

# **A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING HYGIENE GOALS AND TARGETS (2016-2030)**

**Moving from the Millennium Goals (MDGs) to  
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Report to the  
**WATER RESEARCH COMMISSION**

by

**MJ Wilkinson, XL Dlamini, TK Magagula and H Muller**  
Sustento Development Services

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Water Research Commission  
Private Bag X03  
GEZINA, 0031

[orders@wrc.org.za](mailto:orders@wrc.org.za) or download from [www.wrc.org.za](http://www.wrc.org.za)

This report forms part of a series of four reports. The other reports are:

- Responding to New National and International Water Supply and Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation Obligations (WRC Report No. 2588/1/18)
- A Framework for Monitoring and Reporting Water Supply Goals and Targets (2016-2030) (WRC Report No. 2588/2/18)
- A Framework for Monitoring and Reporting Water Supply Goals and Targets (2016-2030) (WRC Report No. 2588/3/18).

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The globe is moving into a new era of monitoring and reporting. After 20 years of focussing on monitoring and reporting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the globe has shifted to monitoring the **sustainability** of development interventions.

In September 2015 United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Progress with implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be monitored and reported by 17 interdependent thematic Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have 169 specific targets and are measured through 232 indicators.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda has begun, with the first round of reporting of the SDGs already passed. The clock is ticking!

Noteworthy of the SDGs is the formal adoption of **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6** of ensuring *availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*. This water SDG represented a monumental achievement for the water community.

SDG 6 contains eight targets. Three of these targets are i) a water supply, ii) a sanitation and iii) a hygiene (WASH) target, each monitored by a single outcome indicator.

This report focusses specifically on the hygiene targets and indicators of SDG 6. The report provides an overview of how the hygiene targets and indicators of SDG 6 should be measured, a 2016 baseline for South Africa for the hygiene SDG indicator and recommendations on how South Africa can progressively improve its hygiene monitoring and reporting in future.

The report also provides an overview and baseline (where possible) for the hygiene targets and indicators of SDG 1: End Poverty; SDG 4: Quality Education and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

This is the second in a series of three framework reports, namely:

- a) **Framework 1 for Monitoring and Reporting Water Supply Services in South African (2016-2030)** – focused specifically on monitoring and reporting *SDG Target 6.2* (WRC Report No. K2588/2)
- b) **Framework 2 for Monitoring and Reporting Sanitation Services in South African (2016-2030)** – focused on monitoring and reporting the sanitation component of *Target 6.2 and Target 6.3* (WRC Report No. K2588/3)
- c) **Framework 3 for Monitoring and Reporting Hygiene Services in South African (2016-2030)** – focused on monitoring and reporting the hygiene component of *Target 6.2* (this report)

The structure of this report includes 6 Sections:

- **Section 1:** Overview of the SDGs
- **Section 2:** Overview of the water SDG
- **Section 3:** Understanding of the hygiene service SDG targets and indicators
- **Section 4:** What can South Africa monitor and report for hygiene services
- **Section 5:** What should South Africa monitor and report for hygiene services
- **Section 6:** Summary of the 2016 baseline for the hygiene SDG indicators in South Africa

The baseline provided for hygiene in South Africa utilises data collected by StatsSA in the General Households Survey (GHS) of 2016.

After the 2011 Census data, the GHS survey, which is conducted annually, is the most accurate source of data on households in South Africa. The GHS uses a multi-stage stratified sample in the survey, drawn using probability proportional to size principles. The GHS includes sampling of approximately 30 000 dwelling units, which StatsSA then extrapolates to a nationally representative data set.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
BDS	Blue Drop System
DoBE	Department of Basic Education
DoH	Department of Health
DoW	Department of Women
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DWA	Department of Water Affairs (now DWS)
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (now DWS)
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GDS	Green Drop System
GEMI	Integrated Monitoring Initiative
GHS	General Household Survey
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MTSF	Medium-term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NDS	No Drop System
RPMS	Regulatory Performance Measurement System
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SALGA	South African Local Government Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFWS	Strategic Framework for Water Services
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNICEF/WES	UNICEF Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) Program
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
World Bank/WSP	World Banks Water and Sanitation Program
WSA	Water Services Authority
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

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# 1 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The globe is moving into a new era of monitoring and reporting. After 20 years of focussing on monitoring and reporting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the globe has shifted to monitoring the **sustainability** of development interventions.

In September 2015 United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Progress with implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be monitored and reported by 17 interdependent thematic Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have 169 specific targets and are measured through 232 indicators.

The SDGs, which replaced the Millennium Development Goals, were developed based on the lessons learnt from implementing the MDGs between 1990 and 2015.

Unlike the MDGs, which had top-down prescriptive targets and indicators, the SDGs were developed through stakeholder engagement and consensus, allowing for flexibility in progressively adopting SDG goals, targets and indicators at a national and local level of monitoring and reporting<sup>1</sup>.

The SDG are expected to be implemented progressively by countries, with more indicators being monitored and reported as data collection and analysis methods expand and improve.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has begun, with the first round of reporting of the SDGs already passed. The clock is ticking!

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Figure 1: The 17 SDGs<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ps-Eau (2018). The Sustainable Development Goals for Water and Sanitation Services. Interpreting the Targets and iNdicators. pS-Eau: Paris, France

<sup>2</sup>Taken from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable\\_Development\\_Goals#/media/File:Sustainable\\_Development\\_Goals\\_chart.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals#/media/File:Sustainable_Development_Goals_chart.svg)

## 2 A WATER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Noteworthy of the SDGs is the formal adoption of a water goal, namely **SDG 6: ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**. Goal 6 focusses specifically on water sustainability issues, including ensuring sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services<sup>3</sup>.

The water SDG represented a monumental achievement for the water community. The goal

elevated water from a mere target within the MDGs to a specific goal in the SDGs.

SDG 6 contains eight targets: six on outcomes with regard to water and sanitation, and two on the means of implementation of the outcome targets (Figure 2).

These new targets are significantly more ambitious than the MDGs, calling for **universal access for all** and not just merely “halving the backlog” as was the case with the MDGs.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		<b>Target 6.1 :</b> By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
		<b>Target 6.2 :</b> By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
		<b>Target 6.3 :</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
		<b>Target 6.4 :</b> By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
		<b>Target 6.5:</b> By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
		<b>Target 6.6:</b> By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
		<b>Target 6.a:</b> By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
		<b>Target 6.b:</b> Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Figure 2: Targets and indicators for SDG 6

Apart from SDG 6, a number of SDGs have hygiene imperatives that need to be addressed to attain the goal. These include hygiene indicators for SDG 1: End poverty, SDG 3: Good health and well-being; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 13: Climate Action (Figure 3).

SDG 1, SDG 4 and SDG 11 have targets and indicators specific to WASH (i.e. Target 1.4; Target 4.a and Target 11.1). It is necessary for the WASH sector of a country to also monitor and report progress with these targets and indicator between 2016 and 2030.

<sup>3</sup> UN, 2015. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. A/RES/70/1. United Nations General Assembly: New York



Figure 3: Water-related indicators for other SDGs<sup>4</sup>

In order to monitor and report progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030, the global indicators (i.e. those which applicable to all countries) will be monitored at a number of different levels (global, regional, national).

Unlike the water supply and sanitation MDG targets and indicators which were monitored and reported by a single programme, the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, the intention with monitoring of SDG 6 indicators is that the JMP, the Integrated Monitoring

initiative (GEMI) and UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment for Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) would be progressively aligned to ensure a coherent monitoring framework for SDG 6.

Collectively, these institutions are expected to monitor progress towards the entirety of SDG 6<sup>5</sup>, with indicators for SDG Target 6.2 and 6.2 monitored and reported by the JMP, indicators for Targets 6.3-6.6 being the responsibility of GEMI and indicators for Targets 6a and 6b the responsibility of GLAAS (Figure 4).

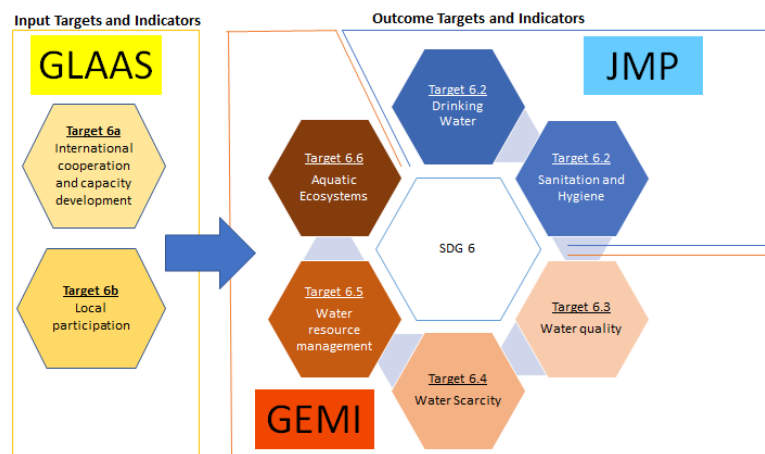


Figure 4: Organization responsible for reporting SDG 6 targets<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Adapted from <http://www.edf-fepb.org/newsroom/news/resolution-disability-inclusive-sustainable-development-goals>

<sup>5</sup> UN WATER, 2015. A Compilation of Expert Advice on Water and Sanitation Related Indicators Covering Targets 6.2 to 6.6 and 11.5. [Online]. Available: <http://www.pseta.gov.za/index.php/npu-articles/download/165-water/517-a-compilation-of-expert-advice-on-water-and-sanitation-related-indicators>

<sup>6</sup> adapted from UN WATER, 2016b. Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 Targets and global indicators. U[Online]. Available: <https://www.globalwaters.org/content/integrated-monitoring-guide-sdg-6-targets-and-global-indicators>

### 3 UNDERSTANDING THE HYGIENE SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS

This report focusses specifically on providing a framework for monitoring and reporting the hygiene targets and indicators of the water SDG. There are current one SDG water target, Target 6.2, which relates specifically to hygiene services.

