

STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: HE-049	Trained People to Build Hand Washing Stations and to Correctly Wash Their Hands: Number of people trained to build hand washing stations and to correctly clean their hands with soap, ash or other disinfecting material AND water at the station.	
HEALTH SECTOR	Sector Schematic Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Area: Environmental Health • Project Activity Area/Training Package: WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene 	
Type: Output	Unit of Measure: Individuals	Disaggregation: Sex: Male, Female Age: 0-9 years, 10-17 years, 18-24 years, 25+ years

To be counted for this indicator the following criteria must be met:

- The individual must have attended training on hand washing AND training on how to build a hand washing station.
- The training must have been provided by the PCV or their partner in an individual or small group setting. Research shows ideal group size is 25 individuals or less, although in some instances group size can be significantly larger. PC/Post staff determines what comprises a small group setting.
- Attendance at educational session/s must be documented by the Volunteer or their partner

Definitions:

Hand washing station - is a designated site where soap, ash, or other disinfecting material AND a water storage vessel with a spigot has been placed for hand washing. These are most commonly referred to as *‘tippy taps’*. They must be placed in an area that is easily accessible to all family members. In order to be effective, the vessel must be manually filled and frequently refilled with water.

Water for the station - it is always best to use clean water to wash hands. However, the quality of water is not important and may not be detected through a survey. The soap will kill germs and the water will rinse them away. Sand or ash are rough and rub off the dirt and germs.

Use - is defined as consistently using the hand washing station to wash hands before preparing a meal, after defecation and before eating.

How to Properly Wash Hands - There are several steps involved in washing hands the right way:

- **Wet hands** with clean, running water and apply soap.
- **Rub hands** together to make a lather and scrub them well; be sure to scrub the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
- **Continue rubbing** hands for at least 20 seconds.
- **Rinse hands** well under running water.
- **Air dry hands**

Build: is defined as to construct a simple hand washing station according to specifications.

Rationale: Washing of hands can reduce bacterial contamination and food borne illnesses. Studies have shown that proper hand-washing techniques can reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease by 42-47 percent.

Measurement Notes:

- 1. Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods:** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. For this Standard Sector Indicator, a tracking sheet that collects the names, age, sex, and profession of participants who were trained in how to build a handwashing station and correctly wash their hands will capture the needed data. Please check PCLive for data collection tools. Once a tool has been developed, post staff should have a few Volunteers and their partners pilot it, and then distribute and train Volunteers on its use.
- 2. General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:** All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and behavioral changes (intermediate to long term) as defined by the progression of indicators within the objectives of a project framework. The progression of measurement for all Volunteer activities should begin with baseline data being conducted prior to the implementation of an activity (or set of activities), followed by documenting any outputs of the activities and then later at the appropriate time, measurements of specific outcomes (see the bullet on frequency of measurement).
- 3. Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:** Because this is an output indicator that does not measure any change, there is no need to take a baseline measurement before reporting the results of this indicator. However, Volunteers should take baseline measurements for any outcome indicators that are related to this output indicator. Refer to the project framework to review related outcome indicators.
- 4. Frequency of measurement:** An output indicator only needs to be measured once—in this case, every time the Volunteer holds a training event (or series of events) on handwashing, he/she will want to keep track of the number of unique individuals who participated in the event(s) and report on it in the next VRF.
- 5. Definition of change:** Outputs do not measure any changes. However, if desired, a minimum expectation can be set for meeting the output, which can be particularly useful in the area of training. For instance, a Peace Corps project may decide that for any training participant to be counted as having been sufficiently trained in a certain area, he/she needs to attend at least “X% of the training” or “X number of days of the training.” If a specific requirement is not set forth here in the indicator data sheet, it is up to project staff to determine what minimum criteria they want to set (if at all).
- 6. Reporting:** In the case of output indicators, Volunteers only have one box to fill in on their VRF: “total # (number).”
- 7. Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRT:** This indicator is disaggregated by “Sex” and “Age”. When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate the total number of individuals by 1) male and female and 2) 0-9 years, 10-17 years, 18-24 years, and 25+ years.

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQA are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE Toolkit.

Alignment with Summary Indicator: No link

