



## REPORT

Divisional Training on

# CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN WASH SECTOR IN BANGLADESH: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, AND WASH IN EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.



Venue: Radisson Blu Hotel, Chattogram

Date: 27-28 March 2024



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## TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Introduction .....	4
2. Objectives of the training.....	5
3. Participants .....	5
4. Training Facilitators.....	6
5. Opening Session.....	6
6. Training Sessions .....	7
6.1. Sessions of Day 1 .....	7
Session 1: Climate Change and Its Impacts on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) .....	7
Session 2: Disasters and Impacts on WASH Infrastructures in Bangladesh.....	8
Session 3: Stakeholders' Roles in DRR and Emergency Preparedness and Response in WASH.....	9
Session 4: Standards and Guidelines for WASH during Disasters and Emergency Response.....	10
Session 5: Climate Resilient WASH Technologies .....	10
Session 6: WASH Services in Disasters and Emergency Response .....	11
6.2. Sessions of Day 2.....	12
Session 7: Emergency Response Planning and Implementation in WASH .....	12
7. WASH Cluster Meeting .....	14
8. Feedback from the Participants.....	15
9. Closing Session .....	15
ANNEX .....	16
Annex-1: Schedule of the training.....	16
Annex-2: List of participants in the training .....	17
Annex-3: List of Participants in WASH Cluster Meeting .....	19
Annex-4: Task for group work in session 4 .....	20
Annex-5: Pictures of the training.....	22

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Opening session of the training .....	6
Figure 2: Facilitator conducting a quiz on session 1 .....	7
Figure 3: Group work of session 1 on identifying indicators, outcomes, consequences, and impacts of climate change.....	8
Figure 4: Participants understanding the steps and activities of disaster management in WASH during session 2.....	8
Figure 5: Facilitator addressing the role of stakeholders and the coordinating mechanisms among them.....	9
Figure 6: Participants understanding the standards and guidelines for WASH services in an emergency .....	10
Figure 7: Participants learning about the best practices for climate-resilient WASH technologies .....	11
Figure 8: The facilitator discussing the operation and maintenance of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene systems during and after disasters.....	11
Figure 9: Facilitator giving a brief review of the previous day .....	12
Figure 10: The last session of the training on emergency response planning and implementation in WASH .....	12
Figure 11: Participants preparing their group work for presentation.....	13
Figure 12: Group presentation from the participants .....	13
Figure 13: Facilitator presenting the outlines and outcomes WASH Cluster Meeting .....	14
Figure 14: WASH Cluster Meeting for the District of Chattogram .....	14
Figure 15: Closing session of the training.....	15

## 1. Introduction

Bangladesh is among the countries that experience frequent natural disasters due to climate change where the country's vast population is extremely vulnerable to cyclones, floods, droughts, and the danger of saline water intrusion into sweet water zones and the agricultural areas due to sea level rise. Over the past three decades, Bangladesh has experienced around 200 natural disasters as the nation gets exposed to several natural hazards every year because of its low-lying topography, proximity to the Bay of Bengal, and monsoon season.

The frequency of hazards and disasters has been increasing due to climate change, which has had a serious impact on the WASH sector in Bangladesh. As a result, climate-resilient WASH infrastructures are required to deal with the effects of climate change. Furthermore, it is critical to raise awareness among government policymakers and WASH program implementers to deal with climatic realities to turn WASH infrastructures into climate-resilient facilities that can also withstand the effects of disasters.

Under the joint initiatives of the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and UNICEF, the WASH Cluster has been functioning in Bangladesh since 2008, following Cyclone Sidr, to bring together the active partners working in the WASH sector. The WASH Cluster is a component of the international cluster strategy and the broader national Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) to facilitate strategic collaboration in disaster planning and response within the WASH sector. The WASH Cluster seeks to guarantee a better coordinated and successful response by enlisting the help of the Ministries of the Government and their line agencies, UN organizations, INGO, and civil society organizations.

The WASH Cluster is specifically focused on: (i) using the Humanitarian Development Nexus to promote comprehensive WASH services and mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the WASH sector; (ii) bolstering national and local coordination mechanisms that involve all relevant stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of emergency and humanitarian response; (iii) enhancing local capacity in terms of WASH in emergency preparedness and response; and (iv) ensuring cooperation for collective action by its members. To meet these targets, along with other programs, the experts of the WASH sector are committed to continuing education and training initiatives for promoting climate-resilient approaches to deal with the changing climate and its impacts on the environment, especially in Bangladesh's many affected geographical areas.

