Understanding Baselines, Indicators and Hurdles to Achieving the SDGs

by

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.
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A long road to the SDGs

• 2011-2014 Working groups: Water, San, Hygiene, Equity
  – 2012-13 WASH working group proposals
  – 2014 UN Water consolidated proposal for a dedicated Goal

• 2014-15 Global processes
  – High Level Panel, SDSN, UN Thematic Consultation, OWG

• 2015 Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda

• 2015-17
  – Integrated Monitoring of SDG6 (GEMI)
  – IAEG-SDGs: 232 indicators (Tier I, II, III)
  – JMP method development, data drive, country consultation

• 2017 July Progress report
  – New indicators, SDG baselines
New JMP ladder for drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMPROVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURFACE WATER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FREE FROM CONTAMINATION

BASIC SERVICE

AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED

SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE

ACCESSIBLE ON PREMISES
New estimates for drinking water (2015)

In 2015

- 5.2 billion used a safely managed drinking water service
- Safely managed estimates available for 96 countries (4 out of 8 regions)
- 6.5 billion people used at least a basic service
- 844 million still lacked basic services
- 263 million used a limited service
- 159 million still used surface water sources
7 out of 10 people used safely managed drinking water services in 2015
Significant growth in piped water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coverage (%)</th>
<th>Non-piped improved water</th>
<th>Piped water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 in 5 countries below 95% coverage is on track to achieve universal basic water by 2030.
New JMP ladder for sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2015

- 2.9 billion used a safely managed sanitation service
- Safely managed sanitation estimates were available for 84 countries (5 out of 8 regions)
- 5 billion used at least a basic sanitation service
- 2.3 billion still lacked basic services
- 600 million used a limited service
- 892 million still practised open defecation
2 out of 5 people used safely sanitation services in 2015
Faster progress needed to end open defecation by 2030

In 2015
- 892 million people still practiced open defecation
- Two thirds lived in Central and South Asia
- 9 out of 10 lived in rural areas
- OD rates have decreased in all regions since 2000
- Population practicing OD increased in SSA and Oceania
Just 1 in 10 countries below 95% coverage is on track to achieve universal basic sanitation by 2030.
On-site sanitation and sewer connections

Globally equal numbers of people use sewer connections and on-site sanitation, but large regional variations exist.

Fig. 43 Population using on-site and sewer sanitation systems, by region, 2015 (%).

* Note: includes shared facilities.
Stagnation in urban sanitation

- Sewer connections
- Septic Tanks
- Improved latrines

Coverage (%) from 2000 to 2015.
New JMP ladder for hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIMITED</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO FACILITY</strong></td>
<td>No handwashing facility on premises</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.*
New estimates for handwashing (2015)

In 2015

- Handwashing estimates available for 70 countries (2 out of 8 regions)
- Regional coverage varied from 15% in SSA to 76% in WANA
- In LDCs just 27% of the population had basic facilities with soap and water available
- In 34 out of 38 African countries less than 50% used basic handwashing facilities
- Many high income countries lacked data
Fragile states have farther to go to reach universal access to basic water and sanitation services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Use of basic water (%)</th>
<th>Use of basic sanitation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>62/90</td>
<td>41/70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>84/97</td>
<td>31/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia and Northern Africa</td>
<td>77/96</td>
<td>68/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia</td>
<td>68/95</td>
<td>65/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania excl.</td>
<td>40/98</td>
<td>21/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia and Southern Asia</td>
<td>63/89</td>
<td>39/50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>53/59</td>
<td>22/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New disaggregations reveal sub-national inequalities
New data on WASH expenditure/affordability
Towards new global baseline estimates for WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities

Preliminary estimates of WASH in Schools – June 2018
Some important trends

• Increase in piped water in rural areas
  – Can lead to decrease in quality
  – Slight decrease in urban areas

• Stagnation in urban sanitation

• Lack of good management of on-site sanitation

• Inadequate WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities
Priorities for achieving SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2

1. Accelerate progress towards ending open defecation
   - 892 M: 2/3 in two SDG regions, 80% in 10 countries, 90% in rural

2. Extend access to basic services to unserved
   - 844 M without basic water; 2.3 B without basic sanitation;
   - ?? without basic handwashing facilities

3. Progressively improve service levels
   - water: on premises, available when needed, free from contamination
   - sanitation: faecal sludge treatment, wastewater treatment

4. Strengthen national data systems to inform decision making
   - harmonise metrics for monitoring service levels
   - update household surveys and strengthen admin/regulatory systems
   - assess affordability of services
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