

Lesson Plan 6: Encouraging Latrine Use

 1 hour 30 mins total

Lesson Description



The focus of this lesson is to outline important considerations for latrine use during and after emergency situations. Participants will discuss the increased importance of sanitation as disaster relief transitions to recovery, and explore strategies for the successful management of sanitation issues.

Learning Outcomes



At the end of this session participants will be able to:

1. Explain the importance of latrines in emergency relief and long-term recovery
2. Identify best practices for latrine maintenance

Materials



- Flip chart paper
- Tape
- Markers
- Pictures of different types of latrines
- Pictures for the importance of latrines

Preparation



- Write the learning outcomes or lesson description on flip chart paper
- Print or collect pictures of latrine with different super-structure
- Collect pictures of different types of latrines
- Calculation for a typical toilet cost using locally-available materials

Introduction

5 minutes


1. Present the pictures of the different latrine types (normal, RTI, easy pan, Eco-San, Super structure: Bag, Bush, Bamboo, Brick, Block, and Boulder).
2. Ask participants: "What are these different pictures of?" *Latrine types*
3. Ask the participants: "What are these different latrine types used for?" *For the containment of feces and wastes.*
4. Present the lesson description or learning outcomes.

Need and Types of Toilet**50 minutes**

1. Divide the participants into 3 groups.
2. In their groups, provide 2 cards of '**importance of latrine**' to each group.
3. Ask participants to think of the topic/ title that it belongs to and discuss about the picture on the topic.
4. Give 5 minutes for groups to discuss and note the importance and benefits of using latrines.
5. Ask the groups to share their ideas in a large group.
6. After all groups have presented their ideas, summarize their points and add any information that is missing.
7. Ask to the participants: "How costly is it to build a latrine?"
8. After a few participants have shared their ideas, explain that building a latrine is actually cheaper than falling sick. Explain this by highlighting the following estimate calculation: Ask to the participants to imagine (write it in flip chart paper if necessary) a person becomes very ill with diarrheal disease. We need to consider the charge for an ambulance, the cost in hospital for the patient, the cost for the care-taker of the patient, cost for medicine, lost wages for the patient and/or care-taker, etc. If we add all these expenses and compare it to the cost of latrine what will we find?" (*refer to the end of lesson plan*)
9. Explain to the participants that the cost of latrine can be calculated based on 3 components of latrine, that is: underground level (septic tank), ground level (Pan) and above ground level (super structure).
10. Present pictures of different types of latrine and discuss in large group that the cost vary as per the type of latrine.

Trainer Note: *Basically, based upon the underground level, latrine is differentiated into various types as follow:*

- a. *Single pit latrine*
- b. *Double pit latrine*
- c. *Water seal latrine*
- d. *Well ventilated latrine*
- e. *Bio gas*
- f. *Eco San*

Based on different pan types:

- a. *Easy pan*
- b. *Sato pan*

11. Also explain to the participants that to have a permanent latrine underground level and ground level or the foundation should be permanent which cost less than falling sick, particularly if people fall sick again and again due to poor sanitation. The super structure can be made easily with the available resources ex. Bag, bamboo, bushes, bricks, boulders, etc.

