**Environmental Sanitation Inspection Form: Hygiene Practices**

**Part 1. General information:**

a. Location: .............................................................................................................

b. Village/Town: ......................................................................................................

c. People served: ....................................................................................................

d. Date of visit: ........................................................................................................

**Part 2. Risk assessment:** Please adapt this form for the local context. Remove questions that are not appropriate and add questions that are appropriate.

Walk through the community to observe practices and ask community members questions. Be respectful of the community and local traditions. When necessary, seek permission from community leaders to do the inspection.

Circle ‘Yes’ if there is a potential risk and ‘No’ if there is no or very low risk. Add notes to the results and comments section on the next page. See explanation on the next page for details about each question.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Question** | **Observation** | |
| 1 | Are there latrines in the community without a handwashing facility? | Yes | No |
| 2 | Are there public eating facilities without handwashing facilities? | Yes | No |
| 3 | Are there people who do not wash their hands after using the latrine? | Yes | No |
| 4 | Are there people who do not wash their hands before preparing food? | Yes | No |
| 5 | Are there people who do not wash their hands before eating? | Yes | No |
| 6 | Are there caregivers who do not wash their hands after cleaning a child who has defecated? | Yes | No |
| 7 | Are there unwashed dishes and cooking utensils in the households? | Yes | No |
| 8 | Are there households that are poorly maintained and dirty? | Yes | No |
| 9 | Are there people walking in the community without shoes? | Yes | No |
| 10 | Are there poorly maintained bathing facilities in the households? | Yes | No |
| **Risk of contamination** (add the number of ‘Yes’ answers) | |  | |

**Part 3. Results and comments:**

a. Risk of contamination (check the appropriate box):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9-10 = Very high | 6-8 = High | 3-5 = Medium | 0-2 = Low |
|  |  |  |  |

b. The following risks were observed:

**Part 4. Name and signature of inspectors:**

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**Explanatory Notes: Hygiene Practices**

1. *Are there latrines in the community without a handwashing facility?*  A handwashing facility has water and soap or ash in one place for proper handwashing. Different types of handwashing hardware include: a sink with piped water, tippy taps, buckets with taps, and a pitcher and a basin.
2. *Are there public eating facilities without handwashing facilities?* A handwashing station has water and soap or ash in one place for proper handwashing. Different types of handwashing hardware include: a sink with piped water, tippy taps, buckets with taps, and a pitcher and a basin.
3. *Are there people who do not wash their hands after using the latrine?* Handwashing after defecating is one of the critical times for handwashing. There is a risk of contamination if hands are not washed after using the latrine. The majority of people should be practicing this habit.
4. *Are there people who do not wash their hands before preparing food?* Handwashing before preparing food is one of the critical times for handwashing. There is a risk of contamination if hands are not washed before preparing food. The majority of people should be practicing this habit.
5. *Are there people who do not wash their hands before eating?* Handwashing before eating is one of the critical times for handwashing. There is a risk of contamination if hands are not washed before eating. Caregivers should also wash their hands before feeding a child. The majority of people should be practicing this habit.

1. *Are there caregivers who do not wash their hands after cleaning a child who has defecated?* Handwashing after handling a child’s feces or cleaning a child’s anus is one of the critical times for handwashing. There is a risk of contamination if hands are not washed after cleaning a child that defecated. The majority of caregivers should be practicing this habit.
2. *Are there unwashed dishes and cooking utensils in the households?* Unwashed dishes and cooking utensils can attract vectors such as flies and rats into the home. Vectors transmit disease in a number of ways, such as direct contamination through dirt, urine, and feces or fleas carried on their bodies.

1. *Are there households that are poorly maintained and dirty?* A poorly maintained household is at risk of contamination from the environment entering the household. Dirty households have visible dirt contaminating the home, which may include animal or human excreta. This is a subjective question. It’s important that the surveyor knows the community customs and norms. Discuss this point with the surveyors before doing the risk assessment to ensure consistency.
2. *Are there people walking in the community without shoes?* Some pathogens are transmitted through the soil, such as worms. People who walk without shoes risk the transmission of a disease through contact with the soil.

1. *Are there poorly maintained bathing facilities in the households?* A bathing facility is any space in the household designed for washing the body with soap and water. A poorly maintained bathing facility may leave standing water and greywater in or near the household. Standing water provides breeding sites for mosquitos.

**Additional Resources**

CAWST (2014). Environmental Sanitation Inspection Forms. CAWST, Calgary, Canada. Available at: [www.cawst.org/resources](http://www.cawst.org/resources).

* Use this form with the other Environmental Sanitation Inspection forms.

CAWST (2013). Technical Brief: Handwashing. CAWST, Calgary, Canada. Available at: [www.cawst.org/resources](http://www.cawst.org/resources).

* This technical brief discusses describes the critical times for handwashing, the proper method for handwashing and its importance, and how to promote handwashing and handwashing hardware.

**References**

Stockholm Environment Institute (1998). Proxy Indicators for Rapid Assessment of

Environmental Health Status of Residential Areas: The Case of the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA), Ghana. Available at: <http://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/Songsore-1998-Proxy.pdf>

CAWST (Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology)

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Website: www.cawst.org Email: resources@cawst.org

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