



WASH Cluster Indicators

Humanitarian Indicator Registry (HIR) & Associated Question Bank

2014

Global WASH Cluster IM Toolkit

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Introduction to the Humanitarian Indicator Registry (HIR)

The Humanitarian Indicator Registry has been developed by the global clusters. The registry is a guidance tool for countries to select indicators, and where possible seek standard definitions and applications of those indicators. It lists the principal needs and response monitoring indicators for each cluster and provides a unique identifier, similar to a p-code, for every indicator. The registry offers also search, filter and export functions.

The reference indicators may be used to track needs over time and to support monitoring along the programme cycle. They can be used for analysis and reporting and may feature in humanitarian needs overviews, strategic planning and monitoring documents, humanitarian dashboards and bulletins.

The complete HIR (for all Clusters) can be found here <http://bit.ly/1s1KMc8>

Introduction to this Document

This document is a compendium of the 36 agreed WASH indicators (indicator sheets) which are found in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian Indicator Registry (HIR).

Question Bank & 4W Interventions

The document also includes questions (on each indicator sheet) which can be used in assessments and interventions that relate each indicator (if appropriate) to response monitoring/4W. In addition there are useful references on each indicator sheet.

Joint Monitoring Programme Classifications

Annex I outlines the joint Monitoring Programme classifications for water supply and sanitation.

Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-1
Title: Proportion of households possessing soap

Indicator Description

Use of soap in hand washing helps to reduce diarrhoeal transmission. Although a substitute, such as ash, may be as effective, soap encourages hand washing. Make sure it is present at household level is an important public health intervention.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households possessing soap	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

It is important to see the soap to verify its presence in the household. If the respondent cannot locate and show the soap within a minute or so, this probably means that it has been borrowed from another household and should be discounted.

Cross Tagging

H3 Communicable diseases, N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, S2.2 Assistance, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, S2.1 Access, H6 Environmental Health.

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Do you possess soap for washing and hygiene? DO: Can they produce the soap within 1 minute?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGD: Is soap available? Which kinds? Is it affordable? Who are main users? Who does not have access? KII: Is soap available on the local markets? Which kind? DO: Is soap available in the local markets?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Body soap distribution - # of hygiene kits distributed - # of soap bar distributed (specify weight of bars)/HH - # of hygiene kits replenished - # or % of HHs covered by soap distributions (cumulative figure which takes into consideration replenishment distributions for hygiene kits)

Useful references

Strategies & Challenges to Hand washing Promotion in Humanitarian Emergencies (UB, 2014) <http://bit.ly/1s3mBZM>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-2
Title: Proportion of households possessing at least one clean narrow-necked or covered water container for drinking-water

Narrow-necked or covered water containers include Jerry cans and buckets with tight-fitting lids and taps or pouring hole, so as to prevent people (including children) from putting their hands or contaminated objects into the container. Container should be clean in the sense of being free from visible dirt and should have been washed within the last week.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households possessing suitable water container	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Before starting the survey, surveyors should look at the types of water containers typically being used and agree on what they will record as acceptable and unacceptable containers. If the container has not been washed within the past week but there is no visible dirt, which may often be the case if the container is relatively new or the water supply is clear and chlorinated, it should be recorded as clean. If it is observed that suitable water containers are present in the household but are not in use or are being used for other purposes such as storing food, surveyors should discuss this to find out why. Unless there are important reasons why the container is not used for drinking water then it should be recorded as present. For more rapid assessment, a survey of water containers brought to water-collection points could substitute for a household survey although here may not be a representative sample of water containers at any water point.

Cross Tagging

H3 Communicable diseases, N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, S2.1 Access, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, S2.2 Assistance, H6 Environmental Health

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS

HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Do you have at least one clean narrow-necked or covered water container for exclusive drinking-water use? DO: Is it narrow-necked / covered?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGD: What are the most common types of drinking water containers in the area? Where are they bought? Affordable? Estimate of coverage?

RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK

4W Indicator	Water Container Distribution: - # of Jerry cans distributed - # water kits distributed
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Useful references

Managing Water in the Home (WHO) - <http://bit.ly/1rEW4B4>
 Household water treatment and safe storage in emergencies (IFRC, 2008) <http://bit.ly/1pEbnaD>
 Promotion of Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in UNICEF Wash Programmes (UNICEF, 2008) <http://uni.cf/1caKUu>
 Household water treatment and safe storage HWTS (WHO, 2013) <http://bit.ly/1caOTX>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-3
Title: Average total capacity of water collection and storage containers at household level

Water collection and storage containers may include a range of sizes and types of container, including traditional containers, containers made from recycled materials and manufactured containers such as Jerry cans. Total capacity is the volume, in litres of all the water containers available for collection and storage in the household.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Litres	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Estimate the total capacity (volume) of the water containers for each household in the survey. Add all volumes recorded and divide by the number of households surveyed

Cross Tagging

S2.2 Assistance, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S2.1 Access

Comments

In Asia, St. America and the Middle East roof tanks are the most common water storage facilities which are sometimes shared between HHs (roof tanks); consequently, quite the HH storage capacity is confused with the capacity of the roof tanks of the building serving all apartments.

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS

HH Question / Direct Observation	At present, HHs: Which is the total water storage capacity at HH level [# of containers * Volumes = m3]? Have you ever experienced daily water supply shortage in the past? NB: Estimate the total capacity (volume) of the water containers for each household in the survey. Add all volumes recorded and divide by the number of households surveyed
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	Do people store water in their houses? What is the most common water storage container? Are they easily accessible on local markets?

RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK

4W Indicator	Water Container Distribution: - # of Jerry cans distributed - # water kits distributed - Average water collection and storage capacity distributed by /HH
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Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-4
Title: Proportion of households with appropriate water treatment supplies and equipment

Indicator Description

Water-treatment supplies and equipment include chemicals for flocculation and disinfection, filter systems and equipment and fuel for boiling. Equipment and supplies are appropriate where they are already known by the population concerned or where they are simple enough for the people concerned to use them safely and effectively with the instructions provided.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households possessing appropriate water-treatment supplies	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

In many contexts people will not have access to safe drinking water for part or all of the emergency period, for example when they rely on traditional unprotected water sources or when central systems for water treatment and distribution fail. In these cases, household (or point-of-use) treatment is important for ensuring that water is clean at the point of consumption. Surveyors should check to ensure that all the necessary supplies and equipment are present. For example, if bucket disinfection is used, an additional water container, usually a bucket with a lid, will be required for the process, in addition to containers for collection and storage.

Cross Tagging

E1 Access and Learning Environment, F7 Utilization, H3 Communicable diseases, N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, S2.2 Assistance, S2.1 Access, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H6 Environmental Health

Comments

Depending on contexts and Intercluster cooperation, this indicator can be easily adapted for schools / child friendly spaces, feeding centres, as well as for health facilities

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HH: Did you treat the water that is being used in your household today? Do you treat your water in any way before consumption? If yes - what method is used? Did you treat the water today? DO: Could you show me? [What HHWT method is used?] If bleach, chlorine or tap water, test water for free chlorine.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII: what types of HHWT are commonly known / used in the area? Where are consumables purchased and/or Issues with distributed materials? FGD: what types of HHWT are commonly known / used in the area? Where are consumables purchased and/or issues with distributed materials?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	HHWT:- # of water treatment kits distributed - # of aqua tabs /other water treatment chemicals distributed - # of filters distributed - % or # HHs provided with access to water treatment equipment or chemicals since the beginning of the emergency

Useful references

Safe water systems for the developing world: A handbook for implementing household-based water treatment and safe storage projects <http://1.usa.gov/1s1DtKp> - Promotion of Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in UNICEF Wash Programmes (UNICEF, 2008)
<http://uni.cf/1caKUu> - Session 4: water treatment, safe storage, and handling at point-of-use (USAID, 2012) <http://bit.ly/Xdsnxz> - Evaluating household water treatment options: health-based targets and microbiological performance specifications (WHO, 2012) <http://bit.ly/1trnRjc>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-5
Title: Accessibility of appropriate sanitary protection materials for menstruation, and underwear, for women and girls

