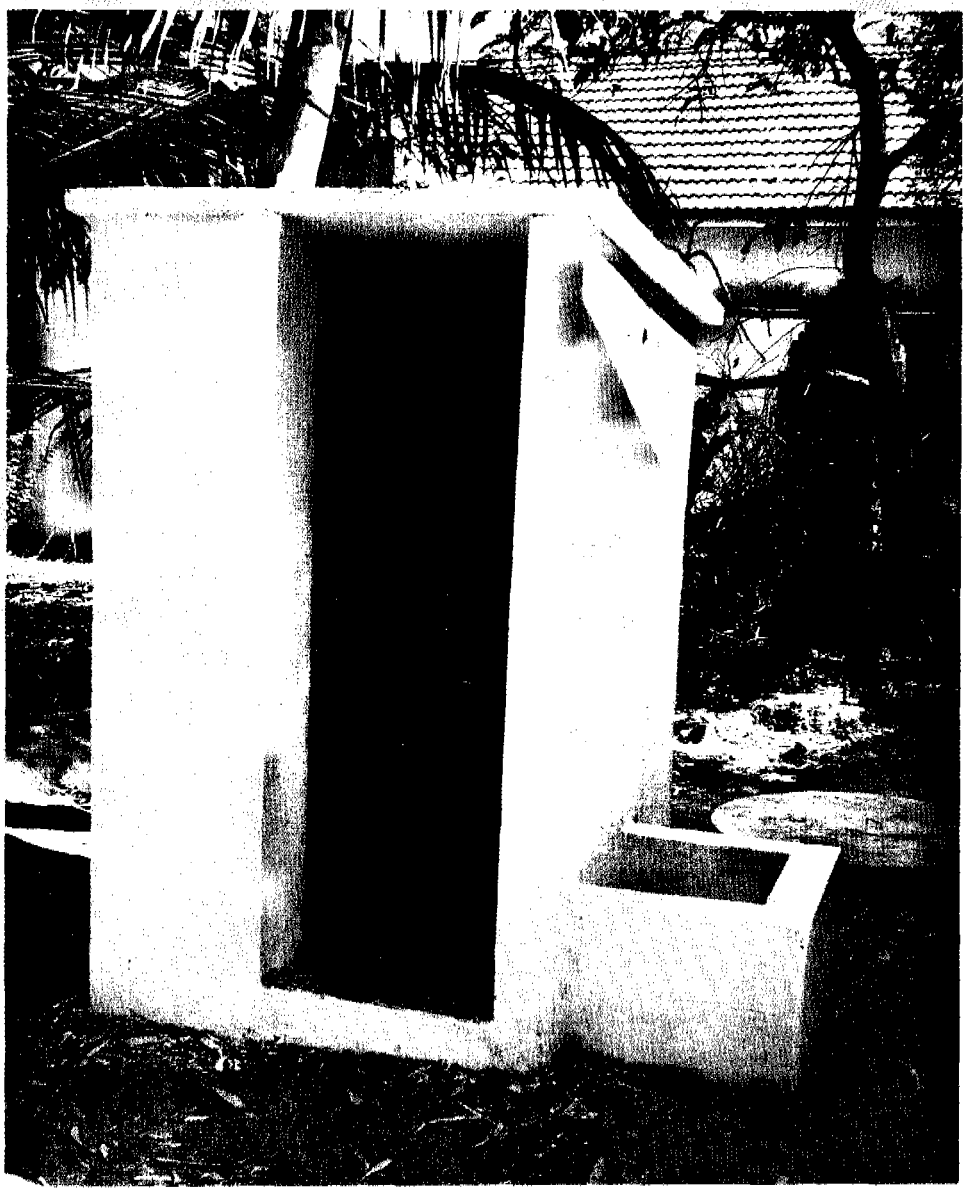


My answer is yes every time!

.....
And - Yes, I dare to sign!

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TECHNICAL ISSUES



HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?

When water is flushed into the PAN(2), it flows out through the TRAP(3) to the DIVERSION CHAMBER(4) into the PIT(5) through the PIPE(a). It takes about three years for the pit(5) to become full.

Then the pipe(a) is closed and the second PIPE(b) opened to let the waste flow into the second PIT(6).

The waste collected in the first pit(5) turns into manure in a period of about one year.

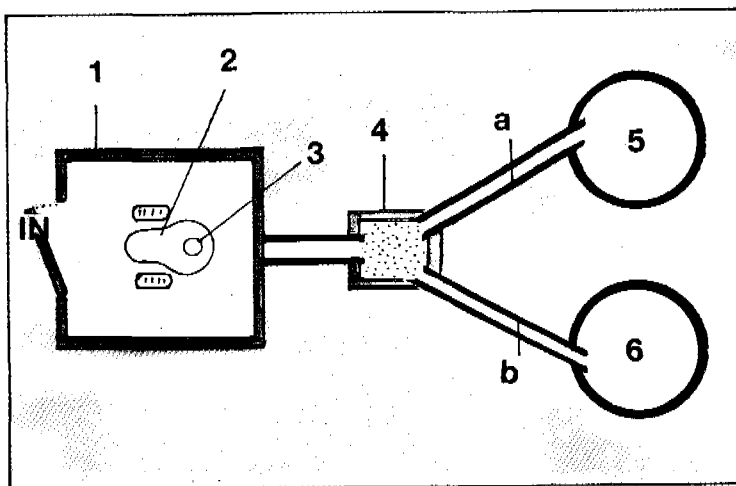
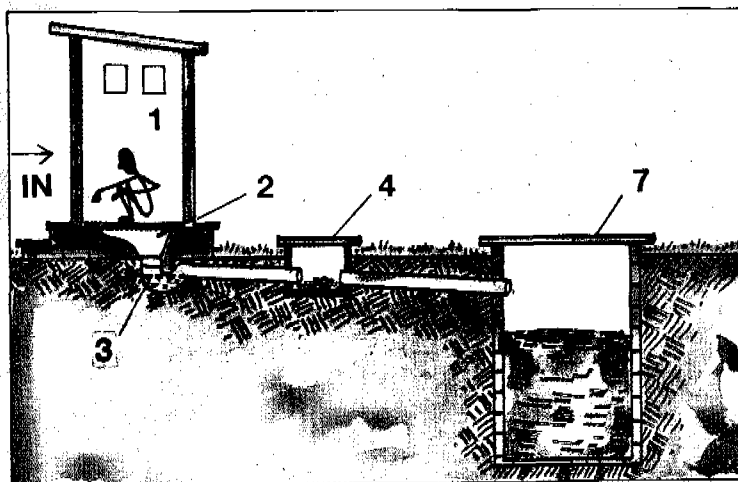
NOTE : SINCE ALL PARTS ARE CLOSED AND AIRTIGHT, IT NEVER STINKS !

GOOD ADVICE

- Don't expect all participants to be able to understand the cross section drawings of the latrine as shown on page 5.
- Use substantial time to explain the system by showing enlarged pictures from the "Picture kit" (a pan, a trap and a diversion chamber) to improve understanding.
- Ask several of the participants to explain HOW the system functions by inviting them to "act like a trainer" in front of the group.
- A cross section model of the pan and trap is available. It demonstrates HOW the trap functions. See page 31.

A LATRINE

1. LATRINE ROOM
 2. PAN
 3. TRAP
 4. DIVERSION CHAMBER WITH SLAB
 5. LEACH PIT
 6. LEACH PIT
 7. PIT SLAB
- a+b PIPES



MAINTENANCE

Very little maintenance of the sub-structure is required if instructions in the users guide book are followed. MOST important is to avoid blockage in the trap.

If water is stagnant in the pan, something is wrong:

1. BLOCKAGE IN THE TRAP

- try to loosen the blockage by taking a stick with a piece of cloth tied into a knot at the end.
Without force put the end with the knot into the trap and begin a PUMPING MOVEMENT up and down!
- you can also use a latrine brush if available.
If the water is still stagnant it might be that:

2. THE DIVERSION CHAMBER IS BLOCKED

- remove the slab from the diversion chamber. If waste is stagnant try to clear the pipe to the pit by "PUMPING" with the stick.
If still nothing happens there is only one possibility :

3. THE PIT IS FULL

- and you will have to open the second pipe(b) and start using the second pit(6), after blocking the pipe(a) to the first pit(5).

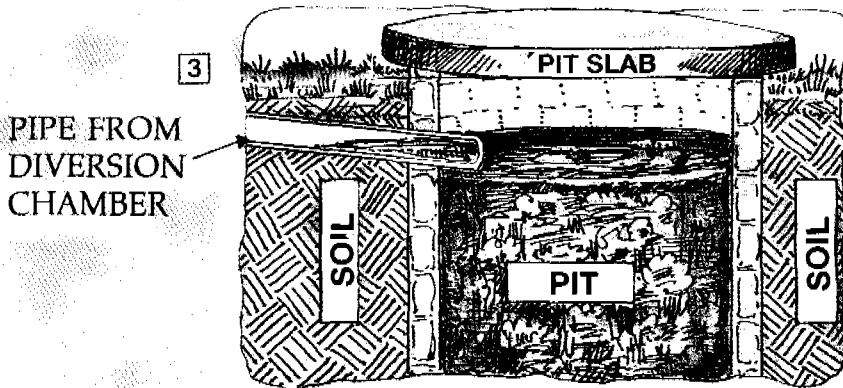
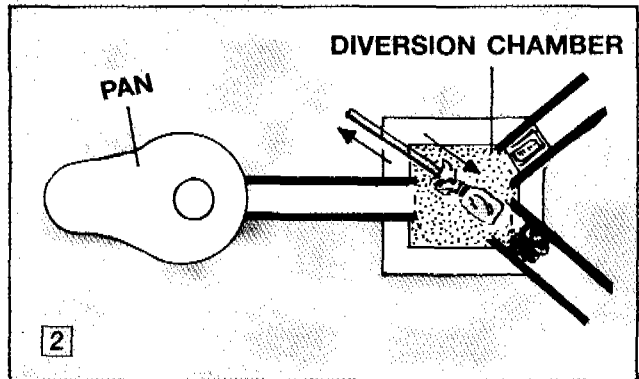
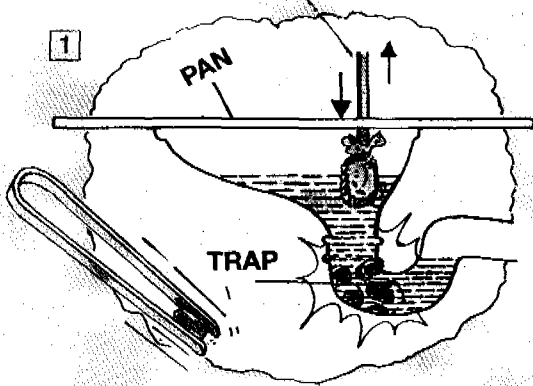
GOOD ADVICE

1. It is always good to let people do things themselves. In your training class supply all the participants with a stick and some cloth. Let them prepare their own PUMPING STICK! Let them "use" it in a clean demo-pan to see if it fits into the hole.
2. Do always have a PAN, a WATER SEAL and a DIVERSION CHAMBER to show to the participants. Let the items go from hand to hand and let people get an opportunity to enquire about the fittings. In this way you will get questions appropriate to the issues uppermost in the participants minds.
3. Have a small collection of small pieces of cloth, papers, leaves, sand, stones, cigarette stubs etc to indicate WHAT might cause blockage in the seal. Explain that some of these items swell up when put into water and will easily block the system.
4. Demonstrate HOW TO REMOVE A BLOCKAGE by using a big "pair of tweezers" made out of two pieces of bamboo held together by one hand or a tweezer made out of one piece of flattened iron bent into two.
5. If a TV and a VCP are available show the video "LATRINE - NO PROBLEM!" It is important that the video is shown AFTER all manual demonstrations!

