WASH III Report on QIS data analysis:

Findings from the first round 2014

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brac

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Abbreviations

BM	Benchmark
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FO	Field Organiser
HH	Household
JFO	Junior Field Organiser
MIS	Management Information System
NP	Non-poor
PP	Poor
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QC	Quality Controller
QIS	Qualitative Information System
RSC	Rural Sanitation Centre
SS	School Survey
UP	Ultra-poor
VWC	Village WASH Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Executive summary

This report contains the results of the outcome monitoring of upazilas in the WASH III area at the beginning of the intervention. The data was collected with the Qualitative Information System (QIS) from representative sample upazilas.

The representative sample consisted of 3,544 households, 150 VWCs, 242 schools and 191 RSCs. Households have been classified as ultra-poor (UP), poor (PP) and non-poor (NP).

Outcome findings from the households show that although 99% of the households collect water from an arsenic free source, the water tends to become polluted during transportation and storage. Water is stored properly from the collection point only in 35% of the households. 32% of the households have a hygienic latrine. Members of 92% of the households that have a hygienic latrine regularly use it. Soap and water for hand washing was found in 45% of the households that had a hygienic latrine. 9% of the households that have a hygienic latrine do not properly manage the faecal content when the latrine pit is full. All these percentages are lower in case of poorer households.

The QIS ladder for performance of different committees are such that the programme needs at least a few more months to measure the actual activities of Village WASH Committees (VWCs), Student Brigades and School WASH Committees. Around 90% of the VWCs scored at the benchmark which means the committees hold meetings every two months and their documents are maintained properly. School latrines for girls constructed with the help of the partnership between BRAC WASH and a school authority were much cleaner than other latrines. 82% of the sample schools had menstrual hygiene management facilities in place.

Rural Sanitation Centres that received loan support and orientation scored higher at benchmark than those which received only orientation (84% vs. 67%).

Introduction

In order to assist the Government of Bangladesh in achieving the MDGs, the BRAC Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme was launched in May 2006 to provide integrated WASH services in 152 sub-districts of rural Bangladesh with the financial assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. The second phase of the WASH programme has been extended to another 25 new upazilas with the continued financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands along with added support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) in October 2011. In July 2012, with the support from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Australian Government under the Strategic Partnership Arrangement (SPA), 73 new upazilas (WASH III) were added. This brought the total working area up to 250 upazilas covering more than 66 million people across almost half the country.

The programme specially focuses on poor and ultra-poor households that do not have access to safe water supply and sanitary latrines. For this the field staff members visit each household at least four times a year. From its inception, the programme has worked in close collaboration with the government. Hygiene and behavioural change are the backbone of the

BRAC WASH programme. The programme uses every possible channel for its hygiene promotion activities.

BRAC WASH starts working in each programme village by undertaking a needs assessment through participatory exercises and social mapping (Participatory Rural Appraisal). After that a Village WASH Committee (VWC) is formed in each programme village and receives a formal orientation. The 11 members (six females and five males) of the committee come from every walk of life, ranging from local elites, religious leaders to ultra-poor women and adolescent girls. The VWC conducts bimonthly meetings to assess the WASH situations in the community and identifies issues that need urgent action. They are also responsible for allocating funds to the poor and ultra-poor for water and sanitation facilities.

In order to maintain an extensive supply chain to ensure quality sanitary products at household level the programme provides loans and training for the local sanitation entrepreneurs. In addition to conducting regular hygiene promotion activities in all the educational institutions the programme constructs separate latrines with menstrual hygiene facilities for girls at secondary schools through a cost sharing approach with the school authority.

Right from the start monitoring was considered as one of the fundamental elements of the programme and as such played a very crucial role in the continuous improvement of the programme. With significant results from the monitoring rounds new additions and adaptations were made. During the early years inputs and outputs were measured through a management information system (MIS). Then an independent quality control unit was developed to ensure accountability and transparency at the field level. Beside these, BRAC's Monitoring Department as well as BRAC's Research and Evaluation Division were involved in monitoring and independent studies respectively. But, there was a need for measuring the quality of services provided by the programme and changes in the behaviour of the individuals or households, for instance how well and when latrines are being used, whether all the household members are using it, how well VWCs continue to perform, to what extent women are participating in planning and management, etc. Considering that need, the Qualitative Information System (QIS) was introduced in the BRAC WASH programme in 2012. This report contains the findings from outcome monitoring of the first round of the SPA funded 73 upazilas (in WASH III areas). The programme started in those areas in July 2012 and the data was collected using the Qualitative Information System (QIS) in early 2014 from the sample sub-districts.

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 meanings:

- 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 hope to achieve only 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 RSCs in four upazilas in 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 2012[1]). This guideline was 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 QIS indicators

Code	Topics (parameters)
VWC01	Condition of drinking water source[2]
VWC02	Performance of VWC
VWC03	Women's participation / Gender balance in VWC management
HH01	Condition of main drinking water source
HH02	Drinking water management
HH03	Condition of 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
RCS1	Performance of sanitation centre / enterprise

[1] QIS Monitoring Guidelines for the sample study 2012, available at: http://www.ircwash.org/resources/qis-monitoring-guidelines-sample-study-2012.

[2] As this monitoring round was done at the start of WASH III very few water options were available in the selected sample VWCs. The team decided not to include this indicator in this QIS monitoring round.

Two additional pieces of information were also collected on households - number of families using one latrine and type of latrine according to the confinement of faeces.

1.2 Implementation

The monitoring round was implemented during early 2014. A group of 40 teams, each with one male BRAC Quality Controller (QC) and one female Programme Assistant (PA). QCs are the 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 water source and the latrine together with the female respondent of the house, for observation and demonstration. Both the team members received theoretical and practical training for QIS implementation. The information was collected using smart phones and sent directly to the database.

1.3 Sample characteristics and completeness

1.3.1 Sample selection for households

A detailed sample frame containing the sizes of all VWCs in the intervention area is available with BRAC WASH. From that sample frame 150 VWCs are selected using probability proportionate to size as primary sampling unit. From each VWC, eight households were randomly selected for each of the three wealth categories (ultra-poor, poor and non-poor). This resulted in a total sample size of 150 VWCs times eight households times three wealth categories or 3600 households.

The number of non-responses was negligible so no correction was required. “Errors” in the sample frame, were compensated by adjusting the household weights. For example when only six households were available in a wealth category when eight were expected, these six available represent the eight expected and so they need to be weighted accordingly.

1.3.2 Sample selection for Village WASH Committees

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 Survey of Schools and Rural Sanitation Centres

Since not all VWCs have a school or a Rural Sanitation Centre, 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 Completeness of data

After completion of data collection, the dataset was downloaded, cleaned and weighted. In total 3544 households, 150 VWCs, 242 schools and 191 RSCs were selected. The number of households for which data was collected and disaggregated by socio-economic status is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Total number of households by indicator and socio-economic status Non-poor (NP), Poor (P) and Ultra-poor (UP)

Code	No. of Households in data analysis			
	NP	PP	UP	Total
HH01	1187	1173	1184	3544
HH02	1187	1173	1184	3544
HH03	1187	1173	1184	3544
HH04	1128	1049	934	3111
HH05	1128	1049	934	3111
HH06	1128	1049	934	3111
HH07 Done	570	551	495	1616
HH07 Future	558	498	439	1495

2 Findings

2.1 Village WASH Committee (VWC)

In 250 upazilas BRAC WASH has formed around 65,000 village WASH Committees. On average a VWC has 200 households and each village usually has one or two VWCs. Each of the VWCs consists of 11 members (six females and five males) representing people from every walk of life especially women and ultra-poor. For better management of the committee leadership training is being provided to two members (one female and one male) of each committee.

There are about 19,269 VWCs in 73 upazilas. Of them 150 are taken as sample for QIS monitoring. The following indicators for the VWC were monitored with the help of the QIS scales:

- Performance of VWC (VWC02); and
- Woman participation / Gender balance management (VWC03).

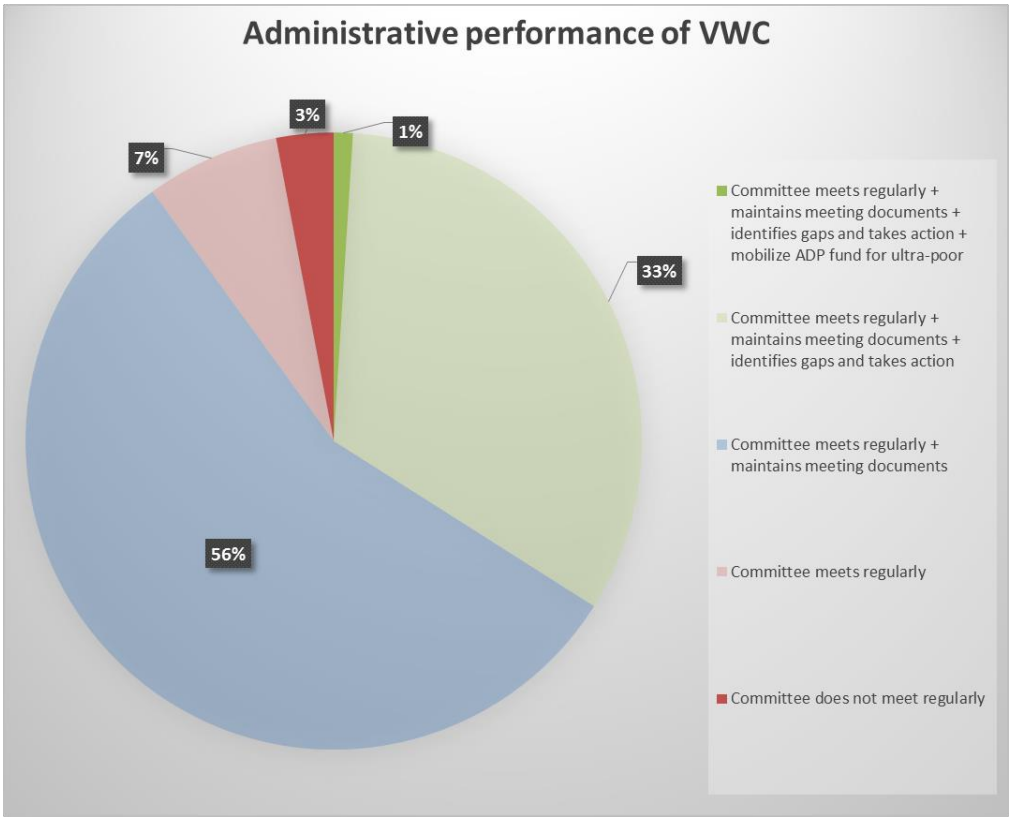
2.2 Management performance of VWCs (VWC02)

Data shows that 5% (8 VWCs) were established in 2012 while 95% (142 VWCs) were established in 2013. Table 4 states the performance of VWCs in terms of keeping scheduled meetings (score 1) plus records (score 2), also solving problems (score 3) and finally working with local government for mobilisation of latrine grants for the ultra-poor (score 4). 34% of VWCs scored above, 56% scored at (score 2), while 10% scored below the benchmark (score 0+1).