Appropriate sanitary protection materials are the materials that women and girls are accustomed to using in normal circumstances, in sufficient quantities and of an acceptable quality. Convenient and private places for washing and drying reusable cloths may also be necessary in some circumstances. Widespread lack of access means that it is difficult or impossible to get access to materials because they are simply not available or not affordable.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Individual	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Yes/No	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Focus group discussion

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Normal methods for procuring sanitary protection materials for menstruation may be disrupted by a disaster and, where washable cloths are used, facilities for washing and drying cloths correctly and privately may be lacking. The resulting lack of access to appropriate materials and underwear may lead to situations of embarrassment and distress, affecting girls and women's access to education, economic or social activities. In some cases, it increases the risk of infectious disease through the reuse of incorrectly washed and dried cloths and underwear. In order to get information on the availability of sanitary protection and on the type of female hygiene material being used in the community, focus group discussions should be conducted with adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, preferably broken down by age, including, where deemed important, female members of ethnic or religious minorities. Due to the sensitive nature of the issue, the consultation should be carried by a female staff member.

Cross Tagging

E1 Access and Learning Environment, S2.1 Access, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
Individual	What materials do you use for menstruation? Do you have a place to properly wash / dry materials? Are they accessible in local markets? NB: requires special consideration for the survey team composition and SOPs
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII: Are [commonly used] sanitary materials available? Washing space / materials? Local market? FGD: What materials do you use for menstruation? Washing space / materials? Are they accessible on local markets? At what cost? DO: Are [commonly used] materials available in local markets? NB: requires special consideration for the survey team composition and SOPs
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Sanitary protection material distribution - # of hygiene kits distributed or - # of dignity kits distributed

Useful references

Toolkit three menstrual hygiene – sanitary protection materials and disposal (Wateraid, 2012) <http://bit.ly/UKbGrV>
 Gender Responsive School Sanitation, Health and Hygiene (INEE - Gender Responsive Team) <http://bit.ly/XdsWaN>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 1.1 – Hygiene Items
Code: W 1-6
Title: Proportion of households possessing one or more effective insecticide-treated mosquito nets

Insecticide-treated nets are nets for hanging over sleeping places, treated with an insecticide that repels, disables and kills mosquitoes coming into contact with them. They may be of ordinary netting that is periodically retreated with insecticide, or they may be long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLIN's), with the insecticide within or bound around the fibres of the netting.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of household possessing one or more effective insecticide-treated mosquito nets	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Focus group discussion

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

In malarial areas, people are able to protect themselves from malaria if they possess one or more effective nets for sleeping under. The most vulnerable people in the household are likely to be pregnant women and children under-five or anybody whose immunity to malaria is suppressed by infectious disease or malnutrition. There should be sufficient nets available to protect these vulnerable people as a minimum. WHO recommends full coverage for all people at risk of malaria where insecticide-treated nets are used for malaria prevention. Nets that are unused, including any that are in unopened packages, should be included. This indicator measures possession of nets, not use. Surveyors may wish to learn why nets are not used, in order to inform hygiene-promotion activities.

Cross Tagging

H6 Environmental Health, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, S2.1 Access, H3 Communicable diseases, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Do you possess one mosquito net where you and your children can sleep under? Do all members of the family sleep under a net? DO: Observe if one or more mosquito net is/are fixed above the sleeping area or outside the shelter/tent/hut to dry up after cleaning it/them
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KIIs (incl. Health): What are the risk vectors? Is malaria present in the locality or neighbouring localities? FGD: How do people protect themselves from [high risk vectors]? Are the [protective measures] still available on the market? Are they affordable? DO: Are the [protective measures] available on the market?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	LLIN Distributions: - # of LLIN (bed nets) distributed

Useful references

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets: a WHO Position Statement (WHO) <http://bit.ly/NndmUY>
 Vector control: Methods for use by individuals and communities (WHO, 1997) <http://bit.ly/1pp1BwY>

Sub Domain: W 1.2 – Hygiene Practices

Code: W 1-7

Title: Proportion of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking

Indicator Description

Safe water is defined as water that: (1) comes from a protected and/or treated water supply and/or is treated at household or point of use; (2) is collected and stored in clean covered or narrow-necked containers; (3) is transferred safely during collection at the water point, when transferring from collection containers to storage, (4) is transferred safely to containers used for drinking or cooking.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households where all three criteria of safe water are met	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Ascertain where water for drinking and cooking is collected from and check whether or not any other water sources are used. Observe the presence, type and state of water containers, which should be cleaned at least once per week to be considered clean. Where household or point-of-use treatment is required, ask to see the water-treatment equipment products used and, if chlorine-based treatment is used, check if there is free chlorine residual in the water.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, (R) Early Recovery, S1.1 Access, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.2 Assistance, F7 Utilization, E1 Access and Learning Environment

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: What is the main source of drinking water for members of this household? Do you ever drink water from other sources? May I see the containers you use for collecting water, please? Do you store water for drinking in the household? Who takes water from these containers? How do you remove water from the drinking water container? What do you use to remove water? Are the water containers cleaned? When were they cleaned last? Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink? When did you treat your drinking water the last time using this method? If bleach, chlorine or tap water, test water for free chlorine.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII: What are the risks to water quality? (e.g. consumables supply chain; breakdown of central supplies; etc.) FGD: What are the main sources of drinking water? Are there any problems with the quality? How do people cope?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Sub Domain: W 1.2 – Hygiene Practices

Code: W 1-8

Title: Proportion of men, women, boys and girls who last defecated in a toilet (or whose faeces was last disposed of in a safe manner)

Indicator Description

A hygienic toilet is a facility that is designed, located, built and managed in such a way that users can conveniently ensure their excreta is contained, isolated and/or treated so that it is not a source of contamination. Typical hygienic toilets include standard types of pit latrine, composting toilets, chemical toilets and flushing toilets with water-borne sewerage or septic tanks, as well as more basic traditional systems used in low-density settlements.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total Nb of individuals in the household sample	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Nb of individuals who last defecated in a hygienic toilet	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	Disaggregated by sex and age	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

It is difficult to get reliable information about the actual use of toilets during a household survey. It is useful to crosscheck survey data with voting proportions from a pocket chart exercise in a focus-group discussion where people can indicate privately what their hygiene practices are.

Cross Tagging

H6 Environmental Health, (R) Early Recovery, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H3 Communicable diseases, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation/ Individual	At present, where do adult male members of this household go to the toilet? At present, where do adult female members of this household go to the toilet? At present, where do boy members of this household go to the toilet? At present, where do girl members of this household go to the toilet? NB: requires special consideration for the survey team composition and SOPs
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGD/KII: what are the most common defecation practices [proportions by type]? Are women's, girls', boys' and men's practices different? If so, why (i.e. lack of hygiene awareness or protection & dignity issues preventing certain household members from using the latrines)? If children go to the toilet on the floor or in a nappy, what is done with the faeces? Observe if there is faeces around the living area NB: requires special consideration for the survey team composition and SOPs
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Sub Domain: W 1.2 – Hygiene Practices

Code: W 1-9

Title: Proportion of men, women, boys and girls washing hands with water and soap or substitute after contact with faeces and before contact with food and water

Indicator Description

This indicator does not measure actual hand washing, as observed in practice or as a demonstration by respondents: this may not be feasible or appropriate in many emergency situations. Respondents' reports of having used soap or a substitute for hand washing at critical times in the past 24 hours is an alternative. Substitutes for soap are wood ash and clean soil or sand. Contact with faeces includes changing babies, picking up children's faeces and changing and cleaning people in care.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of people surveyed in the sample	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Nb of people reporting having washed their hands with soap or substitute after contact with faeces and before contact with food and water	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	Disaggregated by sex and age	Data source	Household Survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

There are two elements to this indicator: 1. hand washing at critical times; 2. use of soap or substitute (which is a proxy for correct hand washing). A positive result should only be reported if both are mentioned by the respondent. Respondents should first be asked if they have soap or a substitute, then asked if they have used it over the previous hours and if so, what for. Surveyors should check answers against the following list of critical times for hand washing, without prompting the respondent there may be other times mentioned (like when washing clothes or dishes): 1) after defecating, 2) after handling children's faeces or wiping/washing a child's bottom, 3) after handling faeces or wiping/washing the bottom of a sick or elderly relative AND 1) before drawing water, 2) before preparing food 3) before feeding children or sick or elderly relative, 4) before eating. Model questions for survey: Do you have soap / ash / sand for hand washing? If YES, have you used it today or yesterday? If YES, what did you use it for? Probe to find out when.