#### 3.1 SDG TARGET 6.2 – HYGIENE



##### 3.1.1 Target 6.2 Explained

The second WASH target which South Africa would need to report between 2016 and 2030 is SDG 6.2 which requires the country, by 2030, to **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**<sup>5</sup>.

The second component of this target is to address access to hygiene. Hygiene, including handwashing with soap and water at important times, is just as important as having access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services. Good hygiene has significant positive impacts on limiting the spread of communicable diseases and minimising exposure of individuals to sanitation-related diseases.

The hygiene criteria for the SDG target can be explained as:

Table 1: Normative interpretation of hygiene in SDG target 6.2<sup>5</sup>

By 2030	Normative interpretation
<b>Achieve access</b>	Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed
<b>And equitable hygiene</b>	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups The condition and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene
<b>For all</b>	Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages, including people with disabilities
<b>paying special attention to the needs of women and girls</b>	Implies enabling women and girls to manage hygiene needs with dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in high-use settings such as schools and workplaces, and high-risk settings such as health-care facilities and detention centres

and those in <b>vulnerable situations</b>	Implies paying attention to specific hygiene needs found in special cases including in refugee camps, detention centres, mass gatherings and pilgrimages
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##### 3.1.2 Indicator 6.2.1 Explained

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing, menstrual hygiene and food hygiene<sup>5</sup>.

International a single hygiene indicator has been recommended to track progress towards achieving SDG Target 6.2, namely, **SDG Indicator 6.2.1 proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water**. The WASH sector identified handwashing with soap and water as a top priority in all settings, and also as a suitable indicator for national and global monitoring of hygiene<sup>5</sup>.

Note the sanitation criteria of this indicator is addressed in the Framework Guide 3 (WRC Report K2588/3).

SDG Indicator 6.2.1 is made up of a number of measurement criteria that govern the hygiene characteristics of the indicator. These hygiene criteria need to be monitored and reported by all countries (Table 2).

Table 2: Normative interpretation of SDG Indicator 6.2.1<sup>5</sup>

Criteria	Normative interpretation
<b>proportion of population</b>	Implies the population in all exposures and settings including households, schools, health-care facilities and workplaces
<b>hand-washing facility with soap and water</b>	a) using an <b>handwashing facility on the premises</b> b) with <b>soap</b> c) with <b>water</b>

The JMP indicated that the WASH targets (6.2.-6.3) for SDG 6 would be monitored and reported based on service 'ladders'. The hygiene service ladder, shown in Figure 5, defines each level of service that a country needs to monitor and report. The purpose of the ladder is to focus on moving the population up the ladder until Target 6.2 is achieved and the entire population has access to a hygiene service (Figure 5).

Countries will be expected to monitor and report progress with all levels on the hygiene ladder, with a particular focus on those levels that relate to the SDG global targets and indicator, i.e. handwashing, soap and water.

Each country will need to set intermediate objectives (i.e. basic, limited levels of service) for hygiene services that are adapted to the specific situation found in the various geographic areas, etc. (i.e. various local, district municipalities; provinces, etc.).

To monitor and report the international SDG Indicator 6.2.1 will thus require a country to collect and report data on the number of individuals:

- a) using an **handwashing facility**
- b) **on the premises**
- c) with **soap**
- d) with **water**

Each of these three measurement criteria are explained below.



<b>Goal 6:</b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		<b>Target 6.2 :</b> By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and <b>hygiene</b> for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	
		<b>Indicator 6.2.1:</b> Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a <b>hand-washing facility with soap and water</b>	
	<b>Hygiene ladder</b>	<b>Basic</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
	<b>Limited</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water	
	<b>No facility</b>	No handwashing facility on premises	

Figure 5: JMP Hygiene Ladder for households

### 3.1.2.1 Access: What is a handwashing facility?

The first criteria for a household to be classified as having access to a hygiene service is the availability of a handwashing facility.

The JMP hygiene ladder has three levels for hygiene, namely **no facility**; **limited** and **basic hygiene services**. Two levels in the ladder require the availability of a handwashing facility, namely:

- **Basic:** this would be individuals that have access to a) a handwashing facility b) on the premises, with both c) soap and d) water available.
- **Limited:** this would be individuals that have access to a) a handwashing facility b) on the

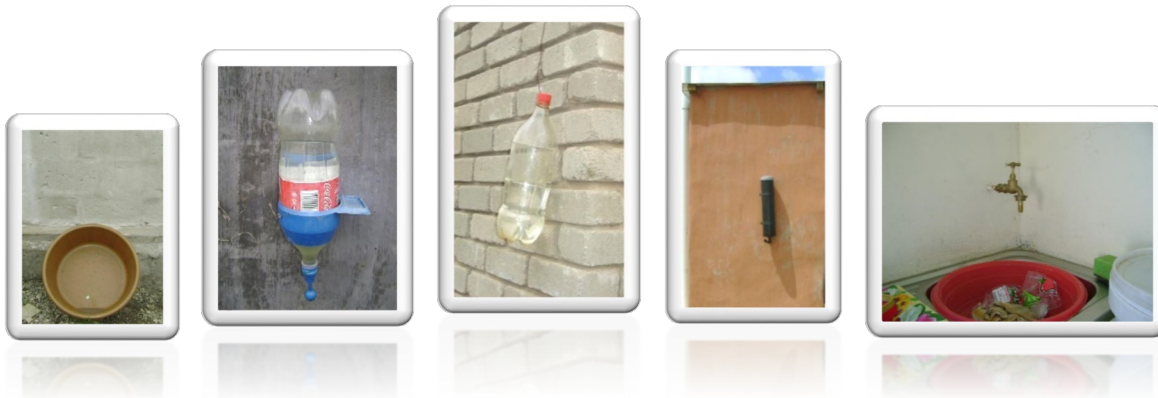
premises but do not have one or more of the other criteria of a basic hygiene, namely c) soap or d) water.

What is meant by a handwashing facility?

According to UNICEF and World Health Organization, a handwashing facility could be fixed or mobile consisting of:

- a) a sink with tap
- b) devices that contain, transport or regulate the flow of water
- c) buckets with taps
- d) tippy-taps
- e) portable basins





### 3.1.2.2 Access: What is a handwashing facility on the premises?

The second criteria of a basic or limited hygiene service is that of the handwashing facility being situated on the premises.

What is meant by a handwashing facility on the premises?

A handwashing facility on the premises means that the facility is in the households, yard or plot in which the individual lives. Ideally the handwashing facility should be in or next to (1 metre) the improved sanitation facility – however, this additional criteria could be applied in future, as an advanced hygiene services.

Individuals with access to a basic or limited hygiene service would thus be those with access to a:

- a) a sink with tap water on the premises
- b) devices that contain, transport or regulate the flow of water on the premises
- c) buckets with taps on the premises
- d) tippy-taps on the premises
- e) portable basins on the premises

### 3.1.2.3 What is a handwashing facility on the premises with soap?

The third criteria of a basic hygiene service is that of having access to soap for handwashing.

What is meant by soap?

The UNICEF and World Health Organization indicated that the following would be classified as soap when monitoring and reporting SDG Indicator 6.2.1:

- a) Bar soap,

- b) liquid soap,
- c) powder detergent
- d) soapy water



Only those individuals that had access to soap for handwashing would be classified as having basic hygiene.

Where individuals have access to handwashing facility but are using materials such as ash, soil, sand or other materials to wash hands, they are classified as having a limited hygiene service.

### 3.1.2.4 What is a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water?

The final criteria required for a basic hygiene service is water on the premises for handwashing. This

criteria links directly to SDG Indicator 6.1.1 which focusses on ensuring a safely managed water supply service on the premises.

Hence, individuals with a basic hygiene facility would have access to a hygiene facility (defined in Section 3.1.2.1) on the premises AND have access to soap for handwashing AND water will be available for handwashing at the facility.

If an individuals does not have access to water or soap for handwashing, they will be reported as having access to a limited hygiene service.

### 3.1.2.5 Access to Hygiene in Health Care Facilities

To monitor and report the “for all” criteria of SDG Target 6.2, countries need to look beyond only monitoring access of individuals to a basic hygiene service at home, to monitoring of access to a hygiene service in all institutional settings and public spaces.

The JMP purposes that each country expand their hygiene monitoring of SDG Target 6.2 to include monitoring of WASH in institutional settings, prioritising monitoring of WASH in schools and health care facilities.

A hygiene service ladder for WASH in health care facilities has been purposed by the JMP (focussed on conditions in the outpatient setting) (Figure 6).

Countries will need to strive to achieve at least a **basic** level of hygiene at all health care facilities.

When all health care facilities have access to a **basic** services as a norm, a country-defined **advanced** service level would need to become the focus.

