

5.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

5.3.1 SELECTION OF OBJECTIVES – REASONING AND ANALYSIS

5.3.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SECTION

Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Improve health and restore dignity by provision of adequate safe water, sanitation, hygiene promotion interventions	% of target population who state they are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities	Household survey	

RELIEF

Objectives	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	1a % of target population that has access to sufficient safe water 1b % of target population that is using adequate sanitation 1c % of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices (<i>specify according to context</i>)	Household survey and inspections	
Output 1.1 Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out.	a) # of site assessments carried out and shared	a) Assessment report (rapid and comprehensive)	FACT or RDRT includes WatSan specialist(s) at the onset of the operation. <i>Applicable to all outputs.</i>
Output 1.2 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	a) # of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards). b) # of litres safe water distributed (cumulative). c) Average amount of safe water distributed per person per day. d) # of water distribution points e) % of people practicing good water handling practices which includes use of sufficient water storage container	a-d) Field reports and ERU records a-c) water quality tests conducted: 1) at the point of distribution and 2) at the point of use. e) Focus groups or household survey	
Output 1.3 Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.	a) # of people provided with excreta disposal facilities b) Average # of people per toilet. c) # of households involved in one or more environmental sanitation interventions according to context (<i>i.e. solid waste management, drainage, vector control</i>) d) Facilities are designed after	a-b) Field reports and ERU records. c) Field reports and ERU records. d-f) Random surveys and facility inspections at community and household level	

	consultation with affected population. e) % of facilities that are regularly cleaned and maintained		
Output 1.4 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.	a) # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities b) # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities c) % increase in 3-5 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge (<i>specify according to context</i>) d) Indicator of evidence of key hygiene practices (<i>e.g.: % of handwashing facilities which show evidence of use & regular maintenance</i>)	a-b) Field reports and ERU records. c-d) Random surveys and facility inspections at community and household level	
Output 1.5 Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population	a) # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (e.g. hygiene kits, water storage containers, soap, household water treatment, and cleaning kits).	a) Detailed beneficiary registration records.	
Output 1.6 Training on how to use hygiene-related goods is provided to the target population	a) # of households trained in the use of distributed items b) % of households using items properly.	b) Training records c) Household survey / focus groups & water quality tests (<i>where appropriate</i>)	

RECOVERY

Outcome 2 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	2a % of target population that both has access to and uses sustainable water supply 2b % of target population using sanitation facilities 2c % of target population that are practicing good hygiene behaviours (<i>specify according to context</i>)	Household survey and inspections	
Output 2.1 Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population.	a. % of target population with access to an improved water source b. % of target communities with financial resources to operate and maintain water facilities, access to technical support, and access to spare parts	a) Household surveys and water quality tests conducted: 1) at the point of distribution and 2) at the point of use. b) Community surveys using GWSI Evaluation Tools	

Output 2.2 Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population.	a. # of people with access to an improved sanitation facility b. % of constructed sanitation facilities maintained by target population. c. # of households involved in one or more environmental sanitation interventions according to context (<i>i.e. solid waste management, drainage, vector control</i>)	a-b) Field reports. a-b) Random surveys and facility inspections at community and household level c) Field reports and household surveys.	
Output 2.3 Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	a) # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities b) # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities c) % increase in personal hygiene knowledge (e.g. critical times to wash hands with soap) d) Indicator of evidence of key hygiene practices (<i>e.g.: % of handwashing facilities which show evidence of use & regular maintenance</i>)	a-b) Field reports and ERU records. c-d) Random surveys and facility inspections at community and household level	

5.3.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.3.4 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

5.3.5 TARGET POPULATION (AND THEIR PARTICIPATION)

5.3.6 ACTIVITIES TIMETABLE

Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Cost (CHF)
i.													
ii.													
iii.													
iv.													

5.3.7 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Annex 1 – M&E plan with indicator definitions

This annex demonstrates the format and a few example of how the details of data collection sources and methods can be specific in a monitoring and evaluation plan.

Indicators	Definitions	Means of verification (data collection methods and sources)	Frequency & Schedule of collection and reporting	Responsibilities	Information Use/Audience
Sector Goal: Improve health and restore dignity by provision of adequate safe water, sanitation, hygiene promotion interventions					
G1 % of target population who state they are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities	“water and sanitation facilities” refers to all facilities constructed or rehabilitated through the IFRC operation. Criteria for “satisfaction” may be further specified in the survey if necessary Numerator: # people who answer positively to question(s) regarding satisfaction with facilities Denominator: Total # of affected people targeted with water and sanitation facilities	Household survey administered through random sample at household level, and findings entered into survey database.	6-monthly, or operation mid-point and end if shorter operation. Schedule: Survey to be designed and checked by month 2 of the operation	1. Question for household survey to be developed by WatSan team under direction of program coordinator. Survey to be administered by NS watsan engineer with volunteers specifically trained for the purpose	Inform program implementation and decision making. To be included in final evaluation report to assess impact, prepared by external consultants.
Output 1.2 Target population is provided with safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality					
1.2a) # of people provided with daily access to safe water (according to WHO standards).	"people provided daily access": refers to all people to whom the RCRC is providing drinking water daily, through emergency	Beneficiary registration (field reports and ERU records) Water quality tests			

	measures. Longer term solutions are reported under recovery indicators (2.1a&b). ¹ “Safe water” means potable water according to WHO standards	conducted: 1) at the point of distribution and 2) at the point of use.			
1.2b Average amount of drinking water distributed per person per day.	“Safe water” as above. This indicator is not cumulative. Note: Ideally, observation surveys would be used to define the daily amount of water/person. If this is not possible, an estimation should be done based on the water distribution figures for each site. If an estimation is used, please explain in the comments section how it has been done.	1) Household /camp survey 2) Water quality tests conducted: a) at the point of distribution and b) at the point of use. Normal ERU testing process or other internationally recognised standard.			
Outcome 2 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	2a % of target population that both has access to and uses sustainable water supply				
Output 2.1 Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population.					
2.1a % of target population with access to an improved water source ²	“Improved water sources” are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole,				

¹ This indicator on its own does not measure if the access is adequate according to Haiti WASH standards (5l/day/person) and therefore the indicator should be reported together with indicator 1.2b, average amount of water distributed/day/person. This indicator is not cumulative. Therefore, it should report the # people who are provided daily access to drinking water as it stands at the end of the reporting period.

	protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater “Not improved” are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, vendor-provided water, bottled water (not sustainable) and tanker-provided water. To calculate the number of persons with improved access, note and sum the catchment areas for the water system provided or rehabilitated (i.e. some water systems are for the household level, while others serve a village, municipality or district. Include water supply to schools, clinics and other community buildings.				
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² Note: These totals will be disaggregated by type of settlement (temporary settlements and permanent settlements). Large water systems that serve both types can either estimate the disaggregation or include in the permanent settlement total (noting that it includes some temporary settlements)."