

UNCTAD Multi-year Expert Meeting on  
**TRADE, SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**Water and Sanitation, Energy and Food-related Logistics Services**  
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**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.

# Understanding Baselines, Indicators and Hurdles to Achieving the SDGs

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme  
for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Rick Johnston



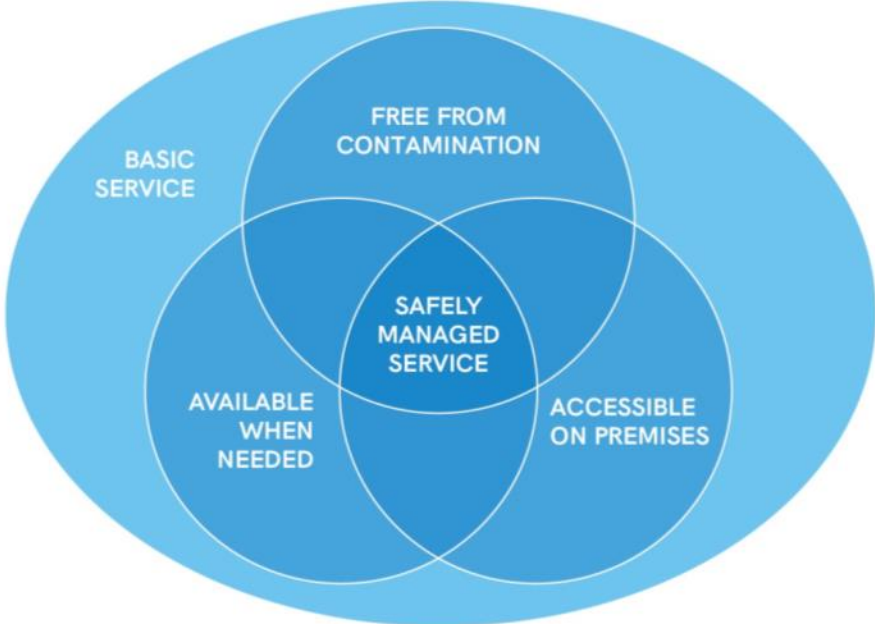
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# A long road to the SDGs

- 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



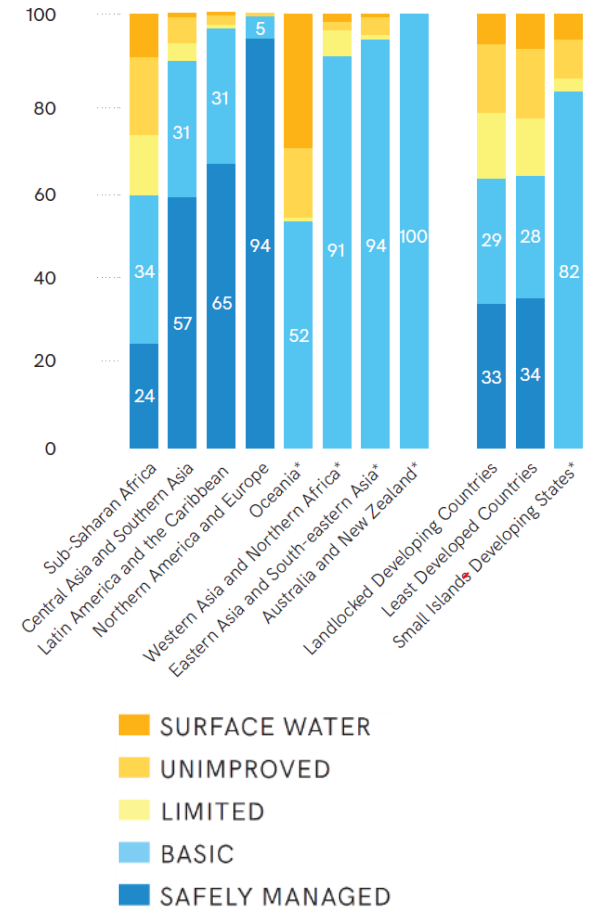
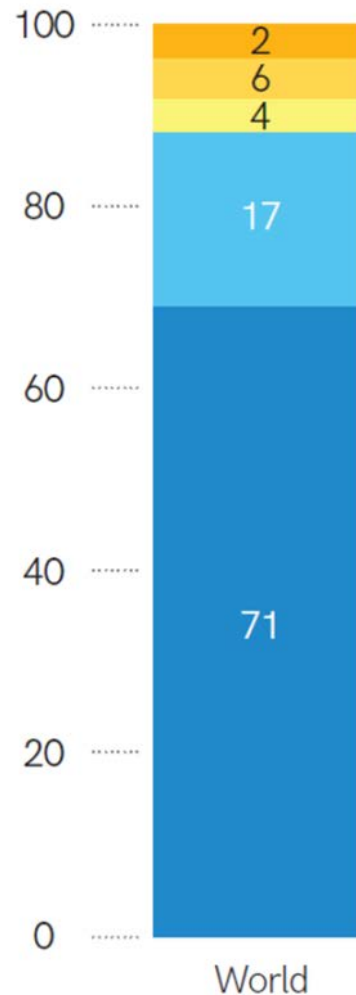
# New JMP ladder for drinking water

