Definition of Community WASH Data Indicators

No	Indicator	Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
1	**Unsatisfactory latrines**	Pit Latrines where walls are missing or do not provide "privacy" for the user (e.g. walls are missing or inadequate) and/or there is no roof Hanging toilets Bucket latrine A pit or receptacle of any depth which is not full or over-flowing	 	Number of Unsatisfactory Latrines

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
2	Basic Latrines	**Permeable floor, No DHC**	Basic facility has the following characteristics: • A pit of any depth which **is not full or over** flowing • Floor is a well finished **mud slab with drop hole** • Walls can be made of anything but must provide **privacy for the user** • Roof can be made of anything but must provide **shelter from the rain** • Some form of or no foot rests (that will guide appropriate positioning), • A superstructure with some form of **a door** or a type of **closing mechanism** or **enclosure and a roof**, **Mud floor without drop hole cover**	 	Number of Basic Latrines
3		**Permeable floor, with DHC**	**Mud floor with drop hole cover** **Drop hole cover:** A drop hole cover should be tight fitting and cover the entire latrine drop hole. No gaps should be present that would allow flies to escape the latrine. A drop hole cover should be fitted with a handle for easy removal and replacement		

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4		**Impermeable floor, No DHC**	Made of Cement, burnt bricks, plastic or ceramic with cement lining without drop hole cover **Impermeable floor**: An impermeable latrine floor may be made from **cement plaster**, **concrete**, **ceramic**, **fibre glass**, **metals**, **plastic**, **clay tiles/burn bricks plus motor**, or other materials that can be cleaned easily. An impermeable floor must be smooth and solid, have no cracks, perforations, or openings other than the drop-hole.		
5	**Improved Latrine**	**Impermeable floor, with DHC**	An improved sanitation facility should have the following characteristics: • a well constructed and functional pit or receptacle with a minimum depth of 1.0 metre (which is not full or over-flowing), • **impermeable floor** made of concrete, plastic, tiles or burnt brick with cement lining and foot rests • a good **superstructure with a door**, **roof** and **walls** (which would offer privacy, comfort, security and dignity for the user) and • some other hygienic features such as a **tight fitting drop hole cover** (which would minimise smell and movement of flies).		Number of Improved Latrines

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6	**Compositing Latrines (Ecosan)**	• Well-constructed sub-structure (normally with accessible double holes mostly referred to as vaults); • **either separates urine from human faeces or not (in extremely dry climates)and safely contains new or fresh faeces separate from composted faeces** • where urine is separated, it can be stored in containers for use as liquid fertilizer • Well-constructed superstructure with walls that provide privacy and roof providing shelter from the rain • Where **ash** and/or **soil** are used after use.		Number of Ecosan Latrine
7	**Households with flush Toilets**	Have running water available, and flush to either a sewer or a septic tank.		Number of flush toilets

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8	**Hand Washing Facilities**	**Hand Washing facilities without Soap**	A hand washing facility should allow for free flowing water to be released over the hands (e.g. bucket with tap, home plastic water facility, jug and bowl and Soap should also be available next to the hand washing facility ***Note: HWF with no water do not count***		Number of HWFs without soap
9		**Hand Washing facilities with Soap**	A hand washing facility should allow for free flowing water to be released over the hands (e.g. bucket with tap, home plastic water facility, jug and bowl and Soap should also be available next to the hand washing facility ***Note: HWF with no water do not count***		Number of HWFs with soap
10	**Number of households with properly functioning Waste Management system**		Households **<u>with working</u>** refuse pits/ waste bins ***Note: If no functional, do not count***		Number of households with functional waste management system

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
11	**Boreholes**	**functional with clean surrounding**	• A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if **all components of the water extraction system are in good working order**. • **Borehole** defined that a hole which has been dug, bored, driven or drilled into the ground to depth of more than 25m for the purpose of extracting water. • **And surrounding** is free from excessive dirt, free from bushes, a soak way pit **with stones present**. ***Note: if without clean surrounding do not count***		Number of functional BHs with clean surrounding
12		**functional without clean surrounding**	A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if all components of the water extraction system are in good working order. And surrounding has excessive dirt, bushes, and a soak way pit **without stones present and stagnant water**.		Number of functional BHs without clean surrounding

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13		**Non-functional**	A water point is considered non-functional if it is not providing water **at the time of a spot check**. This may be as a result of ***breakdown, vandalism or Abandoned:***		Number of non-functional boreholes
14	**Communal Taps/Kiosks**	**functional with clean surrounding**	A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if all components of the water extraction system are in good working order. And surrounding is free from excessive dirt, free from bushes, **a soak way pit with stones present**. ***Note: if without clean surrounding do not count***	 	Number of functional communal Taps with clean surrounding

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15	**functional without clean surrounding**	A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if all components of the water extraction system are in good working order. And surrounding has excessive dirt, bushes, a **soak way pit without stones present and stagnant water**	 	Number of functional communal Taps without clean surrounding

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
					
16		**Non-functional**	A water point is considered non-functional if it is not providing water **at the time of a spot check**. This may be as a result of **breakdown, disconnection due to Non-Payment, Vandalism or Abandoned:**		Number of non-functional communal Tap
17	**Individual Taps**	**Functional**	A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if **all components of the water extraction system are in good working order**		Number of functional individual Taps (**inside house tap and yard tap**)

