

Report on QIS data analysis WASH II: Findings from the second round 2014

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Abbreviations

BM	Benchmark
HH	Household
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
PA	Programme Assistant
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
QC	Quality Controller
QIS	Qualitative Information System
RSC	Rural Sanitation Centre
TW	Tube Well
VWC	Village WASH Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive summary

The BRAC WASH programme was launched in May 2006 in 152 upazilas (WASH I area) of Bangladesh to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by providing integrated water services, sanitation and hygiene promotion in collaboration with government and other stakeholders. In October 2011, the programme further expanded to 25 new upazilas (while continuing in the original 152 upazilas) mainly hard-to-reach areas under the name WASH II. Today BRAC WASH works with communities in 250 upazilas with a special emphasis on poor and ultra-poor households that do not have access to safe water supply and sanitary latrines.

From its conception monitoring played a crucial role and new additions and adaptations were made several times for the improvement of the programme. Programme inputs and outputs were measured routinely from the beginning, but there was a need to measure the performance of the programme as well as changes in the behaviour of the individuals and households. That's why the Qualitative Information System (QIS) was introduced in the programme which measures the programme's performance using progressive scales. The data was collected from representative sample upazilas.

The first performance monitoring round for 177 upazilas took place in 2012-13 and the 2nd round took place in 2014-15. This report contains the results of two outcome monitoring rounds of the new 25 upazilas in the WASH II areas of the BRAC WASH programme.

The results from the Village WASH Committee (VWC) indicators show significant improvement have been made in the overall VWC performance. All the VWCs are active and female members of all the VWCs are regularly attending the meetings.

Household indicator results are mixed. In the sanitation section significant progress has been made compared to the previous round while in case of water there is still a lot more to do in increasing improved water source coverage and water management. 87% of households drink water that is arsenic free, but only 20% of the households properly managed water from source to cup. 57% of the households have access to a hygienic latrine and almost all the members of the households that have a latrine are regularly using it. The provision of hand washing in and around the latrine increased substantially this round (38% vs. 25%). Still rigorous hygiene promotion activities are needed to improve this situation.

Sludge management after latrines were filled up shows a trend for burying the contents (59%) and a small percentage (3%) across all wealth categories have begun to use the compost productively. Almost thrice as many girls' latrines provided jointly by BRAC WASH and the school authority scored higher in cleanliness in comparison to boys' latrines (66% vs. 23%) were found clean. This means that extra attention needs to be paid to upgrading/maintenance of the boys' latrines with active participation of the student brigade members. 96% of schools have disposal facilities and water available in the latrines while half of the schools have adequate funds for operation and maintenance. The percentages were 52% and 27% respectively in the previous round.

The findings on the Rural Sanitation Centres show that centres which received loans and training from BRAC are doing better than those which received only training (75% vs. 45% at and above benchmark). The percentages were 93% and 53% in the previous round. During the monitoring period essential sanitation products were more readily available in these

centres. However, 12% of the BRAC supported centres (receiving loan and orientation) are not in business anymore. A reason may be that due to the increase in sanitation coverage demand for their work has dropped.

Introduction

The BRAC WASH programme was launched in May 2006 in 152 upazilas (WASH I area) of Bangladesh to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by providing integrated water services, sanitation and hygiene promotion. In October 2011, the programme expanded to hard-to-reach areas and under-served populations under the name WASH II.

Today BRAC WASH works with the whole community in 250 upazilas with a special emphasis on poor and ultra-poor households that do not have access to safe water supply and hygienic latrines.

Hygiene and behavioural change are the backbone of the programme as BRAC WASH focuses on breaking the cycle of contamination. The programme focuses on sustainably improved household and school sanitation and hygiene practices, and safe drinking water use. Improvements are managed by community volunteers (members of a village WASH Committee and other members of the community). Support comes from about 8,000 programme workers, of whom more than 99% are field based.

By the end of 2014 the following has been achieved:

- Hygiene promotion is being delivered to 51 million people (4.5 million in 25 upazilas), with an emphasis on a “selling not telling” approach.
- 37 million people (more than 2 million in WASH II areas) were supported in obtaining hygienic household sanitation facilities, both directly through grants, loans and repairs and indirectly by promoting demand through Village WASH Committees (VWCs) and other stakeholders.
- Access to safe water was extended to 2.3 million people (0.06 million in WASH II areas), by providing new connections and repairing existing options. Separate latrines with menstrual hygiene facilities were constructed in 5186 schools (260 in WASH II areas) by the end of 2014.
- 2443 rural sanitation entrepreneurs (204 in WASH II areas) have received a loan and 5603 (336 in WASH II areas) have received orientation.

From the programme’s conception monitoring played a crucial role and new additions and adaptations were made several times for the improvement of the programme. Programme inputs and outputs were measured by a management information system. Then an independent quality control unit was set up to ensure accountability and transparency at the field level. BRAC’s Monitoring Department as well as the BRAC Research and Evaluation Division were involved in monitoring and independent studies respectively. However, there was a need to measure the outcome of the programme and the services provided as well as changes in the behaviour of the individuals and households. Issues such as how well and when are toilets used, whether all household members are using it, how well VWCs continue to perform, to what extent women are involved in planning and management, etc. have to be measured. To satisfy that need the Qualitative Information System (QIS) was introduced by IRC to the BRAC WASH programme in 2012 to measure the performance of the programme. The first performance monitoring round for 177 upazilas took place in 2012-13

and the second round took place in 2014-15. This report contains the findings from the second round in the WASH II hard-to-reach sub-districts where the programme has been working for the past three years.

1 Methodology

1.1 Qualitative Information System (QIS)

The Qualitative Information System (QIS) quantifies qualitative process and outcome indicators, such as participation and inclusiveness (process) and behavioural changes (outcomes), with the help of progressive scales ('ladders'). Each step on the ladder has a short description, called a mini-scenario, which describes the situation for a particular score. Typically, scores are structured as given in Table 1 and have the following meaning:

- Score 0 indicates a situation in which the condition/practice is not present.
- Score 1 gives the initial step.
- Score 2 adds a second key characteristic to indicate the benchmark situation, or minimal scenario that the programme wants to achieve programme-wide.
- Scores 3 and 4 represent the next two levels. 4 stands for the ideal, which the majority can probably only hope to achieve at the end of the programme.

QIS scales are programme-specific and must be developed together with staff with extensive experience so as to capture the field realities.

Table 1 Scaling principles of QIS

DESCRIPTION	QIS score
IDEAL: all four (key) characters are present	4
Primary + Secondary + Tertiary characteristic present	3
BENCHMARK: Primary + Secondary characteristic is present	2
Primary characteristic present	1
No characteristic of condition/practice present	0
Reasons why score high/not high (comment):	

The scales for the WASH programme were jointly developed by BRAC and IRC in a workshop in January 2012. In March they were tested with 40 households. A second testing was done in September with 432 households (144 each for the ultra-poor, poor and non-poor), 36 VWCs, 12 schools and 12 Rural Sanitation Centres (RSCs) in four upazilas at the four corners of the country. This resulted in a separate document with the consolidated QIS scales and the verifiable criteria that every characteristic must meet (November 2012¹). The guidelines were also used in training the implementers of the sample study. Table 2 provides an overview of QIS indicators for household (HH), village WASH committee (VWC), school (SS) and rural sanitation centres (RSCs) with the respective codes. Table 2 gives the 14 parameters measured by the QIS scales:

¹ QIS Monitoring Guidelines for the sample study 2012, available at: <http://www.irccwash.org/resources/qis-monitoring-guidelines-sample-study-2012>.

Table 2 QIS indicators

Code	Topics (parameters)
VWC02	Performance of VWC
VWC03	Women's participation / Gender balance in VWC management
HH01	Condition of main drinking water source
HH02	Drinking water management from source to cup
HH03	Condition of household latrine
HH04	Use of latrine by different household members
HH05	Consistency of latrine use at day/night time and across seasons
HH06	Hand washing provision after defecation
HH07	Sludge management when latrine pit is full
SS01	Condition of school latrines
SS02	Performance of Student Brigade
SS03	Menstrual hygiene management
SS04	Performance of School WASH Committee
RSC1	Performance of sanitation centre / enterprise

1.2 Implementation

The second QIS monitoring round was implemented at the end of 2014 by 40 teams, each with one male BRAC Quality Controller (QC) and one female Programme Assistant (PA). QCs are members of the monitoring and quality control unit (independent unit) of BRAC WASH. Female PAs made it culturally possible to enter the house to check the hand pump enclosure and the latrine together with the lady of the house, for observation and demonstration. Both received theoretical and practical training for QIS implementation.

1.3 Representative sampling

1.3.1 Household surveys

Before the start of the programme BRAC WASH conducted a household census in 2011. It would, however, not be possible to do one every year. So in 2012 a sample frame was constructed from the census data to draw a representative sample. As not all household and population information was aggregated in Dhaka a multi-stage sampling strategy was applied in the first round. 50 unions were selected out of 25 upazilas with primary sampling units with a probability proportionate to size (PPS) using Sampford's method². From these 50 unions information on the size of each VWC was collected in order to select three VWCs using PPS. In each of the VWCs nine households were taken from each of the three wealth strata (ultra-poor, poor and non-poor) using a simple random sample. The selection probabilities for the stratification in the last step are corrected by weighting the sample in the analysis. This resulted in a three stage sampling process with a total sample size of 50 unions times three VWCs times nine households times three wealth categories or 4050 households.

In 2014 a more detailed sample frame was available which contains the size of all VWCs in the intervention area which allowed the selection of 100 VWCs as primary sampling units using PPS. In each VWC, six households were randomly selected for each of the three wealth categories reducing the total number to 1800 (100 VWC times six households times three wealth categories).

²Sampford, M. (1967), On sampling without replacement with unequal probabilities of selection, *Biometrika*, 54:499-513 Jack G. Gambino, (2015), R-Package 'PPS' Version 0.94.

1.3.2 Village WASH Committees surveys

All the VWCs selected from the sample frame were included in the survey as they need to be visited for the household survey.

1.3.3 Schools and Rural Sanitation Centres surveys

As not all VWCs have a school or a Rural Sanitation Centre (RSC) in their area, all schools and RSCs in the next administrative level up from the VWC i.e. union were included in the sample to ensure an adequate sample size.

1.4 Some issues to consider

1. As part of continuous improvement and to better represent the situation on the ground some household ladders have been adapted which are described in detail in the Annex. For instance, the quality of the platform and the drainage were interchanged on the ladder for the indicator 'Condition of drinking water source'. For the indicator 'Drinking water management' safe collection and the quality of the platform were interchanged. As a result percentages at and above benchmark were found to be 52% and 54% respectively.
2. The following adaptations were made to the ladder of the 3rd household indicator 'Condition of latrine':
 - a. A new score was included as F representing the households with no latrines or nobody in the household uses the latrine. It was found that overall 6% of the households do not have a latrine.
 - b. The disposal site was taken into consideration to see whether the faeces are exposed in an open environment. The score is E, if the faeces are exposed in the open environment, no matter how good the other conditions are. With this change sanitation coverage was found to be 57%.
 - c. The two pits were replaced by proper superstructures at the ideal position resulting in more latrines at the ideal position than the previous ladder and non-poor households scored higher than others.
3. There was a need to understand the challenges that are still remaining in the households that have access to hygienic latrines. So the analyses on use, hand washing provision and sludge management were done for those households.
4. In the second round skip logic was used for 6% of the households that do not have a latrine while for the first round all the sample households were analysed.
5. Concerning the condition of school latrines data of all the latrines are presented in the 2nd round while in the previous round data are presented by schools.

2 Findings

Below is an overview of the 14 indicators on which progress and performance was measured in two rounds: 1st round (2012) and 2nd round (2014). The green indicates areas where achievements have been attained; the yellow percentages are areas which need extra attention. The percentages are for the benchmark level and above.