Cross Tagging

H6 Environmental Health, N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, (R) Early Recovery, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H3 Communicable diseases, S2.1 Access, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Do you have soap / ash / sand for hand washing? If YES, have you used it today or yesterday? If YES, what did you use it for? Probe to find out when. Do you (adult male, adult female, boy and girl member of the HH) wash your hands with soap after defecation/toilet use and before eating or preparing food?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	Is the soap always available at the hand washing point (private or shared)? Is hand washing a regular practice? When/Why/How?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Sub Domain: W 1.2 – Hygiene Practices

Code: W 1-10

Title: Proportion of households where food is safely stored, prepared and consumed

Indicator Description

Safe food practice involves three main precautions: (1) clean all surfaces in contact with food: wash hands before food preparation and eating, wash cooking and eating utensils, (2) use safe ingredients: use safe water and foodstuffs, wash fresh foods to be eaten raw, (3) store food safely: protect from flies, separate raw and uncooked foods, avoid storing leftovers or cooking a long time before eating.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of household where all three precautions are met	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Ascertain where food and water for the kitchen are obtained from. Observe conditions in the cooking area and check whether sufficient utensils and cooking facilities are available to enable safe food practice. Cross-check with other indicators for data on hand washing and use of safe water.

Cross Tagging

N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, (R) Early Recovery, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, F7 Utilization, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S2.1 Access, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	<p>HH: The last time you prepared food, what steps did you go through? Is there any food left from the last time you cooked? How long ago did you prepare the food? Can you show me where you keep this food?</p> <p>DO: Observe if the containers are covered. Observe conditions in the cooking area and check whether sufficient utensils and cooking facilities are available to enable safe food practice. Present, direct observation: presence of dry posts at HHs level, mosquitoes/screen net to protect food, storage practices for kitchenware, availability of water for domestic purpose and dish washing. Observe: presence of pests during day light or night time. If possible, ask time between food cooking and food consuming for adults and children</p>
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	<p>FGD/KII to obtain general information on this topic (it could be relevant for public health concerns but also for logistic aspects in food distributions): Do you consume the food the same day it is cooked? If not, how do you store it? Do you use any method to protect your food from pests?</p>
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 1.2 – Hygiene Practices
Code: W 1-11
Title: Proportion of pregnant women, children under five and other vulnerable people sleeping under effective insecticide-treated mosquito nets

Insecticide-treated nets are nets for hanging over sleeping places, treated with an insecticide that repels, disables and kills mosquitoes coming into contact with them. Conventionally treated nets are effective if they have been retreated correctly within the last six months (or the last year in the case of some chemicals), not washed more than three times since the last treatment and without holes or tears.

Standard	Wash Cluster	Denominator	Total nb of pregnant women and children under five (or total number of people) in the households visited	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Nb of pregnant women and children under five (or number of people) reported to sleep under effective insecticide-treated net in the households visited	Threshold	
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	SADD	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

It is important to see the nets installed in the household and check who actually sleeps under the nets.

Cross Tagging

H6 Environmental Health, N1 Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition, (R) Early Recovery, S2 Shelter-related NFI, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, H3 Communicable diseases, S2.1 Access, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HH: Are there any pregnant women or under-five children in this household? IF 'YES', do you have a mosquito net in your household? IF 'YES', do all members of the HH sleep under it? Can I see the net(s)?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	DO: Observe the nets - is the net hanging above a bed / sleeping mat? Does it hang in such a way to not allow gaps for mosquitoes to enter? Does the net seem to be in good conditions? Ask how old is the net / when was it last retreated?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	LLIN Distributions: - # of LLIN (bed nets) distributed (cumulative figure) - # of HHs with pregnant women or under-five children that received LLIN up to now (cumulative figure)

Useful references

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets: a WHO Position Statement (WHO) <http://bit.ly/NndmUY>
 Vector control: Methods for use by individuals and communities (WHO, 1997) <http://bit.ly/1ppiBwY>

Sub Domain: W 2.1 – Access and Water Quantity

Code: W 2-1

Title: Quantity of water used per person per day for drinking, cooking, hygiene and laundry

Indicator Description

The quantity of water used per person per day includes all the water collected at public water points, water supplied via household connections water used for laundry or bathing collected from surface water sources or used in situ, rainwater collected at household level etc. Use for drinking, cooking and hygiene includes bathing and laundry but excludes use for livestock, gardening, construction etc.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, Output
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	Litres/person	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

For each household surveyed, estimate the total volume of the water used per day and ascertain the number of people that household. Add all the daily household use figures and divide by the total number of people belonging to the households in the survey. Alternatively, estimate the total volume of water used per day for each household surveyed, add all the daily household use figures and divide by an estimate of average household size in the population concerned. It is important to try to find out all the sources of water that are being used for drinking, cooking and hygiene, including those that are used at source (e.g. washing clothes at a river). For more rapid assessment, a survey among people at water-collection points could be used, though this may provide biased sample, for instance where surface water sources provide a substantial part of the water used or where some people do not have access to the water-collection points.

Comments

In rural areas it is easy to assess this data because a single water point is used for all the water uses. Moreover, sometimes a single water point is used by the entire community. In urban areas it is different and more difficult: the roof tanks are partially filled only when the water supply works so the HHs don't know how much water they were able to collect as well as how much water they used (not knowing how much water they were able to store). Moreover, drinking water is usually purchased while the water for domestic purpose is provided by the municipal water supply system >> drinking water is easy to be quantified but the domestic one is difficult.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, F7 Utilization, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS

HH Question / Direct Observation	HH: How many times per day do you collect water (crossed question with W1-3)? How much many time per day/week do you refill (water supply network or water trucking) your water tanks (urban areas) (crossed question with W1-3)? These questions are linked with number of person per HH and storage capacity at HH. Option: How much time spent per day (for rural areas)? How many people slept in the HH yesterday? How much water was collected yesterday? [refer to W1-3]. In contexts with larger HH storage tanks a different temporal frame (e.g. week) may be needed
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RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK

4W Indicator	Water Access - # of water points constructed or - # of water points rehabilitated Water Production / Delivery: - # m3 produced / trucked per day/yield of wells, springs (L/sec- m3/h) - L/p/d available per person [using a proxy of 1m3/hr for hand pumps/taps]
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Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Sub Domain: W 2.1 – Access and Water Quantity
Code: W 2-2
Title: Likelihood of a critical fall in the quantity of water available per day within the next month

Indicator Description

It is important to assess the likelihood of a critical fall (temporary or permanent) in water availability on the short term to determine whether or not action needs to be taken to secure supplies or to look for other alternatives to ensure that the population continues to have access to sufficient water for health and livelihoods.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Very likely, somewhat likely or Unlikely	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Key informant, observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

A critical fall in water availability is defined as a fall that would lead to a reduction in the quantity of water used for drinking, cooking and hygiene below an acceptable level for protecting health. This may also involve a reduction in the quantity of water used for essential livelihoods activities. Water available is the quantity water per person per day that is potentially accessible to the population concerned. Availability may be reduced by events such as falling availability of local water resources at the end of the rainy season, mechanical, financial, logistics or other problems with a managed water-supply system, an increase in the population on sites, security incidents that interrupt a water-tanking operation etc.

