

Indicators for Clean, Fed, and Nurtured: Impact, Outcome, and Output Indicators

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
<i>Health status</i>									
Prevalence of diarrhea: Percentage of children under age five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children under five years experiencing an episode of diarrhea (as defined by a survey respondent, usually the child's mother or other primary caregiver) at any time during the two weeks preceding the data collection	Number of children under age five years in the sample	X			DHS ¹ MICS ² SMART/NNS ³	X	X	
Prevalence of acute respiratory infection: Percentage of children under age five years who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children under age five years with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest related) in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children under age five years in the sample	X			DHS MICS	X	X	
<i>WASH</i>									

¹ DHS = Demographic and Health Survey

² MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

³ SMART/NNS = Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions/National Nutrition Survey

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
Household use of an improved drinking water source: Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source	Number of households in a population representative sample where head of household or designated adult answers the question “What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?” with one of the following responses: water piped into dwelling, piped into yard/plot, public tap, protected well in dwelling, protected well in yard/plot, protected public well, tube well/ borehole, protected spring, or rainwater harvesting	Number of households in population representative sample	X			DHS MICS		X	
Population use of improved drinking water source: Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source	Number of household members in households where the head of household or designated adult indicates the household uses an improved drinking water source (see definition of “improved” directly above)	Number of household members in households in the sample	X			DHS MICS?		X	
Access to improved drinking water: Number of people gaining access to	Persons are counted as “gaining access” if the source is either newly established or rehabilitated from a non-functional state and these	n/a	X			USG only ⁴			X

⁴ USG = United States Government

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an improved drinking water source	persons did not previously have similar “access” prior to the establishment or rehabilitation of the improved source; “time to collect” water from this source, i.e. the time it takes going to the water source from their dwelling, waiting, collecting water and returning home, does not exceed 30 minutes; and the improved source must consistently produce 20 liters per day for each person. “Improved” drinking water sources are: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection.								
Household use of correct water treatment: Percentage of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment	Number of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies (boiling, bleach/ chlorine, ceramic/sand or other filter, or solar disinfection)	Number of households in sample	X			DHS MICS		X	

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technologies									
Household access (time) to drinking water: Percentage of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	Number of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	Number of households in sample	X			DHS		X	
Place for handwashing: Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	Number of households where both water and soap are found at the commonly used hand washing station	Total number of households in the sample	X			MICS		X	
Household use of improved sanitation: Percentage of households using an improved sanitation facility	Number of households in a population representative sample where head of household or designated adult answers the question "What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?" with one of the following: flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a piped sewer system, septic system, or pit	Number of households in population representative sample	X			DHS MICS		X	

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	latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; and ventilated improved pit latrines.								
Population level use of improved sanitation: Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility	Number of household members in households where the head of household or designated adult indicates the household uses an improved sanitation facility (see definition of “improved” directly above)	Number of household members in households in the sample	X			DHS		X	
Access to improved sanitation: Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility	Improved sanitation includes: a flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system; a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; or ventilated improved pit latrines. Households that use a facility shared with other households are not counted as using an “improved sanitation facility.” Persons are counted as “gaining access” if their household did not have similar “access” prior to completion of an improved sanitation facility.	n/a	X			USG only			X
Appropriate disposal of young child feces:	Number of households disposing of child feces by putting them in latrine pit or burying them the last	Number of households in sample	X			MICS		X	

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Percentage of households that disposed of young child's feces safely the last time s/he passed stool	time the child passed stool.								
Population practicing open defecation: Percentage of population practicing open defecation	Number of household members in households where the head of household or designated adult indicates the household does not use sanitation facilities or share anyone else's facilities (defecate in bush, open fields, or other open spaces)	Number of household members in households in the sample	X					X	
Open defecation free communities: Number of communities certified as open defecation free	Number of communities certified as open defecation free by visiting former open defecation sites at dawn and dusk, determining whether open/hanging latrines and paths to installed latrines are being used, and observing existing community sanctions for infringements to ODF rules. May involve a committee of inspectors made up of government officials, NGO staff, community residents, and residents from neighboring towns that have achieved open	N/A	X						X

