

Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana

HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

for Accelerating Hand Hygiene through Integration into SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

OCTOBER 2023

Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative – Ghana

HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

for Accelerating Hand Hygiene through Integration into SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

OCTOBER 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Operational Guidelines is a result of sector-wide collaborative effort and a multi-stakeholder consultation among relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Development Partners (DPs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and private companies.

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) wishes to specially acknowledge the technical and financial support provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the development of this strategic document for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector in Ghana. We are also profoundly grateful to all members of the Hand Hygiene Technical Working Group, a sub-group of the National Technical Working Group on Sanitation (NTWGS) for their time, expertise and effort in overseeing the process. In particular, the World Health Organisation (WHO), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES), Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), Department of Community Development (DoCD), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WaterAid Ghana, the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), World Vision Ghana, Global Communities, Plan Ghana, WASH Health Solutions and Kings Hall Media deserve mention for their expert inputs, which shaped the development of this HH4A Operational Guidelines.

The Ministry further expresses sincere appreciation to UNICEF Ghana, World Vision Ghana, Global Communities and WaterAid Ghana for providing resources to field-test the HH4A model in some 31 pilot sites (electoral areas) across the country. This served as proof of concept that provided useful lessons/learning and enriched the process.

The MSWR appreciates all the sub-national level stakeholders (regions, districts, electoral areas and communities) for their invaluable contribution to the development of this document. This provided the foundational studies and analysis underpinning the HH4A Operational Guidelines.

Finally, the Ministry wishes to express gratitude to the National Consultant (Charles Nachinab) for his immense technical guidance and effort at producing this sector document, Ms Emma-Joan Halm, the focal person for HH4A at UNICEF and also our staff, especially the two designated focal persons (Mr. Kweku Quansah and Ms Suzzy Abaidoo) for the untiring leadership they provided throughout the process.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CONIWAS Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation

COTVET Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training

COVID- 19 Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSO Civil Society Organisation

CYA Children and Youth Ambassadors
CYA4WASH Children and Youth for WASH

DICCS District Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee on Sanitation

D-SHEP District SHEP Co-ordinator

DP Development Partner

DSW Department of Social Welfare

EMIS Education Management Information System

FMPs Facility Management Plan
GEA Ghana Enterprise Agency
GES Ghana Education Service
GHD Global Handwashing Day
HH4A Hand Hygiene for All

HHTWG Hand Hygiene Technical Working Group

HWWS Handwashing with soap
IP Implementing Partner
JHS Junior High School

MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MoE Ministry of Education

MSWR Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources

NCTE National Council for Tertiary Education

NTWGS National Technical Working Group on Sanitation

PDA Persons Differently Abled
PTA Parent-Teacher Association

QA Quality Assurance

SARS-COV-2 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus II

SbHC School-based Health Co-ordinator SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SHC School Health Club

SHEP School Health Programme

SHS Senior High School

SISOs School Improvement Support Officers

SMC School Management Committee
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WHO World Health Organisation

WinS WASH in Schools

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	Vi
1) BACKGROUND	1
2) PURPOSE OFTHE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	1
3) PROCESS IN DEVELOPINGTHE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	1
4) PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	2
5) USERS OF THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	2
6) INTEGRATING & ACCELERATING HAND HYGIENETHROUGH SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	2
a) Context/Rationale:	2
b) Partners & Stakeholders:	3
c) Programmes/Activities:	3
d) Approach:	4
ANNEX I	6
MODEL CONTENT AND PROCESS FOR HAND HYGIENE PROMOTION	6
ANNEX II	25
QUALITY ASSURANCETEMPLATE	25
ANNEX III	35
DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATES	35



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with other global partners, launched the Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative in June 2020. The Initiative, which aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2, is a <u>call to action</u> for **ALL** of society to achieve universal access to hand hygiene. It has a three-tier approach as follows:

R_a: Respond (**short-term**, focusing on controlling COVID-19);

R.: Rebuild (medium-term, focusing on building back better); and

R₂: Reimagine (long-term, focusing on achieving a culture of hand hygiene).

Ghana is one of nine countries selected by UNICEF to pilot the HH4A Initiative. Following this, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) constituted a Hand Hygiene Technical Working Group (HHTWG), comprising MSWR, the Ministry of Health, the Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, the Ghana Enterprises Agency, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, Department of Community Development, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, UNICEF, World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Bank Group, Catholic Relief Services, WaterAid Ghana, the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation, World Vision Ghana, Global Communities, Plan Ghana, WASH Health Solutions and Kings Hall Media. Under the leadership of two designated focal persons from MSWR, the HHTWG operated as a subgroup of the National Technical Working Group on Sanitation (NTWGS) and provided oversight for implementation. Stakeholder engagements were undertaken at national, regional, district, electoral area, community, institutional and individual levels to solicit input that enriched the process followed in developing these Operational Guidelines.

With technical and financial support from UNICEF and in collaboration with other sector players, the MSWR led the development of the HH4A Operational Guidelines as one of three key accompaniments to the already developed HH4A Strategy. The other two are the HH4A Minimum Standards to serve as benchmark for performance and a Communications Strategy to guide hand hygiene promotion. All these constitute a comprehensive systems strengthening mechanism for accelerated and sustainable hand hygiene delivery and uptake in the country. It falls in line with the second tier approach of the HH4A Initiative and would ultimately feed into the third tier.

The Operational Guidelines emphasise **integration** of hand hygiene through existing sectoral programmes. To this end, school health education has been identified as one of five sectors/ areas for the purpose. The others are environmental health and sanitation, health, private sector and emergencies. The Guidelines identify the lead and collaborating partners/stakeholders of the specific sector/area under consideration, its existing activities or programmes and proposes how hand hygiene can be integrated and accelerated through same. A quality assurance protocol and other templates have been developed and annexed to the Guidelines to facilitate implementation.

The HH4A Operational Guidelines represent yet another milestone in Ghana's quest to achieving universal access to hand hygiene by 2030 as envisaged by the SDGs, for which Ghana is a signatory and a co-chair. It is hoped that policymakers, programme managers, field facilitators, end-users and indeed, all stakeholders (public and private), would play their part to making hand hygiene a culture in Ghana.

1. BACKGROUND

Following the outbreak of the global Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus II (SARS-COV-2), otherwise known as Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which re-affirmed and emphasised the critical role hand hygiene plays in preventing the spread of infectious diseases, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched a global Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative. Ghana is one of nine countries selected by UNICEF to implement the Initiative, which targets universal access to hand hygiene by the year 2030. This aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2. The HH4A Initiative covers all settings and contexts.

To ensure a co-ordinated, comprehensive and harmonious approach to rolling out HH4A in Ghana, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR), together with other key stakeholders and with technical and financial support from UNICEF, has led the development of an HH4A Strategy and a setting-by-setting HH4A Minimum Standards for the country. Further to this, the Ministry has produced these HH4A Operational Guidelines for the integration of hand hygiene into sectoral programmes in order to accelerate the uptake of hand hygiene products and services across all settings and contexts in the country. Thus, school health education has been identified as one such key sectoral programme through which to roll out HH4A. Ghana's handwashing with soap (HWWS) access rate is 48% according to the 2017/18 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2017/18) and it is anticipated that this integrated approach would make a significant contribution to the quest for universal access to hand hygiene by the year 2030.