Table 3 Findings from WASH II area

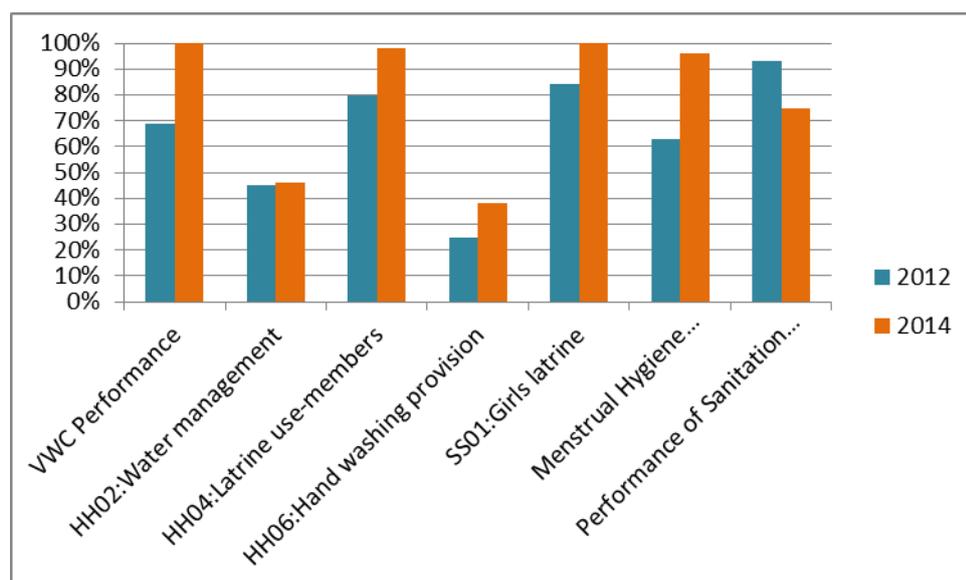
Indicators		1 st Round	2 nd Round
VWC	VWC Performance	69%	100%
	VWC Women Participation	60%	94%
HH Water	HH01:Water source	71%	66%
	HH02:Water management	45%	46%
HH Latrine	HH03:Latrine condition	40%	62%
	HH04:Latrine use - members	80%	98%
	HH05:Latrine use - time & season	87%	99%
	HH06:Hand washing provision after defecation	25%	38%
	HH07:Sludge Management	39%	59%
School	SS01:Girls' latrines - provided jointly by BRAC & School authority	84%	100%
	Student brigade	42%	57%
	Menstrual Hygiene Management at school	63%	96%
	School WASH Committee	32%	81%
Rural Sanitation Centre	Performance of Sanitation entrepreneurs	80%	52%

Table 4 Selection of key indicators

Indicators	1 st Round	2 nd Round
VWC Performance	69%	100%
HH02:Water management	45%	46%
HH04:Latrine use - members	80%	98%
HH06:Hand washing provision after defecation	25%	38%
SS01:Girls' latrines –provided jointly by BRAC& School authority	84%	100%
Menstrual Hygiene management at school	63%	96%
Performance of Sanitation entrepreneurs	80%	52%

Looking at a few key indicators we see that the programme has achieved a lot in increasing sanitation coverage and latrine use as well as having functional village WASH committees. Areas that still need extra attention are to do with the water indicators. The other area where we can see a drop is with the sanitation producers. This seems in line with experiences elsewhere: when sanitation coverage increases in an area, entrepreneurs move into other business activities.

Figure 1 Performance of key indicators



3 Village WASH Committee (VWC)

The BRAC WASH programme starts working in a community with the formation of a Village WASH Committee (VWC) in each programme village. VWCs have eleven members (six of whom are female) for an average of 200 households, and they stimulate bottom-up participation and planning. The VWC members represent the entire village, including the poorest and members from various (socio-economic) groups in the community. Apart from the eleven members there are two local community leaders, who are selected as advisers. By following a community participatory process, the BRAC WASH programme has formed more than 65,000 VWCs (6,517 in WASH II areas). After formal orientation, each VWC undertakes a needs assessment through participatory exercises and social mapping (PRA). The VWC uses the information gained through this process to develop a Village WASH Plan to improve the overall water, sanitation and hygiene situation. The VWCs help in identifying the households eligible for receiving a loan or grant support. They also place a strong emphasis upon women's participation in the decision-making process. The VWCs are considered the nucleus of all WASH activities in the locality and act as a catalyst for the community by involving all the different stakeholders.

Findings show almost all the VWCs were formed in 2012.

There are two QIS scales, which measure the following indicators:

- Performance of VWC (VWC02).
- Gender balance in VWC management (VWC03).

3.1 Management performance of VWCs (VWC02)

A typical Village WASH Committee includes adult males and females, adolescent girls and boys, representatives from different vulnerable social groups such as poor and ultra-poor, as well as representatives from schools, religious institutions, BRAC village organisations (for instance a microfinance group) and social clubs. The members are supposed to meet every two months with at least eight members present to review conditions and progress for water,

sanitation and hygiene conditions in the village. They also keep records, update the register, select poor and ultra-poor who may receive grants and loan support, and maintain links with local government.

Figure 2 Performance of VWC (VWC02)

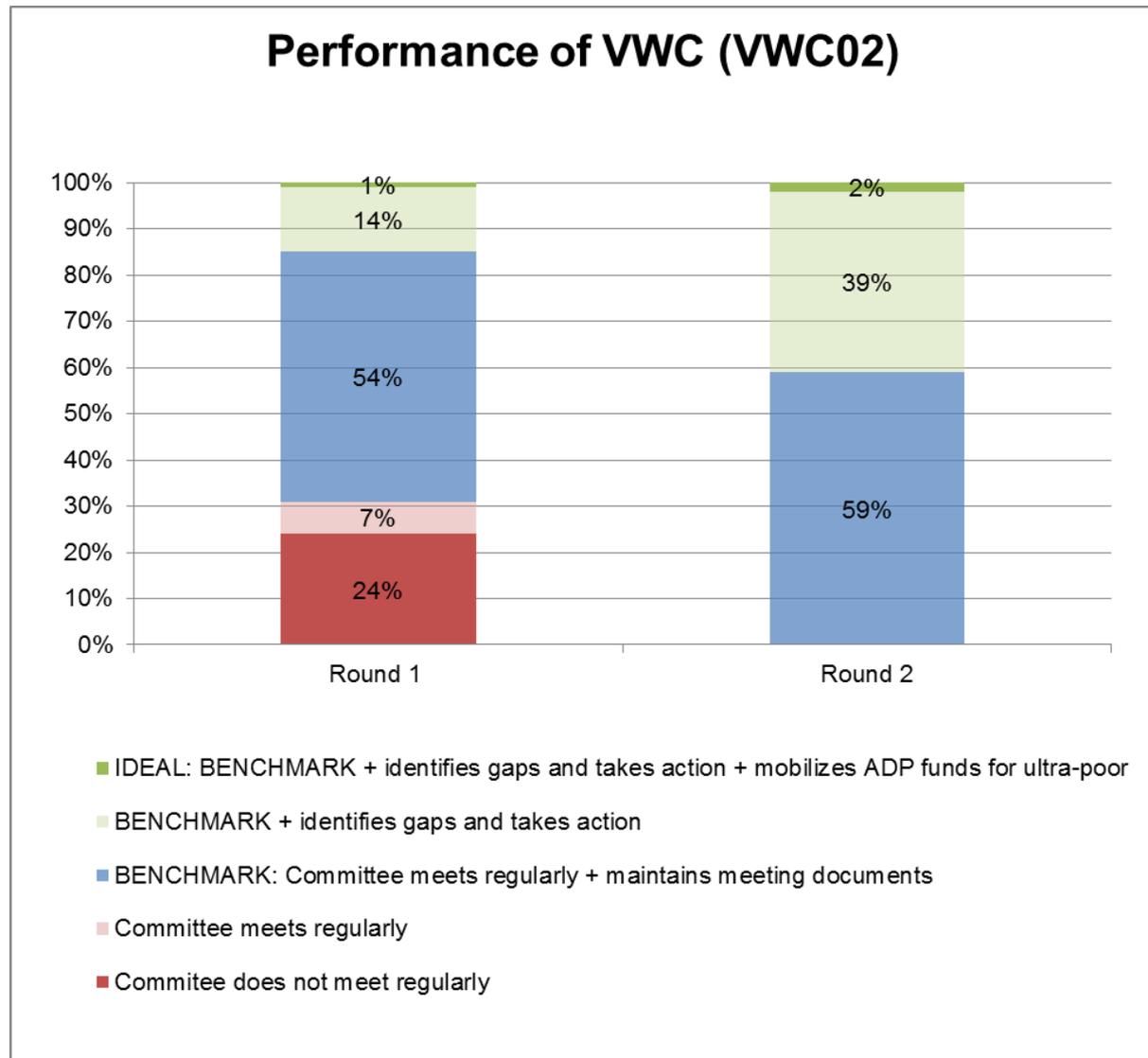


Figure 2 shows that 41% of VWCs scored above, while 59% scored at the benchmark (score 2). In the previous round 15% of VWCs scored above, and 54% scored at the benchmark (score 2). The finding shows that within three years all the VWCs have reached the benchmark which means during the monitoring period all the VWCs were found active (having regular meetings and maintaining meeting minutes). 41% of VWCs could identify at least one problem in the previous year and took action.

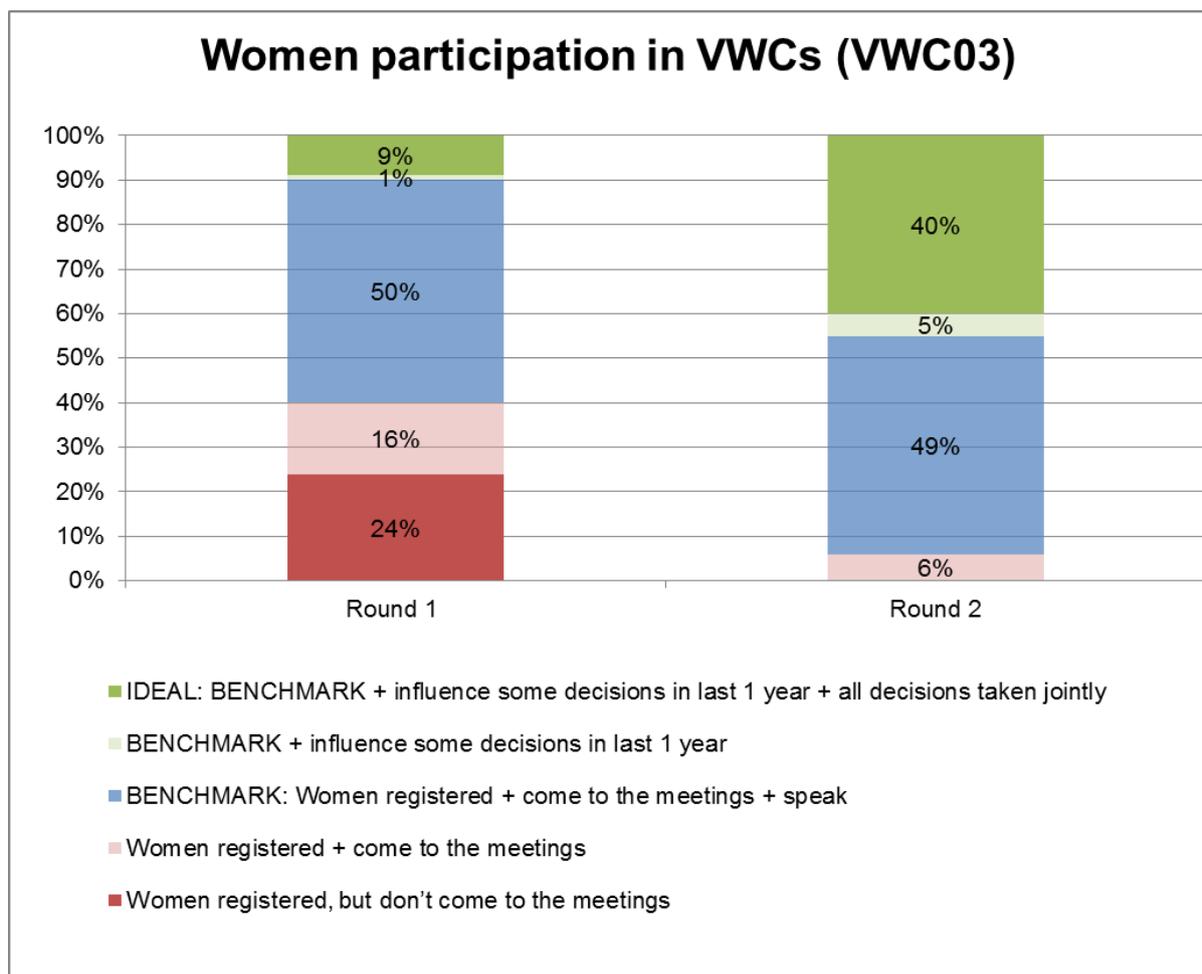
3.2 Women’s participation / Gender balance in VWC management (VWC03)

To have men and women on the same platform in a rural setting in order to discuss and decide on the improvement of WASH issues in the village can be considered as one of the major achievements of the BRAC WASH programme. In both rounds the scores were given

separately by men and women groups and then triangulated to give women and men an equal voice on this indicator.

