WASH in AWC

unicef | for every child
WASH in Anganwadis:

- National and International scenario
- Policies & Programmes
- Updates from Ministry and UNICEF (Context)
1- National and International scenario
Target 4.a:
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Indicator 4.a.1:
Proportion of schools with access to:

.....
(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;
(e) basic drinking water;
(f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and
(g) basic handwashing facilities

Global monitoring include data on ECD center, pre-primary, primary and secondary schools.
WASH in AWC: Sustainable Development Goals

Water:
Target 6.1:
Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1:
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Sanitation:
Target 6.2:
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.

Indicator 6.2.1:
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

WASH in AWC, schools, health (Institutions), SDG 6, to ensure services ‘in all settings”
Core indicators under JMP (WHO & UNICEF) define the “basic” service levels for 1- Water, 2-) Sanitation & 3-) Hygiene,

Service levels under JMP:
1. Advanced service
2. Basic service
3. Limited service
4. No service

At present:
- Indicators are monitored globally for WASH in school (incl. Pre school (AWC)
- EC D indicator likely to be in global monitoring in future
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ladder</th>
<th>Drinking water</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Hygiene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced service</strong></td>
<td>May include: water is available when needed, accessible to all, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination based on water quality testing</td>
<td>May include: facilities are accessible to all, of sufficient quantity, inspected for cleanliness &amp; appropriate facilities for menstrual hygiene management are provided (to be defined at national level)</td>
<td>May include: handwashing facilities available at critical times and accessible to all; menstrual hygiene education and products provided (to be defined at national level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to be defined at national level)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic service</strong></td>
<td>Drinking Water from an improved source available in AWC.</td>
<td>Improved sanitation facilities which are single sex* and usable at the AWC.</td>
<td>Handwashing Facilities, which have water and soap available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited service</strong></td>
<td>There is an improved source (piped water, protected well/spring, rainwater, bottled water), but water not available at time of survey</td>
<td>There are improved facilities (flush/pour flush, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet), but not sex-separated or not usable</td>
<td>Handwashing facilities with water, but no soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No service</strong></td>
<td>No water source or unimproved source (unprotected well/spring, tanker-truck surface water source)</td>
<td>No toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)</td>
<td>No handwashing facilities at the school or handwashing facilities with no water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*single sex may not be applicable, with pre-primary*
# Bal Swachhata Mission Progress

## Table 2.10: Physical achievements made under the Bal Swachhata Mission

(As on 31.01.2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Total Sanctioned (Sanctioned by GOI)</th>
<th>Target (Operational)</th>
<th>No. of Anganwadi Centres constructed cumulatively (AWCs with toilet facilities)</th>
<th>Percent Achievement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>55607</td>
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<td>22079</td>
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<td>1260</td>
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<td>51082</td>
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<td>Haryana</td>
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<td>25962</td>
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<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28656</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60801</td>
<td>16000</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
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<td>1290</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>83.64</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>54429</td>
<td>41572</td>
<td>75.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>10145</td>
<td>9911</td>
<td>7610</td>
<td>76.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>190145</td>
<td>187997</td>
<td>134908</td>
<td>71.76</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>20067</td>
<td>19747</td>
<td>12807</td>
<td>63.75</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>119481</td>
<td>114763</td>
<td>51798</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>57.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>D &amp; N Haveli</td>
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<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
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<td>788</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>85.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,49,091</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,59,716</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About a third of total 13.6 lakh anganwadi centres have neither toilets nor drinking water facilities, according to a Parliamentary panel report tabled (March 2018)

Nearly 25 per cent of anganwadi centres don’t have drinking water facilities and 36 per cent of these don’t have toilets. “In Manipur only 21 per cent AWCs have drinking water facilities followed by Arunachal Pradesh (28.51 per cent), Uttarakhand (29.04 per cent), Karnataka (38.76 per cent), Telangana (40.21 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (48.18 per cent) and Maharashtra (53.47 per cent),” as per the report.