Table 4 Administrative performance of VWCs

VWC01 Scores	Score Description	Frequency	Percent age
4	**Ideal**: (1) Committee (male and female members) meets every 2 months + (2) Maintains list of decisions and meeting minutes + (3) Identifies gaps and takes action + (4) Mobilizes ADP funds for hard core poor	2	1%
3	(1) Committee (male and female members) meets every 2 months + (2) Maintains list of decisions and meeting minutes + (3) identifies gaps and takes action	49	33%
2	**Benchmark:** (1) Committee (male and female members) meets every 2 months + (2) Maintains list of decisions and meeting minutes	84	56%
1	(1) Committee (male and female members) meets every 2 months	11	7%
0	No full VWC OR VWC exists but does not meet	4	3%
Total		150	100%

Figure 1 Administrative performance of VWC



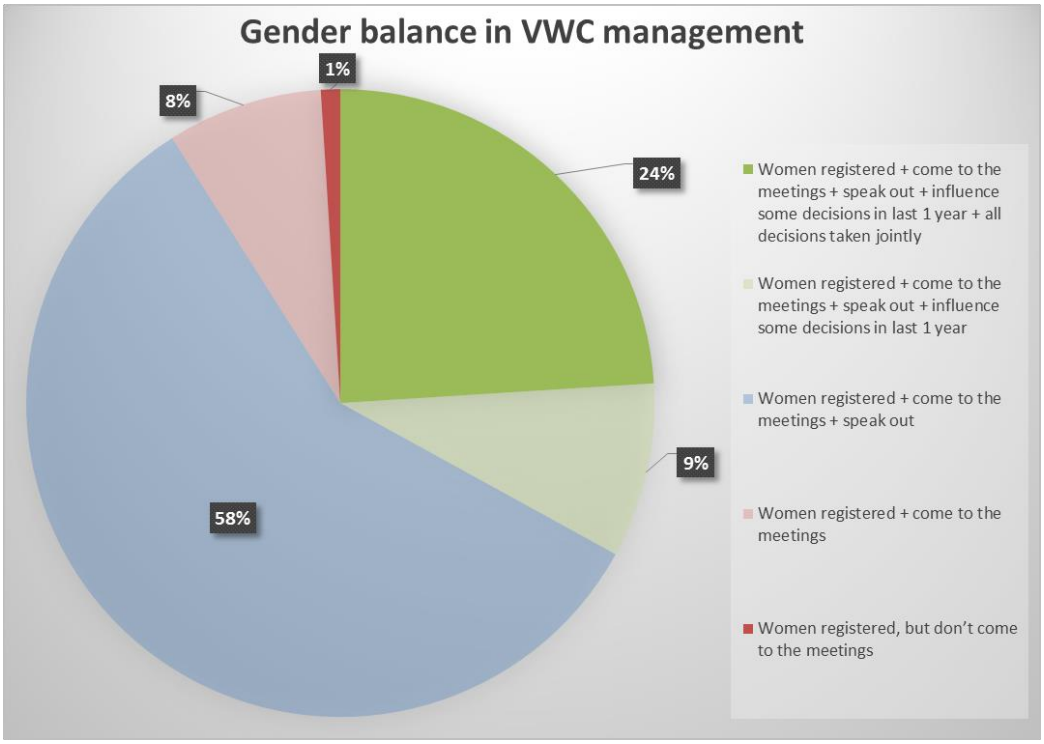
2.3 Participation of women / Gender balance in VWC management (VWC03)

On women's participation/gender-balanced management (VWC03), 24% of VWCs have already achieved the ideal status: women are registered members, attend the meetings, speak out, make decisions together with male members, and do so as a standard procedure. As shown in Figure 2, 9% of VWCs scored below, 58% at and 33% above benchmark.

Table 5 Participation of women in VWCs

VWC03 Scores[3]	Score Description	Frequency	Percent
4	**IDEAL:** Women registered on VWC + (1) Come to the meetings + (2) Speak out + (3) Influence some decisions in last 1 year + (4) All decisions taken jointly	35	24%
3	Women registered on VWC + (1) Come to the meeting + (2) Speak out + (3) Influence some decisions in last 1 year	14	9%
2	**BENCHMARK:** Women registered on VWC + (1) Come to the meetings + (2) Speak out	87	58%
1	Women registered on VWC + (1) Come to the meetings	12	8%
0	Women registered, but don't come to the meetings	2	1%
Total		150	100%

Figure 2 Participation of women in VWCs



2.4 Household indicators

The data for household indicators include:

- Condition of water source and management in case of drinking water.
- Quality, use and sludge management in case of household latrines.

[3] As agreed by female and male sub-groups.

- Hand washing practice after defecation.

The data collection process for household indicators included a combination of spot checks and interviews followed by scoring in a participatory manner. In case of water 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.

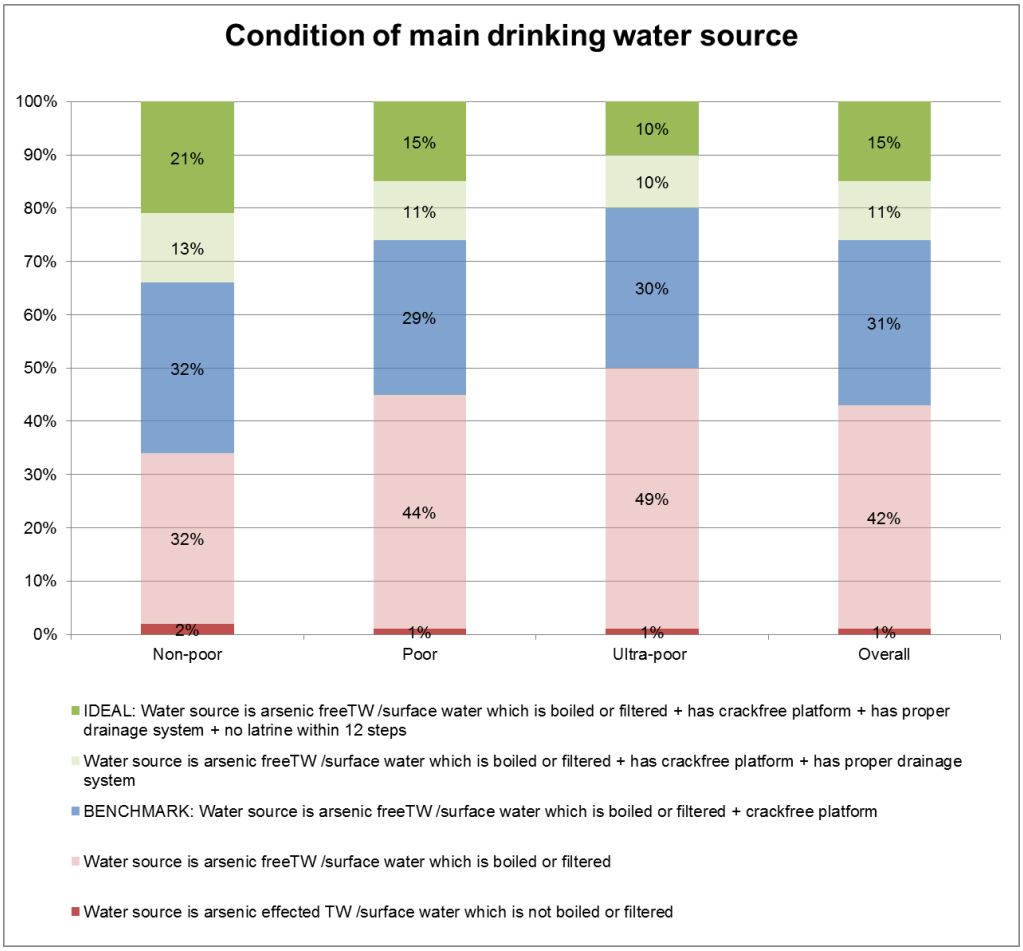
2.5 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01)

This indicator reflects the status of the main drinking water source of the household. It appears that 99% of the households drink water that is known to be arsenic free (Table 6). 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 ultra-poor households than in 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 where arsenic levels surpass the safety mark.

Table 6 Condition of main drinking water source by socio-economic status (HH01)

HH01	IDEAL: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) Tube well has a platform without cracks (3) Has proper drainage system i.e. no stagnant water around tube well (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) Tube well has a platform without cracks (3) Has proper drainage system i.e. no stagnant water around tube well	BENCHMARK: (1) Water source is tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (2) Tube well has a platform without cracks	(1) Water source is shallow /deep tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked	Water source is not protected (arsenic TW or open source without always boiling/ filtering drinking water)	Total
Score	4	3	2	1	0	
Non-poor	21%	13%	32%	32%	2%	100%
Poor	15%	11%	29%	44%	1%	100%
Ultra-poor	10%	10%	30%	49%	1%	100%
Overall	15%	11%	31%	42%	1%	100%

Figure 3 Condition of main drinking water source



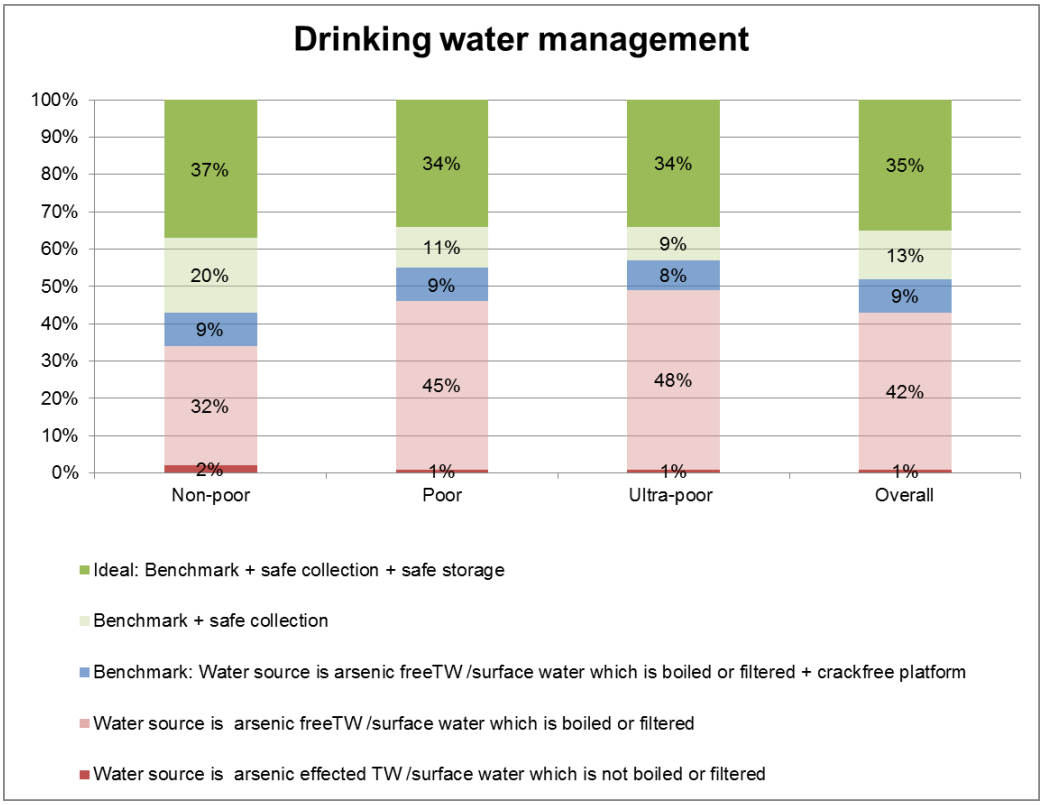
2.6 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02)

This indicator measures how water is managed from source to cup. The data reveals that drinking water is properly managed only in 35% of the sample households and the condition is worse for the poor and ultra-poor, this indicates that more attention has to be paid to safe home storage of drinking water.

