Supporting information

Manuscript title. Teachers and sanitation promotion: an assessment of community-led total sanitation in Ethiopia

Authors. Jonny Crocker, Abiyot Geremew, Messele Yetie, Fisseha Atalie, Jamie Bartram

Number of pages. 29

Number of tables. 12

Number of figures. 2

Table S1. Timeline of main implementation activities for two CLTS interventions in Ethiopia.

Period	HEW facilitated CLTS	Teacher facilitated CLTS
Sep 2012	District orientation	District orientation
Oct 2012	Pre-triggering	Pre-triggering
Nov 2012	HEW and kebele leader training	Teacher and kebele leader training
Nov 2012 - Jan 2013	Triggering	Triggering
Dec 2012 - May 2013	Follow-up	Follow-up
Mar 2013	HEW and kebele leader review meeting	Teacher review meeting
Jun - Nov 2013	ODF certification and celebrations	ODF certification and celebrations
Sep 2013	Natural leader training	Natural leader training

Table S2. Census and survey sampling counts for kebele, village, and household (HH) levels, by intervention and region, in Ethiopia.

Approach	Dogian	Kebele	Census		Sampled		HHs surveyed	
Арргоасп	Region	Kebele	Villages	HHs	Villages	HHs	Baseline	Follow-up*
Conventional	Oromia	Kebele 1	24	651	18	515	479	490
Conventional	SNNP	Kebele 2	30	973	14	530	496	499
	Oromia	Kebele 3	32	1000	11	335	285	320
Teacher-facilitated		Kebele 4	22	586	13	333	280	308
reacher-facilitated	CNINID	Kebele 5	31	1212	9	363	324	322
	SNNP	Kebele 6	26	1040	10	368	318	324

^{*}Baseline and follow-up surveys were adminstered in October 2012 and 2013.

Table S3. Sanitation practice definitions.

Sanitation practice	Primary place of defecation
Open defecation	Anywhere in the open, including in the bush, field, river, or pond. Includes dig and bury, and households reporting using a latrine that surveyors observed to be full or have a collapsed or unstable floor.
Communal latrine	A public latrine accessible to anyone (including school-latrines).
Shared latrine	A latrine shared by multiple households,* including when one compound** shares a latrine, multiple households jointly own a latrine, or a household uses a neighbor's latrine.
Private latrine	A latrine used by only one household, either owned or rented in the case of tenants.

^{*}A household was defined as a single housing unit with one acknowledged male or female head of household.

^{**}A compound is a group of household sharing a patio or courtyard.

Table S4. Logistic regression models: sanitation practice as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, full sample.

***	Sanitation practice outcome							
Variable	Open defecation		Communa	latrine use	Shared la	atrine use	Private latrine use	
Treatment	0.418*** (0.113)	0.256** (0.116)	-1.131* (0.620)	-1.238* (0.620)	-0.372 (0.391)	-0.511 (0.402)	-0.372*** (0.113)	-0.199* (0.117)
Time	-1.067*** (0.131)	-1.11*** (0.135)	0.661 (0.459)	0.694* (0.467)	1.668*** (0.351)	1.625*** (0.348)	0.668*** (0.114)	0.715*** (0.121)
Treat * Time	0.523*** (0.188)	0.527*** (0.195)	1.466* (0.746)	1.503 (0.755)	0.215 (0.435)	0.224 (0.437)	-0.416** (0.170)	-0.432** (0.181)
HH size (people)		-0.535*** (0.113)		-0.212 (0.442)		-0.667** (0.321)		0.579*** (0.102)
Metal roof (%)		0.007 (0.015)		-0.469*** (0.080)		-0.181*** (0.057)		0.034** (0.015)
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)		-0.003** (0.001)		0.006** (0.003)		-0.002 (0.003)		0.003** (0.001)
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)		-0.621*** (0.116)		0.290 (0.306)		-0.063 (0.237)		0.575*** (0.103)
Constant	-0.503*** (0.086)	0.063 (0.144)	-4.629*** (0.312)	-2.690*** (0.370)	-4.366*** (0.283)	-3.107*** (0.453)	0.410*** (0.089)	-0.384*** (0.140)
Transformed difference-in- difference, in percentage points	7.4%* (0.040)	8.2%** (0.041)	0.014 (0.010)	0.8% (0.006)	-0.005 (0.013)	-0.9% (0.012)	-8.3%** (0.040)	-9.0%** (0.043)

The full sample is 6 kebeles. The survey sample is 76/165 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 2182 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 2153 households surveyed). Sanitation practice outcomes were modeled using logistic regressions as a function of just treatment group and time, then with addition of four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean. *p < 0.1 **p < 0.05 ***p < 0.01

Table S5. Logistic regression models: open defecation and private latrine use as functions of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, by region.

