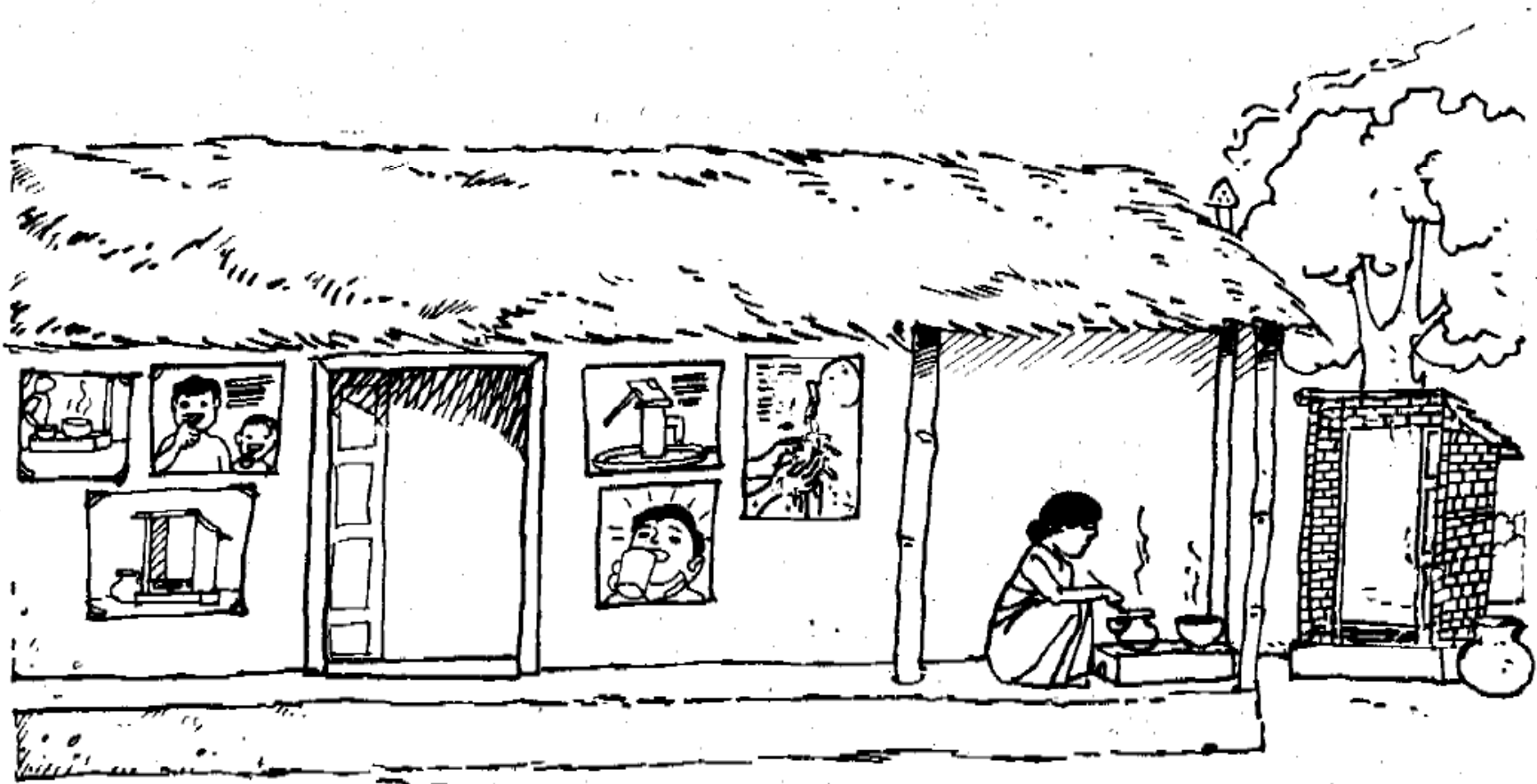


WASH in AWC



unicef  | for every child

Structure

WASH in Anganwadis :

- National and International scenario
- Policies & Programmes
- Updates from Ministry and UNICEF (Context)

1- National and International scenario

WASH in AWC: Sustainable Development Goals



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, Service Level (WASH in AWC)

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***

JMP service ladders: WASH in Anaganwadi (Pre-School)

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

**single sex may not be applicable, with pre- primary*

Bal Swachhta Mission Progress

#	States	Total Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed as on 31 st of Jan 2016	Percentage of achievement
1	AP	55607	55594	20532	36.93
2	KA	65911	64558	35241	54.59
3	TS	35700	35621	7593	21.32

Table 2.10: Physical achievements made under the Bal Swachhta Mission

(As on 31.01.2016)

