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Cover: Garment workers are having lunch, which is provided by their factory in Phnom Penh. This is to ensure that workers eat healthy and hygienic food. This factory is also part of the study on the impact of food provision on garment workers' health and productivity. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Better Factories Cambodia project, together with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and Angkor Research and Consulting Ltd are conducting this study to assess the impact of food provision.

Photo: © ILO/Piotr Zaporowski

WASH4WORK: BASELINE AND MONITORING INDICATORS

BACKGROUND

As part of the WASH4Work initiative, this draft guide has been developed to provide a framework to assess and monitor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in workplace and community settings. It builds on an initial assessment tool created under UNICEF's Better Business for Children (BB4C) initiative. This initiative targets ten thematic areas in which children are impacted indirectly or directly by conditions in the workplace and community, including WASH.¹

This resource is meant to provide a more comprehensive set of indicators and guidance for UNICEF staff, businesses and partner organizations to assess and monitor WASH conditions in the workplace and communities where workers live. It provides *Outcome Focus Areas* and associated *Indicator Areas* across four dimensions (Commitment, Awareness, Access, Environmental Impact). It also links these indicators to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to illustrate the role businesses can play in the attainment of the SDGs by improving WASH in the workplace and community. The guide works to align with other existing relevant WASH indicators, such as WASH in Schools (WinS) and WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCF) indicators, and other identified WASH4Work resources.²

The document includes indicators that focus on WASH conditions in the workplace and workers' households and/or surrounding communities.³ This recognizes that WASH conditions in workers' homes, and in the communities in which businesses are located, are inextricably linked to the health and safety of workers, their families and communities.

OVERVIEW OF DOCUMENT

This guide provides a menu of indicators that can be incorporated into surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussion (FGD) for various respondents (e.g. managers, workers, community members). Unless otherwise indicated, all questions have been developed for application to different workplace settings – e.g. manufacturing, agriculture, large and small sites, etc. The document includes a broad range of indicators for workplace settings, with core indicators indicated in **Green**. The **Green** indicators are recommended to be used as core indicators to provide a basic overview of all WASH conditions. The remaining indicators are identified as supplementary, or optional indicators, for businesses and partners that desire to go deeper in understanding of WASH conditions in their workplaces and surrounding communities.

Who is this document for?

This guide can be used by UNICEF staff, businesses and partner organizations.

What is the document for?

This guide can be used to assess and monitor WASH conditions in the workplace and workers' households/surrounding communities.

What does the document include?

This guide includes indicators and guidance to assess and monitor WASH conditions related to four broad outcome areas:

- Business Commitment to WASH
- WASH Awareness among Management and Workers
- Access to WASH facilities
- Water Consumption and Environmental Impact

Does the document only focus on the workplace?

No. It also includes community-level indicators, highlighting the important nexus between the workplace and community WASH situation.

¹ See, for example, https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/en/better-business-children. WASH4Work does not support children working in workplaces in contravention of ILO conventions including the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

² See references for the full list.

³ For businesses to have an in-depth understanding of their workers community/household WASH conditions, a more specific study of the workers housing (or sample of workers) WASH conditions may need to be conducted. In addition, other studies/data may be available through other resources, such as baseline studies completed by other organizations, which could inform businesses of workers' WASH conditions in the housing/community context.

FOUR OUTCOME FOCUS AREAS

This document covers four Outcome Focus Areas:

- Business commitment to WASH
- Awareness of WASH among management and workers
- Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) needs
- Water consumption, waste management, and other water-related environmental impacts on business, workers and/or the community.

Each of the focus areas has three associated Indicator Areas. For example, for Business commitment to WASH – the Indicator Areas are Knowledge, Policy and Commitment to Management. The four areas are core areas that should be a focus of any workplace WASH assessment and are foundational to the provision of, monitoring and sustaining of WASH in workplace and community settings.

ACRONYMS

FGD Focus group discussion HCF Health Care Facilities

HW Handwashing

HWWS Handwashing with Soap IEC Information, Education and

Communication

JMP WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring

Programme for Water Supply,

Hygiene and Sanitation

MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MHM Menstrual Hygiene

Management

PPE Personal Protective Equipment WASH Water, sanitation and hygiene

WinS WASH in Schools

1. Business commitment to WASH

Knowledge

Policy

Commitment to Monitoring and Management

2. Awareness of WASH among management and workers

Provision of training on WASH to management and workers

Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among workers

Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among targeted community 3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs

Water

Sanitation

Hygiene

4. Water consumption, waste water management, and other water-related environmental impacts on workers and/or the community

Water consumption

Waste water management

Environmental impact



Photo: © Oxfam International

A woman drinks water collected at an Oxfam water pipe in Mugunga I camp near the city of Goma, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE TO CONDUCT A WASH4WORK ASSESSMENT

This guide includes a brief overview of the four $Outcome\ Focus\ Areas$ and associated $Indicator\ Areas$ (Figure 1). This is followed by four tables (Tables 1 – 4) for each of the Outcome Focus Area, including detailed indicators. These indicators provide UNICEF staff, businesses and partner organizations with assessment areas and specific questions to explore. Additional guidance related to each Focus Areas is included in each table (left column), as relevant.

