

Domain

SANITATION FACILITIES
Inspect a sanitation facility

Title:

Level: 3

Credits: 8

Purpose

This unit standard is intended for Artisans, Inspectors or Extension Officers in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. People credited with this unit standard will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of social and design principles for small scale sanitation facilities
- Inspect an existing sanitation facility

Special Notes

1. Entry information

Prerequisite:

- *Unit 1802 Demonstrate a basic understanding of the sewage treatment process*
- *Unit 2146 Read and interpret technical drawings*
- *Unit 1825 Construct and maintain a dry sanitation facility*
- *Unit 1826 Construct and maintain a small scale wet sanitation facility*
- *Unit 844 Provide general first aid*
- *Unit 1157 Demonstrate basic knowledge of workplace health and safety*

2. This unit standard should be delivered and assessed in the context of the water supply and sanitation sector operations and be further assessed in conjunction with other relevant technical units selected from this domain.
3. The evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit must be relevant to workplace operations.
4. All inspection, operation and maintenance procedures associated with the use of tools and equipment shall comply with manufacturers' guidelines and instructions.
5. The sanitation facilities covered by this unit standard are at a household, school or small complex and mostly in a rural setting. They may be older existing or newly constructed facilities.
6. Glossary of terms

'Composting Toilet' refers to a dry toilet into which carbon-rich material can be added to the excreta in the pit, for example vegetable waste, straw, grass, sawdust or ash and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost (environmentally friendly and without odour). A composting latrine may

or may not have a urine separation device. The dry human waste should be removed from time to time and can be reused as fertiliser.

'Dehydration Toilet' refers to a dry toilet using no water to flush or clean; only accepts faeces and urine, using the heat of the sun to dry out the faeces and evaporate the urine from a sealed compartment with the support of good ventilation. The system needs to have exposure to direct sunlight and all types require wind and solar radiation for proper ventilation.

'Dry sanitation' refers to the disposal of human excreta without the use of water for flushing.

'Existing sanitation facility' refers to facilities which have already been constructed.

'Improved Sanitation' refers to the safe disposal and management of waste to prevent human exposure and environmental hazards.

'Sanitation' refers to Interventions that improve the management (safe disposal or recycling) of human waste (including excreta and grey water), animal waste and industrial effluent to promote human and environmental health.

7. Regulations and legislation relevant to this unit standard include the following:

- Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (Act No.11 of 2013).
- Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007) in conjunction with Regulation 156, 'Regulations Relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at work'.
- Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007).
- Namibian Water Quality Standards.
- Sanitation Code of Practice.
- Namibian and SABS Construction Guidelines.
- National Sanitation Strategy.
- Water and Sanitation Policy 2008

Quality Assurance Requirements

This unit standard and others within this subfield may be awarded by institutions which meet the accreditation requirements set by the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority and which comply with the national assessment and moderation requirements. Details of specific accreditation requirements and the national assessment arrangements are available from the Namibia Qualifications Authority and the Namibia Training Authority on www.nta.com.na.

Elements and Performance Criteria

Element 1: Demonstrate an understanding of social and design principles for small scale sanitation facilities

Range

Basic principles of community mobilisation and engagement include “Working as a team”, employing participatory approaches in mobilisation and monitoring and evaluation as well as taking ownership over the safe operation and maintenance of the facilities.

National health and hygiene information includes information about the Namibian system of integrated school health, information contained in health hygiene promotion documentation and communication materials and international WASH principles.

Sanitation facilities include conservation and septic tanks, reed beds, composting and dehydration toilet systems and VIP and pit latrines. (Wet and dry sanitation systems)

Sanitation facilities are located primarily in rural settings but are also found in urban settlements particularly the small/medium sized Namibian villages and towns.

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Knowledge of the need and principles for community engagement and sensitisation when introducing new sanitation facilities is demonstrated.
- 1.2 Knowledge of the basic principles of community mobilisation, engagement and promoting WASH principles is demonstrated.
- 1.3 National health and hygiene information is incorporated in small scale sanitation facility design in particular for households and schools.
- 1.4 User and design guidelines as well as national standards are understood and applied when designing small-scale sanitation facilities.
- 1.5 New sanitation facilities are introduced to communities and sited based on respect for social behaviour and local traditions.
- 1.6 The performance of a new sanitation facility is confirmed in line with design principles and specification before commissioning takes place.

Element 2: Inspect an existing sanitation facility

Range

Inspection of small scale sanitation facilities includes evaluating the facilities for the design, use, maintenance, environmental implications and compliance to internationally recommended health and safety standards.

Performance Criteria

- 2.1 Inspection guidelines are explained.

- 2.2 Inspection procedures for existing small scale sanitation facilities are listed and described.
- 2.3 An inspection is conducted based on national guidelines and international procedures.
- 2.4 Inspection results are reported according to national guidelines and workplace procedures.

Registration Data

Field:	Physical Planning and Construction
Subfield:	Water Supply and Sanitation
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