S. No	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres			Percent Achievement
		Total (Sanctioned by GOI)	Target (Operational)	No. of toilets constructed cumulatively (AWCs with toilet facilities)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55594	20532	36.93
2	Telangana	35700	35621	7593	21.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	3043	50.48
4	Assam	62153	62153	29356	47.23
5	Bihar	115009	91677	22823	24.90
6	Chhattisgarh	52474	52474	22079	42.08
7	Goa	1262	1260	671	53.25
8	Gujarat	53029	52082	31904	61.26
9	Haryana	25962	25962	16681	64.25
10	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18922	16691	88.21
11	Jammu & Kashmir	31938	29599	13057	44.11
12	Jharkhand	38432	38432	11689	30.41
13	Karnataka	65911	64558	35241	54.59
14	Kerala	33318	33115	25330	76.49
15	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92198	43515	47.20
16	Maharashtra	110486	108010	58553	54.21
17	Manipur	11510	9883	3114	31.51
18	Meghalaya	5896	5863	4302	73.38
19	Mizoram	2244	2244	1792	79.86
20	Nagaland	3980	3455	3455	100.00
21	Odisha	74154	71204	32824	46.10
22	Punjab	27314	26656	18118	67.97
23	Rajasthan	62010	60801	16000	26.32
24	Sikkim	1308	1290	1079	83.64
25	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	41572	76.36
26	Tripura	10145	9911	7610	76.78
27	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	134908	71.76
28	Uttarakhand	20067	19479	12807	65.75
29	West Bengal	119481	114763	51798	45.13
30	A & N Islands	720	720	414	57.50
31	Chandigarh	500	500	500	100.00
32	Delhi	11150	10897	9643	88.49
33	D & N Haveli	302	302	147	48.68
34	Daman & Diu	107	107	94	87.85
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	100.00
36	Puducherry	855	788	674	85.53
	Total	14,00,000	13,49,091	6,99,716	51.87

Updates

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 Telanagana 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**

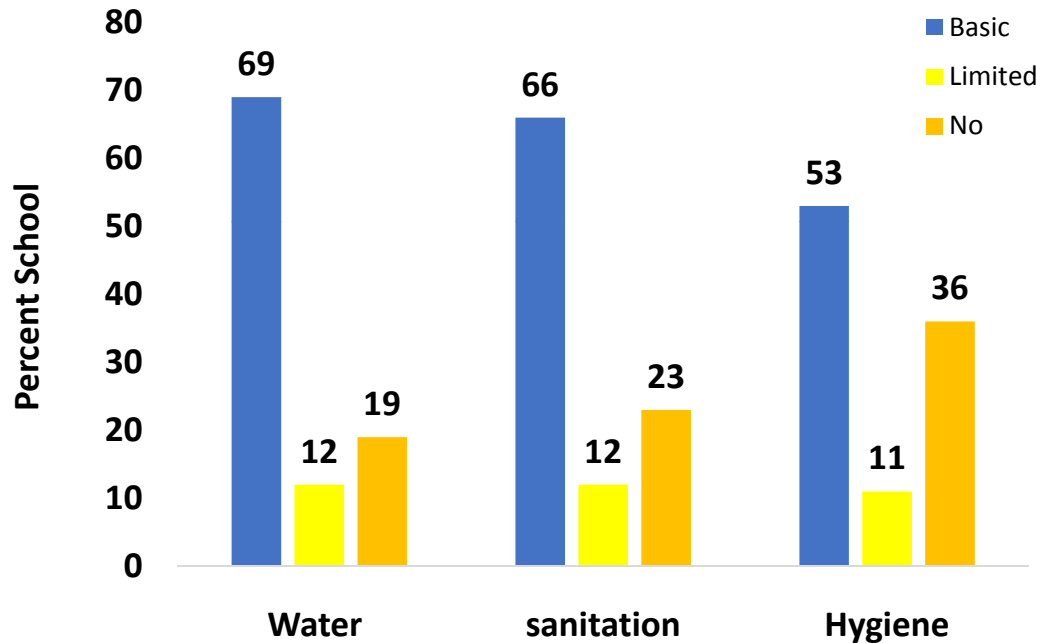
Other Supporting Documents

- ❑ 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, Gol 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, Gol
- ❑ 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 Swachhta Mission