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
 SDG 6.1.1 <b>SAFELY MANAGED</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
 SDG 1.4.1 <b>BASIC</b>	
<b>LIMITED</b>	
<b>UNIMPROVED</b>	
<b>SURFACE WATER</b>	

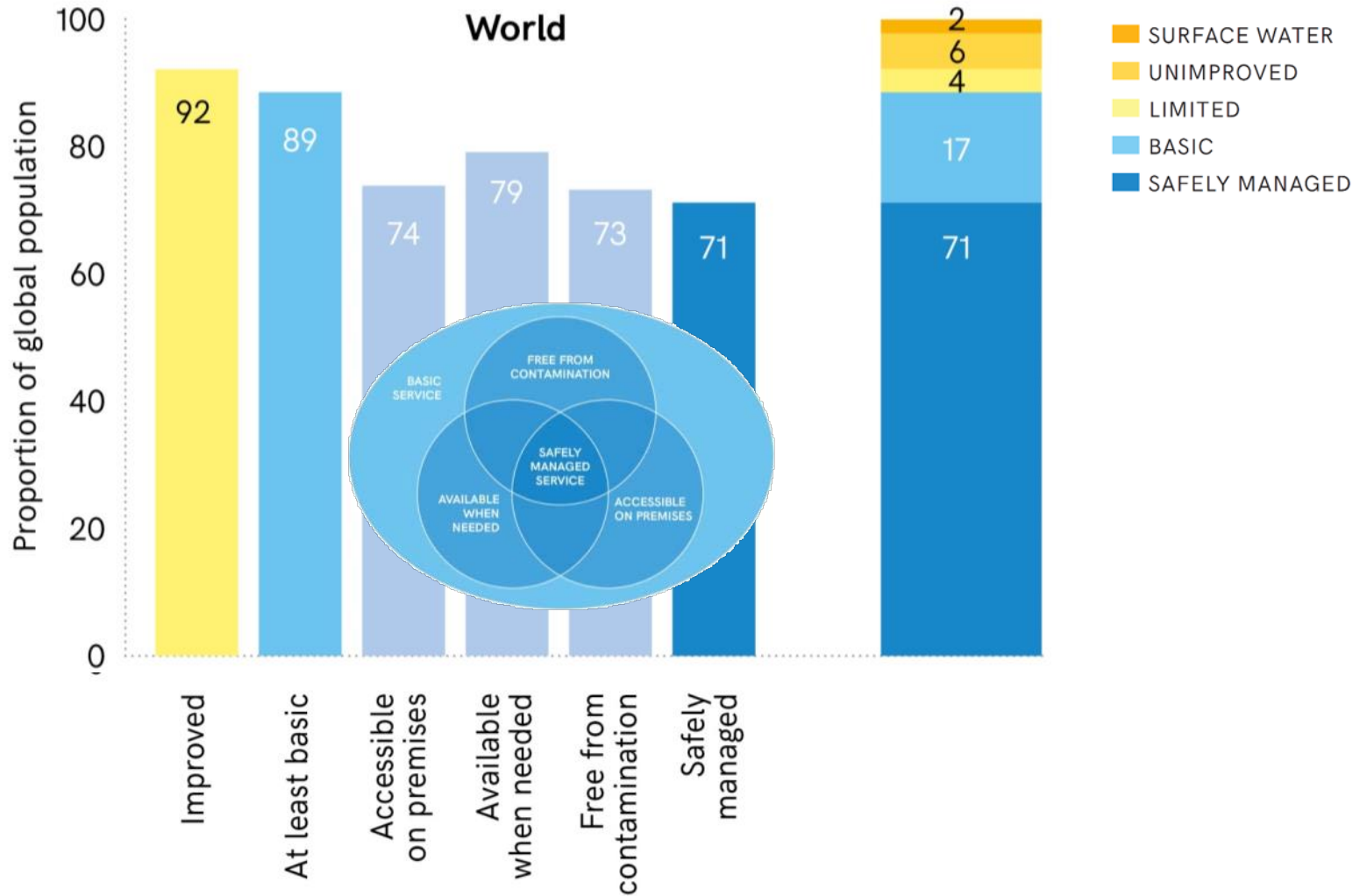
# New estimates for drinking water (2015)

