

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

Capacity Development Workshop in Advancing Water and Sustainable Development

Tom Slaymaker (UNICEF)

tslaymaker@unicef.org

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

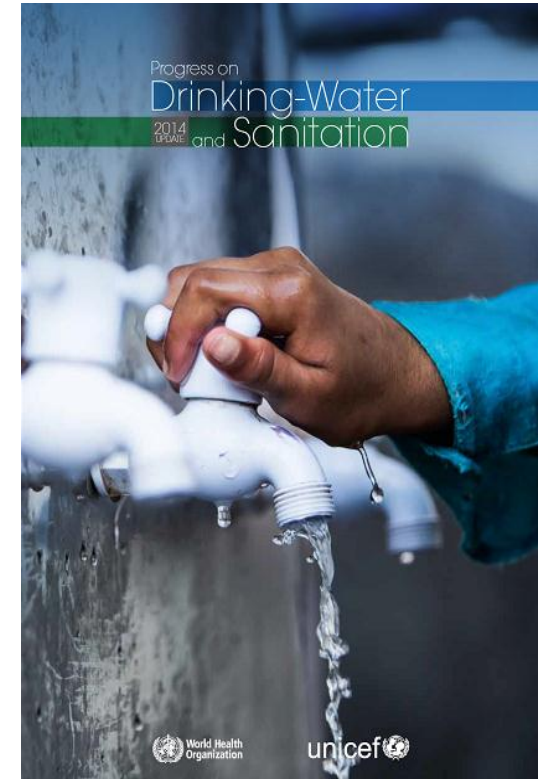
- Born out of Millennium Declaration
- Buy-in of 189 Member States
- Focused on human development
- 8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators

SDGs

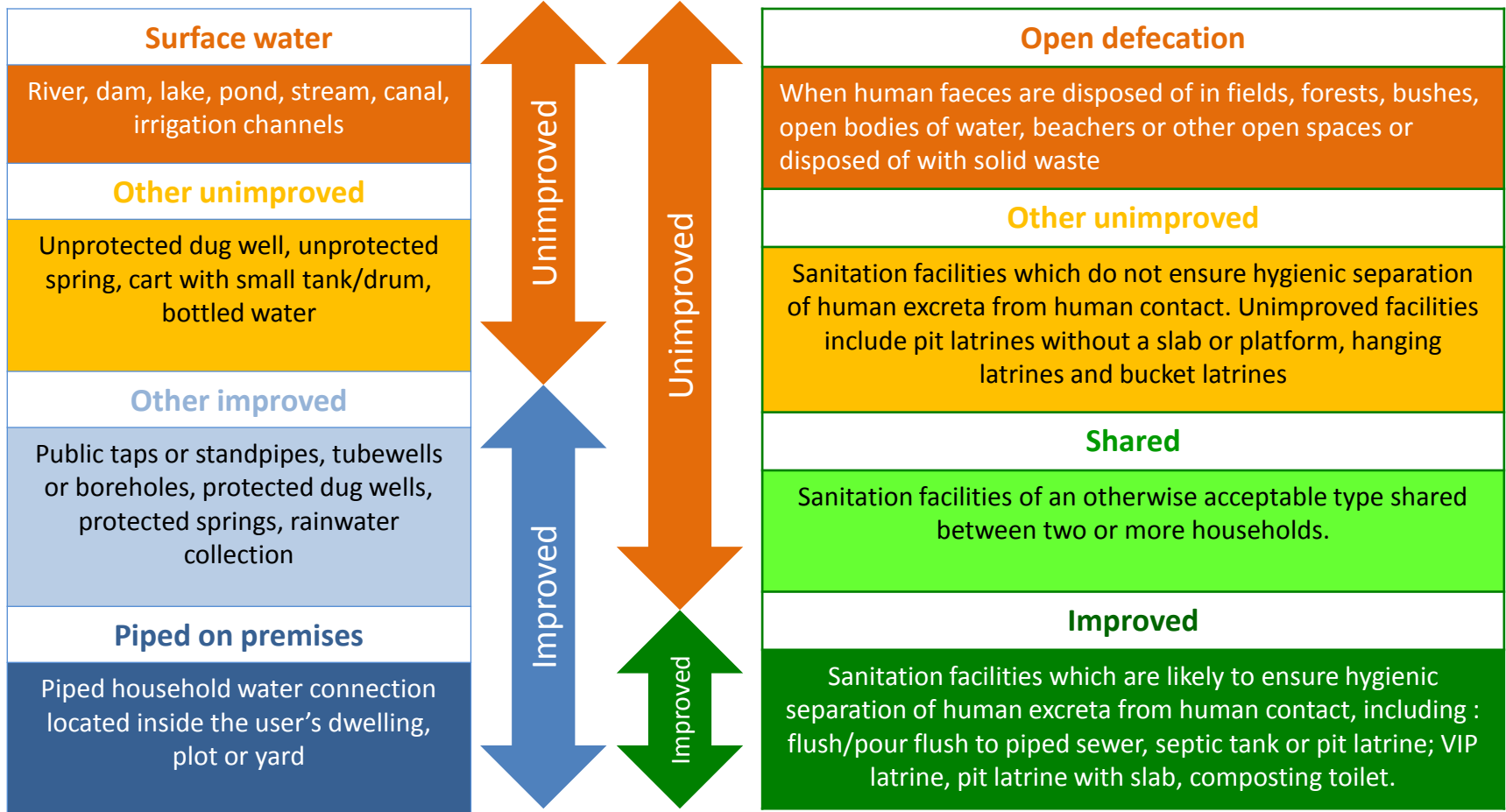
- post Rio+20 SDGs, SDSN, WHO-World Bank UHC, HFA2 etc.
- Country-driven for goals, targets, and indicators
- More ambitious
- Goes beyond human development
- OWG: 17 goals, 169 targets, hundreds of indicators implied
- SDSN: 17 goals, 100 indicators