JMP Service ladders: Global Scenario

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

Basic Service Level: WASH in Schools*

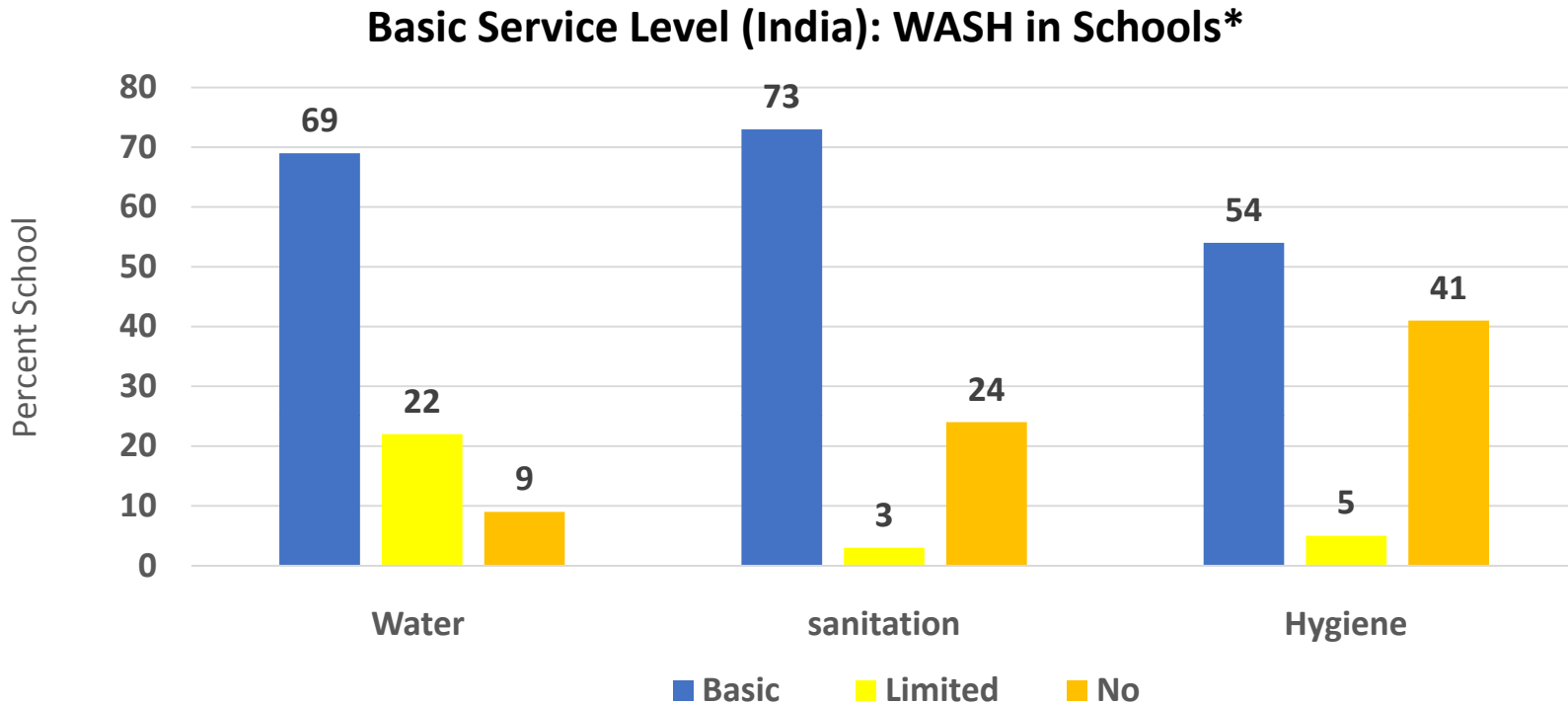


Under Global estimate “**No services**” for

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

* *Source: Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: Global baseline report 2018, New York, UNICEF-WHO, 2018.*

JMP Service ladders: Indian Scenario



Country Level

* *Source: Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: Global baseline report 2018, New York, UNICEF-WHO, 2018.*

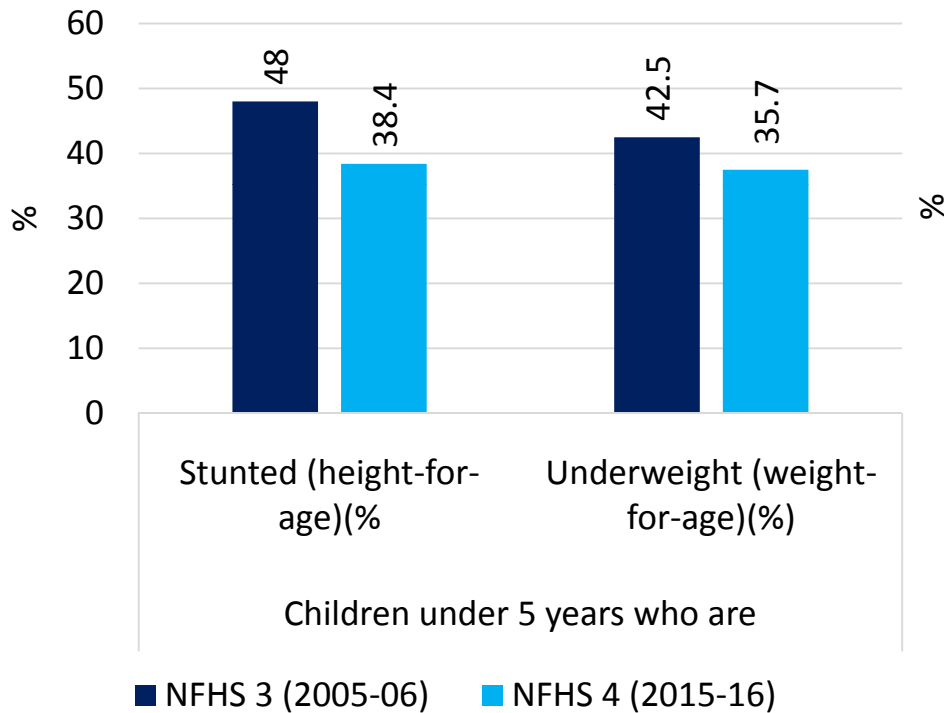
* There were insufficient data to calculate national estimates for pre-primary schools.