Variable		Outcome: op	en defecation		Outcome: private latrine use				
Variable	Oromia	a region	SNNP	region	Oromi	nia region SNNP region		region	
Treatment	0.519** (0.220)	0.512** (0.231)	0.454*** (0.152)	0.418** (0.158)	-0.467** (0.218)	-0.435* (0.232)	-0.392** (0.158)	-0.307* (0.166)	
Time	-2.341*** (0.284)	-2.389*** (0.296)	-0.106 (0.145)	-0.122 (0.141)	1.907*** (0.238)	2.001*** (0.258)	-0.244* (0.135)	-0.240* (0.133)	
Treat * Time	1.231*** (0.350)	1.263*** (0.362)	-0.100 (0.245)	-0.086 (0.246)	-0.970*** (0.308)	-1.018*** (0.330)	0.051 (0.225)	0.039 (0.229)	
HH size (people)		-0.470* (0.245)		-0.144 (0.129)		0.572** (0.234)		0.225* (0.113)	
Metal roof (%)		-0.012 (0.022)		-0.069** (0.026)		0.027 (0.022)		0.130*** (0.025)	
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)		0.002 (0.002)		0.000 (0.002)		-0.002 (0.002)		0.000 (0.002)	
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)		-0.268 (0.173)		0.099 (0.150)		0.173 (0.189)		-0.004 (0.124)	
Constant	0.491*** (0.165)	0.569** (0.254)	-1.302*** (0.104)	-0.935*** (0.151)	-0.586*** (0.167)	-0.804*** (0.259)	1.174*** (0.117)	0.369** (0.150)	
Transformed difference-in- difference, in percentage points	22.6%*** (0.072)	22.9%*** (0.072)	-2.4% (0.046)	-2.1% (0.046)	-21.9%*** (0.068)	-22.5%*** (0.071)	0.4% (0.048)	0.3% (0.048)	

The Oromia region sample is 3 kebeles, from which 1044 households were surveyed in October 2012 at baseline, and 1018 households were surveyed in October 2013 at follow-up, representing 43 / 78 villages in the kebeles. The SNNP region sample is 3 kebeles, from which 1138 households were surveyed in October 2012 at baseline, and 1135 households were surveyed in October 2013 at follow-up, representing 33 / 87 villages in the kebeles. Sanitation practice outcomes were modeled using logistic regressions as a function of just treatment group and time, then with with addition of four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean. * p < 0.1 *** p < 0.05 *** p < 0.01

Table S6. Logistic regression parameters: open defecation as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, full sample.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment (Teacher-fac. CLTS	0.26	0.12	2.20	0.031	0.02	0.49
Time	-1.11	0.14	-8.22	0.000	-1.38	-0.84
Treatment * time	0.53	0.20	2.70	0.009	0.14	0.92
Metal roof (%)	-0.53	0.11	-4.74	0.000	-0.76	-0.31
HH size (people)	0.01	0.02	0.50	0.620	-0.02	0.04
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.00	0.00	-2.39	0.019	-0.01	0.00
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	-0.62	0.12	-5.33	0.000	-0.85	-0.39
Constant	0.06	0.14	0.44	0.662	-0.22	0.35

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of households		useholds Difference		1050	4 CII
Treatment group	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value	[95% CI]	
Conventional CLTS	40.0%	18.0%	-22.0%	0.000	-27.2%	-16.8%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	46.2%	32.4%	-13.8%	0.000	-20.0%	-7.6%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	8.2%	0.048	0.1%	16.3%

The full sample is 6 kebeles. The survey sample is 76 / 165 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 2182 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 2153 households surveyed). Open defecation was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