2. PURPOSE OF THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

The main purpose of the HH4A Operational Guidelines is to provide partners, sector practitioners and end-users with a capacity enhancement tool to facilitate **sustained** hand hygiene <u>promotion</u>, <u>uptake</u> and <u>practice</u> in Ghana. The guidelines are meant to guide overall hand hygiene programming (content and delivery) as well as ensure harmony and coherence across the country and among partners/players in the education sector.

3. PROCESS IN DEVELOPING THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Government provided leadership by designating a focal person and a deputy at the MSWR. It also established the Hand Hygiene Technical Working Group (HHTWG) to oversee the process. Existing documentation on hand hygiene and related subjects was reviewed and that provided useful learning, especially regarding content and structure. Stakeholders at national, regional, district and community levels were consulted for their input through engagement sessions and site visits. An initial draft (bullets) was produced, field-tested and fine-tuned into a final draft. There was a stakeholder validation session, which provided feedback and culminating into this final product, the HH4A Operational Guidelines for Integrating and Accelerating Hand Hygiene through School Health Education Programmes.

4. PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Key principles taken into consideration in developing the HH4A Operational Guidelines include the following:

- **a.** *Integration:* This is, perhaps, the most critical or cardinal principle. It is about exploring, as far as practicable, entry points into on-going or existing programmes for the *promotion*, *uptake* and *practice* of hand hygiene as opposed to a stand-alone approach. This is to ensure that hand hygiene interventions are sustained and that financial cost and time constraint do not become serious inhibiting factors to the hand hygiene drive. This principle of integration does not, however, negate the need for dedicated resource allocation to hand hygiene.
- **b.** *Simple:* This is about clarity in language that makes the operational guidelines easy-to-use (i.e. user-friendly).
- **c.** *Practical:* This focuses on the use of, as much as practicable, everyday life examples or illustrations that sector and/or setting-specific users of the operational guidelines can relate to.
- **d.** *Inclusive:* This is ensuring that different segments of the population within a setting are all covered, e.g. males and females, adult and children, literates and illiterates, abled-bodied and persons differently abled (PDAs), etc.
- **e.** *Universal in application:* The HH4A Initiative provided the platform or opportunity for the development of the operational guidelines, but their application cuts across all hand hygiene programmes and projects in Ghana. Thus, the guidelines are designed such that they can be universally applied

5. USERS OF THE HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

The HH4A Operational Guidelines are designed for use by **programme managers** in their programming decisions such as team composition and resource allocation (time, money and material), **programme officers** in their day-to-day work and **quality assurance/control officers** in their compliance monitoring. These cover both state and non-state actors. In Annex are various templates to aid the use of the Guidelines.

6. INTEGRATING & ACCELERATING HAND HYGIENETHROUGH SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

a. Context/Rationale:

Schools are places of concentrated populations, which serve as a critical mass for behaviour change and a strong mobilisation for the hand hygiene agenda. Already, handwashing is an integral part of the National Minimum Standards for WASH in Schools (WinS) spearheaded by the School Health Programme of the Ghana Education Service (GES-SHEP) with co-ordinators at national, regional, district and school levels. At the school level, there are School Health Clubs (SHC) established to carry out peer learning/education and conduct outreaches to communities in which the schools are located. In particular, SHCs have engaged in handwashing campaigns such as tippy-tap competitions to not only whip up interest in handwashing, but also adopt the practice and advocate same. Additionally, the school and the entire education system are

avenues for disrupting old, negative habits/behaviours and establishing new and positive ones. Thus, all the above present a strong basis for the hand hygiene agenda to thrive and this section provides operational guidelines on how to integrate hand hygiene into school health education programmes in order to accelerate the uptake of hand hygiene products and services by all in the education sector in particular and the country as a whole.

b. Partners & Stakeholders:

The lead implementing partner (IP) for pre-tertiary schools is the Ghana Education Service (GES) through the School Health Programme (SHEP). Other agencies of the Ministry of Education (MoE) are the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET) and the National Council for Tertiary Education (NCTE). Stakeholders include teachers, learners/students and educational workers such as cooks, security persons and drivers. The school community members include food vendors, School Management Committee (SMC), parents, guardians, residents on school campuses and visitors. Pre-tertiary education covers Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School (JHS), Senior High School (SHS), Special Schools, and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutes. Colleges of Education, polytechnics, technical universities and universities are in the tertiary education category and overseen by NCTE. Pre-schools (crèches and nurseries) are managed by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW). The HH4A initiative covers all educational institutions irrespective of status such as public or private, day or boarding and rural or urban.

c. Programmes/Activities:

- i. School health education activities include the following:
- ii. Training of SHEP Co-ordinators at national, regional, district and school levels
- iii. Establishment of School Health Clubs (SHC) and Children and Youth Ambassadors for WASH (CYA4WASH)
- iv. Health screening
- v. Provision and management WASH facilities
- vi. Continuous health education and promotion
- vii. School-community engagement
- viii. General community outreach
- ix. Games and competitions such as handwashing drawing/dancing contest, quiz, intra and inter-schools' sports festivals, etc
- x. Campaigns such as *Operation 30-30-30* (i.e. 30 schools reaching 30,000 persons in 30 days with handwashing information and facilities), etc
- xi. Commemoration of Global Handwashing Day (GHD) on October 15
- xii. Regulation
- xiii. Monitoring
- xiv. Reporting

d. Approach:

The table below describes how hand hygiene can be integrated into on-going school health education programmes:

Activity	Integrating and Accelerating Hand Hygiene
Training of SHEP Co-ordinators	Expand the handwashing with soap component in the training content for SHEP Co-ordinators to cover all aspects of the HH4A Minimum Standards and Operational Guidelines.
	 Provide capacity enhancement in integrating hand hygiene into various school health education activities along the lines of 'health across curriculum' approach.
Establishment of SHC & CYA4WASH	 Expand the handwashing with soap component in the training content for SHC/CYA4WASH to cover all aspects of the HH4A Minimum Standards.
	Make discussions on hand hygiene a priority item at regular meetings and action plans of SHC as a low-hanging fruit.
	 Create a CYA ministerial portfolio dedicated to hand hygiene in and among the CYA4WASH team.
	 Encourage learners/students to write, draw, sketch and post hand hygiene news articles on schools' talk-boards, etc.
Health screening	Feature hand hygiene in pre-screening talks and post-screening counseling
Provision and management of	 Factor handwashing into design capacities of water facilities in schools
WASH facilities	Develop a duty-roster for positioning/placing Veronica buckets (and other such mobile devices) at their respective locations, filling handwashing containers with clean water and ensuring other supplies (soap) is regularly/timely available.
	Designate a hand hygiene 'prefect' in school
Continuous health education	 Expand and sustain handwashing with soap component in the education content to cover all aspects of the HH4A Minimum Standards.
	Include hand hygiene in the checklist of SISOs.
School- Community Engagement	Mobilise students to perform drama, poems, choreography series on hand hygiene during Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) meetings and outreach programs.
	Engage stakeholders on supporting schools with hand hygiene supplies
Community outreach	 Mobilise learners/students (SHC members) to engage in mass hand hygiene education and construction/installation of tippy-taps in school communities.