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	defecation free status.								
Household exposure to animal feces: Percentage of households with animal feces in courtyard	Number of households where animal feces are visible in the household courtyard	Number of households in the sample	X					X	
Food hygiene: Percentage of households that heated food to boiling/steaming throughout the last time they fed their child under age 2 years	Number households that heated food to boiling/steaming throughout the last time they fed their child under age 2 years	Number of households in sample	X	X				X	
Growth status									
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (chronic malnutrition)	Number of children 0-59 months with a height-for-age Z-score < -2	Number of children 0-59 months with height-for-age Z-score data		X		DHS MICS SMART/NNS LSMS ⁵ PAPFAM ⁶	X		
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of	Number of children 0-59 months with a weight-for-height Z-score < -2	Number of children 0-59 months with		X		DHS MICS SMART/NNS	X		

⁵ LSMS = Living Standards Measurement Study

⁶ PAPFAM = Pan Arab Project for Family Health

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age (acute malnutrition)		weight-for-height Z-score data				LSMS PAPFAM			
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	Number of children 0-59 months with a weight-for-age Z-score < -2	Number of children 0-59 months with weight-for-age Z-score data		X		DHS MICS SMART/NNS LSMS PAPFAM	X		
<i>Micronutrient status</i>									
Prevalence of anemia among children: Percentage of children 6-59 months of age with hemoglobin (Hb) < 11.0 g/dl	Number of children 6-59 months of age with Hb < 11.0 g/dl	Number of children 6-59 months of age with Hb data		X		DHS MIS ⁷	X		
<i>Infant and Young Child Feeding</i>									
Early initiation of breastfeeding: Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	Number of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	Number of children born in the last 24 months		X		DHS MICS		X	

⁷ MIS = Malaria Indicator Survey

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
Exclusive breastfeeding under six months: Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	Number of infants 0-5 months of age who received only breastmilk during the previous day	Number of infants 0-5 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year: Proportion of children 12-15 months of age who are fed breast milk	Number of children 12-15 months of age who received breast milk during the previous day	Number of children 12-15 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Children ever breastfed: Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	Number of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	Number of children born in the last 24 months		X		DHS MICS		X	
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years: Proportion of children 20-23 months of age who are fed breast milk	Number of children 20-23 months of age who received breast milk during the previous day	Number of children 20-23 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Age-appropriate	Number of infants 0-5 months of	Number of		X		DHS		X	