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



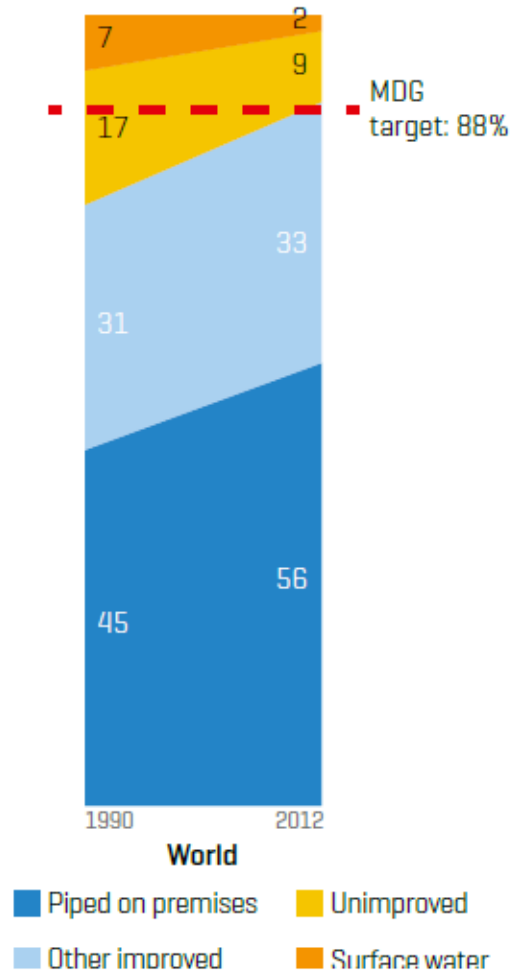
Data sources

- Household surveys
 - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS)...
- Censuses
- Administrative records
- In 2015: $n \approx 2000$ datasets
- Core questions

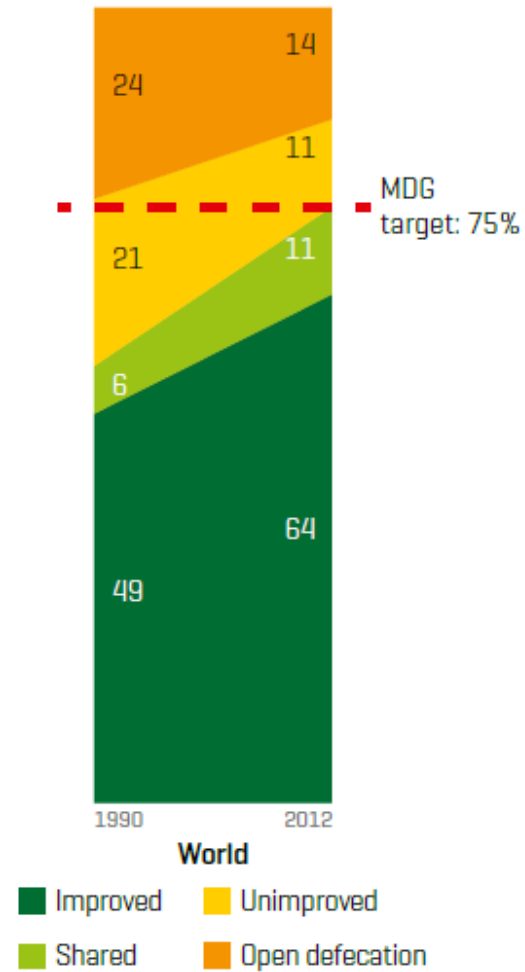
**Core questions
on drinking-water
and sanitation for
household surveys**