On women’s participation/gender balance in VWC management (VWC03), the findings show there is standard number of women in all the VWCs and they regularly and actively attend the meetings. 40% of VWCs have scored at the ideal level, which means women are registered members, attend the meetings, speak out and take decisions together with male members. However, the female members of a few VWCs (6%) are yet to actively participate in the meetings. Though time plays a vital role in this indicator, the situation has already improved from the initial round.

Figure 3 Women participation in VWCs (VWC03)



4 Household indicators

The data for household indicators include:

- Condition of water source and management in case of water collection.
- Quality, use and sludge management in case of household latrines.
- Hand washing practice after defecation.

The data collection process for household indicators included a combination of spot checks and interviews in a participatory manner. In the case of water management the respondents

were asked to demonstrate the water collection process from source to storage pot and observations were scored. The same process was followed for the latrine: both the monitor and the respondent visited the latrine and final scores were given after discussion.

4.1 Condition of main drinking water source (HH01)

This indicator reflects the status of the main drinking water source of the household. It appears that 87% of the households drink water that is known to be arsenic free. There is a higher probability of finding a tube well that has a platform with cracks and a latrine within 12 steps of their drinking water well in poor households than with other wealth groups. Both findings indicate a higher risk of bacteriological contamination of drinking water wells for ultra-poor households. This risk is greater for shallow wells than for deep tube wells when arsenic levels surpass the safety mark.

Table 5 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01)

Monitoring Round	HH01 (Socio-Economic status)	IDEAL: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) No stagnant water around tube well (3) Tube well has a platform without cracks (4) No latrine within 12 steps	(1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) No stagnant water around tube well (3) Tube well has a platform without cracks	BENCHMARK: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) No stagnant water around tube well	(1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked	Arsenic tube well (TW) OR Open source without always boiling drinking water	Total
1st round (n= 3700)	Non-poor	37%	25%	13%	9%	16%	100%
	Poor	32%	20%	19%	11%	18%	100%
	Ultra-poor	33%	17%	19%	12%	19%	100%
	Overall	34%	21%	16%	11%	18%	100%
2nd round (n=1539)	Non-poor	31%	23%	16%	19%	11%	100%
	Poor	22%	18%	21%	26%	13%	100%
	Ultra-poor	32%	15%	16%	21%	16%	100%
	Overall	29%	20%	17%	21%	13%	100%

4.2 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02)

This indicator measures how water is managed from source to cup. The data reveals that 54% of the sample households scored below benchmark and the majority of these households are poor. In 20% of the households water is properly managed from source to cup. This small percentage has maintained its position in the last round, but there is a drop

among the poor. The findings also show that rigorous hygiene promotion is essential for management of drinking water.

Table 6 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02)

Monitoring Round	HH02(Socio-Economic status)	IDEAL: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) Safe collection + (3) Tube well has a platform without cracks + (4) Safe home storage**	(1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) Safe collection + (3) Tube well has a platform without cracks	BENCHMARK: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) Safe collection*	(1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked	Arsenic tube well (TW) OR Open source without always boiling drinking water	Total
1st round (n=3700)	Non-poor	27%	11%	12%	34%	16%	100%
	Poor	21%	9%	14%	38%	18%	100%
	Ultra-poor	18%	8%	16%	40%	18%	100%
	Overall	22%	9%	14%	38%	17%	100%
2nd round (n=1539)	Non-poor	25%	11%	13%	40%	11%	100%
	Poor	13%	11%	16%	47%	13%	100%
	Ultra-poor	17%	15%	13%	39%	16%	101%
	Overall	20%	12%	14%	42%	12%	100%

*Cleaning of vessel - once a week, pot is covered and hands cannot touch during transport.

**Safe home storage - vessel cleaned once a week, drawing by pouring, scoop, filter or tap.

4.3 Condition of latrine by socio-economic status (HH03)

The findings show that 37% of households scored above benchmark, while 25% are at the benchmark. Due to programme grants, a substantial number of ultra-poor households have hygienic latrines with two pits (composting toilets). The percentage was only 2% during the first round and in the 2nd round it has risen to 23%. The findings also show that there is a noticeable increase in access to hygienic latrines across all socio-economic groups. When it comes to latrine maintenance, there is still a lot more to do.

Table 7 Condition of latrine at household level by socio- economic status (HH03)

Monitoring Round	HH03 (Socio-Economic status)	Ideal: Latrine with (1) Ring and slab + (2) Has functioning water seal + (3) No faeces visible in pan, slab, water seal and walls + (4) Latrine has two pits	Latrine with (1) Rings and slab + (2) Has functioning water seal + (3) No faeces visible in pan, slab, water seal and walls	BENCHMARK: latrine with (1) Rings and slab + (2) Has functioning water seal	Latrine with (1) Rings and slab, but no or broken water seal	No latrine OR Latrine without rings and slab	Total
1st round (n= 3682)	Non-poor	1%	34%	22%	31%	12%	100%
	Poor	0%	16%	18%	44%	22%	100%
	Ultra-poor	2%	10%	16%	45%	27%	100%
	Overall	1%	20%	19%	40%	20%	100%
2nd round (n=1539)	Non-poor	3%	38%	26%	25%	8%	100%
	Poor	4%	25%	25%	33%	13%	100%
	Ultra-poor	23%	12%	25%	25%	15%	100%
	Overall	8%	29%	25%	27%	11%	100%

Use of latrine among different household members by socio-economic status (HH04) Table 8 gives the distribution of the scores on latrine use by different household members. According to the findings, 95% scored above benchmark. This means that all members of the household use the latrine and that the faeces of those household members unable to use the latrine by themselves end up in the latrine.

In the second round many households did not achieve top score because they did not have small children and/or members who were unable to use the latrine autonomously due to disability or age. In this case 3 is 4. There is a significant increase in latrine use by men and adolescent boys compared to the first monitoring round.

Table 8 Latrine use among household members by socio-economic status (HH04)

Monitoring Round	HH04 (Socio-Economic status)	Ideal: (1) Women and adolescent girls + (2) Children from age of 6 + (3) Men and adolescent boys use the latrine + (4) Faeces of any other members end up in toilet	(1) Women and adolescent girls + (2) Children from age of 6 + (3) Men and adolescent boys use the latrine	BENCHMARK: (1) Women and adolescent girls + (2) Children from age of 6 use the latrine
1st round (n= 3654)	Non-poor	41%	39%	8%
	Poor	31%	38%	12%
	Ultra-poor	24%	37%	12%
	Overall	32%	38%	10%
2nd round (n=1423)	Non-poor	20%	76%	2%
	Poor	14%	81%	3%
	Ultra-poor	13%	81%	2%
	Overall	17%	78%	3%

4.4 Consistency of latrine use at day/night and seasonality (HH05)

This indicator shows the pattern of latrine use at day/night and across seasons of all the family members of the households which have a latrine. 96% of the households scored above the benchmark. This means that they use the latrine during the day and the night, also during the rainy season. The percentage was 73% in the last monitoring round indicating there is significant improvement in latrine use during day and night in both the dry and rainy season. 61% of all households used the latrine also during abnormal situations, for example when the path to the latrine is flooded and this percentage is much lower for the poor households. The households that did not face an abnormal situation in the past year belong to level three. In that case level 3 is 4. However, level three also includes the households that did not use latrines in abnormal situations in the past year. Perhaps a sub-category has to be created for the next monitoring round concerning abnormal situations.

Table 9 Consistency of latrine use at day/night and seasonality (HH05)

Monitoring Round	HH05 (Socio-Economic status)	Ideal: (1) During the day during dry season + (2) during night during dry season + (3) during rainy season (night and day) + (4) during abnormal situations	(1) During the day during dry season + (2) during night during dry season + (3) during rainy season (night and day)	BENCHMARK: (1) During the day during dry season + (2) during night during dry season
1st round (n= 3685)	Non-poor	56%	27%	10%
	Poor	46%	25%	15%
	Ultra-poor	42%	23%	16%
	Overall	48%	25%	14%
2nd round (n=1423)	Non-poor	66%	32%	2%
	Poor	52%	41%	5%
	Ultra-poor	61%	34%	3%
	Overall	61%	35%	3%

4.5 Hand washing provisions after latrine use by socio-economic status (HH06)

In total, 17% of households scored above and 21% scored at the benchmark for the HH06 indicator, 'Hand washing provision after defecation'. Around 38% is at or above benchmark which means this percentage of households tends to use soap for hand washing after defecation. The percentage was 25% during the previous round, so there is a significant increase in having soap and water in or around the latrine. A small proportion at the top have maintained their position as they have a special hand washing station at or near the latrine, this is the case across all socio-economic groups. This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for hand washing behaviour at the household level where presence of soap and water inside or around the latrine was observed.

Table 10 Provisions for hand washing after latrine use by socio-economic class (HH06)

Monitoring Round	HH06 (Socio-Economic status)	IDEAL: (1) Enough water to wash hands carried or available in or near latrine + (2) Soap/soap solution in plastic bottle at latrine + (3) Water for hand washing is from safe source + (4) There is a special hand washing station	(1) Enough water to wash hands carried or available in or near latrine + (2) Soap/soap solution in plastic bottle at latrine + (3) Water for hand washing is from safe source	BENCHMARK: (1) Enough water to wash hands carried or available in or near latrine + (2) Soap/soap solution in plastic bottle at latrine
1st round (n=3603)	Non-poor	10%	9%	18%
	Poor	2%	6%	14%
	Ultra-poor	0%	4%	11%
	Overall	4%	6%	15%
2 nd round (n=1433)	Non-poor	8%	16%	19%
	Poor	1%	8%	21%
	Ultra-poor	0%	9%	24%
	Overall	5%	12%	21%

4.6 Sludge management when latrine pit is full (actual practice) (HH07)

A little more than half of the sample households have had their latrine pits/septic tanks filled up (604 of a total of 1539 households). 6% of these households scored above benchmark with 3% at the ideal level, while 53% scored at the benchmark. This means 59% of households properly covered the pit content when it was full and only 3% has used the compost on their crops after keeping it in the covered pit for a year. There is not much difference in score among different socio-economic groups. There is significant improvement in score at and above benchmark (59% vs. 38%) from the previous round.