Therefore, DPHE and UNICEF have planned to jointly organize divisional training events, titled “Capacity Development in WASH Sector in Bangladesh: Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and WASH in Emergency Preparedness and Response”, for capacity building of DPHE officials, NGO representatives, and Government officials who play important roles in

WASH service delivery during disasters and in emergency preparedness and response in the affected areas of Bangladesh. To accomplish the objectives of the capacity building program, DPHE and UNICEF worked jointly where UNICEF Bangladesh provided guidance and DPHE implemented the activities that included the development of a training module, organizing meetings and consultations with stakeholders, organizing WASH Cluster meetings, and facilitation of the training events at the divisional level.

Following the development of the training module for a 2-day training program and a Training of Trainers (ToT) event in Dhaka, the first phase of the training at the divisional level started in November 2023. During the first phase, five trainings were conducted in Barishal, Mymensingh, Khulna, Rangpur, and Dhaka for the respective DPHE circles. In March 2024, the second phase of the training program started with the Chattogram circle which was organized at Radisson Blu Hotel, Chattogram from 27-28 March 2024.

## **2. Objectives of the training**

The main objective of this capacity development initiative was to improve and strengthen the technical capacity of the WASH professionals as well as to raise awareness among different stakeholders at the national level and sub-national levels in different climate-affected regions of Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the assignment were:

- Strengthening the capacity of WASH sector professionals on disaster and emergency preparedness and response, and planning and delivering climate-resilient WASH services for efficient and effective implementation of emergency preparedness and response programs in vulnerable districts.
- Promoting awareness of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to address the impacts of disaster and climate change on WASH.
- Developing sector capacity to integrate DRR and climate-resilient approaches into WASH programs nationwide and mainstreaming DRR mechanisms into WASH programming.

## **3. Participants**

A total of 32 participants attended the training program including DPHE engineers, officials from different departments of the government, and NGO representatives who are major stakeholders in WASH sectors, especially during disasters and emergencies. Among the participants, there were 6 Executive Engineers, 4 Assistant Engineers, 5 Sub-assistant engineers, 4 Estimators from DPHE, 4 officials from other departments of government, and 9 NGO representatives. The list of participants is attached as [Annex-2](#)

## 4. Training Facilitators

The 2-day training program with several engaging sessions was conducted by Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE, Saleha Khatun, Cluster Coordinator (WASH), UNICEF, Dilruba Farzana, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Dhaka, and Rebeka Ahsan, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram (Store Division).



*Figure 1: Opening session of the training*

## 5. Opening Session

The training started on 27th March 2024 with an opening session. Md. Tofael Islam, Divisional Commissioner, Chattogram, Md. Jahir Uddin Dewan, Superintendent Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram Circle, and Madhuri Banerjee, Chief Field Officer, Chattogram Division, UNICEF, were present during the opening session of the training. At the beginning of the opening session, Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE presented the objectives of this training and provided an overview of the contents of the sessions. Later, Md. Jahir Uddin Dewan, Superintendent Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram, and Madhuri Banerjee, Chief Field Officer, Chattogram Division, UNICEF gave a short speech on the importance of the training, and then the Chief Guest of the session, Md. Tofael Islam, Divisional Commissioner, Chattogram announced the opening of the training program.

## 6. Training Sessions

There were seven sessions in the 2-day training program. Six sessions were conducted on day 1 and the remaining session was conducted on day 2. The schedule of the training is provided in [Annex-1](#). The facilitators of the sessions were:

- Session 1: Dilruba Farzana, DPD, DPHE, 10 Town Project, Dhaka
- Session 2: Saleha Khatun, Cluster Coordinator (WASH), UNICEF
- Session 3: Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE
- Session 4: Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE
- Session 5: Dilruba Farzana, DPD, DPHE, 10 Town Project, Dhaka
- Session 6: Rebeka Ahsan, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram (Store Division)
- Session 7: Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE

### 6.1. Sessions of Day 1

#### **Session 1: Climate Change and Its Impacts on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

The outcome of the session:

- Understanding of the basics of climate change
- Understanding of the outcome and consequences of climate change
- Understanding of the impacts of climate change on WASH in Bangladesh.

