



Community WASH Promotion

Kirkpatrick Theory of Change Evaluation Tools

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Contents

Kirkpatrick Theory of Change Evaluation Tools.....	i
1 The Kirkpatrick Theory of Change Framework.....	4
1.1 How to use these tools.....	4
2 Community WASH Promoter Interview Questionnaire (Learning)	5
3 Community WASH Promoter Observation Sheet (Behaviour).....	6
4 Household Interview Questionnaire (Behaviour & Results)	7

1 The Kirkpatrick Theory of Change Framework

CAWST uses the Kirkpatrick framework in workshop design. Based on this, we created a Theory of Change for the Community WASH Promotion workshop as well as tools to evaluate the workshop's effectiveness. This document presents these tools.

A Theory of Change is a description of how we believe project activities contribute toward reaching an objective (Ellis, Parkinson, & Wadia, 2011). For education programs, the Kirkpatrick framework helps to define the Theory of Change in terms of four categories: Reaction, Learning, Behaviour, and Results. By defining expectations within these four categories, we can design a workshop that contributes to the ultimate objectives of our program. The categories also help guide the design of education program evaluations. For more information on this framework, review CAWST's *Research Essential: Theory of Change*.

The Kirkpatrick framework was first developed in 1959 by Professor Donald Kirkpatrick at the University of Wisconsin. It has been updated systematically and used widely ever since. The Kirkpatrick framework highlights that it is not enough for participants to acquire new knowledge and skills during training; they must apply their new skills, change their behaviour, and influence the behaviour of others to achieve desired results.

As every workshop has a different audience and context, it is important to note that you will need to adapt these tools before using them. CAWST offers services to build the capacity of organizations to evaluate the effectiveness of their education programs. For more information on adapting these tools or evaluating the successes of your program, contact us at support@cawst.org

1.1 How to use these tools

The best way to evaluate the effectiveness of education programs is by first establishing a baseline of what participants know and how they behave before the workshop. We recommend using the forms just before and several months after the workshop; this is especially important for the learning interview questionnaire.

These tools were created for use by a third party interviewer having face-to-face interactions with the individuals. It is crucial that the interviewer remains objective and does not provide any hints or advice as to how to answer the questions. Some of the questions could also be out of context for your specific program or context. We highlight once more the importance of adapting these tools to the specifics of your program.

2 Community WASH Promoter Interview Questionnaire (Learning)

Name of Community WASH Promoter: _____

1. What are the ways that diarrheal diseases can be transmitted? *Check all that are mentioned.*
 - Drinking dirty water
 - Dirty Hands/fingers
 - Unsafe Food
 - Flies
 - Fields/Feet spreading feces
 - Objects
 - Other: _____

2. What are the different WASH elements of a 'healthy home'? *Check all that are mentioned.*
 - Drinking safe water
 - Using a latrine
 - Handwashing
 - Managing animals
 - Managing solid waste
 - Controlling vectors
 - Eating safe food
 - Sharing WASH responsibilities

3. What are some potential benefits to adopting good WASH practices? *Check all that are mentioned.*
 - Health:** less diarrheal diseases, less risk of harm.
 - Money:** less expenses on medicine, health care, transport.
 - Feelings:** Dignity, pride, comfort, luxury, less shame.
 - Time:** more time for work, for school, hobbies.
 - Environment:** less use of wood, less coal, less pollution.
 - Other(s): _____

4. What are potential causes of water contamination? *Check all that are mentioned*
 - Human Feces:** open defecation, overflowing latrine, badly sited or constructed latrine
 - Solid Waste:** plastic bottles, bags, trash.
 - Animal feces:** livestock, manure application
 - Industry:** Industrial chemicals, mining, factories, oil.
 - Agriculture:** Fertilizers, pesticides
 - Other(s) _____

5. What are the critical times for washing your hands?
 - After contacting feces
 - Before contacting food
 - Other: _____

6. Can you explain the steps you would take to conduct a household visit?
 - Greet/create a safe environment
 - Identify the WASH issues
 - Understand why the family has not adopted WASH behaviours
 - Influence behaviour change
 - Action Plan/ make commitment with household
 - Fill out forms
 - Say Goodbye
 - Other: _____

3 Community WASH Promoter Observation Sheet (Behaviour)

Name of Community WASH Promoter: _____ Name of Household member + Address/region: _____

Observe the CWP conducting a household visit and, based on this observation, rate their skills by circling the appropriate number rating for each activity.

Activity		<i>Needs Improvement</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Very effective</i>
		1	2	3
Creates a safe environment to discuss WASH issues	N/A	CWP needs work to improve ability to make household feel at ease to discuss WASH issues.	CWP is respectful, friendly, and approachable.	CWP is very respectful, friendly, and approachable. When discussing WASH issues, they are understanding and non-judgemental.
		Comments:		
Asks questions to identify the WASH issues in the household and tries to understand the reasons why WASH behaviours are not adopted	N/A	CWP asks no, or very few, questions to identify different WASH issues in the household.	CWP asks questions to identify WASH issues and barriers to addressing them.	CWP uses behavioural determinants to ask questions about household WASH issues and the barriers to addressing them.
		Comments:		
Provides accurate information and makes achievable recommendations based on identified WASH issues.	N/A	CWP provides information to the household on various WASH issues.	CWP provides information that targets the identified WASH issues and barriers, and makes recommendations.	CWP provides information that targets the identified WASH issues and barriers. The recommendations are achievable and realistic for the household.
		Comments:		
Creates a plan or commitment with the household	N/A	CWP discusses a plan or commitment with the household	CWP creates a plan or commitment with the household with an appropriate timeline.	CWP and the household create a plan or commitment with an appropriate timeline and CWP schedules a time for follow up support.
		Comments:		
Correctly fills out monitoring forms	N/A	CWP fills out monitoring forms with only simple information.	CWP explains the use of monitoring forms to the household and fills them out using detailed information.	CWP collaborates with the household in filling out monitoring forms with detailed information and in identifying priority areas.
		Comments:		

4 Household Interview Questionnaire (Behaviour & Results)

Name of Household Member: _____ Address/Region: _____
Name of Community WASH Promoter _____

1. Who is your Community WASH Promoter? How would you describe your relationship with her/him?
(Can the household name the CWP?)
2. How often do you see your Community WASH Promoter to discuss about WASH? *Check the closest option.*
 1/week 1/month 1/3 months 1/year +
3. What are the ways that diarrheal diseases can be transmitted? *Check all that are mentioned.*
 Water Hands/fingers Food
 Flies Fields/Feet Other(s) _____
4. How does water become contaminated? *Check all that apply*
 Open Defecation Incorrect waste disposal Overflowing or badly constructed latrines
 Industry Agriculture Other(s) _____
5. What are the critical times for washing your hands?
 After Defecating Before Eating After changing a diaper
 After touching money Before preparing food Before feeding a baby
 When they are/look dirty Other(s) _____
6. Make observations and ask questions to identify the following: *check all that apply.*
 Latrine is present No latrine at the household
 Latrine is used and clean
 Latrine is used but dirty
 Latrine is not used
 Handwashing station is present No handwashing station present
 Soap is present
 Clean water at station is present
 Animals are managed effectively
 Vectors are managed effectively
 Solid Waste is managed effectively
 Water treatment technology is present No water treatment technology present
Type: _____
 Water treatment technology is used correctly (*ask household to show you the steps they take to treat their water*)
 Water treatment technology is used consistently (*ask household what water they drink when they are not home*)
 Safe water storage container is present and water is handled safely (*ask household to show you how they would get a glass of water to drink*)