Table S7. Logistic regression parameters: open defecation as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, Oromia region.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment	0.51	0.23	2.22	0.032	0.05	0.98
Time	-2.39	0.30	-8.06	0.000	-2.99	-1.79
Treatment * time	1.26	0.36	3.49	0.001	0.53	1.99
Metal roof (%)	-0.47	0.24	-1.92	0.062	-0.97	0.03
HH size (people)	-0.01	0.02	-0.57	0.575	-0.06	0.03
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.223	0.00	0.01
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	-0.27	0.17	-1.55	0.130	-0.62	0.08
Constant	0.57	0.25	2.25	0.030	0.06	1.08

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of	of households	Difference	p-value	[95% CI]	
Treatment group	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value		
Conventional CLTS	62.3%	13.2%	-49.1%	0.000	-59.4%	-38.9%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	73.4%	47.2%	-26.2%	0.000	-36.2%	-16.2%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	22.9%	0.002	8.8%	37.1%

The Oromia region sample is 3 kebeles. The survey sample is 43 / 78 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 1044 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 1018 households surveyed). Open defecation was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

Table S8. Logistic regression parameters: open defecation as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, SNNP region.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment	0.42	0.16	2.64	0.013	0.10	0.74
Time	-0.12	0.14	-0.86	0.394	-0.41	0.17
Treatment * time	-0.09	0.25	-0.35	0.728	-0.59	0.42
Metal roof (%)	-0.14	0.13	-1.11	0.274	-0.41	0.12
HH size (people)	-0.07	0.03	-2.61	0.014	-0.12	-0.02
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.868	0.00	0.00
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	0.10	0.15	0.66	0.515	-0.21	0.41
Constant	-0.93	0.15	-6.18	0.000	-1.24	-0.63

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of	of households	Difference	p-value	[95% CI]	
Open defecation	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value		
Conventional CLTS	21.7%	19.7%	-2.0%	0.384	-6.5%	2.5%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	29.6%	25.4%	-4.1%	0.296	-11.9%	3.6%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	-2.1%	0.639	-11.1%	6.8%

The SNNP region sample is 3 kebeles. The survey sample is 33 / 87 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 1138 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 1135 households surveyed). Open defectation was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

Table S9. Logistic regression parameters: communal latrine use as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, full sample.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment	-1.24	0.62	-2.00	0.050	-2.47	0.00
Time	0.69	0.47	1.49	0.142	-0.24	1.63
Treatment * time	1.50	0.75	1.99	0.050	0.00	3.01
Metal roof (%)	-0.21	0.44	-0.48	0.632	-1.09	0.67
HH size (people)	-0.47	0.08	-5.89	0.000	-0.63	-0.31
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.01	0.00	2.35	0.022	0.00	0.01
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	0.29	0.31	0.95	0.348	-0.32	0.90
Constant	-2.69	0.37	-7.27	0.000	-3.43	-1.95

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of	of households	Difference	p-value	[95% CI]	
Treatment group	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value		
Conventional CLTS	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.159	-0.2%	1.5%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.001	0.6%	2.3%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	0.8%	0.203	-0.4%	2.1%

The full sample is 6 kebeles. The survey sample is 76 / 165 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 2182 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 2153 households surveyed). Communal latrine use was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

Table S10. Logistic regression parameters: shared latrine use as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, full sample.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment	-0.51	0.40	-1.27	0.207	-1.31	0.29
Time	1.62	0.35	4.67	0.000	0.93	2.32
Treatment * time	0.22	0.44	0.51	0.610	-0.65	1.09
Metal roof (%)	-0.67	0.32	-2.08	0.041	-1.31	-0.03
HH size (people)	-0.18	0.06	-3.18	0.002	-0.29	-0.07
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.00	0.00	-0.68	0.501	-0.01	0.00
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	-0.06	0.24	-0.26	0.792	-0.54	0.41
Constant	-3.11	0.45	-6.87	0.000	-4.01	-2.20

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of	of households	Difference	p-value	[95% CI]	
Treatment group	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value		
Conventional CLTS	1.2%	5.9%	4.7%	0.000	2.6%	6.8%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	0.7%	4.5%	3.7%	0.000	2.4%	5.1%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	-0.9%	0.437	-3.2%	1.4%

The full sample is 6 kebeles. The survey sample is 76 / 165 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 2182 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 2153 households surveyed). Shared latrine use was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