Challenges of even ensuring basic hygiene facilities in schools reflected in Global Baseline Report 2018

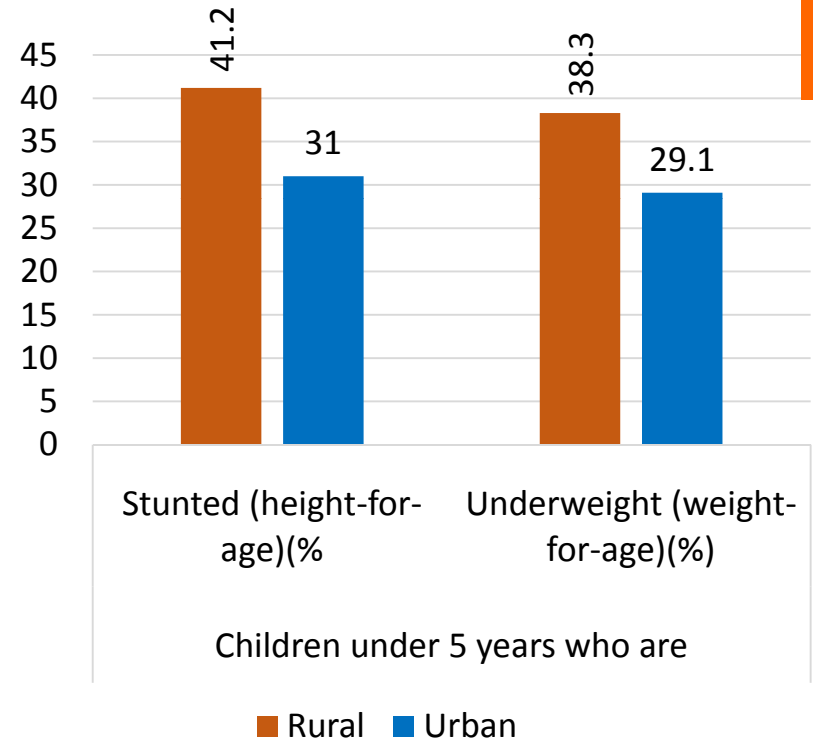
Status of Children on key nutritional outcome