Table 7 Drinking water management by socio-economic status (HH02)

HH02	IDEAL: (1) Water source is shallow /deep tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (always!) + (2) Tube well has a platform without cracks + (3) Safe collection (In a clean pot with a cover and hands cannot touch during transport or pouring without having fingers touching the water or dipping out water with a clean pot) (4) Safe storage (In pot off the ground, clean and covered)	(1) Water source is shallow /deep tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (always!) + (2) Tube well has a platform without cracks + (3) Safe collection (In a clean pot with a cover and hands cannot touch during transport or pouring without having fingers touching the water or dipping out water with a clean pot)	BENCHMARK: (1) Water source is shallow /deep tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (always!) + (2) Tube well has a platform without cracks	(1) Water source is shallow /deep tube well that is known to be arsenic free OR Is surface water that is filtered and cooked (always!)	Water source is not protected (arsenic TW or open source without always boiling/ filtering drinking water)	Total
Score	4	3	2	1	0	
Non-poor	37%	20%	9%	32%	2%	100%
Poor	34%	11%	9%	45%	1%	100%
Ultra-poor	34%	9%	8%	48%	1%	100%
Overall	35%	13%	9%	42%	1%	100%

Figure 4 Drinking water management



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

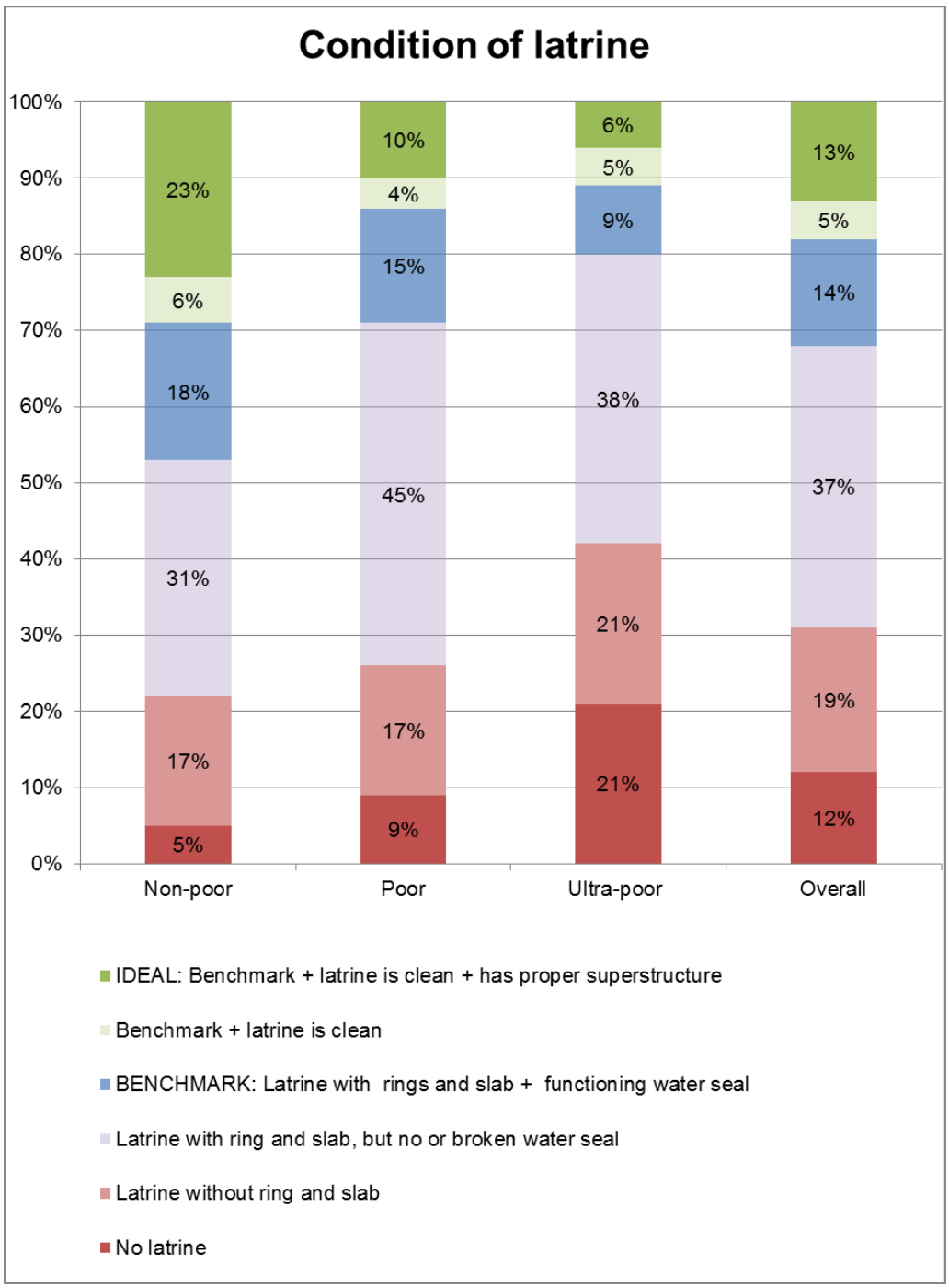
The findings show that 88% of households have access to a latrine while 12% do not. However, only 32% have access to a hygienic latrine. The percentage is 20% and 29% in case of the ultra-poor and poor families respectively.18% of households scored above, 14% at and 68% scored below benchmark. With respect to the superstructure, non-poor families scored much higher than poor and ultra-poor families.

Table 8 Condition of latrine by socio- economic status (HH03)

HH03	Ideal: Latrine with (1) Ring and slab + (2) Has functioning water seal + (3) No faeces visible in pan, slab, water seal and walls + (4) Has a proper superstructure**	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	Latrine without rings and slab*	No latrine	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**		
Non-poor	23%	6%	18%	31%	17%	5%	100%
Poor	10%	4%	15%	45%	17%	9%	100%
Ultra-poor	6%	5%	9%	38%	21%	21%	100%
Overall	13%	5%	14%	37%	19%	12%	100%

* Latrine where faeces are exposed in open environment at the disposal site, the score is E.
**Has fence and roof to maintain privacy and protection from rain.

Figure 5 Condition of latrine



2.8 Information on households having access to hygienic latrine

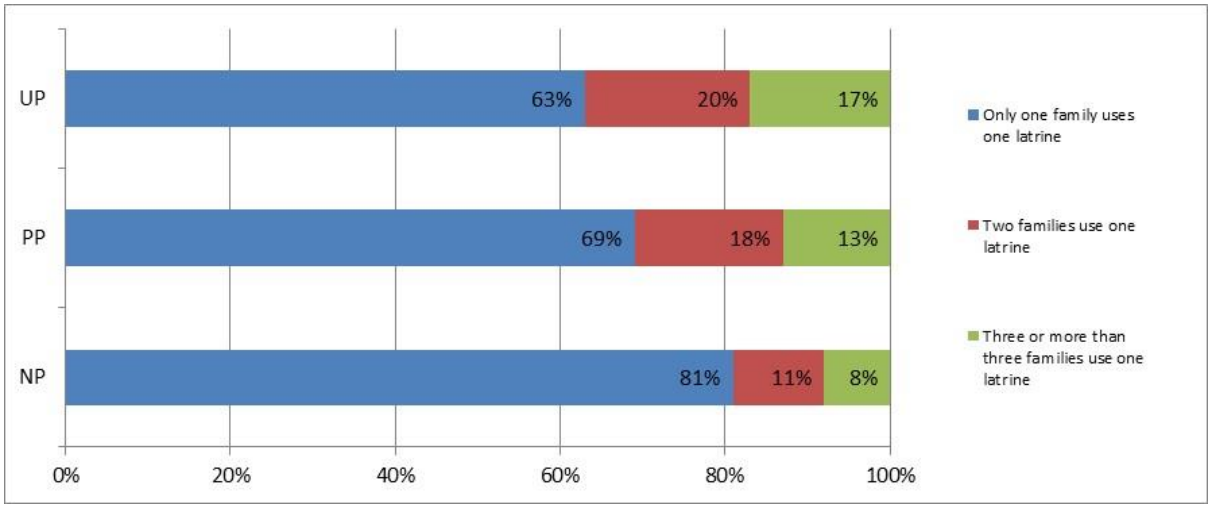
2.8.1 Ownership of hygienic latrine by socio-economic class (HHH03a)

Among the households that have a hygienic latrine 71% has their own latrine which is not shared by other households and this is more common for non-poor. On the other hand 16% of the households share the latrine between two families and 13% share it with three or more families. Sharing latrines among three or more families is more common among ultra-poor families than the other two wealth categories (17% ultra-poor vs. 8% non-poor and 13% poor).

