30 August 2017

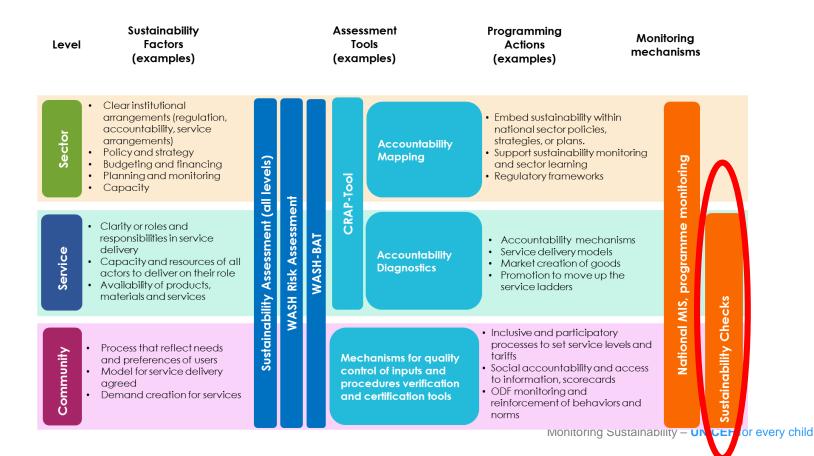
Monitoring Sustainability Practical lessons from UNICEF Sustainability Checks

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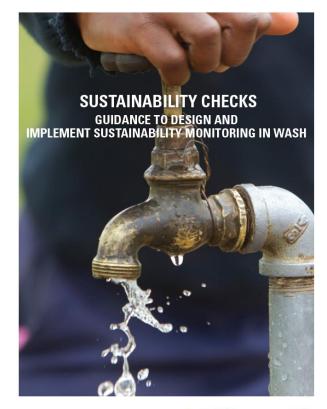
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Programming Framework for Sustainability



Sustainability Checks - Definition



A Sustainability Check is:

- a study to assess the sustainability of WASH facilities, services, and behaviours
- with a national, subnational or programme based scope.
- It provides an assessment of the sustainability of services in the area of study,
- and looks at conditions for its future sustainability.

Sustainability Checks - The Experience

Over 36 Sust. Checks since 2008

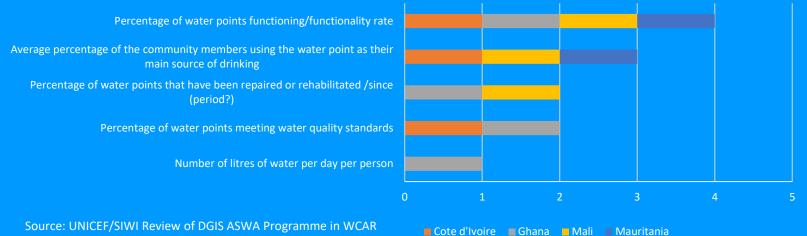
Mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia

Done periodically (annually or every other year)

Key question: How to measure sustainability

- Proportion of water points having been dysfunctional in the past
- "System breakdown in the past year"
- Number of functionality months of the system during the last twelve months
- Water points that have never broken down

Water point functionality indicators and their occurrence in country Sustainability Checks



Monitoring Sustainability - UNICEF for every child

What have we learned?

- Time Consuming
- Costly
- International Companies Vs National Capacity
- Not Standardised = Not Comparable
- Quality of methods and data
- Reports, Recommendations, Actions with clear Responsibilities!

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We can do better



- Third Party, adds value
- Richness of Information about sustainability
- Put Sustainability on the agenda
- Feedback loop has +ve impact on programming
- Dialogue between donors
- Global dialogue on indicators!

AND ... THERE IS MORE TO SUSTAINABILITY THAN

Indicators and Factors for Sustainability

Core service level indicators:

- quantitative or qualitative metrics
- represent a state of actual performance of the facility or service.
- strongly suggested that core service indicators should be adhered to, and part of <u>every</u> Sustainability Check.



Indicators and Factors for Sustainability

Factors:

- elements contributing to a result or condition (sustainability).
- can be selected and tailormade, based on context and scope.
- The list provided is not exhaustive,
- additional factors could be added to as necessary.



Indicator Framework - RWS

#	AREA OF Focus	INDICATOR	CALCULATION METHOD	MAIN DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES ¹⁵	COMMENTS
1	Functio nality	Percentage of water points functioning at the time of visit	Ratio of functional water points to the total number of water points examined for the purpose of the check, expressed as a percentage.	 Field observation of a sample of water points in specific geographical area(s) and timeframe. Interview with a key informant: person most directly in charge of operating/maintaining/ repairing the water point. 	Check if denominator should include abandoned or irreparable water points. Record type of water point, age, and agency (if there is a sign indicating it)
2	Accessibility	Percentage of water points within a 30 minute round-trip (including queuing) to collect water	Average time in minutes to collect water (including queuing) for the household using the water point.	 A representative sample of households and/ or discussion with key informants (e.g. WASH committee, village leaders) 	Alignment with the SDG for basic water. This is the only water supply related indicator that requires a sample of households, as opposed to the rest of indicators that all require a sample at water point level.
3	Relia bility / continuity	Average downtime of water points before repair as reported by users or manager of water point (WASH committee)	Duration elapsed between the day of the most recent breakdown and the day the water point was repaired, averaged across all water points surveyed (except those abandoned) – expressed as a number of days.	 Interview with a key informant: person having been directly involved at that time in managing the water point (WASH committee) or person most directly in charge of operating/ maintaining/repairing the water point. 	
4	Reliability / continuity	Average number of mechanical breakdowns per year	Number of mechanical breakdowns per year, averaged across all water points surveyed.	 Interview with a key informant: person most directly in charge of operating/maintaining/ repairing the water point. An indication of proper siting and availability of water over the year. At water point-check with manager of the water point. 	
5	Relia bility: seasonality	Percentage of water points that dried up for at least 1 month in the past year	Ratio of water points having dried up for at least 1 month in the last 12 months to the total number of water points examined for the purpose of the check, expressed as a percentage.	 Interview with a key informant: person most directly in charge of operating/maintaining/ repairing the water point. 	An indication of proper siting and availability of water over the year. At water point-check with manager of the water point.
6	Accessibility	Percentage of villages with a users per water point ratio that complies with national standards	Ratio of villages where the users per water point ratio is equal to or less than the national stand ard, to the total number of villages surveyed for the purpose of the check; expressed as a percentage	 Access to most recent population data by village, and the full list of (non-abandoned) water points 	



Future Outlook

- Sustainability Check Guidance Live Document
- Harmonised, Simplified, Clear Purpose, Clear Recommendations
- Support, Transition, National Ownership
- Broader Sustainability Landscape in Country
- Broader Monitoring Framework
- Broader Global Dialogue take the conversation forward to actions!



for every child

Thank You

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