Table 11 Sludge management when latrine pit is full (actual practice) (HH07)

Monitoring Round	HH07 (Socio-Economic status)	IDEAL:BENCHMARK + (3) To make compost, sludge is kept at least 12 months inside the pit OR A useful tree is planted in the pit after 12 months + (4) Compost produced from the sludge after one year was used in the crops/trees	BENCHMARK + (3) To make compost, sludge is kept at least 12 months inside the pit or a useful tree is planted in the pit after 12 months	BENCHMARK: (1) Owners empty full pit OR Get others to empty it and reuse latrine + (2) After depositing sludge in a hole in garden/field, cover hole(In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) Owner makes new latrine over new pit and (2) Covers old pit with soil (In case of two pit latrine)
1 st round (n=1525)	Non-poor	0%	1%	42%
	Poor	0%	0%	36%
	Ultra-poor	0%	0%	36%
	Overall	0%	0%	38%
2nd round (n=604)	Non-poor	4%	1%	54%
	Poor	3%	4%	53%
	Ultra-poor	2%	5%	52%
	Overall	3%	3%	53%

5 WASH in Schools

BRAC WASH has considered schools as one of the major components of its hygiene promotion activity. With the financial support from school authorities BRAC WASH has constructed separate sanitary latrines for girls, with water and menstrual hygiene facilities, in girls' secondary schools or co-education secondary schools in 25 upazilas. Student Brigades and School WASH Committees are formed in each school for operation and maintenance of existing and provided facilities.

This section has data on four indicators for WASH in schools, which include: Condition of latrine, performance of Student Brigades and School WASH Committees and menstrual hygiene management. The sample size for schools was 80 of which 71 are co-education and 9 are girls' schools. Data was collected from all these schools through meetings and interviews with teachers and members of Student Brigades and School WASH Committees as well as spot checks and verification of written documents.

5.1 Condition of school latrines (SS01)

1. Separate latrines for girls provided jointly by BRAC WASH and school authority.
2. Separate latrines for girls from other source.
3. Separate latrines for boys.

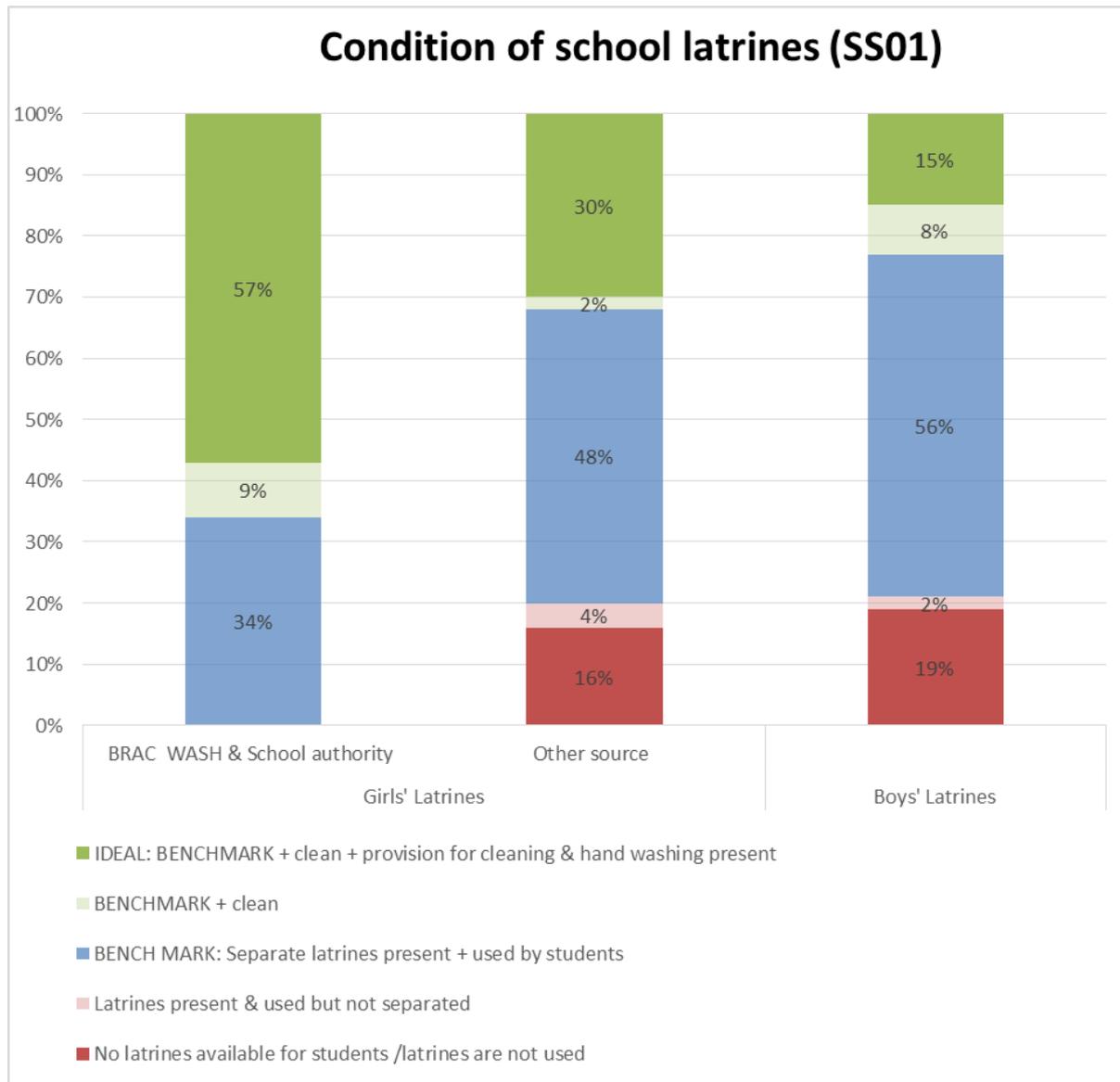
Data was collected on all the latrines present in the school premises. Spot checks were done for 204 girls' latrines (160 constructed with the support from both BRAC and a school authority, plus 44 other girls' latrines) and 135 boys' latrines. The findings show that latrines

provided jointly by BRAC WASH and a school authority scored higher than other types. Girls' latrines provided by another source come second and then boys' latrines. Almost thrice as many girls' latrines provided jointly by BRAC WASH and a school authority scored above the benchmark in comparison to boys' latrines (66% vs. 23%). However, 34% of these latrines were not found clean during the monitoring period.

Table 12 Condition of latrines at school (SS01)

SS01 Score	Score Description	Boys' latrines			Girls' latrines				
					BRAC WASH and school authority			Other source	
		1 st Round (n=19 schools)	2 nd Round (n=135 latrines)		1 st Round (n=19 schools)	2 nd Round (n=160 latrines)		2 nd Round (n=44 latrines)	
	Score at individual level	Score at individual level	At & above BM	Score at individual level	Score at individual level	At & above BM	Score at individual level	At & above BM	
4	IDEAL: (1) separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) boys' latrines are used only for boys/ girls' latrines are used only for girls + (3) have no faecal matter in pan, water seal, floor or walls, and no puddles of urine + (4) provisions for cleaning and hand washing available in the latrine	16%	15%	23%	57%	57%	66%	30%	32%
3	(1) separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) boys' latrines are used only for boys/ girls' latrines are used only for girls+ (3) have no faecal matter in pan, water seal, floor or walls, and no puddles of urine	21%	8%		16%	9%		2%	
2	BENCHMARK: (1) separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) boys' latrines are used only for boys/ girls' latrines are used only for girls	26%	56%	56%	11%	34%	34%	48%	48%
1	Toilets are there and are always used by the students, but not separate for boys and girls	11%	2%	21%	5%			4%	20%
0	No latrine at all or No latrines for boys and girls available in the school OR are not used or unhygienic/non-functional no latrine other than girls' latrines provided by BRAC WASH & school authority	26%	19%		11%			16%	
Total		100%	16%	15%	23%	57%	57%	66%	30%

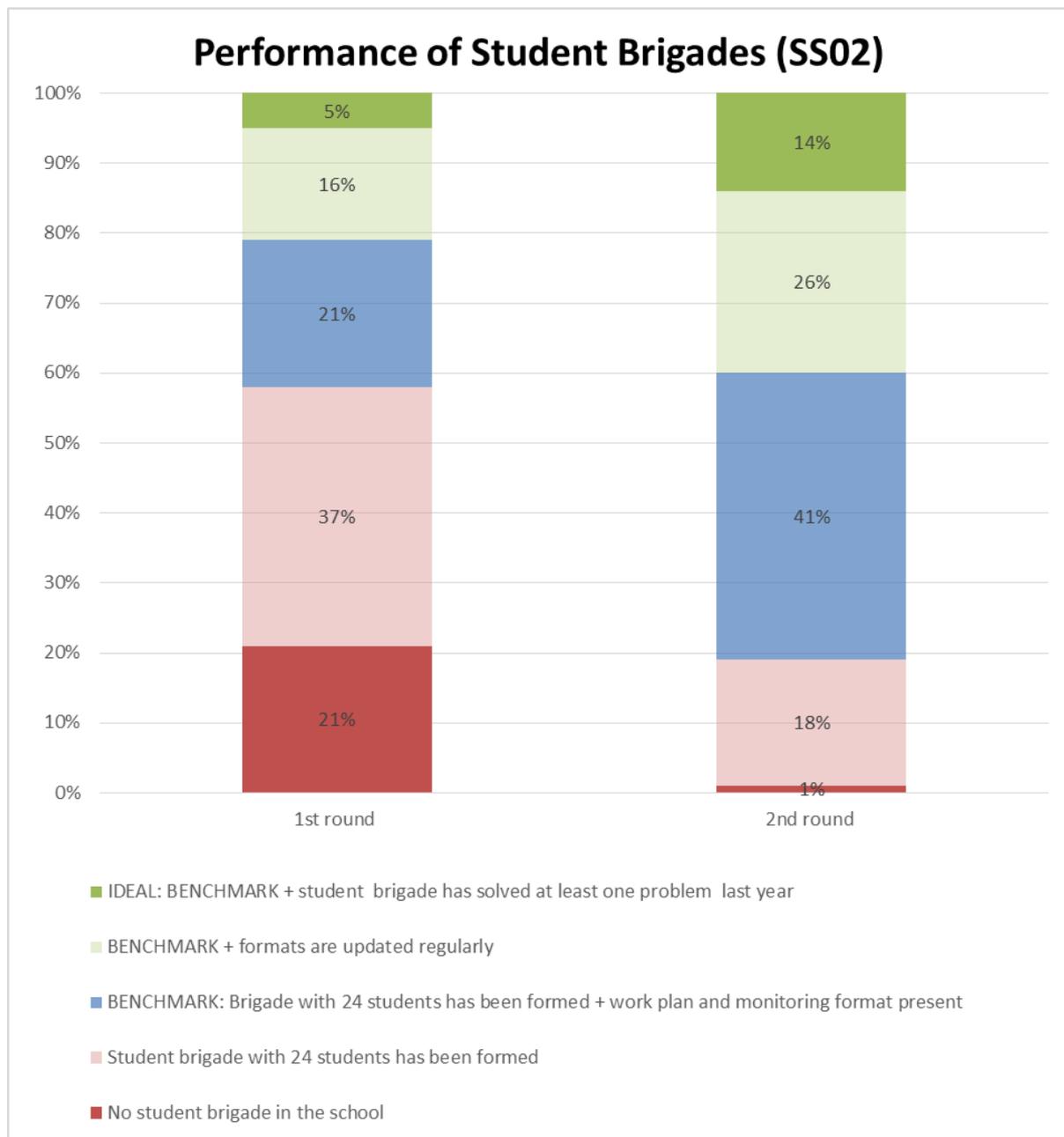
Figure 4 Condition of school latrines (SS01)



5.2 Performance of Student Brigades (SS02)

The distribution of the scores for the Student Brigades (SS02) has been summarized in the figure below. Performance ranges from no brigade (score 0) and brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls (six per class – from 6th to 9th grade) (score 1) to brigades that have made work plans and monitoring formats (score 2), also update the formats (score 3) to have solved at least one problem in the last year (score 4). Overall, 40% perform above and 41% at the benchmark. Twice as many schools have scored above benchmark than in the previous round (40% vs. 21%). 14% of schools scored at the ideal level which means in addition to forming Student Brigades and regularly updating the work plan and monitoring format, these Student Brigades have solved at least one WASH related problem in the last year.