Activity	Integrating and Accelerating Hand Hygiene
Competitions &	Launch 'Operation 30-30-30'
campaigns	Undertake district-wide tippy-tap campaigns
	Integrate hand hygiene themes into drawing contest among learners
	Organise handwashing dancing/football gala competition
Commemoration of Global	Mobilise learners/students to undertake route marches (float) to raise awareness about hand hygiene.
Handwashing Day (GHD) on every 15th	 Hold discussions on radio, television and social media (Facebook live, WhatsApp platforms, etc).
October	 Hold talks, quizzes, drama, poems, fun games, durbars on hand hygiene
	Organise competitions
Regulation	Make presence of hand hygiene facilities in line with the HH4A Minimum Standards part of the permitting criteria for establishment of new schools (public or private)
	 Provide a moratorium for existing schools (public or private) to comply with the HH4A Minimum Standards on provision of functioning hand hygiene facilities in schools
	 Make knowledge of hand hygiene by the prospective food vendor part of the basis or criteria for setting up food vending spots in schools (public or private) in line with the HH4A Minimum Standards.
	 Make presence of hand hygiene facilities part of the permitting criteria for food vending in schools (public or private) in line with the HH4A Minimum Standards.
	Apply agreed/approved sanctions against non-compliance.
	 Name and praise (reward) outstanding performance during GHD, e.g. provide schools with stickers indicating that they are 'certified HH4A compliant' schools.
Monitoring	Establish monitoring systems at all levels to track progress and sustainability.
Reporting	SbHC keeps up-to-date record of hand hygiene situation in the school and submits same as part of SHEP's quarterly reporting system.
	 D-SHEP collates and in addition to submitting to region and to national, provides district status at District Inter-agency Co- ordinating Committee on Sanitation (DICCS) meetings.
	Incorporate hand hygiene promotion, uptake and practice into EMIS.
	SISOs provide update on hand hygiene at management meetings and as part of their regular reports on developments in their circuits.

ANNEX I

MODEL CONTENT AND PROCESS FOR HAND HYGIENE PROMOTION

A: MODEL CONTENT FOR A HAND HYGIENE SESSION

[NOTE: Facilitator should not present, but lead a discussion to bring out the points. S/he may add on as his/her contribution to the discussion if any of the below points is not mentioned by the participants]

WHAT hand hygiene is (definition)

A combination of all three below fully describes what hand hygiene is:

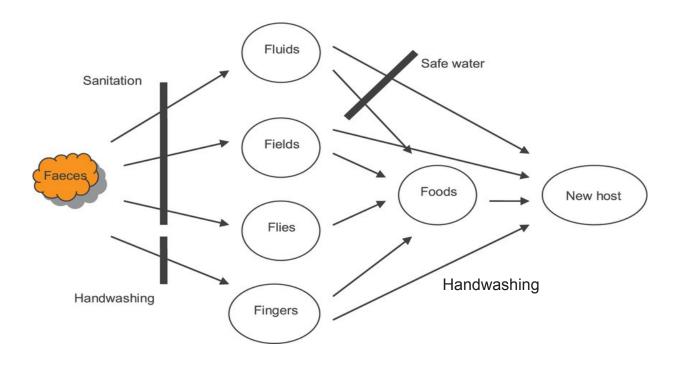
- a. washing hands with soap under running water at critical times;
- b. rubbing hands with alcohol-based hand sanitiser at critical times; and
- c. installing, operating and maintaining a standard hand hygiene facility at all times.

WHY hand hygiene (importance)

- a. Makes hands clean
- b. Removes germs from the hands
- c. Promotes good health (avoid sickness)
- d. Prevents spread of infections
- e. Cost-effective (not as expensive as treatment and other forms of healthcare)
- f. Makes neat and nice personality
- g. Enhances dignity (dignifying)

The F-Diagram¹ below is a useful tool in illustrating the importance of hand hygiene:

This is adapted from Routray, Parimita. (2017). Latrine adoption and use in rural Odisha, India: Constraints and challenges, a PhD Thesis submitted to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London.



Source: Routray, 2017 (adapted)

WHEN & WHERE hand hygiene (critical times & minimum locations)

Generally, hand hygiene should be observed or practiced before preparing and/or eating food and after visiting the washroom (i.e. toilet and urinal). Specifically, refer to section B for list of setting-specific *critical times (CT)* for hand hygiene (WHEN) and *minimum locations (ML)* to place hand hygiene facilities (WHERE), pulled out from the HH4A Minimum Standards.

HOW hand hygiene (steps)

Handwashing	Hand sanitising
Step 1: Wet hands with clean running water.	Step 1: Dispense 3-5ml (3 nozzle pumps) of sanitiser into a cupped palm.
Step 2: Apply soap.	Step 2: Put clasped fingers into sanitiser in the cupped palm and do rotational rubbing, and vice
Step 3: Scrub all surfaces of the hands, including palms, back of	versa.
hands, between fingers, thumbs, wrists and under nails.	Step 3: Rub hands palm to palm with fingers interlaced.
Step 4: Rinse thoroughly with clean, running water.	Step 4: Rub one palm over the back of the other with interlaced fingers, and vice versa.
Step 5: Dry hands with a single-use hand towel or air dry.	Step 5: Clasp one palm around the thumb of the other hand and do rotational rubbing, and vice versa.
	Step 6: Keep rubbing until hands are thoroughly dry.

No	Setting		CriticalTimes	nes	Minim	Minimum Locations	ations
			handwashing	hand sanitising	handwashing facility	cility	hand sanitiser
_	Households	<u>←</u>	After using the toilet	1. After touching animals	1. In the compound as	und as	In the
	or Homes	2	After changing a baby's dia-	and pets	appropriate to the	the	compound
			per or helping a child use the	2. After coughing or			
			toilet	sneezing	2. At the washroom of	om of	
		<u>സ</u>	After returning from work	3. After touching surfaces		7	
			or a socio-cultural gathering	(especially outside the	3. At the entrance of a	ce of a	
			(tarm, office, market, tuneral,	home, e.g. door knobs,	gated community	ınıty	
				(2) (1) (1) (1)			
		4.	After sweeping	4. After touching animals			
		Ω.	After visiting a public space,	or pets			
			including public transporta-	5. After handshakes			
			tion, markets and places of	6. Before and after caring			
				for (or attending to) a			
		9.	After touching animals or pets	sick person			
		7.	After cleaning animal pen and hen kook				
		∞.	Before preparing food				
		<u>ග</u>	Before eating				
		10	10. Before feeding a baby/child				
		<u></u>	11. Before and after changing menstrual pad				
		12	12. Before and after caring for or				
			attending to a sick person in the house				
		13	13. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled				

No	Setting		CriticalTimes	mes	Minimum Locations	cati	Suo	
			handwashing	hand caniticing	handwaching facility	2	hand caniticar	
	Schools	<u> </u>	After using the toilet	1. After coughing or	1. At school gate or	<u>–</u>	In the office	
		2.	After sweeping or cleaning	sneezing	entrance 2. In front of class-		or adminis- tration	
		რ	After returning from playing,		room 3. At the kitchen	2	In the staff	
			break and physical education (PE) session	4. Before entering office/	, -		room	
		4.	,		5. At the food vending area	ω. 4.	In the library At the infir-	
			exercise/homework) Before entry into and exit		6. At the entrance of the dormitory (for	5	mary In the wor-	
			from the school (including students returning from ex-		boarding schools) 7. At the washroom		ship centre(s)	
			eat and vacation for boarding schools)		8. At the playgrounds	9.	In class- rooms	
		9	Before preparing food (for school kitchen staff and students who choose to cook)		or area 9. At the entrance to the assembly	7.		
		۲.	Before serving or dishing out food at dining and for food vendors		10. At the entrance to the school administration			
		οċ	Before eating and handling any food including fruits and vegetables		11. At the entrance to the library and laboratory			
		<u>o</u>			12. At the entrance to the infirmary			
		10	10. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled		13. At the entrance to the worship centre			
					ters (staff bunga- lows)			