This session provided a brief overview of weather, climate, and climate change. It covers a wide range of topics, including the differences between weather and climate, the causes and effects of climate change, and the impact of climate change on various sectors such as agriculture, water, and health. The session also highlights the impact of climate change in different areas and on vulnerable populations such as low-income communities. A video on the effect of the greenhouse on the earth was shown to the participants. There was a quiz for the trainees which was conducted through Mentimeter. The participants were also given a groupwork for identifying indicators of climate change and finding its outcomes, consequences, and impacts.



*Figure 2: Facilitator conducting a quiz on session 1*



*Figure 3: Group work of session 1 on identifying indicators, outcomes, consequences, and impacts of climate change*

## **Session 2: Disasters and Impacts on WASH Infrastructures in Bangladesh**

The session focused on disasters and their impacts on WASH infrastructures in Bangladesh.

The outcome of the session:

- Identification of the main disasters in the WASH sector in Bangladesh
- Identification of the main impacts of disasters on WASH infrastructures in Bangladesh
- Understanding the disaster management steps and activities in WASH.



*Figure 4: Participants understanding the steps and activities of disaster management in WASH during session 2*

The session discussed the steps involved in disaster management for WASH infrastructures in Bangladesh. Participants learned about the different phases of the disaster management cycle, including preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation, and the specific activities that are involved in each phase of the cycle. Participants also learned about the terminologies related to disaster risk reduction. During the session, different types of disasters and their impacts on WASH infrastructures were also discussed.

### **Session 3: Stakeholders' Roles in DRR and Emergency Preparedness and Response in WASH**

The session focused on Stakeholders' Roles in DRR and Emergency Preparedness and Response in WASH. The outcome of the session:

- Identification of the stakeholders involved in WASH in DRR and emergency response, and their respective roles
- Understanding of the DPHE's role in disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness and response
- Understanding of the coordinating mechanisms among the stakeholders.



*Figure 5: Facilitator addressing the role of stakeholders and the coordinating mechanisms among them*

The session mostly discussed the organizations involved in disaster management, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations. The session also covered the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), which is a set of guidelines for disaster management in Bangladesh. The SOD aims to ensure a coordinated and effective response to disasters by all stakeholders. The session also discusses the formulation of the WASH Cluster, its aims and objectives, and how to operationalize the WASH Cluster through

meetings. The session also discussed about WASH cluster and the participants were informed about the WASH cluster meeting that took place after this session.

#### **Session 4: Standards and Guidelines for WASH during Disasters and Emergency Response**

The outcome of the session:

- Learning the recommendations in the operational guidelines in Bangladesh for WASH services in an emergency.
- Learning the recommendations for WASH services in an emergency from the SPHERE standard.



*Figure 6: Participants understanding the standards and guidelines for WASH services in an emergency*

This session gave an overview of the regulatory framework and code of conduct for disaster management in Bangladesh in the WASH sector, guidance on preparedness for WASH in emergency response, and early recovery interventions in disaster situations, standards for WASH services during emergency response. The participants were given a small task to answer some questions and to identify some statements whether they were true or false ([Annex-4](#)). A quiz was also taken through Mentimeter.

#### **Session 5: Climate Resilient WASH Technologies**

The outcome of the session:

- Understanding of the importance of adaptation and mitigation in building climate resilience in the WASH system
- Learning the current practices in terms of promoting climate-resilient WASH technologies.

In this session, the participants were provided with real examples to get an understanding of the importance of adaptation and mitigation in building climate resilience in the WASH system. The session covered examples of climate-resilient WASH technologies and the participants learned about the climate-resilient features of the technologies. They also learned about the

different strategies that can be used to address these challenges and improve the resilience of WASH systems. The participants were encouraged to share their experiences at the field level as well. There was a quiz that was conducted through Mentimeter.



*Figure 7: Participants learning about the best practices for climate-resilient WASH technologies*

### **Session 6: WASH Services in Disasters and Emergency Response**

In this session, the participants learned about the technologies used for water supply sanitation, and hygiene during disasters and the operation and maintenance of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities during and after disasters. The outcome of the session:

- Learning effective water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices for disaster risk reduction
- Understanding the operation and maintenance of WASH systems and services during and after disasters.