In 2015

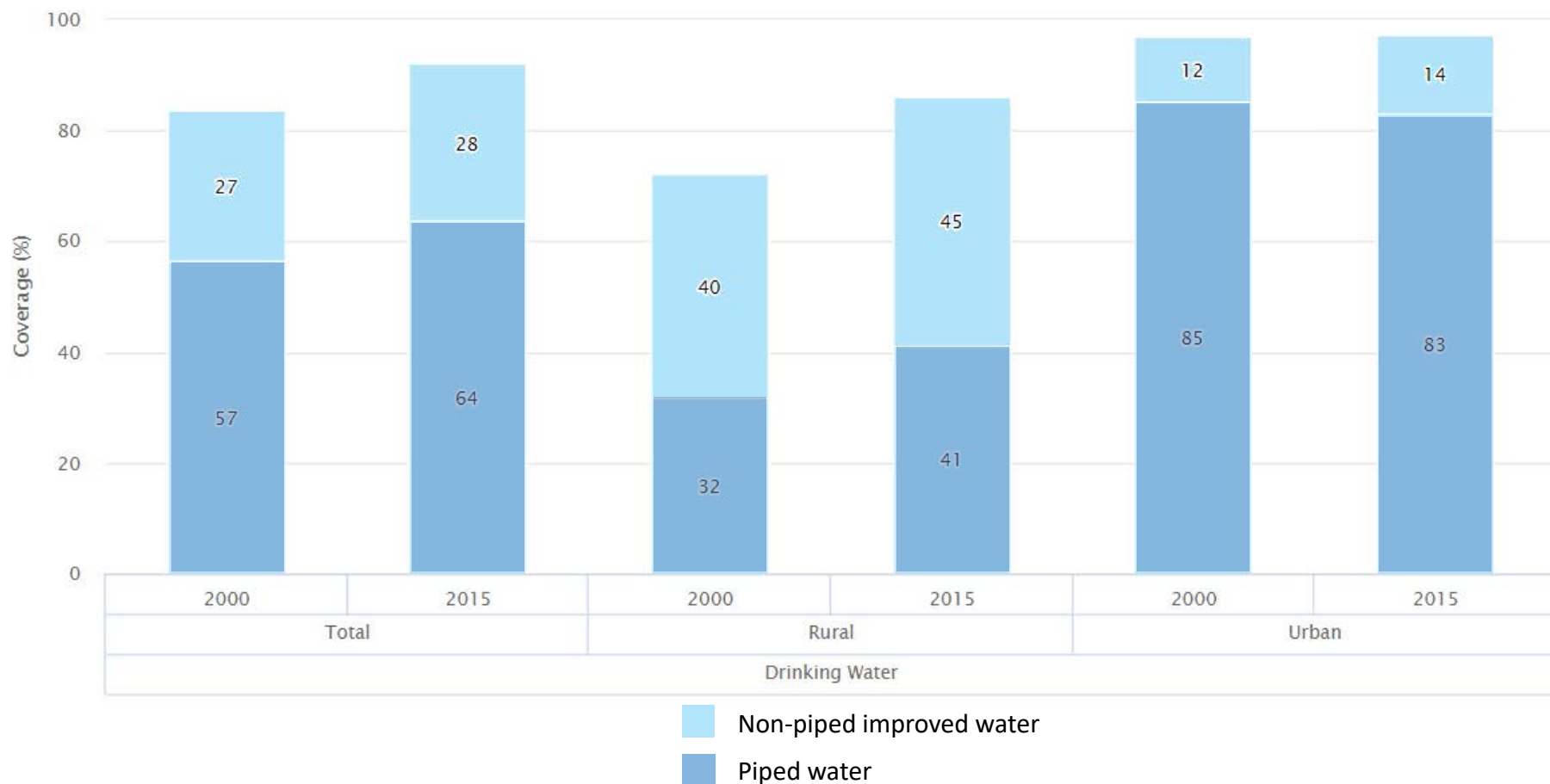
- 5.2 billion used a safely managed drinking water service
- Safely managed estimates available for 96 countries (4 out of 8 regions)
- 6.5 billion people used at least a basic service
- 844 million still lacked basic services
- 263 million used a limited service
- 159 million still used surface water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