2	Cotting	oca:Tico:Him		Minimimin N	04:000	
	8					
		nandwashing	hand sanitising	handwashing facility	hand sanitiser	
m	Healthcare	1. After using the toilet [all]	1. After touching, attend-	1. At the gate or	1. In the office	
	Facilities	2. After changing a baby's dia-	ing to or examining a	entrance (entry and	or adminis-	
		per or helping a child use the	patient [health workers]	exit points)	tration	
		toilet [caregiver]	2. After touching a pa-	2. At the washroom	2. At all	
		3. After sweeping [cleaners]				
		4. After risk of body fluid expo-	cluding door knobs/han-	5 meters	care (OPD,	
		sure [health worker]	dles, beds, etc [health		consult-	
		5 After visiting the mortilary	workers and caregivers]	3. At all points of care	ing room,	
				(UPD, consulting	laboratory	
			3. Atter coughing or	room, laboratory,	// 100 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	
		6. After consistently hand san-	sneezing [all]	x-ray, ward, dispen-	dispensary	
		Itising for five times [nearth	4. After removal of PPE	sary, ANC, CWC,		
				labour or delivery	lobolir or do	
		7. Before entry into and exit	area [health workers]	room, theatre, ultra-	livon, room	
		from the healthcare facility		sound, etc)	VE 100 ,	
			5. Before a clean/asep-		theatre,	
			tic procedure [health		ultrasound,	
		contact with a patient [health	workers]		elc)	
			6 Before dispensing med-	5. At the waiting room	3. At the mor-	
		9. Before donning gloves and		or area	tuary	
		Wearing personal protective		6. At the kitchen		
			/. Betore taking medica-			
		Workersj	tion [patient] or admin-	7. At the canteen, caf-		
		10. Before a clean/aseptic proce-	istering medication	eteria or dining hall		
		dure [health workers]	[health worker]	\$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}		
		11. Before preparing and serving				
		food [hospital kitchen staff	o. Delore and aller lak-	מונים		
		and food vendors]	ing laboratory sample	9. Atwhere PPE is		
		12. Before eating [all]	[nealth worker]	being put on and		
			9. Before and after caring	taken off		
		[caregivers]	for a sick person [all]	10. At where health-		
		14. On entry into isolation room/		care waste is		
		area, e.g. theatre, etc [health		handled		
		Workers		11. At the mortuary		
		15. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled [all]				
						_

No.	Setting		CriticalTimes	mes			Minimum Locations	cat	ions
			handwashing		hand sanitising	ha	handwashing facility	2	hand sanitiser
4	Workplaces	<u>—</u>	After using the toilet or urinal	<u>-</u>	After handling or touch-	<u> </u>	At the gate (entry	<u>—</u>	At the front
		2	After exposure to human						desk (office)
			excreta from cleaning or		puter, tools, money, etc	2	At the washroom	2	In the of-
			accidents, or from changing	2.	After coughing or		(toilet/urinal)		fices (work
			diapers		sneezing	რ	At canteen/caf-		stations)
		რ	After exposure to human bi-	ю	After touching sur-		eteria	<u>რ</u>	In the
			ological liquids, such as nasal		faces and doorknobs	4	At the kitchen		conference
			discharges while sneezing	4	After shaking hands		(cooking facility or		nall
		4.	After exposure to dangerous		with colleagues and		area)	4.	At teller
			materials, including animal	J.	guests	ى	At the confer-		stations
			waste, pesticides and toxic	5.	Before taking snack		ence hall	<u>ئ</u>	At Auto-
			solvents		(and eating 'small	Q	() () () () () ()		matic Teller
		2	After caring for infected		chops')		At the rood		Machines
			or sick (or potentially infect-				5		(ATMs)
			ed or sick) persons or their			7.	At workplace	C	On the
			contaminated materials				accommodation	j	
		9.	Before starting work			∞.	On various		
		7	Before eating or drinking				floors in the case of a storey building		
		ω.	Before handling or serving food or drink						
		<u>ა</u>	Before starting a new						
			work activity or task where						
			clean nands are important (i.e. handling patients in a health-care setting)						
		10.	10. Before going home						
		<u></u>	11. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled						

No	Setting		CriticalTimes	mes	Minimum Locations	ations
			handwashing	hand sanitising	handwashing facility	hand sanitiser
ιο	Markets	- 7 w 4 w 6	su- su- op/ isibly	-L CC	1. At the entry and exit points of the market 2. In front of supermarkets or shops (including meat shops) 3. At the washroom (toilet/urinal) 4. At identifiable or vantage points (e.g. yam sellers corner, animal market, etc) 5. At densely populated areas in the market	1. At the checkout counter/payment point of supermarkets and shops 2. At places where not-processed-before fore-eating food is sold, e.g. 'gari', etc

No.	Setting	Critical Times	mes	Minimum Locations	ations
)	handwashing	hand sanitising	handwashing facility	hand sanitiser
σ	Transport	1. After using the toilet (washroom) 2. After sweeping/cleaning 3. At the end of a trip or after a round/return trip (if there's no break) [for driver and mate] 4. Before entry into and exit from the transport terminal luggage 5. After loading or removing luggage 6. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled	1. Before boarding 2. After alighting 3. After coughing or sneezing 4. After touching surfaces 5. After handling money, ticket and/or boarding pass	1. At entry and exit points 2. At the waiting area 3. At the food vending area 4. At the wash-room (toilet and urinal) 5. At identifiable or vantage points (e.g. various destination stations, etc)	1. At the ticketing and/or waiting and/or waiting area 2. At the boarding point or area 3. In every public transport – taxi (including tricycles – 'yellow-yellow'); ride sharing arrangements such as uber and bolt; intra-city buses known as 'trotro'; inter-city bus; ambulance; aerophane (airplane); train; water transport (ship, boat, ferry); etc

	_		Φ
ions	hand sanitiser	At the dishing point or area On the eating table At the checkout counter or point of payment	On the pulpit or altar At vantage points in the pew (worshippers) In offices
cati	٩	<u>-</u> 2 ε	<u>-</u> α κ
Minimum Locations	handwashing facility	 At the eatery entrance and exit points At the eating area At the kitchen At the dishing point/area At the wash-room (toilet) 	1. At the entry and exit points of the worship house (church, mosque, shrine, etc) 2. In front of all halls of meeting (including children and adult worship auditoria) 3. At the washroom (toilet and urinal) 4. On the combound
		- 0 0 4 B	
S	hand sanitising	After coughing or sneezing After touching surfaces / menu cards After handling money After shaking hands When leaving the eatery	After holding/using microphone and other musical instruments After touching pulpit After singing/praying/dancing After touching pews After touching surfaces and doorknobs After handshakes following benediction in a Muslim congregational prayer After counting offering Before offering or receiving holy communion (for Christians)
me		- 6 6 4 G	- 7 W 4 W 0 V 8 0
Critical Times	handwashing	After using the toilet After sweeping / cleaning / collecting refuse / refuse disposal Before entry Before preparing food (for kitchen staff) Before dishing food Before eating Before feeding a baby or child Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled	After visiting the washroom After changing a baby's diaper After sweeping / cleaning / collecting refuse / disposing off refuse After performance of traditional rites or rituals at the shrine Before entry into and exit from worship or religious centres Before performing 'ablution' (for Muslims) Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled
		<u>- 7 84 70 0 7 8</u>	<u>- 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 </u>
Setting		Eateries	Worship and religious centres
No.			
			Φ

