HWTS IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS Susan Murcott's Comments on Indicators January 17, 2007

In Table 1 below, I try to spell out the component parts of several indicators, which basically could serve as individual survey questions. Also, I give some simple equations, and propose some indicator names.

Elements that need definition and agreement:

- "Practicing effective household water management" see long list of possible components in Table 1 below.
- "targeted households" could be an entire country, region or a smaller unit such as a project area.
- Agreed time period (t_0) , $(t_1)(t_2)$ do we like present, 1 month, 1 year, or do we prefer longer or shorter time periods?

Implementing organizations can be government, NGOs and religious charities or commercial enterprises. One way to broadly categorize the implementation indicators is to think in terms of the producer's side, the distributor's side and the consumer's side. The "volume of sales" indicator put forward in Orlando Hernandez's Discussion Paper belongs in the producer category. All the indicators below belong in the consumer category, as does Rochelle's "% of household practicing effective household management." There are many other important indicators that I would put in the producer category that are not given below, which would include manufacturing and materials and quality control indicators, performance standards, etc. Water quality parameters are an entire other category of indicators that cut across the producer/distributor/consumer framework.

	Itom	Equation	Evomplo	0/	Suggested
	Item	Equation	Example	70	Suggesteu
			Value		Indicator
					Name
	POSSESSION OF HWTS				
А	# households having a HWTS product in		9,000		
	their home				
В	Total target households		20,000		
	# households having a HWTS product in	A/B	9,000/20,000	45%	% Possession
	their home / total target households				of HWTS
	REGULAR USE PATTERN & TIME				
C0	# households who are regular users of		8,000		Regular users
	HWTS at acquisition (t_0)				at present
					time
C1	# households who are regular users of		7,500		Regular users
	HWTS at 3 months (t ₁)				after 3mo.

TABLE 1 -- HWTS IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS - CONSUMER CATEGORY

C12	# households who are regular users of		7,000		Regular users
	HWTS at 12 months (t_2)				after 12 mo.
	# households who are regular user at	C0/B	8,000/20,000	40%	% Regular
	present time / total target households				Users
	# households who are regular users of	C1/B	7,500/20,000	37%	% Adoption
	HWTS at 1 month (t_1) / total target				1
	households				
	# households who are regular users of	C12/B	7,000/20,000	35%	% Sustained
	HWTS at 12 months (t_2) / total target				Use
	households				
Ci	Irregular users at present time	Ci/B	220/20,000	0.01%	% Irregular
	/ total target households				Users
Cn	Non-users at the present time	CnB	780/20,000	0.04%	Non-use
	/ total target households				
Ct	Total Users	C0 + Ci	8,220		Total use
Е	EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLD WATER				
	MANAGEMENT				
	# of households that:				
E1	- knows that water source is not safe for				
	drinking				
E2	- knows that safe water prevents				
	diarrhea				
E3	- agrees that water needs to be treated to				
	make it safe for drinking				
E4	- agrees that the technology is effective				
	in making water safe for drinking				
E5	- agrees that chlorine-based or chemical				
	additive treatment products are safe\				
E6	- agrees that one can make the time to				
_	treat water at home				
Etc	- agrees that water treatment is among				
•••	the priorities at home				
	- has confidence in treating household				
	water for drinking				
	- likes the taste of treated water				
	- feels good about providing treated				
	water for all members of household				
	- thinks others in the community treat				
	their water consistently				
	- report others have recommended to				
	advocates water treatment to others in				
	- auvocates water treatment to others in the community				
	Woter Treetment				
F 1	the state of the s				
1.1	π of nouseholds that report having treated water for drinking in the house				
	ucated water for drinking in the nouse				

-				
F2	# of households that show treated water			
F 2	in the house			
F3	# of households with a negative E. coll			
•••	test in their treated water			
etc	# of households with positive test for			
	chlorine residual among self-declared			
	chlorine users			
	Water Storage			
G 1	# of households that store water in:			
GI	- narrow-mouth container, covered			
~ ~	with a hard cap and with a tap or			
G2	- wide-mouth container with a hard			
	cover and a tap or			
G3	- jerry can with tap made out of hard			
•••	material or same bottle used for solar			
etc.	disinfection			
	Water Serving			
H1	# of households serving water:			
	- directly from (proper) container			
H2	without using any device to draw water			
	from container, or			
H3	- using a ladle or a cup with a handle			
	without touching the water, and keeping			
	water drawing tool covered from dust			
	and hands and stored in a fixed place out			
	of reach of children			
			[F(1-n) +	% HH
			G (1-n) +	practicing
			H (1-n)] / B	effective HH
				 management
	FINANCIAL			
I1	Did you purchase vs. given for free			
	If purchase, did you pay the full cost up			
	front			
	If purchase, did you buy on credit			
	[Implementing group needs to indicate			
	if there was any subsidy and if so, how			
	long the subsidy is in place]			
	# users/# trained or reached or trained			
	with awareness, education, social			
	marketing and other promotional efforts			

OTHER CATEGORIES		
see Hernendez		

The effective household water management section of Table 1, with variables E, F, G&H are the part pertaining to Rochelle's indicator. I think this, or something similar to this, allows us to see the components which are implied by Rochelle's indicator, but which are not presently made explicit.

As an example of what these indicators will show you, you could imagine a charity giving out HWTS to everyone in a region (e.g. Guinea Worm Eradication Campaign giving out cloth filters), so their % possession could be excellent – say, 100% at the time of the donation. But if the donation is not valued by the user over time, that is captured by the % sustained use indicator which shows the fall-off in use after 1 year.

Market Penetration (Quick and Murcott)

Rob and I had an extended email conversation in 2004 about how to capture one-time (ceramic filters, cloth filters, etc.) vs. recurrent purchase products (chlorine, PUR, coagulation products, LifeStraws, etc.), and the upshot, from my perspective was this:

- Market penetration (for one-time purchase HWTS units) = total number of units of product sold or distributed total population (or target population) of the given country
- Market penetration (for recurrent purchase HWTS products)
 - $= \frac{\text{(total # units sold or distributed) / (total # units for 1 year's safe water^1)}}{\text{total population (or target population) in the given country}}$

Example: Assume 1.8 M bottle of chlorine are sold in Zambia in 1 year. It takes 12 bottles per year to provide safe water for one household (based on volume of bottle, concentration, etc). Population of Zambia = 10 M, therefore:

Market penetration = $\frac{1.8 \text{ M} / 12}{10 \text{ M}}$ = 0.015= 1.5% penetration

I am sure that Rob has much more to say on this subject, so I will also cc him on this.

Rob's recurrent acquisition indicator really applies best only to the household chlorine sales of the safe water system, and I am sure Greg Allgood of Proctor and Gamble would have a different and better way of expressing market penetration for the PUR product.