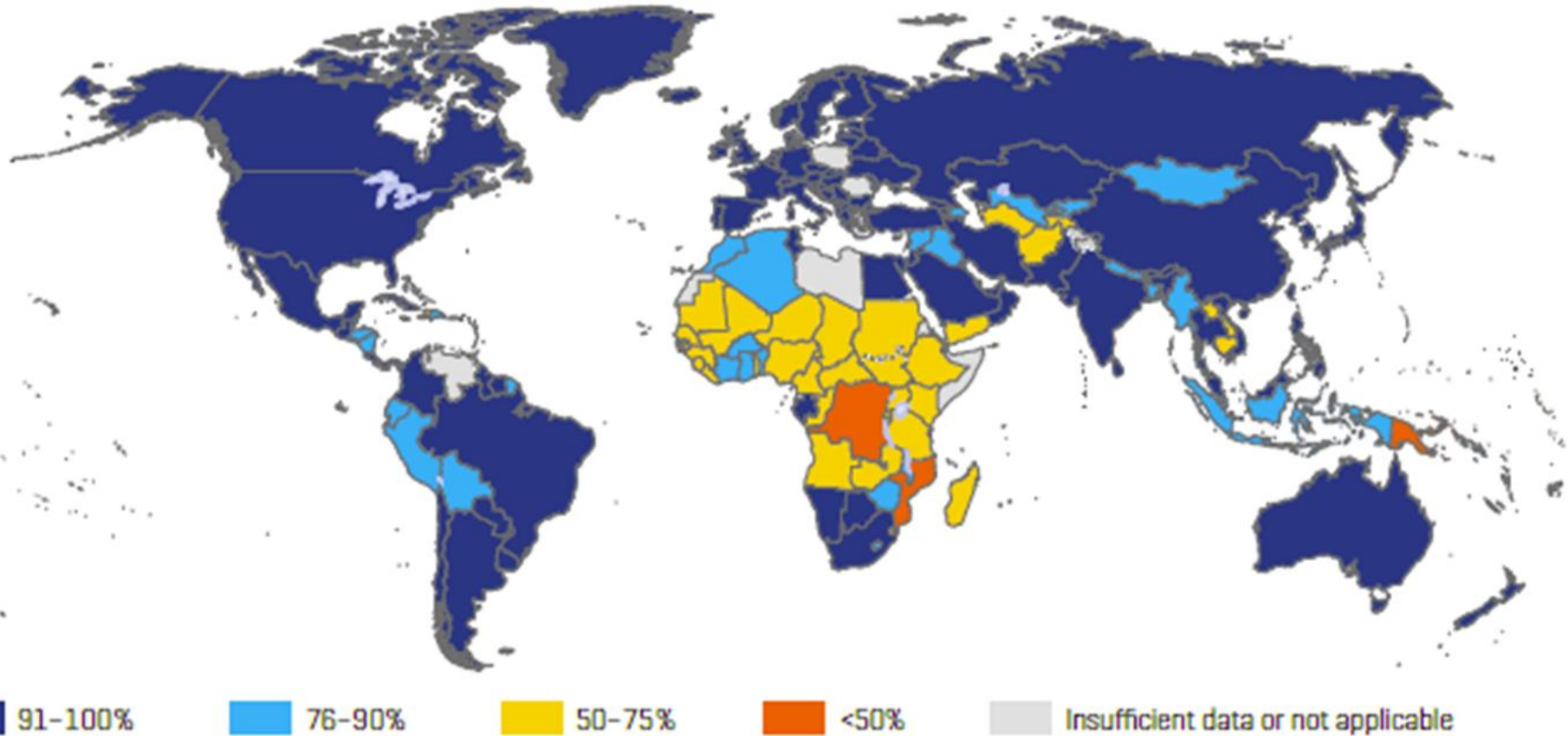
The MDG drinking water target has already been surpassed