Guidance for pre-crisis/baseline

Published data such as hydrological and hydrogeological records, and programme reports may also be available.

Cross Tagging

(R) Early Recovery, F7 Utilization, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs or KIIs in host communities-rural areas: Have you ever experienced shortage of water in the past? If yes, in which period of the year? Do you have/ which is the alternative source of water (try to get also data on distance and security concerns)? HHs or KIIs in urban/periurban areas: Is your neighbourhood covered by the town water supply system? If yes, is the water supply working 24h/day? Have you ever experienced service interruptions? Are you able to get enough water for your daily needs? Do you drink the water from the town water supply?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII: (also see above) Mainly town water supply staff - to assess/understand/quantify the management of the water systems as well as what are the threats to the continuity of the service. What are the risks to continued water production? (e.g. ground/surface-water level fluctuations; electricity supply; spare parts & consumables, chemicals, HR vs salaries, security/lootings)
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 2.1 – Access and Water Quantity

Code: W 2-3

Title: Average time required (minutes) for one water collection journey, including travel in each direction and queuing

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	Minutes	Disaggregate	Sex and age	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

To limit the amount of survey questions asked, it would be sufficient to inquire only about the source of the drinking-water and the time needed for the collection. This may be justified if it can be assumed that most households use the same source for drinking and nondrinking-water. If this is not the case, the source and the time needed to collect the water should be assessed in a separate set of questions because the amount of water not used for drinking determines how much water is available for hygiene purposes. For more rapid assessment, a survey among people at water-collection points could be used.

Comments

This question should be coupled with question about security concerns in collecting water.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, F7 Utilization, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	How long does it take you to go to your main water source, get water, and come back? How many trips did you make yesterday?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KIIs in urban areas: are you able to get enough water from your service connection or you have to refer to public fountains or neighbourhoods water connections within your living area? In case of service interruption, how many hours/days the service interruption last? Where do people go when the queue is too long?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Sub Domain: W 2.2 – Water Quality
Code: W 2-4
Title: Proportion of households with access to a source of safe drinking-water

Indicator Description

Sources of safe drinking-water include boreholes, protected wells and protected springs, adequately treated and distributed surface water and rainwater collected on clean surfaces and properly stored. Safe drinking-water is defined by the World Health Organization as water that 'does not represent any significant risk to health over a lifetime of consumption, including different sensitivities that may occur between life stages.

Standard		Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households with access to a source of safe drinking-water	Threshold	
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	Sex and age	Data source	Household survey, direct observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

It is important to establish in each household whether sufficient safe drinking-water is available for drinking and cooking for all household members. If this is not the case then the result should be recorded as negative. Ensure that respondents clearly identify water that is used for drinking and cooking. Water used solely for laundry and bathing may not need to be of the same quality. Check the water sources mentioned by the respondents in the survey to verify their condition. Where relevant and possible, carry out water-quality analysis and checking of treatment processes.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, F7 Utilization, (R) Early Recovery, S1.1 Access, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.2 Assistance, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS

HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Where do you source your drinking water? Do you get all your water from that source? What other sources do you use? [with a list of typical types of sources]
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII: What are the risks to water quality? (E.g. consumables supply chain; breakdown of central supplies) FGD: What are the main sources of drinking water? Are there any problems with the quality? How do people cope?

RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK

4W Indicator	Water Access - # of water points constructed - # of water points rehabilitated - # of water points regularly treated - # of population/HH served by new or rehabilitated water treatment plant - # of population/HH served by E.Coli negative water (any source, any means of supply) Water Production / Delivery: - # m3 produced / trucked per day
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Useful References

Rapid assessment of drinking-water quality: a handbook for implementation (JMP, WHO-UNICEF, 2012)

<http://bit.ly/Xdwxdp>

UNICEF Handbook on water quality (UNICEF, 2008) <http://uni.cf/1ztSGgW>

Sub Domain: W 2.3 – Water Facilities
Code: W 2-5
Title: Access to appropriate bathing facilities

Indicator Description

This indicator is expressed in qualitative terms, but some quantitative data may be used, such as the number of people per public bathing cubicle or the number of households with a bathing place.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	None / limited / sufficient	Disaggregate	By sex of the # of communal bathing facilities available, respecting a ratio of 6 doors for women and 4 doors for men	Data source	Key informant, focus group, observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Appropriate bathing facilities may include bathrooms, showers and other bathing areas at household level, or communal facilities where this is not possible or not the preferred option for the population. To be appropriate, they must be accessible to all users, provide sufficient privacy and safety, have a convenient supply of water and be easy to maintain in a clean and hygienic state, including the correct disposal of wastewater. Communal facilities need to be separated by sex, respecting a ratio of 6 doors for women against 4 doors for men, differentiated with use of a pictogram, lockable from the inside and with light. In order to be safe, their location and their design should be determined based on the needs expressed by the female and male users. Sufficient access is a level of access that allows people to bathe as frequently as they would under normal circumstance.

Comments

Important to assess if the bathing areas are used also for laundry: water supply, drainage, sanitation aspects are more complicated. Water supply, drainage, sanitation aspects, community mobilisation and hygiene promotion need to be reviewed.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, S1.1 Access, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.2 Assistance, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: Do you have access to a bathing/washing area? HH or communal? Do you feel safe and your privacy is respected using this bathing facility? DO: are sanitary conditions are respected, waste water drains, no stagnant water around?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGDs/KIIs: daily, how many people are using the bathing facilities? What factors affect their use? Are they segregated by gender? Are changing spaces present? Do you have any bathing facility for disabled people (if needed)?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Bathing facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of bathing facilities constructed - # of bathing facilities rehabilitated (if possible provide figures segregated by gender) - # of population/HH served by new or rehabilitated bathing facilities

Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Sub Domain: W 2.3 – Water Facilities
Code: W 2-6
Title: Access to appropriate laundry facilities

Indicator Description

This indicator is expressed in qualitative terms, but some quantitative data may be used, such as the number of people per public washing basin.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	None / limited / sufficient	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Key informant, focus group, observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Appropriate laundry facilities may include equipment (buckets, basins etc.) at household level, suitable locations by the side of water bodies (avoiding the risk of contaminating drinking-water) where this is normal practice, or communal. To be appropriate, they must be accessible to all users, provide sufficient safety, have a convenient supply of water and be easy to maintain in a clean and hygienic state, including the correct disposal of wastewater. The issue of private laundry areas for women and girls to wash and dry under-garments and sanitary cloths is addressed in the following indicator: Accessibility of appropriate sanitary protection materials for menstruation, and underwear, for women and girls. Sufficient access is a level of access that allows people to wash clothes and bedding as frequently as they would under normal circumstances.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, S1.1 Access, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.2 Assistance, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HH: Do you have access to a laundry area? HH or communal? Do you feel safe and your privacy is respected using this laundry facility? DO: sanitary conditions are respected, waste water drains, no stagnant water around, fair distance from etc.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGDs/ KIIs: Where do people do their laundry? Why? How do they dry their laundry?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Laundry facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of laundry facilities constructed - # of laundry facilities rehabilitated - # of population/HH served by new or rehabilitated laundry facilities

Sub Domain: W 3.1 – Environment
Code: W 3-1
Title: Presence of human faeces on the ground on and around the site

Indicator Description

Presence should clearly be the result of recent scattered defecation by a significant number of people. One isolated stool does not constitute a substantial presence.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	No presence
Unit Description	Yes/No	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Surveyors should look for the obvious places where people may go to defecate on the ground. Faeces that were clear deposited more than a few days ago should not be counted; only recently deposited faeces indicate an ongoing problem of access to toilets. Organised open defecation areas that are too close to water sources and living areas or that do not provide adequate protection from contamination should be counted as substantial presence.