MAIN PROBLEMS

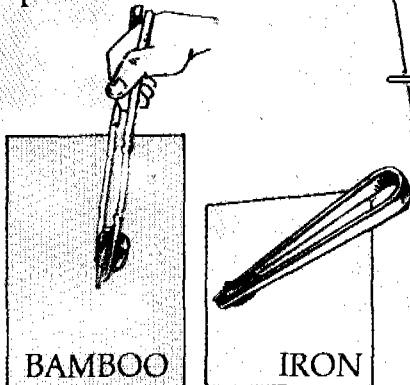
BAMBOO STICK WITH A KNOT OF CLOTH IN ONE END

BLOCKAGE IN PIPE



HOW TO DO IT ?

Removal of blockage by a "pair of tweezers"



Bamboo stick with a knot of cloth in one end



Flush water after loosening of blockage and cleaning of diversion chamber

1. The latrine is for excreta and water only! When these are flushed into the pit they are absorbed by the soil surrounding the pit. Even the smell disappears!

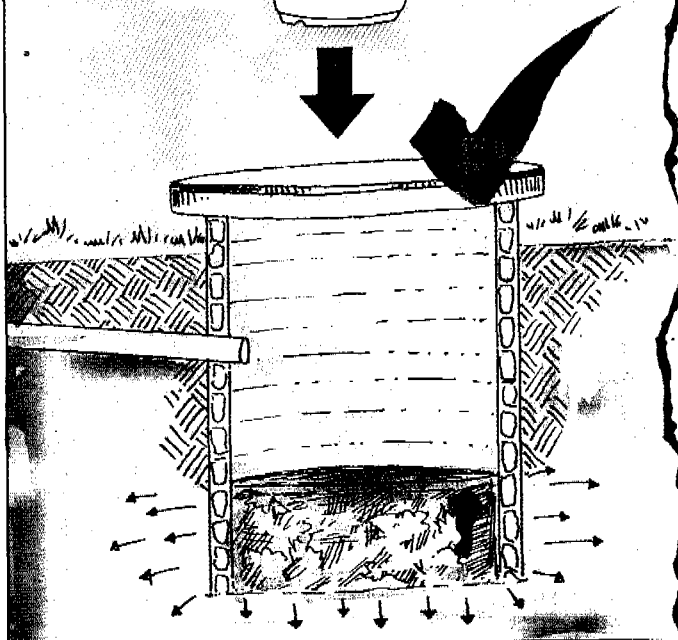


WARNING !

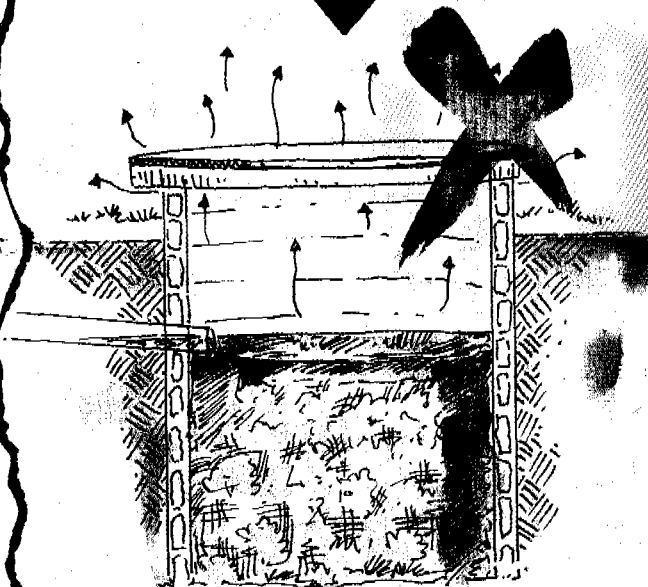


2. If soapy water or phenyl are flushed into the pit the excreta will not be absorbed into the soil and the pit will quickly fill up - and smell!

YES



NO



EMPTYING THE PIT

Once the excreta is in the pit it will start to change. Since all the bacteria and fluid disappear into the soil the excreta will change into a clean, odourless powdered mass called manure.

This manure is highly nitrogenous and can be utilized as fertilizer in fields or kitchen gardens.

Once in every 4-5 years the pit has to be emptied. When you move the slab away from the pit you will see a blackish powdered mass.

There will be no smell!!

We do understand if you are reluctant to touch the manure, but

DON'T BE !!!

Even though the manure has been processed from excreta it is dry and harmless!!
You can remove it yourself or ask any local person to do it.

GOOD ADVICE

Since very little is known of HOW other projects have tried to cross the cultural barrier i.e. removal of HUMAN EXCRETA from the pit after it has transformed into MANURE, the trainers are basically left to their own devices!!!

NOTE:

A personal question to the trainer:

"You KNOW that the manure is sterile, odourless and will not harm you. Given these facts, are YOU willing to remove manure from a pit, YOURSELF?"

Your answer is important to your training! HOW will you be able to teach and motivate the participants to empty the pit if your answer is negative? Keep your answer in mind!

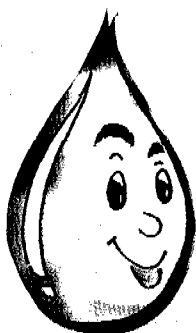
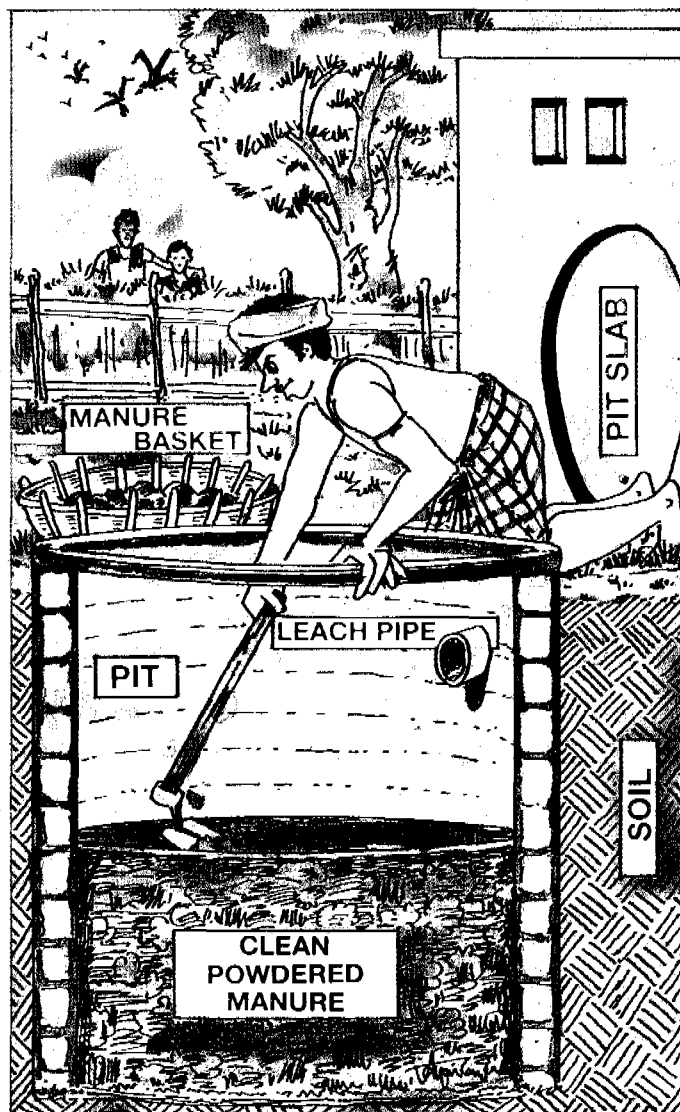
P.S.: Manure is supplied in small plastic bags along with the training manual. Let the participants see, smell and eventually touch the manure themselves. HOW do they react to the presence of the manure?

Initiate a discussion about the necessity of crossing psychological and cultural barriers i.e. emptying the pit,

"HOW to solve the problem WHEN it occurs?"

The subject was brought into focus when the communication van visited the villages. The video: "LATRINE - NO PROBLEM!" includes the subject and was shown to the villagers.

YES, YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF !



NOTE :
DON'T EMPTY
THE PIT IN THE
WET SEASON !

**THEIR SMILES ARE FULL
OF ENERGY,
CATCH THEIR SMILES,
AND YOU GET THE KEY
TO THEIR MINDS
EASILY,
KNOWLEDGE WILL TURN
INTO PRACTICE**

HUMAN ISSUES



INVOLVEMENT

"YOU & ME!"



Let one participant act as a motivator and one as a villager. The motivator should act positively, the villager negatively!

Task : "*Use a latrine*"

Who will win the game? What kind of "*techniques*" do they utilize trying to convince each other? Are they able to compromise? etc.

- As a group activity let the participants prepare a "*catalogue of ideas*" on methods of HOW to approach the villagers
- Let the participants THINK - They are the future trainers.

"ME AND THE MIRROR"

This activity is easy to use anywhere. Let one participant act in front of a mirror. He/She is only allowed to look into the mirror.