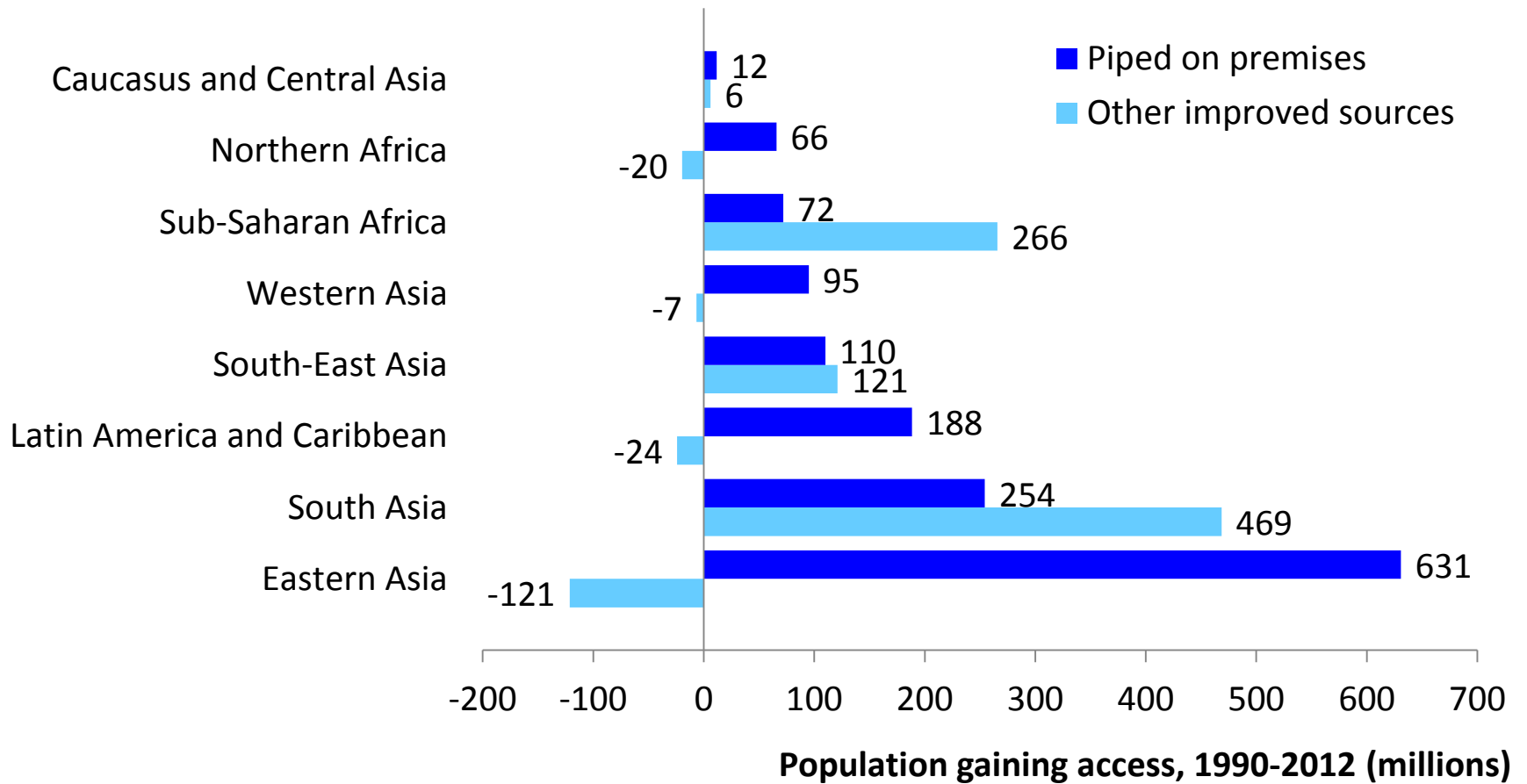
The world is unlikely to reach the MDG sanitation target of 75%