Some real-life problems were also discussed during this session and some suggestions came up to take steps to fix those problems.



*Figure 8: The facilitator discussing the operation and maintenance of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene systems during and after disasters*

## 6.2. Sessions of Day 2

At the start of Day 2, there was a review session where a brief review of the previous day was given by Maharam Dakua, Consultant, DPHE. The participants were asked some questions about what they learned on the previous day. After the review session, the remaining session of the training started.



*Figure 9: Facilitator giving a brief review of the previous day*

### **Session 7: Emergency Response Planning and Implementation in WASH**

The last session of the training discussed the importance and steps of emergency preparedness and response plans in the context of WASH, and the key principles that should guide emergency response efforts. The outcome of the session:

- Different steps in emergency preparedness and response with activity timeline
- Key considerations in emergency preparedness and response in WASH.



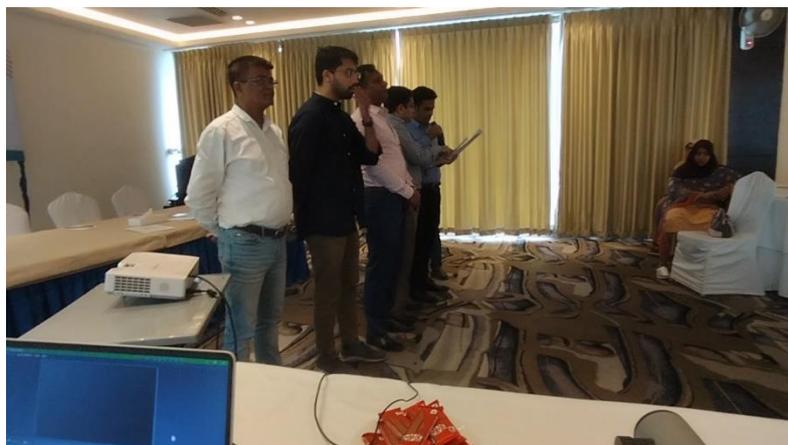
*Figure 10: The last session of the training on emergency response planning and implementation in WASH*

The SOS and D-Forms were discussed, and later a demo of a digital data collection tool was introduced to the participants which was developed using Kobo Toolbox by which one can quickly share information about the current status of the WASH technologies of an area. After using the tool, the participants were requested to provide feedback about the tool for further improvement of the tool.

The steps for developing an inclusive emergency response plan and a contingency plan were discussed. Later, the groups were provided with a task on the development of a hazard-specific emergency response plan. In the end, the participants were asked to make a presentation of their group work on the development of a hazard-specific emergency response plan.



*Figure 11: Participants preparing their group work for presentation*



*Figure 12: Group presentation from the participants*

## 7. WASH Cluster Meeting

A WASH cluster meeting was arranged at the end of the training sessions. The meeting was organized for the district of Chattogram where the participants from this district, who attended the training, took part in the meeting. The list of participants is attached as [Annex-3](#). At the beginning of the meeting, a brief overview of the objectives of the WASH Cluster and its scope of work as outlined by the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) and other guidelines was provided by Maharam Dakua.



*Figure 13: Facilitator presenting the outlines and outcomes WASH Cluster Meeting*

The WASH Cluster meetings were chaired by Ms. Rebeka Ahsan, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram (Store Division). The meeting focused on establishing the WASH Cluster at the district level, determining its structure, and frequency of meetings, and defining its scope of work.



*Figure 14: WASH Cluster Meeting for the District of Chattogram*

## 8. Feedback from the Participants

Participants addressed many topics related to the training implementation and offered some helpful recommendations for the training activities. They expressed their satisfaction with the 2-day long training program and appreciated the contents of the training module. While they were asked to share the scope for further improvement in the training, some feedback from the participants at the end of the training sessions were:

- The participants requested the development of a training module in Bangla for the field-level officers.
- Participants suggested that there should be more description of the WASH technologies in the Hills. They addressed the issue of the need for research and development of disaster-resilient WASH technologies of the Hill tracks, especially for the disaster of landslide.
- Participants suggested the development of a rapid assessment tool for the management of authentic data and need assessment during and after a disaster.