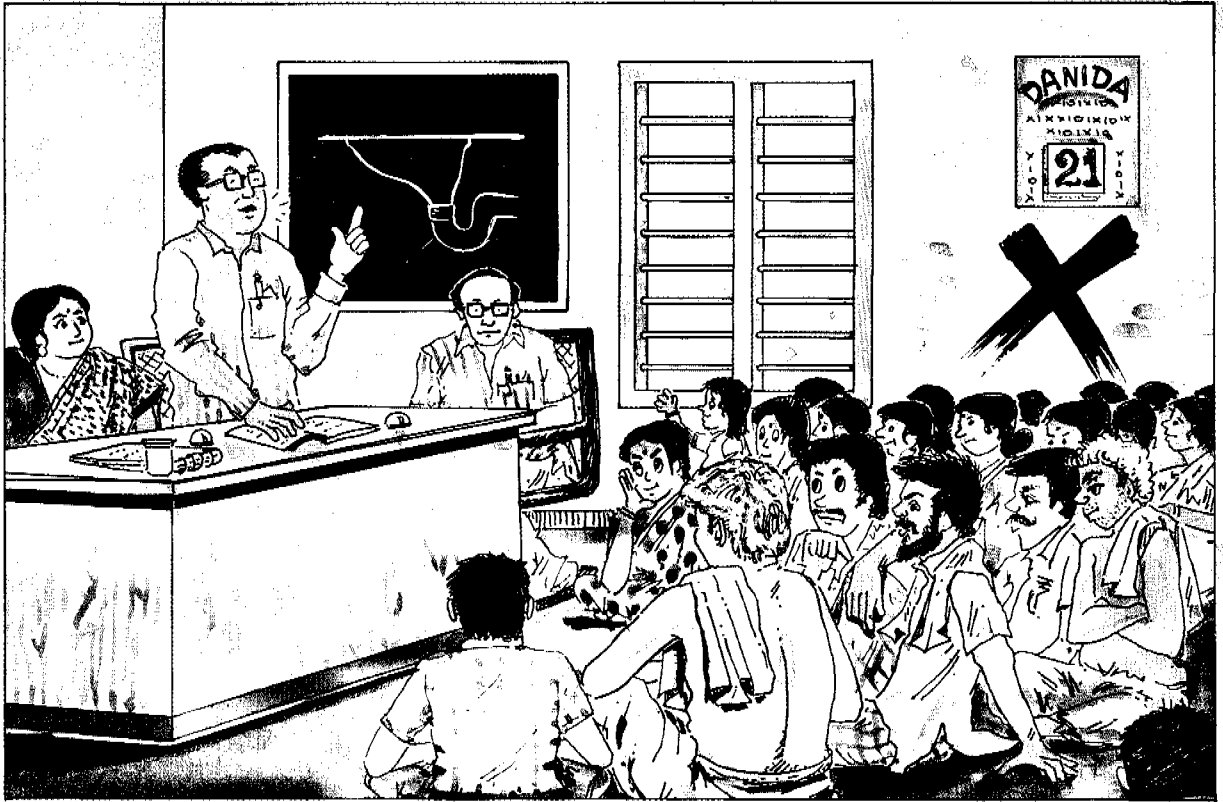
Task : "*Convince yourself that using a latrine is a necessity!*"

The exercise should demonstrate skills in communication, body language, attitudes etc.

Let the group evaluate, let one participant critical of the performance repeat the exercise with corrections etc.

Extremely valuable to initiate group discussion.





There are both advantages and disadvantages of having a latrine, some of which are listed below:

ADVANTAGES		DISADVANTAGES
the convenience of having a place of privacy whatever the weather condition or time of day.	1	acceptance of the fact that your family are defecating near to the house.
greater safety for women, who no longer have to walk to the field in the dark	2	sharing the place of defecation with others and possible discomfort from sitting in a small cubicle with limited light and ventilation
the convenience of no longer having to pick your way through areas where you may step on excreta or muddy water or on glass, thorns, snakes etc.	3	time to be spent daily in maintaining the latrine i.e. keeping the surrounding clean, washing the floor, sweeping the walls, ventilating the room, etc.
a chance to teach children hygienic habits which will improve their health and working capacity and give them a longer life span	4	adjustment of your daily call of nature to times when you are near to the house - that is changing an old habit and is not easy.
environmental improvement through a decrease in soil pollution and soil borne diseases in the village	5	an increase in the water needed by the family for their daily defecation and cleaning activities.
accepting the latrine is a decision in favour of progress and an investment in health - for the betterment of the whole family	6	building a latrine costs money and occupies space.

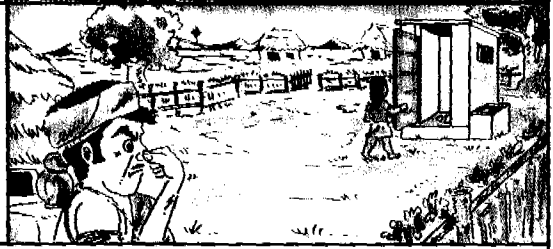
**DISCUSS EACH STATEMENT
WITH THE TRAINEES**

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES



1



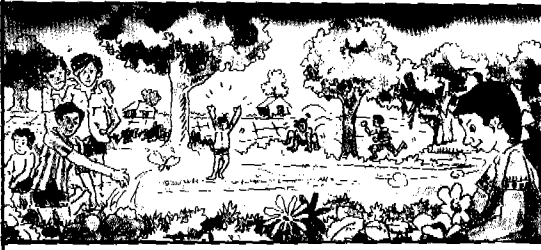
2



3



4



5



6



OWNERSHIP & RESPONSIBILITIES

"A LATRINE is an integral part of your house and it is an INVESTMENT which is highly valuable.

A badly maintained house or latrine reduces the overall value of your property because, if you sell, the new owner will have to spend money on renovation and repair.

A badly maintained latrine is smelly and pollutes your environment, attracting flies and other insects.

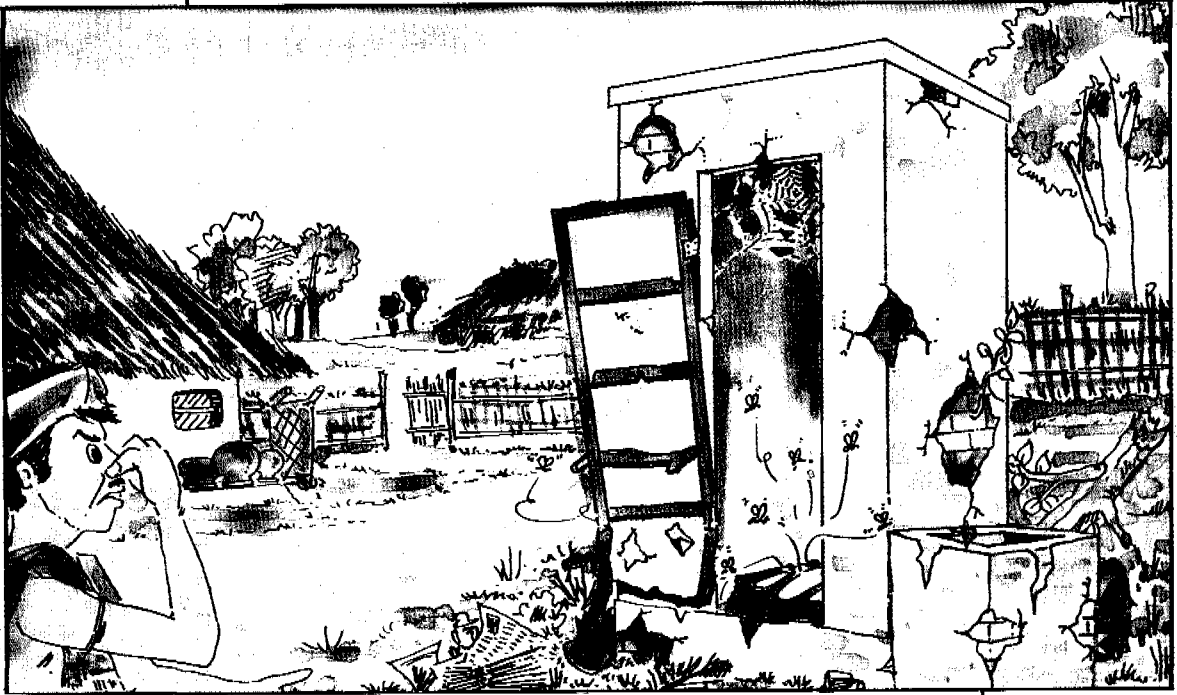
As an owner it is your responsibility to take good care of the latrine. Even if you have got financial support from the government, that doesn't mean that the State or the public have any responsibility whatsoever in maintaining the latrine".

**"IT IS YOUR LATRINE AND YOUR
RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE CARE OF ANY
NECESSARY MAINTENANCE -
IT IS NOBODY ELSE'S !"**

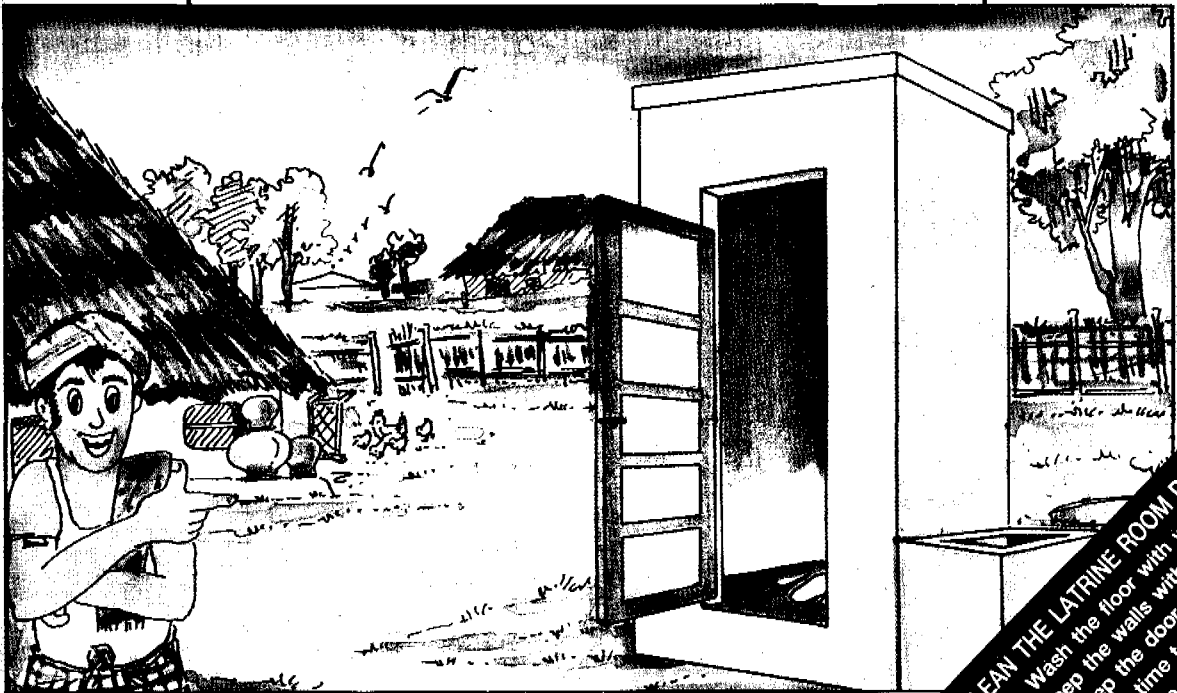
"On the other hand if you have any problem concerning the latrine the local BDO/officer will always give you any advice needed".