To monitor and report the proportion of health care facilities with access to a basic hygiene service, a country will need to collect data on:

- a) the number of health care facilities which have access to hand hygiene materials;
- b) at point of care; AND
- c) at toilets

This means the health facility should have hand hygiene materials, either a basin and soap or alcohol hand rub, at the point of care AND in each toilet.

Monitoring and reporting of all these criteria at once is a challenge and will require health care facilities to provide a significant amount of information on these hygiene facilities. The WASH sector needs to engage, support and assist the health sector of a country to be able to report all these criteria for a basic hygiene facility in a health facility between 2016 and 2030.

Hygiene requirements in schools is address in Section 3.3 which explains Target 4.a – Quality Education.




<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>		<b>Target 6.2 :</b> By 2030, <b>achieve access to</b> adequate and <b>equitable</b> sanitation and <b>hygiene for all</b> and end open defecation, <b>paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</b>		
		<b>Indicator 6.2.1:</b> Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a <b>hand-washing facility with soap and water</b>		
	<b>Health Facility Hygiene Ladder</b>	<b>Advanced</b>	<i>To be defined at national level</i>	
	<b>Health Facility Hygiene Ladder</b>	<b>Basic</b>	Hand hygiene materials, either a basin with water and soap or alcohol hand rub, are available at points of care and toilets	
	<b>Health Facility Hygiene Ladder</b>	<b>Limited</b>	Hand hygiene station at either points of care or toilets, but not both	
<b>Health Facility Hygiene Ladder</b>	<b>No Sanitation</b>	Hand hygiene stations are absent, or present but with no soap or water		

Figure 6: JMP hygiene ladder for monitoring hygiene in health care facilities

## 3.2 SDG TARGET 1.4 – END POVERTY

<b>Goal 1: End poverty</b> in all its forms everywhere		<b>Target 1.4.</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to .....access to basic services....
		<b>Indicator 1.4.1:</b> Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

### 3.2.1 Target 1.4 Explained

The second SDG which would require monitoring of WASH is that of SDG 1. SDG 1 aspires to end poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It also aims to *ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*<sup>7</sup>.

Measuring WASH progress within the poverty SDG will be monitored against Target 1.4 which aims to, by 2030, *ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have ....access to basic services*.

Basic services for all individuals (men, women, the poor, vulnerable groups, etc.) includes these individuals having access to WASH services and would include, based on the JMP ladders, *that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable* have access to, at least a:

- Basic water services:** which is defined as access to drinking water from an improved water point provided collection time is no more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
- Basic sanitation services:** which has been defined as have access to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
- Basic hygiene services:** which is defined as having access to a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water

### 3.2.2 Indicator 1.4.1 Explained

Target 1.4 will be monitored through *Indicator 1.4.1 proportion of population living in households with access to basic services*.

Reporting this indicator requires that a country monitor, based on the WASH ladders, the number of individuals living in households that have access to at least a basic water, sanitation and hygiene service. From the context of hygiene, all individuals would need to have access to a basic hygiene services, i.e. access to a handwashing facility on their premises with soap and water available for handwashing to achieve SDG Target 1.4.



Progress with this indicator can be monitored using the same data that will be collected to report the number of individuals in a country that have access to a safely managed drinking water supply, safely managed sanitation and a basic hygiene service for SDG Indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1.



<sup>7</sup> Taken from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1>



### 3.3 SDG TARGET 4.A – QUALITY EDUCATION

<p><b>Goal 4.</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> 		<p><b>Target 4.a :</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.a.1:</b> Proportion of schools with access to: .....(g) <b>basic handwashing facilities</b></p>		

#### 3.3.1 Target 4.a Explained

The third SDG which would require monitoring of WASH is that of SDG 4. SDG4 aspires to achieve inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Achieving the SDG requires a country to increase efforts to provide equitable quality education, particularly to persons with disabilities, indigenous people, refugee children and poor children in rural areas.

One of the targets that countries will need to achieve to address SDG 4 is the global target 4.a. which requires that each country ensure that education facilities are built and upgraded in a manner that is child, disability and gender sensitive and that provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all.

Achieving SDG target 4.a necessitate that countries build and upgrade hygiene services in schools in a manner that meet these inclusive and equity criteria.

#### 3.3.2 Indicator 4.a.1 Explained

Target 4.a. is expected to be tracked through the monitoring of a single indicator, namely SDG Indicator 4.a.1: *Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) **basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).***

Basic services in schools includes these facilities, based on the JMP ladders, have access to, at least a:

- a) **Basic water services:** which is defined as access drinking water from an improved source is available at the school;

- b) **Basic sanitation services:** which has been defined as having access to an improved facilities, which are single sex and usable at the school;
- c) **Basic hygiene services:** which is defined as having access to a handwashing facility where soap and water are available.

The foci of monitoring access to hygiene at schools is to ensure schools have access to at least a **basic** hygiene service, defined as *handwashing facility where soap and water are available* (Figure 7).

The JMP provided a hygiene ladders for schools, which can be utilised to guide the monitoring and reporting of the schools component of the ‘universal access’ criteria of Target 6.2 (Figure 7). This same ladder can be applied to the monitoring of the school hygiene service requirements of SDG Target 4.a.

To monitor and report the proportion of schools with access to a basic hygiene service, a country will thus need to collect data on:

- a) the number of schools which have access handwashing facilities; AND
- b) soap, AND
- c) water.

For a school to report having access to a **basic** hygiene service it needs to ensure that scholars and teachers need to have access to a) a sink with tap OR b) devices that contain, transport or regulate the flow of water; OR c) a buckets with tap; d) OR a tippy-tap and OR e) a portable basins which has soap AND water available for handwashing.

In countries where **basic** services is already available at all schools, the country would need to define an **advanced** level of service to which it would strive.

Progress with this indicator can be monitored using the same data that will be collected to report the

number of schools in a country that have access to a basic hygiene service in SDG Indicator 6.2.1.



<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	 	<b>Target 4.a :</b> 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
		<b>Indicator 4.a.1:</b> Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) <b>basic handwashing facilities</b>
	<b>Advanced</b> <i>To be defined at national level</i>	
	<b>Basic</b> Handwashing facilities that have water and soap are available	
<b>Schools Hygiene Ladder</b>	<b>Limited</b> There are improved facilities (flush/ pour flush toilets, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet), but not single-sex or not usable at time of survey	
	<b>No service</b> No toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)	

Figure 7: JMP hygiene service ladder for schools

The JMP hygiene ladders for individual, schools and health care facilities have the aim to progressively raise the standard of hygiene services for all.

There is an immediate priority for countries to first ensure universal access to at least a basic hygiene service in schools, health care facilities and households. Universal access to basic services will need to pay particular attention to poor and vulnerable groups.

For this reason, the JMP will continue to track the population using **basic** services as well as lower levels of service.

The question remains, does South Africa have the data and capacities to report all the component required to report the WASH SDG targets and indicators.



## 4 WHAT CAN SOUTH AFRICA MONITOR AND REPORT FOR HYGIENE SERVICES?

Reporting the SDG WASH targets and indicators requires submission, to the JMP, of data that is collected from a variety of national data sources including:

- Nationally representative household surveys
- Population and housing censuses
- Administrative data (such as regulatory agencies)
- Service provider data

South Africa has a number of sources of data to report WASH services in the country. Of note are the:

- The **General Household Survey** and **Census of StatsSA**: which can provide data on the population which have access drinking water supply and sanitation services.

- **The Blue Drop and Green Drop system**: which can provide information on safely managed drinking water supply and on safely managed waterborne (wet) sanitation service.

What is immediately clear from a review of South Africa's water and sanitation monitoring systems (see WRC Report K2588/1) is that the country does not currently collect and capture any data on handwashing services for households, schools or health care facility. This is a significant gap and challenge to the country's ability to monitor and report progress with the WASH SDGs.

South Africa's hygiene monitor and report is in fact extremely limited and requires a concrete, enduring and progressive effort to improve the country's ability to collect, capture, analyse and report hygiene data.

## 5 WHAT SHOULD SOUTH AFRICA MONITOR AND REPORT FOR HYGIENE SERVICES?

As there is currently no national data to demonstrate the manner in which access to hygiene services could be monitored in South Africa, this framework makes use of a WRC handwashing research study to demonstrate how the country should monitor and report hygiene in future. These monitoring examples makes use of the questions and data collected for WRC Report No. 1886/1/11 and WRC Report No. 1886/2/11. This tool could be utilised to guide future handwashing and hygiene monitoring in South Africa. Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 show the questions which were used in the WRC handwashing study to capture household's data on hygiene services.

The study focussed on capturing data on access of households to hygiene hardware (handwashing facility, water, soap), on hygiene behaviours (i.e. how and when handwashing is practices) and on exposure to hygiene awareness and promotion. All these criteria of hygiene should progressively be included in South Africa's monitoring and reporting with the hygiene component of SDG Target 6.2.

### 5.1 A HYGIENE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTH AFRICA

With the new global development agenda being guided by the SDGs, this report assumed that the SDG hierarchal monitoring framework is the most effective and efficient hierarchy for monitoring of WASH services in South Africa.