There are a variety of approaches to undertake a WASH4Work assessment. One approach is outlined below.



- 1. Create a workgroup or team from the worksite/community involved in the WASH assessment. This could be result of a larger initiative such as the BB4C initiative undertaken by UNICEF in which WASH is identified as one focus area (see Bangladesh case study) or a new stand-alone initiative. The team should include a broad spectrum of actors, including management who have both knowledge of and/or responsibility over workplace WASH conditions, staff who are in decision-making positions, as well as workers and worker representatives (e.g. unions).
- 2. Discuss the business interest in WASH including management's general knowledge, efforts to-date (if any) and the commitment (human resources, expertise, time and financial, etc.) required from them and others on the workgroup/team. This should also include a discussion on the potential interventions that may result from the assessment.

TIP

It may be useful to use context specific picture code books for questions workers are asked. For example, when asking about what specific type of toilet a worker uses at home, using pictures may be more helpful than asking technical questions with terms workers may not be familiar with.



Photo: © Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

- 3. Define workplace settings and assessment areas. Each workplace is different. It is, therefore, important to review all Focus Areas and associated indicators to determine relevance to the specific work environment of interest, as well as to discuss the depth of the planned assessment and the general approach. While different approaches can be taken for example, an overall comprehensive baseline assessment covering all WASH areas versus a phased approach (e.g. focusing on water in year one, sanitation in year two, etc.) all assessments should include Focus Area One in the initial assessment, as it will provide important foundational information.
- **4. Develop a time line and workplan** to establish an overall implementation plan that details who will be responsible for what along with timelines.
- 5. Develop assessment tools and identify data collection and analysis methods. This may involve multiple means of collecting data. For example, worker or manager surveys, site visits, focus groups (FGDs), etc. Review how surveys are to be conducted (e.g. interviews using mobile platforms) along with who will analyze the information. Also, a sample size for each of the data collection methods needs to be determined (e.g. based on available resources). Pilot test instruments before implementation and allow for sufficient time and resources to translate and back-translate them.
- **6. Conduct assessment.** Implement the assessment strategy as planned. Be thoughtful about who is collecting the information to avoid biasing results, as well as having those conducting interviews being people that workers/managers trust to support getting honest answers. Any issues that may have affected the results along the way should be documented.
- 7. Analyze and review results and develop an action plan. Analyze results as outlined in your plan and prepare results, highlighting key findings that identify areas where improvements can be made. Discuss results with your workgroup/team to develop a draft action plan including identifying who will be responsible for specific actions and milestones with dates. Teams are encouraged to share results and the draft action plan with workers to provide them an opportunity for feedback, to validate results and to get any additional input that would be useful to finalizing the action plan.
- **8. Implement the action plan.** As the team implements the plan, be sure to review the plan, update and revise as needed along the away as conditions change.
- **9. Monitor and re-assess.** It is important to re-assess conditions along the way to measure change. This may include conducting an "end line" study or other survey or focus groups to assess progress on the key areas the business is working to improve.
- **10. Celebrate improvements**. Identify ways to acknowledge progress that demonstrate the businesses efforts to improve WASH conditions as well as positive outcomes for workers. This is particularly important if the changes resulted in demonstrated improved outcomes for worker, community and/or environmental health, as well as positive results on worker productivity.

WASH4WORK APPROACHES & SUPPORT MATERIAL

- WASH4Work website includes an overall framework and additional information on the business case for WASH, various tools and resources and additional examples. https:// wash4work.org
- International Labor Organizations (ILO)
 WASH@Work Handbook provides checklists
 and other guidance for governments,
 businesses and workers. https://www.
 ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_
 dialogue/--sector/documents/publication/
 wcms_535058.pdf
- The CEO Water Mandate website includes extensive background information and resources focused on water and corporations. https://ceowatermandate.org

IMPORTANT!

Be sure to be mindful of confidentiality and basic human rights related to collecting information during the assessment! For example, see:

https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_ Ethical_Standards.PDF

CASE STUDY

READY-MADE GARMENT (RMG) MANUFACTURING IN BANGLADESH

UNICEF's Better Business for Children (BB4C) initiative was launched in 2017 with a pilot project in the ready-made garment sector. Ten garment manufacturers committed to investing in better business practices that may affect children directly or indirectly. As part of this effort, they undertook a baseline assessment covering 10 thematic areas ranging from maternity rights and day care services to WASH. Following the assessment, four factories identified WASH as a priority area. Together with UNICEF, these businesses developed WASH action plans.

