*Note: This PIRS reflects an Accelerator Behavior indicator for which data are readily available through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The Accelerator Behavior that can be measured using this indicator is shown in the "Name of Result Measured" field below, and can be updated as needed. Data for this indicator are displayed for maternal and child survival priority countries at* [*acceleratorbehaviors.usaid.gov*](https://acceleratorbehaviors.org/index)*. Should a USAID Mission wish to adopt this indicator for its performance monitoring plan, this PIRS should be updated according to the needs of each Mission*.

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| **USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet** |
| **Name of Indicator:** Households where place for handwashing was observed with soap and water |
| **Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.):**Family members wash hands with soap at 4 critical times [after defecation, after changing diapers, before food preparation and before eating] |
| **Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator?**  No [x]  Yes [ ]  for Reporting Year(s)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**If yes, link to Foreign Assistance Framework:**  |
| **DESCRIPTION** |
| **Precise Definition(s):** Among households where a place for handwashing was observed, percentage of households with soap and water. Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form.Calculated:* Numerator: Number of households where soap and water were observed at a place for handwashing
* Denominator: Households where place for handwashing was observed

A handwashing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where handwashing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation by an enumerator during the household visit. The enumerator must see the soap and water at this station. The soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo will be considered liquid soap. The cleansing product must be at the handwashing station or reachable by hand when standing in front of it. |
| **Unit of Measure:** Percentage of households |
| **Data Type:** Percentage |
| **Disaggregated by:**  |
| **Rationale for Indicator** *(optional):*This indicator represents a key behavior known to accelerate reduction of child mortality (<https://acceleratorbehaviors.org/handwashing>). Handwashing with soap could decrease diarrheal diseases and pneumonia among children under five by more than 50% ([http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(05)66912-7/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2805%2966912-7/abstract)). This is a habitual behavior that must be practiced multiple times a day. |
| **PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID** |
| **Data Source:** Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS), indicator ID: WS\_HNDW\_H\_SPW. Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: <https://www.statcompiler.com/en/>. Data from DHS and other sources such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) may also be accessed through the Joint Monitoring Programme: <https://washdata.org/> |
| **Method of Data Collection and Construction:** DHSHousehold survey, Household Questionnaire. Available here: <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm> |
| **Reporting Frequency:** Approximately every 5 years |
| **Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:**  |
| **TARGETS AND BASELINE** |
| **Baseline Timeframe:** |
| **Rationale for Targets** *(optional):* |
| **DATA QUALITY ISSUES** |
| **Date of Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):**  |
| **Date of Future Data Quality Assessments** *(optional)****:***  |
| **Known Data Limitations:** Validity: The measurement of handwashing is difficult and should preferably be conducted by objective measures that do not rely on self-reports. The presence of a handwashing station does not guarantee use. However, this indicator has been shown to be linked with actual handwashing behavior and as such, is a useful proxy.Timeliness: DHS survey timing may not align with program cycles and may be too infrequent for planning. However, data from MICS and DHS surveys combined may sufficiently bridge data gaps, as their timing alternates to provide more consistent data. USAID Missions may also wish to incorporate the same DHS questions and methodology into their own population-based surveys to ensure timeliness, though results may not be fully comparable to DHS and MICS. |
| **CHANGES TO INDICATOR** |
| **Changes to Indicator:** |
| **Other Notes** *(optional)***:**  |
| **This Sheet Last Updated On:**  December 22, 2017 |