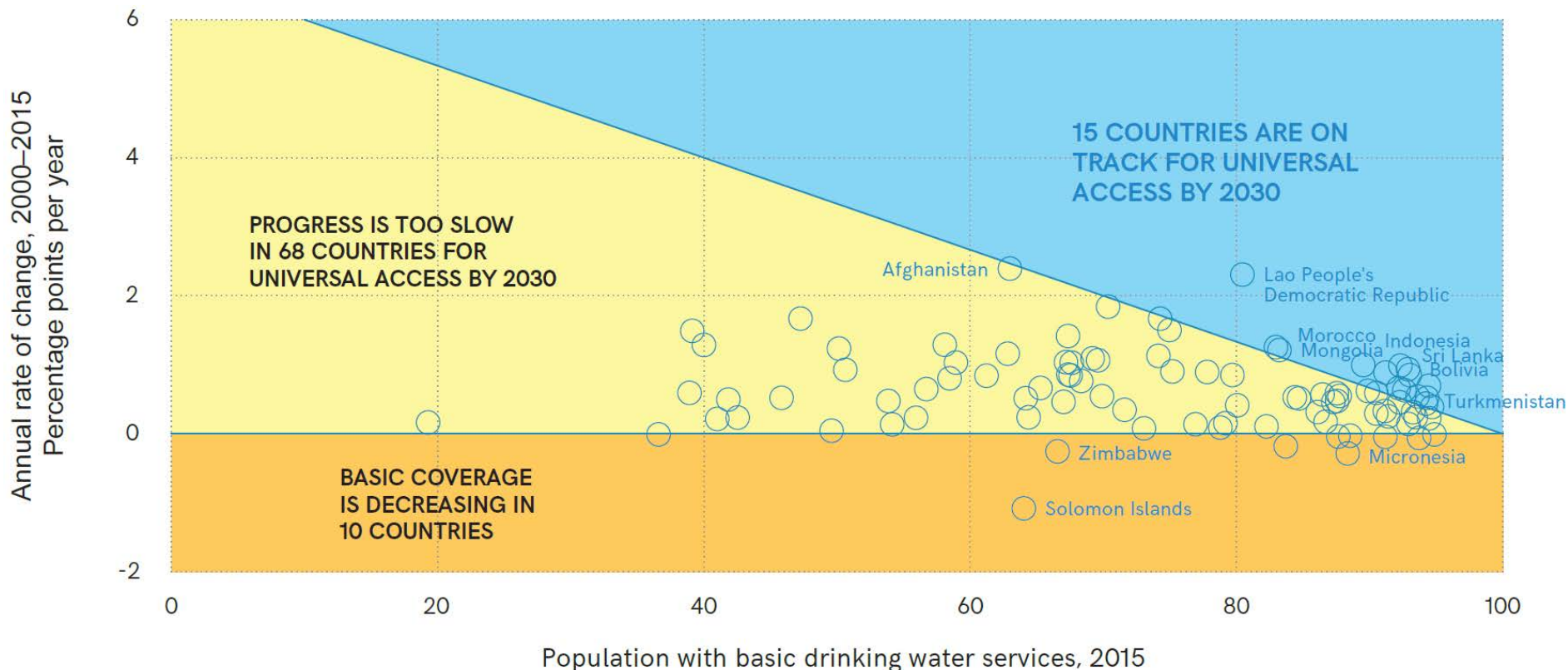
# 7 out of 10 people used safely managed drinking water services in 2015