## 9. Closing Session

At the end of the training, a brief closing session was arranged on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2024. Md. Jahir Uddin Dewan, Superintendent Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram, and Madhuri Banerjee, Chief Field Officer, Chattogram Division, UNICEF were present as guests in the closing session.



*Figure 15: Closing session of the training*

## ANNEX

### Annex-1: Schedule of the training

#### Capacity Development in WASH Sector in Bangladesh: Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Emergency Preparedness and Response

**Venue: Radisson Blu Hotel, Chattogram**

Date: 27-28 March 2024

### Training Schedule

Topics	Time	Session Contents
<b>Day 1</b>		
Opening Session	9.00 – 9.30	Registration and network building
	9:30 – 10:00	Opening Session
Section 1	10.00 – 10.45	Session 1 – Climate Change and Its Impact on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
	10.45 – 11.15	Session 2 – Disasters and Impacts on WASH Infrastructures in Bangladesh
	11.15 – 11.30	Break
Section 2	11.30 – 12.15	Session 3 – Stakeholders’ Roles in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in WASH
	12.15 – 13.15	Session 4 – Standards and Guidelines for WASH during Disasters and Emergency Response
	13.15 – 13.45	Prayer break
Section 3	13.45 – 14.45	Session 5 – Climate Resilient WASH Technologies
	14.45 – 15.00	Break
	15.00 – 16.00	Session 6 – WASH Services for Disaster and Emergency Response
<b>Day 2</b>		
Review Session	9.30 – 10.00	Review of Day-1 Session’s Contents
Section 4	10.00 – 11.30	Session 7 – Emergency Response Planning (ERP) in WASH and Implementation
	11.30 – 11.45	Break
	11.45 – 13.00	WASH Cluster Meeting
Closing Session	13.00 – 13.30	Closing Remarks and Certificate Distribution

## Annex-2: List of participants in the training

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Organization
1.	Md. Jahir Uddin Dewan	SE, DPHE, Chattogram Circle
2.	Md. Mizanur Rahaman	SAE, DPHE, Chattogram
3.	Md. Forhad Uddin	SAE , DPHE, Chattogram
4.	Eng. Md. Golam Morshed	SDO, , DPHE, Chattogram
5.	Abu Hanifa	Project Officer, DSK, Chattogram
6.	Sanzida Akter	Program Manager, YPSA, Chattogram
7.	Md. Ali Sheekder	Executive Director, SOPNIL, Chattogram
8.	Jony Rozario	Technical Coordinator-WASH, World Vision, Chattogram
9.	Md. Enamul Hasan	District Manager, BRAC, Chattogram
10.	Daniel Sipu Gomes	Program Officer, Caritas Bangladesh, Chattogram
11.	Panna Akter	Senior Assist. Commissioner, DC office, Chattogram
12.	Md. Sifullah Majumder	DRRO, DC Office, Chattogram
13.	Nirendra Nath Roy	Supervision Engineer WASH, WSUP, Chattogram
14.	Md. Ahasan Habib	EE, DPHE, Noakhali
15.	Md. Abdur Razzak	AE, DPHE, Noakhali
16.	Anawar Hossen	AE, DPHE, Noakhali
17.	Abu Musa Mohammad Foyzal	EE, DPHE, Chandpur
18.	Md. Sohrab Hossen	Estimator, DPHE, Chandpur
19.	Md. Jahidul Islam	SAE, DPHE, Chandpur
20.	Porag Borua	EE, DPHE, Rangamati
21.	Md. Rubel Rana	SAE, DPHE, Rangamati
22.	Purnendu Chakma	Estimator, DPHE, Rangamati

<b>23.</b>	Rajib Chandra Das	Estimator, DPHE, Noakhali
<b>24.</b>	Abdur Razzak	AE, DPHE, Bandarban
<b>25.</b>	Kamanashis Khisa	WASH Officer BSAP, GRAUS, Bandarban
<b>26.</b>	Palash Chandra Das	EE, DPHE, Khagrachori
<b>27.</b>	Md. Mustafizur Rahman	EE, DPHE, Cox's Bazar
<b>28.</b>	Abul Monjur	AE, DPHE, Cox's Bazar
<b>29.</b>	Md. Rajib Hossan Raju	Estimator, DPHE, Cox's Bazar
<b>30.</b>	Mr, Bitu Dutta	Trng. & Doc. Officer, Green Hill, Bandarban
<b>31.</b>	Dr. MD. Naoshad Khan	Medical Officer, Civil Surgent Office, Chattogram
<b>32.</b>	Saidul Islam	SAE, DPHE, Bandarban Sadar
<b>33.</b>	Anupam Dey	EE, DPHE, Bandarban