Table 9 Ownership of hygienic latrine by socio-economic status (HHH03a)

HHH03a	Only one family uses one latrine		Two families use one latrine		Three or more than three families use one latrine		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	454	81%	62	11%	43	8%	559	100%
Poor	241	69%	61	18%	46	13%	348	100%
Ultra-poor	133	63%	41	20%	36	17%	210	100%
Overall	828	71%	164	16%	125	13%	1117	100%

Figure 6 Ownership of hygienic latrine



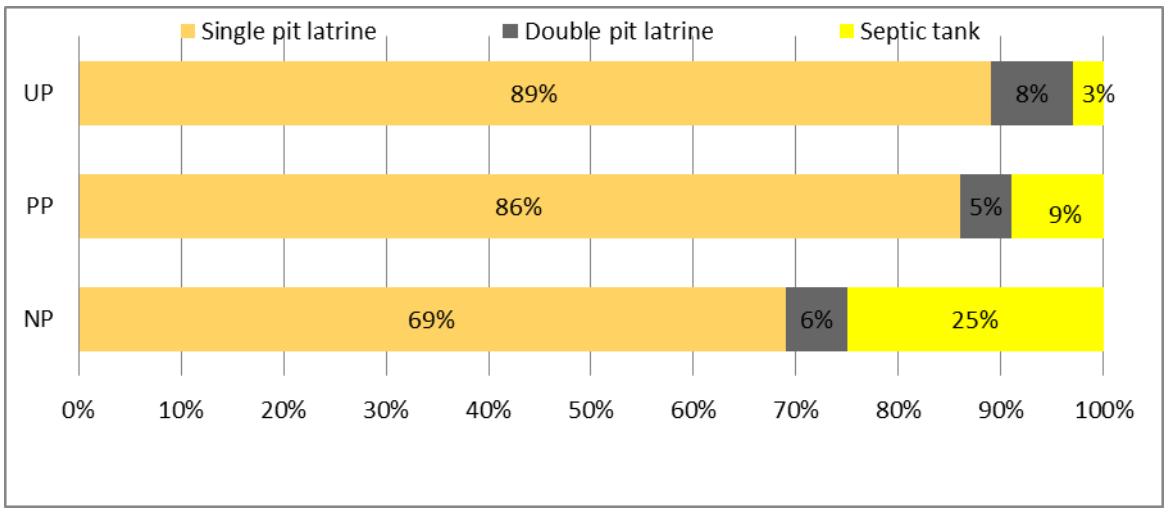
2.8.2 Type of hygienic latrine by socio-economic class (HHH03b)

Among the households that have a hygienic latrine, the majority has a single pit latrine. The second most common type among the ultra-poor is the double pit latrine while the septic tank is the second most common facility for non-poor households. The double pit latrine is the least common among the surveyed households (6% on average) while the septic tank is the second most common type.

Table 10 Type of hygienic latrine by socio-economic status (HHH03b)

HHH03b	Single pit latrine		Double pit latrine		Septic tank		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	390	69%	32	6%	137	25%	559	100%
Poor	301	86%	17	5%	30	9%	348	100%
Ultra-poor	187	89%	16	8%	7	3%	210	100%
Overall	878	79%	65	6%	174	15%	1117	100%

Figure 7 Type of hygienic latrine



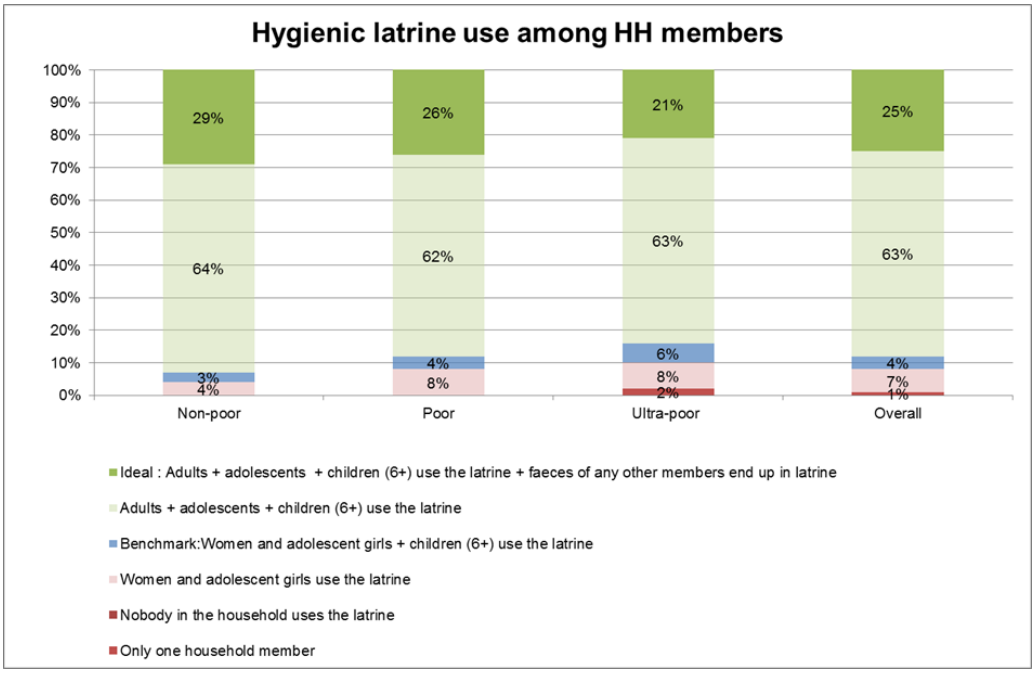
2.8.3 Hygienic latrine use among household members by socio-economic status (HHH04)

Table 11 gives the distribution of the scores on use of the latrine by different household members. According to the findings, 88% scored above benchmark. This means that all the adult members of the household use the latrine and the faeces of those household members unable to use the latrine by themselves end up in the latrine. This score is not precise as the households that have infants and/or members who do not use the toilet due to disability or age, and households who have no such members belong to the same group. In this case 3 is 4.

Table 11 Hygienic latrine use among household members by socio-economic status (HHH04)

HHH04	IDEAL: 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	(1) Women and adolescent girls use the latrine	Nobody in the household uses the latrine for defecation and urination	No other household members – not applicable	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**		
Non-poor	29%	64%	3%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Poor	26%	62%	4%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Ultra-poor	21%	63%	6%	8%	0%	2%	100%
Overall	25%	63%	4%	7%	0%	1%	100%

Figure 8 Hygienic latrine use among household members



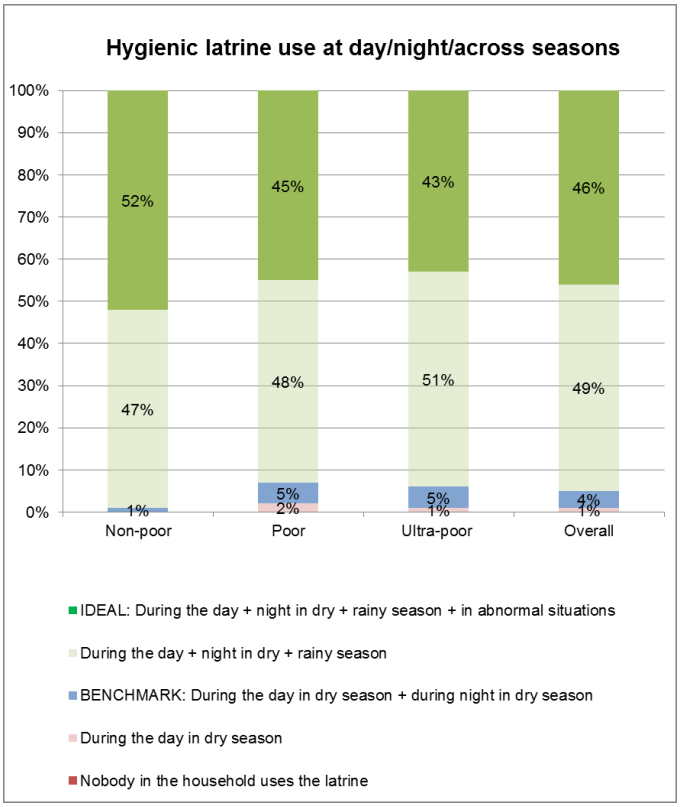
2.8.4 Hygienic latrine use at day/night and across seasons by socio-economic status (HHH05)

This indicator shows the pattern of latrine use at day/night and across seasons among the family members of the households which have a hygienic latrine. 95% of the households scored above the benchmark. 46% of all households use the latrine during the day and at night in the dry and wet season, as well as during abnormal situations (such as when the path to the latrine is flooded).The households that did not face any abnormal situations in the last year belong to level 3. In that case level 3 is 4. However, level 3 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.

Table 12 Hygienic latrine use at day/night and across seasons by socio-economic status (HHH05)

HHH05	IDEAL: (1) During the day in dry season + (2) during night in dry season + (3) during rainy season (night and day) + (4) during abnormal situations	(1) During the day in dry season + (2) during night in dry season + (3) during rainy season (night and day)	BENCHMARK: (1) During the day in dry season + (2) during night in dry season	(1) During the day in dry season	Nobody in the household uses the latrine for defecation and urination	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	52%	47%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Poor	45%	48%	5%	2%	0%	100%
Ultra-poor	43%	51%	5%	1%	0%	100%
Overall	46%	49%	4%	1%	0%	100%

Figure 9 Hygienic latrine use day/night/across season



2.8.5 Handwashing provisions after hygienic latrine use by socio-economic status (HHH06)

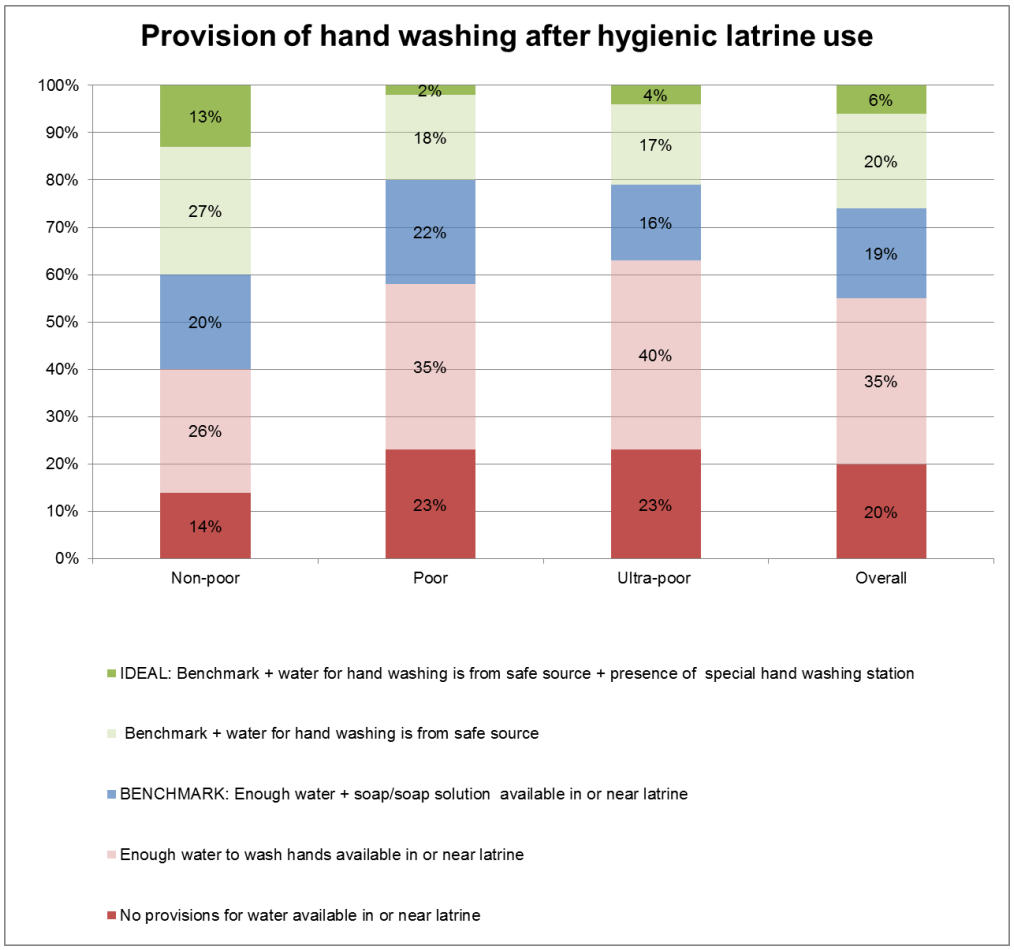
This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for hand washing behaviour at the household level. In total, 26% of households scored above and 19% scored at the benchmark for HHH06 indicator, “Hand washing provision after defecation”. Almost 45% is at or above

benchmark. However, 1 in 5 households has no provision (20%) for hand washing after defecation and this situation is worse among ultra-poor and poor households. Very few households have a special hand washing station at or near the latrine across all wealth categories (see Table 13 and Figure 10).