Country Level

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

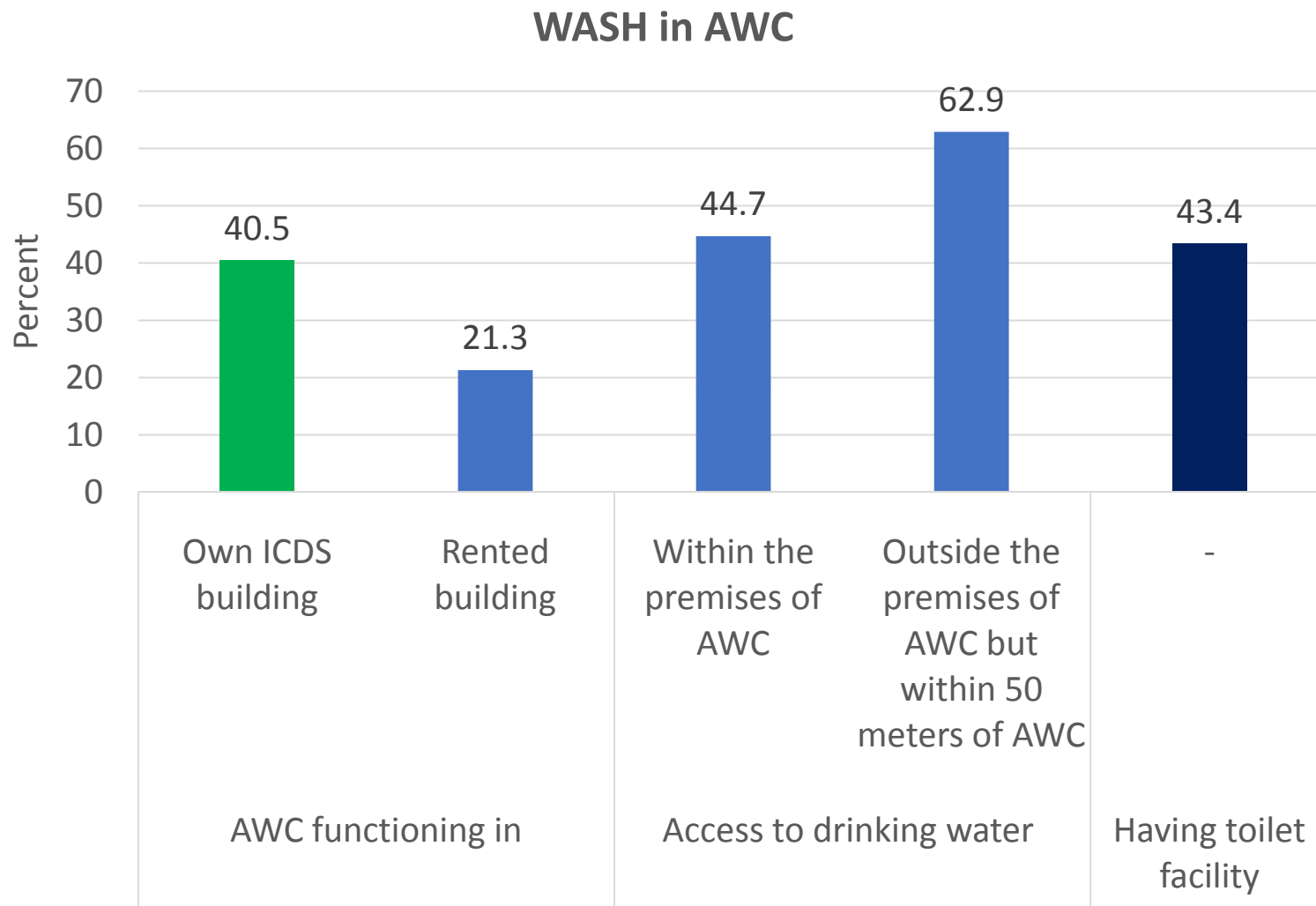


Malnutrition: children under 5 years, by region (NFHS-4)