**"BUT AS A GOVERNMENT OFFICER HE HAS
NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR LATRINE!"**

BADLY MAINTAINED



WELL MAINTAINED



CLEAN THE LATRINE ROOM DAILY
- Wash the floor with water
- Sweep the walls with a broom
- Keep the door open for some time to ventilate the latrine.

BARRIERS TO CROSS

PSYCHOLOGICALLY

After years of open defecation people have adjusted to sitting habit which they feel is comfortable. Their body, i.e. muscular system, has developed a pattern of balance, which is important to the defecation process.

Changing a habit is very difficult even if it is "only" to change the position of ones feet into a "standardized" one i.e. the foot rests, which affects a person's balance. People feel uneasy and reject to use the idea of using a latrine.

ENVIRONMENTALLY

In comparison with the sufficient light and breeze in the open the dim light and limited ventilation in a small latrine room when door is closed creates a feeling of uncleanliness and discomfort.

PRACTICALLY

It is not expected that all, especially the men, will change their habit wholly from open defecation to the use of latrines only. Being in the fields far from the house they have no other options but to use the field.

"Timing of defecation" is an advanced stage of the whole "use latrine" process!!!

DISCUSS "THE BARRIERS" WITH THE TRAINEES



HOW TO USE A LATRINE?

1. Bring a bucket of water into the latrine room (approx 4-5 litres).
2. Before defecation, pour some water into the pan to prevent the excreta sticking to the surface. It will also ease flushing of the pan after defecation.
3. Place your feet on the two foot rests and sit with your back towards the wall opposite the door.
4. After defecation flush water into the pan until the water in the trap is free of excreta.
5. If the pan is still dirty clean it with the latrine brush.
6. Before you leave the latrine-make sure that only water is visible in the trap! - This will prevent it smelling.

GOOD ADVICE

Using a latrine seems easy to those with experience. But to people used to open defecation, using a latrine is considered UNNATURAL and a habit of TOWN PEOPLE only.

Use of latrine cannot be taught by verbal lessons alone, nor by showing pictures. Take a few people at a time to a latrine, show them how to sit yourself, tell them HOW you use the latrine. The people need practical advice that is easy to REMEMBER!.

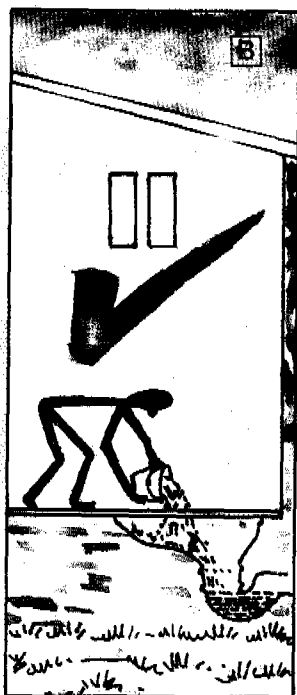
LEARNING BY SEEING is effective - because SEEING IS BELIEVING!! Therefore, the trainer must emphasize WHAT TO DO and HOW TO DO IT! Only this will pave the way for people's understanding.

Training in use of latrines must be open, honest and done with tact. The subject is so deeply connected to a sense of "dirt" among the villagers that any provocation easily turns opinions into furious arguments with a negative effect on the project.

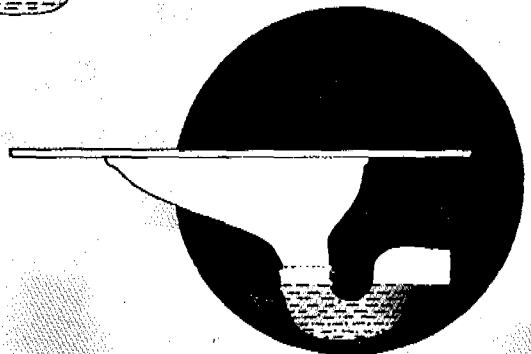
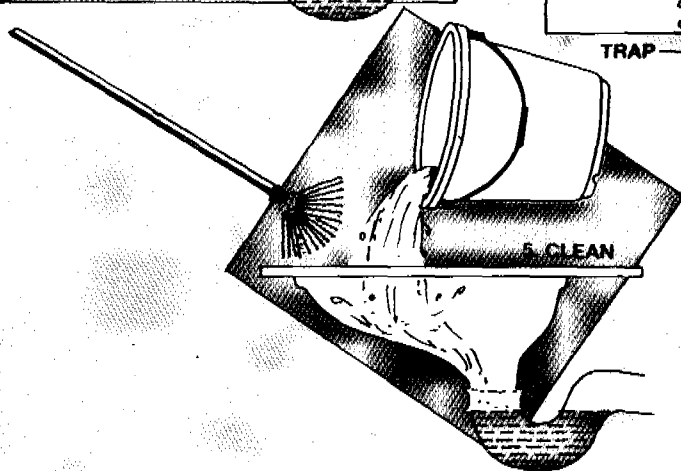
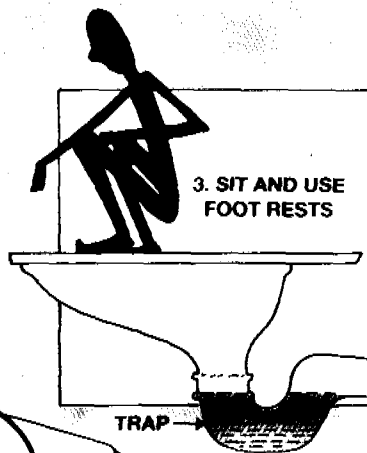
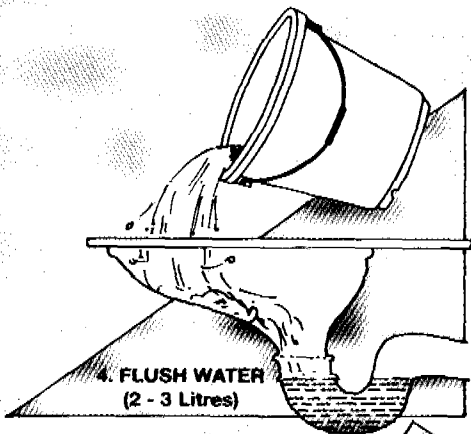
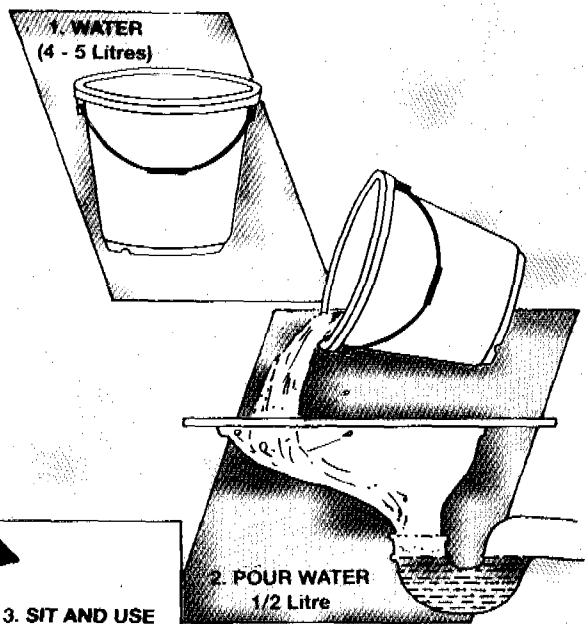
NOTE :

THINK ABOUT YOUR OWN BEHAVIOUR BEFORE YOU EDUCATE OTHERS

WHAT TO DO ?



Advise the users **HOW** to flush water into the pan after use. If the user has the experiences shown in picture A, he/she might refuse to use a latrine in future. It is only a matter of one demonstration - **LEARNING BY DOING**.



PERSONAL HYGIENE

1. After defecation clean your bottom with clean water to remove small particles of excreta sticking to your skin. Dried up excreta is full of HARMFUL GERMS which cause skin diseases and unpleasant odour.
2. After defecation wash your hands with SOAP or ASHES OUTSIDE the latrine. Unclean hands transmit GERMS eg. when you eat, when you shake hands, when you caress your children.
Protect yourself and others by having clean hands!.

NOTE :

NEVER FLUSH SOAPY WATER OR PHENYL INTO THE LATRINE PAN!!!

GOOD ADVICE

The above 2 pieces of advice are given in the users guide book and as a trainer, you have to go about giving them with tact, because you are dealing with the utmost privacy of the villagers. Be HONEST with the participants - speak freely and openly.

YOU will have to make up your own mind on whether you feel CAPABLE of doing this sensitive training. If YOU are defecating in the open YOURSELF, you may have difficulty convincing others not to do so.

Trainers have to speak from personal experience and to use themselves as a "model" for the villagers - not from books and theory only.