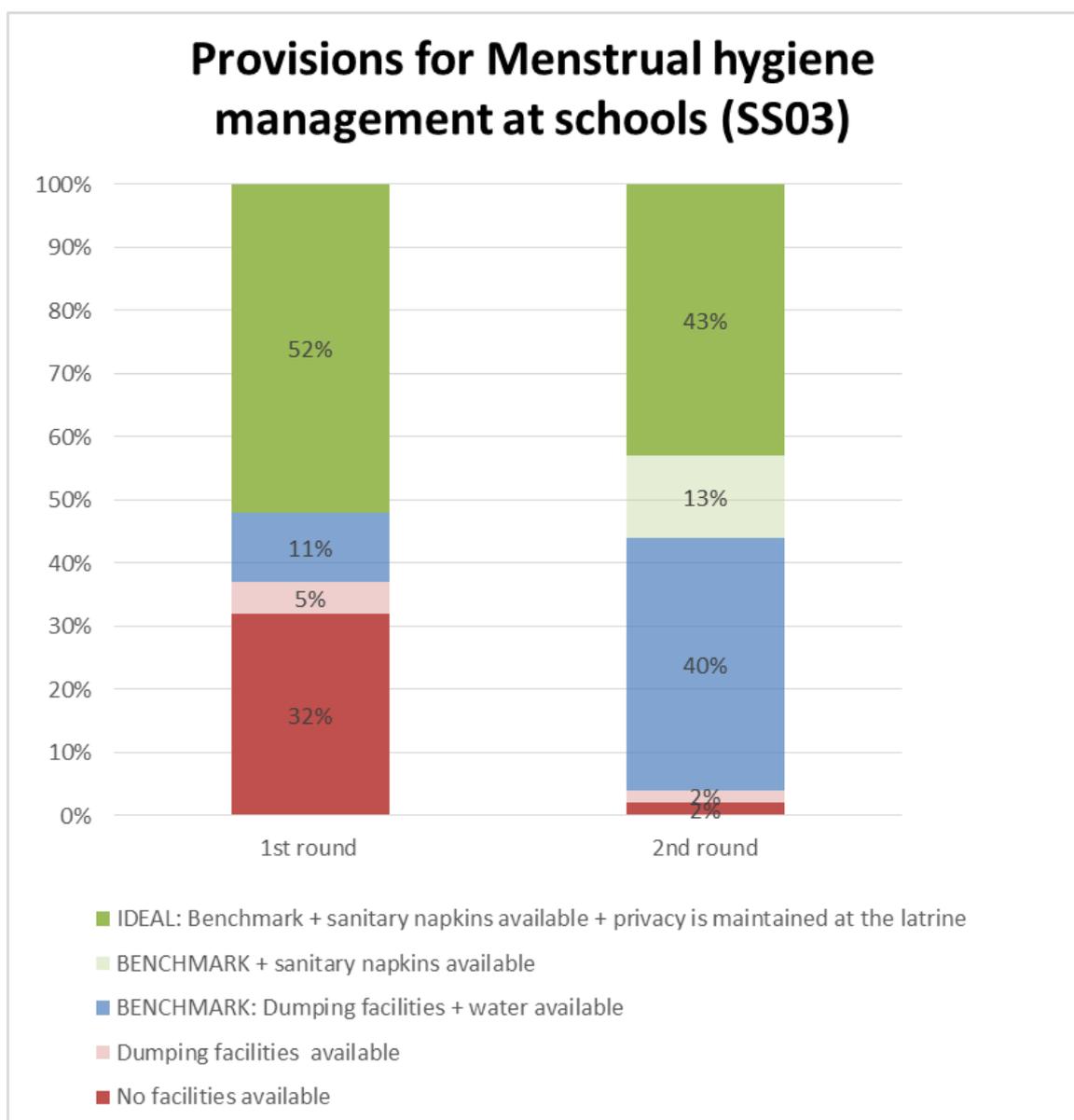
Figure 5 Performance of student brigades (SS02)



5.3 Menstrual hygiene management at schools (SS03)

The findings show that 96% of schools scored at and above benchmark for menstrual hygiene management. It means these schools have dumping facilities and water available inside the girls' latrines. In addition to that sanitary napkins were found in 56% of schools. The scores were 63% during the last round. It shows 56% of schools had sanitary napkins at the time of data collection. Due to the absence of either inside dumper or outside end disposal facilities one in five schools could not score at level one.

Figure 6 Provisions for menstrual hygiene management at schools (SS03)



5.4 Performance of School WASH Committees (SS04)

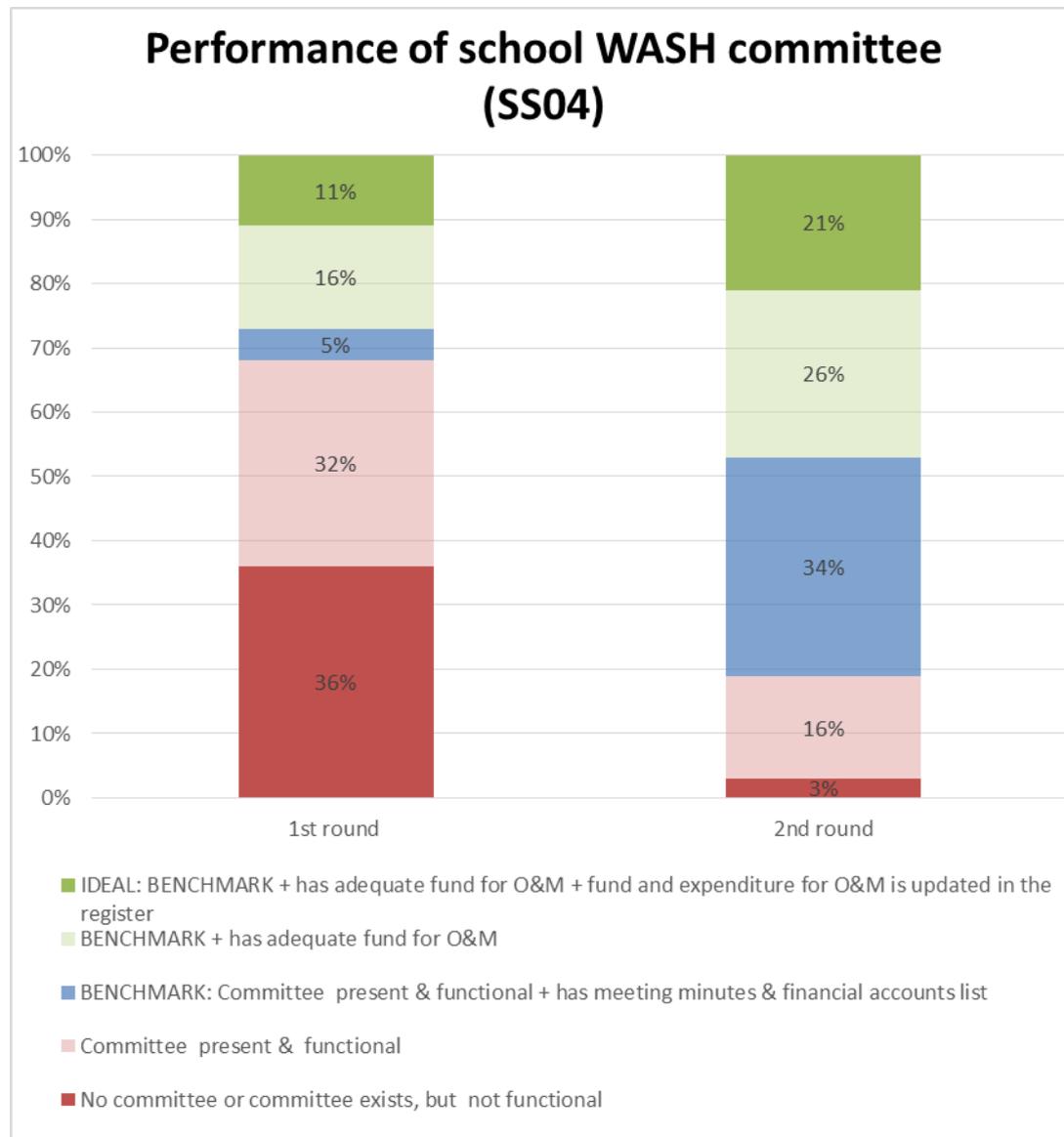
The data shows that 47% of School WASH Committees perform above and 34% perform at the benchmark³, while 19% remained below benchmark. Above benchmark implies that besides meeting and keeping records and accounts they also have some funds to maintain WASH facilities (score 3) and the expenditures are updated in the register (score 4). Below benchmark (BM) are schools that have no WASH committee or non-functional committees; the committee does not keep records and accounts, which is the programme’s minimal behavioural target or benchmark.

The data also shows that 97% of schools have functional WASH committees and almost half of the schools have adequate funds for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. The

³ Benchmark: Committee (male and female members) is functional AND has documents, meeting minutes and financial accounts list.

percentages were 64% and 27% in the previous round. However, updated registers on funds and expenditure were found only in 21% of schools.

Figure 7 Performance of school WASH committee (SS04)



6 Performance of Rural Sanitation Centres (RSC01)

In order to maintain a smooth supply of sanitation products BRAC WASH provided interest-free loans to rural sanitation entrepreneurs in each union. In order to ensure better quality products orientation has also been organized for the local entrepreneurs.

This section lists the findings on the performance of Rural Sanitation Centres (RSC) that have received support from BRAC WASH. The total number in the sample was 132 and data was collected through interviews with the sanitation entrepreneurs and through spot checks.

From the RSCs that have received support from BRAC WASH, 46% of them have received financial and orientation support, 44% have received only orientation support and 5% have received only financial support. And 5% of RSCs are self-supporting.

Of those RSCs that have received financial and orientation support 34% perform above, 41% perform at and 25% below the benchmark. After disaggregating RSCs in accordance with support received from BRAC, the obtained results are summarized in Table 13.

The data shows that centres with financial support and orientation from BRAC did better than the ones that received only orientation (75% vs. 35% at and above benchmark). This means that these RSCs are not only easy to reach and offer at least 3-4 essential products; they also provide other services to customers (e.g. transport facilities) and actively market their products and services to potential customers in surrounding villages. 12% of the BRAC supported centres are no longer in business. A reason for this may be that due to the increase in sanitation coverage demand for their work has dropped.

Table 13 Performance of RSCs with different levels of BRAC support (RSC01)

RSC01S core	Description of score	All RSC		Financial and Orientation Support		Only Orientation Support		Only Financial Support		No support
		1 st Round (n=73)	2 nd Round (n=132)	1 st Round (n=28)	2 nd Round (n=61)	1 st Round (n=38)	2 nd Round (n=58)	1 st Round (n=2)	2 nd Round (n=7)	2 nd Round (n=6)
4	IDEAL: (1) Rural Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union + (2) has at least 3 or 4 types of sanitary products + (3) provides other services to customers on their demand + (4) markets goods and services to customers in surrounding areas	3%	5%	7%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
3	(1)Rural Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union + (2) has at least 3 or 4 types of sanitary products + (3) provides other services to customers on their demand	37%	19%	50%	26%	29%	12%	50%	14%	17%
2	BENCHMARK: (1) Rural Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union + (2) has at least 3 or 4 types of sanitary products	26%	35%	36%	41%	24%	31%	0%	43%	0%
1	(1) Rural Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union	20%	18%	3%	13%	34%	22%	50%	29%	16%
0	No Rural Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union	14%	23%	4%	12%	13%	33%	0%	14%	67%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

7 Conclusion and lessons learnt

7.1 Conclusion

This report has shared the results on the outcome indicators of the BRAC WASH programme. It lists findings of the WASH II hard-to-reach areas where it has been working for the past three years and shows where progress has been made and which components still need extra attention.

