

<p>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: AG-010</p>	<p>Water Resources – Access: Number of new water wells or other water capture or distribution systems installed with the assistance of the Volunteer/partner. (AG-010)</p>	
<p>AGRICULTURE SECTOR</p>	<p>Sector Schematic Alignment <i>Note: This indicator belongs to the “Ag. Production and Improved Cultivation Practices” Project area and “Soil and Water Conservation and Management” Project Activities/Training Package (PA/TP) within the AG Sector but is borrowed by the following Project Activities/Training Packages within the AG and ENV Sectors.</i></p> <p><u>AG Sector (“Home” of the SI)</u> PA/TP: Soil and Water Conservation and Management</p> <p><u>AG Sector</u> PA/TP: Staple Crops, Agroforestry, Gardens, Small Animal Husbandry: Chickens/Beekeeping, Nutrition for Healthy Families, and WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p> <p><u>ENV Sector</u> PA/TP: Agroforestry, Gardens, Soil and Water Conservation and Management</p>	
<p>Type: Output</p>	<p>Unit of Measure: Number of new wells or other water capture and/or distribution systems</p>	<p>Disaggregation: None</p>
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>Water wells— These are defined as excavations or structures created in the ground by digging, driving, or drilling to access groundwater . The water is then brought to the ground surface using containers, such as buckets; or through the use of electrical or mechanical pumps. Source: Environmental Protection Agency: http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/well/basicinformation.cfm</p> <p>Water capture (or water harvesting) systems—These can be large or small scale depending on the volume of water needed. For irrigation, livestock watering or fish farming, earthen dams can be used to capture and, if desired, divert water from streams or serve to harvest rainwater from hillside run-off. Open pits dug into impermeable soil can also be used to harvest rainfall or, where water tables are high, exposing available sub-surface water. Above-ground tanks made from materials like earth, ferro-cement, cement block, tin or plastic can be employed for the same purposes, though due to cost are usually used to hold smaller volumes. Just about any small water holding receptacle (e.g. earthen, metal, plastic, wood, glass, etc.) can serve as a reservoir to capture, store or distribute water. Different types of pumps or pipes can be used to move water from the point of collection to a point of use. Depending on where the water is collected in relation to the point of use, the water may be distributed via gravity flow or it may require a pump at various points to lift and push the water to its final destination. Typically, water is diverted or distributed through an open canal or through a system of closed pipes to get to the end user.</p> <p>Partner/s—refers to the local counterpart who is co-facilitating water well, water capture or water distribution activities with the Volunteer.</p>		

Rationale: Water is necessary for plant and animal life, and a critical component of human nutrition, health and hygiene. Access to potable water is considered a basic human need.

Measurement Notes:

- 1. Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods:** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. For this Standard Sector Indicator, a tracking sheet that captures the number of new wells or other water capture and/or distribution systems will capture the needed data. See a sample tracking sheet on the MRE intranet page that can be adapted for this indicator.
- 2. General Data Collection for Volunteer Activities:** All Volunteer activities should be conducted with the intention of achieving outcomes – knowledge change (short-term), skills demonstration (intermediate-term), and behavioral changes (intermediate to long term) as defined by the progression of indicators within the objectives of a project framework. The progression of measurement for all Volunteer activities should begin with baseline data being conducted prior to the implementation of an activity (or set of activities), followed by documenting any outputs of the activities and then later at the appropriate time, measurements of specific outcomes (see “Frequency of Measurement”).
- 3. Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:** Because this is an output indicator that does not measure any change, there is no need to take a baseline measurement before reporting the results of this indicator. However, Volunteers should take baseline measurements for any outcome indicators that are related to this output indicator. Refer to the project framework to review related outcome indicators.
- 4. Frequency of measurement:** An output indicator only needs to be measured once—in this case, every time a new water well or other water capture or distribution system is installed, a Volunteer will want to keep track of the number of unique water wells or other water capture or distribution systems are installed and report on it in the next VRF.
- 5. Definition of change:** Outputs do not measure change. However for a new water well or other water capture or distribution system to be counted for this indicator, the water resource must be providing water for its intended use.
- 6. Reporting:** In the case of output indicators, Volunteers only have one box to fill in on their VRF: “total # (number).”
- 7. Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRT:** There are no disaggregation requirements for this indicator. The Volunteer must only count the total number of new wells or other water capture and/or distribution systems.

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQAs are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE toolkit.

Alignment with Summary Indicator: AG. NEW TECH/MGMT PRACTICES, & ENV. IMPROVED NAT. RES. MGMT PRACTICES