Comments

Cross check this indicator with cultural, social, security, access to sanitation (qualitative and quantitative), management of sanitation facilities etc.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	HHs: do children, pregnant women, elders, disabled and any other person with limited mobility have easy, safe and friendly access to the sanitation facilities? HHs: [Follow on from W3-2] If no toilet is accessible or used by the HH members – where do HH members go to defecate? DO: is there presence of faeces within the HH compound? [Often on edge of compound or behind house]
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGD, KII: Defecation practices before the emergency. If open defecation is practiced, ask why some person/specific groups of people do prefer open defecation (list the reasons, e.g. security, access, lack of privacy etc.). Note / map where concentration of open defecation is higher within the locality.
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Latrine construction (e.g.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of individual latrines constructed - # of individual latrines rehabilitated - # of latrine kits/slabs distributed - # of latrines child/elder friendly (# access steps, support rails etc)

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 3.2 – Toilet Facilities

Code: W 3-2

Title: Average number of users per functioning toilet

A functioning toilet is one that is fully constructed, in working order, of a type and in a location acceptable to intended users. This definition excludes toilets that do not adequately protect users living areas, drinking-water sources and use from contamination, latrines that are full, toilets that are too dirty to use, toilets with broken superstructures, toilets that are inaccessible or located where people are embarrassed to use them etc.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Estimated or counted number of functioning toilets	Type	Baseline, output
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Estimated population at the site	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	Persons per toilet	Disaggregate	Possible disaggregation by sex and age	Data source	Key informant, observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

The number of users per functioning toilet is a crude indicator of the extent to which people have access to toilets, which is important for preventing the spread of faecal diseases. This indicator does not identify actual access to the toilets available

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question	HHs: # of person in HH/# toilets in HH
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII or/and HHs: number of person/toilet
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Latrine construction (e.g.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of individual latrines constructed - # of individual latrines rehabilitated - # of latrine kits/slabs distributed

Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 3.2 – Toilet Facilities

Code: W 3-3

Title: Proportion of households with access to a functioning toilet

A functioning toilet is one that is fully constructed, in working order, of a type and in a location acceptable to intended users. This definition excludes toilets that do not adequately protect users living areas, drinking-water sources and use from contamination, latrines that are full, toilets that are too dirty to use, toilets with broken superstructures, toilets that are inaccessible or located where people are embarrassed to use them etc. Access is defined by the intended users of the toilets.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the same location	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Household and facility	Numerator	Nb of households reporting access to a functioning toilet	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	Possible disaggregation by sex and age	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

It is important to measure whether or not people in the population concerned actually have access to a functioning toilet. Access may be limited by a number of technical and social reasons. This indicator describes the extent to which people can relieve themselves comfortably and with dignity, and the extent to which they can avoid contaminating the living environment and drinking-water sources. Where communal latrines are in place, it is advisable to consult separately women and men about their access to functioning toilets.

Comments

The proportion of household is also an indicator on the proportion of people with access to a functioning toilet, which can be then disaggregated by sex and age. 2) Depending on contexts and intercluster cooperation, this indicator can be easily adapted for schools / child friendly spaces, feeding centres, as well as for health facilities. For these facilities, it is of the utmost importance to disaggregate data per sex.

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	Do you have access to a functioning toilet? Do all the members of this household use a functioning toilet? IF NOT, how many household members do have access, and how many do not and why?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KII or/and HHs: % or # of male having access to a functioning toilet. % or # of female having access to a functioning toilet
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Latrine construction (e.g.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of individual latrines constructed - # of individual latrines rehabilitated - # of latrine kits/slabs distributed - # of male or females have access to latrines rehabilitated or constructed

Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 3.2 – Toilet Facilities

Code: W 3-4

Title: Proportion of toilets with functioning and convenient hand washing facilities

Functioning hand washing facilities consist of an adequate and continuous supply of water, with means to wet hands before using soap and then rinse them in clean water after. Convenient hand washing facilities mean that they are located next to the toilet, or at the house where they can be reached directly and within a matter of seconds from the toilet.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of toilets surveyed	Type	Output
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Nb of toilets with functioning and convenient hand washing facilities (or observed during toilet survey or reported during household survey)	Threshold	Context specific
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

If different household members use different toilets, presence or absence of hand washing facilities should be recorded for each toilet used. Only the main toilet used by each household member should be included in the survey (e.g. if people use a household toilet but sometimes use a public toilet in the market, only the household toilet should be included).

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, (R) Early Recovery, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	<p>HH: If household members report having access to a functioning toilet - is there a place for you to wash your hands after using the toilet? Is there always soap and water available? How long does it take to go from the toilet to the place for washing hands?</p> <p>DO: Where predominantly or exclusively public or communal toilets are used, it may be more convenient to do a survey of toilets and inspect them to check the presence or absence and condition of hand washing facilities.</p>
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of hand washing stations installed and regularly supplied and refilled - % or # having access to toilets with functioning hand washing station

Useful References

The Sphere Standards (Sphere Project, version II) <http://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 3.2 – Toilet Facilities
Code: W 3-5
Title: Proportion of toilets that are clean

Clean toilets are those that are free from faeces inside and around the structure itself, including the squatting plate. Toilets where there are traces of faeces, urine or anal cleansing materials from careless use or incomplete cleaning should be considered clean, as opposed to those with stools inside or outside. Toilets that have a very strong bad smell inside may also be considered dirty by users and if so should be defined as dirty for this indicator.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of toilets surveyed	Type	Output
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Nb of clean toilets	Threshold	
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Cleanliness of toilets can be checked during a household survey or a dedicated toilet survey (particularly where there are many public toilets not associated with specific households). Toilets that are clean because they are clearly not in use should not be included in the sample

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	DO: No presence of faeces on floor or surrounding access paths, no presence of stagnant water in and out toilets, correct functioning of flush systems (where present), no overflowing black water, proper drainage around toilets during rain, outlets pipes not clogged (DO preferred method for data collection)
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of latrines desludged - # of latrines decommissioned - # of latrine cleaning kits distributed - Presence of toilet cleaning personnel

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 4 – Vector Control
Code: W 4-1
Title: Degree of vector-borne disease risk

Malaria: Malaria is one of the major causes of disease and loss of life in emergencies. This indicator is designed to estimate the risk of malaria to the population concerned in general terms, taking into account the following factors: 1) whether or not the area is endemic for malaria; 2) whether or not it is the malaria season; 3) the degree of immunity of the population; 4) the adequacy of measures in place to control malaria transmission.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	High/ not high	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Key informant, Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Seek data from health professionals, vector-control specialists and malaria specialists in ministry of health, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent, and WHO etc.