In Telangana only 21.30 per cent AWCs have toilets, followed by Manipur (27.05 per cent), Jharkhand (38.74 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (43.93 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (44.11 per cent), Assam (47.51 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (48.73 per cent) and Odisha (52.64 per cent).

90 per cent migrant children do not have access to ICDS and Anganwadi services (Status of children in urban India 2018) BASELINE STUDY – 2018 SECOND EDITION
Other Supporting Documents

- 14th Finance Commission funds
- 1 Technical Manual for School and Anganwadi toilets, Technical Note Series School and Anganwadi Toilets design Norms and Options by MoDWS and PR, GoI 15/1/2004
- 2 Technical Note School and Anganwadi toilets,
- Technical Note Series School and Anganwadi Toilets design Norms and Options by MoDWS and PR, GoI
- MDM guidelines vide MHRD circular number F.1.15/2002-Desk (MDM) of 21st July 2010, clearly list soap as an admissible item of expenditure to facilitate handwashing with soap before and after eating mid-day meal (MDM) 21/7/2010
- Bal Swachhata Mission
There were insufficient data to calculate global estimates for pre-primary schools.

**Basic Service Level: WASH in Schools**

- **Water:** 1 in 4 of primary schools
- **Sanitation:** 1 in 5 of primary schools
- **Hygiene:** more than 1 in 3 primary schools

Basic Service Level (India): WASH in Schools*


* There were insufficient data to calculate national estimates for pre-primary schools.

Challenges of even ensuring basic hygiene facilities in schools reflected in Global Baseline Report 2018
Status of Children on key nutritional outcome

Malnutrition Trends: children under 5 years (NFHS-3 VS NFHS-4)

Malnutrition: children under 5 years, by region (NFHS-4)

1/3rd of the children in country needs specific address to overcome malnutrition
Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014

WASH provision a huge – great challenge
WASH in Nutrition (State wise Context: Malnutrition)

### Stunted Children (under 5)

- **Kerala**: 19.7%
- **Goa**: 20.1%
- **AN Islands**: 23.3%
- **Daman and Diu**: 23.4%
- **Puducherry**: 23.7%
- **Tripura**: 24.3%
- **Punjab**: 25.7%
- **Him. Pradesh**: 26.3%
- **Lakshadweep**: 26.8%
- **Tamil Nadu**: 27.1%
- **J&K**: 27.4%
- **Mizoram**: 28.0%
- **Telangana**: 28.1%
- **Nagaland**: 28.6%
- **Chandigarh**: 28.7%
- **Manipur**: 28.9%
- **Ar. Pradesh**: 29.4%
- **Sikkim**: 29.6%
- **Andhra Pradesh**: 31.4%
- **Delhi**: 31.9%
- **West Bengal**: 32.5%
- **Uttaranchal**: 33.5%
- **Haryana**: 34.0%
- **Orissa**: 34.1%
- **Maharashtra**: 34.4%
- **Karnataka**: 36.2%
- **Assam**: 36.4%
- **Chhattisgarh**: 37.6%
- **India**: 38.4%
- **Gujarat**: 38.5%
- **Rajasthan**: 39.1%
- **SN Haveli**: 41.7%
- **Madhya Pradesh**: 42.0%
- **Meghalaya**: 43.8%
- **Jharkhand**: 45.3%
- **Uttar Pradesh**: 46.2%
- **Bihar**: 48.3%

