UNHCR WASH Standards and Indicators – June 2016

NB: Where appropriate, these standards should be adapted based on context or existing national standards.

Indicator		Emergency[1] Standard	Post Emergency Standard	Means of Verification
Water Quantity	Average # liters of potable[2] water available per person per day	≥ 15	≥ 20	Monthly Report Card
	Average # L/p/d of potable water collected at household level	≥ 15	≥ 20	Annual KAP
	% Households with at least 10 liters/person potable water storage capacity	≥ 70%	≥ 80%	Annual KAP
Water Access	Maximum distance [m] from household to potable water collection point	≤ 500m	≤ 200m	Mapping Annual KAP
	Number of persons per usable handpump/well/spring[3]	≤ 500	≤ 250	Monthly Report Card
	Number of persons per usable water tap[4]	≤ 250	≤ 100	Monthly Report Card
Water Quality	% Households collecting drinking water from protected/treated sources	≥ 70%	≥ 95%	Annual KAP
	% water quality tests at non chlorinated water collection locations with 0 CFU/100ml	≥ 95%	≥ 95%	Monthly Report Card
	% of water quality tests at chlorinated collection locations with FRC in the range 0.2-2mg/L and turbidity <5NTU[5]	≥ 95%	≥ 95%	Monthly Report Card
Sanitation	Number of persons per latrine/toilet	≤ 50	≤ 20[6]	Monthly Report Card
	% Households with household or shared-family latrine/toilet[7]	-	≥ 85%	Annual KAP / MRC
	% Households reporting defecating in a toilet	≥ 60%	≥ 85%	Annual KAP
Hygiene	Number of persons per bath shelter / shower	≤ 50	≤ 20[6]	Monthly Report Card
	Number of persons per hygiene promoter	≤ 500	≤ 1000[8]	Monthly Report Card
	% Households with access to soap	≥ 70%	≥ 90%	Annual KAP
Solid Waste	% Households with access to solid waste disposal facility	≥ 70%	≥ 90%	Annual KAP
UNHCR WASH Standards for Communal Buildings				
Schools	Average 3 liters of potable water available per pupil per day 400 of pupils per usable handpump/well 200 pupils per usable water tap 50 pupils per latrine/toilet (30 girls per toilet, 60 boys per toilet – add urinals for boys)			
Health Clinics / Nutrition Feeding Centre	Average 10 liters of potable water available per outpatient per day Average 50 liters of potable water available per inpatient/bed per day 1 separated water point per health facility 20 outpatients per latrine/toilet 10 inpatients/beds per latrine/toilet			

[1] An emergency is arbitrarily defined as the first six months after the population movement has stabilized. However, this definition is context specific and should only serve as general guidance

[2] Potable water = Safe for drinking

[3] For decentralized systems

[4] For centralized systems

[5] Minimum target at water collection point should be 0.5mg/L FRC in general, and 1mg/L FRC during an outbreak

[6] Post-emergency standard is 20 persons per latrine/shower, **aiming** for 1 latrine/shower per household or ≈6 persons

[7] Latrines/toilets should be facilities that are cleanable, guarantee privacy and are structurally safe

[8] In protracted situations, Hygiene Promoters should be combined with community health workers as much as possible