

Proposal for Post-2015 WASH Targets and Indicators

JMP



World Health
Organization

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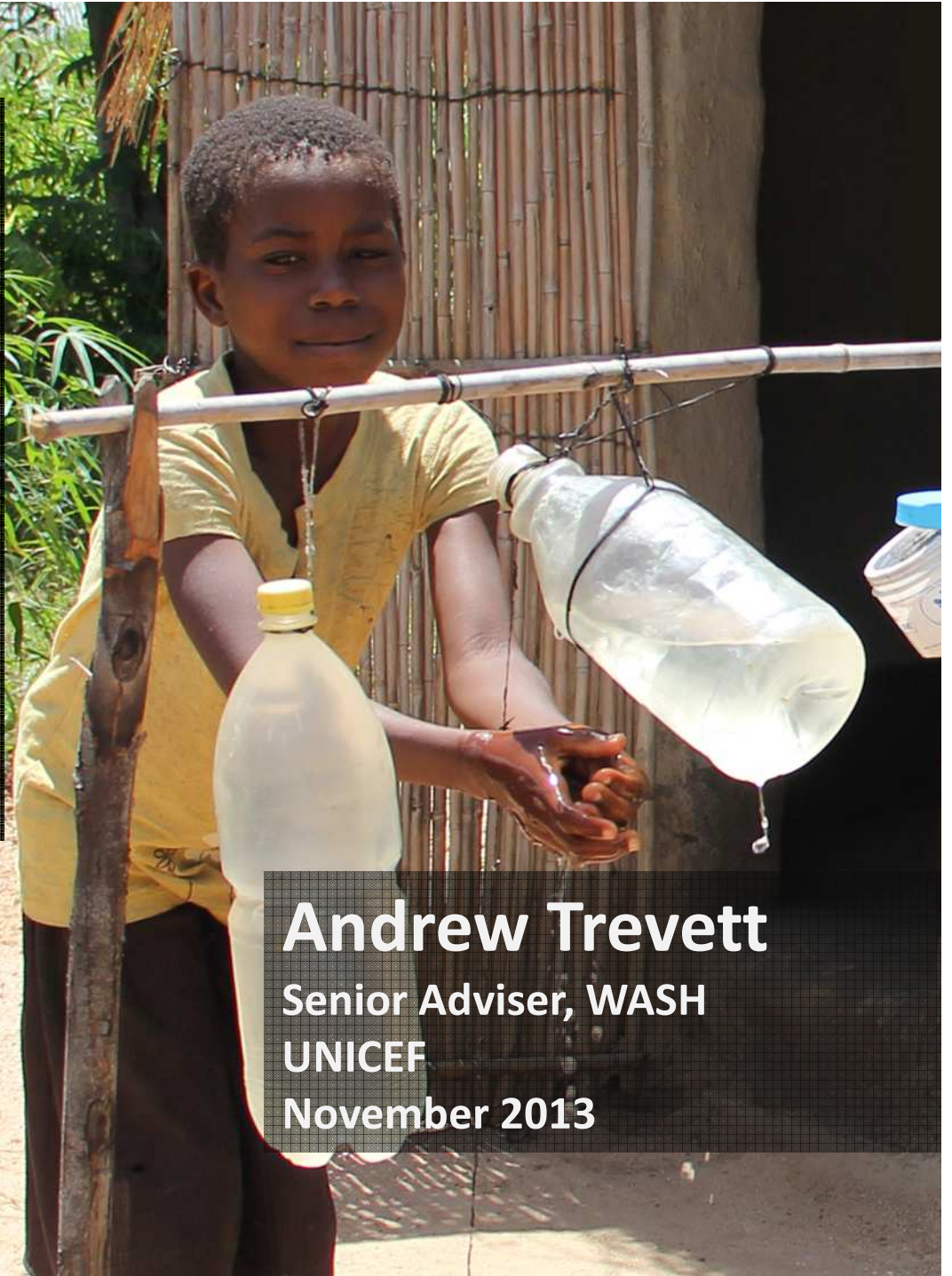