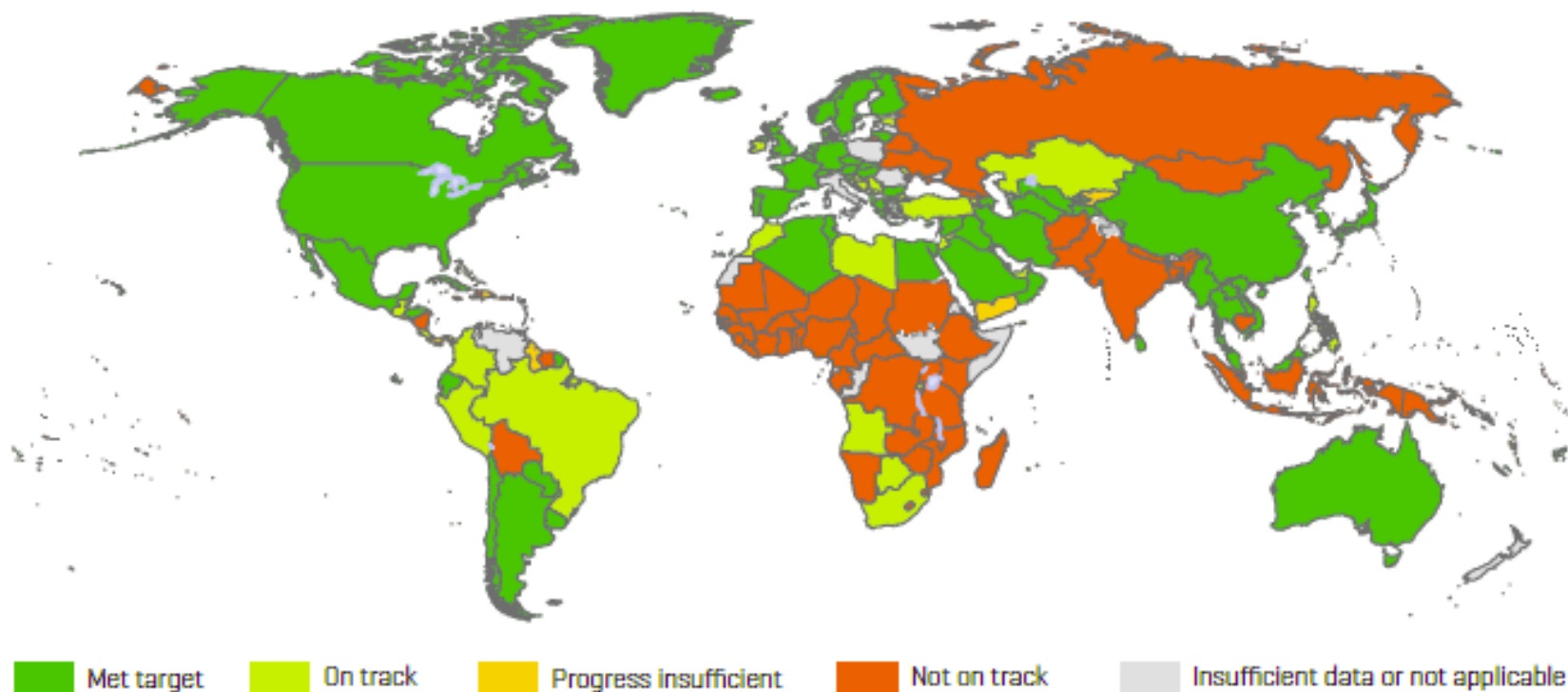
Drinking water coverage lowest in SSA



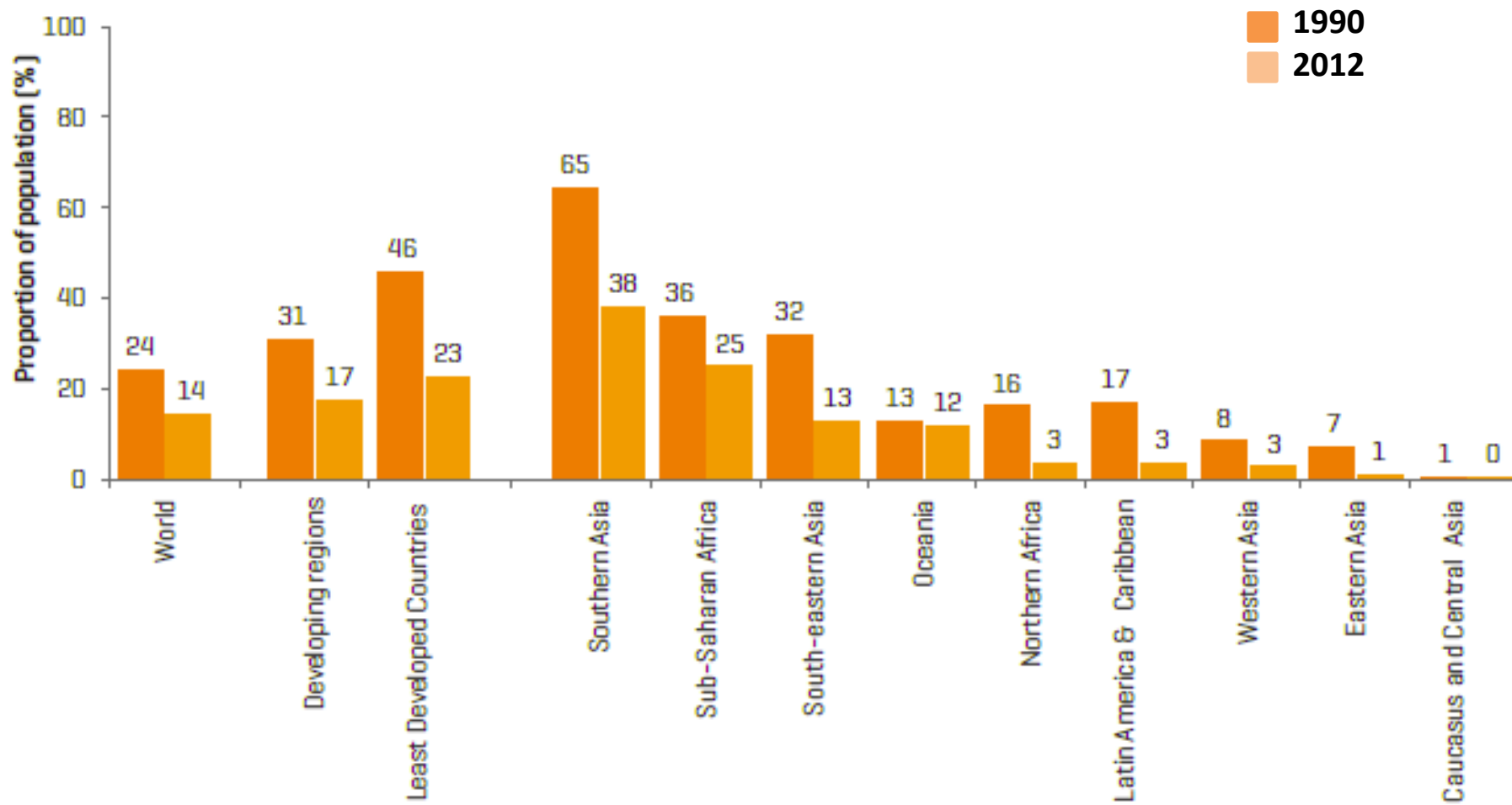
Growth in Piped Water