- Trainer Note:** *Emphasize that, whatever the superstructure is composed of, for the permanent toilet, the foundation and up to the pan level should be permanent and the superstructure can be built as per the resources available or as per the need.*
12. Ask to the participants that while constructing latrines, what might be other points to remember?
 13. Ask 3 to 4 volunteers to answer. Discuss with the participants the other points to consider are: *siting of latrine and user friendly types*
 14. Explain to the participants, while constructing latrines the distance of septic tank and water source should be considered to be at least 10 meters (standard is 30 meters). To this, site latrines lower than the drinking water sources and the more distance between the bottom of the latrine and the groundwater, the lower the risk of contamination.
 15. Similarly, explain that user groups should be considered while constructing latrines ex. the child group, men, women, elderly, and people with physical limitations.
 16. Tell to the participants that as the situation changes from the emergency into the recovery phase people's needs for latrines are also changing. In the time of the emergency trench latrines or the cat method may have been good enough as temporary measures, but during the recovery period more sustainable latrines are needed and in appropriate numbers.
 17. Share a personal experience with the participants: After the earthquake WASH volunteers went to a temporary learning center (TLC) and asked someone if they had enough toilets for their students. They replied very readily that they certainly had enough. However, when the WASH volunteers visited the TLC and inspected the facility, there were only 3 latrines for 500 students.
 18. Ask the participants: "Do you think this was enough latrines for the population?"
 19. After a few participants share their ideas, explain that as per general guidelines 1 toilet per 20 individuals is recommended and in populations with high numbers of females they may require more.

Operation and Maintenance of Toilets

25 minutes



1. Divide the participants into 3 groups and provide 3 different situations of poorly managed toilets to each group. (refer to end of lesson for the issues)
2. Ask the groups to quickly go through the situation mentioned.
3. Ask the groups to discuss their situation in their respective groups and note down ideas for how the issues can be resolved.
4. Give 10 minutes for the groups to discuss and note their responses.
5. After the groups have finished, ask each group to present their points that they have discussed for particular issue.
6. At the end of the presentation, summarize all the points and add any missing information. *General activities to reduce operation and maintenance issues for latrines are described briefly below:*

I. Operation

- a. *Daily cleaning*
- b. *Use of disinfectant toilet cleaners, ex. Harpic, Phenol, Acid, EM, etc.*
- c. *Availability of water in toilet for flushing or rinsing*
- d. *Availability of soap and water nearby toilet for handwashing*
- e. *Use of separate slippers in toilet to keep shoes clean*
- f. *Timely maintenance of any damage – helps consistent use*

II. Maintenance

- a. *Maintaining the superstructure*
- b. *Upgrading the type of latrine*
- c. *Maintaining vent pipe, sealing crack and leakages*

Review**10 minutes**

1. Divide the participants into 3 new groups.
2. Ask the participants to prepare 2 to 3 questions relating to the session.
3. Once they are done, ask groups to question the other groups using their questions.
4. Continue until all questions have been addressed, and clarify any misunderstandings.

Reflections on Lesson

Situations for toilet maintenance and operation

Toilet 1:

- a. Toilet is jammed
- b. No water
- c. Feces up to pan level
- d. Door broken

Toilet 2:

- a. Sanitary pad thrown
- b. Toilet not cleaned
- c. Tap is broken/ leaking water
- d. Door is jammed

Toilet 3:

- a. Feces around toilet
- b. Door is good, no lock on door
- c. Toilet is dirty and smelly
- d. No water in tap

Exercise to do with participants

If a person is sick and has to be taken to health facility, the cost will be...

1. Cost of ambulance: (estimate- Rs. 500)
 2. Cost of bed in hospital X number of days: (Rs. 100 X 2 = 200)
 3. Cost of care taker: Lunch X 3 X number of days:
..... (Rs. 100 X 3 X 2 = 600)
 4. Cost of medicine:
 5. Loss due to absence of patient: Rs. X number of days
 6. Loss due to absence of care taker: Rs X number of days
- Total:**

Cost for the construction of toilet with permanent foundation and up to pan level is less than Rs. 4,500 only.

Example:

If a person is sick and has to be hospitalized for 2 days with minimal estimate:

1. Cost of ambulance: Rs. 500
 2. Cost of bed in hospital X number of days: Rs. 200 X 2 = 400
 3. Cost of care taker: Lunch X 3 X number of days: Rs. 100 X 3 X 2 = 600
 4. Cost of medicine: Rs. 1,000
 5. Loss due to absence of patient: Rs. 500 X 2 = 1000
 6. Loss due to absence of care taker: Rs 500 X 2 = 1,000
- Total: Rs. 4,500**



Sato Pan



Bamboo