Table 13 Hand washing provisions after hygienic latrine use by socio-economic status (HHH06)

HHH06	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) presence of 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 available in or near latrine + (2) soap/soap solution in plastic bottle at latrine	(1) Enough water to wash hands available in or near latrine	No provisions for water available in or near latrine	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	13%	27%	20%	26%	14%	100%
Poor	2%	18%	22%	35%	23%	100%
Ultra-poor	4%	17%	16%	40%	23%	100%
Overall	6%	20%	19%	35%	20%	100%

Figure 10 Provisions for hand washing after hygienic latrine use



2.8.6 Sludge management when latrine pit is full (HHH07)

Of the 1117 households that have a hygienic latrine 422 (38%) have had their pits filled up.

Table 14 Sludge management when latrine pit is full (HHH07)

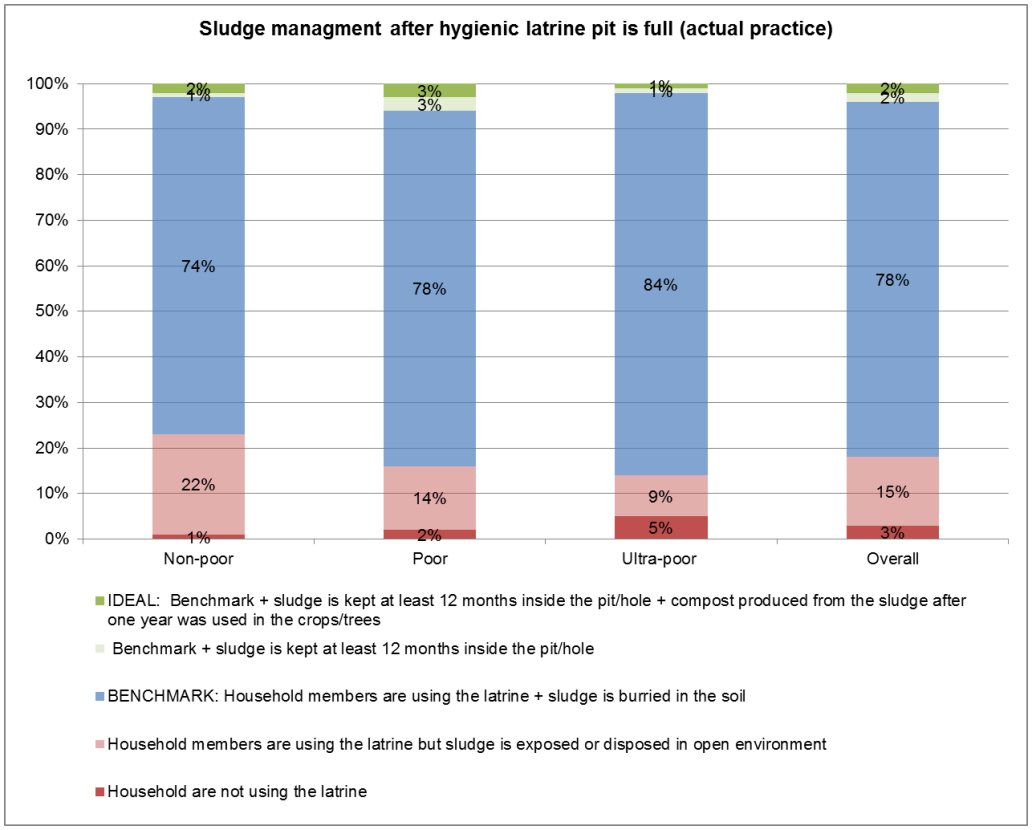
HHH07	HHH07 Done		HHH07 Future		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	221	40%	338	60%	559	100%
Poor	123	35%	225	65%	348	100%
Ultra-poor	78	37%	132	63%	210	100%
Overall	422	38%	695	62%	1117	100%

4% of the total households that have had their pits filled up scored above benchmark, while 78% scored at the benchmark and about one fifth scored below benchmark.

Table 15 Sludge management after hygienic latrine pit is full by socio-economic status (actual practice) (HHH07a)

HHH07a Done	IDEAL: Benchmark + (3) to make compost sludge is kept 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) Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine, but sludge is disposed in open environment(In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) owners makes new latrine over new pit, but leaves old pit uncovered(In case of two pit latrine)	No emptying/ no changing the pit after the pit was full; household returns to open defecation	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	2%	1%	74%	22%	1%	100%
Poor	3%	3%	78%	14%	2%	100%
Ultra-poor	1%	1%	84%	9%	5%	100%
Overall	2%	2%	78%	15%	3%	100%

Figure 11 Sludge management after hygienic latrine pit is full (actual practice)



2.8.7 Sludge management after hygienic latrine pit is full (plan for future) (HHH07b)

Though the score is probably lower than the reported practice, the data was collected from 695 (62%) households with hygienic latrines that are not yet filled up. 5% of these households scored above benchmark, while 86% scored at the benchmark. It is noteworthy that the scores at the benchmark are higher than for the actual practice indicating that a socially desirable response has been given rather than the actual practice.

Table 16 Sludge management after hygienic latrine pit is full by socio-economic status (actual practice) (HHH07b)

HHH07b Future	IDEAL: Benchmark + (3) to make compost sludge is kept 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) Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine, but sludge is disposed in open environment (In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) Owners makes new latrine over new pit, but leaves old pit uncovered(In case of two pit latrine)	No emptying/ no changing the pit after the pit was full; household returns to open defecation	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	3%	2%	81%	13%	1%	100%
Poor	0%	2%	92%	6%	0%	100%
Ultra-poor	4%	4%	88%	4%	0%	100%
Overall	2%	3%	86%	8%	1%	100%

2.9 WASH in Schools

This section has qualitative data on four indicators for WASH in schools: condition of school latrines, performance of Student Brigades and School WASH Committees and menstrual hygiene management. Also information on the drinking water source was collected. Data was gathered from 242 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.

- Condition of school latrines for girls provided by BRAC WASH and school authority (SS01A).
- Condition of school latrines for girls by other source (SS01C).
- Condition of school latrines for boys (SS01B).
- Performance of Student Brigades (SS02).
- Provisions for Menstrual Hygiene Management (SS03).

- Performance of School WASH Committees (SS04).

In the programme areas BRAC WASH constructs, through cost sharing with school authorities, separate sanitary latrines for girls with water and menstrual hygiene facilities, in girls' secondary schools and co-education secondary schools. For proper operation and maintenance of the provided facilities and to maintain a hygienic environment Student Brigades and School WASH Committees are formed in each school. The schools are encouraged to create a fund to meet the expenses for soap, cleaning materials and so on for proper operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities. Student Brigade members and teachers are provided with residential training on WASH at BRAC Learning Centres located in different parts of Bangladesh.

2.9.1 Condition of school latrines (SS01)

Latrines provided by BRAC WASH and the school authority for girls had the best score. 72% of those latrines scored above benchmark while 31% of girls' latrines from other sources and 17% of boys' latrines also scored above benchmark.

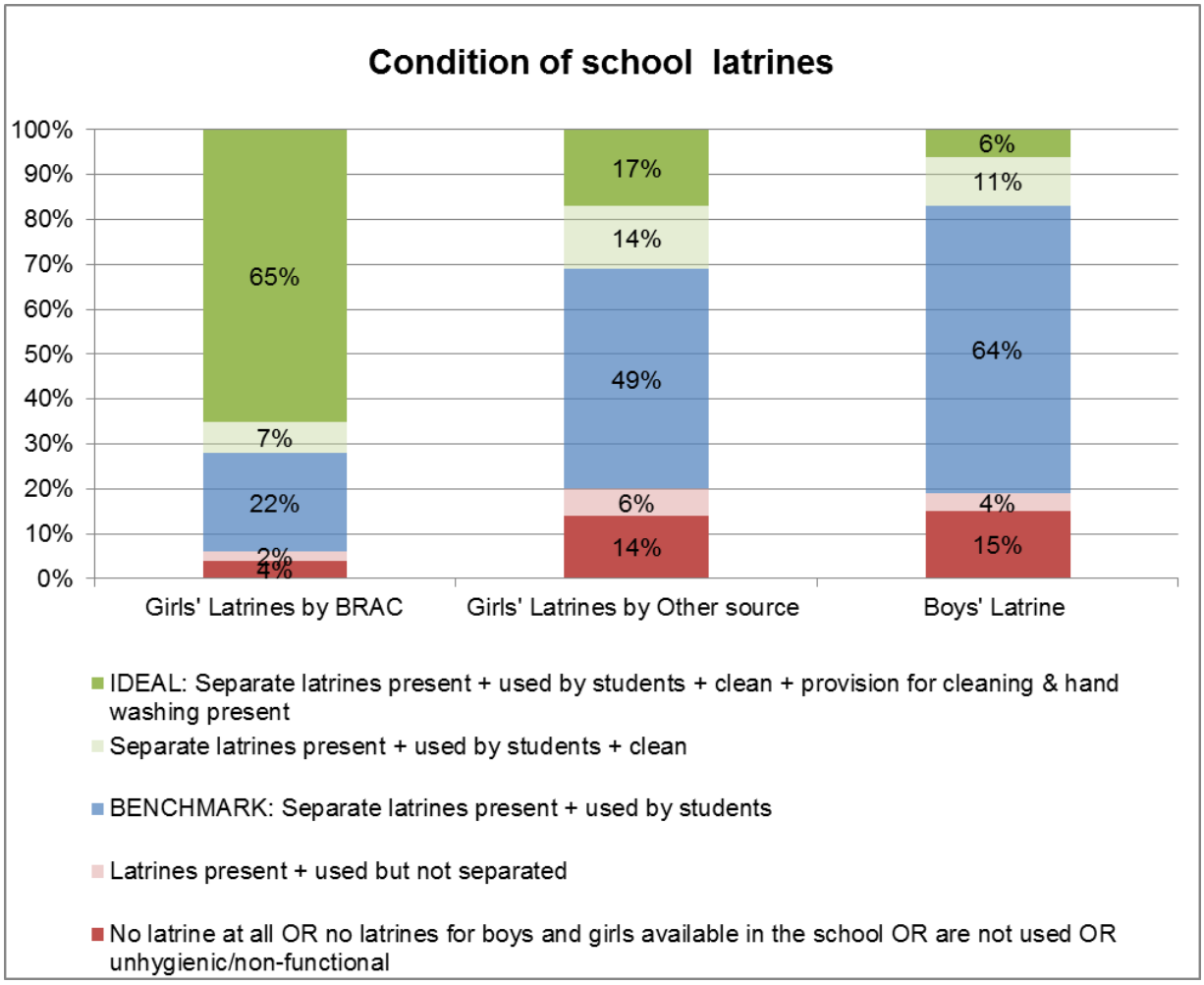
Table 17 Condition of school latrines (SS01)