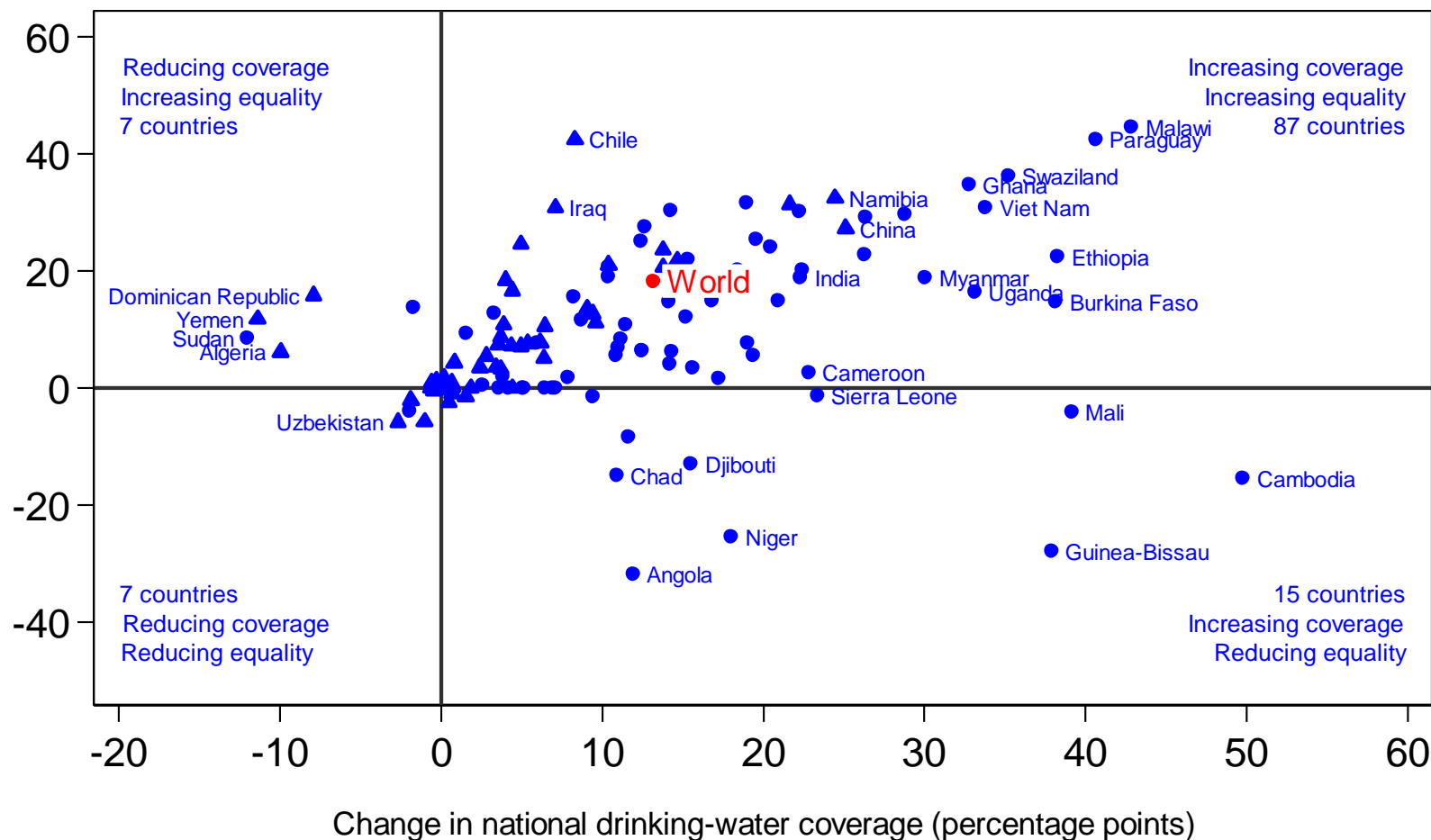
MDG Sanitation target: 106 countries have met or are 'on-track'; 79 are 'not on-track'



