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The Evidence Framework

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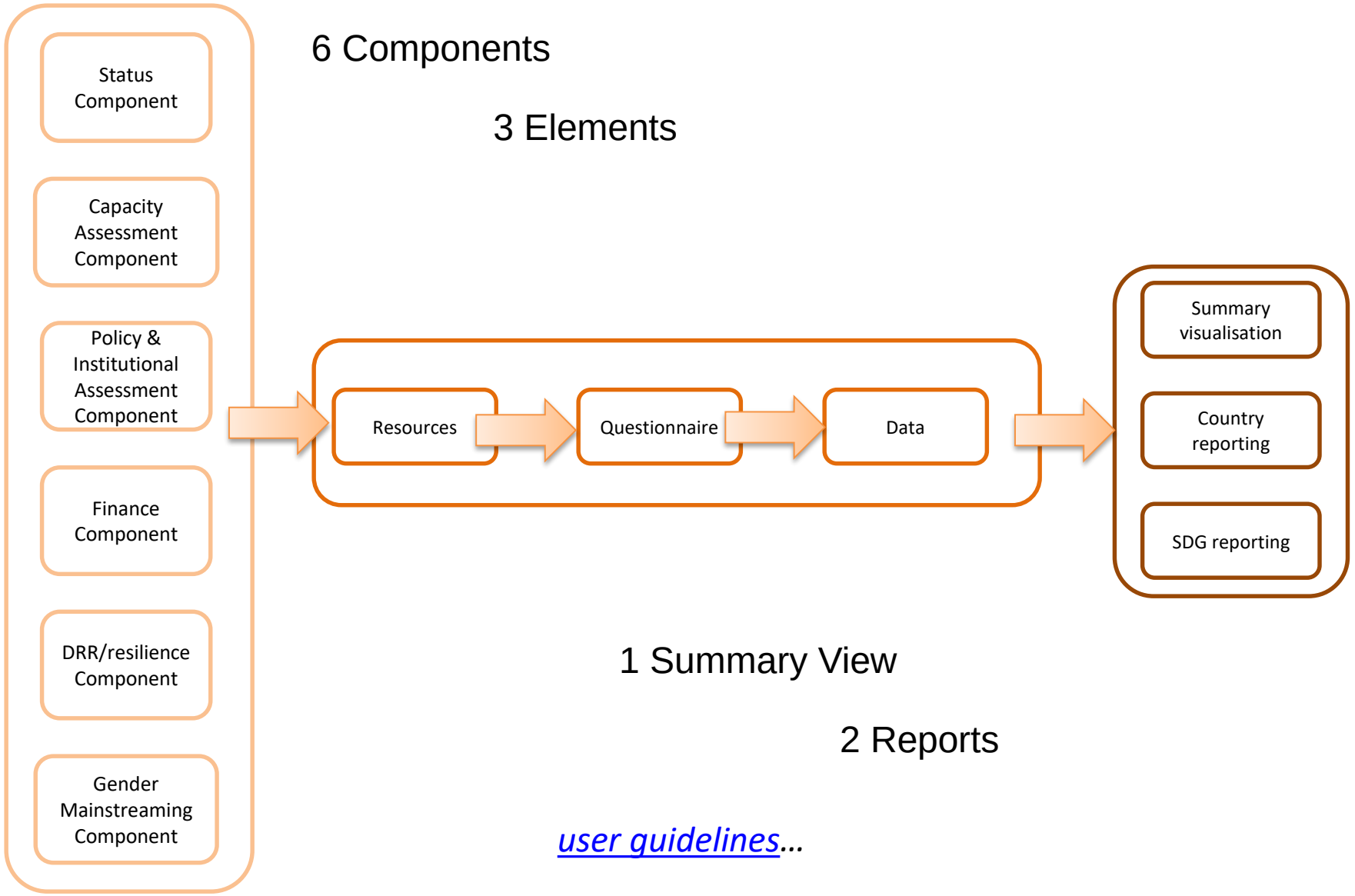
11.45-12.15

The Evidence Framework

- The Evidence Framework (EF) is the part of the project that enables Government actors to rigorously build one reliable and fit for purpose evidence base for policy and decision makers.

Welcome page

What is the Evidence Framework?



