Universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all

Capacity Development Workshop in Advancing Water and Sustainable Development

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Global Monitoring Objectives

• Measuring progress
  – Global advocacy: monitoring for action
  – Regional and country benchmarking and reporting

• Informing investments
  – Global
  – Country

• Harmonising monitoring efforts
  – Developing norms and standards
  – Linking national, regional and global
Monitoring MDGs and SDGs

**MDGs**
- Born out of Millennium Declaration
- Buy-in of 189 Member States
- Focused on human development
- 8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators

**SDGs**
- post Rio+20 SDGs, SDSN, WHO-World Bank UHC, HFA2 etc.
- Country-driven for goals, targets, and indicators
- More ambitious
- Goes beyond human development
- OWG: 17 goals, 169 targets, hundreds of indicators implied
- SDSN: 17 goals, 100 indicators
MDGs: one target, two indicators

- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)
- Target: *To halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*
- Indicator: use of improved drinking water and sanitation facilities
## JMP water and sanitation ladders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface water</th>
<th>Open defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River, dam, lake, pond, stream,</td>
<td>When human faeces are disposed of in fields, forests,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canal, irrigation channels</td>
<td>bushes, open bodies of water, beachers or other open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spaces or disposed of with solid waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other unimproved</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected dug well, unprotected</td>
<td><strong>Other unimproved</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring, cart with small tank/drum,</td>
<td>Sanitation facilities which do not ensure hygienic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottled water</td>
<td>separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other improved</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public taps or standpipes, tubewells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater collection</td>
<td><strong>Shared</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piped on premises</strong></td>
<td><strong>Improved</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped household water connection</td>
<td>Sanitation facilities which are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact, including: flush/pour flush to piped sewer, septic tank or pit latrine; VIP latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>located inside the user’s dwelling, plot or yard</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**Note:**
- JMP: Joint Monitoring Programme
- WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
Data sources

• Household surveys
  – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS)...

• Censuses

• Administrative records

• In 2015: n≈2000 datasets

• Core questions
The MDG drinking water target has already been surpassed

The world is unlikely to reach the MDG sanitation target of 75%
Drinking water coverage lowest in SSA
Growth in Piped Water

Population gaining access, 1990-2012 (millions)

Caucasus and Central Asia
Northern Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa
Western Asia
South-East Asia
Latin America and Caribbean
South Asia
Eastern Asia

Piped on premises
Other improved sources

Population gaining access, 1990-2012 (millions)
MDG Sanitation target: 106 countries have met or are ‘on-track’; 79 are ‘not on-track’
Open Defecation declining in all regions
Reduction of inequalities

Change in national drinking-water coverage (percentage points)

-20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

-40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

7 countries
Reducing coverage
Reducing equality

7 countries
Increasing coverage
Increasing equality

87 countries
Increasing coverage
Increasing equality

World

Djibouti
Malawi
Sierra Leone
Chad
Niger
Cameroon
Mali
Ghana
Uganda
Swaziland
Burkina Faso

Cambodia
Viet Nam
Paraguay
Viet Nam
Swaziland
Ghana
Mali
India
Myanmar
Uganda
Burkina Faso

Chile
Iraq
Namibia
China

Dominican Republic
Yemen
Sudan
Algeria

Uzbekistan

Angola
Niger

Guinea-Bissau

China
Chile
Iraq

World

Reducing coverage
Increasing equality

-40 -20 0 20 40 60

-20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

World Health Organization

unicef
Ethiopia more than halved its open defecation rate from 82% in 2000 to 34% in 2012 and did so equitably across all 11 provinces.
Averages mask huge disparities
Limitations of MDG indicators

• “Improved” equates to a basic level of service
  – Target less relevant for middle, high-income countries
  – Indicators are linked to norms, but simplified

• Important elements not considered
  – Water quality
  – Faecal waste management
  – Hygiene (hand washing & menstrual hygiene)
  – Inequalities
    • Human Right to Water and Sanitation reaffirmed in 2010
  – Sustainability
National surveys

- Secondary data collection
  - Cost effective
- Nationally generated and accepted
- Credibility and accuracy
- Comparability between countries and over time
- Allows disaggregation

- Limited scope of indicators
- Limited frequency of reporting
- Some areas have few surveys
Alternative data sources

• Administrative data
  – Used for some countries already
  – Quality improved in many countries in recent years
  – Resonates with strengthening sector information management systems

• Other emerging data sources
  – Earth Observation data widely available
  – Citizens reporting
  – Etc
Key lessons

• Good monitoring takes time (JMP since 1990)
• Keep it simple (universally relevant proxy)
• Based on national surveys (accuracy and credibility)
• Transparent method using agreed rules (MDG IAEG)
• Strategic Advisory Group (technical and political)
• Expert Task Forces (methods, sanitation, water, urban)
• Country Missions (harmonization and capacity building)
• Global Partnership (Sanitation and Water for All)
International Consultations since 2011

- 1st international consultation meeting in Berlin May 2011
- 2nd international consultation meeting in the Hague Dec 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Group</th>
<th>Lead</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>WSP (World Bank)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>WaterAid and IRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td>USAID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity and non-discrimination</td>
<td>UN SG’s Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Communications</td>
<td>Water Supply &amp; Sanitation Collaborative Council</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Inputs to UN thematic consultation and expert groups 2013
- Inputs to Open Working Group negotiations during 2014
WASH Sector Proposals

By 2030:

• to eliminate open defecation;
• to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities;
• to halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and
• to progressively eliminate inequalities in access.
Building on experience

Addressing the unfinished business and shortcomings of MDGs

- Including hygiene
- Eliminating inequalities
- Improving service levels
- Going beyond the household
- Addressing sustainability of services
Goal #6

Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 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.
6.1: Drinking-water

JMP proposed core indicator:
• % population using safely managed drinking water services

JMP proposed supporting indicators:
• % population using basic drinking water services [MDG]
• WASH in schools and health care facilities
6.1: Drinking-water

Definition of safely managed drinking-water services

• Population using a *basic* drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed, free of fecal (and priority chemical) contamination, and/or regulated by a competent authority

Data sources: combination of surveys and admin data
6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

JMP proposed core indicators:
• % population using safely managed sanitation services
• % population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home

JMP proposed supporting indicators
• % population using basic sanitation facilities [MDG]
• % population practicing open defecation
• WASH in schools and health care facilities
6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

Definition of safely managed sanitation services

- Population using a *basic* sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely reused/treated in situ or transported to a treatment plant

- Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household

Data sources: combination of surveys and admin data
Universal and ‘equitable’ access ‘for all’

JMP will continue to report on progress in reducing inequalities in access by showing progressive reduction of ‘gaps’ between sub-groups including:

- By urban and rural classification
- By wealth quintiles
- By socio-economic group
- By disadvantaged group

Rural sanitation in Peru
Conclusions

• New targets and indicators are ambitious, apply to high-income as well as low-income countries
• Household surveys will continue to provide the foundation of JMP estimates
• New data sources will need to be considered, requiring closer integration with various national monitoring systems