

MTSP 2014-17 Results Framework – Water Sanitation and Hygiene (Draft – 15th March 2013)

Impact: [All children] Drink safe water, use adequate sanitation and practice good hygiene, and promote healthy environments ¹ .	Global Commitments
	<p><u>Millennium Development Goals:</u> MDG 7: MDG target to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation;</p> <p><u>Other Global goals beyond 2015</u> Proposed global WASH targets²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2025 no one practices open defecation; • by 2030 universal basic drinking-water and adequate hand-washing at home; universal basic drinking-water, adequate sanitation, adequate hand-washing and menstrual hygiene facilities at schools and health centres.

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Risks/ Assumptions
3.1	Policies and budgets National policies and plans are in place that support the achievement of global targets for universal access, and the progressive realisation of the human right to safe drinking-water and sanitation.	Number of countries with national monitoring systems reporting on equity of access to WASH services	-	30	CO annual reports,	
		Number of countries with national WASH strategies that address climate change		20	CO annual reports	
		Number of countries with national strategy for the elimination of Open Defecation		20	CO annual reports	
		Number of countries with a national sanitation budget equal to or exceeding 0.5% of GDP	-	20	eThekwini monitoring; CO annual reports	
		Number of countries implementing a “Sustainability Compact” ³	-	30	CO annual reports,	
		Number of countries with education sector policies that have defined national WASH in Schools targets	-	40	CO Annual Reports	
		No. of countries in which at least 50 % of districts in disadvantaged areas are covered by functional local WASH management committees that include women.	-	30	CO Annual Reports	
3.2	Utilization, behaviour and participation All members of the community including disadvantaged groups use safe-drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services on	Elimination of open defecation and use of adequate sanitation in “disadvantaged areas (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles) ” with respect to: a. Percentage of the population practicing open defecation Percentage of the population using adequate sanitation	-	On track to meet universal target	CO annual reports	
		Percentage of people in “disadvantaged areas” with basic hand-washing facilities in the home (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles).	-	On track to meet universal	CO annual reports	

¹ “...promote healthy” environments in this context refers to hygienic practices, more specifically hand-washing, menstrual hygiene management, safe disposal of child and adult faeces, and drinking-water

² Reference: Proposal presented at the WHO/UNICEF Consultation on the formulation of Post-2015 Global WASH Goals, Targets and Indicators, The Hague, December 2012

³ Sustainability compact” Compact is an agreement with stakeholders in WASH sector in countries to work together to decisively advance WASH outcomes sustainability

	a continuous, year-round basis.	Percentage of pupils in schools in “disadvantaged areas gaining access to WASH facilities meeting nationally defined minimum standards and disaggregated into boys, girls, and children with disabilities.	-	target On track to meet universal target	EMIS, CO annual reports	
3.3	Access and quality of services Provision of safe and sustainable drinking-water and sanitation services, and hygiene promotion extended to unserved population groups, and inequalities in access are progressively eliminated.	Number of people in “disadvantaged areas” (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles) using safe drinking-water	-	On track to meet universal target	CO annual reports	
		Number of water supply systems covered by verified water safety framework		50	CO annual reports, WHO RegNet	
		Number of countries that demonstrate progressive reduction of inequalities (urban/rural and wealth quintiles) in access to WASH services		20	CO annual reports;	
3.4	Humanitarian response Affected population (especially girls, boys and women) have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe drinking-water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.	# of countries in humanitarian situations where a WASH coordination mechanism (sector/cluster), provides guidance to all partners, ensures that gaps are filled and provides information on roles, responsibilities and accountability.	-	Global: All countries where humanitarian situation/ emergency arise, including at sub-national level, depending on the specific scenario	UNICEF sit-reps Reports from implementing partners	Accessibility, Security and Availability of resources
		#of countries where 100% of people in humanitarian situations access sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene as per agreed country sector standard				
		# of countries where 100% of people in humanitarian situations use sanitation facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user friendly and gender appropriate as per agreed country sector standard				
		# of countries where 100% of people in humanitarian situations receive critical WASH-related information and practice hand washing with soap [or substitute] at critical times as per agreed country sector standard				
		# of countries where 100% of children in humanitarian situations access safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities and hygiene education in their learning environment and in child-friendly spaces as per agreed country sector standard				

<p>Outputs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of countries supported to review/update WASH policies 2. # of water systems constructed 3. Proportion of women, girls who fetch water 4. # of people gaining access to safe water 5. # of sustainability compacts developed 6. # of water safety frameworks developed 7. #of people living in ODF communities 8. # of people who have upgraded their sanitation facilities 9. # of schools equipped with WASH facilities
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. # of countries supported to implement equity mapping 11. # and % of UNICEF targeted people in humanitarian situations with access to safe water 12. # and % of UNICEF targeted population in humanitarian situations provided with access to appropriately designed toilets 13. # and % of UNICEF targeted people in humanitarian situations that received information and/or materials to enable practice of essential hygiene behaviours (e.g. hand-washing with soap, MHM) 14. # and % of UNICEF targeted people in humanitarian situations receiving critical WASH-related information and materials for practicing handwashing with soap [or substitute] at critical times 15. # and % of UNICEF targeted schools, temporary learning spaces and other child friendly spaces in humanitarian situations equipped with WASH facilities and providing hygiene education.

DRAFT - Work in Progress