



charity: water MAP Framework Indicators and Definitions

charity: water collects program indicators on the themes of water access, water quality, sanitation, hygiene, and WASH management. These indicators are measured at communities, water points, households, and schools. The full list of program indicators and definitions is listed below, by measurement location and theme.

Community Indicators

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Sanitation	% of communities certified Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Open defecation free status is generally granted by governments according to local practice. This indicator will be determined by self-report of this status by a community leader.
Management	% of communities with an operational WASH committee or Private Operator	<p>An operational WASH committee is defined as one with a basic level for three indices: administration (has a responsible member and has met within 6 months), finance (collects user fees), and maintenance (knowledge of someone available for water system repair).</p> <p>An operational Private Operator is defined as one with a basic level for three indices: administration (has a vendor identified for each water point), finance (collects user fees), and maintenance (knowledge of someone available for water system repair).</p>
	% of communities where WASH committees report having financial savings	Savings include any amount of money that was collected from water user fees and reserved for maintaining or repairing water systems, or supporting community hygiene and sanitation needs. This is both self-reported and observed in financial records.

Water point Indicators

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Water access	Median number of users per water point	This indicator is calculated from the reported community size and reported number of water points used by the community for baseline/endline. It includes unimproved water points like surface water, as well as water points that are currently broken, but does not include water points that have been abandoned more than 1 year. For PIM, it is calculated based on the number of reported people that use the water points in the water point survey.
	Median reported time to repair last water point breakdown (days)	Broken down refers to a mechanical problem with the system that requires repair.
	% of constructed water points with water available on the day of visit	Water available means the enumerator can collect 20 L of water in less than 10 minutes for flowing systems, or is able to fill a 20 L container at the time of visit for non-flowing systems.
	% of constructed water points fully functional on the day of visit	Fully functional is defined as providing sufficient quantity of water (various definitions of sufficient quantity, but charity: water default is 20 L in 5 minutes), with no breakdowns or dry periods reported in the previous 14 days.
Water quality	% of water points with no detectable <i>E. coli</i>	Water point water samples are taken directly from the water point (from a piped system tap, hand pump spout, or extraction device used to collect water from a well).
	% of water points with high diarrheal disease risk water (<i>E. coli</i> >100 MPN/100 mL)	(Water point sample as defined above.)

Household Indicators

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Water access	% of households reporting using an improved water point year-round	Improved water points are defined according to JMP, and include: piped systems with a protected source, protected dug wells, drilled wells with hand pumps, protected springs, and rainwater. Year-round is defined as using improved water points only, or reporting using unimproved water points rarely or not at all.
	% of households reporting their primary water point is reliable (has no seasonal shortages, and shutdowns are communicated)	Seasonal shortages refer to regular months when water is not available due to insufficient quantity in the dry season. Communicated shutdowns refer to water systems that may be locked (hand pumps) or turned off (piped systems) by management on a regular schedule of which households are aware.
	% of households reporting water has been available from their primary water point every day within the previous two weeks.	Eligible reasons for water not being available for this indicator are if the water point has broken down (mechanical problem with the system that requires repair) or been unavailable due to seasonal shortage or a shutdown of the system.
	Median distance from households to primary water point (Major Review) or median distance from households to the charity: water funded water point (PIM) (meters)	For the Major Review baseline and endline, distance is calculated as straight-line distance between household GPS coordinates and the closest water point of the type they report as their primary water point. This indicator is only calculated in communities where all water points are surveyed. For PIM, it is calculated as the distance from the household to the charity: water funded water point within that community.
	Median per capita volume of water collected by households (L/person/day)	This indicator collects information on water collected by households yesterday, to mitigate recall bias. The volume collected is divided by the number of people in the household.
	Median household water collection time per trip (minutes)	Total water collection time includes reported round-trip walking and queueing times, in minutes. These are asked separately and then summed.
	% of households reporting the charity: water funded water point as their primary water point	This indicator is self-reported within household surveys as a follow-up question to an open-ended question about which water point the respondent considers to be their primary water point. This indicator is not applicable to baseline data collection.