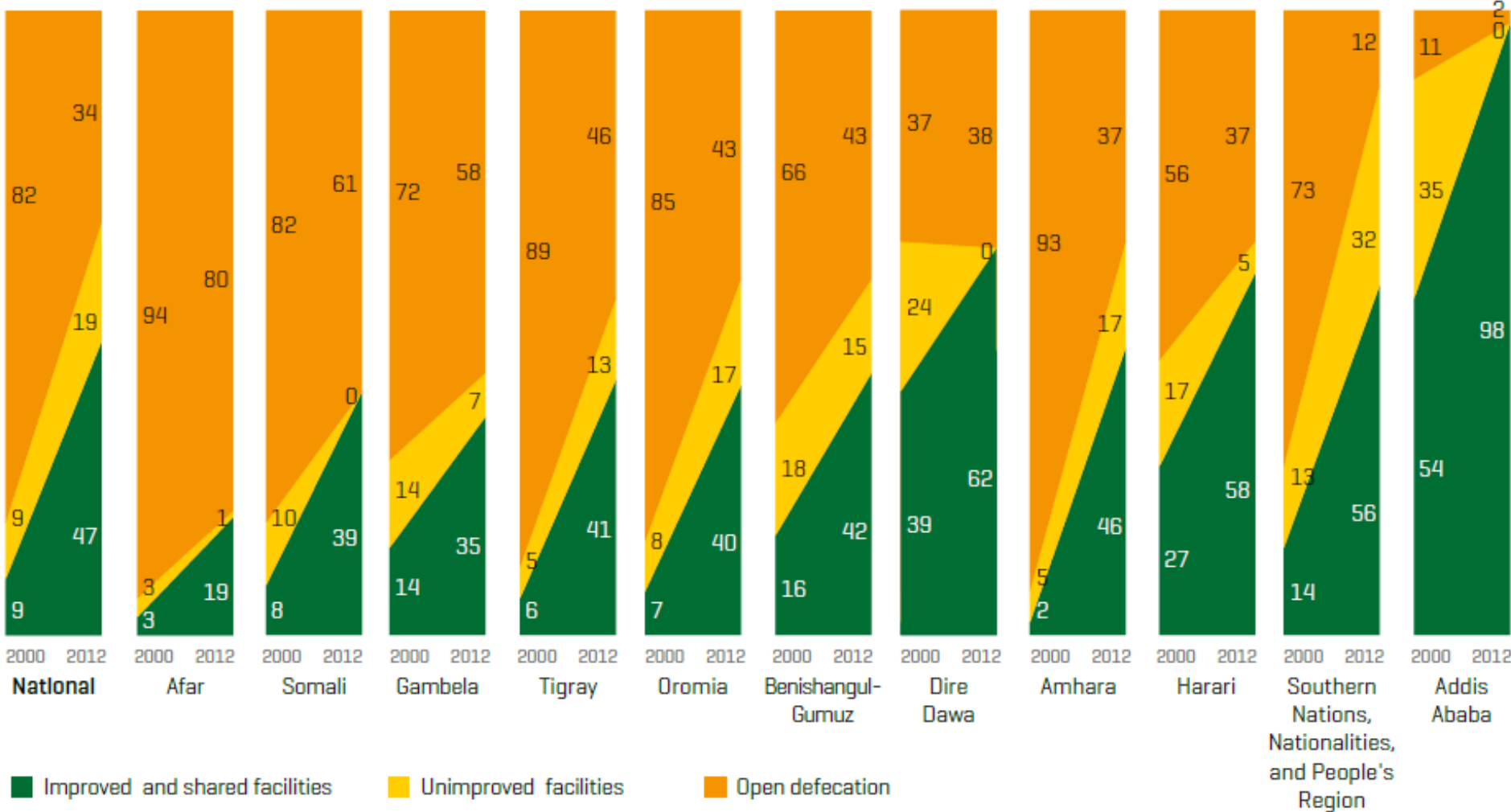
Open Defecation declining in all regions