Action plan implementation will start with in-depth assessments of the WASH conditions in each factory as well as the WASH needs in communities in which workers are living. The tools for this are based on the WASH@Work indicators outlined in this document (above). Among other things, the in-depth study will explore workers' access to drinking water, toilets and handwashing facilities. Access is measured from both factory floors and facilities like canteens and child care centers. The study will also include an assessment of factory WASH policies and monitoring mechanisms. The results of the study will provide the four businesses with detailed information on where to prioritize their WASH investments.

In the in-depth assessments, particular attention is given to the nexus between workers' access to WASH at home and at the workplace. In its dialogue with garment factories, UNICEF is fostering the management's appreciation of the positive labor productivity impacts they

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Photo: © Ueli Christian Karrer.

Drinking water station at a garment factory in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

can achieve with investments in worker's living conditions. In the case of WASH investments, the business benefits from improved health of workers and their families are obvious and tangible. Nevertheless, there is a need to substantiate the business case for WASH investments by employers beyond the workplace. UNICEF therefore plans to undertake a study of WASH in the surrounding communities where factory workers reside. The findings from the study will provide a means for measuring change both in terms of access to WASH and worker's health. This data can then be linked to workplace-related data on hydration, absenteeism and worker productivity.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOCUS AREA 3:

- If there is more than one location within the work place, it is recommended that questions specific to the availability of WASH facilities be completed for each worksite location. For example, depending on the size of the facility, such as large factories or agriculture areas, data on sanitation or handwashing facilities may need to be collected by factory floor or among the different agriculture fields operated by the business.
- If a business provides other ancillary or supportive worker services, such as canteens, health care facilities or day care facilities these too should be assessed.
- If businesses are interested in further exploring their workers access to WASH facilities at workers homes/communities', relevant question for further exploration are included in this focus area. These questions are particularly important for employerprovided housing.⁴

⁴ It is important to note that household surveys will have more validity if conducted in-person at workers' homes (rather than at work) to enable observation of facilities. This will improve overall accuracy of data.

FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF WASH4WORK OUTCOME FOCUS AREAS AND ASSOCIATED INDICATOR AREAS

WASH4Work Impact Goals: Improved worker/family health (reduction in diarrhea and other WASH related diseases/conditions⁵), reduced worker absenteeism, increased worker productivity/workplace satisfaction and dignity (morale and commitment) and improved safety (workplace and environment) SDG 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all **Sustainable Development Goals** SDG 6.2: 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 Indicators Areas Outcome Focus Areas 1. Business commitment to WASH Knowledge **Policy** Commitment to Monitoring and Management WASH knowledge and to promote 3. Access to and use of improved WASH Sanitation Water Hygiene facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs **Sustainable Development Goals** SDG 6.3: 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 4. Water consumption, waste water Water consumption Waste water management **Environmental impact** management, and other water-related environmental impacts on business, workers and/or the community

⁵ See Resources for links to articles and resources on WASH related diseases and conditions, e.g. dehydration.

TABLE 1: BUSINESS COMMITMENT TO WASH

1. Business commitment to WASH Knowledge **Policy Monitoring and Management** 1. Management has knowledge of their 1. Existence of written statement/policy 1. Internal mechanisms are in place Business has made a commitment to improve WASH conditions and is able target populations (e.g. workers, commitment specific to promote to monitor/assess WASH policies to demonstrate understanding of the surrounding community) access to WASH in the workplace? against business policies/regulations, improved water and sanitation? business benefits of promoting WASH in where relevant? ☐ Yes the workplace, among its workers and 0 = no knowledge □ No ☐ Yes in surrounding communities 1 = general knowledge able to ☐ No provide some data on access 1a. If Yes, check all boxes the policy ■ N/A no policies are in place. **Guidance:** 3 = well informed able to provide covers and request a copy of the Most of these questions should be % who have access to each document(s): 1a. If yes, describe mechanism, directed to business management. and sources of data, etc. information/ data kept and frequency Questions*/FGDs targeted to workers ☐ Drinking Water (access/safety) of monitoring of policies/regulations. serve to triangulate business reported 2. Management has knowledge of any ■ Sanitation information and assist to understand national WASH guidelines/laws/ ■ MHM 2. Mechanisms are in place to monitor how well the workplace policies and regulation/standards with respect to functionality/ maintain WASH ☐ HWWS WASH monitoring systems are being facilities (check all that apply)? WASH in workplace settings, or other ■ WASH in Crèches (if relevant) applied as perceived by workers. settings that may be relevant to the ■ WASH Kitchens/canteens (if ■ For toilet facilities workplace (e.g. HCF, WinS, waste relevant) ☐ For drinking water facilities water management, etc.)? ☐ WASH in workplace clinics (if ■ For handwashing facilities relevant) ☐ Yes ☐ For waste disposal ■ WASH in agriculture settings/ □ No ☐ For hazardous waste disposal fields (mobile work places) Cleaning schedules (describe: 2a. If Yes, identify what guidelines etc. Cleaning supplies ■ Other have been considered? Cleaning staff ☐ Cleaning documentation 2. Does the business provide housing 2b. If No, identify potential guidelines, mechanism (e.g. toilet cleaning for any of its workers? etc. that could be considered or note check list with dates/times of ☐ Yes* cleaning.) if none exist. ☐ No □ Other *2a. If Yes, business is encouraged to conduct assessment of worker provided housing WASH facilities/ conditions (see Area 3).