Andrew Trevett

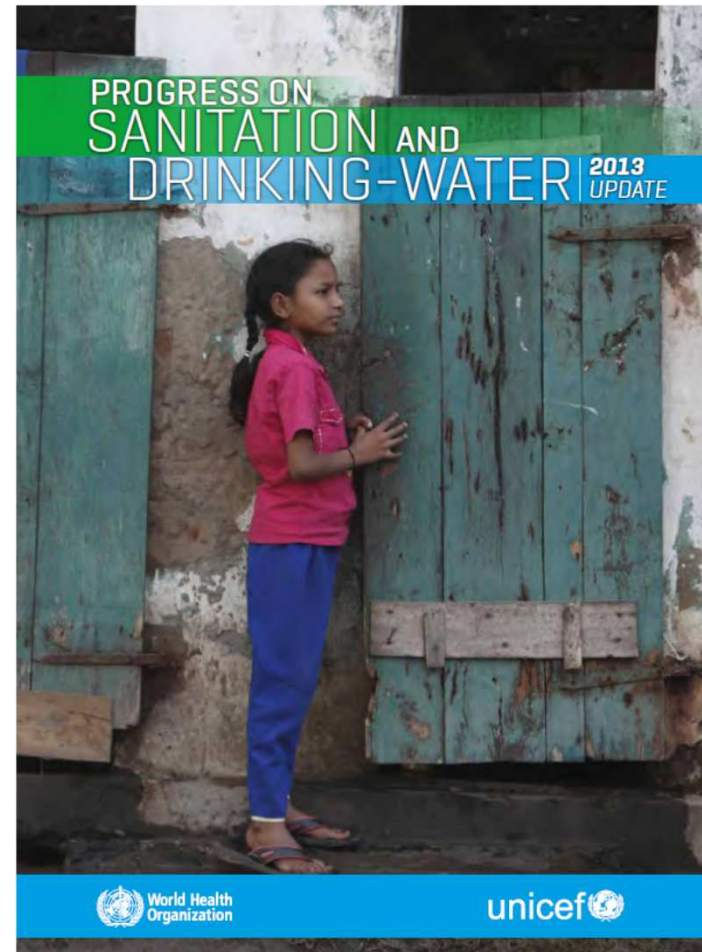
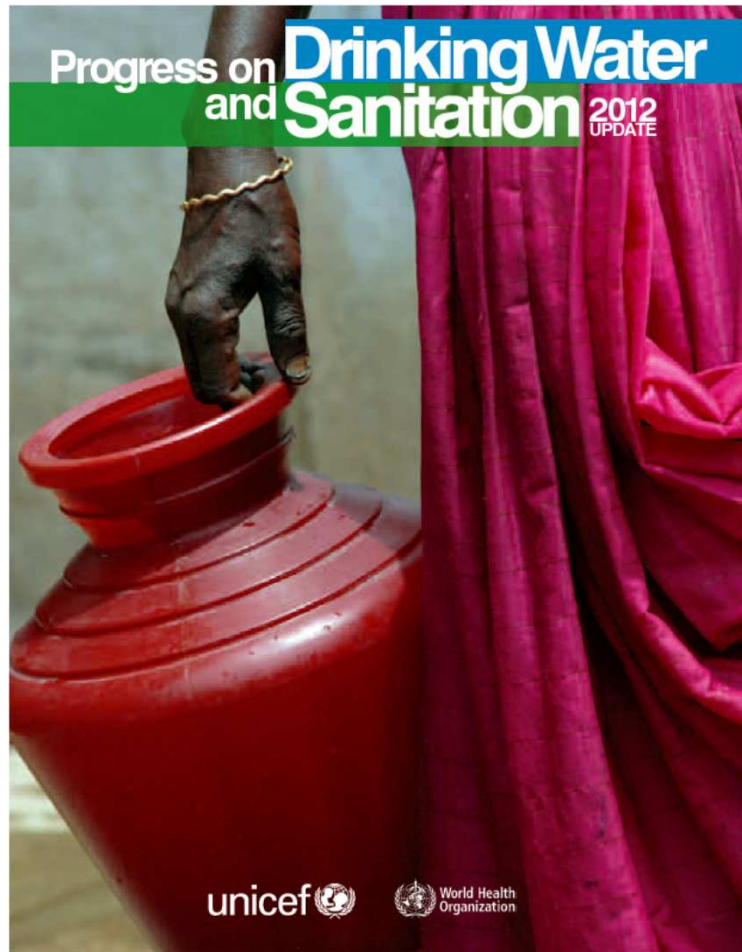
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What is the JMP?