Table S11. Logistic regression parameters: private latrine use as a function of teacher-facilitated CLTS compared to conventional CLTS in Ethiopia, full sample.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	t-stat	p-value	[95%	6 CI]
Treatment	-0.20	0.12	-1.70	0.093	-0.43	0.03
Time	0.72	0.12	5.93	0.000	0.47	0.96
Treatment * time	-0.43	0.18	-2.38	0.020	-0.79	-0.07
Metal roof (%)	0.58	0.10	5.69	0.000	0.38	0.78
HH size (people)	0.03	0.01	2.28	0.025	0.00	0.06
Water collection time (round trip, minutes)	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.027	0.00	0.01
Spoke with neighbor about san. or hyg. in past 2 months (%)	0.58	0.10	5.56	0.000	0.37	0.78
Constant	-0.38	0.14	-2.73	0.008	-0.66	-0.10

Transformed regression parameters	Percentage of	of households	Difference	n valua	[95% CI]	
Treatment group	Baseline	Follow-up	Difference	p-value		
Conventional CLTS	57.5%	73.5%	15.9%	0.000	10.6%	21.3%
Teacher-facilitated CLTS	52.6%	59.6%	7.0%	0.032	0.6%	13.4%
Difference-in-difference	-	-	-9.0%	0.035	-17.3%	-0.6%

The full sample is 6 kebeles. The survey sample is 76 / 165 villages. Analysis includes data collected at two times, immediately before and after the CLTS interventions: baseline (Oct 2012, 2182 households surveyed), and follow-up (Oct 2013, 2153 households surveyed). Private latrine use was modeled using a logistic regression as a function of treatment group, time, and four covariates (roofing material, household size, water collection time, and discussing sanitation or hygiene with a neighbor in the past two months). Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE. Difference-in-difference estimates are calculated with all covariates set to their mean.

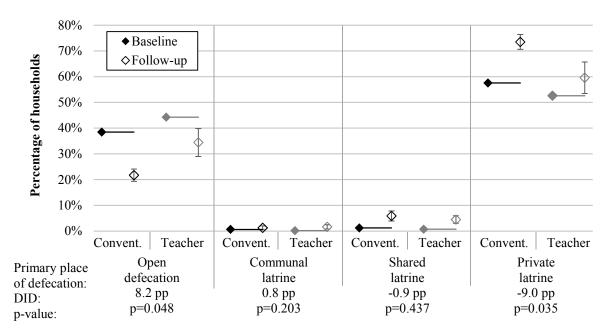


Figure S1. Sanitation practice before and after conventional and teacher-facilitated CLTS interventions in Ethiopia. Conventional includes 2 kebeles (54 villages). Teacher-facilitated includes 4 kebeles (111 villages). Kebeles are split evenly between the Oromia and SNNP regions. Horizontal lines are baseline means. Bars are 95% confidence intervals. Sanitation practices are modeled from logistic regression parameters with covariates set to their means (full regressions in the supplement). Sanitation practices are based on survey responses and latrine observations. All analysis accounts for unequal selection probabilities, non-response rates, and village clustering. "DID" = difference-in-difference.

Table S12. Sanitation practices by households with and without metal roofing

Crown	Percentage	of households	Change	n valua	
Group	Baseline	Follow-up	Change	p-value	
Practicing open defecation					
Full sample	44.8%	29.6%	-15.2%	< 0.001	
Households with natural roof	48.0%	32.6%	-15.4%	< 0.001	
Households with metal roof	33.2%	18.8%	-14.4%	< 0.001	
Using a communal latrine					
Full sample	0.5%	2.4%	1.9%	< 0.001	
Households with natural roof	0.5%	2.7%	2.2%	0.001	
Households with metal roof	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.235	
Using a shared latrine					
Full sample	1.0%	5.4%	4.4%	< 0.001	
Households with natural roof	1.2%	6.0%	4.8%	< 0.001	
Households with metal roof	0.1%	3.1%	3.0%	0.004	
Using a private latrine					
Full sample	53.7%	62.6%	8.9%	< 0.001	
Households with natural roof	50.3%	58.7%	8.4%	0.001	
Households with metal roof	66.1%	76.7%	10.6%	0.009	

In this analysis, the full sample contained 2152 households, of which 1706 had a natural roof at baseline, and 476 had a metal roof at baseline. P-values were calculated using a t-test. Unequal selection probability, non-response rates, and village clustering of outcomes were accounted for using the "svyset" command in STATA 12/13/SE.