### Special Intervention Req.

- Bihar
- UP
- Jharkhand
- MP
- Rajasthan
- Gujarat

### Under weight children (under 5 years)

- **Mizoram**: 11.9%
- **Manipur**: 13.8%
- **Sikkim**: 14.2%
- **Kerala**: 16.1%
- **Jammu & Kashm**: 16.6%
- **Nagaland**: 16.8%
- **Arunachal Pradesh**: 19.4%
- **Himachal Pradesh**: 21.2%
- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**: 21.5%
- **Punjab**: 21.6%
- **Puducherry**: 22%
- **Lakshadweep**: 23.6%
- **Tamil Nadu**: 23.8%
- **Goa**: 23.8%
- **Tripura**: 24.1%
- **Chandigarh**: 24.5%
- **Uttarakhand**: 26.6%
- **Daman and Diu**: 26.7%
- **Delhi**: 27%
- **Telangana**: 28.5%
- **Meghalaya**: 28.9%
- **Haryana**: 29.4%
- **Assam**: 29.8%
- **West Bengal**: 31.5%
- **Andhra Pradesh**: 31.9%
- **Orissa**: 34.4%
- **Karnataka**: 35.2%
- **India**: 35.7%
- **Maharashtra**: 36%
- **Rajasthan**: 36.7%
- **Chhattisgarh**: 37.7%
- **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**: 38.8%
- **Gujarat**: 39.3%
- **Uttar Pradesh**: 39.5%
- **Madhya Pradesh**: 42.8%
- **Bihar**: 43.9%
- **Jharkhand**: 47.8%

### Special Intervention Req.

- Jharkhand
- Bihar
- MP
- Gujarat
- CG
- Raj

**State require special efforts:** Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, CG
WASH Facility in AWC is also a major concern

States with Toilet Facility

- Kerala
- Sikkim
- Mizoram
- Goa
- DL
- Manipur
- Tripura
- HP
- Gujarat
- TN
- Karnataka
- Haryana
- MH
- UK
- Punjab
- WB
- UP
- India
- Assam
- MP
- JK
- CG
- AR
- RJ
- Meghalaya
- JH
- AD
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Maharashtra
- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Madhya Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Bihar
- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- West Bengal
- Rajasthan

Sp. Focus required:
- Chhattisgarh
- Maharashtra
- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Madhya Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Bihar
- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- West Bengal
- Rajasthan

Sp. Focus Required:
- Bihar
- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Rajasthan
- Chhattisgarh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Assam

Note: The image contains a bar chart and a graph showing the percentage of AWCs with toilet facilities across different states. The chart highlights the states with the highest and lowest percentages of AWCs with toilet facilities.
2- Policy & Programmes
Key Policies, Programmes

ICDS

National Policy For children

The National Policy for Children, 2015

- National Policy

ICDS - CAS Jan Anadolan

Education Policy

Guideline

BaLA

Jan Anadolan Guideline

ICDS-CAS

NNM- Adm. Guideline

CBE Guidelines

1975

1985

2013

2014

2018
1 – ICDS, by Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), Govt. of India, 1975

- Launched on 2nd October, 1975
- one of the world’s largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development
- Package of six services, - Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, Nutrition & health education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services

2- National Policy For Children, by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, 2013

4.) Key priorities:
4.4- The state shall take all necessary measures to:
iv) Address key causes and determinants of child mortality through interventions based on continuum of care, with emphasis on nutrition, safe drinking water sanitation and health education

(vi) Provide universal and affordable access to services for prevention, treatment, care and management of neo-natal and childhood illnesses and protect children from all water borne, vector borne, blood borne, communicable and other childhood diseases.
The following standards are non-negotiable for promoting quality ECCE, related to WASH:

- A safe building which is within easy approach and should have a clean and green surrounding area
- Adequate and safe drinking water facilities
- Adequate and separate child-friendly toilets and hand wash with soap facilities for girls and boys

This guideline by MWCD serves as reference for

- Developing Anganwadi as learning centre for the children
- Norms and standards for, the WASH in AWC
The aim of this document is to proliferate the contents of the National Nutrition Mission and laydown broad implementation guidelines.

The Mission is to ensure convergence of all nutrition related schemes of MWCD on the target population.

Community-based events are envisaged as a platform for disseminating essential messages.

Counselling of pregnant women and lactating women on appropriate health and nutrition behaviors and healthy practices.
Jan Andolan, and Bhagidaari, programme incorporates inclusive participation of public representatives of local bodies, government departments of the state, social organizations and the public and private sector at large.

It is about convergence and build knowledge, attitudes and behavioral intent to practice key behaviors.