1. Business commitment to WASH	Knowledge	Policy	Monitoring and Management
	3. Management can articulate potential business benefits of promoting/ upholding WASH standards in the workplace/community in terms of (open ended, check all that apply): Business productivity Worker turnover Worker absenteeism Worker satisfaction Motivated/loyal workforce Company perception Worker health Environment health Other Not able to articulate 3a. If Yes, have they collected any data to document this, or have plans to? If yes describe data collected:	3. Existence of written statement/policy commitment specific to promote WASH in workers/target community? Pes No 3a If yes, provide details on what the statement/policy covers and a copy of the document/policy. 4. Worker FGD: If statement/policy exists (Y to 0 1) are the workers knowledgeable of policy and what it covers? (Probe for knowledge of the policy, how they learned about it and perception of how well it's applied.)	3. Mechanisms exist to provide workers a way to report problems with workplace WASH facilities/conditions? Yes

TABLE 2: AWARENESS OF WASH AMONG MANAGEMENT AND WORKERS

2. Awareness of WASH among management and workers	Provision of training on WASH to management and workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among targeted community
Business has made a commitment to increase management and worker WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change Guidance: These questions are directed to both management and workers (where relevant). Questions/FGDs targeted to workers serve to triangulate and to further assist in understanding the application and effectiveness of workplace WASH associated training/behavior change efforts. Questions also work to collect information on what potential mechanisms the business has in place to measure change and potential impact on the business as a result of WASH interventions.	1. Mechanisms are in place to train management/ supervisors on WASH policies/ facilities/expectations? Yes	1. Business has distributed or posted WASH information and/or education and communication (IEC) materials (e.g. posters) at workplace settings? Yes	1. Business has conducted a survey, or collected information to increase their understanding of their workers' home/ surrounding communities WASH conditions? Yes

2. Awareness of WASH among management and workers	Provision of training on WASH to management and workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among targeted community
	2b. If Yes, what methods were used to orientate workers (check all that apply and describe when methods were deployed and frequency of methods)? Trainings (group) Posters Individual worker disseminated materials (SMS, paycheck inserts, etc.) Social media Other 3. Worker FGD: If yes (Q2) Discuss with workers what trainings they are aware of/have attended, what was covered and when offered. Probe: what they learned from the trainings and if they felt they changed any of their behaviors as a result of training and if yes, how. Do they have recommendations to improve trainings topics/methods?	3. Business has collected data/ information from workers to enable the measurement of WASH knowledge/behaviors change? Yes No 3a. If Yes – data/information collected, how/when collected, what was learned, how used? 4. Does the business collect data on worker absences due to health conditions? Yes No 4a. If Yes, identify what information is collected and how it is collected, e.g. worker self-report or clinic data. Is data available in electronic formats or hard copy? Does it include any data specific to WASH related diseases/conditions, e.g. diarrhea, eye/skin infections, dehydration related (headaches/fatigue), etc.?	3. What, if any, other measures has the business undertaken to increase knowledge, or to promote WASH behavior change, among its targeted community? Describe (what occurred /purpose/targeted to what audience): 4. What, if any, other measures has the business undertaken to increase knowledge, or to promote WASH behavior change, among its supply chain? Describe (what occurred /purpose/targeted to what audience):

2. Awareness of WASH among management and workers	Provision of training on WASH to management and workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among workers	Measures undertaken to increase WASH knowledge and to promote behavior change among targeted community
		5. Does the business collect data on worker absences due to worker having to care for members of their family due to health conditions?	
		☐ Yes☐ No	
		5a. If Yes, identify what information is collected and how it is collected, e.g. worker self-report or clinic data. Does it include any data specific to WASH related diseases — e.g. diarrhea, eye/skin infections, etc.?	
		6. Worker FGD: If Yes to (Q1) What IEC workplace materials are workers familiar with? What do they recall learning from them? What is their perception of the effectiveness of materials for behavior change? Do they have recommendations for improvements?	