MDG indicators

- Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source
- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility



Global estimates: sanitation

There are 45 countries where sanitation coverage is less than 50 percent

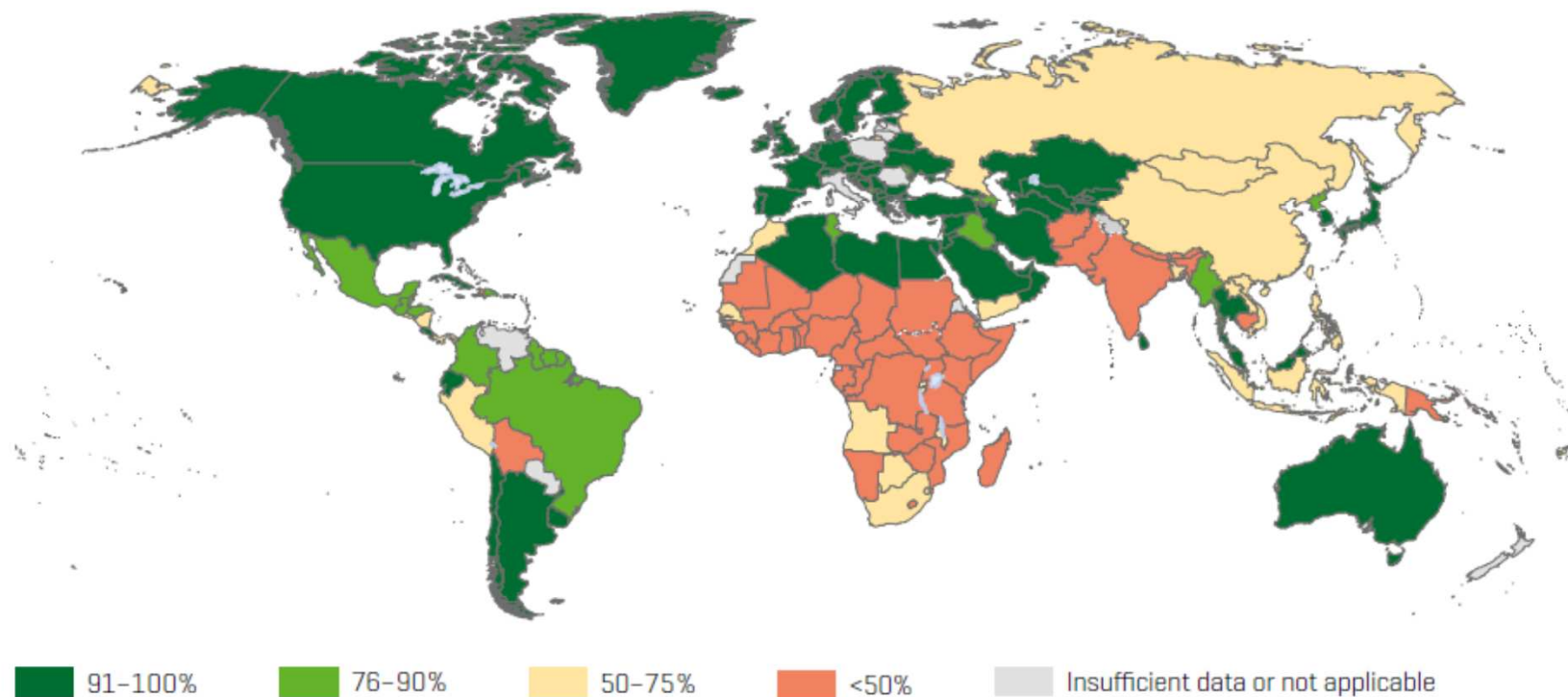


Figure 1. Proportion of the population using improved sanitation in 2011.