The UN SDG Monitoring Framework is structured in a hierarchal framework of goals, targets and indicators. The framework consisted of 17 goals, each linked to one or more targets (169 in total) which in-turn are linked in a hierarchical manner with global indicators (232 in total). Each level in the SDG

hierarchical monitoring framework has a specific purpose:

- **SDGs**: each goal is a clear global intent or aspiration.
- **SDG Targets**: a specific, planned level of a result to be achieved within an explicit timeframe with a given level of resources. Targets are measured by indicators.
- **SDG Indicators**: quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to

reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor<sup>8</sup>. The SDG indicators have two purpose; (1) to ensure that “management” stays on course and (2) to hold all stakeholders accountable for the SDGs<sup>9</sup>.

This hierarchical framework was utilised to develop a WASH Monitoring Framework to guide WASH monitoring and reporting in South Africa in future (Figure 9).

The assumption was made that the SDGs themselves were effective and efficient goals for monitoring sustainable hygiene services – hence these goals were not changed in the WASH Monitoring Framework. SDG 6 is the top-level goal (intent) of the framework (Figure 9).

The second level of the hierarchy were the SDG targets since these were widely consulted and international agreed -targets. The core targets within the WASH Monitoring Framework was SDG Target 6.2. This target is complimented by the other SDG WASH Targets and targets set by other WASH monitoring and reporting initiatives (i.e. AMCOW; GLAAS). These complementary targets were selected to address gaps which had been highlighted in the SDG 6 targets.

The third level in the hierarchy was the indicators. As noted previously, the SDG 6 WASH indicators are outcome indicators. South Africa is monitoring and reporting these indicators (using nationally-specific means of measurement) and will continue to do so

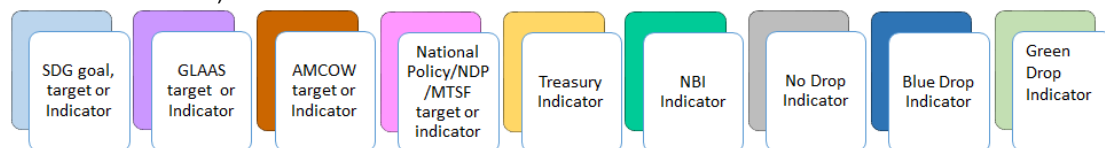


Figure 8: Colour coding of indicators in the South African WASH Monitoring Framework

The WASH Monitoring Framework is hierarchical structure, shown in Figure 9. Reading Figure 9 from right to left, improvement in the input indicators would demonstrate an improvement in the enabling

environment (i.e. financial; policy; governance; human resource) and should translate into an improvement in the WASH outcome indicators of WASH services.

until 2030. These indicators thus formed the core of the outcome indicators in the WASH Monitoring Framework. The WASH indicators of the other SDGs were also included in the framework. There are however, a number of other types of indicators, including input indicator and output indicators, which could be utilised to monitor and report progress towards universal and equitable access to hygiene. Many of the future monitoring efforts in the country, including Blue Drop, Green Drop, No Drop, National Benchmarking Initiative, NDP and MTSF, National Treasury and policy imperatives, focus on measuring, monitoring and reporting input and output indicators for the WASH sector. These indicators monitor and report the state of the enabling environment which supports the achieving of universal and equitable access to safely managed water supply, sanitation and hygiene services. Hence, these indicators are included in the WASH Monitoring Framework.

Finally, certain gaps were identified in the SDG monitoring framework (i.e. financial monitoring; equity monitoring). Indicators were added to the WASH Monitoring Framework to address these gaps. These indicators were however, taken for existing international and regional monitoring efforts. The various indicators included in the WASH Monitoring Framework are demonstrated by different colour boxes, based on their source e.g. SDG goals, targets and indicators are blue, while AMCOW indicators are brown (Figure 8)

<sup>8</sup> OECD, 2002. Development Results. An Overview of Results Measurement and Management. Available. Online: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Development-Results-Note.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> SDSN, 2015. Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals Launching a data revolution for the

SDGs. A report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. Online. Available: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150612-FINAL-SDSN-Indicator-Report1.pdf>

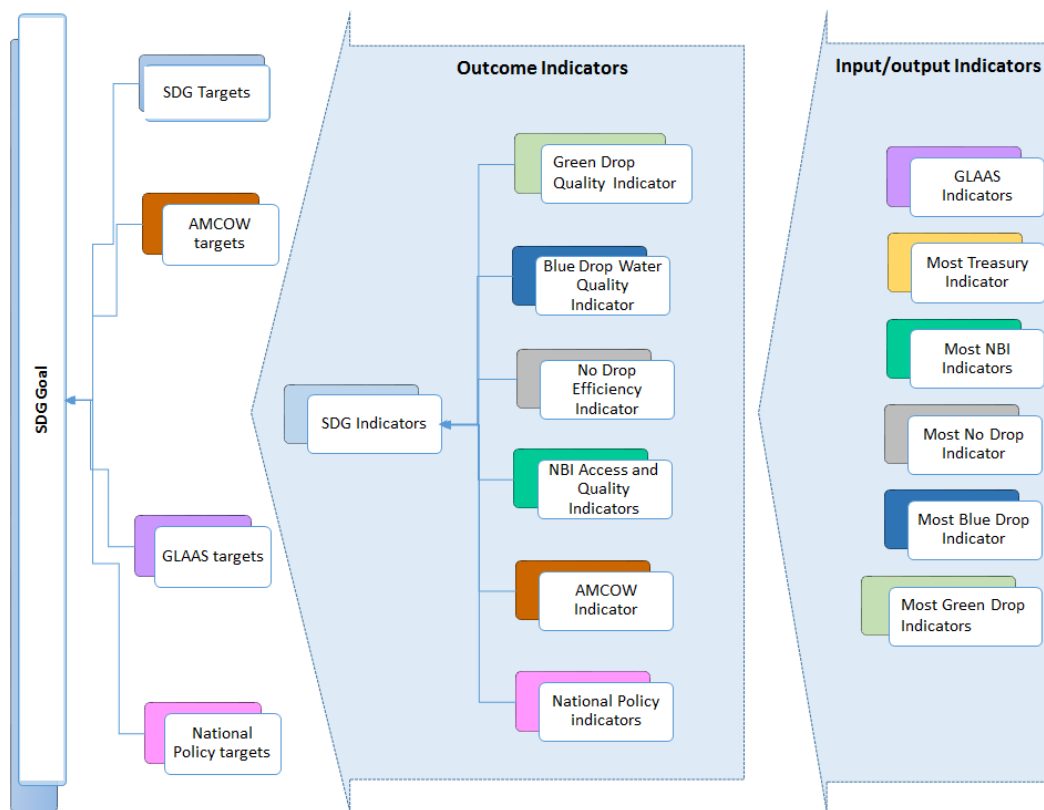


Figure 9: Monitoring Framework utilized for hygiene services in South Africa

It is clear that monitoring and reporting the sustainability of hygiene services using SDG Indicator 6.2.1 **proportion of population using .....a hand-washing facility with soap and water** is not sufficient. The indicator does not address all the sustainability criteria of SDG Target 6.2. For example, Indicator 6.2.1 does not address the “equity” criteria of Target 6.2.

To successfully monitor and report the hygiene SDG target, countries would need to progressively develop indicators to monitor and report at least 7 additional components of the target, namely:

1. **Access** – requires additional indicators for physical access (i.e. handwashing facility at the toilet), availability (i.e. facility functioning; water available) and acceptability of hygiene services and indicators of hygiene at public institutions (i.e. beginning with schools and clinics)
2. **Adequate** – SDG Indicator 6.2.1 monitors the “adequate” component of the SDG Target 6.2 through the essential requirements for “a handwashing facility with soap and water”. A level of “adequate” needs to be determined and

selected for South Africa (i.e. is a shared bucket or basin of water really an effective handwashing facility).

3. **Equitable** – requires new indicators for access to hygiene services based on gender (male/female), age (pensions/children), disability, socio-economic status (household income level), settlement type, etc. Indicators of affordability of hygiene services are also required.
4. **Hygiene** – the current SDG 6.2.1 indicator only monitors and reports one component of hygiene (i.e. handwashing). To comprehensively monitor and report access to hygiene services, indicators are required to report on access to the other barriers to faecal contamination, i.e. indicators for personal hygiene including menstrual hygiene management; indicator for safe water storage and treatment; indicators for safe food hygiene.
5. **For all** – requires indicators as described for equity above
6. **Attention to the needs of women and girls** – requires indicators as described for equity



above. Additional indicator are required for hygiene requirements for women and girls, i.e. menstrual hygiene focussed indicators.

- Vulnerable** – requires indicators as described for equity above

Combining these indicator needs with the current hygiene indicators, a Monitoring Framework for Safely Managed Hygiene Services in South Africa was developed (Figure 10).

The framework, which is hierarchical in nature and based on the SDG monitoring framework, includes all the components required to ensure sustainable hygiene in the country, i.e. equity, access and affordability for all. The framework includes indicators to monitor and report each of these components of sustainable hygiene services.

Note: Figure 10 should be read from the bottom up, with the successful attainment of input/output indicators contributing to achieving the outcome indicators, which in turn will facilitate the achieving the hygiene targets and goals for the country.

The outcome indicators shown in the Monitoring Framework for Hygiene Services in Figure 10 are linked to an indicator number. This indicator number is linked to Table 3 which provides details of the actual indicators and its source. Indicators in Table 3 show indicators which South Africa is already monitoring for the sustainability component, or indicators which are recommended to be monitored and report in the country in the future.