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18		**Non-functional**	A water point is considered non-functional if it is not providing water **at the time of a spot check**. This may be as a result of **breakdown, disconnection due to Non-Payment, Vandalism or Abandoned:**		Number of non-functional individual Taps
19	**Protected Shallow Wells**	**functional with clean surrounding**	• A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check. • **Protected well** defines it is protected from **runoff water by a well lining or casing** that is raised above ground level and **a platform** that diverts spilled water away from the well. It is also **covered,** so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall into the well. Source: UNCEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme • **shallow well** define that a hole which has been dug, bored, driven or drilled into the ground to depth of less than 25m for the purpose of extracting water. • **clean surrounding** is free from excessive dirt, free from bushes, **a soak way pit with stones present.**		Number of protected shallow wells **with** clean surrounding

No	Indicator	Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
		Note: if without clean surrounding do not count		
20	**functional without clean surrounding**	A water point is considered functional if it is providing water at the minimum appropriate flow-rate at the time of a spot check, and if all components of the water extraction system are in good working order. And surrounding has excessive dirt, bushes, and **a soak way pit without stones present** and stagnant water.		Number of functional protected shallow wells **without** clean surrounding
21	**Non-functional**	A water point is considered non-functional if it is not providing water at the time of a spot check. This may be as a result of ***breakdown, Vandalism or Abandoned:***		Number of Non-functional protected shallow wells

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
22	Protected Spring	**functional with clean surrounding**	If it has a soak away pit, apron, and a drain , is located at least 30m from the closest toilet or latrine , and if it has a **water-tight concrete cover to protect from runoff**. And surrounding is free from excessive dirt, free from bushes, **a soak way pit with stones** present. ***Note: if without clean surrounding do not count***		Number of functional protected spring **with** clean surrounding
23		**functional without clean surrounding**	If it has a soak away pit, apron, and a drain , is located at least 30m from the closest toilet or latrine , and if **it has a water-tight concrete cover to protect from runoff**. And surrounding has excessive dirt, bushes, and **a soak way pit without stones** and there is stagnant water.		Number of functional protected springs **without** clean surrounding
24		**Non-functional**	A water point is considered non-functional if it is not providing water at the time of a spot check. This may be as a result of ***breakdown, Vandalism or Abandoned:***		Number of Non-functional protected spring

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25	Sanitation	**Triggered with CLTS?**	Triggering refers to a process that inspires and empowers rural communities to stop open defecation and to build and use latrines without external support. Triggered either by government or development partners		Yes or No
26		**Date triggered**	N/A	N/A	Date
27		**Date of follow up 1**	1st Supervisory visit to a triggered village with aim of assessing change done by government EWs or development partners	N/A	Date
28		**Date of follow up 2**	2nd Supervisory visit to a triggered village with aim of assessing change done by government EWs or development partners	N/A	Date
29		**Date of follow up 3**	3rd Supervisory visit to a triggered village with aim of assessing change done by government EWs or development partners	N/A	Date
30		**Date of follow up 4**	4th Supervisory visit to a triggered village with aim of assessing change by government EWs or development partners	N/A	Date
31		**Verified ODF?**	Final supervisory visit to find out if indeed community has stopped open defecation by DCT members or a team of four members one of whom should be from the health sector.	N/A	Yes or No
32		**Date declared ODF**	Every household uses a latrine with drop hole	N/A	Date

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			cover (except for eco-san and VIP types), that offers privacy, and there is no excreta in the open. In this particular case sharing is acceptable		
33		**Verified ODF ++?**	**Every household** has and uses a latrine with drop hole cover, superstructure, and hand washing facility. In addition, for a village to qualify for ODF++; **all primary and secondary schools, community-based childcare centres, religious institutions, market centres and health centres in the village** have latrines with drop hole covers, superstructures, and hand washing facilities	N/A	Yes or No
34		**Date declared ODF ++**	Done by DCT members and an external/independent person.	N/A	Date
35	**CBM**	**No. of WPC/VHWC**	Members elected from the water user Communities to regulate, use and care for the water point, collect and manage money to pay for spare parts and repairs	N/A	Number of WPCs and VHWC in the village
36		**No. of functioning and or active WPC/VHWC at this moment**	WPC is considered active/ functional **if it is able to carry out their roles and responsibility and more especially when their borehole is functional**	N/A	Number of active WPCs and VHWC in a village
37		**No. of WPC trained in the initial CBM**	N/A	N/A	Number of trained WPCs and VHWC in a Village
38		**Year trained in initial CBM**	N/A	N/A	Date

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Handbook [*1]	Photo	How to measure
39		**No. of WPC/VHWC trained in refresher training**	N/A	N/A	Number of WPCs and VHWC trained in refresher training.
40		**Year trained in CBM refresher course**	N/A	N/A	Date
41	**AM**	**No. of preventive maintenance contracts between AM and WPC**	This is a **service agreement between WPC and AM** to be repairing a borehole any time it broken.	N/A	Number of preventive maintenance contracts between WPCs and AM
42		**Year of preventive maintenance contract between AM and WPC**	N/A	N/A	Date

[*1] Reference: INDICATORS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS FOR IRRIGATION, WATER AND SANITATION, Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation, 2014