



WASH Indicators

HYGIENE PROMOTION INDICATORS

Note 1: USAID/OFDA strongly encourages that you select all indicators that apply to your project.

Note 2: USAID/OFDA requires that all household-level indicators be assessed during quantitative, population-based surveys. These surveys should incorporate probability sampling (e.g. systematic random sampling, cluster random sampling, etc.). When reporting household-level indicators, please provide additional information that demonstrates the statistical validity of your results (e.g. description of the sampling methodology, precision, actual sample size, estimated total population and the 95% confidence intervals for the results).

For each indicator area selected, report all information on that row and disaggregate as required: Population Served, Sample Size, and Results

Indicator Area	Population Served		Sample Size		Results		Comments
HP1: Hand Washing Knowledge	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of people interviewed during household visits	Female	# of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	Female	5 Critical Times are defined as: 1. After defecation 2. Before Eating 3. After changing diapers/wiping babies 4. Before Food prep 5. Before feeding infant
		Male		Male		Male	
HP2: Hand Washing Capacity	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of households visited		# of households with soap and water at a hand washing location		Hand washing location should be sited in a place as to make hand washing convenient during critical times, at a minimum within the household compound or near a latrine.
		Male					
HP3: Safe Water Handling	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of households visited		# of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers		Safe water storage is defined as clean household drinking water storage vessels which limit risk of contamination and prevent dipping instruments or hands from coming in contact with water. For example, sealed buckets with spigots or narrow-necked jerry cans.
		Male					

HP4: Household Water Quality (Bacteriological)	# of people receiving household water quality education	Female	# of household water supplies sampled		# of household drinking water supplies with 0 fecal coliforms per 100 mL sample		Data should be based on a randomized household survey with a sample size that is as robust as possible.
		Male					
HP5: Household Water Quality (Chlorine)	# of people receiving household water quality education	Female	# household water supplies sampled		# of household drinking water supplies with FRC >0.2 mg/L		FRC = Free Residual Chlorine
		Male					
HP6: Household Water Quality (Point of Use Chlorine)	# of people receiving point- of-use chlorine products		# household water supplies sampled		# of household drinking water supplies with FRC (trace)		FRC = Free Residual Chlorine This indicator applies when chlorine based (e.g. NaDCC tablets, Sodium Hypochlorite, or PUR) point of use water treatment products are distributed
HP7: Water Point Management	# of village water user committees created/trained		# of men and women trained to be on water user committees	Female	# of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training		Active is defined as water user committees who have well defined roles, meet regularly, have a caretaker/maintenance person, and have an active fee collection system (where needed).
				Male			
HP8: Water Point Cleanliness	# of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated		# of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated		# of water points that are clean and protected from contamination		Measured through direct observation. Area around water point must have good drainage, fencing, a clean apron, and prevent surface runoff water from contaminating the well.

SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

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Indicator Area	Population Served		Sample Size		Results		Comments
S1: Excreta Disposal (Open Defecation)	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of households visited		# of households with no evidence of feces in the living area.		Living area defined as inside the compound or, if no compound walls, within a 20 meter radius around the house.
Male							
S2: Excreta Disposal (Safe excreta practice)	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of people interviewed during household visits		# of people who report proper disposal of feces the last time they defecated	Female	Proper disposal defined as using any method which safely isolates excreta from the environment (e.g. VIP latrine, pit latrine, cat hole).
Male		Male					
S3: Excreta Disposal (Latrine usage)	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of people interviewed during household visits		# of people who report using a latrine the last time they defecated	Female	Latrine defined as: pour flush latrine connected to a pit, septic or sewer; pit latrine; or VIP latrine.
Male		Male					

S4: Excreta Disposal (Household latrine infrastructure)	# of people whose family received or built a household latrine as a result of the program		# of households visited		# of household latrines completed and clean		Clean defined as no feces on the slab or around the outside of the latrine.
S5: Excreta Disposal (Crude latrine coverage)	Estimate of the population served by the sanitation program		# of all available usable latrines		# people per usable latrine		This merely provides a crude estimate of latrine coverage (people/latrine) based on the estimated population size and the number of usable latrines. Useful as a guide only in the early stages of an emergency response.
S6: Hand Washing Facilities	# of hand washing facilities present within the target population.		# of hand washing facilities inspected		# of hand washing facilities in use		In use is defined as having water and soap/ash at the hand washing facility. Evidence should be visible of recent use.
S7: Solid-Waste Management (Household)	# of people receiving hygiene promotion	Female	# of households visited		# of households properly disposing of solid waste		Proper disposal includes the use household refuse bins or pits and/or communal refuse bins or pits which adequately reduce the public health risks associated with vectors, flooding, and contamination of water sources.
		Male					

WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

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Indicator Area	Population Served		Sample Size		Results		Comments
WS1: Water Usage	Number of people targeted by water supply infrastructure	Female	# of households visited		Average liters/person/day collected from all sources for drinking, cooking and hygiene		This indicator must be assessed by a household survey. Includes water from all sources – whether safe or unsafe. Does not include water collected for other uses, e.g. livestock, brickmaking, gardening, etc.
		Male					
WS2: Water Production	Estimate of the population served by water supply program	Female	Estimate of liters produced per day by all safe water supplies		Estimated water supplied per beneficiary in liters per person per day		This merely provides a crude estimate of water availability (l/p/d) based on the estimated population size and the estimated daily production of safe water. Useful as a guide only in the early stages of an emergency response
		Male					
WS3: Source Water Quality (Bacteriological)	Number of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated		Number fecal coliform bacteriological tests conducted		# test results with 0 fecal coliforms per 100 mL sample		
WS4: Source Water Quality (Chlorine)	Number of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated		Number of FRC tests conducted		# tests with FRC >0.2 mg/L		FRC = Free Residual Chlorine

WS5: Use of Improved Water Sources	Number of households targeted by water supply infrastructure		# of households visited		# households collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources		Improved water sources defined as: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection.
WS6: Water Safety Plan	Number of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated		# of water points for which a Water Safety Plan ¹ has been created		# water points which are actively utilizing ² their Water Safety Plan		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to "Water Safety Plan –Managing drinking-Water Quality from Catchment to Consumer", WHO, 2005. 2. Utilization of WSP is evaluated by checking use of the monitoring section of the WSP

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS

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Indicator Area	Population Served		Sample Size		Results		Comments
EH1: Bathing Facilities (Crude coverage)	# of people targeted by environmental health program	Female	# of safe bathing facilities completed		# of people per safe bathing facility completed		Applicable in emergency settings as a crude measure of accessibility to safe bathing locations. Safe is defined as gender separated and located in a well-lit area.
		Male					
EH2: Community Cleanup	# of people targeted by environmental health program	Female	# of communities targeted by the environmental health program		# of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted		
		Male					
EH3: Drainage (Standing Water)	# of people targeted by environmental health program	Female	# of communities targeted by the environmental health program		# of persistent standing water sites eliminated via drainage interventions		
		Male					
EH4: Solid Waste Management (Communal)	# of people targeted by environmental health program	Female	# of communities targeted by the environmental health program		# of communal solid waste disposal sites created and in use		
		Male					

EH5: Medical Waste	# of medical facilities targeted for medical waste management		# of site visits conducted to evaluate medical waste management		# of visits where evaluation showed proper segregation and disposal of medical waste		Refer to Health Sector of USAID/OFDA Grant Guidelines for additional guidance on medical waste management.
EH6: Vector Control	# of people targeted by the Environmental Health program	Female	# of communities targeted by the environmental health program		# of vector control activities conducted		Vector control activities include environmental modification, chemical, and the promotion of personal protective measures.
		Male					