Global estimates: drinking water

Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania have the lowest drinking-water coverage

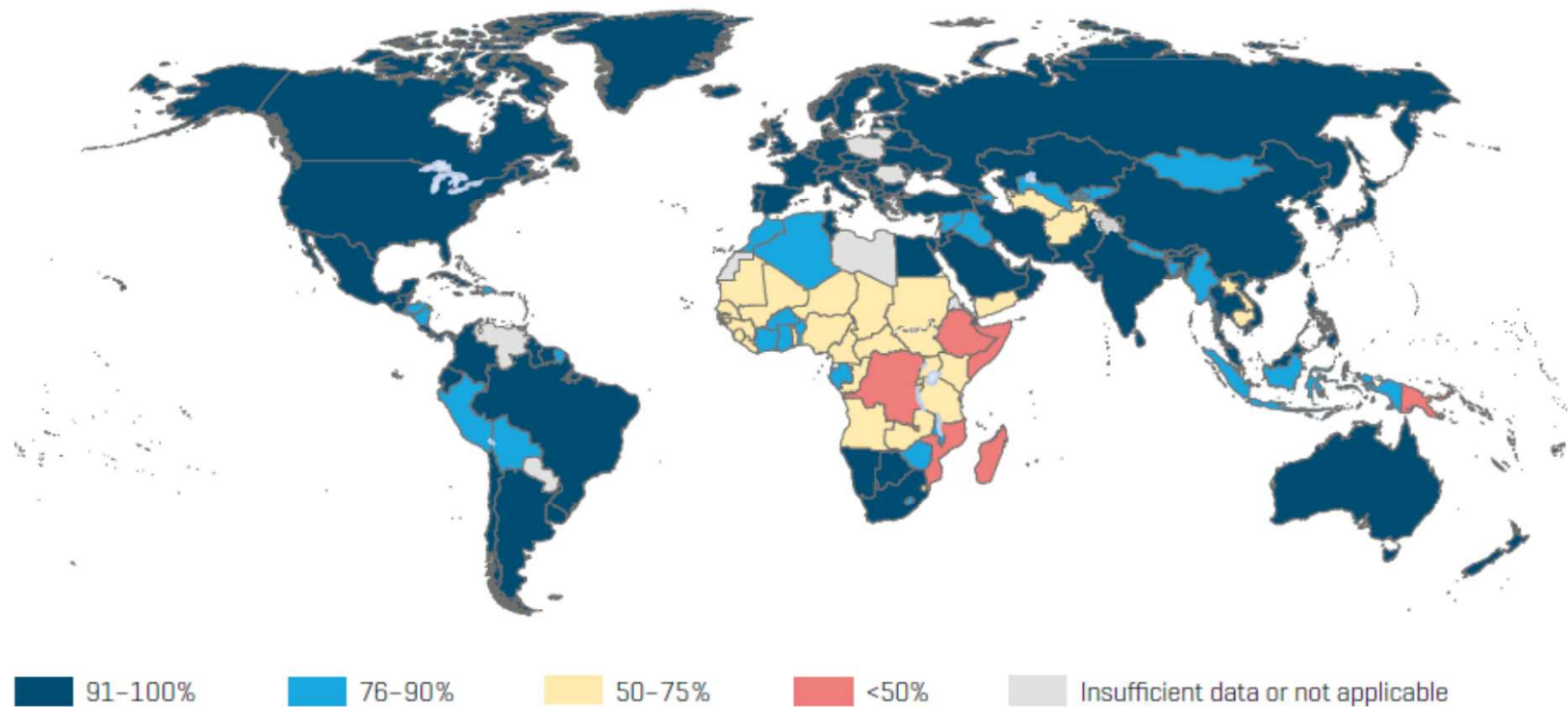
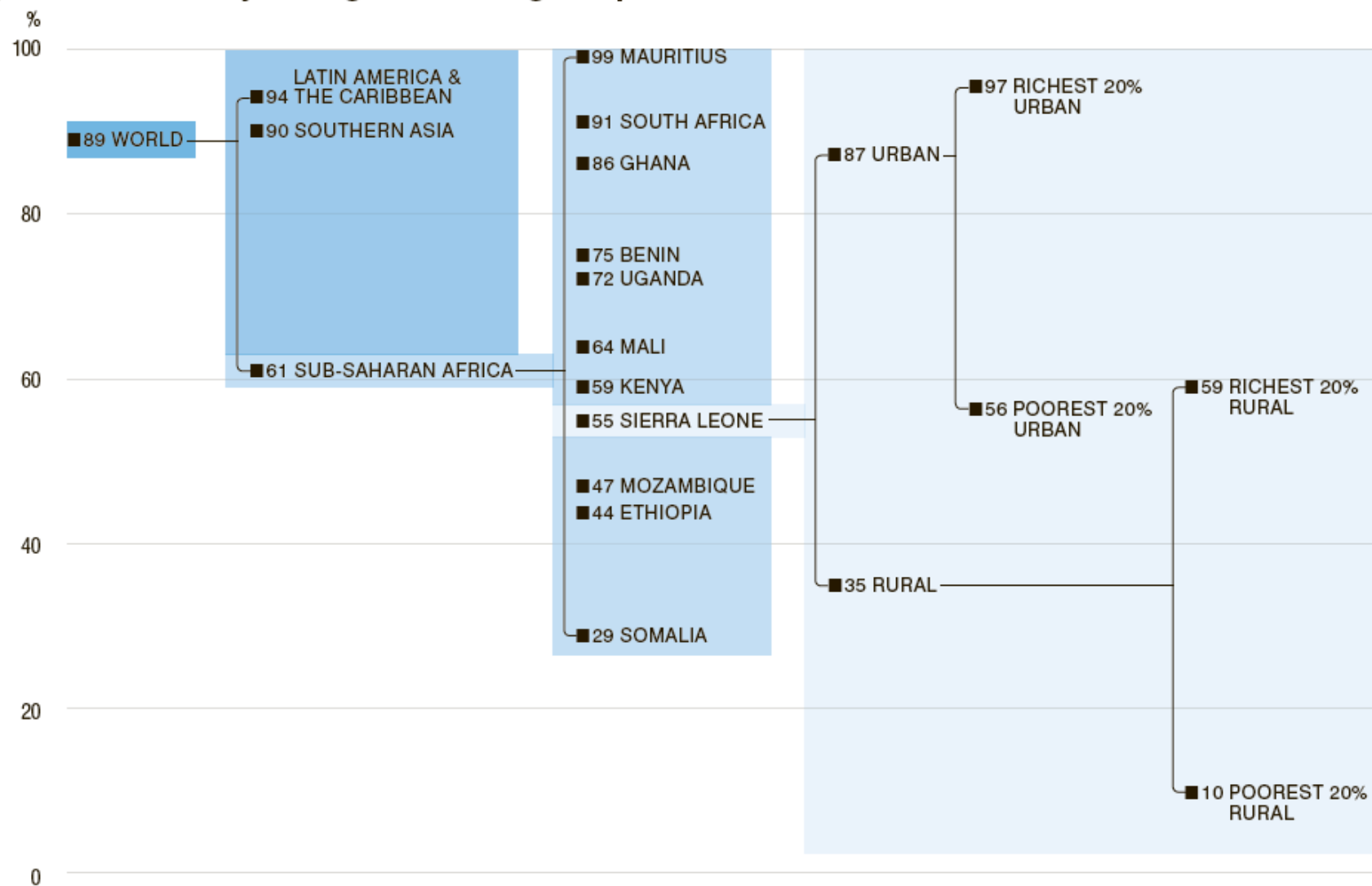