S	Setting	CriticalTimes	mes	Minimum Locations	ations
		handwaching	hand caniticing	handwaching facility	hand caniticor
0	Events &	1. After visiting the washroom	1. After coughing or	1. At the entry and	1. At the entry
	Recreation- al centres	(toilet and urinal) of the event/recreational centre.	sneezing 2. After touching surfaces	exit point(s) 2. Around and/or on	and exit point(s)
		2. After sweeping/cleaning/disposing off refuse.	3. After shaking hands or embracing	the compound of the event venue	2. In the office(s) of
		3. After attending an event (e.g. festival, funeral, durbar, sporting activity, campaign rally,	4. After dancing 5. After handling micro-	3. At the kitchen of the event or recreational centre	
		entertainment, etc) 4. Before entry into and exit from the event or recreational centre.	9	4. At the eating and drinking area5. At the washroom (toilet/urinal)	s. Around and/ or on the compound of the event
		 Before cooking Before serving food and/or drinks Before eating and/or drinking Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled 		6. At the playground/play area 7. At the administration/office of the event/recreational centre 8. Next to mobile toilet booth(s)	4. At the pay point and/ or checkout counter

S	Setting	CriticalTimes	mes	Minimum Locations	ations
					100 Page 1
			nand sanitising		nand sanitiser
10	Childcare, Special	 After visiting the washroom (toilet/urinal) 	 After coughing or sneezing 	 At the entry and exit points 	1. In the office
	Needs Chil- dren and Rehabilita-	 After attending to a child or assisting same to use the toilet 		2. On the compound3. At the kitchen	
	tion Homes	3. After sweeping/cleaning	3. After an embrace	4. At the eating area or dining hall	4. At the worship centre
		 After playing or visiting the playgrounds 		5. At the washroom (toilet and urinal)	5. In the dor- mitories
		Before entry into and exit from the childcare home			
		6. Before preparing food			
		7. Before eating land after eating particularly for those with intellectual development		8. At the infirmary 9. At the playground/ area	
		disorders (IDDs)]		10. At the administra-	
		8. Before feeding		tion	
		 Before, during and after car- ing for a sick child 		11. At the teachers' quarters/bungalow	
		10. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled		12. At the worship centre	
				13. In front of dormitories	

No.	Setting		CriticalTimes	mes	Minimum Locations	cations	
			handwashing	hand sanitising	handwashing facility	hands	hand sanitiser
	Correctional	<u> </u>	After visiting the washroom	1. After coughing or	1. At the gate or en-	1. At t	he front
	centres	2	After morning	sneezing		des	desk (recep-
		რ		2. After touching surfaces	2. At the washroom		
		4.		and doorknobs 3 After receiving visitors	3. At the four corners of prison yard	Z. In the	In the offic- es
		5.	Before entry into and exit		4. At the kitchen	3. In t	In the cells
		9	Before preparing food	and taking medication	5. In the cells	4. At the	At the infirmary
		7.			6. At the canteen or cafeteria		,
		ω.	Before eating or taking ration		7. At the infirmary		
		<u>ი</u>	Before administering and taking medication		8. At the workshop		
		10	10. Before final lock-up		9. At the labour site		
		_	11. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled		ises)		

No.	Setting		CriticalTimes	ıes			Minimum Locations	ations	
)		handwashing		hand sanitising	hand	handwashing facility	hand s	hand sanitiser
12	IDP & Refugee	<u>←</u>	After visiting the washroom (toilet/urinal)	1. After handl ments, etc	After handling docu- ments, etc	1. At	At the entry and exit points	1. In th	1. In the tents 2. At vantage
	camps	2.	After attending to a baby or changing baby diaper	2. After cou sneezing	ighing or	2. Or 3. At	On the compound		points in the compound
		က်	After sweeping/cleaning/collecting refuse/disposing off refuse	3. After to and doc	After touching surfaces and doorknobs After shaking hands		At the eating area At the vending area	3. By t infir scho	By the camp infirmary, school, etc
		4.	After using the playgrounds/ social events		trib-	6. At (tc	At the washroom (toilet and urinal)		
		<u>ن</u>	After distributing relief items (mattresses, blankets, etc)			7. By far	By the tents of families		
		9.	Before entry into and exit from the camp			8. At	At the distribution point or area		
		7. %	Before preparing food Before eating			9. At so po	At playgrounds and social gathering points		
		9.	 Before feeding a baby Before distributing food rations 			10. By	10. By the camp infirmary, school, etc		
		<u></u>	11. Before and after changing menstrual pad						
		12	12. Before and after caring for or attending to a sick person						
		7	13. Anytime hands are visibly dirty or soiled						

C: SETTING ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

C₁: Community Session

This refers to a meeting with the entire or a cross-section of the setting (e.g. household session) and a meeting with identifiable groups (focus group discussion). Setting engagements are meant for familiarisation, information exchange and decision-making. They are platforms for providing target audience of the setting (e.g. householders) with basic hand hygiene information in line with Standard One of the HH4A Minimum Standards.

Procedure

Prior to the session/meeting...

- 1st Constitute facilitation team. A team of 4 persons is recommended [1 lead facilitator, 1 supporting facilitator (prompter/logistics organiser) and 2 note-takers (recorders)].
- 2nd Facilitation team members draw agenda, discuss and share roles.
- 3rd Facilitation team mobilises logistics/materials needed for the meeting/session [e.g. markers, flipchart paper, cardboard, vipp cards, pictorials, local symbols, record forms/templates, etc]
- 4th Facilitation team member(s) visit or contact the setting (e.g. community) to negotiate suitable date, time, venue and participants for the meeting/session, observing all required community entry protocols.
- 5th Facilitators arrive at least 30 minutes before the agreed start time on the day of meeting.

During the session/meeting...

- 1st Facilitators greet and observe all required courtesies
- 2nd Community co-ordinator/contact calls the meeting to order (sets the tone for the meeting).
- 3rd Facilitators introduce themselves
- 4th Lead facilitator thanks participants for availing themselves for the session, states the mission of the team or purpose of the session and seeks permission to proceed
- 5th Lead facilitator pauses for permission to be granted before s/he continues
- 6th Lead facilitator confirms that all expected participants (different segments of the population) are present.
- 7th Lead facilitator introduces topic for discussion, facilitates input from participants and summarises conclusion(s).
- 8th Facilitator leads discussion to agree on action points, timelines and who takes responsibility (action plan).
- 9th Lead facilitator outlines the way forward or next steps.
- 10th Lead facilitator thanks participants for attending and closes the session/meeting.

C₂: Home Visit or Household Session

A home visit, ordinarily, follows a community engagement session. It is meant to practically implement decisions reached at the community session with the ultimate aim of ensuring hand hygiene uptake as envisaged by the HH4A Minimum Standards. This takes into consideration peculiar circumstances of the household. It also provides opportunity for further exchange of information and clarification of issues of concern.