Guidance for pre-crisis/base data

Explore prevalence and incidence rates

Cross Tagging

H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	Factors: 1) whether or not the area is endemic for malaria; 2) whether or not it is the malaria season; 3) the degree of immunity of the population; 4) the adequacy of measures in place to control malaria transmission. HH: How many times have you had malaria in the past year [ranges]? How many of your children have had malaria in the past year? How do you protect yourself from malaria? How do you treat yourself for malaria? DO: stagnant water (any water, not only rain water)
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	Health KIs + Secondary data
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Vectors: - # of vector control awareness campaigns - # of vector clearance campaigns (larvicide, fumigation. spraying) - # of LLIN (bed nets) distributed Drainage works carried out since the present emergency (Km of drainage channels constructed/rehabilitated/cleaned/reshaped)

Useful references

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets: a WHO Position Statement (WHO) <http://bit.ly/NndmUY>

Vector control: Methods for use by individuals and communities (WHO, 1997) <http://bit.ly/1ppIBwY>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 4 – Vector Control
Code: W 4-2
Title: Proportion of households adopting measures to reduce biological vector-borne disease risk

This indicator can be seen as a compilation of several indicators related to hygiene practices, mainly, the indicators W1-6, W1-8, W1-10 and W1-11. If, in a household, these four indicators are met, it can be considered, that the measures to reduce biological vector-borne disease risks have been taken.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	Total nb of households in the sample	Type	Baseline, output
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	Nb of households adopting measures to reduce biological vector-borne disease risk	Threshold	Follow-up of trends. Target: 100%
Unit Description	%	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Household survey, focus group, observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

See general guidance for indicators W1-6, W1-8, W1-10 and W1-11.

Comments

Similar observations should be done at camp, village levels. Indicators W1-6, W1-8, W1-10 and W1-11. If, in a household, these four indicators are met, it can be considered, that the measures to reduce biological vector-borne disease risks have been taken.

Cross Tagging

H3 Communicable diseases, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	DO at HH level: how water consumption chain is managed, sanitary conditions of areas where food is prepared and consumed, sanitary conditions of kitchen ware and where it is stored, presence of pests, presence of domestic animals in hygienically sensitive areas of the house.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Vectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of vector control awareness campaigns - # of vector clearance campaigns - # of LLIN (bed nets) distributed - # of clean up kits distributed

Useful references

The health and environment linkages initiatives – HELI (WHO/UNEP, 2005) <http://bit.ly/1tZ0owv>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 5 – Solid Waste Management
Code: W 5-1
Title: Presence of solid waste on and around the site

Substantial presence is a somewhat subjective judgment, but to classify as such, it should clearly indicate a pattern of habitual disposal of solid waste in an uncontrolled way, or in a controlled but unsafe way (for example, piles of waste to accumulate at street corners). A few scattered plastic bags do not constitute a substantial presence. If the amount of solid waste on the ground has increased significantly due to the crisis, this should also be considered.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Substantial presence / No Substantial Presence	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

The presence of substantial quantities of solid waste on the ground, particularly near living areas and drinking-water sources creates a risk to public health through faecal contamination (as solid waste may often contain children's faeces and animal faeces), the creation of vector breeding sites (for mosquitoes, rats, flies etc.), fire hazard etc. A distance of 30 m from shelters and water points reflects established guidance on minimum safe distances for protection of drinking-water sources from faecal contamination.

Comments

Hot spots should be mapped as well as the nature/origin of the solid waste just to score possible public health risks (medical waste, organic waste from slaughterhouse, market wastes).

Cross Tagging

H3 Communicable diseases, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS

HH Question / Direct Observation	DO: Is solid waste present at the site or around it? Presence of leachate should be recorded. Other relevant questions are referred to protection, social, economic, environmental etc. issues: Are waste pickers present? Do children work as waste pickers? Is the waste obstructing water pathways/drainage channels? Is a recycling market active in the area?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	

RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK

4W Indicator	Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume containers/bins - m3 - Volume trucked - m3 - # of clean-up campaigns conducted - # of kits distributed
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Useful references

Solid waste management in emergencies (WHO/WEDC) <http://bit.ly/1km09LL> & <http://bit.ly/1n22oOS>
 Disaster waste management guidelines (OCHA/MSB/UNEP, 2011) <http://bit.ly/1AxsK5x>

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 5 – Solid Waste Management
Code: W 5-2
Title: Presence and effectiveness of a solid-waste management system

An effective solid-waste management system is one that ensures the following: 1) people have a convenient and hygienic place to deposit waste (at household level or in public spaces such as mark distribution centres etc.); 2) waste does not create a significant nuisance or health risk during the period before collection; 3) waste is collected regularly (at least weekly); 4) waste is disposed of at a site and in a way that does not create a nuisance or a health risk.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, output
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Fully Operational / Partly Operational / Not Operational	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Key Informant, Focus Group, Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Humanitarian crises may create situations where large quantities of waste are not managed, either because the waste management system is damaged or destroyed or because people are displaced into settlements where there are not established waste management systems. In dense, large settlements, this may quickly cause a build-up of waste in the settlement, with associated public health risks.

Comments

Capacity of the service: assets inventory, conditions, efficiency, needs, spare parts availability, fuel stock etc. Important to record if staff is paid regularly, if trained in waste handling (minimize personal and public health risks) and if protective gears are used regularly. Opportunities for waste recycling should be investigated. It is important to underline that waste management it is different from waste/garbage collection service > waste management includes (but not only): waste production, collection, transportation, treatment, reuse, recycling, final disposal.

Cross Tagging

(R) Early Recovery, R2 Debris Removal, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	DO: presence of garbage collection points; cleanness of the garbage collection points; the leachate is not leaking out the collection points; wind, rain, vehicle traffic do not spread waste and leachate from the collection points; no presence of pests; collection points are completely emptied after collection; collection points are washed and disinfected regularly; distance and density of collection points from houses, market areas etc..
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KIIs: Is the service public or private? Which is the capacity of the service? How often the garbage is collected? Is the garbage production exceeding the collection capacity? If yes, quantity/estimate the gap.
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	Interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume containers/bins - m3 - Volume trucked - m3 - # of clean-up campaigns conducted - # of kits distributed

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 6 – Drainage
Code: W 6-1
Title: Presence of stagnant water on and around the site

A substantial presence may be a large body of standing water such as a pond, a high density of small areas such as water standing in tyre tracks. If the standing water is contaminated wastewater then even small quantities should be considered as significant. Small puddles of rainwater that dry up after a day or so should not be considered a substantial presence.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Substantial presence / No Substantial Presence	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Observation

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Stagnant water may include wastewater, rainwater, natural water bodies and standing water that remains after flooding. The presence of substantial quantities of standing water in and around a site, particularly near living areas and drinking water sources creates a risk to public health through faecal contamination (wastewater and run-off may often be faecal contaminated), the creation of vector breeding sites (for mosquitoes, flies etc.), drowning hazard etc. Although mosquitoes and other insect vectors may travel up to several kilometres from their breeding sites, the closer people are to the breeding sites the more likely it is that there will be contact with the vectors. For most concentrated settlements, standing water that is at least 30m from living areas is effectively outside the perimeter of the settlement.

Comments

At present: direct observation for the area and HH level both. Check historical records on malaria, dengue morbidity in the area to roughly score the public health risk of the area itself.

Cross Tagging

H6 Environmental Health, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, H3 Communicable diseases, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	<p>At present: do you observe any stagnant water within the populated area (specify if possible if markets, schools, bus stations, hospital yards etc.) as well as in private yards. This includes large ponds, stagnant water in tyre trucks, leakages of latrine pits, stagnant water in laundry/shower areas etc.: practically all stagnant water that can be breeding environment for mosquitoes.</p> <p>Future: Is the area flood-prone? Is the natural topographic profile favourable for natural surface run off (natural drainage)</p>
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	KIIs generally local population or host communities (including farmers)
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors
Code: W 7-1
Title: Presence of faecal-oral diseases

Faecal-oral diseases are those diseases that are transmitted by faecal material passing into the mouth, principally via contaminated water, hands and food, and are prevented by improvements in water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The most important of these diseases in most emergencies are various diarrhoeal diseases. Diseases with outbreak risk are those that may spread rapidly and require a rapid response to protect public health. They include cholera, typhoid, shigellosis, and hepatitis A and E.

Standard		Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Outbreak or epidemic, high or significantly increasing incidence rates/ Stable background incidence rates	Disaggregate	Prevalence and incidence rates, disaggregated by sex and age	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

The greater the presence of faecal-oral diseases in a population, the greater the risks created by deficiencies in WASH conditions and the higher the priority that should be given to addressing those deficiencies. In addition, persistent high levels of faecal-oral disease in a population indicate ongoing problems with access to WASH facilities and services.