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Water quality	% of households with no detectable <i>E. coli</i> in water used for drinking	Household water is provided by the respondent as they would drink it (e.g. provided to the enumerator in a cup).
	% of households with high diarrheal disease risk water (<i>E. coli</i> >100 MPN/100 mL) used for drinking	Household water is provided by the respondent as they would drink it (e.g. provided to the enumerator in a cup).
Sanitation	% of households that have any latrine or toilet observed	Acceptable classifications of latrines or toilets include: flush or pour-flush toilets or latrines, pit latrines with or without slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines, or composting toilets.
	% of households with usable sanitation facilities on the day of the visit	Usable sanitation facilities are defined as being safe (has a floor that is not open or dangerous to stand on), accessible (not locked, or key is available), functional (pit latrines are not full, pour-flush latrines have water available), and private (has a superstructure that provides at least some privacy).
	% of households that report practicing open defecation	Reported household open defecation is if any household member (adult, child, or feces disposal for children under 3) is done in the open (either on the ground or in a water body).
Hygiene	% of households with handwashing aid (soap or ash) and water available for handwashing on day of visit	This indicator is evaluated by enumerator observation after asking the respondent to show where they wash their hands and what they use to wash their hands with.
	% of household respondents that can name at least 3 critical times to wash hands	This is asked of respondents without prompting. Critical times to wash hands include: before preparing food, before eating, before feeding a child, after defecating, after cleaning a baby's bottom or potty.

School Indicators

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Water access	% of schools with access to an improved water point on plot	(Improved water points as defined above) Access for on-plot is according to government standards for distance from schools.
	% of schools reporting their primary water point is reliable (has no seasonal shortages, and shutdowns are communicated)	Seasonal shortages refer to regular months when water is not available due to insufficient quantity in the dry season. Communicated shutdowns refer to water systems that may be locked (hand pumps) or turned off (piped systems) by management on a regular schedule of which the school is aware.
Water quality	% of schools with no detectable <i>E. coli</i> in water used for drinking	School water is provided by the respondent as they would drink it (e.g. provided to the enumerator in a cup).
	% of schools with high diarrheal disease risk water (<i>E. coli</i> >100 MPN/ 100 mL) used for drinking	School water is provided by the respondent as they would drink it (e.g. provided to the enumerator in a cup).
Sanitation	Median number of students per latrine seat or stall at schools	Users include reported student populations for schools. Number of "seats or stalls" includes both latrine seats or squat-holes and urinals. Population is a self-reported estimate by the respondent, and facility numbers are obtained through observation. For schools, ratios are calculated for boys and girls separately, as appropriate; however the indicator is taken as the total number of students divided by the total number of seats.
Sanitation	% of schools with gender-segregated improved sanitation facilities available	Improved sanitation facility classifications per JMP, including flush or pour-flush toilets or latrines, pit latrines with slab, ventilated improved pit latrines, or composting toilets. Gender-segregated is determined by enumerator observation of at least one toilet or latrine designated for boys and at least one designated for girls. If schools are for one sex, or have different instruction times for boys and girls, gender segregation is not applicable.
Sanitation	% of schools with usable sanitation facilities on the day of the visit	Usable sanitation facilities are defined as being safe (has a floor that is not dangerous to stand on), accessible (not locked, or key is available), functional (toilets are not broken, pit latrines are not full, pour-flush latrines have water available), and private (has walls and a door that closes).

THEME	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
Sanitation	% of schools with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene needs	This indicator is defined by the presence of a separate women's latrine or cubicle with soap and water available for washing, and/or bins for disposal of menstrual hygiene materials. This indicator is not applicable for preschools.
Hygiene	% of schools with hand washing facilities available	A handwashing facility is defined according to JMP as, "a device or infrastructure that enables students to wash their hands effectively using running water, such as a sink with tap, water tank with tap, bucket with tap, tippy tap, or other similar device."
	% of schools with hand washing aid (soap or ash) and water available for handwashing on day of visit	This indicator is evaluated by enumerator observation after asking the respondent to show where people wash their hands at the school.
Management	% of schools with available funds for WASH needs	WASH needs include water system maintenance and repair, and sanitation and hygiene facility maintenance, cleaning, and supplies, among other things. This is self-reported by an administrator or other survey respondent.