# Significant growth in piped water



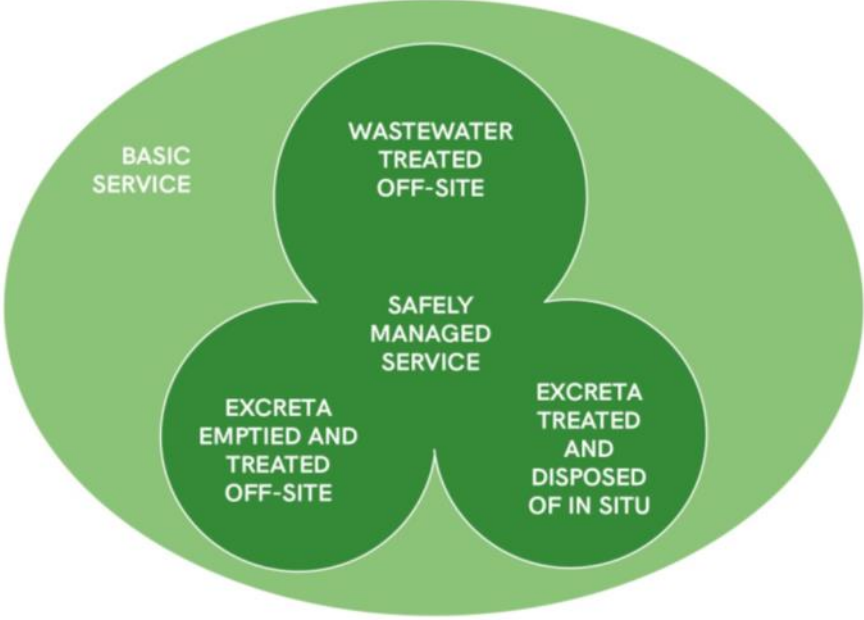



# 1 in 5 countries below 95% coverage is on track to achieve universal basic water by 2030





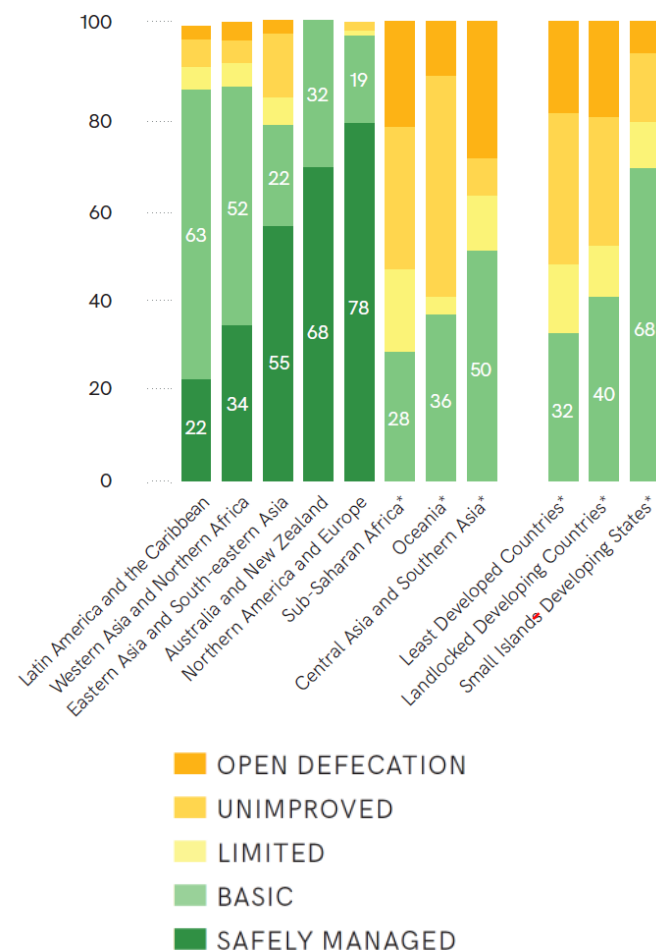
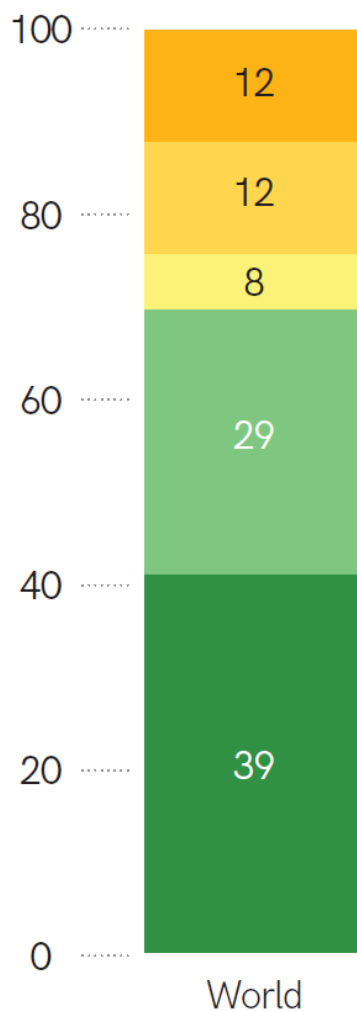
# New JMP ladder for sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
 <p><b>SAFELY MANAGED</b></p>	<p>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</p>
 <p><b>BASIC</b></p>	
<p><b>LIMITED</b></p>	
<p><b>UNIMPROVED</b></p>	
 <p><b>OPEN DEFECCATION</b></p>	