Condition of school latrines	Above benchmark	At benchmark	Below benchmark
SS01A: Girls' Latrines by BRAC	72%	22%	6%
SS01C: Girls' Latrines by Other	31%	49%	20%
SS01B: Boys' Latrines	17%	64%	19%

Table 18 Condition of latrines at school

SS01 Score	Score Description	Boys' latrine SS01b (n=340)	Girls' latrine	
			By BRAC WASH and school authority SS01a (n=487)	Other source SS01c (n=205)
4	**IDEAL:** (1) Separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) girls latrines are always used by the girls/ boys latrines are always used by the boys + (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	6%	65%	17%
3	(1) Separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) girls latrines are always used by the girls/ boys latrines are always used by the boys + (3) have no faecal matter in pan, water seal, floor or walls, and no puddles of urine	11%	7%	14%
2	**BENCHMARK:** (1) Separate latrines for boys and girls are present + (2) girls latrines are always used by the girls/ boys toilets are always used by the boys	64%	22%	49%
1	Latrines are there and are always used by the students, but not separate for boys and girls	4%	2%	6%
0	No latrine at all or no latrines for boys and girls available in the school OR are not used or unhygienic/non-functional	15%	4%	14%
Total		100%	100%	100%

Figure 12 Condition of school latrines



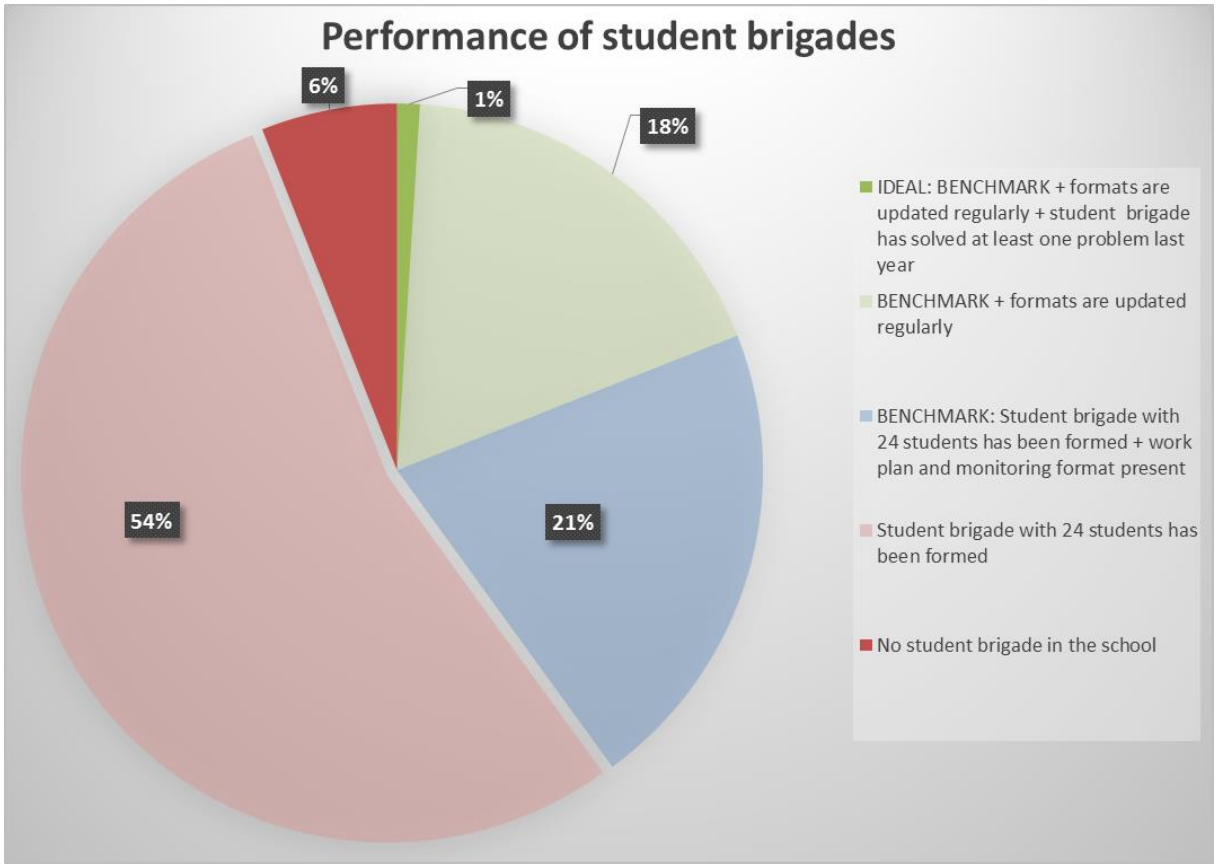
2.10 Performance of Student Brigades (SS02)

The distribution of the scores for the Student Brigades is summarized in Table 19. Performance ranges from no brigade (score 0) and brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls (score 1) to brigades that have made a work plan and a monitoring format (score 2), update the formats (score 3) and have solved at least one problem last year (score 4). Overall, 60% perform below, 21% at and 19% above the benchmark.

Table 19 Performance of Student Brigades (SS02)

QIS Score	Score description	Frequency	Percentage
4	**IDEAL:** (1) Student brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls have been formed + (2) work plan and monitoring format present + (3) register and work plan updated regularly + (4) student brigade has implemented at least one action/solved at least one problem in the last year	3	1%
3	(1) Student brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls have been formed + (2) work plan and monitoring format present + (3) register and work plan updated regularly	43	18%
2	**BENCHMARK:** (1) Student brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls have been formed+ (2) work plan and monitoring format present	50	21%
1	(1) Student brigade with 12 boys and 12 girls have been formed	131	54%
0	No student brigade in the school	15	6%
Total		242	100%

Figure 13 Performance of student brigades



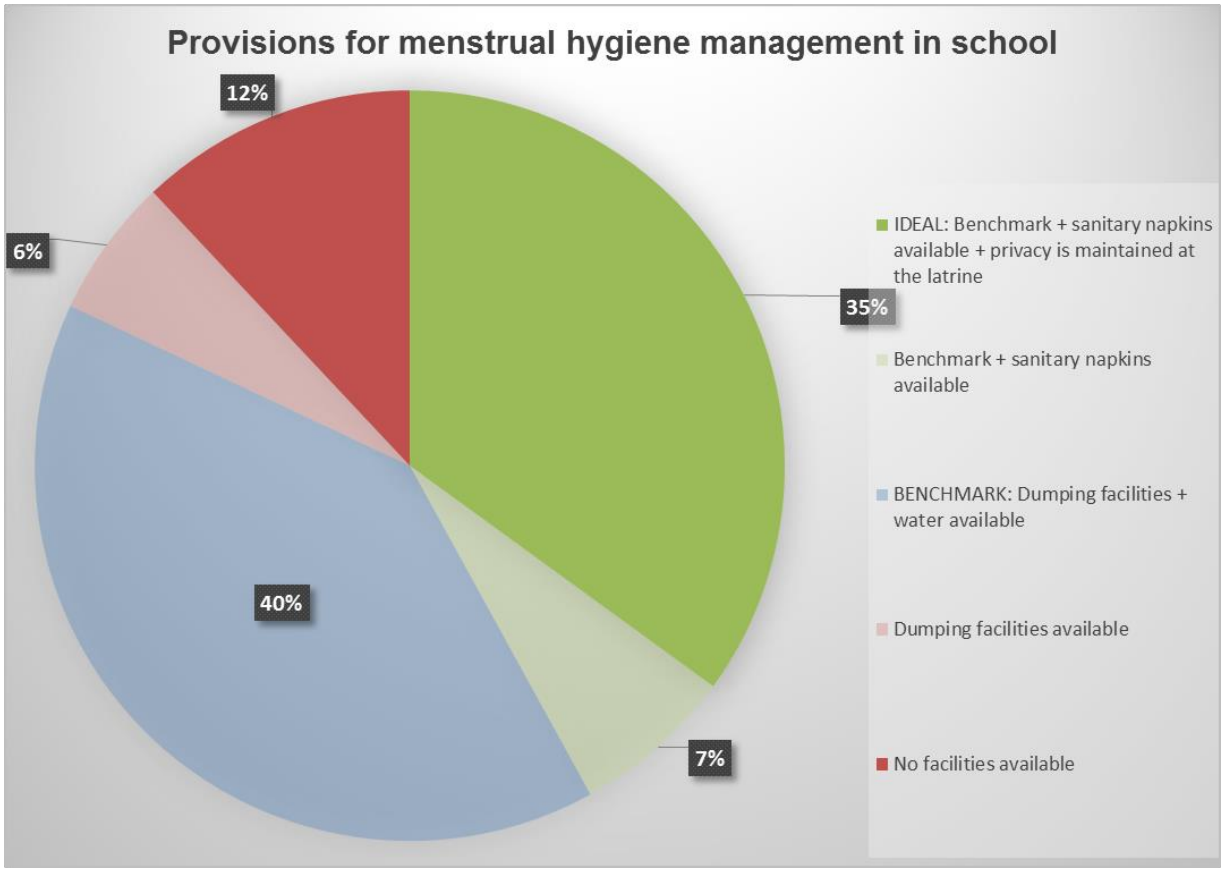
2.11 Provisions for menstrual hygiene management (SS03)

Findings show that 82% of schools scored at and above benchmark i.e. provision for menstrual hygiene management is available in those schools. Sanitary napkins were available in 42% of schools and 12% of schools have no facilities for menstrual hygiene management (Table 20).