Structure

It is projected that there would be a minimum of three home visits leading to a household owning and using a hand hygiene station depending on the responsiveness of the household and prevailing circumstances at the time. The structure would, generally, fit the description below:

Home Visit I	Home Visit II	Home Visit III
Sensitisation, mobilisation and siting	Progress monitoring and discussion of O&M system	Completion monitoring, user education and O&M plan

Procedure

a. ...prior to visit:

- 1st Field facilitator reviews decisions made at the community session or during a previous home visit and identifies specific one(s) to engage householders on.
- 2nd Field facilitator mobilises relevant material that would be required for a successful home visit.
- 3rd Field facilitator contacts community contact (e.g. natural leader, volunteer, Assemblyperson, etc.) and seeks for their availability to lead him/her on the home visit.
- 4th Field facilitator arrives at least 15 minutes in the community before commencement of the home visit on the agreed day/date.
- 5th Facilitator meets community contact (e.g. natural leader, volunteer, Assembly person etc.) and draw up visit plan, using the community map.

b. ...during the visit:

- 1st At the home, community contact greets, introduces field facilitator and states mission.
- 2nd Field facilitator greets and confirms that all segments of household population are represented.
- 3rd Field facilitator and householders recap discussions/decisions at the community session or during a previous visit.
- 4th Field facilitator asks for update of implementation from householders.
- 5th Field facilitator leads a discussion on challenges or bottlenecks (if any) and solutions.
- 6th Field facilitator and householders agree on next steps, timelines and who takes responsibility.
- 7th Field facilitator thanks householders, moves to the next household and repeats same.

D: ATTENDANCE RECORD

Type of Engagement:	Date:
---------------------	-------

Population Segment	Male	Female	Total	Remark
A. Generational Categorisation				
1. Aged				
2. Adult				
3. Young/adolescents				
4. Children				
Tota	al			
B. Interest Groups				
1. Persons Differently Able (PDAs	3)			
2. Landlords				
3. Landladies				
4. Tenants				
5. Family members				
6. Household workers				
7. Staff/workers				
8. Vendors				
9. Visitors				
Tota	al			
Comment (if any): Date: Facilitator(s)),		Contact(s):
E: RECORD OF PROCEEDII	NGS			
Setting: Community:		Elec	ctoral Area:	

No.	Topic/Issue(s) Discussed	Decision(s) Taken	Remark

District: Type of Engagement: Date:

List of Fa	acilitators:				
<u>Name</u>		<u>Designation</u>		Contact	
F. ACT	IONI DI ANI				
	ION PLAN				
	Community: Date:		. Electo	rai Area:	
No.	Action point (activity	<i>(</i>)	Timeline	Person R	esponsible
Commei	nt (if any):				
Date:	Facilitator(s):			Contact(s):	

G: HAND HYGIENE PROFILE

[to be used for baseline, mid-line and end-line assessment]

Settin	ig:	Community: Electoral Area: District:				District:		
No.	Name (e.g. Home)	Handwas device [Y/N]	•	Water [Y/N]		Soap [Y/N]		Hand sanitiser [Y/N]
		compound	toilet	Compound	toilet	compound	toilet	Compound
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
Comn	nent (if any):							
Date:		Facilitato	r(s):			Conta	nct(s): _	

H: PROGRESS MONITORING FORM

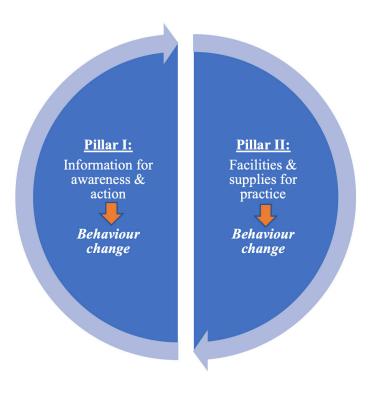
Setting: Community: Electoral Area: District: No. **Expected** Name Loca-Installa-Installa-In Outstand-Remark tion tion in tion coming work date of (e.g. use iden-[Y/N] (for uncomple-Houseprogress pleted (if any), tified [Y/N] (device, complettion hold, e.g. why School, [Y/N] water ed) not in & soap) etc) use? [Y/N] 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Comment (if any): Date: _____ Facilitator(s): _____ Contact(s): _____

ANNEX II

QUALITY ASSURANCE TEMPLATE

A. INTRODUCTION

Quality Assurance (QA) is premised on a desired standard and ensuring a level of excellence that meets or complies with that standard. To this end, the operational guidelines on hand hygiene quality assurance would focus on the two broad pillars of the HH4A Minimum Standards as shown below:



The procedure for maintaining quality hand hygiene promotion, products and services are herein described.

B. THE QUALITY ASSURANCE TEAM

The District Environmental Health Officer (**DEHO**), the District Works Engineer (**DWE**) and a Civil Society Organisation/Non-Governmental Organisation (**CSO/NGO**) person would constitute the District QA Team given their expertise in hand hygiene information sharing, supplies and practice. Technically, the DEHO is the expert in hand hygiene 'software' activities in the district, the DWE represents same in hand hygiene 'hardware' products and the CSO/NGO person is expected to provide counter-balance in terms of independence and alternative perspective.

The team's specific tasks are as follows:

- a. Inculcate quality consciousness across all stakeholders and ensure the mainstreaming of same in all hand hygiene service delivery and product development.
- b. Facilitate the capacity building (training) of stakeholders in the hand hygiene quality assurance process.
- c. Review inspection reports of community and electoral area QA teams.
- d. Verify the quality (or otherwise) of hand hygiene services and products. This shall cover all stages of the delivery process from sensitisation sessions through site selection and construction to use/utilisation.
- e. Provide feedback to hand hygiene service providers on QA findings.
- f. Recommend to DICCS hand hygiene service providers, services and products that should be certified.
- g. Conduct spot-checks to ensure standards are continuously upheld.
- h. Submit quarterly reports on hand hygiene QA activities to DICCS. Among others, the report should cover capacity building carried out, verification exercises undertaken, feedback provided and recommendations.

C. KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN HAND HYGIENE QUALITY ASSURANCE AND THEIR ROLES

The following are stakeholders that would play various roles in ensuring compliance with the HH4A Minimum Standards (and Operational Guidelines):

- 1. District Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee on Sanitation (DICCS)
- 2. The District Environmental Health Officer (DEHO)
- 3. The District Works Engineer (DWE)
- 4. Field Facilitators (FFs)
- 5. Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (CSOs/NGOs)
- 6. Hand hygiene suppliers (fabricators, artisans/installers, soap makers and hand sanitiser producers)
- 7. Community Technical Volunteers (CTVs)
- 8. End-user (household, school, healthcare facility, workplaces, market, etc)

The **<u>DICCS</u>** shall have overall responsibility and oversight for hand hygiene QA in the district. In specific terms, the DICCS would carry out the following:

- a. Monitor and supervise community sensitisation and supplier proficiency training sessions.
- b. Review reports of the QATeam as part of its regular meetings.
- c. Approve recommendations (or otherwise) of the QATeam.
- d. Provide certificate of attestation to service providers.
- e. Disseminate information to the general public.

The **DEHO** is the head of the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (EHSU) in the district and among others, supervises, supports and monitors implementation of hand hygiene.

The **<u>DWE</u>** is the head of Works Department in the district and has oversight on all structural services in the district, including hand hygiene devices.