### Annex-3: List of Participants in WASH Cluster Meeting

SL. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Md. Jahir Uddin Dewan	SE, DPHE, Chattogram Circle
2.	Rebeka Ahsan	Executive Engineer, DPHE, Chattogram (Store Division)
3.	Safina Naznin	WASH Officer, UNICEF, Chattogram
4.	Jony Rozario	Technical Coordinator-WASH, World Vision, Chattogram
5.	Md. Enamul Hasan	District Manager, BRAC, Chattogram
6.	Md. Sifullah Majumder	DRRO, DC Office, Chattogram
7.	Nirendra Nath Roy	Supervision Engineer WASH, WSUP, Chattogram
8.	Daniel Sipu Gomes	Program Officer, Caritas Bangladesh, Chattogram
9.	Abu Hanifa	Project Officer, DSK, Chattogram
10.	Sanzida Akter	Program Manager, YPSA, Chattogram
11.	Md. Ali Sheekder	Executive Director, SOPNIL, Chattogram
12.	Eng. Md. Golam Morshed	SDO, , DPHE, Chattogram
13.	Md. Mizanur Rahaman	SAE, DPHE, Chattogram
14.	Md. Forhad Uddin	SAE , DPHE, Chattogram
15.	Dr. MD. Naoshad Khan	Medical Officer, Civil Surgent Office, Chattogram

## Annex-4: Task for group work in session 4

### Sphere Standards

(Group work based on [Standard 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3](#))

Time: 15 minutes

Suppose there are **5000 disaster-affected households (HHs)** in a community in which 6000 people are women, 3500 are men, and the rest are children. To evaluate the awareness of the key public health risks related to hygiene, the following information is collected through a social survey.

- **1500 HHs** correctly describe the three measures to prevent WASH-related diseases.
- **3000 HHs** store drinking water in clean and covered containers.
- **4500 HHs** have soap and water for handwashing.
- The local environment is free from animal feces but nearly **25% area** is covered with human feces.
- Each HH has **only one** water container varying from **10-20L**.
- **None of the women** is satisfied with menstrual hygiene management.

#### Based on the above survey findings, answer/comment on the following queries

1. Find the percentage of HHs who correctly describe the three measures to prevent WASH-related diseases.

(Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ % of HHs)

2. Find the percentage of HHs who store drinking water in clean and covered containers.

(Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ % of HHs)

3. Find the percentage of HHs who have soap and water for handwashing.

(Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ % of HHs)

4. The affected area meets all the standards based on hygiene promotion.  YES  NO

5. Do you think that this affected community meets Standard 1?  YES  NO.

If NO, suggest any three potential measures to meet Standard 1.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Sphere Standards

(Based on [Standard Indicators](#))

Time: 15 minutes

### Hints:

- Go through the Sphere Standard 2 to 6, and answer the following queries.
- Mention that based on which Standard you have selected your answer.

1. Queuing time at water source  $\leq$  30 minutes  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
2. At least 100 people per laundry facility  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mean water usage = 15 L/HH/day  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Minimum water quality standard: <10 CFU/100mL at delivery point (chlorinated water)  TRUE  FALSE  
Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Least water quality standard:  $\geq$  0.2-0.5 mg/L Free Residual Chlorine at delivery point  TRUE  FALSE  
Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Maximum water quality standard: <5 NTU Turbidity  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
7. All excreta containment facilities are an adequate distance from the groundwater source.  TRUE  FALSE  
Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Maximum 50m distance between shared toilets and dwelling  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Ratio of shared toilets: minimum 1 per 20 people  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
10. All excreta are disposed of in an unsafe manner to the public health and environment.  TRUE  FALSE  
Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Percentage of HHs who have taken adequate action to protect themselves from relevant vector-borne diseases.  
 TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
12. There is solid waste accumulating around designated neighborhoods.  TRUE  FALSE Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Percentage of schools and public markets with appropriate and adequate waste storage.  TRUE  FALSE  
Standard: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex-5: Pictures of the training