Table 20 Provisions for menstrual hygiene management in school (SS03)

QIS Score	Score description	Frequency	Percentage
4	**IDEAL:** (1) Dumping facilities in the latrine and end-disposal provisions are available in the school + (2) water is available within the latrine+ (3) napkins are available within the school + (4) privacy is maintained in using the latrine	85	35%
3	(1) Dumping facilities in the latrine and end-disposal provisions are available in the school + (2) water is available within the latrine + (3) napkins are available within the school	18	7%
2	**BENCHMARK:** (1) Dumping facilities in the latrine and end-disposal provisions are available in the school + (2) water is available within the school	96	40%
1	(1) Dumping facilities in the latrine and end-disposal provisions are available in the school	14	6%
0	No facilities for menstrual hygiene management are available at school	29	12%
Total		242	100%

Figure 14 Provisions for menstrual hygiene management in school



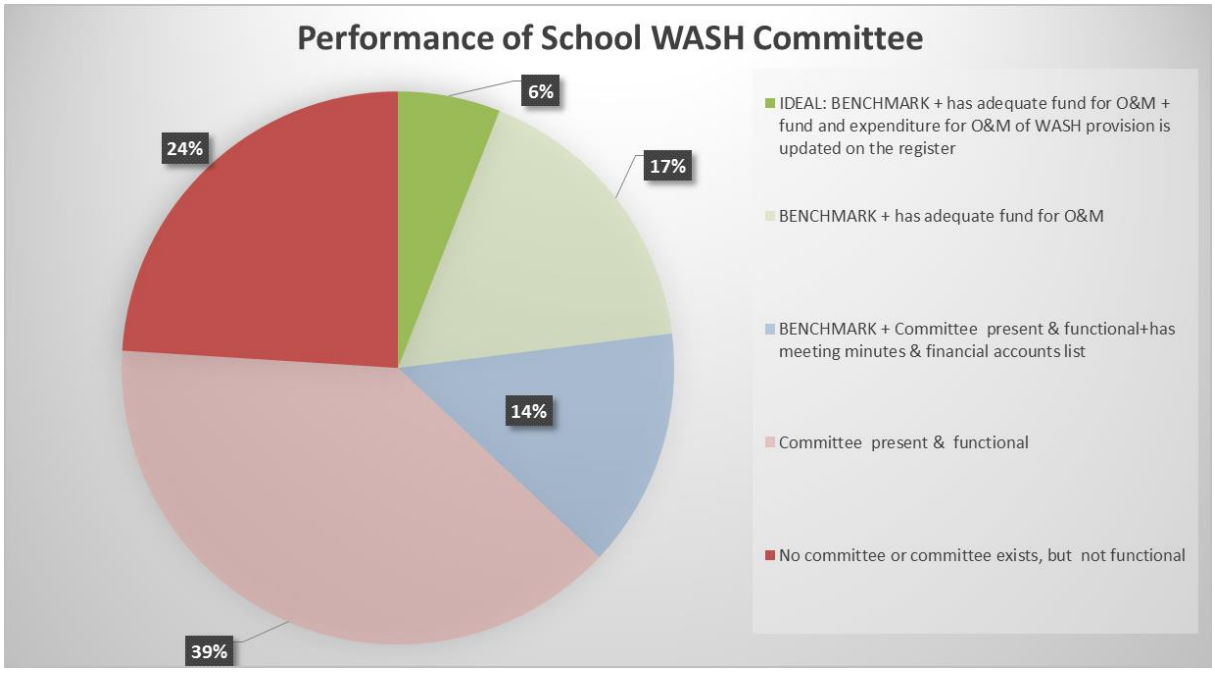
2.12 Performance of School WASH Committees (SS04)

The findings show that 63% of school WASH committees perform below, 14% perform at the benchmark, while 23% score above benchmark. Above benchmark implies that besides meeting and keeping records and accounts they have adequate funds to maintain WASH facilities (23%), but the expenditures are updated regularly in the register only in 6% of the schools (score 4, Table 21). Below benchmark are schools that have no WASH committee or the committee does not keep records and an accounts list, which is the programme's minimal behavioural target or benchmark.

Table 21 Performance of school WASH committee (SS04)

QIS Score	Score description	Frequency	Percentage
4	**IDEAL:** (1) Committee (male and female members) is functional + (2) has documents and meeting minutes and financial account list + (3) has funds to maintain school WASH provisions + (4) fund and expenditure for maintenance of WASH provisions is updated in register	14	6%
3	(1) Committee (male and female members) is functional + (2) has documents and meeting minutes and account list+ (3) has funds to maintain school WASH provisions	41	17%
2	**BENCHMARK:** (1) Committee (male and female members) is functional + (2) has documents, meeting minutes and financial account list	35	14%
1	(1) Committee (male and female members) is present and functional	94	39%
0	No committee or committee exists, but is not functional	58	24%
Total		242	100%

Figure 15 Performance of School WASH Committee



2.13 Performance of Rural Sanitation Centres (RSC1)

191 Rural Sanitation Centres (RSCs) were surveyed in the WASH III areas. Findings show that of those RSCs that received support from BRAC WASH, 58% received loan and orientation support, while 37% received only orientation support.

Of all the RSCs 40% perform above, 35% perform at and 25% below the benchmark[4]. The overall performance of the RSCs with training (orientation) and loan support from BRAC did better than the ones that received only orientation. Essential sanitation products were more readily available at RSCs that receive BRAC orientation and loan support. At the top level this difference has disappeared. The majority of the best performers are those RSCs that have received orientation support (17%) rather than those RSCs that received loan and

[4] Benchmark: Rural Sanitation Centre/enterprise within reach of union AND has at least 3/4 types of sanitary products.

orientation support. They do not only provide extra services, but also actively market their products and services to potential customers in surrounding villages.

Table 22 Performance of RSCs with different levels of BRAC support (RSC1)

QIS Score	QIS description	All RSC (n=191)	Loan (n=5)	Orientation (n=70)	Loan and orientation (n=111)	No support (n=5)
4	**IDEAL:** (1) 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	11%		17%	8%	
3	(1) 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	29%	40%	23%	33%	20%
2	**BENCHMARK:** (1) Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union + (2) has at least 3 or 4 types of sanitary products	35%		27%	43%	20%
1	(1) Sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union	18%	60%	17%	14%	60%
0	(1) No sanitation centre/enterprise within reach of union	7%		16%	2%	
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3 Conclusion and lessons learnt

3.1 Conclusion

Table 23 Findings on the programme indicators with QIS benchmark scores

Code	Indicator	Above benchmark	At benchmark	Below benchmark
VWC02	Performance of VWC	34%	56%	10%
VWC03	Women's participation/Gender balanced management in VWC	33%	58%	9%
HH01	Condition of main drinking water source	26%	31%	43%
HH02	Drinking water management	48%	9%	43%
HH03	Condition of latrine	18%	14%	68%
HH04	Latrine use among household members	82%	7%	11%
HH05	Latrine use at day/night time and across seasons	88%	10%	2%
HH06	Hand washing provision after defecation	14%	11%	75%
HH07a Done	Sludge management when latrine is full – as already done	2%	59%	39%
HH07b Future	Sludge management when latrine is full – plan for future	3%	85%	12%
SS01A	Condition of school latrines for girls	72%	22%	6%
SS01B	Condition of school latrines for boys	17%	64%	19%
SS02	Student brigade	19%	21%	60%
SS03	Menstrual hygiene management	42%	40%	18%
SS04	Performance of School WASH Committee	23%	14%	63%
RCS1	Performance of RSC (all)	41%	43%	16%

The data from this report shows the result at the beginning of the intervention in the WASH III areas. These findings indicate that BRAC WASH has chosen the areas where there is a pressing need for improvement of the WASH situation, especially in poor and ultra-poor communities.

Village WASH Committees (VWCs) are considered the nucleus of all activities. The findings show that 97% of VWCs are functional (have meetings every two months), have a proper composition and 90% maintain the meeting documents which is the programme's minimum requirement. 99% of women members regularly come to the meetings and 91% of the women actively participate. So far, only in 24% of VWCs are all decisions taken jointly by both men and women.

At the household level 99% is found to use an arsenic free drinking water source, only 57% of households have tube wells with a platform and 35% of households store water in a proper way.

Only 32% of the households have access to a hygienic latrine and 12% of the households do not have a latrine of any kind. Among the households that have a hygienic latrine, 71% do not share it with other families. Overall the single pit (79%) is the most common type of latrine with the septic tank (15%) and the double pit (6%) scoring much lower. However, the single pit and septic tank are more common among the ultra-poor and non-poor households respectively. Latrines were found free from faecal stains only in 18% of the households. This varies among the households as 29% of the non-poor household latrines and 11% of the ultra-poor household latrines were found clean. Only 13% of the household latrines have a proper superstructure and in this case the ultra-poor households have the lowest score (only 6%).

Still 7% of household members do not use the latrine regularly despite having a hygienic latrine. Toilet use promotion should focus on men and adolescent boys, and on mothers of babies/infants to ensure proper disposal of children's faeces in the latrine.

Only 25% of households that have a latrine have soap and water for hand washing in or around the latrine. Almost half of the households that have access to a hygienic latrine do not have any hand washing provision near the latrine.

82% of the households having a hygienic latrine kept their pit content properly confined after the pit was full, but only 4% of the households kept the content inside the pit for more than a year.

The programme should promote regular cleaning of latrines and cleaning of drinking water storage vessels in ultra-poor households as they score below poor and non-poor on these hygiene indicators.

The information from schools shows that 94% of the girls' latrines provided by BRAC (with cost sharing by the school authority) are being used by the girls, but only 72% of them were found clean. In the same schools 81% of the boys' latrines are being used by the boys and only 17% were found clean. However, only 80% of girls' latrines provided by other sources are being used by girls and 31% were found clean. This indicates that the girls' latrines provided by BRAC are much better maintained. 82% of schools have provisions for menstrual hygiene management. Similar to the VWC performance the programme needs some more time to judge the performance of the Student Brigades and the School WASH Committees. Student Brigades of only 19% of the schools regularly update their work plan while 76% of School WASH Committees were found functional (have regular meetings).

The findings on the Rural Sanitation Centres show that centres that received a loan and training from BRAC are doing better than those that received only training (84% vs. 67% at benchmark). During the monitoring period essential sanitation products were more readily available in these centres. But the majority of sanitation centres need to adjust their marketing strategy to reach their clients.

All these findings indicate that the new areas of BRAC WASH need rigorous hygiene promotion activities for water management at home, hand washing behaviour and waste management. These problems are even more acute in poor and ultra-poor households.

3.2 Lesson learnt

3.2.1 On QIS

The Qualitative Information System has enabled the programme to measure its outcome in a systematic way. Both the respondent and the monitor participate during the data collection process. As a result the respondents can identify where they need to improve more to get a better score and improve their WASH situation. The findings show the programme needs to step up the hygiene promotion activities for the overall improvement of the WASH situation.

In addition to that some of the QIS ladders need adjusting. During analysis of household latrine use the household composition should be taken into consideration, because the 3rd and 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 all score 3. In that case 3 is 4. Similarly, information on abnormal situations such as cyclones, floods etc. should be obtained as households that do not use the latrine in abnormal situations in the past year belong to level 3 which also includes those households that did not experience any calamity during that period. In this case 3 is 4. When these adjustments to the ladder have been made the monitoring system will be able to give more accurate results.

Annex 1 – Household indicators on latrines

In the first round of QIS in other BRAC WASH areas, the household indicators were used among households that had **any** latrine. However, from that experience the programme learned that it would be even more useful to also measure these indicators among households that had **hygienic** latrines. This learning was then applied during the second round. In the WASH III area, in addition to this new approach, the original approach of measuring these indicators for households with any latrine was also used. The results of the original indicators are presented in this Annex.