6 Components

3 Elements

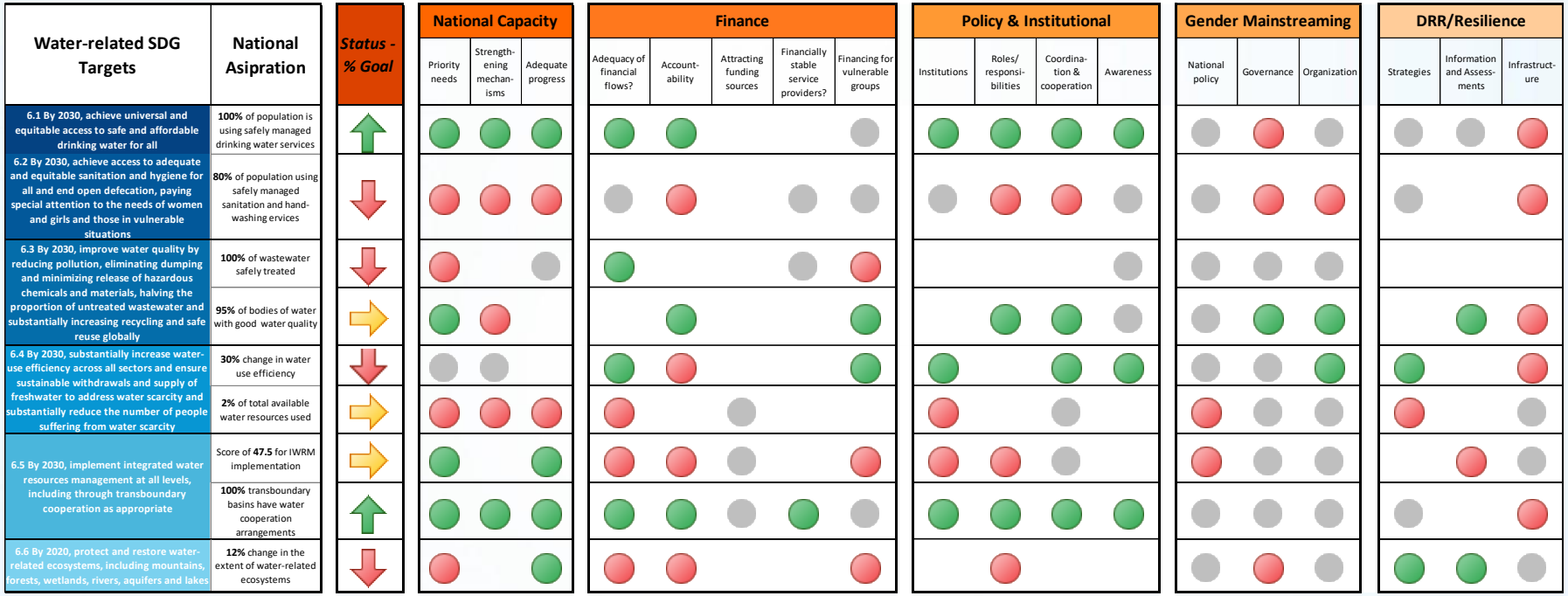
1 Summary View

2 Reports

user guidelines...

What does the Framework look like? Final summary view first…

Summary View: Sustainable Development Goal 6, Evidence Base



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What does the Framework look like?

Link to international level data used in 2016	Indicator number	Used in generic Framewor	Suggested Indicator	Measure/Question/Sub-indicator
None	3c	No	Gender audit of WHO/UNICEF JMP (could be topic specific or region specific).	
None	3e	No	Household member primarily responsible for managing the household water: • M/F perceptions of the nature of their household decision-making process for water priorities and use; • M/F perceptions of the primary decision-maker on water issues within the household (if any); and • M/F perceptions of how intra-household conflicts related to water (if any) are resolved.	
None	3f	No	M/F expressed priorities for water use within households.	
None	3b	Yes	M/F inclusion on nationally and internationally convened scientific panels and advisory boards	*What is the proportion of female and male representation on all national and international scientific or advisory boards that exist for this target/indicator?*
None	3a	No	M/F participation in past decade of two major global international water meetings (and nationally-significant comparable meetings):• World Water Week (Stockholm)• World Water Forum (World Water	
None	3g	No	M/F perceptions of household gender equality in water decisions	
None	3d	No	M/F perceptions of/knowledge of current total household use of water, by category of use and by primary user.	
None	1.8	Yes	The existence of gender specific objectives within national and sector level policies.	Has gender analysis been undertaken to inform national policy responses to gender issues in the water and sanitation sector at country level?
				Has an institutional audit been done to identify

Element 1: On one resource page, all potential tools that generate relent data are described

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Access, Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
Indicator 6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services			
Access to drinking water is an indicator in most national household surveys, but the SDG goal on access requires more data than ever. "Improved" water is defined as piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; and rainwater, though the last is controversial in some countries. In the future, information on availability and faecal and chemical quality of drinking water will be collected by JMP [from a date unknown] through future consultation with the government departments responsible for drinking water supply and regulation in each country.			
	Baseline (2015)	***Current (2016)***	***Aspiration 2030***
SUPPORT Question: Proportion of population covered by improved water in 2015 as reported under MDGs (% population)			
Population using improved water sources that are located on premises, are available when needed and are free of faecal and priority contaminants (number of people)			