The data on performance of the VWCs and participation of women in the VWCs reveals that all the VWCs are functional (have meetings every two months) and women are actively participating in the meetings. However, female members of more than half of the VWCs are still not participating actively in the decision-making process.

On the seven household indicators, the analyses show significant improvement in hygienic latrine use while continuous attention has to be given to operation and maintenance of the latrine to sustain the gains. There is huge scope for work in increasing improved water source coverage and water management. There is not much improvement from the previous round. And the score at the upper level has dropped for all groups. Only half of the households drink water from tube wells that have a platform and water is properly managed from source to cup only in 20% of the households. As the WASH II areas are suffering from various hydro-geological challenges appropriate technological interventions have to be introduced. In addition water management from source to cup has to be improved.

57% of the households have access to a hygienic latrine and only 6% of households do not have access to a latrine of any kind. Of the households that have a hygienic latrine 77% are not shared (this is more common for the non-poor), while 16% share with two families and 7% with more than two. The majority of hygienic latrines are single pit (59%). The second most common type for the ultra-poor is the double-pit latrine (58%) while the septic tank is the second most common type for non-poor households (35%). With the increase in access to hygienic latrines the proportion of households with a clean latrine has also increased substantially. With the grant support for the ultra-poor a large majority of ultra-poor households has access to double-pit latrines.

Information on the latrine use indicator includes use among household members and use across day/night or seasons. There is significant improvement in these two indicators compared with the previous round. However, in case of latrine use among different household members the score at the ideal level is significantly higher in the first round. A possible reason could be that during the last round if everyone in the household used the latrine they were placed at the ideal level. In this case the absence of household members who cannot access the latrine autonomously (children/elderly) were not considered. These households were supposed to be placed one step below the ideal situation. However, the use of latrines in abnormal situations has increased from the previous round.

Presence of soap and water in and around the latrine has increased significantly in the recent round (38% vs. 24%) and a small proportion at the ideal level has maintained its position. Approximately one third of the sample households have experienced filled latrine pits/septic tanks. Here the development of reported practice has improved.

Further analysis was done on latrine use, presence of hand washing provisions after defecation and sludge management by households which have access to hygienic latrines. The data reveals that once the households obtain a hygienic latrine, almost all the members use and maintain it properly. Although 15% of these households could not properly manage the end product after the pit was full. However, a growing group (6%) have begun to use the compost productively. Soap and water were found in and around 53% of the hygienic latrines, but both water and soap were absent in 18% of the households.

The information from schools shows that all the girls' latrines provided by BRAC (with cost sharing from the school authority) are being used by the girls. Almost thrice as many girls' latrines were found clean (above benchmark) in comparison to boys' latrines (66% vs. 23%). This means that extra attention has been given to upgrading/maintenance of the boys' latrines with active participation of the student brigade members. 96% of schools have disposal facilities and water available in the latrines while half of the schools have adequate funds for operation and maintenance. The percentages were 52% and 27% respectively in the previous round.

The findings on the Rural Sanitation Centres show that centres which received loans and training from BRAC are doing better than those which received only training (75% vs. 45% at and above benchmark). The percentages were 93% and 53% in the previous round. During the monitoring period essential sanitation products were more readily available in these centres. However, 12% of the BRAC supported centres (receiving loan and orientation) are not in business anymore. A reason may be that due to the increase in sanitation coverage demand for their work has dropped.

7.2 Lesson learnt

7.2.1 On QIS

The Qualitative Information System (QIS) has enabled the BRAC WASH programme to measure its outcome in a systematic way. QIS is a participatory process in which both the respondent and the monitor participate in the data collection process. As a result the respondents can see for themselves where they need to improve to get a better score and upgrade their WASH situation.

Some of the QIS ladders need some adjustments to better reflect the actual situation. For the indicator 'Latrine use by members' the household composition should be taken into consideration, because level three and the ideal position do not reflect a precise score. The households that have babies/infants/elderly members who cannot access the sanitation facilities autonomously and whose faeces do not end up in the latrine as well as households who do not have such members but use the latrine both score at three. In this case 3 is 4. Similarly information on abnormal situations such as cyclones, floods etc. should be obtained (can be used as a sub-category) as households that do not use a latrine in these abnormal situations in the past year score level three and this also includes households that did not experience any calamity during that period. In this case 3 is 4.

The comparison between two rounds has shown that there is a huge improvement in access to hygienic latrines, but more rigorous interventions are needed for the water indicators. However, attention should be paid to further improvement and to sustain the gains.

Student Brigades and School WASH Committees should be encouraged more to maintain and upgrade the condition of the boys' latrines.

With the increasing sanitation coverage the demands on the RSCs are changing over time, so entrepreneurs need to diversify their activities. In addition to that RSCs should focus more on marketing their products.

Annex 1 – Adaptations of the ladders

The indicators in this Annex have been adapted after the first monitoring round in order to better represent the situation on the ground. For instance, the position of the quality of the platform and the drainage were interchanged on the ladder for the indicator 'Condition of drinking water source'. For the indicator 'Drinking water management' safe collection and the quality of the platform were interchanged. In addition to that the indicator relating to the condition of the household latrine has also been updated to ensure that it is 'hygienic'.

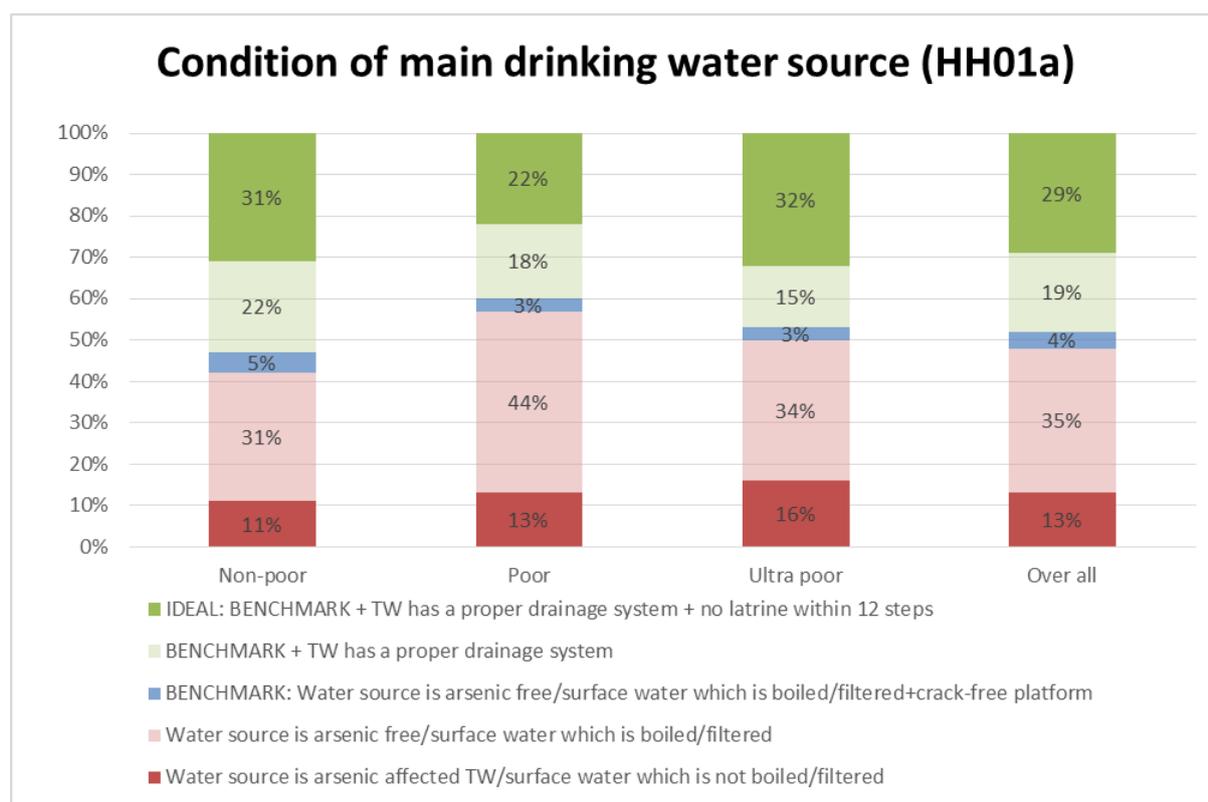
Table A1 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01a)

Code	Updated/new indicator
HH01a	Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status
HH02a	Drinking water management by socio-economic status
HH03a	Condition of household latrine by socio-economic status
HHH3a	Ownership of one hygienic latrine
HHH3b	Type of hygienic latrine
HHH04	Use of hygienic latrine among family members by socio-economic status
HHH05	Consistency of hygienic latrine use by time and seasonality by socio-economic status
HHH06	Provisions for hand washing after hygienic latrine use by socio-economic status
HHH7a	Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (actual practice)
HHH7b	Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (plan for the future)

1 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01a)

The findings on this indicator show that 87% of the households drink water from a source that is known to be arsenic free and 52% (50% in case of ultra-poor and 43% in case of poor) of the tube wells have a platform.

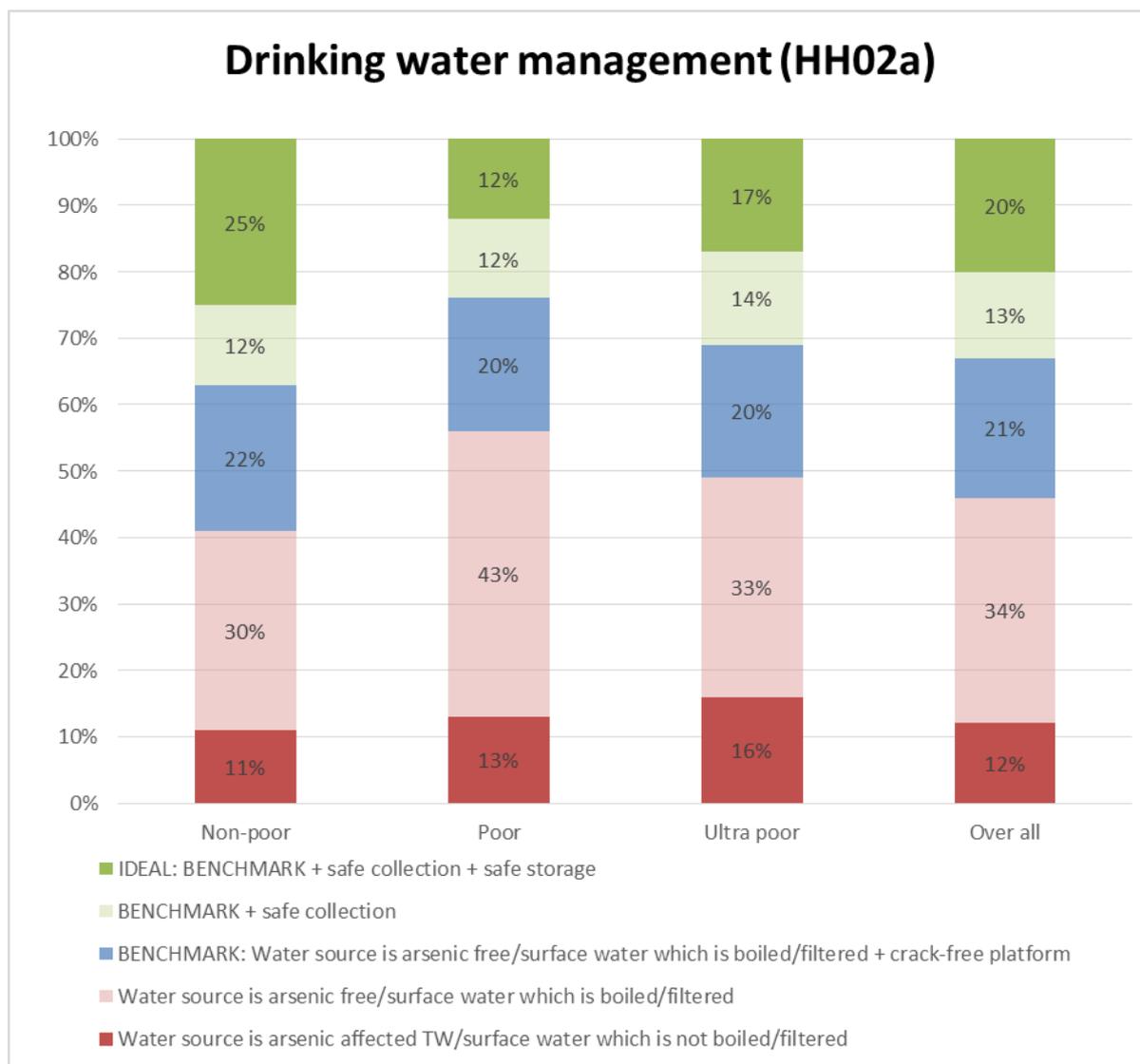
Figure A1 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01a)



2 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02a)

This indicator measures how water is managed from source to cup at household level. The data reveals that despite having well-protected tube wells a large majority of households tend to contaminate water during collection. Water is properly managed from source to cup only in 20% of the households.