Figure S2. Follow-up household survey

Sed	Section 1: Identification				
1	District Name	«District»			
2	Kebele Name	«Community»			
3	Village Name	«Village»			
4	Household ID	«UniqueID»			
5	Date	2013 / /			
6	Surveyor Name				

Sec	tion 2: Demographics				
7	Observe: What is the respondent's sex?	 Male Female 			
8	What is your age?	years			
9	Are you married?	1.			
10	What is the highest grade in school that you completed?	grade			
11	Observe: Does the house have a metal roof?	1.			
12	Observe: How clean is the household compound?	 Abundant trash and solid waste strewn around the yard Less than 10 pieces of trash or solid waste evident in the yard No trash or waste; the yard is clean of any debris 			
13	How many years has your family lived in this household?	years			
14	How many years have you lived in this community?	years			
• Bej	Before moving to the next survey question, check to make sure the response to question 13 is lower than or				

equ	equal to the response to question 14.					
• If re	esponse 13 is higher than response 14, ask bo	th questions again starting with question 14.				
		 Schools Health facilities 				
	What do you think is the highest	3. O Roads				
	priority for your community?	4. Electricity				
15a		5. Water supply				
	 Do not read the answers. 	6. Sanitation facilities				
	Check only one response.	7. O Hygiene or handwashing				
		8. O Housing				
	If multiple answers are given, ask them to nick the most important and	9. © Employment				
15b	to pick the most important one.	10. Other (specify):				
130						
4.6	Do you have a television in your	1. ○ Yes→ go to question 17				
16	house?	2. ○ No → go to question 18				
47	Consume the TV2	1. O Shown				
17	Can you show me the TV?	2. Not show, or not able to show it				
4.0	Do you have a radio in your	1.				
18	house?	2. ○ No→go to question 20				
		1. Shown				
19	Can you show me the radio?	2. Not show, or not able to show it				
	Have many named namedly live in					
20	How many people normally live in this household?	people				
21	How many individuals are 18 years and above?	people				
22	How many individuals are between 5 years and 18 years?	people				
23	How many individuals are 5 years and below?	people				
• Before moving to the next question, check that responses 21 + 22 + 23 = 20, if the responses do not match, ask them again starting with question 20						
• If t	• If the answer to question 23 is 0 \rightarrow go to question 27					
	In the last two weeks, how many					
24	of your children 5 years of age or	children				
	younger have had diarrhea?					
• If t	he answer to question 24 is 0 \rightarrow go to questio	n 27				
25	Was he/she taken to a health	1. O Yes				
25	facility for treatment?	2.				

26	Was he/she given any medicine or rehydration solution?	1.	
27	Do you think people not using latrines are a health risk in your village?	1.	
28a	Who do you think should bear the cost of improving sanitation in your village?	□Family / household	
28b	Do not read the answers.	☐Kebele administration	
28c	 Circle all responses. After they have finished responding, ask	☐Government (woreda, zone, region, and/or federal)	
28d	"are there any more occasions?" • If the respondent indicates that (s)he	□NGOs / partners	
28e	does not know, do not probe for additional responses.	□Other (specify):	

Sec	tion 3: Water		
29a 29b	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	 River/stream Pond/lake Open spring Protected spring Open well Protected well Tubewell/borehole Rainwater harvesting Public tap Piped water into dwelling or yard Water vendor Bottled water Other (specify): 	
30	In the last two weeks, was water unavailable from this source for a day or longer?	1.	
31	Do you share this water source with other households?	1.	
32	Do you pay to use this water	1.	

	source?		
33	If this source is not in your dwelling or yard, how long does it take to walk to it?	minutes	
34	Do you have to queue or wait to get water at this source?	1.	
35	How long do you typically have to wait to get water at this source?	minutes	
36	Is this water source usable year round?	 1.	
37a	Where do you get drinking water when your main source is not available?	 River / stream Pond/lake Open spring Protected spring Open well Open well Protected well Tubewell/borehole Rainwater harvesting Public tap Piped water into dwelling or yard Water vendor Bottled water Main source is always available 	
37b		14. Other (specify):	
38	Do you currently treat your drinking water?	 1.	
39a	How do you treat your drinking water?	 Chlorination Filtration with a ceramic device (such as a clay pot, or a candle filter) Filtration with a biosand filter Solar disinfection Boiling Chemical coagulant (such as aluminum salt or iron salt) 	