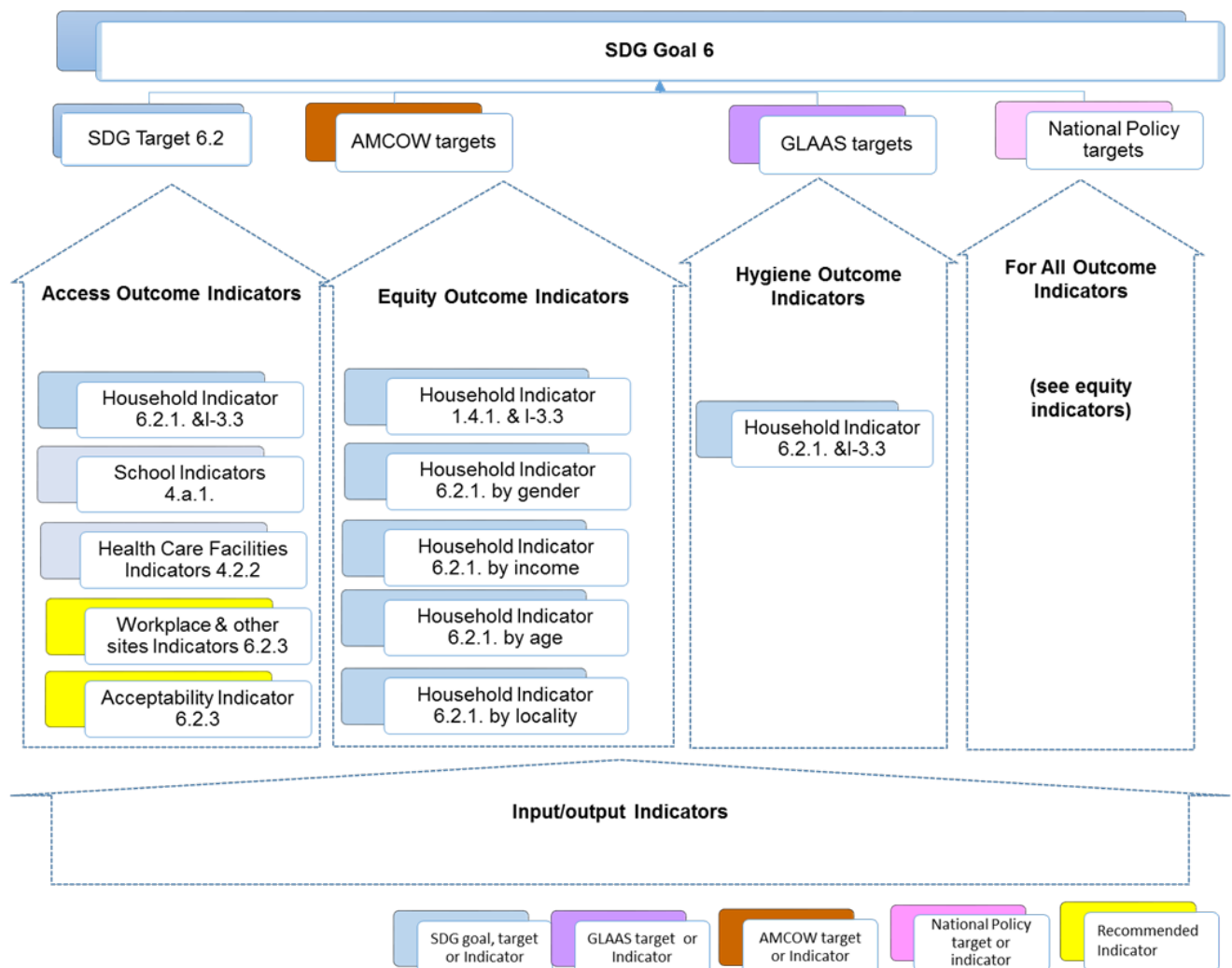


Figure 10: Monitoring Framework for Safely Managed Hygiene Services for South Africa.

**Table 3: Indicators recommended in the Monitoring Framework for Safely Managed Hygiene Services for South Africa**

Component	Indicator No.	Indicator	Source
Access	Household Indicator 6.2.1. & I-3.3:	SDG Indicator 6.2.1b. proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	SDGs
		I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home	AMCOW
	School Indicators 4.a.1.	SDG Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to (g) basic handwashing facilities	SDGs
	Health care facilities Indicators 6.2.2.	SDG Recommended Indicator: Proportion of health care facilities with access to basic hygiene	SDGs
	Workplace Indicators 6.2.3.	Proportion of workplaces with access to basic hygiene	Recommended as future indicator
	Acceptability Indicator 6.2.4	Proportion of households reporting they are happy with their hygiene service	Recommended indicator
Equity	Affordability Indicator	See equity indicators	
	Household Indicator 6.2.1. & I-3.3:	SDG Indicator 6.2.1. proportion of population using safely managed hygiene services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	SDGs
		I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home	AMCOW
	Household Indicator 6.2.1. by gender	Proportion of female/male headed households using basic hygiene	Recommended as future indicator
	Household Indicator 6.2.1. by income	Proportion of households per household income quantile using basic hygiene service	Recommended as future indicator
	Household Indicator 6.2.1. by age	Proportion of population per age category using safely managed using basic hygiene	Recommended as future indicator
Household Indicator 6.2.1. by locality	Proportion of the urban/rural using safely managed using basic hygiene	Recommended as future indicator	
Adequate	Household Indicator 6.2.1. & I-3.3:	SDG Indicator 6.2.1. proportion of population using safely managed hygiene services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	SDGs
		I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home	AMCOW
Hygiene	Household Indicator 6.2.1. & I-3.3:	SDG Indicator 6.2.1. proportion of population using safely managed hygiene services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Household Indicator 6.2.1. & I-3.3:
		I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home	
		Proportion of the population practicing good food hygiene	Recommended as future indicator
		Proportion of the population practicing good personal hygiene incl menstrual hygiene	Recommended as future indicator
		Proportion of the population practicing safe water storage and treatment	Recommended as future indicator
	Access to MHM protection materials	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to MHM protection materials (appropriate, affordable, and hygienic) in their homes, schools, health care facilities and other public institutions	
	Access to sanitation facilities	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to safely managed facilities homes, schools, health care facilities and other public institutions that provide privacy for changing materials and washing and drying menstrual cloths – see sanitation framework	Recommended as future indicator
	Access to handwashing facility	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to basic hygiene in their homes, at schools, at health care facilities and other public institutions – see above	Recommended as future indicator
	Access to disposal facilities	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to disposal facilities for used menstrual materials in their homes, at schools, at health care facilities and other public institutions	Recommended as future indicator
	Access to hygiene promotion and awareness	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to accurate and pragmatic information, education, promotion and awareness.	Recommended as future indicator

## 5.2 MONITORING ACCESS AND FOR ALL TO A HYGIENE SERVICE

The UN Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation indicated that *to gain the full benefits in public health and dignity of improved access to water and sanitation services, people must practice good hygiene behaviour, particularly hand-washing at critical moments. States therefore have the responsibility for promoting good hygiene behaviour, and should include standards and targets for hygiene behaviour in policies and plans*<sup>10</sup>.

Noting this requirement for good hygiene, the UN-Water<sup>5</sup> indicated that **access** to hygiene includes all individuals having access to *the condition and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene*

Like water supply and sanitation, this component of SDG target 6.2 would require monitoring of *accessibility, availability and acceptability* of hygiene services – to address the basic human right to sanitation (hygiene).

The following indicators, to address the “access” and “for all” criteria of SDG Target 6.2, are recommended for inclusion in the Hygiene Service Monitoring Framework for South Africa:

**Table 4: Incremental monitoring and reporting required to track progress in universal access to hygiene services.**

Component	Indicator
Access	SDG Indicator 6.2.1b. proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home
	SDG Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to (g) basic handwashing facilities
	Proportion of health care facilities with access to basic hygiene
	Proportion of workplaces with access to basic hygiene
	Proportion of households reporting they are happy with their hygiene service

The human right to hygiene services would thus require **access** to hygiene from two perspective, (1) proximity and (2) physical access.

Access to hygiene, according the UN Rapporteur on the right to sanitation, needs for the facility to be *close to the user* (close proximity). This criteria is addressed to some extent by Indicator 6.2.1 through the need for the handwashing facility to be on the premises, i.e. the assumption being that the facility is within the property of the household and available for the sole use of individuals in that household. However, in the long-term physical access could be measured by data related to the distance from the toilet to the handwashing facility. Access would also require that the individual has access to the soap and water required to wash hands, at the handwashing facility.

In the South Africa context, data on access to handwashing facilities and soap is not currently collected. Access to water for handwashing would however, be capture by the water supply SDG monitoring (see WRC Report K2588/2).

The country will need to explore means of capturing whether households have access to a handwashing facility, whether there is water and whether there is soap at the facility. Ideally, these data should be collected and captured in the General Household Survey which is conducted annually in South Africa.

Box 1 provides an example, using data from a WRC handwashing study<sup>11</sup>, of the result of a suite of observations of households’ access to handwashing facilities, water and soap in the Gauteng province. These data is not incremental and thus is not conclusive, i.e. ideally, only households with facilities should be cross tabulated with those with access to both water and soap to demonstrate access to a basic hygiene service.

