Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Common Indicators:

A focus on results is one of the core principles on which the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) was founded. Within country-specific plans, MCC uses common indicators to aggregate results across countries within certain sectors. MCAs are not required to report on certain common indicators where collecting that data is too costly or infeasible given existing data collection plans.

		Process Indicators					Output Indicators		Outcome Indicators								
Country	Region	(WS-1) Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts (USD)	(WS-2) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts	(WS-3) Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts (USD)	(WS-4) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts	(WS-5) Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction	(WS-6) People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices	(WS-7) Water points constructed	(WS-8) Non revenue water	(WS-9) Continuity of service	(WS-10) Operating cost coverage	(WS-11) Volume of water produced**	(WS-12) Access to improved water supply	(WS-13) Access to improved sanitation	(WS-14) Residential water consumption**	(WS-15) Industrial/Commercial water consumption**	(WS-16) Incidence of diarrhea**
MCC Total		55,136,041	97.1%	589,961,040	78.2%	15,457	12,038	1,181	50.2%	NA	NA	200,330,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EAPLA Total		5,250,665	96.2%	301,173,637	69.3%	1,115	2,406	-	62.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA Total		49,885,376	97.1%	288,787,403	87.4%	14,342	9,632	1,181	37.9%	-	-	200,330,000	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	**EAPLA**	4,983,800	96.0%	10,451,448	97.5%	-	2,406	-	-	-	-	-	83%	88%			
Georgia		266,865	100.0%	54,315,000	94.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan		-	-	236,407,189	62.3%	1,115	-	-	62.5%	36	83%	-	-	72%	-	-	-
Cabo Verde II	**AFRICA**	2,878,806	56.5%	200,000	83.4%	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20,732.7	-
Ghana		1,475,148	100.0%	13,949,465	100.0%	-	778	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Lesotho		3,594,133	100.0%	59,733,645	89%	11,527	454	175	27.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique		35,076,009	99.1%	169,500,497	87.5%	2,276	8,400	614	-	-	-	-	23.4	-	19.5	-	-
Tanzania		6,861,280	102.1%	45,403,796	81.1%	387	-	-	48.8%	-	113%	200,330,000	-	-	167	998,440	-
Zambia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender**																	
Female						356	5,719										
Male						3,187	5,865										

All program data are as of June 10, 2015. Data are preliminary and subject to adjustment.† All financial data is of March 10, 2015. Grey shading indicates closed-out Compacts; data revision is not expected for these Compacts. ** This is a monitoring indicator; any change over baseline data represents the current trend and does
**Gender totals may not match overall totals due to lack of gender counting in earlier compacts.

Common Indicator Definitions:

(WS-1) Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts: The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.

(WS-2) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

(WS-3) Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts: The value of all signed construction contracts for reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.

(WS-4) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

(WS-5) Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction: The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of water or sanitation systems.

(WS-6) People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices: The number of people who have completed training on hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.

(WS-7) Water points constructed: The number of non-networked, stand-alone water supply systems constructed, such as: protected dug wells, tube-wells / boreholes, protected natural springs and rainwater harvesting / catchment systems.

(WS-8) Non revenue water: The difference between water supplied and water sold (i.e. volume of water "lost") expressed as a percentage of water supplied.

(WS-9) Continuity of service: Average hours of service per day for water supply.

(WS-10) Operating cost coverage: Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs.

(WS-11) Volume of water produced: Total volume of water produced in cubic meters per day for the service area, i.e. leaving treatment works operated by the utility and purchased treated water, if any.

(WS-12) Access to improved water supply: The percentage of households in the MCC project area whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater.

(WS-13) Access to improved sanitation: The percentage of households in the MCC project area who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with