39b		7. Other (specify):	
40	Do you store your drinking water?	 1.	
41	May I see the container(s) where you store it?	1.	
42	Is this container used only for storing drinking water?	1.	
43	Observe: Does the container have a wide or narrow mouth?	 Wide mouth (more than 10 centimeters across) Narrow mouth (less than 10 centimeters across) 	
44	Observe: Does the container have a spigot?	1.	
45	Observe: Does the container have a lid or fitted cover?	1.	

Sect	tion 4: Sanitation	
46a 46b	Where do members of your family usually go to defecate? • (circle only one response)	 Bush, field, river, or pond → go to question 73 Dig and bury → go to question 73 Latrine at their own household → go to question 47 Neighbor's household → go to question 58 Communal or public latrine → go to question 58 Other (specify): → go to question 58
47	May I see the latrine you use please?	 Allowed → go to question 48 Not allowed → go to question 49
• If a	llowed to see the latrine, walk to the latrine	e with the respondent
48	Observe: Has the path to the latrine been walked on recently?	1. Yes(grass is trampled, wet footprints are visible, or the path has recently been cleared)

		2. O No	
49	How much money did you spend to build this latrine?	Birr	
50a		□Cement	
50b		☐Pre-made slab/squat plate	
50c	What did you buy to construct your latrine?	□Wood	
50d	• Circle all responses.	☐Sheet metal (for walls or roof, etc)	
50e		☐ Labor/help for digging or construction	
50f		□Other (specify):	
51	How many total hours did it take your family to build this latrine?	hours	
52	Did anyone besides of your family help you to build this latrine?	 1.	
53a		☐Neighbors, other community members	
53b		□Village leaders	
53c		☐Kebele administration	
53d	Who helped you to build this latrine?	☐Woreda officials (from health office or other)	
53e	Circle all responses.	☐Church, mosque, or other religious group	
53f		□NGOs/partners	
53g		☐Other (specify):	
54	For how many hours did they help you build your latrine?	hours	

Do you plan on changing your latrine before the start of the next rainy season?	 1.	
---	-----------------------	--

56a		☐New slab/squat plate	
56b		□New walls	
56c		□New roof	
56d	In what way do you plan to change your latrine?	□New door	
56e	Circle all responses.	□New/replacement latrine	
56f		☐New/replacement pit	
56g		☐Other (specify):	
57a		☐Me, my family, or my household members	
57b		☐Neighbor or friend	
57c		☐Community members, or chief	
57d	Who will pay for the changes to your latrine?	☐An NGO or outside organization	
57e	Circle all responses.	☐The government, Health Extension Worker, or other officer of water or health	
57f		☐The latrine will not cost any money	
57g		□Other (specify):	
58a 58b	What kind of latrine is the latrine your family usually uses? • Circle only one response	 Bucket toilet Simple Pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) Composting toilet Pour flush toilet Septic tank Other (Specify): 	
59	Do you share this latrine with other households?	 1.	
60	How many households do you share this latrine with?	households	

61	Are these households where only relatives of yours live?	1.	
62	Is this toilet used by people that you do not know?	1.	
63	Can you use this facility at all hours of the day and night?	1.	
64	How much time does it take on average to get to the place you defecate?	minutes	
65	Do you have to queue/wait to use this latrine?	 1.	
66	On average, how long do you have to queue/wait?	minutes	
67	Since the beginning of the rainy season, did your latrine become unusable?	 1.	
68a		□Roof problems	
68b		□Slab problems	
68c		☐Pit overflow	
68d	Why was it unusable?	□No water in tank	
68e	Circle all responses.	☐Flushing mechanism broke down	
68f		☐Bowl overflow/clogged	
68g		☐Pipe breakdown	
68h		☐Other (specify):	
69	During that period, how many weeks was it unusable?	weeks	
70	Do any members of your family defecate in the bush, field, or nearby river when away from home?	1.	

