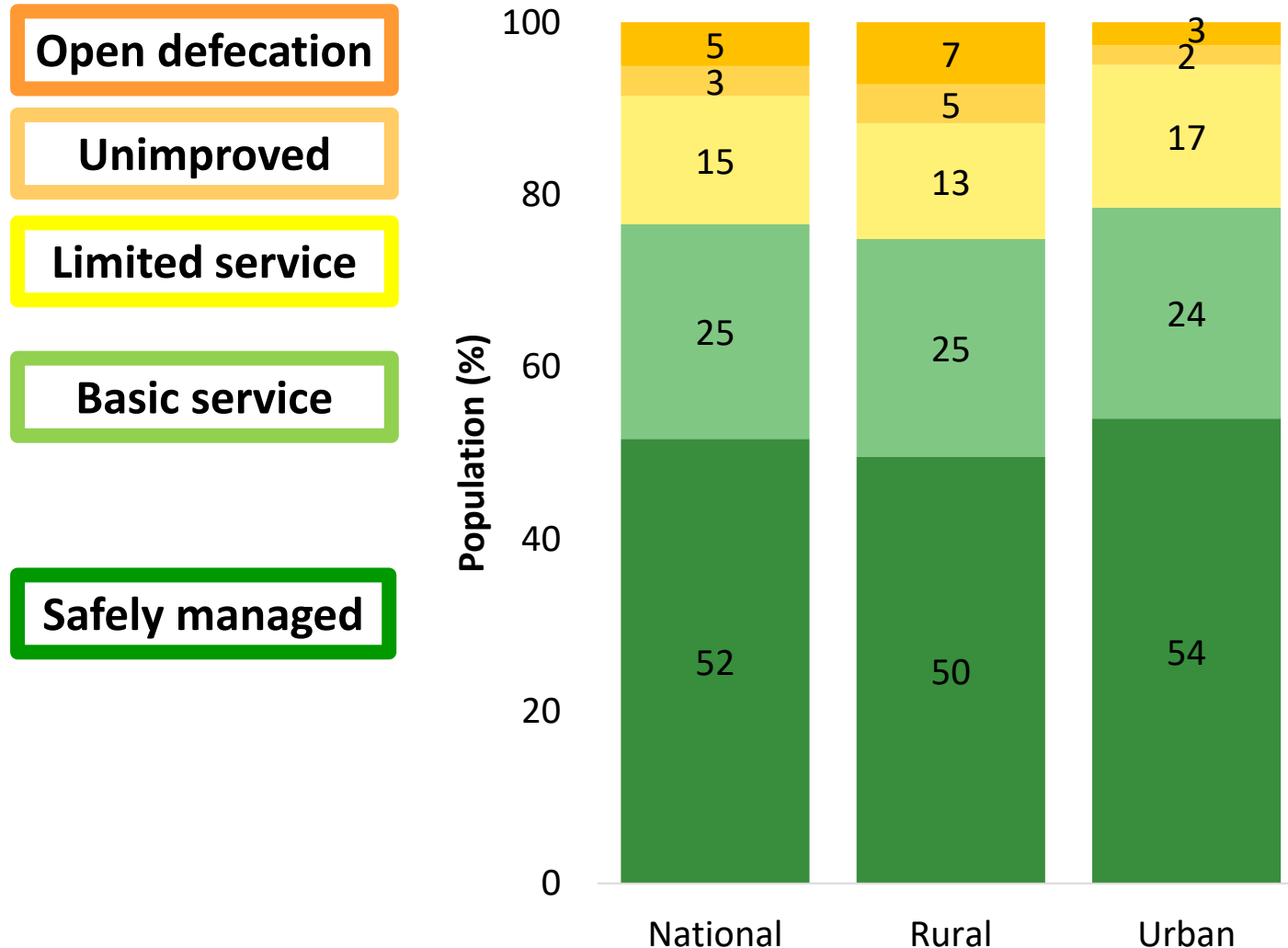


Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



SDG 6.2: Sanitation (JMP 2019)



Open defecation practice:

Regional disparities:

- National Capital Region: 0.2%
- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao: 21.8%

Wealth disparities:

- Richest quintile: 0%
- Poorest quintile: 19.2%

An estimated 28% of the population live in communities where open defecation is being practiced.

Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



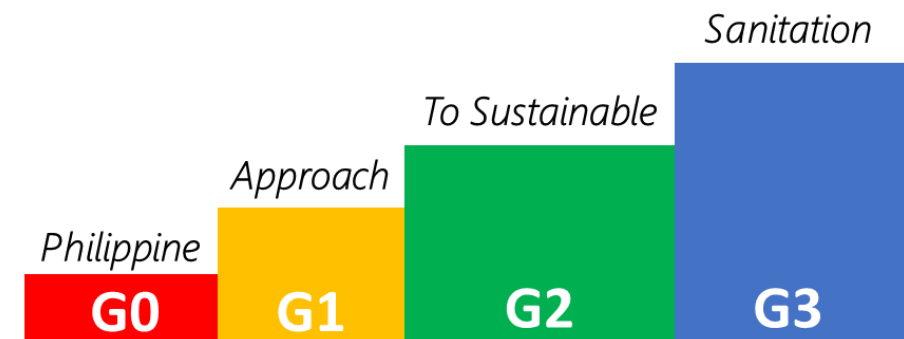
Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation

Grade 1: Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) certification criteria includes:

- Proper disposal of excreta and/or diapers of children, elderly and persons with disabilities

Proper diaper disposal defined as:

- (1) disposing feces in the toilet then throwing the soiled diaper in a pit, if available, or
- (2) disposing used diapers in a separate garbage bag and disposed as solid waste through local solid waste collection facility.



Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



Study in 2016 found that **15%** of households in ZOD communities reported that “at least one family member still practiced open defecation at least sometimes”. FGDs found that it was generally ***still seen as acceptable for young children to be defecating in the open.***

Improper diaper disposal:

- Most frequently cited reason for communities failing the Grade 1: ZOD certification inspection;
- One of the most common challenges post-ZOD certification:



Safe Disposal of Child Faeces

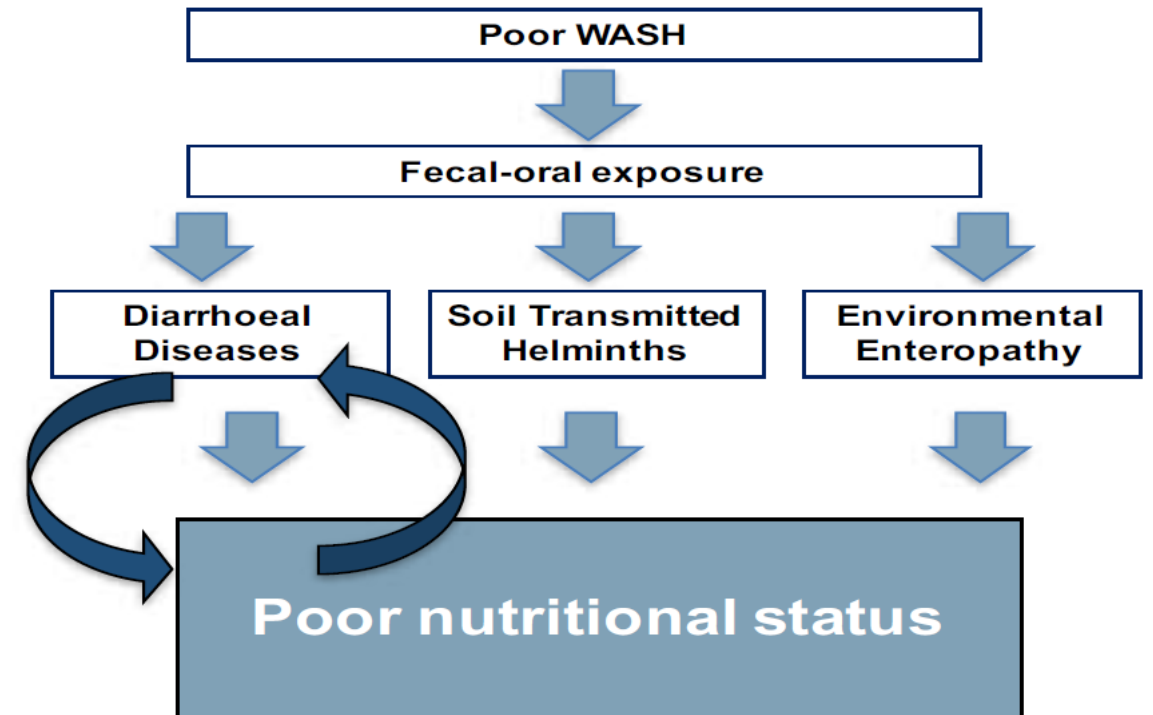


Integrated 'First 1000 Days' messaging

Triggering political interest of local chief executives (Governors/Mayors) and buy-in of local health officials for WASH:

“You won’t achieve your stunting reduction targets if you don’t invest in eliminating open defecation and ensuring sustainable sanitation practices”

Facilitating joint Nutrition-WASH coordination mechanisms, and supporting joint local planning and budgeting.



Cairncross, Sandy, 'Linking Toilets to Stunting', UNICEF ROSA Stop Stunting Conference, Delhi, Nov 2013

Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



Integrated 'First 1000 Days' messaging

Joint formative research carried out to identify the key issues to be addressed for children during their First 1000 Days and potential drivers for behaviour change

Development of an integrated behaviour change communication strategy - *Unang Hakbang (First Steps) towards a healthy future* – by a cross-sectoral team

Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



Integrated 'First 1000 Days' messaging

Messages on WASH, including safe disposal of children's faeces/diapers and potty training integrated into:

- **Flip chart** used by community health workers and nutrition scholars for community health classes
- **Household profiling tool/checklist** - used by community health workers and nutrition scholars during home visits for malnourished children
- **Posters** for health facilities

Safe Disposal of Child Faeces



What have we learned so far

- Joint advocacy: Buy-in for ODF sustainability gains more traction when the program focus is on achieving First 1000 days outcomes on malnutrition.
- Integrated behavior change strategy: still too early to tell – just in the pre-testing phase for the communications materials.
- Roles and responsibilities: still need some incentives for community nutrition scholars to take on the sanitation-related monitoring.



Maraming Salamat po!

For more information, please contact:

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