CSOs/NGOs are a critical part of development as they demonstrate best practices for scale-up through advocacy, capacity building and monitoring, all of which are critical for hand hygiene to thrive.

FFs operate at electoral area and community levels and would constitute the hand hygiene QA team at those levels. Their duties include the following:

- a. Sensitise end-users on hand hygiene QA considerations.
- b. Participate in supplier proficiency training sessions.
- c. Conduct pre-installation, installation and post-installation inspections.
- d. Submit inspection reports to the district QA team (i.e. DEHO and DWE).
- e. Facilitate the work of hand hygiene service providers at the community level (including technical support for CTVs).

Hand hygiene **suppliers** include fabricators of hand hygiene devices, installers (artisans), soap makers and hand sanitiser producers. These shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. Contribute to the QA process by providing relevant information, suggestions, and/or recommendations for quality improvement.
- b. Provide quality products and services.
- c. Submit to the QA process.
- d. Receive and act on feedback.

CTVs are community members who have volunteered and acquired basic skills to provide technical support for households (and possibly other settings) in the installation and maintenance of hand hygiene stations. Their responsibilities in the QA process are as follows:

- a. Keep up-to-date record of hand hygiene status of the community (number installed and those under installation, yet to install, broken down and in use).
- b. Assist households to install quality hand hygiene stations.
- c. Address post-installation technical challenges (e.g. repairs, etc).

End-users refer to the target audience in the various settings identified for hand hygiene, namely: households, schools, healthcare facilities, workplaces, markets, transport terminals, eateries, religious centres, internally displaced persons (IDPs)/Refugee camps, childcare homes, events/recreational centres and correctional centres. Their role in the QA process includes the following:

- a. Avail themselves of sensitisation and/or training opportunities to build their capacity or improve their knowledge of the hand hygiene standards.
- b. Take active interest in the installation process and report any concerns to the FF for appropriate action.
- c. Provide post-installation feedback.
- d. Establish and apply an O&M system for supplies, repairs and replacements.
- e. Advocate for sustainability of HH4A process

D. THE HAND HYGIENE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

The hand hygiene QA process would be broken into three stages, namely:

- i. Pre-event stage;
- ii. During event stage; and
- iii. Post-event stage.

Event, as used in this QA guideline, refers to the following:

- 'Information sharing' or 'software' activities (engagement sensitisation, training, meeting and follow-up visits); and
- 'Facilities/supplies' or 'hardware' activities (installation).

These two would be quality assured at all the three stages to ensure that the eventual product meets the desired quality standard(s). Appendices I and II below are proposed QA templates to be used:

APPENDIX I

QA CHECKLIST FOR INFORMATION SHARING/SOFTWARE ACTIVITIES (ENGAGEMENT)

Setting:	Community:	_ Electoral Area:	District:
Type of Activity/Eng	gagement: Sensitisation /	Training / Meeting / Follo	ow-up visit [please tick]

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appro	opriate]	
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
Α	Pre-engagement (sensitisation, training, meeting):		Observation(s):
1	All participants (target audience) identified		1
2	All participants (target audience) informed		2
3	Venue secured		3
4	Date and time agreed upon		
5	All necessary materials and logistics arranged (markers, flipchart, flipchart paper, projector, fuel, food, hand sanitiser, etc)		Recommendation(s): 1
6	Agenda developed		2
7	Roles shared		3
8	Other (please specify):		
			T
В	During engagement (sensitisation, training, meeting):		Observation(s):
1	All invited/expected participants present		1
2	Venue conducive		2
3	Timing appropriate		3
4	All necessary materials and logistics available		
5	Agenda being followed		
6	Session delivery participatory or engaging		Recommendation(s):
7	Content relevant		1
8	Appropriate response elicited (contributions, decisions and action points/plan)		2
9	Way forward agreed or next steps outlined		3
10	Other (please specify):		

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appr	opriate]	
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
С	Post-engagement (sensitisation, training, meeting):		Observation(s):
1	Action points/plan being followed		
2	Improved behaviour(s)/innovation(s) noticed		2
3	Other (please specify):		3 Recommendation(s): 1 2 3

0	Λ	To	2	m	
u	А	16	а	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-

Name	<u>Designation</u>	Contact	<u>Signature</u>
Date:			

APPENDIX II

QA CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES/HARDWARE ACTIVITIES (INSTALLATION)

Setting:	Community:	Electoral Area:	District:
Type of hand hygier	ne facility:		

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appro		
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
A	Pre-installation:		
1	Is the proposed location for the HWF conspicuous (i.e. in the line of sight and that it is not in a hidden or an obscure location)?		Observation(s): 1
2	Is the area for the HWF upland (i.e. not prone to flooding)?		2 3
3	Is the position point ≤5m to the reference point (i.e. toilet, compound, school block, etc)?		Recommendation(s):
4	Is the route leading to the facility clear of weeds and other impediments?		1. 2.
5	Is there consensus on where to site the HWF? Were all views sought (including children, PDAs,)?		3
6	Is the iron/metallic material to be used stainless?		
7	Is the water to be used of drinking water quality (at least, clear and has no offensive odour)?		

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appro	opriate]	
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
8	Is the water sufficient to provide/supply:		
	5.4 litres per person per day in a household setting?		
	4.95 litres per person per school day in a school setting?		
	3.15 litres per person per healthcare day in a healthcare facility setting?		
	4.05 litres per person per work day in a workplace setting?		
	3.15 litres per person per market day in a market setting?		
	2.7 litres per person per day in a transport setting?		
	3.6 litres per person per day in an eatery setting?		
	1.8 litres per person per day in a worship and religious centre setting?		
	2.7 litres per person per day in an events/recreational centre setting?		
	4.5 litres per person per day in a childcare, special needs children and rehabilitation home setting?		
	5.4 litres per person per day in a correctional centre setting?		
	4.95 litres per person per day in an IDP/ Refugee Camp setting?		
9	Is the wood to be used treated against rotting?		
10	Is the artisan certified?		

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appr		
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
11	Is there hand sanitiser?		
12	Other (please specify):		
		I	
В	During installation:		Observation(s):
1	Is the HWF age-appropriate?		1
	Children: 500-700mm high from ground level to the spout		2. 3.
	Adult: 700-1,200mm high from ground level to the spout		
2	Is the HWF disability-friendly?		Recommendation(s):
	Wheelchair users: ≤900mm door width and opening to the inside (i.e. push to open and not pull)		1.
	Visually impaired: fixed and consistency in position of soap (and hand towel)		
3	Is the tap head well fastened?		
4	Is wastewater properly drained off?		
	into a soakaway? OR		
	into the main drainage system? OR		
	into a storm drain? OR		
	collected into a receptacle and safely disposed of?		
5	Is supplier contact embossed (or provided) for after sales support services and post-installation feedback?		
6	Is there hand sanitiser?		
7	Is there an O&M system in place for supplies (water, soap, sanitiser), repairs and replacement?		
8	Other (please specify):		