71a 71b	The last time a child 5 years or younger in your house passed stool, where did he/she defecate? • If the household does not have any children below 5 years of age → go to question 63	 Used potty→go to question 73 Used diaper→go to question 72 Went in his/her clothes→go to question 72 Went in house/yard→go to question 72 Went outside the premises→go to question 73 Used own sanitation facility→go to question 73 Used public latrine→go to question 73 Don't know→go to question 72 Other (specify):→go to question 72
72a	The last time a child in your house passed stool, where were his/her feces disposed?	 Dropped into toilet facility Buried Solid waste/trash In yard Outside premises Into sink or tub Thrown into waterway At the well Don't know Thrown elsewhere (specify):

Section 5: Sanitation, part 2				
• If t	he household has their own latrine at their h	ousehold, skip to question 80		
If the household does NOT have their own latrine, continue with question 73				
73	How much time does it take on average to get to the place you defecate?	minutes		
74	Do you want to have your own household latrine?	 1.		

75a	Why do you not want to have a	□Expensive \rightarrow go to question 77	
75b		☐Materials not available → go to question 77	
75c		☐Satisfied with neighbor or shared latrine → go to question 77	
75d	latrine? • Circle all responses.	□Does not see benefit in having a latrine → go to question 77	
75e		☐Culturally unacceptable → go to question 77	
75f		□Other (specify): → go to question 77	
76a		☐Dignity, appearance, or social status	
76b		☐Health related reasons	
76c	Why do you want to have a latrine?	☐Time or distance spent walking to a latrine	
76d	Circle all responses.	☐Safety from others when walking to a shared latrine or the bush	
76e		□Other (specify):	
77a		□Expensive	
77b		☐Construction material are not available in the market	
77c		☐Latrine slabs are not available in the market	
77d	What is your reason for not having a latrine?	☐There is no one with technical capacity	
77e	Circle all responses.	☐Does not see any benefits in having their own latrine	
77f		☐There are higher priorities than a latrine	
77g		☐Culturally unacceptable	
77h		☐Other (specify):	
78	Do you plan on building a latrine by the start of the next rainy season?	 Yes→go to question 79 No→go to question 80 	
79a	Who will pay for the construction of your latrine?	☐Me, my family, or my household members	

79b	Circle all responses.	☐Neighbor or friend	
79c		☐Community members, or chief	
79d		☐An NGO or outside organization	
79e		☐The government, Health Extension Worker, or other officer of water or health	
79f		☐The latrine will not cost any money	
79g		□Other (specify):	

Section 6: Hygiene		
80	Have you been taught about hygiene and handwashing?	 1.
81a		□School teachers
81b	Who taught you about hygiene	☐Children or students
81c	or handwashing? • Circle all responses.	☐Health Extension Workers
81d		☐Health Army
81e		□Other (specify):

82a		☐Before eating	
82b		☐ After eating	
82c	Please mention all of the	☐Before praying	
82d	occasions when is it important to	☐Before breastfeeding or feeding a child	
82e	wash your hands.Do not read the answers.	☐Before cooking or preparing food	
82f	Circle all responses.	☐After defecation/urination	
82g	 After they have finished responding, ask "are there any more times?" 	☐After cleaning a child that has defecated/changing achild's nappy	
82h	 If the respondent indicates that (s)he does not know, do not probe for 	☐When my hands are dirty	
82i	additional responses.	☐After cleaning the toilet or potty	
82j		☐In the morning	
82k		□Other (specify):	
83	Do you and your family members wash your hands at all of these times?	 Always Sometimes Never 	

Section 7: Latrine Observations				
• If t	If the household has a latrine that you are allowed to observe, continue with question 84			
• If the household does NOT have a latrine, or has NOT allowed you to see their latrine, skip to question 100				100
84	Observe: Is there visibly used anal cleansing material in the latrine or in the pit?	1. () 2. ()) Yes) No	
85	Observe: Are there fresh or recent feces evident in the pit?	1. O 2. O) Yes) No	
86	Observe: Are there flies present inside the latrine?	1. () 2. () 3. ()) Yes – more than 10 flies) Yes – less than 10 flies) No	