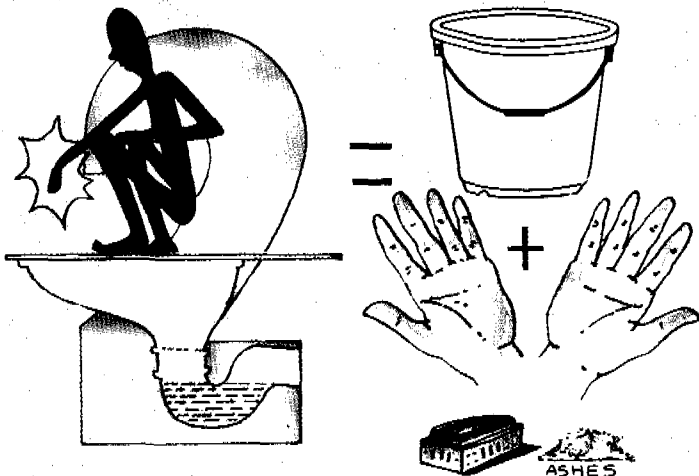
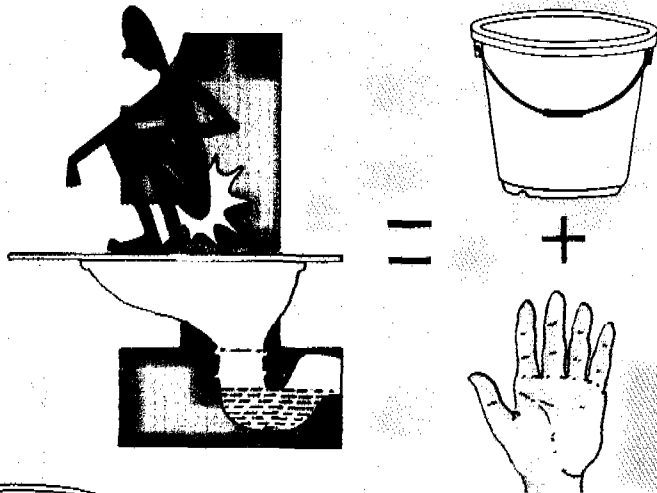
As an opening to the subject try these:

1. Q. "Who can tell us how they teach their children about using the latrine?"
A. Ask them to bring a child, let them demonstrate HOW the child is placed (draw a sketch of the latrine indicating the pan and the footrests in front of the audience).
2. Q. How do you ensure that your children and family members remember to wash their hands and clean the pan after using the latrine?
A. By always having a pot of water outside the latrine and a soapbox besides!

Be open to any questions the participants ask you. Write them down and use them in your future training! Be a GOOD LISTENER and never interrupt while somebody is expressing an opinion !!

MESSAGES

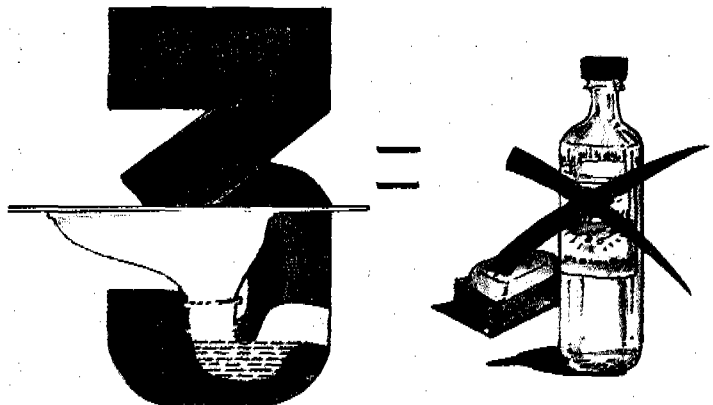
Flush some water onto your bottom.
Wash off the excreta with your left hand.
Use more water for final cleaning.



Wash hands carefully and make sure
that no excreta particles are left.
Clean under your nails as well!

NOTE :

NEVER FLUSH SOAPY
WATER OR PHENYL
INTO THE LATRINE
PAN!!!



PLEASE REMEMBER

- create a relaxed atmosphere by conducting your training like a meeting. The villagers will feel comfortable, relaxed and interested.
- the meeting should be held at a convenient time for the villagers. Ask them when they want the meeting.
- your communication should be clearly understandable, practical and include participatory exercises.

TRAINING ISSUES



A PIECE OF GOOD ADVICE

BE ATTENTIVE TO WOMEN

- you have to pay attention to all your trainees, not only those responding to YOUR questions! The silent participants eg. women, need encouragement to speak up in the group, for example through group activities and easy questions.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

- is to make sure that ALL PARTICIPANTS climb up the ladder of knowledge about latrines before you wind up the training session.

YOU HAVE TO ENSURE

- that NO MISUNDERSTANDINGS remain after the training - this can only be achieved through an honest approach using normal vocabulary, practical examples and exercises and avoiding scientific expressions.

STICK TO THE SUBJECT

- do not confuse people with other issues of hygiene irrelevant to latrine use- !

VISUAL TRAINING MATERIALS

- the training manual provides you with necessary information to carry out latrine training which includes appropriate and enlarged pictures for demonstration purposes.

DIG OUT KNOWLEDGE

The participants learn to perform well by observation of "role models" and from being in challenging situations that require initiative and activity.

Let the participants do something for themselves. Find the "playing child" in them, let them "toy with" any subject related to the programme using a song, a dance, a story, a role play etc. Release their creative energy.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

- should not exceed 25 persons.

THE ART OF TRAINING

- is very exciting but not everyone is by nature fitted to this kind of activity. Training i.e. transfer of knowledge, is not as simple as it looks.
- however, training performance is something else and can only be learnt through practical experience. Being attentive and listening carefully to the responses of the participants, you will learn more than from any book!
- if you feel a need for feedback on your performance as a trainer, please don't hesitate to contact the Project Advisory Group for supportive assistance.

**DON'T LET
YOUR
PARTICIPANTS
FEEL ALONE**



LIKE THIS CHILD!

"IT IS BLOCKED!"

The villagers are interested in HOW the latrine functions, and WHAT to do if it stops working. Having no experience of the use of a latrine, they have a sound and sceptical attitude towards such a radical change of their life style.

There is no book that can match face-to-face human contact where transfer of knowledge is concerned. The villagers change by modelling, not by reading!

It is, therefore, extremely important to use very clear teaching methods and materials showing exactly

"WHAT THE PROBLEM IS and HOW TO SOLVE IT?"

PIC. THE PROBLEM

- there is a blockage and water (waste) cannot pass through the trap. From the picture it is clear that the pipe isn't blocked (there is no stagnant water). This also means that the diversion chamber isn't blocked either.

PIC. SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

- do not tell the participants the answer but ask them : **WHAT SHOULD WE DO NOW?**
Listen carefully and write down their suggestions so you remember them all!

Place some materials in front of them : A knife, a stick, a piece of cloth, a piece of flattened iron, 2 small bamboo sticks, a small piece of string and a pot of water.
Tell them : **"THIS IS ALL WE'VE GOT! HOW SHOULD WE USE IT?"**

Let the participants **WORK OUT** solutions themselves, discuss their proposals and decide **WHICH ONE** is the most appropriate to the problem.

PICT. 3: "IT IS BLOCKED!"

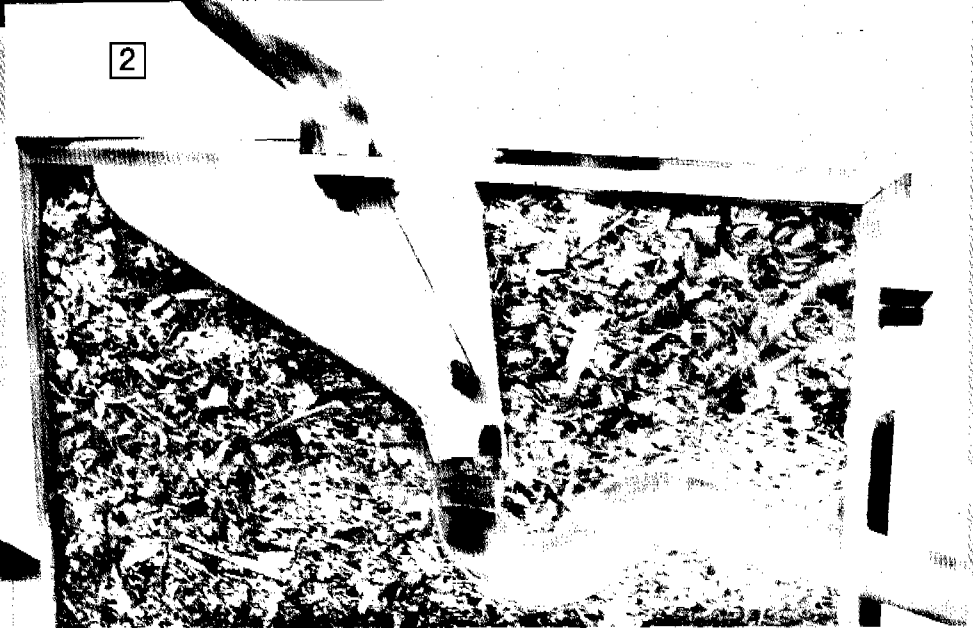
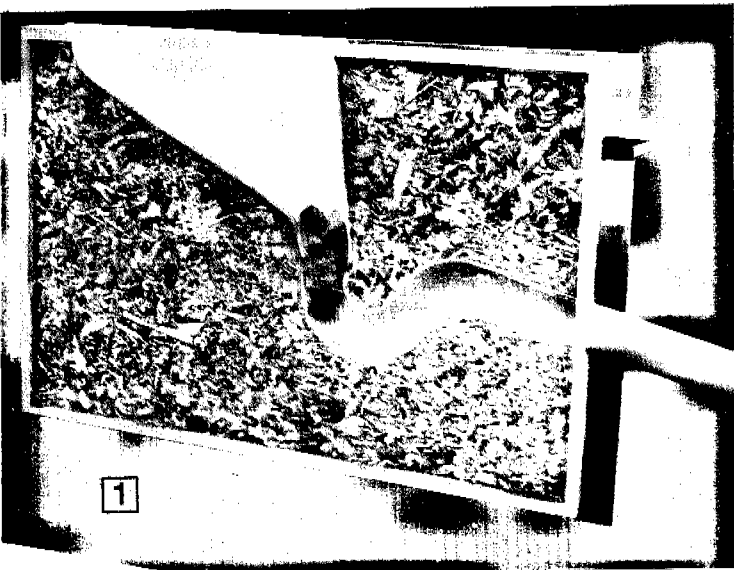
- it is quite common for some villagers to strongly believe that the trap is blocked because they see water in it. Furthermore some try to "pump it out" by using a thick bamboo stick - this "stagnant" water is sometimes also the reason they don't want to use the latrine.

This is only due to lack of knowledge of how the trap functions. It is not sufficient only to show a trap.