1/3rd of the children in country needs specific address to overcome malnutrition

Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014

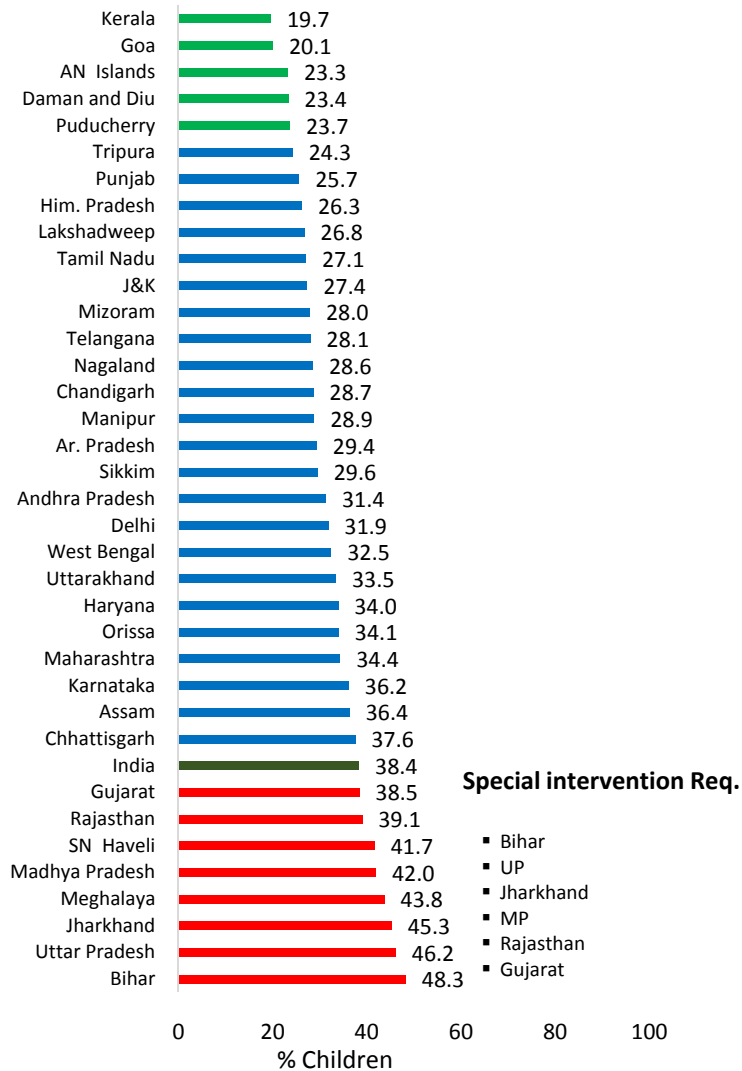


Country Level

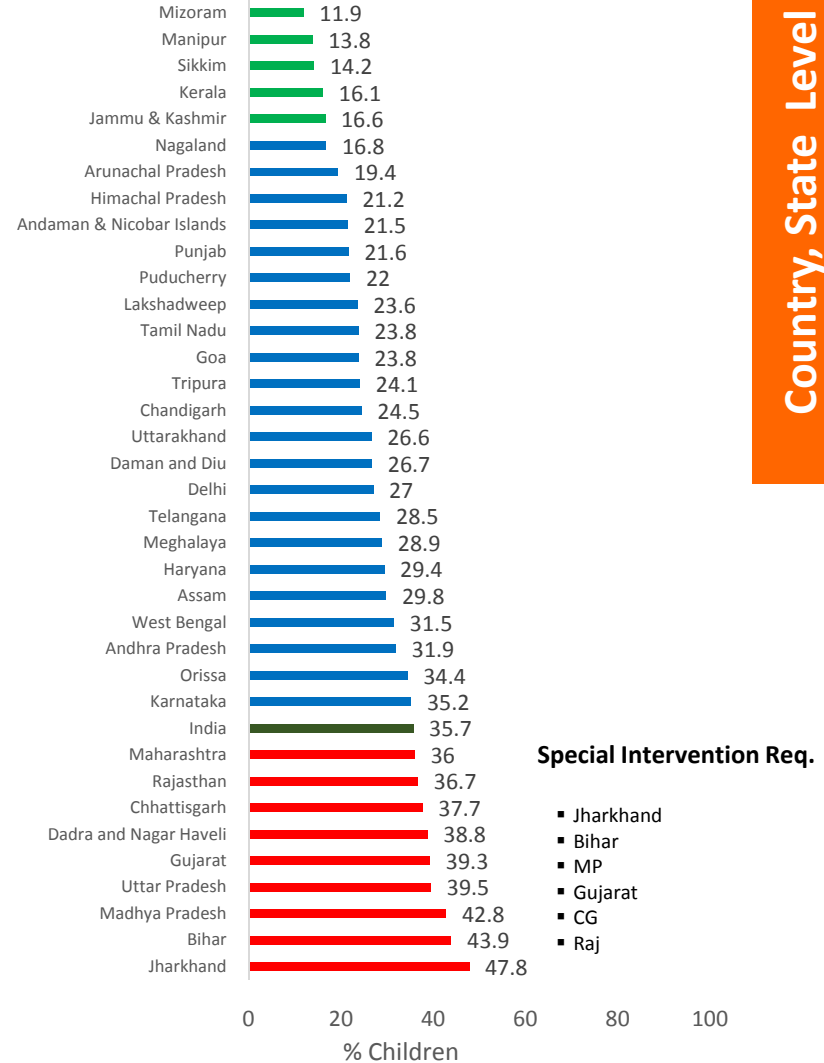
WASH provision a huge – great challenge

WASH in Nutrition (State wise Context: Malnutrition)

Stunted Children (under 5)



Under weight children (under 5 years)

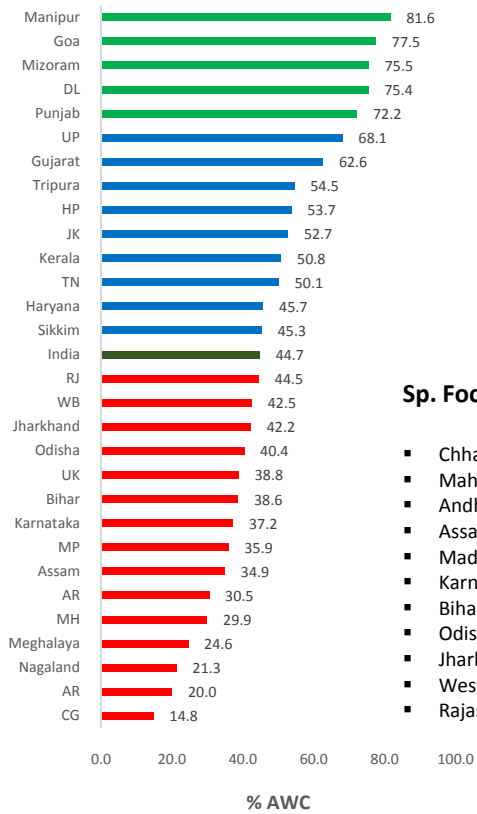


Country, State Level

State require special efforts: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, CG