TABLE 3: ACCESS TO AND USE OF IMPROVED WASH FACILITIES

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
Business is providing access to adequate and improved WASH facilities at workplace settings Guidance: These questions focus on water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure at the workplace. These questions should be explored with appropriate staff (this may be management, but could also be a site-based engineer, health and safety worker, compliance officer, etc.). Questions with a * should be both asked and observed and triangulated with both managers and among workers (disaggregated by gender). Complete infrastructure questions for each worksite location if multiple locations exist. Number of workers currently working at facility/location (if large facility/setting capture by floor/location)? # Total # (%) females # (%) males	1. Drinking water from improved source is available on/at facility/location work premises for workers? Yes	1. Toilet facilities for workers are available at the facility/on location for workers use? Yes	1. Are handwashing facilities with soap (or other alternative wood/coal ash or alcohol-based hand rub) and water available at the toilets the day of the survey? Pes (available within 5m of the toilet) No, HW facilities are available but lack soap and/or water No, No HW facilities are available N/A No toilets available 1a. If facilities with soap and water were available on day of survey were workers observed practicing HWWS after leaving the toilet? Almost all Most Few None Not able to observe Comments: Tomments: Yes No

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities at working environments in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	2. If there is no drinking water source provided by the business* (answer, then skip to Q10): \[\text{\tex	2. Total number of toilet/latrines (holes/seats/stances) currently available at facility/location ⁶ ? # Female only # Communal/shared Total # of holes /seats / stances 2a. Of these facilities how many are accessible/functional/private? (These numbers should equal numbers in Q2.) # Accessible # Functional # Private Female Male Communal Total 3. Were culturally appropriate ⁷ anal cleansing materials (e.g. water, paper, natural materials, etc.) available to all workers on the day of the survey?* Yes No No Not able to observe	3. If relevant, are handwashing facilities with soap and water available at the worker canteen/kitchen(s) the day of the survey? Yes No, HW facilities are available but lack soap and/or water No, No HW facilities are available N/A 4. If relevant, are handwashing facilities with soap and water available at crèches the day of the survey? Yes No, HW facilities are available but lack soap and/or water No, No HW facilities are available DI NO, No HW facilities are available NO, No HW facilities are available N/A

⁶ In a large facility (e.g. garment factory), it is recommended that this will be completed per factory floor and results combined. The number of toilets per worker standards varies greatly and/or may not be defined by national laws. WBCSD Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Implementation in the Workplace cites "that an appropriate number of toilets and urinals must be provided at a rate of two toilets seats and two urinals per forty-five male workers and three toilet seats per fifty females." ILO WASH@Work Handbook provides guidelines from Singapore, the US and the UK, the latter two include ranges for different worker populations https://wateractionhub.org/static/docs/wash4work/wash_at_work_web.pdf

7 WSP (2005)

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities at working environments in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	5a. Are facilities available for workers to clean drinking water containers?* Yes No 6. Drinking water facilities are accessible to workers with physical disabilities?* Yes No 7. Was water available from the main drinking water supply at the time of the assessment?* Yes, observed Yes, reported but not observed No 8. Is the drinking water available to workers treated?* Yes No Unknown	4. Is there at least one usable toilet/ latrine that accessible to workers with limited mobility/ physical disabilities or vision (e.g. adequate lighting, absence of barriers to use for people in wheel chairs, handrails, etc.)?* 'Yes No If Yes, describe 5. Are the toilet facilities located where they are easily accessible to all workers during the work day?* Yes No No Not able to observe 6. When can workers access toilet facilities?* Anytime as needed Only during official breaks Only before/after work Unknown Other: Other:	5. Worker FGD: Are workers able to articulate critical handwashing with soap times (open ended)?* Before handling/preparing food Before eating Before feeding baby Before dressing wounds After using the toilet After changing baby nappies/diapers/handling feces After contact with potential contaminants e.g. animal waste, pesticides, toxic solvents, etc. Other (describe): Other (describe): Almost Always Almost Always Almost Always Nost of the Time Rarely Never Probe: Why/Why not, barriers, facilities at home compared to work that promote HWWS, availability of soap.

⁸ Jones, H and Wilbur, J (2014)

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	8a. If Yes, how* (check all that apply) Boiled Filtered Chlorination Ultraviolet disinfection Ozone treatment Other No Unknown (If Yes, what tests were conducted, frequency and results. Are the results in line with national/WHO standards or national country established standards specific to E. coli, arsenic, lead, etc.? Have the results modified how the water provided is treated? Are results reported to workers? (See WinS for resources.) 9. Workers have unlimited access to above drinking water source (Q1) during working hours?* Yes No Unknown	7. Are the toilet facilities for female workers in a secure and private location (check all that apply)?* Safe (adequate lighting³, lockable doors location of facilities in a safe location, etc.) Private (e.g. doors available on toilet stalls, showers, etc.) N/A no female-only toilets for workers 8. Is water and soap available in female toilet cubicles for MHM?* Yes, water and soap Water, but no soap No water N/A no female only toilets 9. Are there covered bins for MHM materials in female toilets or another private location?* Yes No 10. Are there are discrete separate disposal mechanisms for menstrual hygiene waste at the facility/ location?* Yes No	7. Are workers exposed to hazardous waste or dusty, dirty, hot or strenuous workplaces during their work?* (e.g. this may include, but is not limited to: exposure to hazardous substances such as chemical or waste, or ambient factors such as heat or dust. This may also include work processes that are particularly strenuous). Pes No No 8. Are functional shower facilities available for workers to use on-site?* Pes No No 8a. If yes, are the facilities separated by gender?* No 8b. If yes, # of showers available¹º: # for men # for women # communal

