

## C2 - The PHAST approach and SARAR

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"PHAST" event at Mwambo in Malawi with children (Inter Aide project)



"PHAST" event at Mwambo in Malawi with a group of women (Inter Aide project)

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Sept étapes de planification communautaire pour la prévention des maladies diarrhéiques		
ETAPE	ACTIVITE	OUTILS
1 Identification du problème	1. Histoires communautaires 2. Problèmes de santé dans la communauté	1. Affiches à séquence libre 2. Infirmière Tanaka
2 Analyse du problème	1. Réalisation d'une carte des installations d'approvisionnement d'eau et d'assainissement de la communauté 2. Bons et mauvais comportements d'hygiène 3. Examen des pratiques communautaires 4. Modes de transmission de la maladie	1. Carte de la communauté 2. Classement en trois piles 3. Tableau à poches 4. Voies de transmission
3 Elaboration de solutions	1. Arrêter la propagation de la maladie 2. Choix de moyens de barrage 3. Tâches des hommes et des femmes de la communauté	1. Barrage des voies de contamination 2. Matrice de barrage 3. Analyse des rôles par sexe
4 Choix d'options	1. Choix d'améliorations en matière d'assainissement 2. Choix d'améliorations en matière de comportements d'hygiène 3. Temps pour des questions	1. Possibilités d'assainissement 2. Classement en trois piles 3. Boîte à questions
5 Nouvelles installations et changements de comportement prévus	1. Planifier le changement 2. Prévoir qui fait quoi 3. Identifier les risques d'échec	1. Affiches de planning 2. Affiches de planning 3. Boîte à problèmes
6 Organisation des activités de surveillance et d'évaluation	1. Prévoir un contrôle des progrès accomplis	1. Tableau de surveillance
7 Evaluation participative	1. Contrôle des progrès accomplis	1. Choix d'outils

image tirée de "Manuel progressif PHAST: Approche participative pour la lutte contre les maladies diarrhéiques"

[http://www.who.int/docstore/water\\_sanitation\\_health/Environmental\\_sanit/PHAST-phast2.htm](http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/Environmental_sanit/PHAST-phast2.htm)



Photo Caritas

Hygiene awareness meeting PHAST method in TOGO.

- 6) Special difficulties and remedies and/or precautions to be taken, if any



Pocket table : tool allowing the participants, among others, to anonymously show their practices

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*It is recommended that you first consult fact sheet C1 "General principles and methods of education and awareness as to hygiene and health issues".*

## 1) What is involved ?

The **PHAST** method (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) **is one of the main methods** for which the main principles have been covered in fact sheet C1. The Purpose of these methods is to associate and to involve the populations in the search for satisfactory and sustainable solutions in terms of hygiene and health. PHAST is particularly intended for fighting diarrheal diseases.

## 2) Who use this means and since when ?

The PHAST method was originally designed by **UNDP and WHO** in 92, using the "SARAR" facilitation method (cf. appendix) and "prowess" then tested and improved in the field in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Uganda and Kenya, in coordination with the national governments, **NGOs, UNICEF and bilateral funding providers**.

This method is intended to assist **underprivileged populations of the same village or section of town** but can also be used by more specific groups such as marginalised populations and in particular women, who are often excluded from the decision-making process.



**"PHAST" event at Mwambo in Malawi with children (Inter Aide project)**



**"PHAST" event at Mwambo in Malawi with a group of women (Inter Aide project)**

### **3) Why ?**

Providing access to water or sanitation is not enough if the population does not have a minimum of notions concerning hygiene and does not assimilate the solutions found in order to achieve this. It is therefore necessary to spark interest, educate and give responsibility to the populations concerned with the stakes regarding healthy and sustainable management of health and hygiene issues pertaining to water or sanitation.

### **4) Who is primarily concerned ? Locations or contexts in which this means seems best suited**

Firstly, all of the populations who do not have satisfactory access to water and sanitation, without however excluding all of those that already do.

At the outset, programmes such as PHAST were created to assist community groups (rural villages, small towns, etc.), as it is easier to involve a limited number of people and the members of the same group or community. However, awareness and education campaigns can also be set up on larger scales, such as is the case with the State of Mali for example.