Manual is designed to help Anganwadi Workers use the ICDS-CAS application on their phones for the implementation of ICT-RTM.
3- Update from Ministry & UNICEF (Context)

- Non Negotiables
- Key Norms & Standards
- Data Availability for planning

References:
Non Negotiables under ECCE Policy, 2013

- A safe building which is within easy approach and should have a clean and green surrounding area
- Adequate and safe drinking water facilities
- Adequate and separate child-friendly toilets and hand wash with soap facilities for girls and boys

Safe drinking water, Toilets, Handwashing Facility, are critical requirements
"ICDS CAS", has 1 parameter for "Drinking Water" & 4 parameters for "Toilet"
# Parameters under ICDS: CAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>MIS</th>
<th>ICDS CAS</th>
<th>RSOC</th>
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<td>Source type</td>
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<td>Govt.</td>
<td>Independent Ass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Once (2013-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Parameters:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Drinking Water:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potable water</td>
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<tr>
<td>availability,</td>
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<td>2. Toilet:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available, Type,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water availability in toilet</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water: AWC’s with safe drinking water Source (5 options)</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Access to drinking water (in AWC, within 50 meter distance)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Toilet: Available, Type, water in Toilet, Functionality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to toile facility in AWC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Challenges (some)**
- Limited parameters are there in the departmental report for the WASH in AWC
- The information is not in public platform
- New ICDS CAS & MIS at present parallel working in the country
- Limited use of the existing data for the planning purpose

**Scope of improving - Data quality, parameter inclusion, data use for local planning**
**MIS:** WASH related parameters are limited to
1. Drinking Water: Potable water availability,
2. Toilet: Available, Type, water availability in toilet

**ICDS CAS:** WASH related parameters are limited to
1. Drinking Water: AWC’s with safe drinking water Source (5 options)
2. Toilet: Available, Type, water in Toilet, functionality

**Opportunities:**
- Scope and need to include key WASH indicators for WASH considering non-negotiable provisions under ECCE (handwashing facility and pupil to facility ratio based on the norms and standards), Child friendly AWC norms as under BaLA
- Data availability to key stakeholders, is another concern to facilitate better convergence
## Comparative Status WASH indicators

### Desired vis-à-vis Available in exiting MIS

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>% of AWCs with an improved drinking water source</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>% of AWCs with water quality tested for main source (yes, mostly, no)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>% of AWC with adequate drinking water availability (in qty., as per beneficiaries/ children)</td>
<td>ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>% of AWCs where drinking water, available throughout the year from water source (month)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>% of AWCs doing some treatment of water for making it safe to drink (Filtration, boiling, chlorination, other)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>-</td>
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**Limited information in MIS for key parameters**
## Comparative Status WASH indicators

**Desired vis-à-vis Available in exiting MIS**

### 2- Sanitation

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>% of AWC with improved toilets available (sex-segregated, adequate)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>% of AWCs with improved usable/ functional toilets available (sex-segregated, adequate)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>% of AWC with child friendly toilet (sex-segregated, friendly to differently abled)</td>
<td>ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>% of AWC with running water facility in toilet</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
<td>Yes (definition variation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>% of AWC with sex-segregated, urinals (adequate)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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*Limited information in MIS for key parameters*
## Comparative Status WASH indicators

**Desired vis-à-vis Available in exiting MIS**

### 3- Handwashing with soap

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>% of AWC where children practicing daily handwashing with soap at before meal</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>% of AWC where children practicing daily handwashing with soap after defecation</td>
<td>ECCE Policy</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>% of AWC with group Handwash facility/ points</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>% of AWC with adequate handwash station/ taps (numbers, as per children)</td>
<td>ECCE Policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
## Comparative Status WASH indicators

### Desired vis-à-vis Available in exiting MIS

### 4- O&M & 5- Capacity Building and Behaviour Change

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4- Operation &amp; Maintenance of WASH Facilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>% of AWC with desired frequency of toilet cleaning (Never, fortnightly, weekly, twice a week, daily)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>% of AWC practicing effective disposal of the solid waste (No, mix, segregation, composting)</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>5- Capacity Building &amp; Behaviour Change</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>% of AWC with Anganwadi Worker (AWW) trained on WASH skills</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>% of AWC with Anganwadi Helper (AWH) trained on WASH skills</td>
<td>NPC 2013 ECCE Policy</td>
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