Figure A2 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02a)

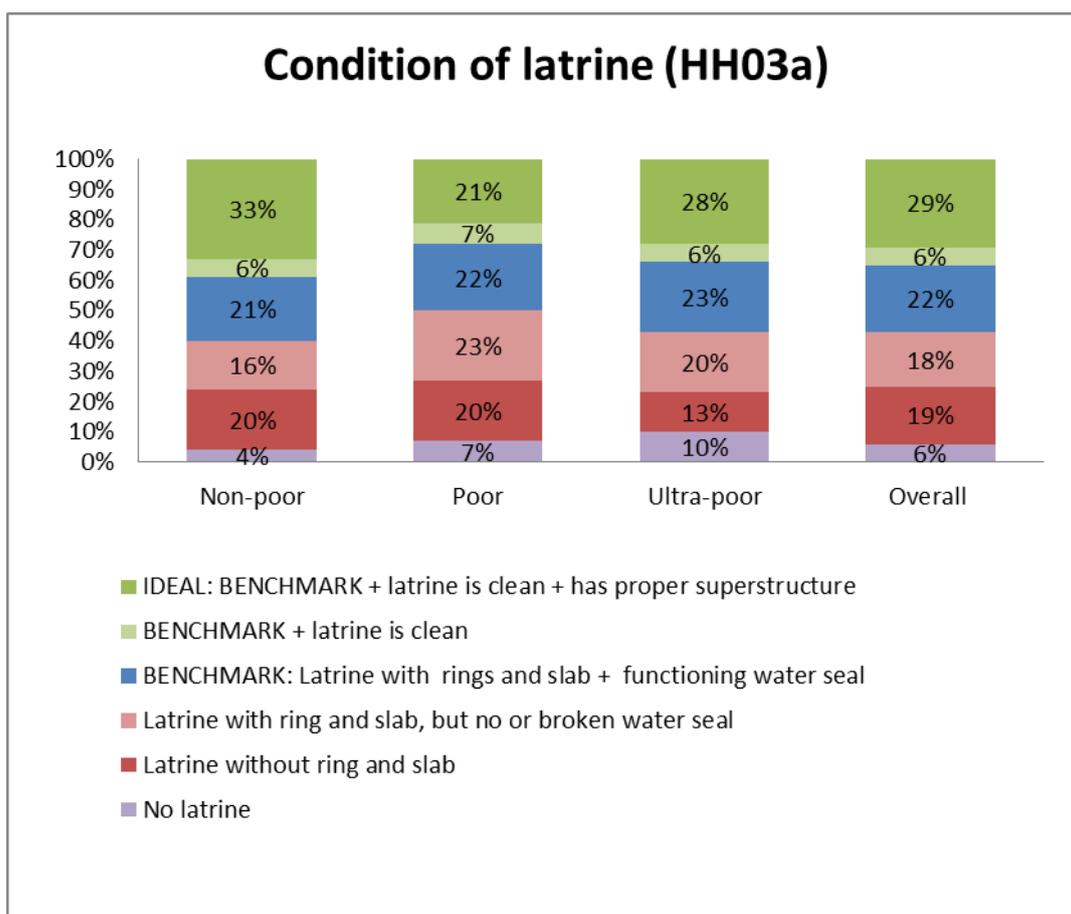


3 Condition of latrine at household level by socio-economic status (HH03a)

The following adaptations were made to the ladder of the 3rd household indicator 'Condition of latrine':

1. A new score was included as F representing the households with no latrines or nobody in the household uses the latrine. It was found that overall 6% of the households do not have a latrine.
2. The disposal site was taken into consideration to see whether the faeces are exposed in an open or closed environment. The score is E, if the faeces are exposed in an open environment, no matter how good the other conditions are.
3. The two pits were replaced by proper superstructures at the ideal position resulting in more latrines at the ideal position than the previous ladder and non-poor households scored higher than other households.

Figure A3 Condition of latrine at household level by socio-economic status (HH03a)



The data shows 57% of the households have a hygienic latrine and 35% of the latrines were found clean. However, there is not much difference in the findings across the wealth categories.

4 Ownership of one hygienic latrine (HHH3a)

77% of the households have their own hygienic latrine which is not shared by other households and this is more common for non-poor households. On the other hand 16% of the households share the latrine with two families and 7% of the households share the latrine with three or more families. There is not much difference across the wealth categories.

Table A2 Ownership of one hygienic latrine (HHH3a)

HHH3a (n=853)	Used by one family	Used by two families	Used by three or more families	Total
Non-poor	81%	13%	6%	100%
Poor	72%	19%	9%	100%
Ultra-poor	74%	17%	9%	100%
Overall	77%	16%	7%	100%

5 Type of hygienic latrine (HHH3b)

The majority of the hygienic latrines are single pit (59%). The second most common type for the ultra-poor is the double-pit latrine (58%) while the septic tank is the second most common type for the non-poor households (35%).

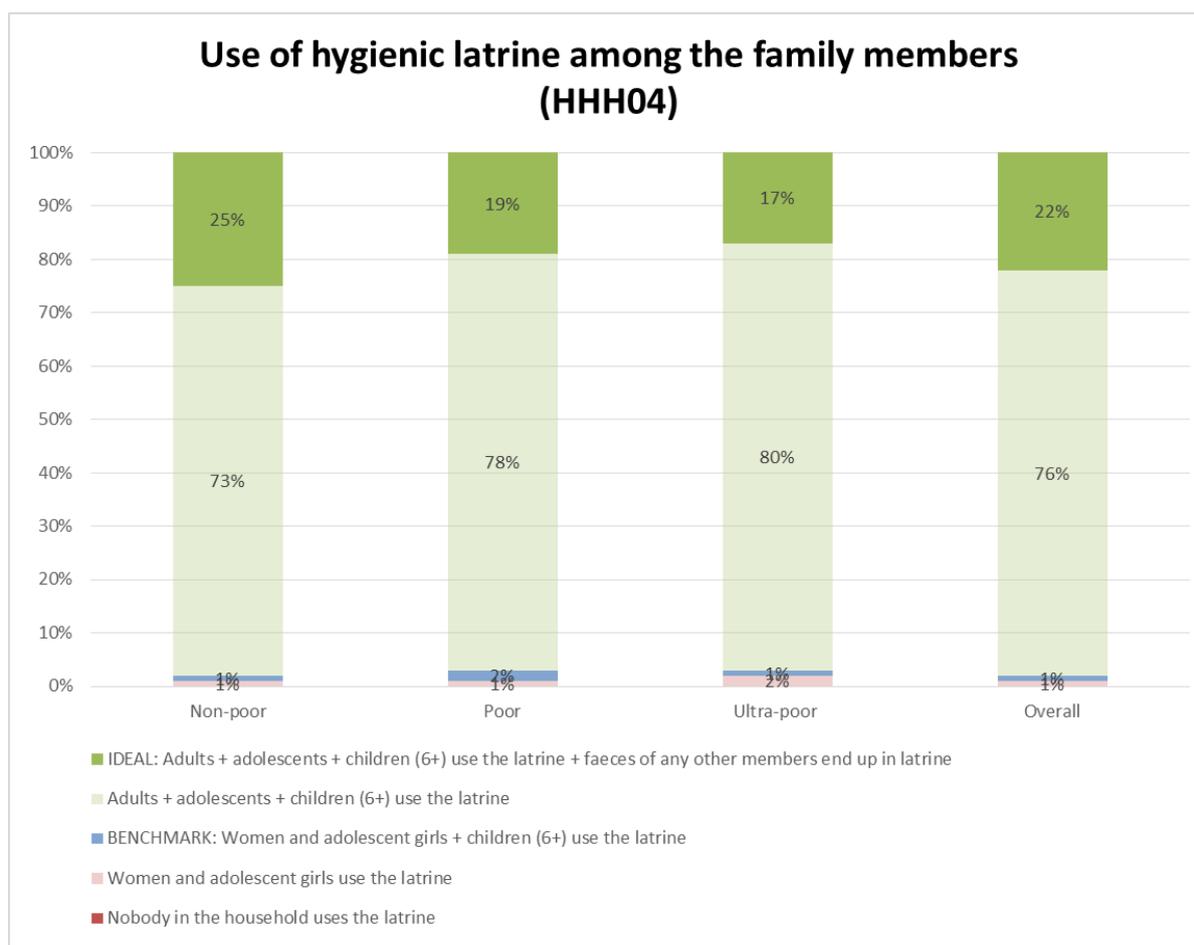
Table A3 Type of hygienic latrine (HHH3b)

HHH3b (n=853)	Single pit latrine	Double pit latrine	Septic tank	Total
Non-poor	60%	5%	35%	100%
Poor	77%	8%	15%	100%
Ultra-poor	40%	58%	2%	100%
Overall	59%	18%	23%	100%

6 Use of hygienic latrine among the family members by socio-economic status (HHH04)

This ladder depicts the scores on the use of hygienic latrines among the different family members. According to the analysis, 98% scored above benchmark. This means that all members of the household use the hygienic latrine and that part of the faeces of those household members unable to use the latrine by themselves end up in the latrine. There is not much difference in the percentages across the socio-economic categories.