State wise Context: water, toilet facility, RSOC 2013-14

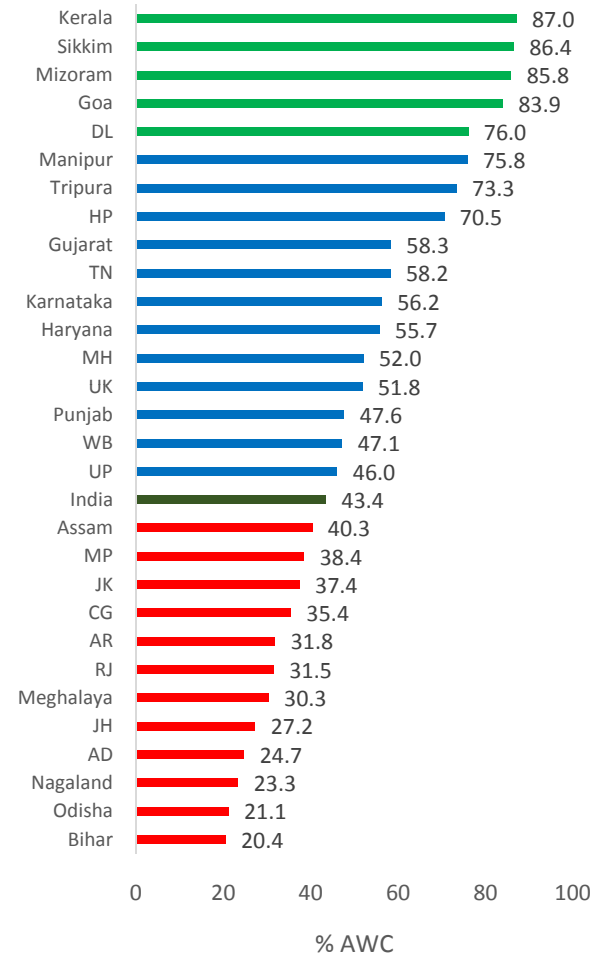
Drinking water - Within the premises of AWC



Sp. Focus required:

- Chhattisgarh
- Maharashtra
- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Madhya Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Bihar
- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- West Bengal
- Rajasthan

AWC with Toilet Facility



Sp. Focus Required:

- Bihar
- Odisha
- Andhra Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Rajasthan
- Chhattisgarh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Assam

Country, State Level

WASH Facility in AWC is also a major concern

2- Policy & Programmes

Key Polices, Programmes

ICDS

National Policy For children

The National Policy for Children, 2013

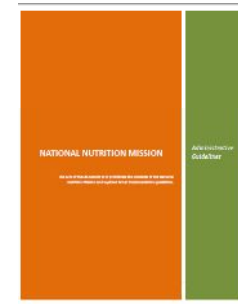
1. Introduction

1.1. India is home to the largest child population in the world. The Constitution of India guarantees the welfare of children as its sacred trust and empowers the Union to make special provisions for children. India's National Policy on Child Policy explicitly guides the State in securing the best interests of children from birth until maturity. All children are born equal and will mature to become an integral member of national or global society. The State is responsible for ensuring that childhood is protected from exploitation and moral and material deprivations.

1.2. Declaring its children as the nation's 'specially protected class' in the National Policy for Children, 1974, the Government of India introduced its framework for ensuring the right of all children to achieve their developmental potentials and realize their rights. These include the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

NNM- Adm. Guideline

CBE Guidelines



1975

2013

2014

2018

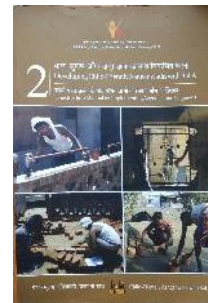
National Early Childhood Care & Education Policy

1. Introduction

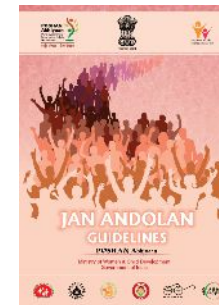
1.1. Early childhood care and education (ECCE) is a critical period of development for children. It is a period of rapid brain development and is crucial for the child's cognitive, emotional, and social development. The National Policy on ECCE, 2013, provides a framework for ensuring that all children have access to quality ECCE services.

1.2. The National Policy on ECCE, 2013, is a landmark document that recognizes the importance of ECCE and provides a clear vision for the future of ECCE in India. It outlines the key principles and objectives of ECCE and provides a framework for ensuring that all children have access to quality ECCE services.

BaLA



Jan Anadolan Guideline



ICDS-CAS



WASH in AWC Polices/Programmes, India

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.

WASH in AWC Polices/Programmes, India

3 – National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) – 2013, DWCD, Govt. of India

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**

4- Developing Child friendly Anganwadis with BaLA, construction Manual for Implementing Agencies and Engineers, DWCD, Govt. of India, 2014

This guideline by MWCD serves as reference for

- Developing **Anganwadi as learning centre for the children**
- **Norms and standards for, the WASH in AWC**

WASH in AWC Programmes, India

5- National Nutrition Mission- Administrative guidelines, 2018

- 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**.

6 – Guidelines for Community Based Events (CBE), Poshan Abhiyan, MWCD, Gov t. of India, 2018

- **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**

WASH in AWC Programmes, India

7– Jan Anadolan Guideline, Poshan Abhiyan, MWCD, Govt. of India, 2018

- 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

8- ICDS- Common Application Software (CAS) - MWCD, Govt. of India, 2018

- 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:

- *Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Developing Child friendly Anganwadis with BaLA, construction Manual for Implementing Agencies and Engineers, New Delhi, 2014*
- *An inclusive Approach for Developing WASH in Anganwadis, (A technical guide, Standards, Norms, Design Principles, and Technical drawings for developing, WASH in Anganwadi Centres)*

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

Key Data Sources (National): Context

आधारिक सरंचना विवरण

आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र में सुरक्षित पीने के पानी के स्रोत?