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breastfeeding: Proportion of children 0-23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed <i>(calculated using two fractions, one for infants 0-5 months and one for children 6-23 months)</i>	age who received only breast milk during the previous day And Number of children 6-23 months of age who received breast milk, as well as solid, semi-solid or soft foods, during the previous day	infants 0-5 months of age And Number of children 6-23 months of age				MICS			
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months: Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed	Number of infants 0-5 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	Number of infants 0-5 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Duration of breastfeeding: Median duration of breastfeeding among children less than 36 months of age	The age in months when 50% of children 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	n/a		X		DHS MICS		X	
Bottle feeding of	Number of children 0-23 months of	Number of		X		DHS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
infants: Proportion of children 0-23 months of age who are fed with a bottle	age who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	children 0-23 months of age				MICS			
Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods: Proportion of infants 6-8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods	Number of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day	Number of infants 6-8 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Minimum dietary diversity: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more groups	Number of children 6-23 months of age who received foods from ≥ 4 food groups during the previous day	Number of children 6-23 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Minimum meal frequency: Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day And Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age And Number of		X		DHS MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more (<i>calculated using two fractions, one for breastfed children and one for non-breastfed children</i>)	solid, semi-solid, or soft foods or milk feeds the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age							
Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD): Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breastmilk) (<i>Composite indicator calculated from two fractions, one for breastfed children and one for non-breastfed</i>)	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day And Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months of age And Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
<i>children)</i>									
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children: Proportion of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who receive at least 2 milk feedings	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age		X		n/a		X	
Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods among children: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home	Number of children 6-23 months of age who received an iron-rich food or a food that was specially designed for infants and young children and was fortified with iron, or a food that was fortified in the home with a product that included iron during the previous day	Number of children 6-23 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Consumption of vitamin-A rich food	Number of children 6-23 months of age who received a vitamin A rich	Number of children 6-23		X		DHS MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
among children: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who consumed foods rich in vitamin A	food during the previous day	months of age							
Use of iodized salt: Proportion of children 6-59 months living in households with iodized salt (<i>only households where salt was tested</i>)	Number of children 6-59 months of age living in households with iodized salt	Number of children 6-59 months of age living in households tested for iodized salt		X		DHS MICS		X	
<i>Micronutrient supplementation, deworming, and malaria prevention among children 6-23 months</i>									
Vitamin A supplementation among children: Proportion of children 6-59 months of age given vitamin A supplements in the past six months	Number of children 6-59 months of age given vitamin A supplements in the past six months	Number of children 6-59 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Iron supplementation	Number of children 6-59 months of age given iron	Number of children 6-59		X		DHS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
among children: Proportion of children 6-59 months of age given iron supplements in the past seven days	supplements in the past seven days	months of age							
Deworming among children: Proportion of children 6-59 months of age given deworming medication in the past 6 months	Number of children 6-59 months of age given deworming medication in the past six months	Number of children 6-59 months of age		X		DHS		X	
Malaria prevention among children: Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night	Number of children under five years of age who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night before the survey	Number of children 6-59 months of age		X		DHS MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
before the survey									
<i>Maternal nutrition</i>									
Prevalence of underweight in women: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age who are underweight	Number of women 15-49 years of age with body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Number of women 15-49 years of age		X		DHS	X		
Prevalence of overweight/obesity in women: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age who are overweight or obese	Number of women 15-49 years of age with body mass index (BMI) > 25.0 kg/m ²	Number of women 15-49 years of age		X		DHS	X		
Shortness in women: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age < 145 cm in height	Number of women 15-49 years of age with height < 145 cm	Number of women 15-49 years of age		X		DHS	X		
Prevalence of anemia in women: Percentage of non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age	Number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age with hemoglobin < 12 gm/dl	Number of non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age		X		DHS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
who are anemic (hemoglobin < 12 gm/dl)									
Iron supplementation during pregnancy: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age who during the pregnancy with their last child born in the five years prior to the survey took iron tablets or syrup for 90 or more days	Number of women 15-49 years of age who during the pregnancy with their last child born in the five years prior to the survey took iron tablets or syrup for 90 or more days	Number of women 15-49 years of age whose last child was born in the five years prior to the survey		X		DHS MICS		X	
Deworming during pregnancy: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age who during the pregnancy with their last child born in the five years prior to the survey took deworming	Number of women 15-49 years of age who during the pregnancy with their last child born in the five years prior to the survey took deworming medication	Number of women 15-49 years of age whose last child was born in the five years prior to the survey		X		DHS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
medication									
Malaria prevention during pregnancy in malaria-endemic areas: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night before the survey	Number of pregnant women 15-49 years of age who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night before the survey	Number of pregnant women 15-49 years of age		X		DHS MICS		X	
Malaria prophylaxis during pregnancy in malaria-endemic areas: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who took two or more doses of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy	Number of women 15-49 years of age with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who took two or more doses of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy	Number of women 15-49 years of age with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey		X		DHS MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
<i>Early Childhood Development</i>									
Attendance to early childhood education: Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education program	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education program	Number of children age 36-59 months			X	MICS		X	
Support for learning: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months			X	MICS		X	
Father's support for learning: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months			X	MICS		X	

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has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days									
Mother's support for learning: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last three days	Number of children aged 36-59 months			X	MICS		X	
Availability of children's books: Percentage of children under age five years who have three or more children's books	Number of children under age five years who have three or more children's books	Number of children under age five years			X	MICS		X	
Availability of	Number of children under age five	Number of			X	MICS		X	

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
playthings: Percentage of children under age five years who play with two or more types of playthings	years who play with two or more types of playthings	children under age five years							
Inadequate care: Percentage of children under age five years left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Number of children under age five years left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Number of children under age five years			X	MICS		X	
Early child development index: Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Number of children age 36-59 months			X	MICS	X		

Indicator name	Numerator	Denominator	WASH	Nutrition	ECD	Population-based surveys using the indicator	Impact	Outcome	Output
physical, social-emotional, and learning ⁸									
<i>Child Well-Being</i>									
Indicators?									

⁸ Literacy-numeracy: Child is identified as developmentally on track if s/he can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, read at least four simple, popular words, and know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, the child is considered developmentally on track. Physical: If child can pick up a small object with two fingers, e.g. a stick or rock from the ground, and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track. Social-emotional: Child is considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: the child gets along well with other children, the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children, and the child does not get distracted easily. Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.