Comments

Cross check health records (e.g. from Govt agencies) against potential health concerns indirectly linked with water, personal hygiene, domestic hygiene (e.g. skin diseases, malnutrition, food security).

Cross Tagging

C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, (R) Early Recovery, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	At present for HHs: how many times have you had diarrhoea or stomach problems in the last month (last 2 weeks)? Have you noticed any increase since [the disaster]?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	At present for KIIs: within your community, did you notice an increased diarrhoea or stomach incidence/morbidity respect the previous year in the same period? General for KIIs: have you ever experienced outbreaks water borne or personal hygiene related disease in this area that represent a serious public health concern? If yes, during with period of the year? Do you know the reasons/sources/means of the past outbreaks? Which is the most common illness among the population of the village (KIIs)?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From Health Cluster (see cross-tags)

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors

Code: W 7-2

Title: Extent of global acute malnutrition and food insecurity

The global acute malnutrition rate is the percentage of under-five children below 80% (or below -2Z scores) weight for height and/or with oedema. In the acute stages of an emergency this rate may be estimated approximately in a rapid nutritional assessment with a MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) survey by nutrition staff.

Standard		Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Low/ Moderate/ High/ Very High	Disaggregate	Sex and age	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Malnutrition and lack of food increase vulnerability to WASH-related diseases and are a key factor in determining the priority of intervention. In addition, acute food insecurity is likely to oblige people to trade resources, including items such as soap, water containers and mosquito nets, in exchange for food.

Comments

It is important to be sure that partners do not confuse food security with food access, otherwise it is difficult to consolidated results

Cross Tagging

F3 Food Access, (R) Early Recovery

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	At present for HHs: have you any family member under-5 years affected by malnutrition? Do you have enough food (daily) for you and your family? General HHs or KIIs: Have you ever experienced food shortage in the last month (last 2 weeks etc.)? Have you ever experienced food shortage in the past years? If yes, in which period of the year? If food shortage: do you have any security issue in accessing markets, farms, or any other area where food is supposed to be available?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	General HHs or KIIs: Have you ever experienced food shortage in the last month (last 2 weeks etc.)? Have you ever experienced food shortage in the past years? If yes, in which period of the year? If food shortage: do you have any security issue in accessing markets, farms, or any other area where food is supposed to be available?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From Nutrition/Food Sec Cluster (see cross-tags)

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors
Code: W 7-3
Title: Access to health service

Health services are preventive and clinical services that aim to address the main causes of excess mortality and morbidity present in the given context. Access is the ability of the affected population to use to, or be covered by, those services. This may be limited by the capacity of health services (human resources, supplies and equipment, systems and procedures) in relation to the population to be served, and by distance, cost, social exclusion, lack of information etc.

Standard		Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Access / No or Limited Access	Disaggregate	Sex and age	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Access to health services is a key factor for determining the priority of a WASH intervention. Where access is limited, WASH conditions become more important in influencing mortality and morbidity.

Comments

In case of e.g. an earthquake these questions are not relevant due to the high number of traumas in the first few weeks. Sector cross-tagging is not easy at the beginning of an emergency.

Cross Tagging

H1 General clinical services & essential trauma care, (R) Early Recovery, H3 Communicable diseases, H6 Environmental Health

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	At present HHs or KIIs: Do you have any health centre, health post, clinic, hospital to refer to in case of any health problem (you and your family or the community in general)? Is the basic health assistance guarantee throughout the year? At present, do you have any INGO/NGO providing health services to the community? How far is (hours of travel, distance in km) the closest health facility to refer to for you and your family? If your child is sick, do you know where to seek for health assistance within one day?
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	See above
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From Health Cluster (see cross-tags)

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors

Code: W 7-4

Title: Density of settlement in m² of total site area per person

The total site area per person includes shelter plots, and the space needed for roads, footpaths, schools, sanitation, firebreaks, markets, distribution areas etc. In longer-term settlements, space for gardening is also included.

Standard		Denominator	Total nb of people	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	Total site area in m ²	Threshold	<15 15-30 31-45 >45
Unit Description	m ² /person	Disaggregate	N/A	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

In high-density settlements the significance of WASH problems tends to be greater. Person-to-person contact and the likelihood of disease transmission increases, and the space available for WASH facilities and for people to practice hygiene comfortably and safely is reduced.

Comments

Get data from shelter cluster, national authorities, direct measurements (GIS maps). Population and gender-based feedback needs to be recorded.

Cross Tagging

C2 Population information management, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, (R) Early Recovery

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	Check: distance between sleeping areas (shelters, host community houses) and toilets, markets, public/gathering areas etc. This is a very sensitive protection and GBV issue which is often underestimated. This is not only matter of square metre/family or person but dignity of person.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From CCCM / Shelter Cluster (see cross-tags)

Useful references

The Sphere Standards (Sphere handbook, version II) <http://bit.ly/1xxP0rH>

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors
Code: W 7-5
Title: Number of people on the site

Indicator Description

The number of people on the site is the number of people residing continuously at the site and does not include people who may be registered at the site but who are not physically present, as in the case of a village with scattered outlying houses.

Standard		Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	>10000 5000-10000 1000-5000 <1000
Unit Description	Nb people	Disaggregate	Disaggregation by sex	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

The larger the settlement, the greater the importance of WASH because of the number of people affected and because of the impact of deficiencies in WASH provision. Very large settlements such as urban areas and large camps create particular problems for WASH: it is more difficult to control environmental health risks, establish community-based hygiene promotion activities and promote community participation in the management of facilities. Very large settlements may also place unsustainable demands on limited natural resources, including water resources, and create a large burden of waste to be managed in the local environment. Data should be collected from key informants in the camp management and camp coordination cluster. The figure for number of people on the site may be verified with data used by the shelter and nutrition clusters for distributions, and estimates from surveys. Figures in the score range may need to be adjusted to reflect national or local norms and patterns of settlement.

Cross Tagging

C2 Population information management, (R) Early Recovery

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	Check: distance between sleeping areas (shelters, host community houses) and toilets, markets, public/gathering areas etc. This is a very sensitive protection and GBV issue which is often underestimated. This is not only matter of square metre/family or person but dignity of person.
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From CCCM / Shelter Clusters (see cross-tags)

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 7 – Aggravating Factors

Code: W 7-6

Title: Shelter Conditions

Standard		Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline
Unit of Measurement	Household	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	1) Less than 2 m2 of covered floor area per person and unsanitary shelter conditions 2) Less than 2 m2 of covered floor area per person or unsanitary shelter conditions 3) Between 2 m2 and 3.5 m2 of covered floor area per person and sanitary shelter conditions 4) At least 3.5m2 of covered floor area per person and sanitary shelter condition
Unit Description	Qualitative	Disaggregate	Disaggregation by sex	Data source	Key informant

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Seek data from key informants in the camp management and camp coordination cluster. Shelter conditions may be verified visually during a household survey, transect walk or other method. Where there is a large variation in shelter conditions for a population on the same site (for example, where some people have remained in their houses and others have moved into a school following a cyclone), an average score should be estimated for the total population concerned and a note made on the variation in conditions in the 'notes' box.