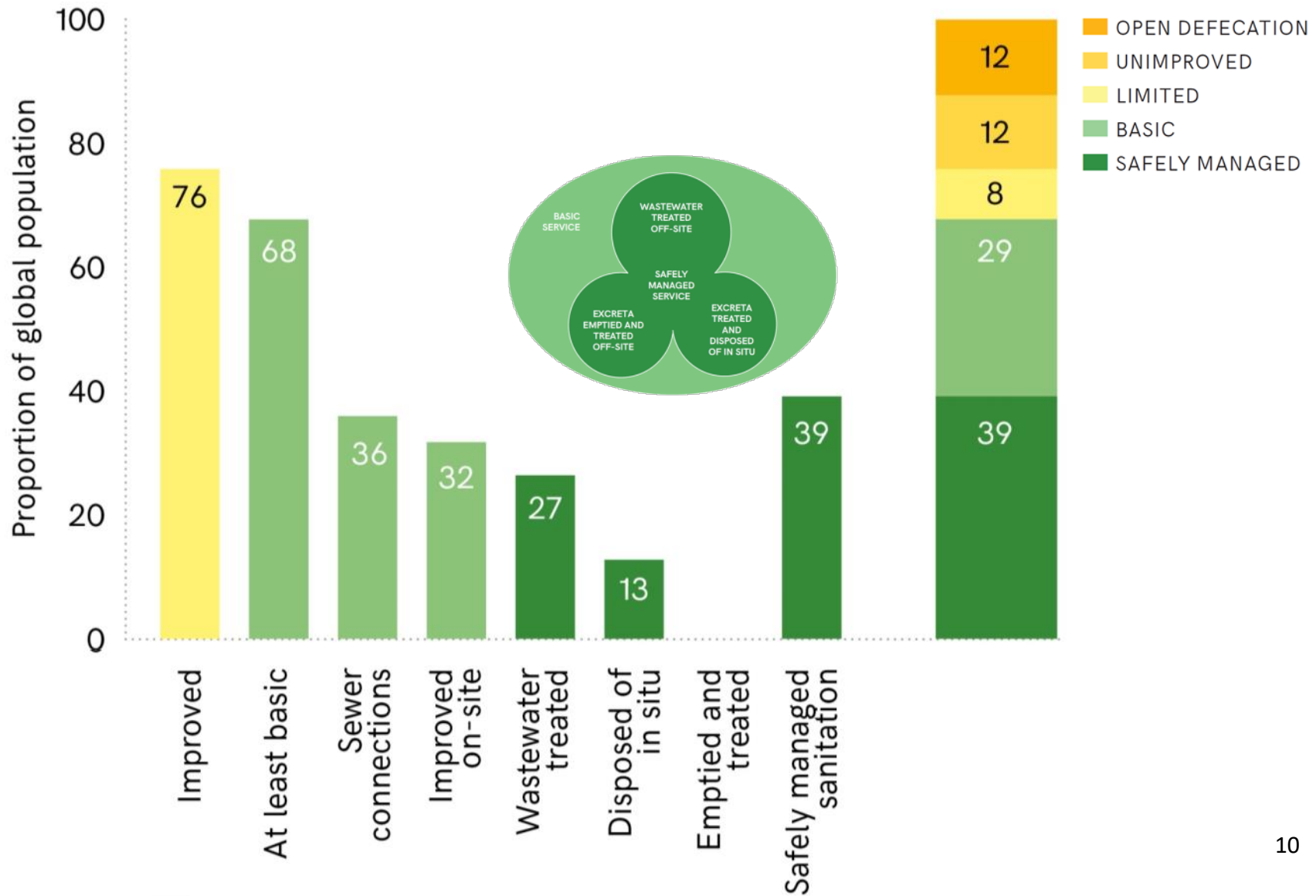
# New estimates for sanitation (2015)

