STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: HE-051	**Demonstrated How to Build a Tippy Tap:** Number of people who, under supervision of an instructor, built tippy taps or water stations	
HEALTH SECTOR	**Sector Schematic Alignment** • **Project Area:** Environmental Health • **Project Activity Area/Training Package:** WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	
Type: Short-term Outcome	**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
- The individual must demonstrate how to build a tippy tap or water station under the supervision of the Volunteer or their partner in order to ensure the construction is completed correctly.

Definitions:

Hand washing station or tippy tap - 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.

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

How to Build a Tippy Tap or water station:

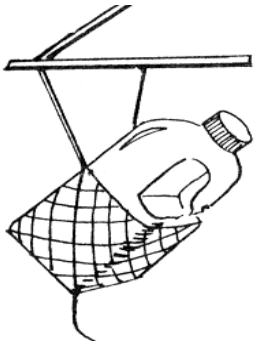
Materials needed: 1) a water vessel. You can use a gourd, an empty highland bottle, or jerry can, or 5 liter plastic jug 2) a hollow tube for the spigot. You can use plastic tubing or casing or bamboo, empty pen tube, a pawpaw stem or a madewuria 3) a cap for the tube (cap on the pen) 4)You will also need a knife, a nail or a screwdriver to make a hole in the vessel.

Steps to follow:

- Decide on a design – will the tippy tap sit, hang or hang and tip?
- Wash the container and tube.
- Make a small hole in the vessel for inserting the tube. Hole should be smaller than tube and placed about 2 cm (2 fingers widths) from the bottom of the container. Hanging plastic jugs do not require a spigot.
- Carefully push the tube in the hole making sure it does not leak
- Test the water flow
- Hang or place the Tippy Tap near a latrine, and/or kitchen
- Put a hole in the center of the bar of soap and hang with plastic or a string
- Use soap every time you wash your hands!

****** The WASH with Kids session in the WASH Training Package (accessible on the Peace Corps intranet) has step by step instructions for how to build several different types of tippy taps.***

See pictures of tippy taps below:



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**

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 (for Peace Corps staff use):** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. A data collection tool to measure this indicator could be based on one of the following methods—checklist and observation—though there may be other data collection methods that are appropriate as well. For more information on the suggested methods, please see **Appendix I in the MRE Toolkit**. Also be sure to check **this link** on the intranet page as sample tools are regularly uploaded for post use. 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:** This indicator builds off of indicator **HE-049:** ***Trained People to Build Hand Washing Station and to Correctly Wash Their Hands,*** as it measures the skill and knowledge needed to correctly build a handwashing station or tippy tap. Therefore, baseline data collected in the form of a pre-test for HE-049 would apply to this indicator as well.

Because Volunteers are expected to implement relevant and focused activities that will promote specific changes within a target population (see the "unit of measure" above), taking a baseline measurement helps Volunteers to develop a more realistic snapshot of where individuals within the target population are in their process of change instead of assuming that they are starting at "0." It also sets up Volunteers to be able to see in concrete terms what influence their work is having on the individuals they work with during their service. Please note that data collection is a sensitive process and so Volunteers will not want to take a baseline measurement until they have been able to do some relationship and trust-building with the person/people the Volunteer is working with, and developed an understanding of cultural norms and gender dynamics.

4. **Frequency of Measurement:** After taking the baseline pre-test, Volunteers must take a minimum of one measurement with the same individuals to assess whether they have gained the skills needed to build their own water station or tippy tap. This measurement is typically taken after completing one or more activities focused on achieving the outcome in this indicator and once they have determined that the timing is appropriate to expect that the outcome has been achieved. Once Volunteers have measured that at least one individual has achieved the indicator, they should report on it in their next VRF.

   Volunteers may determine to take more than one baseline and one follow-on measurement with the same individual (or group of individuals) for the following valid reasons:

   - Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional individuals initially reached with activities have now achieved the outcome in the indicator, particularly for any activities that are on-going in nature (no clear end date);
   - Volunteers may want to enhance their own learning and the implementation of their activities by using the data collected as an effective monitoring tool and feedback mechanism for the need to improve or increase their activities;
   - A Peace Corps project in a particular country may choose to increase the frequency of measurement of the indicator and Volunteers assigned to that project will be required to follow in-country guidance.

   In all cases, any additional data collection above the minimum expectation should be based on the time, resources, accessibility to the target population, and the value to be gained versus the burden of collecting the data. Following any additional measurements taken, Volunteers should report on any new individuals achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

5. **Definition of Change:** The minimum change to report against this indicator is an individual was able to build a tippy tap or water station. In the case of this indicator, if the person the Volunteer/partner works with already created a tippy tap or water station before beginning to work with the Volunteer/partner, then the Volunteer would not be able to count him/her for this activity because the Volunteer's work did not actually lead to the desired change. However, if as a result of working with the Volunteer/partner, the individual was able to build a tippy tap or water station, that would count because the Volunteer's work provided the individual with the training needed to be able to construct a tippy tap or water station.

6. **General Reporting in the VRF**: The "number achieved" (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this indicator in their VRFs is the number of people who, under supervision of an instructor, build tippy taps or water stations, after working with the Volunteer/partner. The "total number" (or denominator) that

Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of individuals who participated in the activities designed to meet this indicator.

7. **Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by "Sex" and "Age". When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate the individuals who achieved the outcome 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