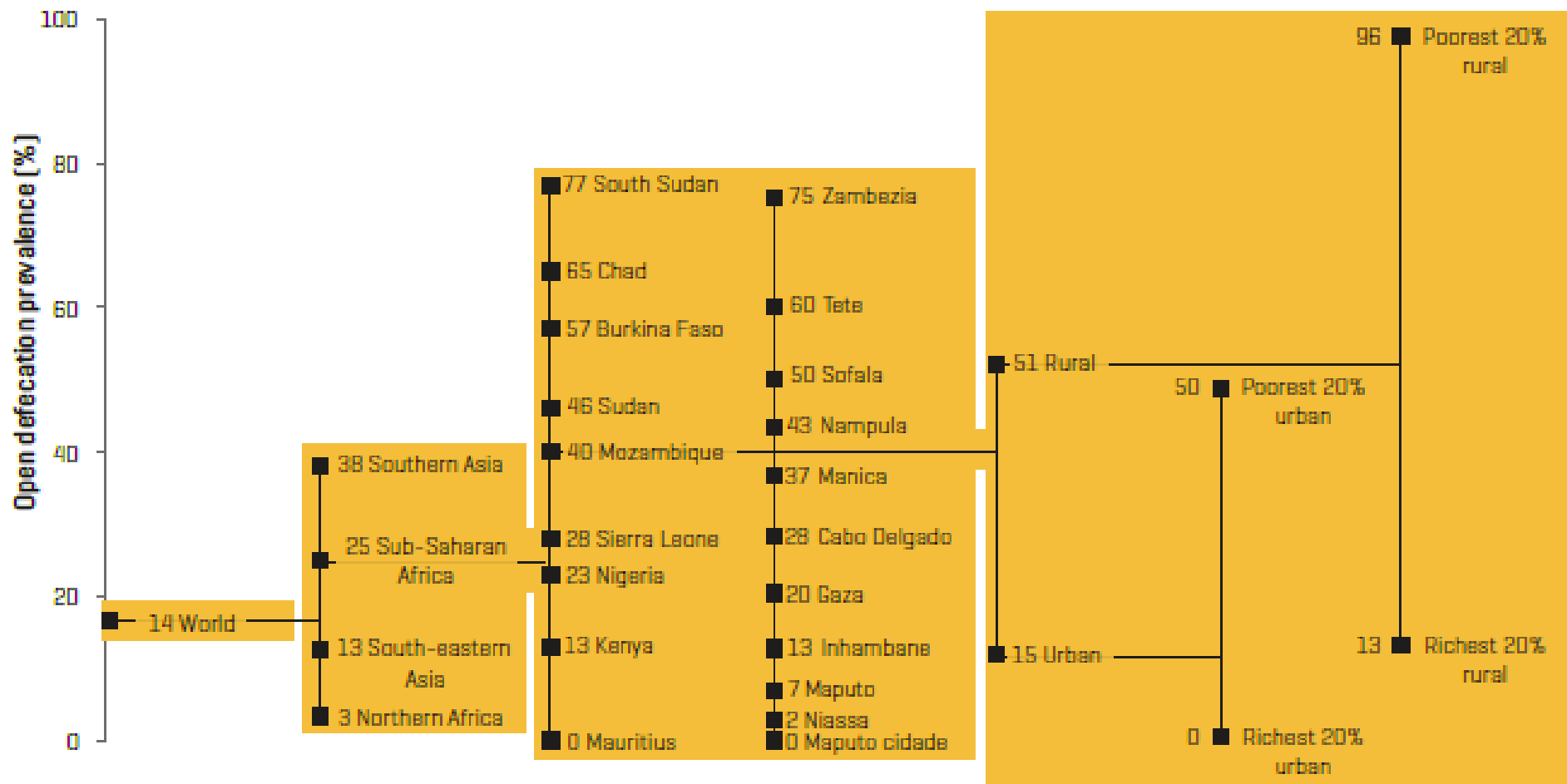
Reduction of inequalities



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

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
Advocacy and Communications	Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council

- 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.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
WASH Post 2015
Photo: Katherine Anderson/WSSCC

2.5 billion
lack access to improved sanitation

768 million
people lack access to an improved source of drinking water

1 billion
people practice open defecation

The vision
Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

The target
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.

These recommendations have been developed through an extensive technical consultation; over 100 experts from over 60 organizations worldwide have debated them during the last three years. They are ambitious, yet achievable.

More information about the consultation process, corresponding definitions of terms and indicators, and the way these targets contribute towards progress on poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender and economic growth can be found at www.wssinfo.org

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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



Open Working Group, July 2014

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

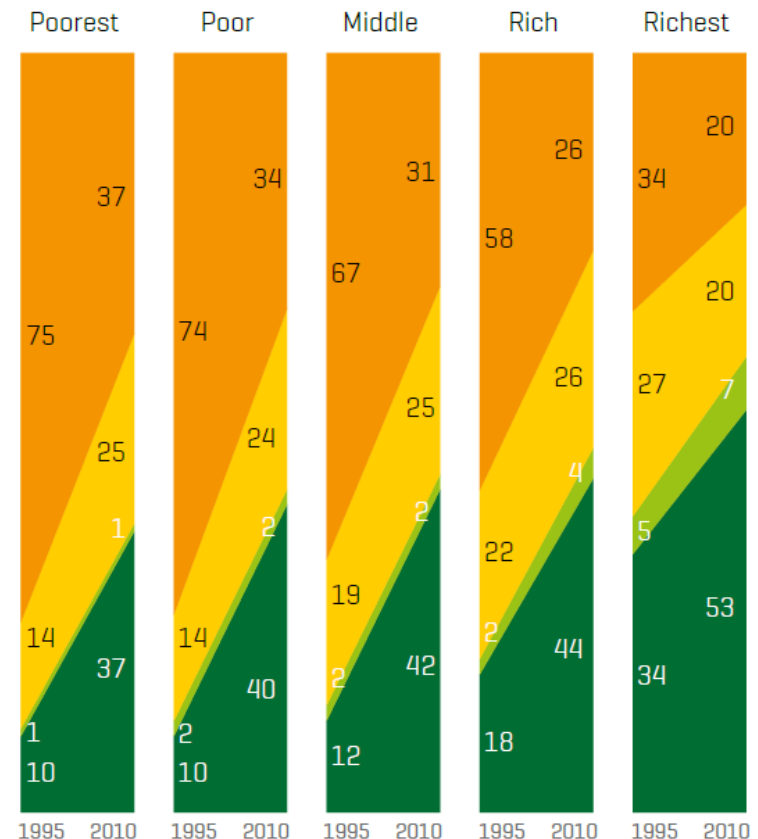
- Population using a *basic* sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely reused/treated in situ or transported to a treatment plant
- Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household

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