<sup>10</sup> UN Rapporteur (2014). Realising The Human Rights To Water And Sanitation: A Handbook By The Un Special Rapporteur Catarina De

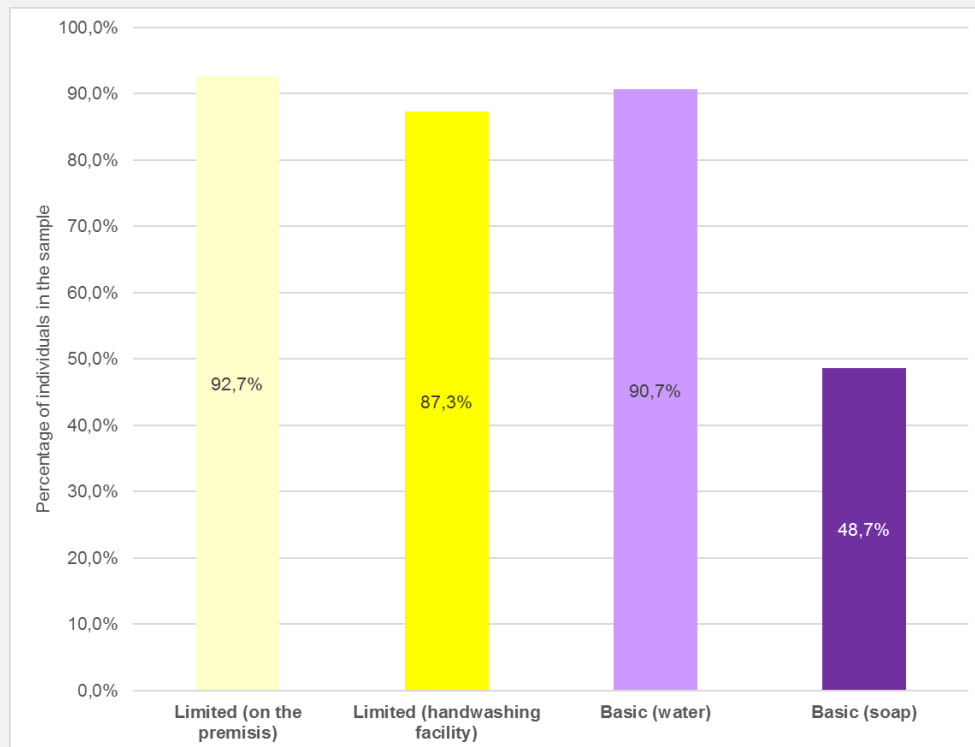
Albuquerque. Planning processes, service providers, service levels and settlements. Precision Fototype: Bangalore, India.



**Box 1: Case example: measuring access to hygiene facilities.**

Using the data from the WRC handwashing study<sup>11</sup>, a case example is provided below on how 'access' to hygiene, particularly access to handwashing facilities, soap and water can be reported in future.

Using question(s) of the observation checklist which asked: *Where do you most often wash your hands at home?*, the majority (92,67%) of the individuals in the sample indicated that they washed their hands in or near the toilet facility/bathroom; in or near the kitchen or elsewhere on the premises. Most individuals said that they had a facility on the premises – indicating a limited hygiene services (Figure 11).



**Figure 11: Example of access to handwashing services in a sample from the Gauteng province in 2012 (data taken from<sup>11</sup>).**

Observation (w) of the WRC Handwashing Observation Checklist (Appendix 2), observed the *type of handwashing device?*, showed that the majority (87,33%) of individuals in the sample had access to a tap (connect to municipal system); bucket or basin or pipe with tap as a handwashing facility. From observations, a lower percentage of individuals actually showed a handwashing facility on the premises as compared to those reporting where they washed their hands (observation s). There was a difference in where individuals said they washed their hands and the individuals actually being observed as having access to a facility.

The same checklist observed in (x) of the checklist whether there *was water in or within arms (easy) reach of the handwashing device?* Figure 11 shows that at least 90,7% of individuals had access to water for handwashing – the third requirement for a basic hygiene service.

Finally, the checklist in observation (z) checked whether there was a *cleansing agent (soap, ash, detergent) next to the handwashing device?* There were significantly few individuals with observed soap at the handwashing facility. Hence, one could conclude that only 48,7 of individuals in the sample had access to a basic hygiene service (Figure 11).

<sup>11</sup> Wilkinson, M. du Toit A. and Mashimbye D (2012). Development of a Framework for Hand Hygiene Assessment. WRC Report No. 1886/2/11. WRC: Pretoria, South Africa

Questions required in the GHS for hygiene “access”:

- Where do you most often wash your hands?
- What type of handwashing facility do you have in the households?
- Does the handwashing facility have water in it at all times?
- Do you have soap at the handwashing facility to wash your hands?
- Do you use any other materials to wash your hands?
- When do you most often wash your hands?

SDG Target 6.2 should also include monitoring of the **availability** of hygiene as a criteria for access to a service. Availability, according to the UN Rapporteur, requires that individuals have facilities that meet their needs now and in the future addressing three components of availability, namely<sup>10</sup>:

- .....associated hygiene must be ensured.
- Facilities must be available:
  - wherever there are toilets and latrines,
  - where water is stored,
  - where food is being prepared and served,
  - for menstrual hygiene management, and
  - for the management of children’s faeces.
- ..... hygiene facilities and services must not only be available at the household level, but in all places where people spend significant amounts of time. This includes health and educational institutions such as schools and clinics, detention centres such as prisons, and workplaces, markets and other public places.

Monitoring and reporting the availability of hygiene would thus also require indicators related to whether handwashing facilities are available for menstrual management, where food is prepared and where water is stored. Future data collection should explore means of being able to capture and report availability of handwashing facilities for this purpose.

Questions required in the GHS for hygiene “availability”:

- Do you have a handwashing facility in the kitchen?
- Do you store water in the household?
- Where/how do you store water?
- Do you have a water facility in or next to the toilet (captures menstrual hygiene requirements)

Availability of hygiene facilities at schools, clinics and other public places are also required. This availability criteria is already captured in the current SDG reporting process. South Africa will however, need to develop the methods and capability to capture and report data for these indicators.

The final criteria of access to hygiene is that of **acceptability** which requires that the service is acceptable to the users and meets the human rights criteria of providing dignity and privacy<sup>12</sup>.

Questions required in the GHS for hygiene “acceptability”:

- Are you happy with the:
  - Type of handwashing facility?
  - Water supply by the handwashing facility?
  - Soap at the handwashing facility?

Indicator 6.2.1 thus only monitors and reports one of the criteria for access to hygiene, namely proximal accessibility – measured by the “access to a basic hygiene” and “on the premises” criteria of SDG 6.2.1.

To adequately monitor and report progress in achieving the “access” and “for all” criteria of SDG Target 6.2: will require indicators which progressively and incrementally monitor and report all criteria of access (i.e. availability, acceptability) and within all sub-groups and institutions in the country.

The monitoring and reporting of these indicators in South Africa are expected to be implemented in an incremental manners as a number of the sectors, particularly the health, workplace and public space, do not currently monitoring sites using the various sources along the Water Ladder.

### 5.3 MONITORING ADEQUATE ACCESS TO HYGIENE

Access to “adequate” sanitation, in this SDG Target 6.2, *implies a system that safely separates excreta from human contact throughout the sanitation chain, either through safe containment and disposal in situ, or through safe transport and treatment/reuse off premises*<sup>5</sup>. The current definition of this criteria of SDG 6.2 does not define what is meant by “adequate” hygiene.

<sup>12</sup> UN SPECIAL RAPPOREUR (2014). UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. [Online]. Available:

[http://www.zaragoza.es/ciudad/medioambiente/onu/en/detallePer\\_Onu?id=735](http://www.zaragoza.es/ciudad/medioambiente/onu/en/detallePer_Onu?id=735)

Adequate hygiene should relate, as is the case for sanitation, to the safety of the hygiene services – protection from contact with human excreta (directly or indirectly).

In *SDG 6.2.1 proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water*, one could assume that the adequate component of the SDG Target 6.2 is monitored and reported based on the *handwashing facility with soap and water* requirement for the indicator. Namely, access to a handwashing facility with soap and water equates to access to an adequate hygiene service.

#### 5.4 MONITORING EQUITY IN ACCESS TO HYGIENE

Equity in access to hygiene is defined as the *progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups*<sup>5</sup>.

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) framework did not have a target to track progress in eliminating discrimination and inequalities in access to hygiene. An important addition to the SDG Targets (as compared to the MDG) is the need for equity in access to a hygiene service.

Equitable access implies that hygiene services are equitably accessible to all groups of the population, irrespective of their race, gender, economic status, etc. This does not imply that all households would receive the same levels of service, but rather that hygiene (of various levels) would be equitably available to all individuals.

The SDG poverty Target 1.4 of, by 2030, ensuring *that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to ...access to basic services...* addresses equity issues in the hygiene sector, to some extent. The assumption could be made that as the country progresses to providing a basic hygiene service to the entire population it would be addressing the issue of ensuring that all individuals and households have equitable access to this service. The UNICEF and World Health thus indicated that the first step in monitor equitable access to hygiene services is to ensure that all people in South Africa have access to, at least, a basic hygiene services. The first

service level to which South Africa should aspire is thus that all people in the country have access to an improved hygiene facility that is not shared with one or more other households.

Reporting of hygiene indicators should progress to disaggregating reporting of access by gender; household income quantiles; age categories; settlement loci (urban/rural). This would allow the country to demonstrate progress in achieving equitable access to a hygiene service and thus meeting equity imperatives and targets in the hygiene sector.

The affordability of hygiene services is also an equity imperative for addressing the human right to hygiene. The human rights to water and sanitation place obligations on States to ensure that services are affordable.

Since the SDG Target 6.2 does not make explicit mention of affordable hygiene, the affordability component is assumed to form part of the definition of equity in the SDG Target 6.2.

In setting affordability standards for hygiene services, consideration of affordability of operation of the facilities and the affordability of support material (i.e. soap) need to be considered. Operation of the hygiene service thus needs to be affordable to the user.

The JMP together with the World Bank, academics and others are developing and testing indicators that would enable more systematic and consistent monitoring of affordability in the future. Early recommendations for an indicator are that *the proportion of the household budget spent on sanitation services* be utilised as a proxy indicator of affordability.

The country will then need to progressively build the capacity, methods and data collection and analysis processes to be able to report equity in access to the higher levels of service in the water ladder. The following indicators, to address the 'equity' criteria of SDG Target 6.2, are recommended for inclusion in the Hygiene Service Monitoring Framework for South Africa:

Component	Indicator
Equity	SDG Indicator 6.2.1. proportion of population using safely managed hygiene services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home
	Proportion of female/male headed households using basic hygiene
	Proportion of households per household income quantile using basic hygiene service
	Proportion of population per age category using safely managed using basic hygiene
	Proportion of the urban/rural using safely managed using basic hygiene
	Proportion of the population using affordable basic hygiene

### 5.5 MONITORING HYGIENE SERVICES

Many countries, including South Africa, have spent many years focussed on achieving the MDG target

of providing adequate sanitation to all individuals in the country, particularly ensuring that poor and indigent households have access to at least a basic sanitation service (meeting Constitutional imperatives).

Literature and experience has however shown that having access to a sanitation facility is not always sufficient to prevent faecal contamination of individuals and households. The sanitation facility is only one of the barriers in the various routes of transmission of sanitation-related diseases. Other transmission routes, shown by the 5-F diagram in Figure 12, which required barriers, include fingers, flies, fields (soil), and fluid (water).

Figure 12 also indicates the effective primary (usually facility) and secondary (usually behavioural) barriers that are required to 'block' the five transmission routes.

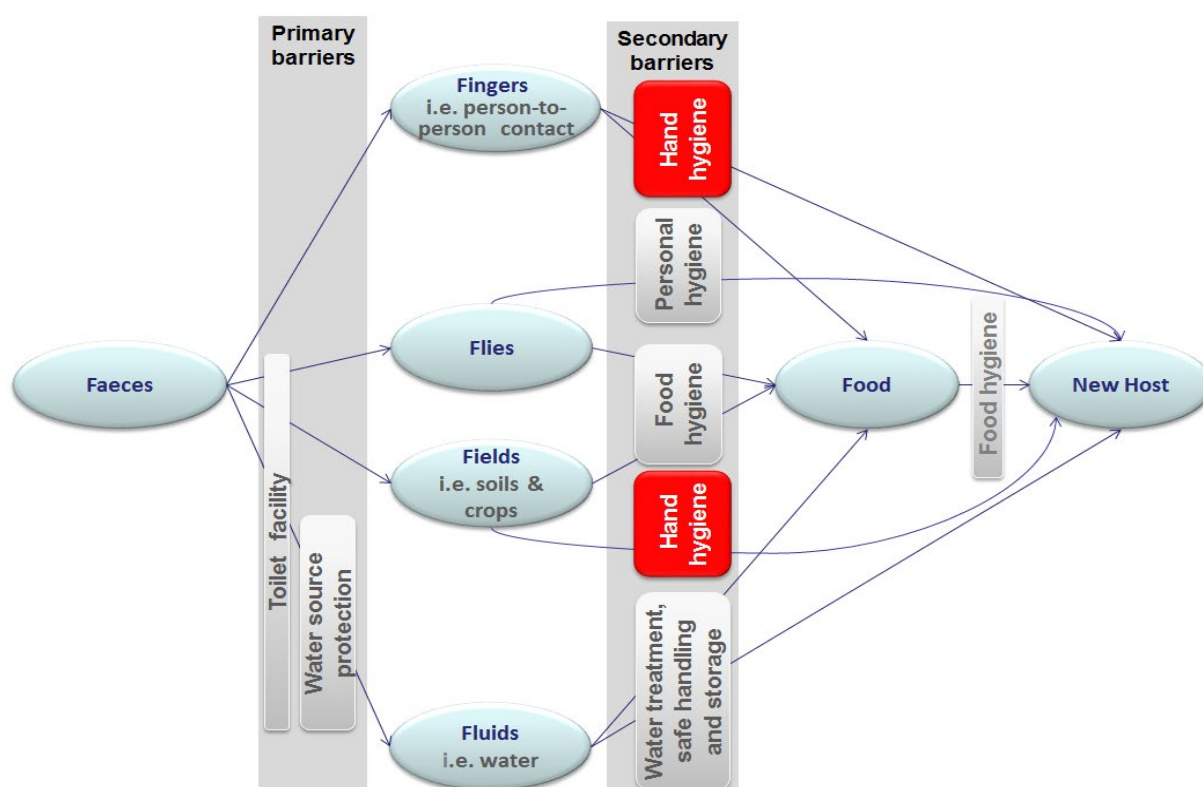


Figure 12: The 5-F diagram showing the most common routes of transmission of sanitation-related diseases<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Adapted from Wagner and Laniox (1958)

In *SDG 6.2.1 proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water* the primary hygiene barriers are comprehensively monitored through the monitoring and reporting of access to “safely managed water supply services” and “adequate sanitation services”.

A safely managed water supply service has a water quality requirement, thus providing the primary barrier of preventing human contact to faeces through water sources, i.e. water treatment to drinking water quality required the water to have no faecal coliforms in the water. Similarly, safely managed hygiene services has the requirement of *excreta are disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site*, i.e. hygiene services require safe disposal and treatment of excreta, thus providing the toilet facility primary barrier.

In *SDG 6.2.1* however only monitors and reports one component of the secondary hygiene barriers required to achieve the hygiene imperative of SDG Target 6.2, namely hand hygiene as a barrier.

To comprehensively report on progress towards SDG Target 6.2: *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable ... hygiene for all...* all the secondary barriers demonstrate in Figure 12 would require some form of monitoring, namely monitoring and reporting food hygiene barriers; personal hygiene barriers and water storage treatment barriers.

The additional barriers to address menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls, as required by SDG6.2, would also need to be addressed in the monitoring programme. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) has been defined as: *“women and adolescent girls using a clean menstrual management material to absorb and collect blood, that can be changed in privacy as often as necessary for the duration of the period, using soap and water for washing the body as required and having access to facilities to dispose of used menstrual management materials”*<sup>14</sup>.

Menstrual Hygiene Management would require that women and girls have access to:

- access to protection materials (appropriate, affordable, and hygienic sanitary materials).
- access to safely managed facilities that provide privacy for changing materials and washing and drying menstrual cloths – safely managed sanitation facility
- access to basic hygiene – handwashing facility with water and soap within a place that provides an adequate level of privacy for washing body, cloths and clothes.
- access to disposal facilities for used menstrual materials
- access to accurate and pragmatic information, education, promotion and awareness.

It is thus necessary to provide: access to water for washing both hands and body; access to reusable menstrual cloths; hygienic facilities to enable women and girls to wash and change in private; and solid waste management facilities for the disposal of sanitary towels and menstrual cloths.

The country will then need to progressively build the capacity, methods and data collection and analysis processes to be able to report all the component of hygiene. The following indicators, to address the ‘hygiene’ criteria of SDG Target 6.2, are recommended for inclusion in the Hygiene Service Monitoring Framework for South Africa:

Component	Indicator
Hygiene	SDG Indicator 6.2.1. proportion of population using safely managed hygiene services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	I-3.3: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home
	Proportion of the population practicing good food hygiene
	Proportion of the population practicing good personal hygiene incl menstrual hygiene
	Proportion of the population practicing safe water storage and treatment

<sup>14</sup>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF), 2013 and 2014. Overcoming the Taboo: Addressing the Menstrual Hygiene Management

Needs of School Girls Research and Monitoring Tools & Instruments for MHM in WASH in Schools (WinS). Powerpoint Presentation.



Component	Indicator
	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to MHM protection materials (appropriate, affordable, and hygienic) in their homes, schools, health care facilities and other public institutions
	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to safely managed facilities homes, schools, health care facilities and other public institutions that provide privacy for changing materials and washing and drying menstrual cloths (already monitored and reported by SDG Indicator 6.2.1).
	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to basic hygiene in their homes, at schools, at health care facilities and other public institutions – handwashing facility with water and soap within a place that provides an adequate level of privacy for washing body, cloths and clothes (already monitored and reported by SDG Indicator 6.2.1).
	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to disposal facilities for used menstrual materials in their homes, at schools, at health care facilities and other public institutions
	Proportion of the women and girls population with access to accurate and pragmatic information, education, promotion and awareness.

## 5.6 MONITORING PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR HYGIENE

Unlike the MDGs, SDG Target 6.2 included explicit reference to the hygiene needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. The hygiene SDG Target 6.2 has a strong focus on *reducing the burden of water collection and enabling women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with*

*dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in high-use settings such as schools and workplaces, and high-risk setting such as health-care facilities and detention centres.*

Target 6.2 calls for special attention to be paid to gender mainstreaming when developing sanitation services. This involves designing facilities, including hygiene facilities, that meet the needs of women and girls, particularly with regard to menstrual hygiene management, both in the home and in the public sphere<sup>1</sup>.

Interestingly, despite the SDG Target 6.2 making specific reference to addressing the hygiene needs of women and girls, SDG Indicator 6.2.1 does not directly report this component of the target.

The need to address both this and the “equity” criteria of SDG Target 6.2 does however require, in future, South Africa to find means to report on women and girls needs related to hygiene. Hygiene indicators will need to explicitly report how girls and women’s needs are being address over time.

## 5.7 MONITORING THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS

This equity component of the SDG Target 6.2 is defined by UN-Water<sup>5</sup> as *paying attention to specific drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs found in special cases including in refugee camps, detention centres, mass gatherings and pilgrimages.*

Like the needs of women and girls criteria of SDG 6.2., the current SDG Indicator 6.2.1 *proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water* does not explicitly report on hygiene for “those in vulnerable situations”. South Africa will need to determine means to progressively monitor and report this criteria in future.

## 6 SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATED HYGIENE SDG INDICATORS

South Africa currently lack the methods and tools to monitor and report access to hygiene services on a nation scale, as required by SDG Target 6.2. The country will need to make a concrete, enduring and progressive effort to address this gap in WASH monitoring and reporting in future.

## Ukaze uphile ubomi obusempilweni nobumnandi



- Gcina indlu yangasese icocekile
- Gcina ucango luvaliwe
- Gcina isiciko sesichopho sivaliwe xa indlu yangasese ingasetyenziswa
- Qinisekisa ukuba likhona iphepha lokusula
- Gcina isikhongozelo sinamanzi okuhlamba izandla
- Soloko unayo nesepha ecaleni kwesikhongozelo samanzi

**MUSA**  
ukulahla ezinye iintlobo zenkunkuma emgodini wendlu yangasese, umzekelo litoti, iiplastiki, amatye, iikhadibhodi, amachiza okanye ibhilitshi. Umgodi wenzelwe kuphela ukulahla ilindle.



**IINDLELA ZOKUKHATHALELA INDLU YANGASESE**

## 7 APPENDIX 1: WRC HANDWASHING QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 5: Handwashing questionnaire taken from<sup>11</sup>

HANDWASHING				
No.	Question	Tick/circle the code or fill in the answer	Code	Go to
51	Do you have soap in your household?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→56
		Don't know.....	98	→56
52	What types of soap do you have in the household <i>(you can tick more than one – keep asking 'is that all' until they run out of answers)</i>	Bar soap (Lux, Palmolive, sunlight. etc.).....	1	
		Dishwashing liquid.....	2	
		Washing powder (Omo, Surf).....	3	
		Handwashing liquid soap.....	4	
		Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....		
53	Have you used soap today or yesterday?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→56
54	When you used soap today or yesterday, what did you use it for?  <i>If washing hands is mentioned, probe what was the occasion and fill in the reason below</i>  <i>(do not read the answers, ask to be specific, encourage "what else" until nothing further is mentioned and check all that apply)</i>	Washing clothes.....	1	→56
		Washing my body.....	2	→56
		Washing my children.....	3	→56
		Washing child's bottoms.....	4	→56
		Washing dishes.....	5	→56
		Cleaning the house (floors, table tops, counters, bathroom, etc.).....	6	→56
		Washing my children's hands.....	7	
		Washing hands after going to the toilet.....	8	
		Washing hands after cleaning a child.....	9	
		Washing hands before feeding child.....	10	
		Washing hands before preparing food.....	11	
		Washing hands before eating.....	12	
	Other, ( <i>specify</i> ) .....			
55	Why did you wash your hands WITH SOAP before/after the occasions mentioned above? <i>probe for the reasons for handwashing with soap)</i>			→57
56	Do you wash your hands?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→66
57	Where do you get water from for <b>handwashing</b> , most of the time?  <i>(check one)</i>	Tap water in the dwelling.....	1	
		Tap water on-site or in the yard.....	2	
		Rain-water/yard tank on-site.....	3	
		Neighbours tap.....	4	
		Public/communal tap.....	5	
		Water-carrier/tanker.....	6	
		Borehole off-site/communal.....	7	
		Flowing water/stream/river.....	8	
		Stagnant water/dam/pool.....	9	



No.	Question	Tick/circle the code or fill in the answer	Code	Go to
		Well.....	10	
		Spring.....	11	
		Other, <i>specify</i> .....		
58	What happens to the handwashing water after you have washed your hands?	Goes down the drain.....	1	
		Stays in the bucket or basin.....	2	
		Spills onto the ground.....	3	
		Thrown in the yard/garden.....	4	
		Thrown down the toilet.....	5	
		Thrown in the street.....	6	
		Don't know.....	7	
		Other, <i>specify</i> .....		
59	When is it important to wash your hands?  <i>(do not read the answers, encourage by asking if there is anything else until s/he says there is nothing else and check all mentioned)</i>	Before preparing food or cooking.....	1	
		Before eating.....	2	
		Before feeding children .....	3	
		After cleaning/changing baby .....	4	
		After visiting the toilet.....	5	
		After gardening or working in the fields.....	6	
		Other.....		
60	Why is it important to wash hands at these times? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else is mentioned)</i>			
61	Can you explain to me <b>how</b> you washed your hands the last time you wash your hands.  <i>(do not read the answers, encourage by asking if there is anything else until s/he says there is nothing else and check all mentioned)</i>	Mentioned using <b>water</b> .....	1	
		Mentioned using <b>soap, ash, or other detergent</b> .....	2	
		Mentioned washing <b>both hands</b> .....	3	
		Mentioned <b>rubbing</b> hands together <b>at least three times</b> .....	4	
		Mentioned <b>drying</b> hands hygienically — by air or with a clean cloth or towel.....	5	
62	Do you believe that washing hands just with water is as good as washing hands with water and soap?	Yes.....	1	→64
		No.....	2	
		Don't know.....	98	→64
63	Why is using soap to wash hands better? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else mentioned)</i>			
64	Do you use anything else besides soap or water to wash your hands?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→66
65	What else do you use, apart from soap or water, to wash your hands?	Ash.....	1	
		Sand, soil or mud.....	2	
		Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....		
66	Have you heard from someone or somewhere that hand washing is important?	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→70
		Don't know.....	98	→70

No.	Question	Tick/circle the code or fill in the answer	Code	Go to
67	Where/how did you hear about the importance of hand washing? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else mentioned)</i>			
68	Have you learnt at least one hand washing message from this source in the last month?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	→70
69	What was the message/s you learnt? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else mentioned)</i>			
70	Has there been a disaster (drought, cholera, flood, etc.) programme in your areas?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	→73
71	Did the programme show/teach you about hand hygiene?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	→73
72	What did the programme teach you about hand hygiene? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else mentioned)</i>			
73	Are there any special time/traditions/occasions when you wash your hands?	Yes..... No.....	1 2	→76
74	Please describe these special times of handwashing?			
75	Why is washing of hands necessary at these special times? <i>(encourage by asking if there is anything else until there is nothing else mentioned)</i>			

## 8 APPENDIX 2: WRC HANDWASHING OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

Table 6: Handwashing observation checklist taken from<sup>11</sup>

HANDWASHING					
No.	Observation	Tick/circle the code or fill in the answer	Code	Go to	
s.	Ask: Where do you most often wash your hands at home?	Never wash hands.....	1	→oo	
		In or near toilet facility/bathroom.....	2		
		In or near kitchen.....	3		
		Elsewhere on premises.....	4		
		Outside premises.....	5		
		No specific place.....	6		
t.	Ask: Can you show me the place where you most often wash your hands?	Yes.....	1	→oo	
		No.....	2		
u.	Is the hand washing place inside or within 2metres of a toilet facility?	Yes.....	1		
		No.....	2		
v.	Is there a handwashing device such as a tap, basin, bucket, sink, plunger and 2litre bottle, tippy tap, etc.	Yes.....	1	→x	
		No.....	2		
w.	What type of handwashing device is there?	Tap (connect to municipal water) .....	1		
		Bucket and wine tap.....	2		
		Pipe and tap.....	3		
		Plunger and 2 litre bottle.....	4		
		Bucket or basin (without a tap attached).....	5		
		Don't know.....	98		
		Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....			
x	Is there water in or within arms (easy) reach of the handwashing device  ( <i>test whether water is flowing or check if the container has water in it</i> )	Yes.....	1		
		No.....	2		
y.	Does the handwashing device allow for unassisted washing and rinsing of both hands, i.e. does not require a 2 <sup>nd</sup> person to provide water?	Yes.....	1		
		No.....	2		
z.	Is there a cleansing agent (soap, ash, detergent) next to the handwashing device	Yes.....	1	→bb	
		No.....	2		
aa	What type of cleansing agent is next to the handwashing device?	Bar soap.....	1		
		Detergent (liquid soap and/or sunlight liquid).....	2		
		Ash.....	3		
		None of the above.....	4		
		Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....			
bb	Is there something on which to dry hands?	Yes.....	1	→dd	
		No.....	2		
cc	Type of drying material available?	Cloth towel or cloth.....	1		
		Paper towel.....	2		
		Hot air drier.....	3		→ee
		None of the above.....	4		→ee
		Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....	5		→ee
dd	Does the towel or cloth (material and paper) appear clean?	Yes.....	1		
		No.....	2		