⁹ WBCSD (2013) sites existence of permanent light fixtures with nominal illumination level of 200 lumens per square meter (lux).

¹⁰ WBCSD (2013) indicates there should be one shower for every ten employees of each gender, or a numerical fraction thereof, who are required to shower during the same shift. Body soap or other appropriate agent should be provided convenient to showers.

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	10. Workers are able to keep drinking water with them at their work stations/locations?* Yes	11. Are sanitary napkins/other supplies (culturally relevant) available at/ near the work site, or is a place is provided to store materials brought from home?* (check all that apply) Available for affordable purchase at the worksite Available for free at the worksite Available for affordable purchase near the worksite Private hygienic space (e.g. locker) to store materials No materials available/No place to store materials Comments:	9. Worker FGD: Questions above * should be explored in worker FGDs. Also explore whether or not adequate handwashing facilities are available near toilet facilities and to meal areas and the reliability of soap and water on most days. Explore their knowledge of handwashing at important times (Q5) and their practice at these important times at home and work. Explore their understanding of why HWWS is important. For behavior change messaging explore what messages would motivate them to wash their hands with soap more frequently and during critical times). If workers are exposed to hazardous materials or to dusty/dirty, hot or strenuous workplace facilities, or conditions, do they have access to hygiene facilities at work such as showers with adequate water, soap, clean towels, etc. to clean themselves after work?

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	14. Worker FGD: Explore with workers where they get their drinking water at work and whether it is free or not (sources Q1 – Q3). Do they have access to water anytime they need it, do they feel it is adequate? Are there any barriers to accessing/ having drinking water at work? What is their perception of the quality of the water they have access to? Can/do workers take water home with them from work?	13. How frequently are the toilet facilities cleaned?* More than once a day Once a day Several times a week Once a week Less than once a week No regular schedule Unknown N/A no facilities 14. In general, how clean were the toilet facilities on the day of observation? Clean Somewhat clean Not clean N/A no facilities 15. If relevant, are toilet facilities available at crèches at the worksite? Yes No	

3. Access to and use of improved WASH facilities in the work environment in consideration of all workers and MHM needs	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
		16. Worker FGD: Questions above* should be explored in FGDs, with separate female-only FGDs held with women related to MHM. Explore whether they feel the current latrines and MHM facilities meet needs (are there sufficient # of toilets), are they reasonable to access. Do they have any recommendations to improve MHM facilities/materials at the workplace? 17. Worker FGD: Are facilities available and if yes, do they use them? Explore with workers their level of satisfaction and any issues/ concerns with the workplace toilet facilities. Ask if open defecation is practiced at the workplace. If Yes, explore why they/others don't use the toilet facilities provided. If no toilet facilities are available where do they go? Probe if they have facilities at home. Explore the functionality of their work place latrine, cleanliness, etc. I Are they able to access the toilet at any time during the work day?. Do they have any concerns about safety using the latrine (particularly of women)? Do they have any recommendations to improve access to or conditions of provided toilet facilities?	

Worker/Community Household Survey Indicators	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
Business provides housing for workers, which includes access to adequate and improved WASH facilities, and/ or business is interested in WASH conditions in workers households or surrounding communities Guidance: Some businesses provide worker housing or may have a desire to increase their understanding of their workers WASH conditions where they live, particularly in housing that is not provided by the business. These questions provide some basic indicators to explore with workers. They are primarily taken from the MICS and most Recent JMP Questions (note these are currently under review) — see resource links to these specific survey resources. Along with basic demographic questions surveyors are encouraged to also collect information on the type of housing workers are living in and number of people living in that housing such as the following:	1. What is the main source of drinking water for you/members of your household? Piped Water	1. What kind of toilet facility do you/members of your household usually use? Flush/pour flush to: Piped sewer system Septic tank Pit latrine Open drain Don't know where Pit Latrine Pit latrine with slab Pit latrine without slab/open pit Composting toilet Twin Pit with Slab Twin Pit with Slab Bucket Hanging toilet/hanging latrine No facility, bush, field or stream Other (specify):	1. (See Questions 5 and 6 under worker survey) 2. Do you have handwashing facilities at your dwelling/home (check all that apply)? At/near the toilet In the kitchen/place where you prepare food/eat Located elsewhere (specify): Mobile (bucket/jug/kettle) used I/We have no handwashing facilities 3. How often do you have soap or detergent available at your handwashing facilities? Always available Rarely available Rarely available Never available Never available Never available N/A we don't have handwashing facilities