Figure 6. Proportion of the population using improved sources of drinking-water in 2011.

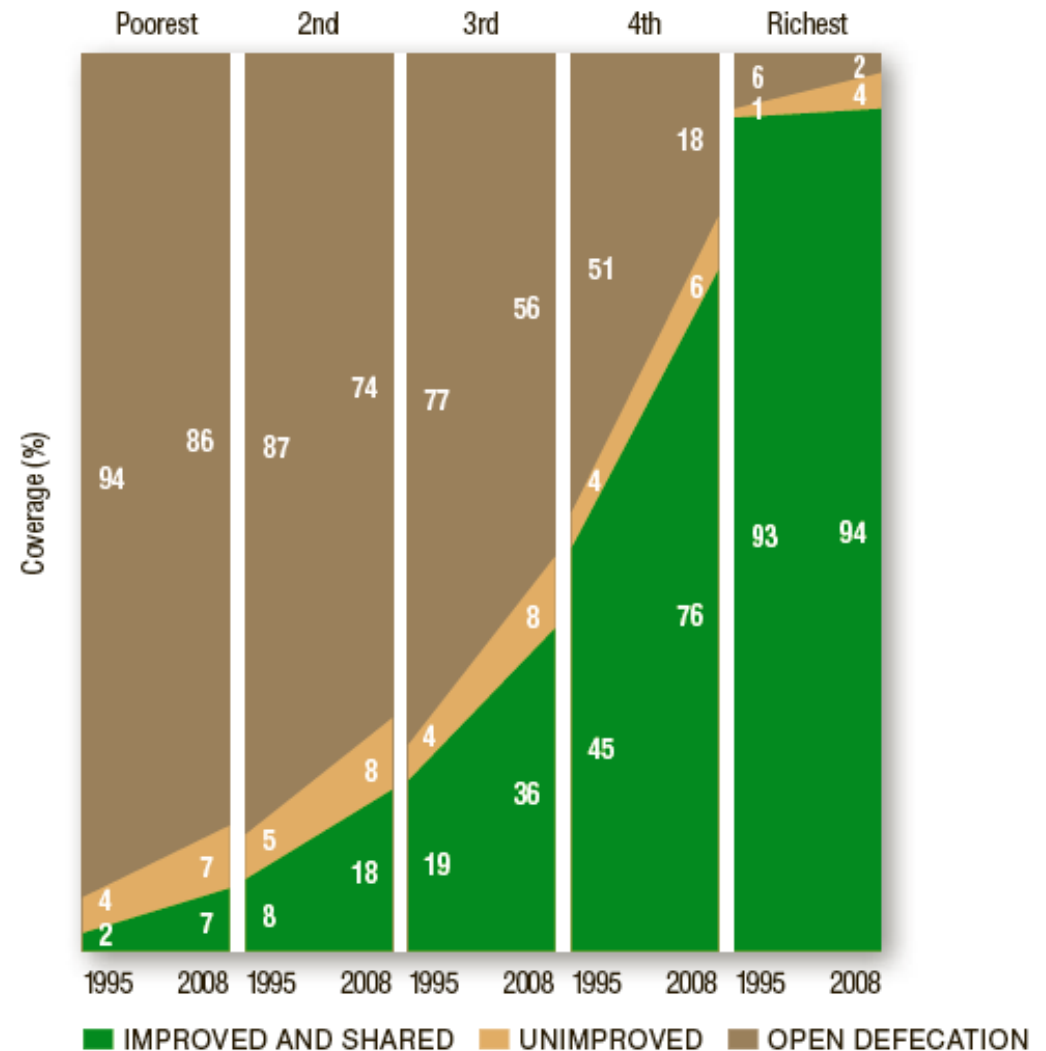
Regional and country averages mask huge disparities



The poorest 40 per cent of the population in Southern Asia have barely benefited from improvements in sanitation

Data analysis for:

- Advocacy
- Planning
- Decision-makers



WASH – a Post-2015 priority

- Essential to good health
- Good economic investment
- Reduces inequalities
- Higher levels of school achievement and greater productivity
- Closely linked with dignity; recognized as a basic human right

JMP consultation

- 1st consultation meeting held in Berlin in May 2011
- Established four technical working groups

Working Group	Lead
Sanitation	WSP (World Bank)
Water	WaterAid and IRC
Hygiene	USAID
Equity and non-discrimination	UN SG's Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water & Sanitation

- Each group consulted broadly and developed detailed proposals for targets and indicators

JMP consultation

- **Second consultation meeting** – The Hague, December 2012
- Presentation of a consolidated proposal
- Also recommended the establishment of a 5th working group

Working Group	Lead
Advocacy and communications	WSSCC

A shared vision

- **No one** practices open defecation
- **Everyone** has safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home
- **All schools and health centres** have water, sanitation and hygiene
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are **sustainable** and **inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated**

