

STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: HE-069	Schools with Functional, Clean, New or Rehabilitated Hand Washing Stations: Number of schools with functional, clean, new or rehabilitated hand washing stations.	
HEALTH SECTOR	Sector Schematic Alignment Health Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Area: Environmental Health • Project Activity Area/Training Package: WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Agriculture Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Area: Resilience and Stability • Project Activity Area/Training Package: WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene 	
Type: Short-term Outcome	Unit of Measure: Schools	Disaggregation: Type of Handwashing Station: New, Rehabilitated

To be counted for this indicator, all of the following criteria must be met:

- The school has a designated hand washing station, **and**
- The hand washing station is equipped with soap, ash, sand or other disinfecting material, **and**
- The hand washing station is filled with water, **and**
- The hand washing station is in good working order
- The hand washing station is clean and free from debris.

Definitions:

Hand washing station - is a designated easily accessible place where soap and an inexpensive water storage vessel with a spigot has been filled with clean water (for example in a pitcher, a five gallon j to be used for hand washing. These are most commonly referred to as *tippy taps*. In order to be effective the vessel must be filled with water and frequently refilled.

Functional hand washing station – is defined as a hand washing station that is operational, meaning it has water and is not blocked.

Water used at the hand washing station: it is always best to use clean water to wash hands. The water should be clear and free of from visible particles and dirt. However, the quality of water is not important and may not be detected through a survey. The soap will kill germs and the water will rinse them away. Sand or ash are rough and rub off the dirt and germs.

Clean - free from mud, dirt, algae, paper or any other waste etc.

Rehabilitated – is defined as to bring to a condition of useful and functional activity.

Soap, ash, sand, and other disinfecting or abrasive materials: are important to actually kill germs on hands and clean the hands. Although soap is preferred, some local cultures frequently use ash and sand.

Rationale: Correct and frequent washing of hands can reduce bacterial contamination, food borne illnesses and acute respiratory illnesses. Studies have shown that proper hand-washing techniques can reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease by 42-47 percent.

Measurement Notes:

- 1. Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use):** Volunteers should use data collection tools to measure progress against project indicators. A data collection tool to measure this indicator could be based on one of the following methods—survey and observation—though there may be other data collection methods that are appropriate. Please check PCLive for data collection tools. Once a tool has been developed, post staff should have a few Volunteers and their partners pilot it, and then distribute and train Volunteers on its use.
- 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 the bullet on “frequency of measurement”).
- 3. Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection:** Activity-level baseline data should be collected by Volunteers/partners before or at the start of their activities with an individual or group of individuals. It provides a basis for planning and/or assessing subsequent progress or impact with these same people. Volunteers should take a baseline measurement regarding the outcome(s) defined in this data sheet. Volunteers should collect baseline information early in their work with schools, and may use their judgment to determine timing because the information will be more accurate if the Volunteer has built some trust with the school faculty first. The information for the baseline measurement will be the same or very similar to the information that will be collected in the follow-on measurement (see the bullet on “frequency of measurement”) after the Volunteer has conducted his/her activities and it is usually collected using the same data collection tool to allow for easy management of the data over time.

Because Volunteers are expected to implement relevant and focused activities that will promote specific changes within a target population (see the “unit of measure” above), taking a baseline measurement helps Volunteers to develop a more realistic snapshot of where individuals within the target population are in their process of change instead of assuming that they are starting at “0.” It also sets up Volunteers to be able to see in concrete terms what influence their work is having on the individuals they work with during their service. Please note that data collection is a sensitive process and so Volunteers will not want to take a baseline measurement until they have been able to do some relationship and trust-building with the person/people the Volunteer is working with, and developed an understanding of cultural norms and gender dynamics.

- 4. Frequency of Measurement:** For reporting accurately on this outcome indicator, Volunteers must take a minimum of two measurements with members of the target population reached with their activities. After taking the baseline measurement (described above), Volunteers should take at least one follow-on measurement with the same school to assess how many have a functional, clean and new or rehabilitated handwashing station. This measurement is taken typically after completing one or more activities focused on achieving the outcome in this indicator and once they have determined that the timing is appropriate to expect that the outcome has been achieved. Please note that successful documentation of a behavior change or new practice may not be immediately apparent following the completion of activities and may need to be planned for at a later time. Once Volunteers have measured that at least one school has achieved the indicator, they should report on it in their next VRF.

Volunteers may determine to take more than one baseline and one follow-on measurement with the same individual (or group of individuals) for the following valid reasons:

- Volunteers may want to measure whether or not any additional individuals initially reached with activities have now achieved the outcome in the indicator, particularly for any activities that are on-going in nature (no clear end date);
- Volunteers may want to enhance their own learning and the implementation of their activities by using the data collected as an effective monitoring tool and feedback mechanism for the need to improve or increase their activities;
- A Peace Corps project in a particular country may choose to increase the frequency of measurement of the indicator and Volunteers assigned to that project will be required to follow in-country guidance.

In all cases, any additional data collection above the minimum expectation should be based on the time, resources, accessibility to the target population, and the value to be gained versus the burden of collecting the data. Following any additional measurements taken, Volunteers should report on any new individuals achieving the outcome in their next VRF.

- 5. Definition of Change:** The minimum change to report against this indicator is a school has a functional, clean new or rehabilitated handwashing station as compared to what was measured initially at baseline. In the case of this indicator, if the school the Volunteer/partner works with already had a functional and clean handwashing station before beginning to work with the Volunteer/partner, then the Volunteer would not be able to count the school for this activity because the Volunteer's work did not actually lead to the desired change. However, if as a result of working with the Volunteer/partner, the school decided to construct a functional and clean new or rehabilitated handwashing station, that would count because the Volunteer's work influenced this change.
- 6. General Reporting in the VRF:** The "number achieved" (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this indicator in their VRFs is the number of schools that, after working with the Volunteer/partner, now have functional and clean new or rehabilitated handwashing station(s). The "total number" (or denominator) that Volunteers will report on for this indicator in their VRFs is the total number of schools who participated in the activities designed to meet this indicator.
- 7. Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF:** This indicator is disaggregated by "Type of Handwashing Station". When reporting in the VRF, a Volunteer should disaggregate by new or rehabilitated.

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQA 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: No link