People actually need to see "WHY" and "HOW" the water is "stagnant".

MAKE A ROLE PLAY:

A WOMAN HAS
DROPPED
A RING INTO THE
PAN. IT IS NOW IN
THE TRAP. SHE IS
AFRAID TO ASK
HER HUSBAND FOR
HELP.
WHAT TO DO ?



NO PASSAGE OF SMELL

It is crucial to the overall acceptance of latrines that NO SMELL leaks from the airtight system.

- it is important to emphasize that bad odour is due only to insufficient hygiene in the latrine room.

It is important for the villagers to understand HOW the water in the trap prevents smell coming from the diversion chamber and pit. It is not at all obvious to them and they need convincing proof if they are to believe it.

The project has developed a cross sectional model of a pan and a trap as shown in the pictures on page 31. The model has proved to be very effective in explaining a complicated process to the rural people. It provides clear and memorable understanding of HOW THE TRAP FUNCTIONS.

1. PICTURE 1

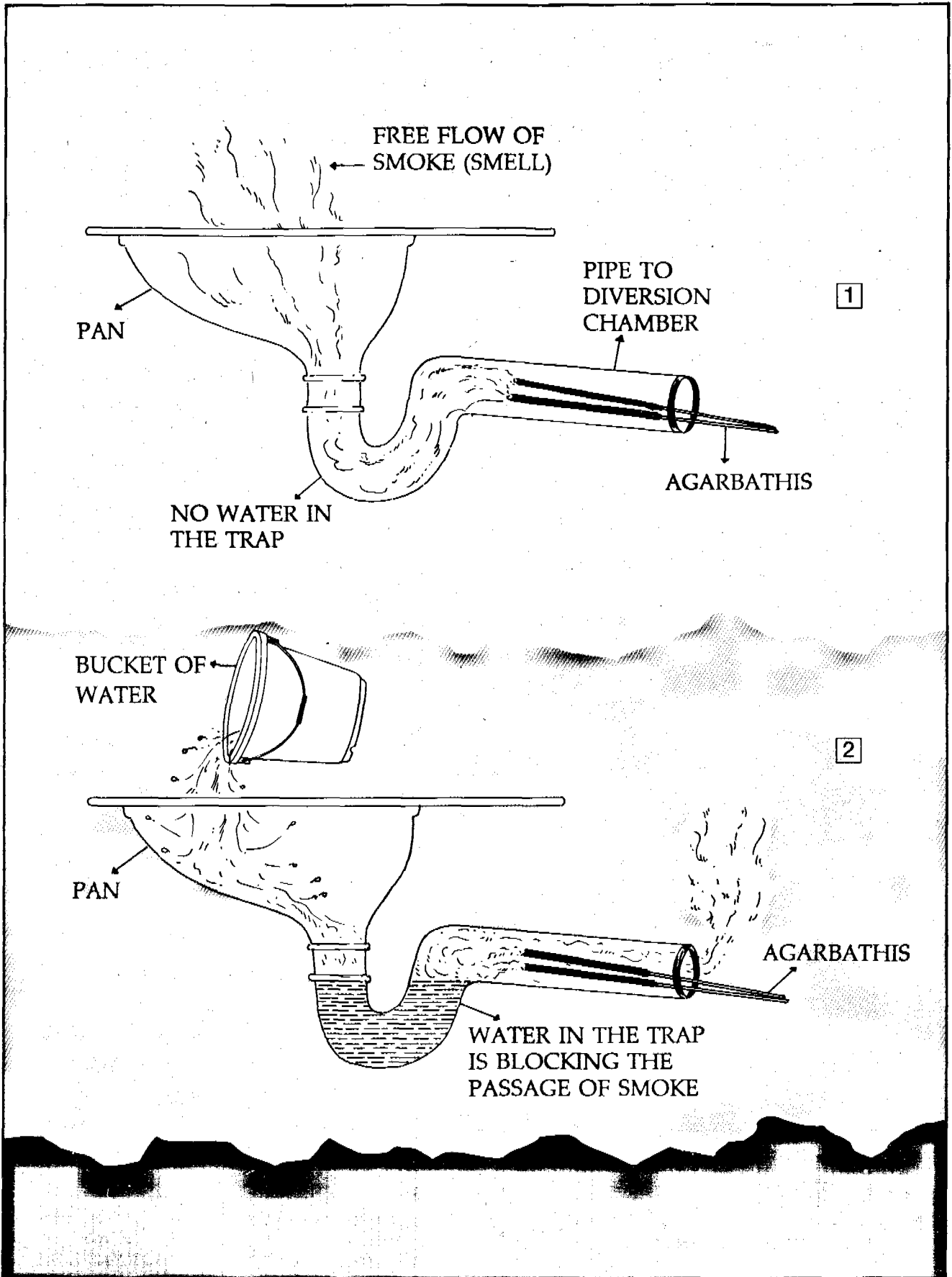
- hold the smoking agarbathi in front of the pipe and blow the smoke softly into the pipe until it passes through the trap and up into the pan.

2. PICTURE 2

- while the smoke is still rising pour some water into the pan and trap. The participants will see that the water BLOCKS the passage of the smoke and it can no longer pass through the trap.

3. - in a few minutes the participants have witnessed for themselves WHAT happens. It is easy for the trainer to convince them as to WHY water should always be left in the trap.

SEE VIDEO : "LATRINE - NO PROBLEM!"



DID YOU REMEMBER TO

- * demonstrate "do-it-yourself" tools for maintenance purposes and bring materials so that all participants can make their own tools under your guidance.
- * go through the "user's guide book" page by page to ensure the participants have understood the contents.
- * check the level of knowledge among the participants by questioning as indicated below. You can add your own questions as you like.

BEFORE END OF TRAINING

1. * "Who can name all the different parts of a latrine?"
2. * "What is manure? How is it processed? How long does it take to process? Is it free of bacteria? Is it useful? For what? What does it look like?" "Does it smell?"
3. * "What does ownership mean? Who is responsible for the maintenance of the latrine?"
4. * "What might harm the latrine system?"
5. * "Blockages happen! What to check and what to do?"
6. * "Give examples of the advantages of having a latrine? Give examples of disadvantages, if any?"
7. * "How should you pour water into the pan? Why is it important to pour a little water into pan before defecation?"
8. * "Why should there always be some water in the seal?"
9. * "How do you know when the pit is full?"
10. * "How to prevent the latrine turning into a stinking and repellant place?"

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

The trainer is without doubt the most important "tool" without which the training cannot take place. A trainer needs commitment to the task of training. Skills are also necessary and a natural easy going manner is essential when training less educated villagers.

To support the trainers in their great task at village level a number of supporting materials are available:

- videos
- audiotapes
- posters
- pamphlets
- guide book
- manuals
- booklets
- demonstration models
- hygiene kit

These materials are in no way intended to replace the trainer as the **face-to-face motivator**. The materials are only **SUPPORTING** aids to promote involvement through visual representation and to make the training more interesting and motivating. The materials will also ensure that project objectives and messages are presented in a "uniform way", avoiding misunderstanding among the villagers.

Supporting materials should be utilized with care, mindful of the fact that training is not "entertainment" but a serious task aiming to

influence old habits,
increase level of knowledge and
change unhygienic practises.

Please, follow the "**pieces of good advice**" given on the next pages. These advice have been gained through field testing of the materials at village level.

VIDEO TAPES



The usage of the tapes is divided into two groups :

WATER

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------|
| 1. | "MY STORY" | 20 min |
| 2. | "NEW LIFE" | 20 min |

LATRINE

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. | ATTENTION - BOYS & GIRLS | 5 min |
| 2. | "NEEDED - A LATRINE" | 5 min |
| 3. | "OUR BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE" | 5 min |
| 4. | "LATRINE - NO PROBLEMS!" | 35 min |

The trainer should be very familiar with the videos and closely relate training to them. This will reinforce the effect of the videos as the participants will recognize the message of the visual aids as it is repeated by the trainer.

NOTE : All the videos are shown during visits by the communication van to the villages.

If necessary the trainers can arrange videoshows themselves. Tapes can be obtained from the BDO's Office or project. Before showing a video, introduce the subject so that participants are not left "to guess" what it's all about. After presentation of the video a series of questions should be asked focussing on problems concerning the village activities.

The videos can be followed by roleplay or discussions, for example:

WATER

- "HOW to organise minor maintenance of the handpump?". Can the villagers organise their own caretaker system?
- "WHO is responsible for draining the stagnant water around the pump?". Let one "negative" and one "positive" person discuss the need to clean around the water pump.
- "HOW to avoid the handpump site becoming a washing and bathing area?"

LATRINE

Open defecation is natural in our society! Now we have the opportunity to change old habits for the future betterment of our health.

- "WHAT do you feel about having a latrine and changing an old habit?"
- HOW do you reply to criticism you receive for using a latrine?"
- WHAT kind of problems have you felt by changing your habit from the open to the small latrine cubicle?"

INVITE SUGGESTIONS FROM THE VILLAGERS

AUDIO TAPES

The tapes are to be played at leisure during the training session if a tape recorder is available. There is no need to explain, comment or elaborate on the content.

The tapes will also be handed out to a number of teashops in the project area with a request to play them whenever convenient. The aim is to spread knowledge about the project as informally as possible.

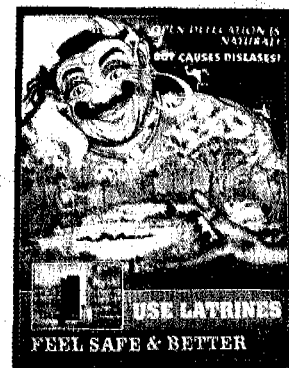
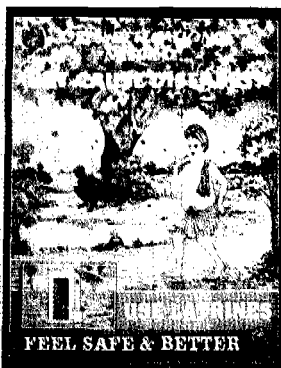
POSTERS

3 Posters (Nov '91) have been developed in collaboration with villagers and field tested in terms of the effectiveness of verbal and visual messages.

NOTE : Posters are only effective if linked with participatory activities (group discussion, roleplay etc). Sufficient time must be spent presenting the posters by discussing.

- WHAT is written on the poster,
- WHAT is the picture showing,
- WHAT is the overall message,
- HOW to use the poster and
- WHERE to stick it

The trainer must ensure that the places selected for sticking posters provide shelter against rain eg. office buildings, schools, health centres, shops, etc., and that posters do not simply end up as "food" for goats and cows.