		1.	 Sticks or branches and dirt or clay 	
87a		2.	○ Wooden boards	
0/d	Observe: Construction: What are	3.	○ Concrete	
	the floor and slab made of?	4.	○ Plastic	
		5.	Other (specify):	
87b				
		1.	 Walls are completely deteriorated or collapsed 	
	Observe: Construction: What are	2.	 Walls are made of a temporary 	
88			material such as straw or palm	
00	the walls made of?		leaves	
		3.	Walls are made of durable	
			material such as wooden boards,	
			concrete, or adobe	
	Observe: Construction: What is	1.	O Door is absent, or door does not	
89			close properly.	
	the quality of the door?	2.	O Door is present and can be closed.	
		1.	 No roof, or roof in complete 	
	Observe: Construction: What is the quality of the roof?		disrepair with large gaps that offer	
90			no protection	
90		2.	 Roof present but leaky 	
		3.	 Roof present and provides 	
			protection from sun and rain	
		1.	O No hole cover present	
	Observe: Maintenance: Is there a	2.	O Hole cover defective, broken, or	
91	hole cover?		not used	
	noie cover?	3.	 Hole cover placed over hole and 	
			tight fitting	
		1.	 Slab is significantly eroded, 	
	Observe: Maintenance: What is the quality of the slab?		deteriorated to the point of being	
			a safety concern.	
		2.	 Hole significantly eroded or other 	
			small gaps or cracks in slab. Not	
92			yet a safety hazard.	
		3.	 Slab more or less intact. No danger 	
			of children or adults slipping on	
			uneven eroded surfaces, or of a	
			foot or leg entering the pit through	
			enlarged hole or other gaps in the	
			slab.	

		1.	User visible from outside (no walls, or walls do not provide privacy to	
93	Observe: Maintenance: What privacy does the latrine have?		user).	
		2.	Cosmetic issues in need of repair,	
			even though user is not visible	
			from the outside.	
		3.	Walls in sufficient repair to provide	
			privacy.	
	Observe: Maintenance: How	1.	Ory and clean	
94	clean is the hole/opening area of the latrine?	2.	Ory but smeared with shit	
		3.	○ Wet but no smeared shit	
		4.	Wet and smeared with shit	

Section 8: Washing Station Observations			
95	Observe: Is there a hand washing station inside the latrine or within 10 paces of the latrine?	 1.	
96	Observe: Is there water at this hand washing station?	 1.	
97a	Observe: What device is used for water at this handwashing station?	 Tap Tippy tap Bucket Wash basin 	
97b		5. Other (specify):	
98a	Observe: Is there a handwashing material at this hand washing station inside/near the latrine?	 None Soap Detergent Ash Mud/sand 	
98b	Circle all responses	6. Other (specify):	
99	Observe: Does the washing station look like it has been recently used?	1.	

Section 9: Interactions			
100	Were you at the meeting when triggering/igniting happened in your community? • If the subject doesn't understand the question, ask "did you participate in the community triggering/igniting for sanitation and hygiene?" • If the subject still doesn't understand the question, mark "2 No".	 1.	
101a		☐Visiting open defecation sites (transect walk)	
101 b		□Visiting refuse dumps	
101c		□Community mapping (mapping houses, latrines, refuse sites, open defecation sites)	
101 d	Can you tell me what activities happened that day at the triggering/igniting?	☐Shit calculation (calculating the amount of shit produced by the community)	
101e	Do not read the answers.	☐Fecal-oral contamination discussion (shit flow)	
101f	 Circle all responses. After they have finished responding, ask	☐Glass of water demonstration (putting a stick or hair into feces then water)	
101g	"were there any more activities?" • If the respondent indicates that (s)he	☐Food demonstration (putting food near feces with flies)	
101 h	does not know, do not probe for additional responses.	☐Medical cost calculation (calculating the cost of illness, diarrhea, treatment)	
101i		☐Community action planning	
101j		□Does not remember	
101k		□Other (specify):	

102	Have you discussed sanitation or handwashing issues with any of your neighbors in the past 2 months?	1.
103	Does your village or kebele provide labor for households that cannot afford to build their own latrines?	1.
104	Does your village or kebele provide construction materials for households that cannot afford to build their own latrines?	1.
105	In the last 2 months, have you visited your kebele's health post?	1.
106	In the past 2 months, has a Health Extension Worker visited your house?	1.
107	In the past 2 months, has a teacher visited your house to talk about sanitation or hygiene?	1.