Worker/Community Household Survey Indicators	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
HH Demographic Questions: □ What is your current housing situation? □ Renting your home (single family dwelling) □ Renting apartment (in complex) □ Renting room in a complex/ house □ Living in home you are buying/ own □ Living in company provided housing (single family dwelling) □ Living in company provided housing/room (apartment complex) □ Other (specify)	2. Is the above the main source of your water for other household purposes such as cooking and handwashing? Yes	# of HHs (If less than 10): 10 or more HHs Don't know 3b. Shared with Other households known to you (not public) General public (anyone can use) 4. Has the facility you use (from 01 above as relevant) ever been emptied? Yes No Don't know N/A connected to sewer system not relevant 4a. If Yes, the last time that it was emptied, where was the waste that was removed emptied? Removed by service provider and: Taken to a treatment facility Buried in a covered pit Don't know where Don't know where Removed by household and: Buried in a covered pit Taken to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere Don't know where Removed by household and: General public (anyone can use)	 4. Has your household received any health or hygiene education where you live now/in your community on how to prevent diseases associated with water, sanitation or hygiene? Yes No Unknown 4a. If yes, what information did you receive? Do you recall how long ago this was (in last year or longer)? 4b. Did the information you receive change your behavior in any way? If yes, how? 5. Open Ended. Explore with workers how they would rate the hygiene/environmental conditions of their home and general community/ neighborhood—Do they have any concerns? If they have concerns do they know who they can express those concerns to? Have they expressed any concerns in the past, if yes what? If they could make any hygiene/environmental improvements to their home/community what changes would they propose?

Worker/Community Household Survey Indicators	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	6. How long does it take to go to your water source, get water and come back? Household members do not collect No. of minutes Don't know 7. Do you do anything to your water to make it safe to drink? Yes No Don't Know 7a. If Yes, what do you do to treat it? (select all that apply) Boil Add bleach/chlorine Strain through a cloth Use a filter (ceramic, composite, etc.) Solar disinfection Let it stand and settle Other (specify) Don't know 8. In the last month how sufficient was your access to water to meet your/household drinking needs: I/We had sufficient water to meet our needs Sometimes we lacked sufficient water to meet our needs* We rarely had sufficient water to meet our needs We never had sufficient water to meet our needs We never had sufficient water to meet our household*	5. Open ended question to explore how satisfied the worker is with their household sanitation facilities, quality, affordability and overall access to facilities. Probe questions that are of particular interest to the area/country, e.g. if FSM is an issue how to they manage when toilets become full, outbreaks such as cholera, practice of open defecation, etc.	

Worker/Community Household Survey Indicators	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
	8a. If not sufficient* what was the main reason you were not able to access sufficient quantities when needed?		
	 □ Water was not available from the source □ Water too expensive □ Source not accessible □ Other (specify): □ Don't know 		
	9. Open ended question to explore how satisfied the worker is with their drinking water, quality, affordability and overall access to water for household use. Probe questions that are of particular interest to the area/ country, e.g. arsenic in drinking water (if they are aware of the problem and how are they managing), outbreaks such as cholera, etc.		

TABLE 4: AWARENESS OF BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

4. Water consumption, waste water management, and other water-related environmental impacts on business, workers and/or the community	Water consumption	Waste water management	Environmental impact
Business has taken steps to be aware of and/or worked to reduce their water consumption and their environmental impact linked to their business activities. (If there are multiple worksite locations assess for each working environment for *Questions)	1. Has the business taken any measures to assess the impact of their water consumption, its impact on the environment (e.g. water aquifers) and its surrounding communities? Yes	1. The business has a mechanism to properly dispose of or treat waste from the facility/worksite locations?*	1. Has the business taken any measures to assess the environmental impact of their work place industrial/agriculture, etc. practices? Pes No 1a. If Yes, describe the assessments conducted: 1b. If Yes, did the assessments result in the business taking any measures to reduce its impact on the environment? Pes No No If Yes (Describe): 2. The business has knowledge of the potential risks from chemicals used and/or hazardous waste from its production or use in agriculture settings on worker/environmental health? Pes on workers No on environment

4. Water consumption, waste water management, and other water-related environmental impacts on business, workers and/or the community	Water consumption	Waste water management	Environmental impact
		3. The facility has a mechanism to properly dispose of MHM materials?* Yes No 3a. If Yes, describe system (e.g. methods, frequency, documentation of dates of removal as relevant, etc.)* 4. The facility has mechanism to collect and properly dispose of broken glass and medical waste that pose health hazards for workers and for emergencies e.g. needles, blood, other bodily secretions, such as sharps containers and red bags specifically marked and made to hold contaminated medical waste considered a bio-hazard and from accidents?* Yes No No 5. Do facilities that use water have adequate drainage to prevent standing water/vector breeding?* Yes No	2a. If yes to above, have any measures been taken to protect worker/public health or the environment Yes

4. Water consumption, waste water management, and other water-related environmental impacts on business, workers and/or the community	Water consumption	Waste water management	Environmental impact
			4. Workplaces promote the Occupational Safey and Health (OSH) hiearchy of controls to prevent and reduce occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities to workers and are working at the higher stages of of the hierarchy to reduce workplace risks. (See https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html for an overview of the Hierarcy of controls)
			☐ Yes☐ No☐ Unknown
			Comments:
			5. Workers are provided appropriate PPE and associated cleaning facilities to retain used workplace chemicals/pesticides and contaminated clothing at the work site to prevent exposure to worker's families/communities and the environment*
			 Yes No Unknown Not applicable. No use of chemicals or other hazardous materials
			5a. If Yes, was this observed?
			☐ Yes☐ No If Yes, describe equipment provided and cleaning facilities: ————————————————————————————————————
			6. Worker FGD: Explore knowledge of what chemicals workers are exposed to at work, if any, as well as the hazardous waste management practices; what methods are used to prevent exposure /degree methods are adhered to. Experienced any health effects perceived to be as a result of exposure at work (if yes perceived cause/effect and how managed.). Explore trainings they've received on exposure risks, any concerns and/or recommendations they have for making improvements.*

WASH4WORK STANDARDS/INDICATOR RESOURCES

ILO (2016) WASH@Work a Self-Training Handbook https://wateractionhub.org/static/docs/wash4work/wash_at_work_web.pdf

Plan International (date not indicated) Suggested Indicators for MHM programming http://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/sites/communityledtotalsanitation.org/files/Plan_MHM_Suggested_indicators_September2015.pdf

UNICEF and WHO (2016) Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in School in the Sustainable Development Goals https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2017-07/JMP-2016-core-questions-and-indicators-for-monitoring-WinS.pdf

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) (2013), Pledge and Guiding Principles Water, Sanitation and Hygiene implementation at the workplace https://www.wbcsd.org/Clusters/Water/Resources/WASH-Pledge-Guiding-Principles-for-implementation

WHO/UNICEF JMP Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH Includes Links to latest MICS survey and Core questions for household surveys (in the process of being updated for the SDGs) and definitions of WASH facilities https://washdata.org/monitoring/methods/core-questions

WHO/UNICEF (2016) Monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities https://washstand/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2017-06/JMP-2016-core-questions-and-indicators-for-monitoring-WinHCF.pdf

WWF (2017) Water Risk in Agricultural Supply Chains Progress Report – How well are sustainability standards covering water stewardship

OTHER RESOURCES

Bolander, J (2016) Infograph: Why Hydration is Essential for Your Employees, Retrieved http://www.thedailymba.com/2016/12/21/infograph-why-hydration-is-essential-for-your-employees/

IRC (2017) Menstrual Hygiene Management in Emergencies Tool Kit (Available in French and Arabic), https://www.rescue.org/resource/menstrual-hygiene-management-mhm-emergencies-toolkit

Jones, H and Wilbur, J (2014). Compendium of accessible WASH Technologies, WEDD, Water Aid and Share (Contains technical resources on developing accessible WASH facilities at the household level in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa that may be applicable to workplace settings). https://washmatters.wateraid.org/publications/compendium-of-accessible-wash-technologies

UNICEF (Date not indicated) Accessible Components for the built Environment: Technical Guidelines embracing Universal Designs (Contains information on methods for inclusion of accessible component in facilities, including toilet and water supply facilities) https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&ved=0ahUKEwiw6cHUvr3bAhUR-IQKHQXADqwQFghHMAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicefinemergencies.com%2Fdownloads%2Feresource%2Fdocs%2FDisability%2Fannex12%2520technical%2520cards%2520for%2520accessible%2520construction.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1fb-cq1MrjIVgir9CS0m4_

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Prüss-Ustün, A, Bartram, J, Clasen, T, et. al. Burden of disease from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene in low- and middle-income settings: a retrospective analysis of data from 145 countries. Journal of Tropical Medicine & International Health. 2014; 19(8): 894-905 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4255749/

WEDC (2005) Water and sanitation for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: Designing services to improve accessibility https://wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/details.html?id=16357

Wenhold, Friede, & Faber, Mieke. (2009). Water in nutritional health of individuals and households: an overview. Water SA, 35(1), 61-71. Retrieved July 19, 2018, from http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1816-79502009000100008&lng=en&tlng=en