A1 Information on households having access to latrine

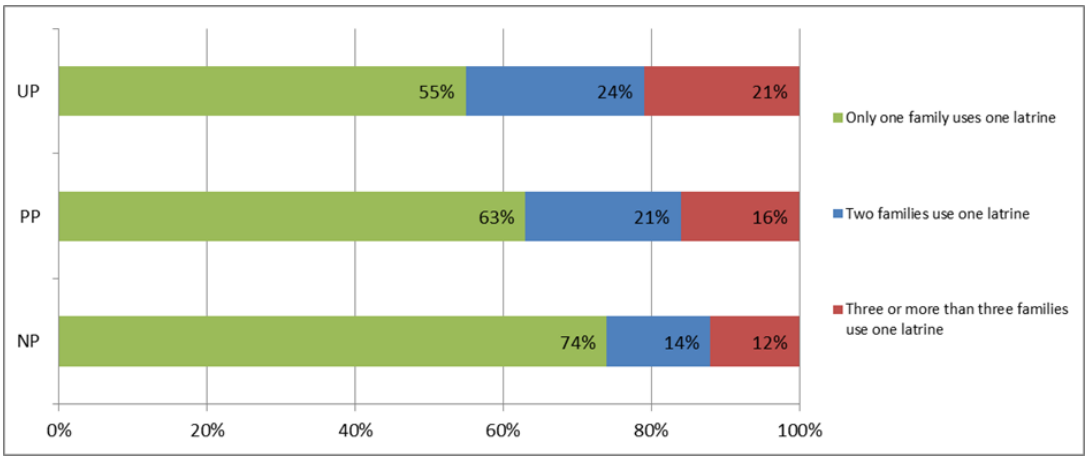
A1.1 Ownership of latrine (HH03a)

Among the households that have a latrine, hygienic or unhygienic, 64% has their own latrine which is not shared by other households. This is more common for non-poor households. On the other hand 20% of the households share a latrine between two families and 16% share with three or more families. Sharing latrines among three or more families is more common to ultra-poor families than to the other two wealth categories (21% vs. 12% non-poor and 16% poor).

Table A1 Ownership of latrine by socio- economic class (HH03a)

HH03a	Used by one family		Used by two families		Used by three or more than three families		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	831	74	162	14	135	12	1128	100
Poor	662	63	216	21	171	16	1049	100
Ultra-poor	508	55	228	24	198	21	934	100
Overall	2001	64	606	20	504	16	3111	100

Figure A1 Ownership of latrine by socio- economic class



A1.2 Type of latrine

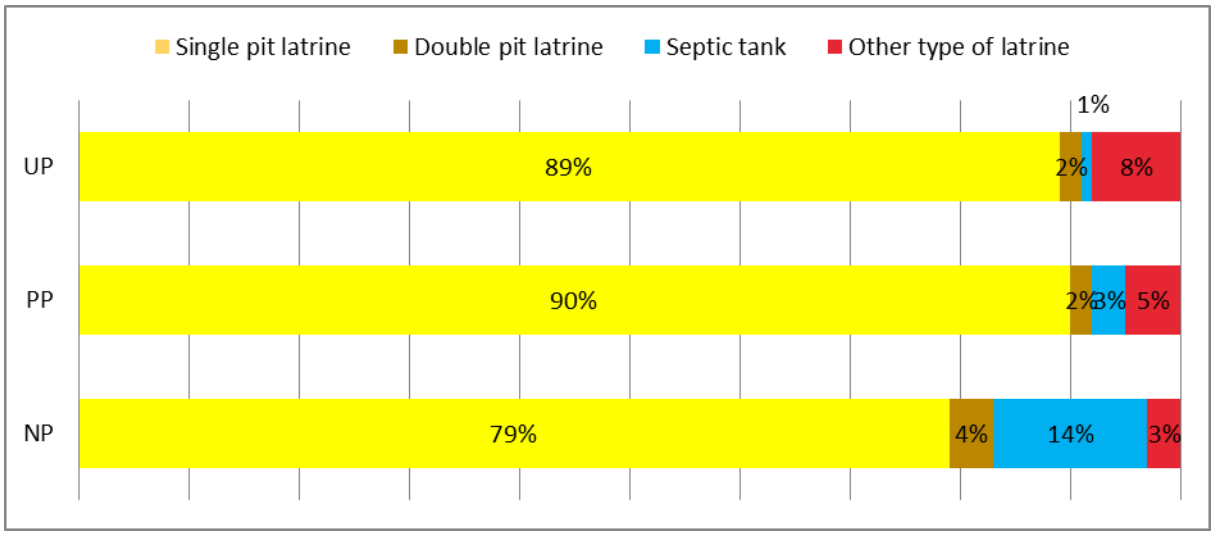
Among the households that have a latrine, the majority have a single pit latrine. The second most common type among the ultra-poor is the double pit latrine while the septic tank is the second most common for non-poor households. The double pit latrine is the least common among the surveyed households (3% on average). The septic tank is the second most

common among the non-poor. In 5% of households, waste from mainly the ultra-poor is thrown directly into the open environment such as open pit, open field, water bodies etc.

Table A2 Type of latrine by socio- economic class (HH03b)

HH03b	Single pit latrine		Double pit latrine		Septic tank		Other type		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	894	79	40	4	155	14	39	3	1128	100
Poor	939	90	21	2	34	3	55	5	1049	100
Ultra-poor	830	89	22	2	10	1	72	8	934	100
Overall	2663	86	83	3	199	6	166	5	3111	100

Figure A2 Type of latrine by socio-economic class



A1.3 Use of latrine among different household members by socio-economic status (HH04)

Table A3 below gives the distribution of the scores on use of latrine by different household members. According to the findings, 82% scored above benchmark. This means that all members of the household use the latrine and that the faeces of household members unable to use the latrine by themselves end up in the toilet. However, the scores for level 3 and 4 are not precise as the households that have infants and/or members who do not use the latrine due to disability or age, and households who have no such members all belong to the top group. In this case 3 is 4. There is not much difference among the social groups.

Table A3 Use of latrine among household members by socio-economic status (HH04)

HH04	IDEAL: 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	(1) Women and adolescent girls use the latrine	Nobody in the household uses the latrine for defecation and urination	No other household members – not applicable	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**		
Non-poor	27%	61%	5%	6%	0%	1%	100%
Poor	22%	60%	8%	9%	0%	1%	100%
Ultra-poor	16%	59%	8%	15%	0%	2%	100%
Overall	21%	61%	7%	10%	0%	1%	100%

A1.4 Latrine use at day/night and across seasons by socio-economic status (HH05)

Of all the indicators this one had the best score. This indicator shows the pattern of latrine use at day /night and across seasons by the family members of those households that have a latrine. 88% of households scored above the benchmark. 41% of all households use 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 score at level three. In this case level 3 is 4. However, level 3 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.

Table A4 Latrine use at day/night and across seasons by socio–economic status (HH05)

HH05	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	(1) During the day during dry season	Open defecation (latrine not used)	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	45%	48%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Poor	43%	45%	10%	2%	0%	100%
Ultra-poor	35%	48%	13%	4%	0%	100%
Overall	41%	47%	10%	2%	0%	100%

A1.5 Hand washing provisions after latrine use (HH06)

This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for hand washing behaviour at the household level. In total, 14% of households scored above and 11% scored at the benchmark for the HH06 indicator, “Hand washing provision after defecation”. Almost 25% is at or above benchmark. However, one in three households has no provision (33%) for hand washing after defecation and this situation is worse among the ultra-poor and poor households. Very few households have a special hand washing station at or near the latrine across the three wealth categories. 7% of ultra-poor households use water from a safe source, this is 24% for the non-poor and 11% for the poor.

Table A5 Provisions for hand washing after latrine use by socio-economic class (HH06)

HH06	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	(1) Enough water to wash hands carried or available in or near latrine	No provisions for water carried or available in or near latrine	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	7%	17%	14%	38%	24%	100%
Poor	1%	10%	12%	42%	35%	100%
Ultra-poor	1%	6%	7%	45%	41%	100%
Overall	3%	11%	11%	42%	33%	100%

A1.6 Sludge management when latrine pit is full by socio-economic status (HH07)

Of the 3111 households, 1616 (52%) have had their pits filled up.

Table A6

HH07	HH07 Done		HH07 Future		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non-poor	570	51%	558	49%	1128	100%
Poor	551	53%	498	47%	1049	100%
Ultra-poor	495	53%	439	47%	934	100%
Overall	1616	52%	1495	48%	3111	100%

A1.7 Sludge management when latrine is full by socio-economic status (actual practice) (HH07a)

2% of the total number of households that have had their pits filled up scored above benchmark, while 59% scored at the benchmark and 39% scored below benchmark. There is not a great difference in the scores among the wealth categories.

Table A7 Sludge management when latrine pit is full by socio-economic class (actual practice) (HH07a)

HH07a Done	IDEAL: Benchmark + (3) To make compost sludge is kept 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) Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine, but sludge is disposed in open environment (In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) owners makes new latrine over new pit, but leaves old pit uncovered (In case of two pit latrine)	No emptying/ no changing the pit after the pit was full; household returns to open defecation	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	1%	1%	57%	37%	4%	100%
Poor	1%	2%	62%	29%	6%	100%
Ultra-poor	0%	1%	59%	32%	8%	100%
Overall	1%	1%	59%	33%	6%	100%

A1.8 Sludge management after latrine pit is full (plan for future) (HH07b)

The data was collected from 1495 (48%) households whose latrines are not yet filled up. 3% of these households scored above benchmark, while 85% scored at the benchmark. These scores may not be very reliable as the respondents may be stating the desired rather than the actual practice.

Table A8 Sludge management after latrine pit is full by socio-economic status (future plan) (HH07b)

HH07b Future	IDEAL: Benchmark + (3) To make compost sludge is kept 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) Owners empty full pit or get others to empty it and reuse latrine, but sludge is disposed in open environment (In case of one pit latrine) OR (1) owners makes new latrine over new pit, but leaves old pit uncovered (In case of two pit latrine)	No emptying/ no changing the pit after the pit was full; household returns to open defecation	Total
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
Non-poor	2%	2%	83%	12%	1%	100%
Poor	0%	2%	89%	9%	0%	100%
Ultra-poor	1%	2%	85%	11%	1%	100%
Overall	1%	2%	85%	11%	1%	100%

About BRAC

BRAC is a global leader in creating large-scale opportunities for the poor. Founded in Bangladesh in 1972, it is now the world's largest development organisation. Over 100,000 BRAC workers touch the lives of an estimated 135 million people in 11 countries, using a wide array of tools such as microfinance, education, healthcare, legal rights training and more.

About IRC

IRC is an international think-and-do tank that works with governments, NGOs, businesses and people around the world to find long-term solutions to the global crisis in water, sanitation and hygiene services. At the heart of its mission is the aim to move from short-term interventions to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services. With over 40 years of experience, IRC runs projects in more than 25 countries and large-scale programmes in seven focus countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.