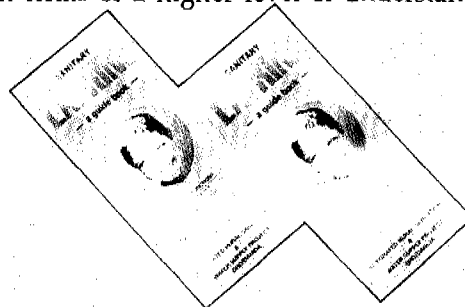
BOOKLETS & GUIDE BOOK

One user's guide book (Tamil/English versions) on latrine use, is available from the project. It describes in detail all activities concerning use of a latrine and answers all possible questions.

Feedback from the users is so far encouraging in terms of a higher level of understanding and acceptance of latrines.

Some booklets about the project are available with the project office.

Ask for further information from the Project Advisory Group.



HYGIENE KIT

The hygiene kit is a small plastic box containing :

- * hand towel
- * soap box & soap
- * mirror
- * nailcutter
- * comb
- * toothbrush & paste



The kit will only be distributed in the four pilot villages and in four villages selected for in-depth study of health communication.

Use of the hygiene kit will be on-line monitored by the project in cooperation with school teachers and village health staff.

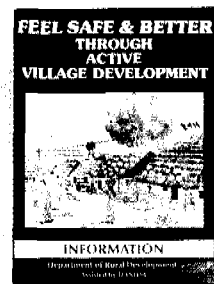
Trainers are requested to encourage participants - if their children have received hygiene kits - to motivate their children to take good care of the kit. After the test period they will have to supply soap, toothbrush and toothpaste at their own expense.

PAMPHLETS

Visual materials are essential as a support to any kind of training, because "SEEING IS BELIEVING" and visual material is usually remembered for a longer period of time than the spoken word (see also training pamphlet no 10).

• A series of PR-pamphlets (in English) have been developed. These pamphlets may also be useful when planning training activities :

1. Introduction (to the project)
2. Water supply
3. Maintenance of handpumps (from '92)
4. Sanitary latrines
5. Community participation (*)
6. School health promotion (*)
7. Village health promotion (*) (from '92)
8. Women in development (from '92)
9. Environmental Sanitation
10. Training (*)
11. Communication



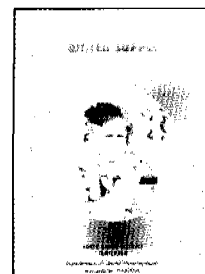
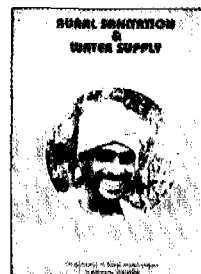
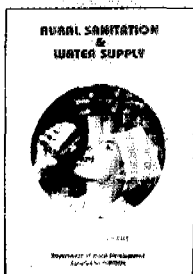
• Only a few of the pamphlets have been translated into Tamil (marked with *) to be utilised as supporting training materials. It is the policy of the project to limit its distribution of papers at village level.

• An INFORMATION pamphlet (in Tamil) with a simple/straight forward text supported by pictures is distributed to every household before starting project activities in a village.

The field staff carry out face-to-face meetings with each household to ensure that its content is properly understood. Furthermore, the pamphlet is introduced on the large video screen when the communication van visits the villages.

NOTE :

- Read the pamphlets, get some new ideas, up-date your knowledge and make your training original - you (and the project) are judged on performance.



COMMUNICATION VAN

The van is visiting the project village on a fixed schedule, covering the two blocks in South Arcot : Marakannam and Portonovo, only!!

Several days before the van's arrival in a village, the field staff should inform the President and other key people. It is the responsibility of the village to arrange a suitable site to park the van, enabling as many villagers as possible to watch the show.

If a trainer has planned a special health promotion programme in a project village involving *more than one department*, use of the van may be requested if at least three weeks notice is given along with a *detailed programme* (use application form attached on last page of this manual).

It is only possible to utilize the video screen on the van after sunset, approx. 6.30 p.m.

NOTE

The van will not be available for any political or religious functions.

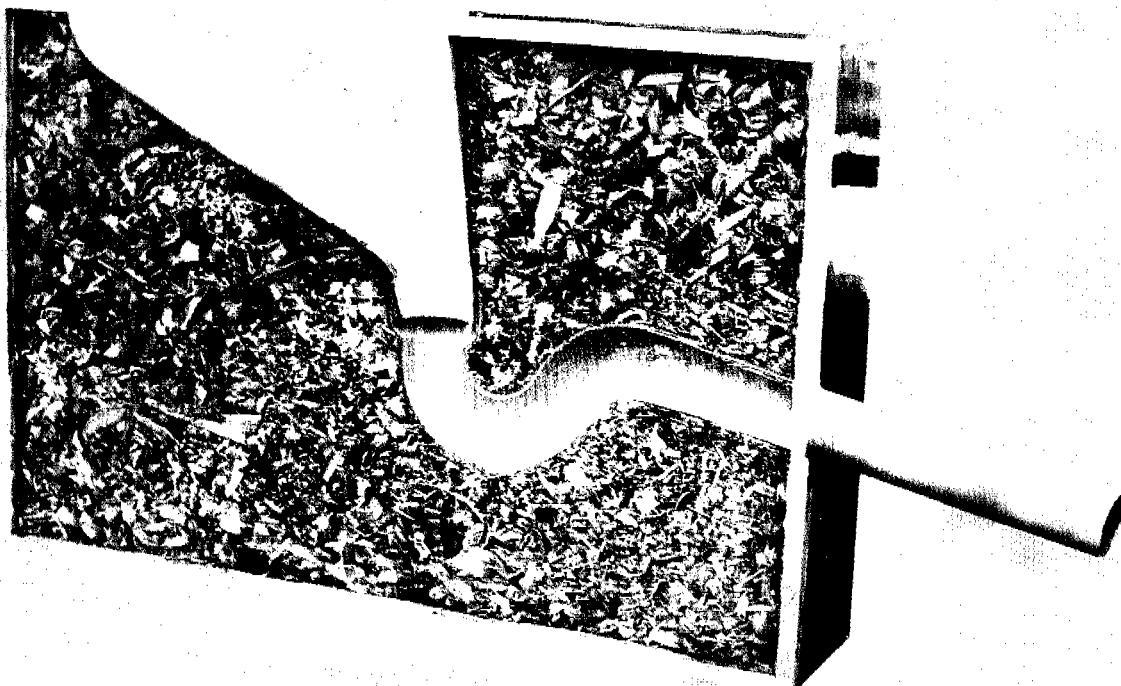


DEMO- LATRINE MODEL

HOW the trap functions and prevents smell coming from the pit is most effectively demonstrated by this simple model which greatly facilitates villagers' understanding of the matter. See detailed instruction on page 33.

Models will be available at the block office and can be used by village staff. Weight approx. 18 Kg. Ask BDO's office for assistance with transport of the model. Along with the model is a little bag with agarbathi, matches, "blocking materials", tools etc.

NOTE : USE IT WITH CARE



NOTES

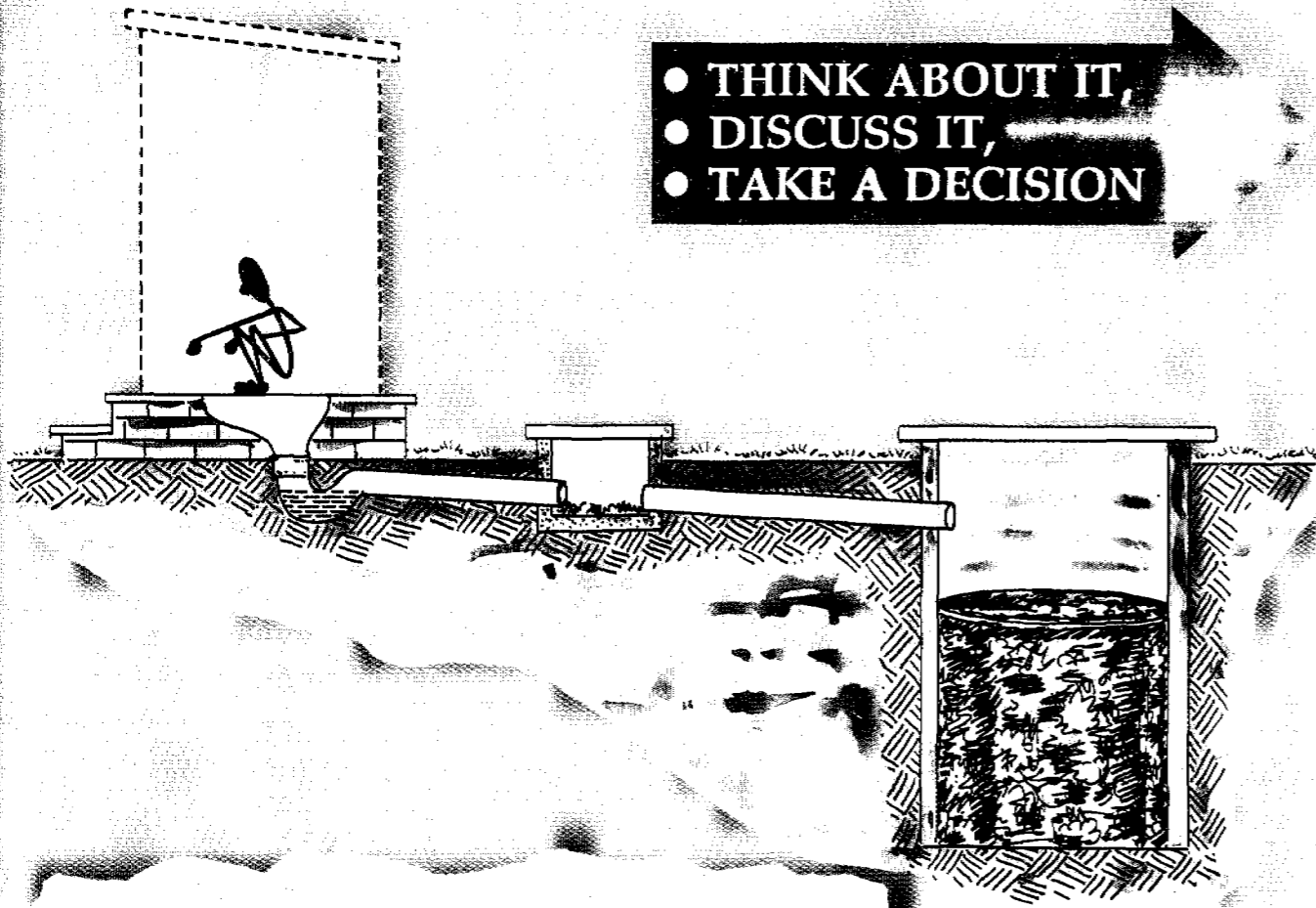
A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