Element 2: Data are input through simple questionnaires

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Water-related SDG Targets	SDG indicator	National indicator ID	National Aspiration-SDG indicator value	National Aspiration-SDG indicator description	SDG sub-indicator for measurement	Unit	Measure	Unit	Status: Baseline (2015)	Status: Current (2016)	Status: Aspiration (2030)	Change between 2016 & 2015 baseline	% of 2030 goal achieved in 2016
Water Access 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1.1	100	100% of population is using safely managed drinking water services	Percentage population using safely managed drinking water services	%	Population using improved water sources that are located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority) contamination	000,000 people	0	30	37.5	80%	80%
Sanitation Access 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	6.2.1.1	67	80% of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation and hygiene services	%	Population using improved sanitation services that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or treated off-site	000,000 people	12	14	20.0	5%	6%
							Population using a hygiene facility [a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing] with soap and water at home	000,000 people	17	19	30.0	5%	
Water Quality 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	6.3.1.1	100	100% of wastewater safely treated	Improvement in percentage of wastewater from hazardous industries that is safely treated [includes oil from shipment or garages, bio-hazardous	%	Total volume of wastewater produced from hazardous industries	10^9 m^3	1.39	1.41	2.78	8%	21%
							Total volume of wastewater produced from hazardous industries that is safely treated	10^9 m^3	0.20	0.31	2.78		
		6.3.1.2			Improvement in percentage of wastewater from households [sewerage and faecal sludge] that is safely		Total volume of wastewater produced from households	10^9 m^3	2.46	2.60	3.70	7%	
							Total volume of wastewater produced from households that is safely treated	10^9 m^3	0.29	0.50	3.70		
	6.3.2 Proportion of	6.3.2.1		95% of bodies of	Improvements in percentage of monitoring stations at which total dissolved solids [TDS] measurements failed to meet water quality standards		Total number of monitoring stations at which total dissolved solids [TDS] are measured		14	14	15	0%	
							Number of monitoring stations at which total dissolved solids [TDS] measurements did not meet national water quality standards		12	12	15		
		6.3.2.2			Improvements in percentage of monitoring stations at which percentage dissolved oxygen (% DO) measurements failed to meet water quality standards		Total number of monitoring stations at which percentage dissolved oxygen (% DO)] is measured		12	66	66	40%	
							Number of monitoring stations at which percentage dissolved oxygen (% DO)] measurements did not meet national water quality standards		6	55	77		
					Improvements in percentage of monitoring stations at which dissolved		Total number of monitoring stations at which dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) is		3	5	15		

Welcome | Summary Framework 2016 | Resources-Status | Questionnaire-Status | **Status** | Detailed Summary

Element 3: Data are analysed and synthesised

Rigorous and reliable evidence

The EF does not require Government agencies to collect new or extra data. It seeks to leverage data already collected under current (or emerging SDG) initiatives.

The EF only allows the collation of data that has been collected using tools developed by international or national experts from reputable organisations, that has been tested and is freely available

The EF enables the collective synthesis and analysis of data that have most commonly been kept separately, often by separate agencies or institutions

Policy can be complex, requiring policy makers to assess and combine many pieces of evidence from different sectors

Understanding if a piece of evidence is valid, (rigorously built and reliable) can be difficult

Policy should be informed by a wide breadth of evidence, not just 'hard' research

Rigorous and reliable evidence

The EF informs policy makers by listing and linking to expert tools, resources and datasets, allowing flexibility to build evidence for different policy situations

The EF links to guidelines, metadata and user guidelines developed by experts to guide the choice and use of different tools and different data

The EF aims to be a collaboration focus, which will allow Government officials and partners to copy in their own data and view data they would not normally be able to access easily in a comparable format

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Fit-for-purpose evidence

If there is conflict, the EF cannot tell a policy-makers which piece of data is the most fit.

However, the EF is a collaboration focus; it only allows one value or data to be entered for each indicator. Government partners must therefore agree on the best data to be entered.

After that decision is made, that data can be automatically added to an evidence base that will be authoritative because it is agreed upon.

Exactly what piece of evidence fit for purpose for a particular policy process can be contentious, especially if there seems to be different or even conflicting evidence

Fit-for-purpose evidence

There are many components that are critical for the making, adoption and implementation of coherent water policy. These range from integrated finance to transparency to adequate human capacity.

The EF currently integrated six components: status, capacity assessment, finance, policy and institutional assessment, disaster risk reduction & resilience mainstreaming, and gender mainstreaming.

This makes up the 'generic' Evidence Framework. The Framework can and should be adapted to country contexts.

Exactly what piece of evidence fit for purpose for a particular policy process can be contentious, especially if there seems to be different or even conflicting evidence

Next steps in development

- Participatory Development for Reporting
  - Summary view is done, and is adaptable
  - Anticipated modules: SDG reporting and National reporting

Welcome page

Questions?