Global Monitoring in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Outline

Global WASH status and trends
  – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
Country efforts to improve WASH
  – the enabling environment
    – UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water

WASH and the 2030 agenda
147 countries met the water target
Only 95 countries met the sanitation target
MDG Progress: Sanitation

- Target was missed by 700 million
- Global baseline of 54%
- Global target of 77%
- 2015 coverage 68%
- 2.1 billion gained access
  - Population with access +73%
- 2.4 billion still use unimproved
Open defecation has decreased by 20 percent or more since 1995 in only 8 African countries.
The richest 20% have much higher access than do other wealth groups and the gap is increasing.
Handwashing with soap is uncommon in most African countries for which data is available.
Globally, access to WASH in health care facilities is limited

- 38% do not have an improved water source
- 19% do not have improved sanitation
- 35% do not have water and soap for handwashing
Closing the gap in one generation is possible

- Cambodia
  - Richest quintile: 89 to 100%
  - Poorest quintile: 36 to 100%

- Lao People's Democratic Republic
  - Richest quintile: 90 to 98%
  - Poorest quintile: 35 to 56%

- Viet Nam
  - Richest quintile: 99 to 99%
  - Poorest quintile: 41 to 63%

- Thailand
  - Richest quintile: 99 to 100%
  - Poorest quintile: 99 to 100%
WASH Improvement Framework

**Access to Hardware & Services (Supply)**
- Water supply
- Sanitation systems
- Handwashing stations/tippy taps
- Soap, containers, water treatment and other consumables for handwashing, safe water, menstrual hygiene management and anal cleansing
- Faecal sludge management/pit emptying

**Demand Creation**
- Mass media
- Hygiene promotion
- Theatre, radio, all folk media
- Community mobilization / CLTS
- School-led total sanitation
- Sanitation marketing
- Household outreach / promotion

**Sustainable WASH improvements for improved child growth and nutrition**

**Enabling Environment**
- Supportive policy, tariffs, and regulation
- Institutional strengthening
- Coordinated planning and budgeting
- Financing and cost-recovery
- Cross-sectoral coordination
- Partnerships
UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water – GLAAS 2013-2014

- 94 participating countries – 39 African countries
- 23 External Support agencies (ESAs)
Measures for the poor exist; few financial measures are applied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subregions</th>
<th>Number of countries</th>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- > 70% Countries have universal access policy with measures for poor populations
- < 45% Countries specifically monitor progress of populations living in poverty
- < 15% Countries consistently apply finance measures to reduce rich-poor disparity
Sources of Funding for WASH

- 73%: Tariffs and Self Supply
- 13%: Regional Government
- 11%: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
- 2%: LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- 1%: EXTERNAL
- <1%: NGOs

Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.
Low absorption of central government capital commitments for sanitation
Financing does not go to those most in need
Development aid for water and sanitation to Africa has steadily increased.

Aid is increasingly directed towards low-income countries—Sub-Saharan Africa received 38% of water and sanitation ODA in 2012, compared to 27% in 2010.
Breakdown of sanitation and water aid commitments by purpose type, 2012

- 56% for BASIC SYSTEMS
- 21% for LARGE SYSTEMS
- 15% for POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION
- 7% for WATER RESOURCES, RIVERS, WASTE MANAGEMENT
- <1% for EDUCATION AND TRAINING, WATER AND SANITATION

Basic WASH services receive a lower proportion of overall aid for water and sanitation than large systems.

Sustainable Development Goal Targets

SDG#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**

**Target 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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally
Integrating Nutrition and WASH - What's inside the document

• **Summarizes current evidence** showing how investing in WASH improves nutrition outcomes.

• **Examines different types of integration** from co-location to fully integrated efforts.

• **Offers practical suggestions** for when and how to integrate WASH and nutrition into health care facilities, community settings, and home.

• **Includes verified monitoring indicators** for assessing, reflecting on and improving integrated efforts.

• **Highlights lessons learned from case studies** in Africa, Asia and South America.