	QA to be conducted [tick/write as appro	opriate]	
No.	Stage/Checklist	Yes or No [√ or X]	Remark
С	Post-installation:		Observation(s):
1	Is HWF in place at the time of visit		1
2	Is there water?		2
3	Is the water of drinking water quality (at least, clear and has no offensive odour)?		3
4	Is there soap?		
5	Does the soap lather?		
6	Does the soap produce any adverse effect on the skin (e.g. itching, burns, etc)?		Recommendation(s): 1
7	Is the tap head well fastened?		
8	Is wastewater properly drained off?		2
	into a soakaway? OR		3
	into the main drainage system? OR		
	into a storm drain? OR		
	collected into a receptacle and safely disposed of?		
9	Is hand towel single-use?		
10	Is hand towel biodegradable?		
11	Is there a litter bin for immediate disposal of used hand towel?		
12	Are used hand towels finally buried, put into a pit or incinerated?		
13	Is air drying of wet hands being practiced?		
14	Is there hand sanitiser		
15	Is the O&M system for supplies (water, soap, sanitiser), repairs and replacements being applied?		
16	Is there an assigned person(s) to regularly wash water-holding container and ensure availability of supplies?		
17	Other (please specify):		
QA Te	am:		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u> <u>Called the Called to the Called to the Called the Called to the Called </u>	<u>ontact</u>	<u>Signature</u>

HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES for Integrating & Accelerating Hand Hygiene through SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Date: _____

ANNEX III

DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATES

A: ELECTORAL AREA MANAGEMENT TEAM

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana										
	HH4A ELECTORAL AREA MANAGEMENT TEAM										
		HH4A ELECTORAL	AREA IVIANAGEIVII	ENTIEAW							
ELECT	ORAL AREA:		DISTRICT:								
No. O	F COMMUNITEIS IN ELECTORAL A	REA:	POPULATION OF	ELECTORAL AREA:							
No.	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	EMAIL						
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

B: ELECTORAL AREA DATA

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana												
	Electoral Area Data Template												
Name of District:			District Population:	Male:		Female:		Total:		# of Electoral #	Areas:	# of Communities:	
No.	Name of Electoral Area	# of Communities	# of Schools	# of Healthcare facilities	# of Markets	# of Transport Terminals	# of Eateries	# of Religious Centres	# of Childcare Homes (e.g. ophanages)	# of Events & Recreational Centres	# of Correctional Centres (prisons)	# of IDP/Refugee Camps	# of Workplaces/ Offices
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
	TOTAL	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C: BASELINETEMPLATE

C₁: Households/Homes

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana								
		Base	eline Template						
Region	:	District:		Electoral Area	!				
	House	eholds/Homes [community:	J					
No.	Name of Household	Digital Address	Population M: F: T:	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)			
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
TOTAL			0		О	0			
Note:									
1 hwf: handwashing facility									
2	hs: hand sanitiser								

C₂: Schools

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana										
	Baseline Template										
Region	•		District:			Electoral A	Area:		_		
				Sch	ools						
			P	opulation (N	И:F:T:)						
No. I Name of school I	Digital Address	Learners / Students	Teachers	Others (cleaners, security, vendors, residents, etc)	Total	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
TOTAL			0	0	0	0		0	0		
Note:											
1	hwf: handwashing	facility									
2	hs: hand sanitiser										

C₃: Healthcare Facilities

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana											
	Baseline Template											
Region	:		District:			Electoral A	rea:					
				Healthcare	facilities							
			Popul	ation (M:	F:T:)							
No.	Name of HCF	Digital Address	Patients (approx. mthly average attendance)	Health workers	Others (cleaners, security, vendors, residents, etc)	Total	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)			
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
TOTAL			0	0	0	0		0	0			
Note:												
1 hwf: handwashing facility												
2	hs: hand sanitiser											

C₄: Workplaces

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana											
	Baseline Template											
Region):	District:		Electoral A	Electoral Area:							
			Workplaces									
No.	Name	Digital Address	Population M:F:T:	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)						
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
TOTAL				0	0	0						
Note:												
1	hwf: handwashin	g facility										
2	hs: hand sanitise	·										

C₅: Markets

	Hand H	lygiene for All	(HH4A) Initiativ	/e - Ghana			
		Baselin	e Template				
Region: District:				Electoral Area:			
No.	Name	Digital Address	Approx. market day attenadance	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL			О		0	0	
Note:							
1	hwf: handwashing fa	cility					
2	hs: hand sanitiser						

$C_{\it e}$: Transport (terminals and travel)

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana											
	Baseline Template											
Region: District:					Electoral A	rea:						
		Trans	port (Terminals	& Travel)								
No.	Name	Digital Address	Approx. D	Type of	# of	Qty of hs						
			Vehicles	Persons	hwf	hwf	(in litres)					
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
TOTAL				О		0	0					
Note:												
1	hwf: handwashing f	acility										
2	hs: hand sanitiser											

C₇: Eateries

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana												
	Baseline Template												
Region: District:						Electoral Area:							
			E	ateries									
	Name	Digital	Population				# of	Qty of hs					
No.		Address	Workers (cooks, etc)	Approx. daily attenadance	Total	Type of hwf	hwf	(in litres)					
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
TOTAL			0	0	0		0	0					
Note:													
1	hwf: handwashing fa	cility											
2	hs: hand sanitiser												

C_8 : Worship & Religious Centres

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana											
	Baseline Template											
Region	:		District:		Electoral Area:							
		Religious &	Worship Centre	es								
No. Name		Digital Address	Approx. attenadance	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs (in litres)						
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
TOTAL			О		О	0						
Note:												
1	hwf: handwashing fa	cility										
2	2 hs: hand sanitiser											

C_9 : Events & Recreational Centres

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana											
	Baseline Template											
Region: Distr			District:			Electoral Area:						
		E	vents & Re	creational Cen	tres							
			Population					Qty of hs				
No.	Name	Digital Address	Workers	Approx. attenadance	Total	Type of hwf	# of hwf	(in litres)				
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
TOTAL			0	0	0		0	0				
Note:												
1	hwf: handwashing fac	ility										
2	hs: hand sanitiser											

C_{10} : Childcare, Special Needs Children and Rehabilitation Homes

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana										
	Baseline Template										
Region:				District:			Electoral Area:				
		Childcare, Spec	cial Needs Ch	ildren and Reh	abilitation	Homes (e.g. ophanag	ges)			
No.	Name	Digital		Population			Type of	# of hwf	Qty of hs		
NO.		Address	Children	Attendants	Others	Total	hwf	# OI IIWI	(in litres)		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
TOTAL			0	0	0	0		0	0		
Note:											
1 hwf: handwashing facility											
2	2 hs: hand sanitiser										

C₁₁: Correctional Centres

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana										
	Baseline Template										
Region:			District:			Electoral Area	•				
	Correctional Centres (prisons)										
No.	Name	Digital Address		Population	1	Type of hwf	# of hwf	Qty of hs			
NO.	Ivaille	Digital Address	Staff	Inmates	Total	Type of fiwi	# OI IIWI	(in litres)			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
TOTAL			0	0	0		0	0			
Note:											
1	hwf: handwashing facili	ty									
2	hs: hand sanitiser										

C₁₂: IDP/Refugee Camps

	Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana										
	Baseline Template										
Region	:	District:			Electoral Area:						
			IDP/Refug	ee Camps							
No.	Name	Digital Address	P	Population			# of hwf	Qty of hs			
NO.	Ivaille	Digital Address	IDPs/Refugees	Attendants	Total	Type of hwf		(in litres)			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
TOTAL			0	0	0		0	0			
Note:											
1	hwf: handwashing facility										
2	hs: hand sanitiser										









Hand Hygiene for All (HH4A) Initiative - Ghana

HH4A OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

for Accelerating Hand Hygiene through Integration into SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES