

How can we measure BabyWASH?

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Water -WSP Global Practices

June 1, 2016

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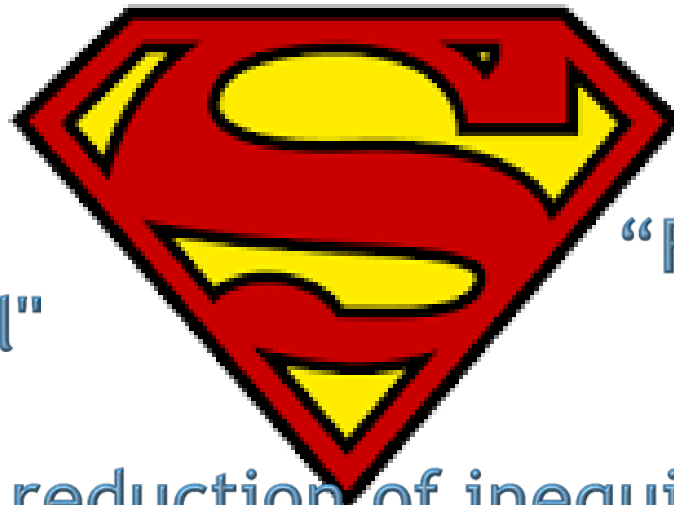


“Reduce by half the % of people...”



SDGs

“Everyone”



“For All”

“Universal”

“progressive reduction of inequities”

Target 6.1 “By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”

Target 6.2 “By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations”

Where possible, disaggregate monitoring by age

Paying special attention to the needs of
...those in vulnerable situations



What we have to work with: "BabyWASH"

CA14. Check AG2: Age of child.

Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15.

Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13.

CA15. THE LAST TIME (NAME) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?

Child used toilet / latrine	01
Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	02
Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch	03
Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	04
Buried	05
Left in the open	06
Other (specify)	96
DK	98

MICS Questionnaire for Children under Five @ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools> (and DHS collects in quite a comparable manner too)

WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?

IF "FLUSH" OR "POUR FLUSH", PROBE:
WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?

IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK
PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.

Flush / Pour flush	
Flush to piped sewer system	11
Flush to septic tank	12
Flush to pit (latrine)	13
Flush to somewhere else	14
Flush to unknown place/Not sure/ where	15 DK
Pit latrine	21
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	22
Pit latrine with slab	23
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	31
Composting toilet	41
Bucket	51
Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine	95
No facility, Bush, Field	96
Other (specify)	95⇒Next Module

MICS Household Questionnaire @ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools> and DHS dhsprogram.com/data/available-datasets.cfm

What we have to work with: "BabyWASH"

The DHS Program Demographic and Health Surveys

WHO WE ARE

The DHS Program > Data > Available Datasets

Available Datasets

AFGHANISTAN

Survey	Type

Ensuring Safe Sanitation for Children

Safe disposal of children's feces is as essential as the safe disposal of adults' feces. This brief provides a summary of the available data on child feces disposal. Each brief concludes with ideas that have been developed jointly by WSP and UNICEF.

WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM: RESEARCH BRIEF

Scaling Up Rural Sanitation and Hygiene

Management of Child Feces: Current Disposal Practices

June 2015

INTRODUCTION

Safe disposal of children's feces is as essential as that of adults' feces. The Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMPS) tracks progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 7 target to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The JMPS standardized definition for an improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The latest JMPS report stated that 64 percent of the global population had access to improved sanitation in 2012.¹ This means that 2.5 billion individuals lacked improved sanitation; of these, 1 billion practiced open defecation. However, these estimates are based on the household's primary sanitation facility, and may overlook the disposal practices of young children's feces. In many cases, children may not be able to use an improved toilet or latrine—because of their age and stage of physical development or the safety concerns of their caregivers—even if their household has access to one.

KEY FINDINGS

- In most countries analyzed, over 50 percent of households with children under age three reported that the feces of their children were unsafely disposed.
- Even among households with improved toilets or latrines, some unsafe child feces disposal behavior was reported.
- In almost every country, feces of children under age three are less likely to be safely disposed of than those of the general population.
- Higher rates of unsafe child feces disposal were found in poor, rural households with the youngest children and where other household members defecate in the open.
- Although there is a common belief that children's feces are not harmful, exposure to children's feces could be more risky than exposure to adults' feces.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Although the impact of poor sanitation and hygiene is often measured by the effects on children, most sanitation and hygiene interventions target adults. In order to reach

WHAT IS "SAFE DISPOSAL" OF A CHILD'S FECES?

The safest way to dispose of a child's feces is to help the child use a toilet or latrine or, for very young children, to put or rinse their feces into a toilet or latrine. For the purposes of this brief, these disposal methods are referred to as "safe," whether the feces is deposited into an unimproved or an improved toilet or latrine. Other methods are considered "unsafe." When a child's feces are put or rinsed into an "improved" toilet or latrine, this is termed "improved child feces disposal."²

WSP WORLD BANK GROUP

Water Blog:

Why is the M...

Although the by the effects target adults. safe disposal 50 percent of the feces of t households w disposal beha country, feces disposed of t pull together eventually co program guid

Management of Child Feces: Current Disposal Practices

Africa: Burkina Faso | Chad | Ethiopia | Kenya | Madagascar | Senegal | Sierra Leone | Tanzania | Uganda | Zambia

East Asia and Pacific: Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Philippines

unicef MICS

HOME ABOUT TOOLS SURVEYS

SURVEYS

View contents by survey

Download reports of MICS surveys and request access to available datasets. Archives can be downloaded for select surveys.

Subscribe to receive notifications for new reports and datasets.

email@email.com

Any round Any region Any country Any year Apply filters

Clear filters

Listing 305 of 305 surveys Export

Survey	Region	Round	Year of survey	Status	Report	Datasets
Argentina	LAC	MICS6	2017	Survey design		
Ghana	WCA	MICS6	2017	Survey design		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	WCA	MICS6	2016-17	Survey design		

What we have to work with: “BabyWASH”

WATER QUALITY TESTING

WQ3. WE WOULD LIKE TO TEST YOUR DRINKING WATER. COULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE ME WITH A GLASS OF WATER THAT YOU WOULD GIVE TO A CHILD TO DRINK?

Source: MICS Water Quality Module. Please note that unlike slide 6 here for the sake of brevity I show only the questions not also coding etc

WATER AND SANITATION

WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?

WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

PROBE:

IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15?

WHAT SEX?

Source: MICS Household Questionnaire @ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools> and DHS dhsprogram.com/data/available-datasets.cfm are quite comparable too, though exclude the last question. Please note that unlike slide 6 here for the sake of brevity I show only the questions not also coding etc

What we have to work with: "BabyWASH"

SURVEYS

[View contents by survey](#)

Download reports of MICS surveys and request access to available datasets.
Archives can be downloaded for select surveys.

[Subscribe to receive notifications for new reports and datasets.](#)








Any round  Any region  Any country  Any year 

Clear filters 

Apply filters

Listing 305 of 305 surveys

Export 

Survey 	Region 	Round 	Year of survey 	Status 	Report 	Datasets 
Argentina	LAC	MICS6	2017		Survey design	
Ghana	WCA	MICS6	2017		Survey design	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	WCA	MICS6	2016-17		Survey design	

From the same website: <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>, but first check the list of surveys that have collected drinking water quality data. There are few as yet.

Thank you!

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