In 2015

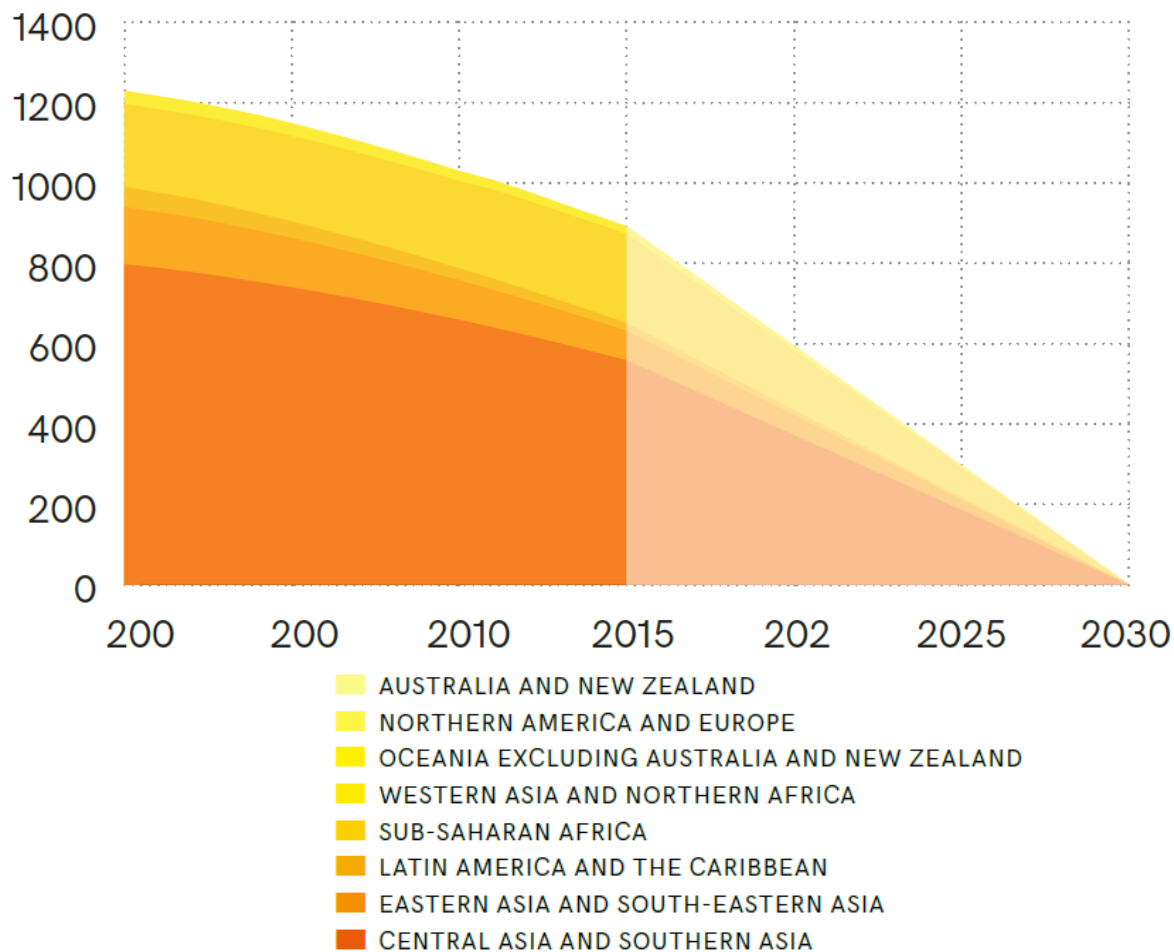
- 2.9 billion used a safely managed sanitation service
- Safely managed sanitation estimates were available for 84 countries (5 out of 8 regions)
- 5 billion used at least a basic sanitation service
- 2.3 billion still lacked basic services
- 600 million used a limited service
- 892 million still practised open defecation