YOUR DECISION

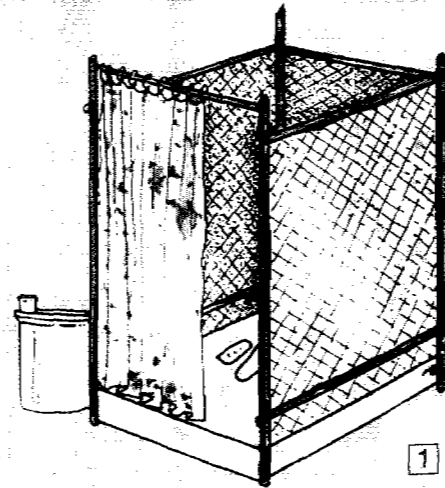
SOME PROPOSALS

It is up to you to decide what kind of latrine room you want. The substructure is free of cost and is the most important part of a latrine. Why spend money on a very costly brick model when a cheaper model made of local materials (Bamboo, Palmleaves, Thatty etc.) serves the same purpose.

- THINK ABOUT IT,
- DISCUSS IT,
- TAKE A DECISION

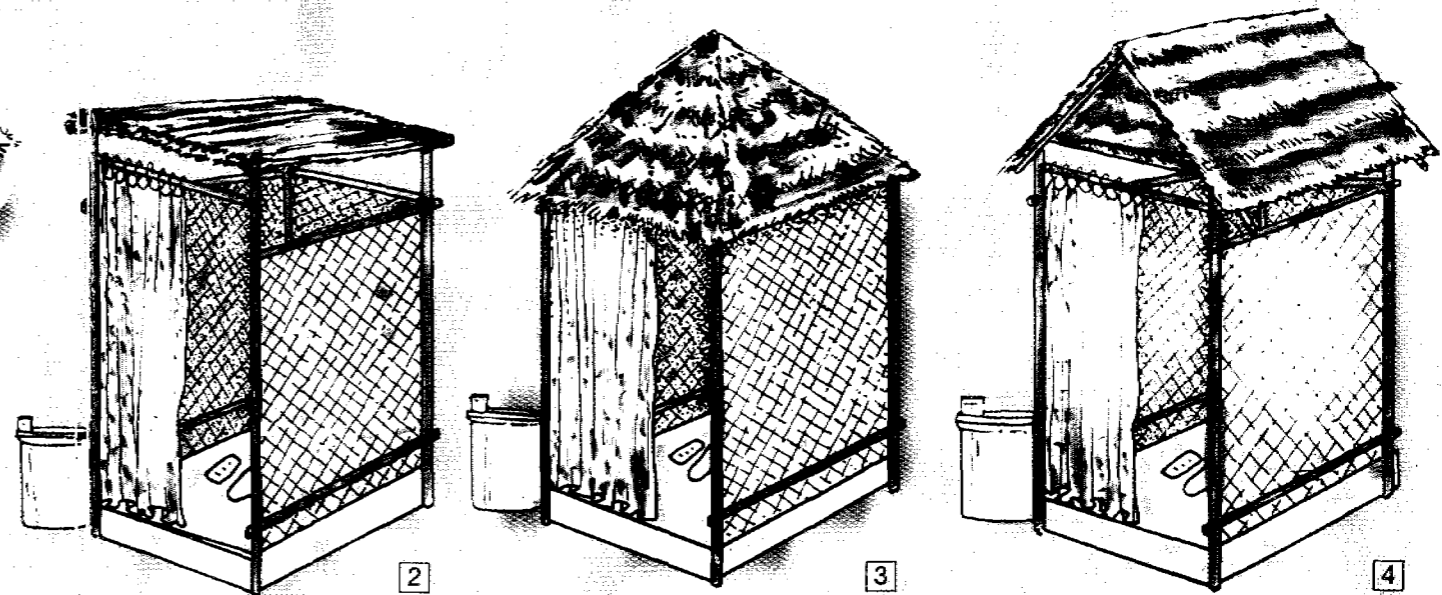


THE SUBSTRUCTURE WILL ALWAYS BE THE SAME WHATEVER SUPER-STRUCTURE YOU CHOOSE



It is cheap, and you are sitting in the open, in privacy. Maintained properly it only needs minor repair every year, like your house. All materials are locally available.

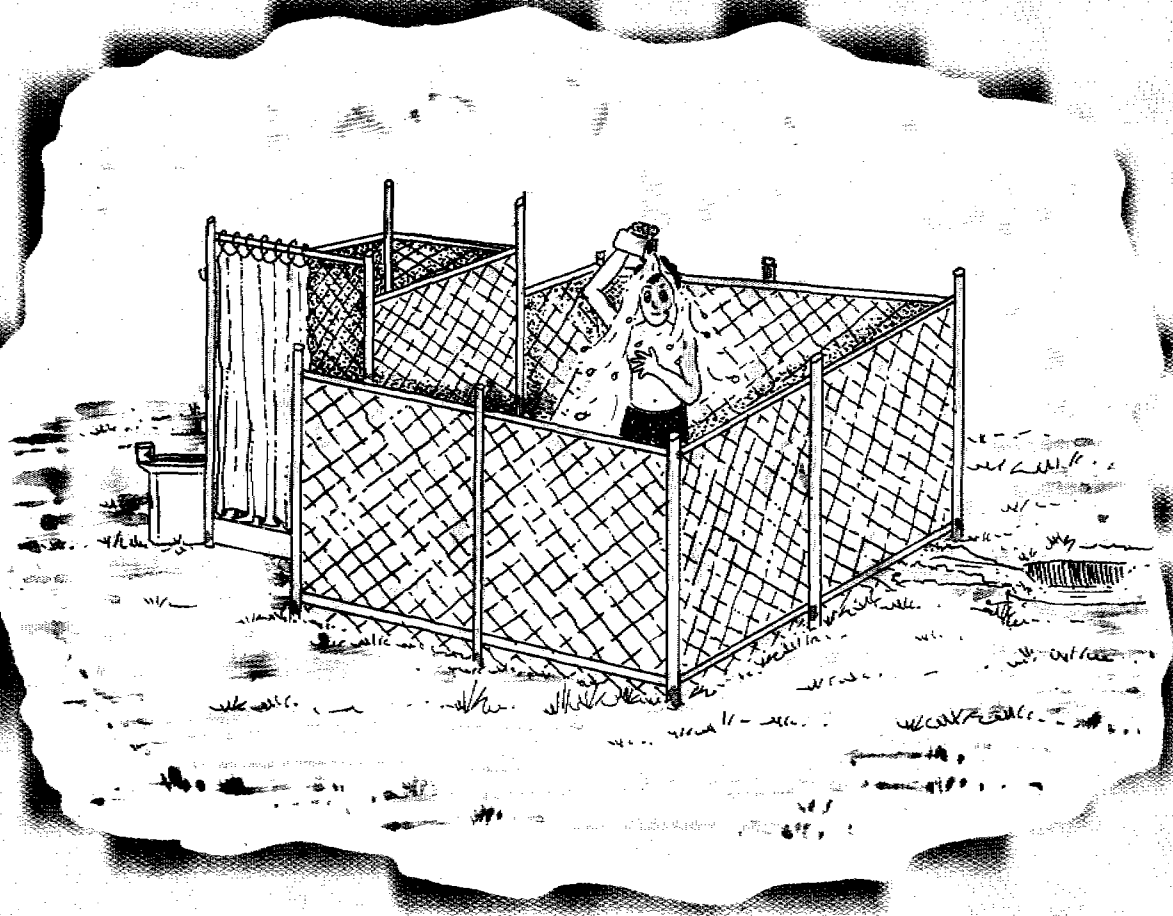
They are the same as 1 but have roofs which give protection against the sun and rain and you avoid leaves from trees falling into the pan.



By constructing a latrine superstructure of local materials you will always be able to do the maintenance yourself. It is easy to attach a combined bathing "yard" at low cost.

A superstructure built of bricks is not necessary - and you will have only a limited influence as to how it is constructed. It needs to be painted every year - inside and outside - and small repairs might occur such as repairs of fractures in walls and roof.

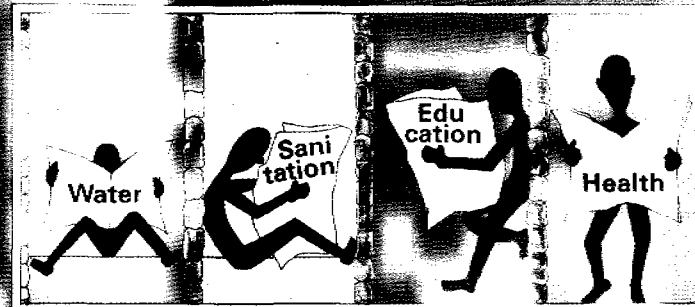
CHOOSE YOUR FAVOURITE LATRINE MODEL



SOME PROPOSALS

We do it differently

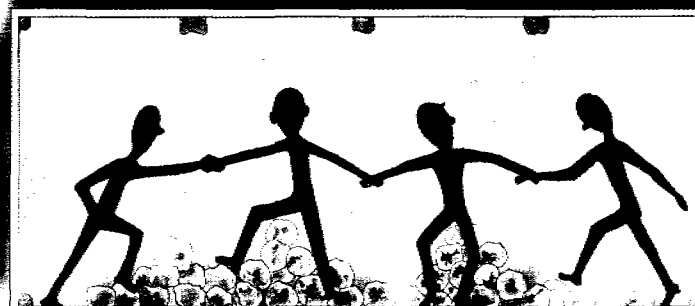
AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SOCIAL WELFARE



WE ARE STILL IN SEPARATE BUBBLES



BREAK DOWN THE WALLS



GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER



WORK TOGETHER

INTEGRATED RURAL SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY PROJECT DANIDA-DRD

40, Chamiers Road, Madras - 600 018, India.



PROJECT ADVISORY GROUP