Definition of Learning Institutions / Public Premises WASH Data Indicators

No	Indicator	Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
1	**Zone Name**	-	-	Write Zone Name
2	**Traditional Authority**	-	-	Write name of traditional Authority
3	**School Number**	-	-	Write School number
4	**School Name**	-	-	Write name of School
5	**Total Boys Enrolment**	-	-	Number of boys
6	**Total Girls Enrolment**	-	-	Number of girls
7	**Total number of Male Teachers**	-	-	Number of male teachers
8	**Total number of Female Teachers**	-	-	Number of female teachers
9	**Number of Functioning Protected Water Sources**	• **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.** • **Protected water source:** it is considered likely to be safe to drink, free from risk of contamination, economically affordable, and reliable over a long time period. a. Piped water into dwelling, yard or plot b. Public / communal tap/standpipe or	-	Number of functioning protected water points

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
			kiosk c. Borehole or tube well d. Protected dug well e. Protected spring		
10	**Main Source of Water**	**1. Piped Water / Tap**	A **<u>communal tap</u>** /**<u>kiosk</u>**/ and also **<u>a private or household piped connection</u>** including **<u>yard tap</u>** is considered an improved water source if it has **<u>a soak away pit, apron, and a drain</u>**.	  	Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list

No	Indicator	Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
	2. Borehole	A borehole with a hand pump is considered an improved water supply if it has **a soak away pit**, **apron**, and a **drain**, and if it is located at least 100 m from the closest toilet or latrine.		Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list
	3. Protected Shallow Well	A protected shallow well with a handpump is considered an improved water supply if it has a **soak away pit, apron, and a drain** , and if it is located at least 30m from the closest toilet or latrine.		Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list
	4. Unprotected Shallow Well	This is a dug well for which one of the following conditions is true: 1) the well is **not protected from runoff water**; or 2) the well is **not protected from bird droppings and animals.** If at least one of these conditions is true, the well is unprotected. Source: UNCEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme	 	Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
					
		5. Protected Spring	A protected spring is considered an improved water supply 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.		Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list
		6. Unprotected Spring	This is a spring that is subject to **runoff**, **bird droppings**, or the **entry of animals**. Unprotected springs typically do **not have a "spring box".** Source: UNCEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme	 Source: http://www.wateraid.org/news/photo	Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list
		7. River/Stream/Lake/Dam	Dam-a barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, the resulting reservoir being used in the generation of electricity or as a water supply		Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list

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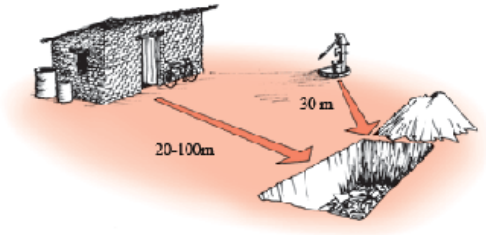
		8. Other	Other sources of water for the institution such as **rain water**, **water tank truck**, **cart with small tank**, **bottled water** and etc. (Specify)		Choose the main water source for learning Institutions / public premises from the list
11	**Is there a Clean Surrounding Area for the Main Water Source?**		Surrounding is free from excessive dirt, free from bushes, **a soak way pit with stones** present.		Yes or No
12	**Main Solid Waste Disposal Method**	**1. Disposal in Rubbish Pit**	Institutions with working disposal sites **such as a land fill**	 Source: http://tilz.tearfund.org	Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
		2. Disposal in Bin/Basket	Institutions with working waste bins/baskets		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.

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	3. Compositing	Solid waste **<u>is converted into composite manure</u>** which will later be used for agricultural purpose.		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
	4. Burning	Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gas, and heat. The ash is mostly formed by the inorganic constituents of the waste, and may take the form of solid lumps or particulates carried by the flue gas		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
	5. Burying underground	Waste are **<u>buried under ground</u>** and collected from under soils		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.

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		6. Pit Latrine	An improved pit latrine should have the following characteristics : Privacy, Safe from collapse, Pit not full ,Impermeable floor ,Tight fitting drop-hole cover, Non-leaking roof		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
		7. Public Dumping Site	Designated site for solid waste dumping **more especially in market centres**.		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
		8. Open Dumping	The disposal of **unwanted items in open ground**. There is typically no leachate control, no access control, no cover, no management, and many waste pickers.		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.
		9. Other	Other methods of solid waste disposal (specify)		Choose the main solid waste disposal Method for learning Institutions / public premises from the list.

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8	Male Students	**Number of Functional Basic Latrines**	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**,			Number of functional basic latrines
9		**Number of Functional Improved Latrines**	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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			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. **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	 	
10		**Number of Urinals**	Made of Cement, tile/burnt bricks, plastic or ceramic with cement lining with drop hole cover		Number of boys urinals

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11		**Number of Flushing Toilets**	Have running water available, and flush to either a sewer or a septic tank.		Number of flush toilets
12		**Number of Toilets with access for the Physically Challenged**	Accessibility can be viewed as the "ability to access" and benefit from some system and economic life which includes not only physical access but access to the facility to boost the inherent right of disabled persons to have unhindered access to the National Public Toilet Map, to enable users to locate public toilet facilities.		Number of toilets with access to physically challenged
10	**Female Students**	**Number of Functional Basic Latrines**	See indicator No.8		
11		**Number of Functional Improved Latrines**	See indicator No.9		

No	Indicator		Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
12		**Number of Urinals**	See indicator No. 10		
13		**Number of Flushing Toilets**	See indicator No.11		
14		**Number of Toilets with access for the Physically Challenged**	See indicator No.12		
14	**Male Teachers**	**Number of Functional Basic Latrines**	See indicator No. 8		
15		**Number of Functional Improved Latrines**	See indicator No. 9		
16		**Number of Urinals**	See indicator No. 10		
17		**Number of Flushing Toilets**	See indicator No. 11		
18	**Female Teachers**	**Number of Functional Basic Latrines**	See indicator No. 8		
19		**Number of Functional Improved Latrines**	See indicator No. 9		
20		**Number of Flushing Toilets**	See indicator No.11		

No	Indicator	Definition from M&E Hand Book [*1] and/or general meaning	Photo	How to measure
21	**Number of 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). ***HWF with no water do not count***	 	Number of HWFs **<u>without soap</u>**
22	**Number of 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 **<u>Soap</u>** should also be available next to the hand washing facility. ***HWF with no water do not count***		Number of HWFs **<u>with soap</u>**

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