### **5) What does this process involve ? How is it used ?**

This method comprises seven steps during which the populations are accompanied by leaders who play the role of enlightened facilitators during activities :









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3 Planification des interventions et changements de comportement prévus	1. Identifier les risques d'échec 2. Prévoir qui fait quoi 3. Identifier les risques d'échec	1. Barrage des voies de contamination 2. Matrice de barrage 3. Analyse des rôles par âge
4 Organisation de la surveillance et de l'évaluation	1. Prévoir un tableau des progrès accomplis	1. Possibilités d'assainissement 2. Classement en trois piles 3. Boîte à questions
5		1. Affiches de planning 2. Affiches de planning 3. Boîte à problèmes
6		1. Tableau de surveillance
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Hygiene awareness meeting PHAST method in TOGO. Photo

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6) Special difficulties and remedies and/or precautions to be taken, if any

image tirée de "Manuel progressif PHAST: Approche participative pour la lutte contre les maladies diarrhéiques"

[http://www.who.int/docstore/water\\_sanitation\\_health/Environmental\\_sanit/PHAST-phast2.htm](http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/Environmental_sanit/PHAST-phast2.htm)



**Pocket table : tool allowing the participants, among others, to anonymously show their practices**

In order to be effective, the **duration** of the period of awareness must be **at least one year**, even if the use properly speaking of the methods can last for much less time. People must therefore be trained who will continue to make their fellow citizens aware once the methods have been completed.

It is important to ensure the **involvement of the marginalised and economically underprivileged population and women in particular**, who are often excluded from the decision-making process. The other population with priority is of course that of **schoolchildren** for whom it is necessary to devote **at least four sessions a year**. An attempt must be made with the approval of the teachers to include sanitary educational booklets in the programme which will give rise to questions that are suited to the level of the students.

**Two points are fundamental** in allowing for successful projects. On the one hand, the **behaviour of the leaders** who, while being present, place the community at the centre of the action and discussions (the leader is an enlightened facilitator). On the other hand, **the elaboration of tool kits** that take the cultural characteristics of the communities into account and which are updated by the leaders.

## 7) Main advantages and drawbacks

### a) Advantages

- Wide view of the realities of each person rather than just averages based on statistics.
- Large variety of tools making it possible to adapt to each situation.
- Clarification of the roles, responsibilities and objectives over time.
- Appropriation of the dynamics by the beneficiaries.
- Once the decision have been taken by the community, some may become sources of income (pay toilets, access to running water for a fee, employment for maintenance agents, etc.) as such giving the members of the community the financial possibility to cover the water and sanitation facilities.

### b) Drawbacks

- Requires good knowledge of the context, stakeholders, power dynamics and of the stakes of the interests.
- Risk of seeing some parties monopolise the process in order to serve their own interests.
- Can reinforce or instigate conflicts within a community.
- Risk of excluding certain groups.
- Requires a lot of time from the participants.
- Risk that the "participative" nature of the diagnostic serves as a caution for projects that unfold later in an unconventional manner



## 8) Cost

Costs can vary greatly but a general amount can be retained of **€1 for two inhabitants**. This cost can become more affordable if grants are obtained or if revenue can be drawn from the measures set up. Be sure when developing budgets to take the rate of inflation into account, which can be very high in certain developing countries.

## 9) Observations and recommendations

These methods are obviously not miracle recipes and often they are just tools that are participating in a more global approach. It is in particular essential, **before starting** a project, to have **three surveys carried out** by specialists :

- A survey **on the existing situation** : sanitary, technical, economic (then require participation in line with the means) and political (know the forces present at the local level, especially at the town hall).
- A survey on the **knowledge of the population**, on its level of education.
- An ethnosociological survey **on the practices, habits and behaviours of the population**.

Success stories must be shown ! Influential people must be invited to discover the places where the projects carried out have often resulted in improving the living conditions more easily.