Figure A4 Use of hygienic latrine among the family members by socio-economic status (HHH04)

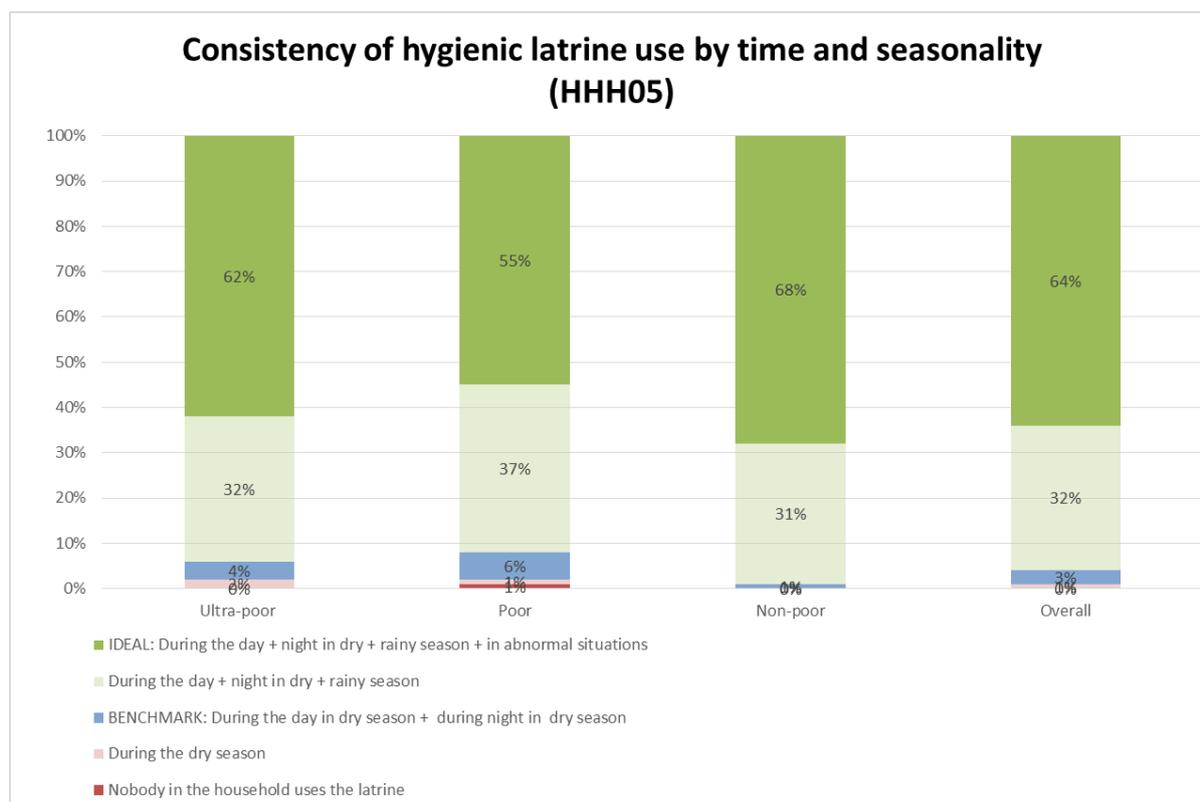


With this ladder many households scored second best because they did not have junior members and/or members who do not use the latrine autonomously due to disability or age. In this case 3 is 4. For this reason the composition of the household needs to be taken into consideration while analysing this data.

7 Consistency of hygienic latrine use by time and seasonality by socio-economic status (HHH05)

This indicator shows the pattern of latrine use at day /night and across seasons among the family members of the households that have access to a hygienic latrine. 96% of the households scored above benchmark. 64% of all households used the latrine during the day and at night in the dry and the wet season, as well as during abnormal situations (such as when the path to the latrine is flooded). The households that did not face an abnormal situation in the past year belong to level three. In that case level 3 is 4. However, level three also includes those households that did not use the latrine in abnormal situations in the past year. So a split is needed for this level.

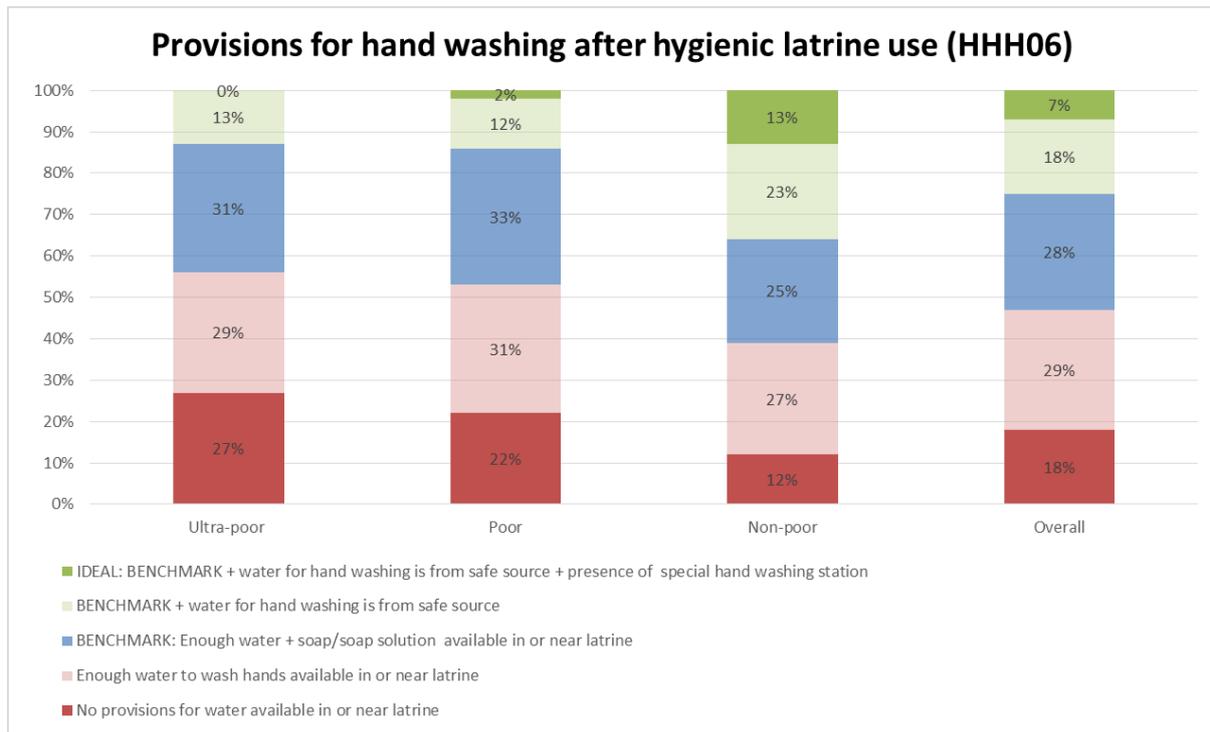
Figure A5 Consistency of hygienic latrine use by time and seasonality by socio-economic status (HHH05)



8 Provisions for hand washing after hygienic latrine use by socio-economic status (HHH06)

In total, 25% of households scored above and 28% scored at the benchmark for the indicator 'Hand washing provision after defecation'. Almost 43% scored at or above benchmark which means these households tend to use soap after defecation. However, 18% do not have water or soap and 29% have only water inside or near the latrine for hand washing after defecation. Very few households have a special hand washing station at or near the latrine, while 13% of ultra-poor households use water from a safe source for hand washing. This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for hand washing behaviour at the household level.

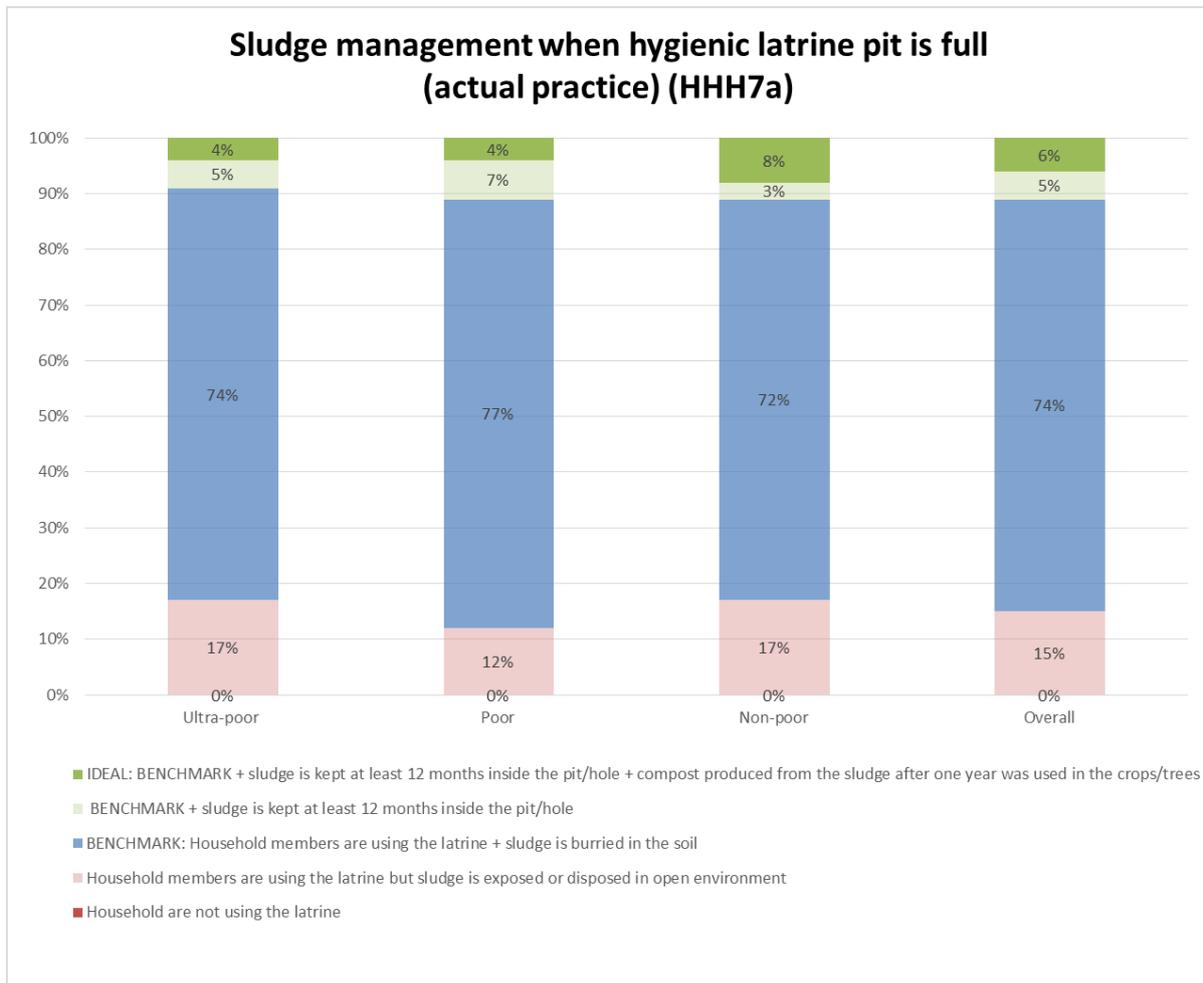
Figure A6 Provisions for hand washing after hygienic latrine use by socio-economic status (HHH06)



9 Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (actual practice) (HHH7a)

Of 854 households that have a hygienic latrine 276 households already have had their pits filled up. 11% of these households scored above benchmark, while 74% scored at the benchmark.

Figure A7 Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (actual practice) (HHH7a)



10 Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (plan for future) (HHH7b)

Though the reliability is probably lower than the actual reported practice, the data was collected from 276 households that have hygienic latrines that are not yet filled up. 8% of these households scored above benchmark, while 86% scored at the benchmark. There is no significant difference among the different wealth categories. It is noteworthy that the scores for the plan are higher than the actual practice indicating a gap between knowledge and practice.

Table A4 Sludge management when hygienic latrine pit is full (plan for future) (HHH7b)

HHH7b (n=578)	IDEAL: BENCHMARK + (3) To make compost, sludge is kept at least 12 months inside the pit or a useful tree is planted in the pit after 12 months + (4) Compost produced from the sludge after one year was used in the crops/trees	BENCHMARK: + (3) To make compost, sludge is kept at least 12 months inside the pit or a useful tree is planted in the pit after 12 months	BENCHMARK: Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine + (2) After depositing sludge in a hole in garden/field, cover hole(In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) Owner makes new latrine over new pit and (2) Covers old pit with soil (In case of two pit latrine)	(1) Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine, but sludge is disposed in open environment OR (1) Owner makes new latrine over new pit, but leaves old pit uncovered	No emptying; household returns to open defecation	Total
Socio- Economic status	4	3	2	1	0	
Non-poor	4%	3%	79%	14%	0%	100%
Poor	6%	2%	78%	13%	1%	100%
Ultra-poor	7%	10%	73%	9%	1%	100%
Overall	5%	5%	77%	12%	1%	100%