Cross Tagging

S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, (R) Early Recovery

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	No specific wash questions included in the assessment format. Shelter for WASH needs to be evaluated case by case Environmental records should be monitored above all in urban areas (TBC and other transmissible diseases should be monitored with the fundamental support of the MoH or health NGOs).
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	From CCCM / Shelter / Protection Clusters (see cross-tags)

Sub Domain: W 8 – WASH Programme
Code: W 8-1
Title: All groups within the affected population have equitable access to WASH facilities and services

Indicator Description

Groups within the affected population may include, but not be limited to, men and women of different ages, children, people from different social, economic, livelihoods and ethnic groups, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with chronic illness, single-headed households, child-headed households and people with disabilities. Different groups may be defined by their different needs, vulnerabilities and capacities.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement		Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Met/ Partly Met/ Not Net	Disaggregate	Breakdown of single sex group discussions conducted with women/girls, boys/men and with vulnerable groups of the population	Data source	Key informant, focus group

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Data should be collected through focus-group discussions with different groups from the population concerned, and from key informants in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster and other clusters. This qualitative indicator requires careful measurement, including discussion with a range of informants to make an objective judgment. It is important to take into consideration how conditions change over time, if this indicator is measured during monitoring or periodic review processes, and use the results at local level to encourage improvement. This indicator is important to measure during assessment as well as monitoring, to identify any groups that are excluded from access to WASH facilities and services and who may therefore be particularly at risk.

Cross Tagging

C1 Community engagement and self-empowerment, C3 Protection and services monitoring and coordination, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, E1 Access and Learning Environment, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, S2.1 Access, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	Do you have any beneficiary feedback mechanisms in place? - If present, is the water committee or any community committee with WASH mandate gender balanced? Do you have any beneficiary satisfaction mechanisms in place related to WASH or WASH cross cutting issues?
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	# of interventions with feedback mechanisms in place # of WASH Committees trained

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 8 – WASH Programme

Code: W 8-2

Title: The WASH response includes effective mechanisms for representative and participatory input from all users at all phases

Relevant mechanisms include the use of participatory assessment methods, seeking an understanding of the social diversity of the affected population and the interests of key stakeholders, representation arrangements such as community WASH committees that reflect the range of needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of different groups in the population, and joint planning and monitoring of facilities and services. All phases of the WASH response include the following: assessment, planning, design and location of facilities, training, monitoring and evaluation.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Met/ Partly Met/ Not Met	Disaggregate	Number of women, girls, boys and men consulted and/or represented in WASH committees	Data source	Key informant, focus group

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Data should be collected through focus-group discussions with different groups from the population concerned, and from key informants in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster and other clusters. This qualitative indicator requires careful measurement, including discussion with a range of informants to make an objective judgment. It is important to take into consideration how conditions change over time, if this indicator is measured during monitoring or periodic review processes, and use the results at local level to encourage improvement.

Comments

Questions need to be tailored as per social, cultural, security, environmental scenarios within the same community and within the area populated by different ethnic groups/tribes etc.

Cross Tagging

C1 Community engagement and self-empowerment, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, C3.9 Service Provision - WASH &/or Shelter, E1 Access and Learning Environment, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance, S2.1 Access, S2.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	N/A

Indicator Description

Sub Domain: W 8 – WASH Programme

Code: W 8-3

Title: The affected population takes responsibility for the management and maintenance of facilities as appropriate, and all groups contribute equitably

Where possible, it is good practice to form water and/or sanitation committees, made up of representatives from the various user groups and half of whose members are women. The functions of these committees are to manage the communal facilities such as water points, public toilets and washing areas, be involved in hygiene promotion activities and also act as a mechanism for ensuring representation and promoting sustainability.

Standard	Sphere	Denominator	N/A	Type	Baseline, Outcome
Unit of Measurement	Community	Numerator	N/A	Threshold	N/A
Unit Description	Met/ Partly Met/ Not Met	Disaggregate	Disaggregated by sex and age	Data source	Key informant, focus group

Guidance for use of Indicator in Assessments

Data should be collected through focus-group discussions with different groups from the population concerned, and from key informants in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster and other clusters. This qualitative indicator requires careful measurement, including discussion with a range of informants to make an objective judgment. It is important to take into consideration how conditions change over time, if this indicator is measured during monitoring or periodic review processes, and use the results at local level to encourage improvement.

Cross Tagging

C1 Community engagement and self-empowerment, C3 Protection and services monitoring and coordination, C3.2 Service Provision - WASH, E1 Access and Learning Environment, (R) Early Recovery, R3 Capacity Building, R4 Community Restoration, S1.1 Access, S1.2 Assistance

ASSESSMENT/PROGRAMME MONITORING QUESTIONS	
HH Question / Direct Observation	
FGD / KII Questions Additional strategic questions/information	FGD, KIIs: Is any committee with WASH mandate present? If yes describe roles and responsibilities not only related to the O&M of the WASH facilities but and above all on hygiene promotion, public health and environmental health promotion and WASH software activities in general (activities in schools, cleaning campaigns etc.)
RESPONSE MONITORING OUTPUT INDICATOR LINK	
4W Indicator	# of WASH Committees trained / functional

Annex I - JMP Classifications

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

Source: <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/>

The JMP has established a standard set of drinking-water and sanitation categories that are used for monitoring purposes. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. An "improved" sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The definitions used by the JMP are often different from those used by national governments. Estimates in JMP reports may therefore differ from national estimates.

"Improved" sources of drinking-water:

- **Piped water into dwelling**, also called a household connection, is defined as a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps (e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom)
- **Piped water to yard/plot**, also called a yard connection, is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house
- **Public tap or standpipe** is a public water point from which people can collect water. A standpipe is also known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete
- **Tubewell or borehole** is a deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes/tubewells are constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protects the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water is delivered from a tubewell or borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes/tubewells are usually protected by a platform around the well, which leads spilled water away from the borehole and prevents infiltration of run-off water at the well head
- **Protected dug well** is a dug well that 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. A protected dug well is also covered, so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall into the well
- **Protected spring**. The spring is typically protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a "spring box", which is constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution
- **Rainwater** refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used

"Unimproved" sources of drinking-water:

- **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"
- **Unprotected dug 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
- **Cart with small tank/drum.** This refers to water sold by a provider who transports water into a community. The types of transportation used include donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means
- **Tanker-truck.** The water is trucked into a community and sold from the water truck
- **Surface water** is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels
- **Bottled water** is considered to be improved only when the household uses drinking-water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene; where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis

"Improved" sanitation:

- **Flush toilet** uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used)
- **Piped sewer system** is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage, that is designed to collect human excreta (faeces and urine) and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. Sewerage systems consist of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater
- **Septic tank** is an excreta collection device consisting of a water-tight settling tank, which is normally located underground, away from the house or toilet. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. It can also be discharged into a sewerage system
- **Flush/pour flush** to pit latrine refers to a system that flushes excreta to a hole in the ground or leaching pit (protected, covered)
- **Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)** is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark
- **Pit latrine with slab** is a dry pit latrine whereby the pit is fully covered by a slab or platform that is fitted either with a squatting hole or seat. The platform should be solid and can be made of any type of material (concrete, logs with earth or mud, cement, etc.) as long as it adequately covers the pit without exposing the pit content other than through the squatting hole or seat
- **Composting toilet** is a dry toilet into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost. A composting latrine may or may not have a urine separation device
- **Special case.** A response of "flush/pour flush to unknown place/not sure/DK where" is taken to indicate that the household sanitation facility is improved, as respondents might not know if their toilet is connected to a sewer or septic tank

“Unimproved” sanitation:

- **Flush/pour flush to elsewhere** refers to excreta being deposited in or nearby the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the street, yard/plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location
- **Pit latrine without slab** uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat. An open pit is a rudimentary hole
- **Bucket** refers to the use of a bucket or other container for the retention of faeces (and sometimes urine and anal cleaning material), which are periodically removed for treatment, disposal, or use as fertilizer
- **Hanging toilet** or hanging latrine is a toilet built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly
- **No facilities or bush or field** includes defecation in the bush or field or ditch; excreta deposited on the ground and covered with a layer of earth (cat method); excreta wrapped and thrown into garbage; and defecation into surface water (drainage channel, beach, river, stream or sea)