## 10) Achievement example



**PHAST training session in Saesie-Tseada Emba in Ethiopia**

For example, we can mention the example of the **Caritas network's action in Ethiopia** between September 2008 and August 2010. The training of 153 PHAST and CHAST (adaptation of PHAST for children) referral agents made it possible during the unfolding of a programme to make 51 village communities aware of hygiene practices with regards to water and sanitation, but also regarding health issues, including the risks linked to AIDS and the practices of traditional mutilations. These 153 people were chosen from among Caritas Ethiopia leaders as well as from among the regional managers of public water and health departments. They had to satisfy 3 criteria :

- be a member of a water committee
- be accepted within their community and be recognised as a reference person
- be able to transmit what they learned from the training

In each village, three volunteers from the local water committee were retained to run the unfolding of the method in 5 phases, with each giving rise to 3 or 4 practical, interactive and highly participative activities thanks to a set of tools adapted to each phase (2 to 4 tools for each phase) : creation of a map of the water supply facilities, drawings, tables of community practices, question boxes, etc.

*(See the WHO manual for more details on the tools)*

## 11) Another similar method : the SARAR method

This method, from which the PHAST method comes, includes **five principles**.

- **Self-confidence** : in order to identify and solves one's own problems.
- **Associated forces** : act in groups in order to be stronger and learn to work together.
- **Ingenuity** : each person is a potential resource in searching for solutions to problems.
- **Planning the action** : things can change only if suitable actions are planned and undertaken.

- **Responsibility** : the decisions have to be assumed by the group.

The strategy to achieve integration for these principles is as follows :

1. Train the trainers in the SARAR method.

2. The trainers train the leaders in charge of using the SARAR tools for training and leading populations.

3. Train village inhabitants that are able to use the SARAR tools and acquire objectives of the project.

Their training allows the community to continue endogenous development.

## 12) Where to obtain further information - Bibliography

### a) Websites

- **WHO : PHAST Manuel**. The latter describes the PHAST method in detail. It can be downloaded from :

[http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/hygiene/envsan/phastep/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/envsan/phastep/en/)

- **INTERAIDE. Adaptation of the PHAST method in Malawi** :

[http://www.interaide.org/pratiques/sites/default/files/216\\_phast\\_malawi.pdf](http://www.interaide.org/pratiques/sites/default/files/216_phast_malawi.pdf)

- **AMREF : Use of the PHASE method** (method derived from PHAST) by AMREF in South Africa :

<http://www.amref.fr/nos-actions/tous-nos-programmes/phase>

<http://www.youphil.com/fr/article/0...>

- **Collection of examples of the various participative methods in Africa** :

<http://membres.multimania.fr/soular...>

- **WHO-UNDP : Document "The 'PHAST' initiative" - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation - A new method of working with the communities.**"

(BM - WHO - UNDP, 1996)

**World Health Organisation / UNDP - World Bank / Water and Sanitation Programme**

Prepared by Mayling Simpson-Hebert, Ron Sawyer and Lucy Clarke

<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsacd/wh...>

- **ENDA-Third World : Note on the main methods - PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT and COMMUNITY APPROACH**

<https://www.yumpu.com/fr/document/view/17417554/techniques-danimation-et-de-sensibilisation-sadieu>

- AIMF, AMCA, CEE

Making aware, informing and educating audiences on the problems of water

[http://www.aimf.asso.fr/upload/uploads/media/mediatheque/PDF/Programmes/renforcement\\_cap/Centrafrique/2\\_-](http://www.aimf.asso.fr/upload/uploads/media/mediatheque/PDF/Programmes/renforcement_cap/Centrafrique/2_-)

[\\_Guide\\_d\\_education\\_sanitaire\\_appliquee\\_a\\_l\\_eau\\_l\\_hygiene\\_et\\_l\\_assainissement\\_Version\\_finale\\_FR\\_pdf\\_20131118\\_135356.pdf](#)

### b) Bibliography

- Caritas worldwide network and Ethiopian Catholic Church

**ACCOMPANYING COMMUNITY DYNAMICS FOR IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE AREAS OF HYGIENE, WATER AND SANITATION Northern Ethiopia**

Final report : September 2008 - August 2010

Available on request at the African Pole of Secours Catholique, 106 rue du Bac 75007 Paris.

- **UNICEF** : Handbook on Water Quality

New York, 2008

UNICEF\_in\_English\_Booklet\_on\_water\_quality\_and\_the\_promotion\_of\_HYGIENE\_pages\_76\_to\_84\_WQ\_Handbook\_final\_signed\_16\_April\_2008

- Emplacement : Accueil > en > Wikiwater > Technical sheet > Awareness efforts on hygiene and health > Methods >
- Adresse de cet article : <https://wikiwater.fr/c2-the-phast-approach-and-sarar>