- कोई प्रावधान नहीं
- हैंडपंप/नलकूप
- नल का पानी
- कुआ
- अन्य

आधारिक सरंचना विवरण

आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र में सुरक्षित पीने के पानी के स्रोत?

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आधारिक सरंचना विवरण



क्या शौचालय की सुविधा है?

- हाँ
- नहीं

आधारिक सरंचना विवरण

शौचालय के प्रकार

- गढ़े प्रकार का (लेटरिन)
- केवल मूत्रालय
- फ्लश प्रणाली
- अन्य

आधारिक सरंचना विवरण



क्या शौचालय में पानी की आपूर्ति होती है?

- हाँ
- नहीं

आधारिक सरंचना विवरण



क्या शौचालय इस्तेमाल के योग्य है?

- हाँ
- नहीं

“ICDS CAS”, has 1 parameter for “Drinking Water” & 4 parameters for “Toilet”

Parameters under ICDS: CAS

Particular	MIS	ICDS CAS	RSOC
Source type	Govt.	Govt.	Independent Ass.
Frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Once (2013-14)
Key Parameters:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking Water: potable water availability, 2. Toilet: Available, Type, water availability in toilet 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking Water: AWC's with safe drinking water Source (5 options) 2. Toilet: Available, Type, water in Toilet, Functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to drinking water (in AWC, within 50 meter distance) ▪ Access to toilet facility in AWC
Key Challenges (some)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

WASH in AWC: Key Data Availability for 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 (5options)
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 existing MIS

1- Water

SN	Suggested Indicator/ parameter for Clean AWC	Guiding Reference document (ECCE Policy 2013, NPC 2013)	Standard and Norm from BaLA guidelines	Parameter Routine MIS/	Parameter ICDS CAS S
1	% of AWCs with an improved drinking water source	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	Yes (definition variation)	Yes (definition variation)
2	% of AWCs with water quality tested for main source (yes, mostly, no)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	-	-	-
3	% of AWC with adequate drinking water availability (in qty., as per beneficiaries/ children)	ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-
4	% of AWCs where drinking water, available throughout the year from water source (month)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	-	--
5	% of AWCs doing some treatment of water for making it safe to drink (Filtration, boiling, chlorination, other)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	-	-	-

Limited information in MIS for key parameters

Comparative Status WASH indicators

Desired vis-à-vis Available in existing MIS

2- Sanitation

SN	Suggested Indicator/ parameter for Clean AWC	Guiding Reference document (ECCE Policy 2013, NPC 2013)	Standard and Norm from BaLA guidelines	Parameter Routine MIS/	Parameter ICDS CAS S
1	% of AWC with improved toilets available (sex-segregated, adequate)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	Yes (definition variation)	Yes (definition variation)
2	% of AWCs with improved usable/ functional toilets available (sex-segregated, adequate)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	-	Yes (definition variation)
3	% of AWC with child friendly toilet (sex-segregated, friendly to differently abled)	ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-
4	% of AWC with running water facility in toilet	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	Yes (definition variation)	Yes (definition variation)
5	% of AWC with sex-segregated, urinals (adequate)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-

Limited information in MIS for key parameters

Comparative Status WASH indicators Desired vis-à-vis Available in existing MIS

3- Handwashing with soap

SN	Suggested Indicator/ parameter for Clean AWC	Guiding Reference document (ECCE Policy 2013, NPC 2013)	Standard and Norm from BaLA guidelines	Parameter Routine MIS/	Parameter ICDS CAS S
1	% of AWC where children practicing daily handwashing with soap at before meal	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-
2	% of AWC where children practicing daily handwashing with soap after defecation	ECCE Policy	-	-	-
3	% of AWC with group Handwash facility/ points	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-
4	% of AWC with adequate handwash station/ taps (numbers, as per children)	ECCE Policy	Yes	-	-

Comparative Status WASH indicators Desired vis-à-vis Available in existing MIS

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

SN	Suggested Indicator/ parameter for Clean AWC	Guiding Reference document (ECCE Policy 2013, NPC 2013)	Standard and Norm from BaLA guidelines	Parameter Routine MIS/	Parameter ICDS CAS S
4- Operation & Maintenance of WASH Facilities					
1.	% of AWC with desired frequency of toilet cleaning (Never, fortnightly, weekly, twice a week, daily)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy			
2.	% of AWC practicing effective disposal of the solid waste (No, mix, segregation, composting)	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	-	-	-
5- Capacity Building & Behaviour Change					
1.	% of AWC with Anganwadi Worker (AWW) trained on WASH skills	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy			
2.	% of AWC with Anganwadi Helper (AWH) trained on WASH skills	NPC 2013 ECCE Policy	-	-	-