Detailed targets and indicators

- Relevant, no matter what the eventual framework adopted
- Build on existing monitoring and address shortcomings
- Go beyond households, to include schools and health centres
- Include hygiene – handwashing and menstrual hygiene
- Address water safety and sustainability
- Put the reduction, and eventual elimination of inequalities centre-stage

Proposed targets

1. By 2025:

- *no one practices open defecation and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated*

2. By 2030:

- *all schools and health care facilities provide all users with basic drinking water supply & adequate sanitation, hand washing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities*
- *everyone uses basic drinking water supply and adequate hand washing facilities when at home and inequalities in the access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated*

Proposed targets

3. By 2040:

- everyone uses *adequate sanitation* when at home
- the proportion of the population not using *intermediate drinking water supply at home* is reduced by half
- the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are *safely managed*
- and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated or reduced

4. While throughout:

- All drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, financially and *environmentally sustainable* manner

Indicators relevant to WRM, WQ and Wastewater management

- % of population living in households whose excreta are safely managed
- % of water quality tests within national standards of faecal contamination **AND**
- **EITHER** ratio of water production to total water consumption, **OR** per capita renewable water resources

Since the JMP consultation?

- The targets and indicators have been communicated to a range of key individuals and organizations – those who are influencing the post-2015 debate
- Water and sanitation has received prominence in a range of reports to date, and the indicative targets and indicators are in line with these recommendations

Current Post-2015 activities

- Revised projection methods
- Refining definitions and indicators
- Estimating costs of achieving targets and monitoring
- New communications materials to respond to the emerging debate

JMP post-2015 documents

WHO / UNICEF
Joint Monitoring Programme
www.wssinfo.org



Examples of suggested indicators

- The percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing facility
- The percentage of primary and secondary schools with safe drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, and provisions for menstrual hygiene management and washing hands with soap and water
- The progressive reduction of inequalities between disadvantaged groups and the general population

Some robust definitions for post-2015

Basic drinking water supply:

- *Use of an improved drinking water source**
- *≤ 30 minute water collection round trip*

Intermediate drinking water supply at home:

- *Use of an improved drinking water source on premises**
- *Available in acceptable quantities at least 12/14 days*
- *<10 cfu E.Coli/100ml at source*

**for urban areas excluding protected dug wells and –springs*

Adequate sanitation at home:

- *Use of an improved sanitation facility at home*
- *Shared between five households or less*

...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Target 1: By 2025 no one practices open defecation, and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated.

Indicator

- % of population practicing open defecation

Note: All definitions for terms, targets, sub-targets, indicators and sub-indicators are available at www.wssinfo.org

...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Target 2: By 2030

- all schools and health care facilities provide all users with basic drinking water supply & adequate sanitation, handwashing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities and inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated
- everyone uses basic drinking water supply and adequate handwashing facilities when at home and inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated





...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Main Indicators, 2030

- % of population using a basic drinking water service
- % of population with basic handwashing facilities at home
- % of pupils enrolled in primary or secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities and adequate hygiene services
- % of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation and adequate hygiene

...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Target 3: By 2040

- everyone uses adequate sanitation when at home
- the proportion of the population not using intermediate drinking-water supply at home is reduced by half
- the excreta from at least half of schools, health centers and households are safely managed
- and inequalities have been progressively eliminated or reduced





...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Main Indicators, 2040

- % of population using an intermediate drinking water service
- % of population using an adequate sanitation facility
- % of population living in households whose excreta are safely managed

...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Target 4: Crosscutting (throughout the process)

All drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, financially and environmentally sustainable manner





...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Main Indicators, Crosscutting

- % of population using water and sanitation providers registered with a regulatory authority (disaggregated by rural and urban)
- % of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation, and hygiene is below 3% of the national poverty line (disaggregated by rural and urban)
- Ratio of annual revenue to annual expenditure on maintenance (including operational expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) **AND**



...and from 2 indicators to 14 Indicators by Target

Main Indicators, Crosscutting continued

- Ratio of annual expenditure on maintenance (including operational expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) to annualized value of capital assets
- % of water quality tests within national standards of faecal contamination **AND**
- **EITHER** ratio of water production (lpcpd) to total water consumption (lpcpd) OR per capita renewable water resources