# 2 out of 5 people used safely sanitation services in 2015



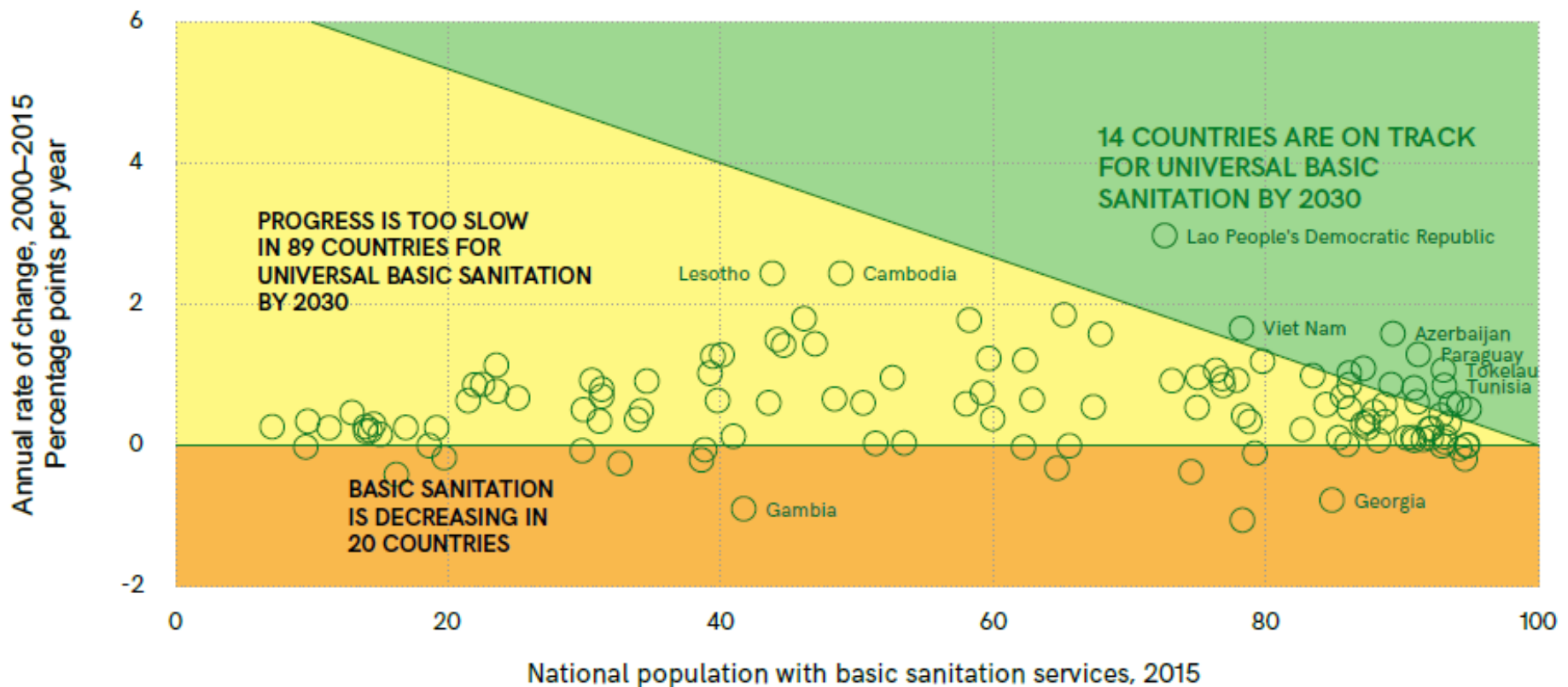
# Faster progress needed to end open defecation by 2030



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

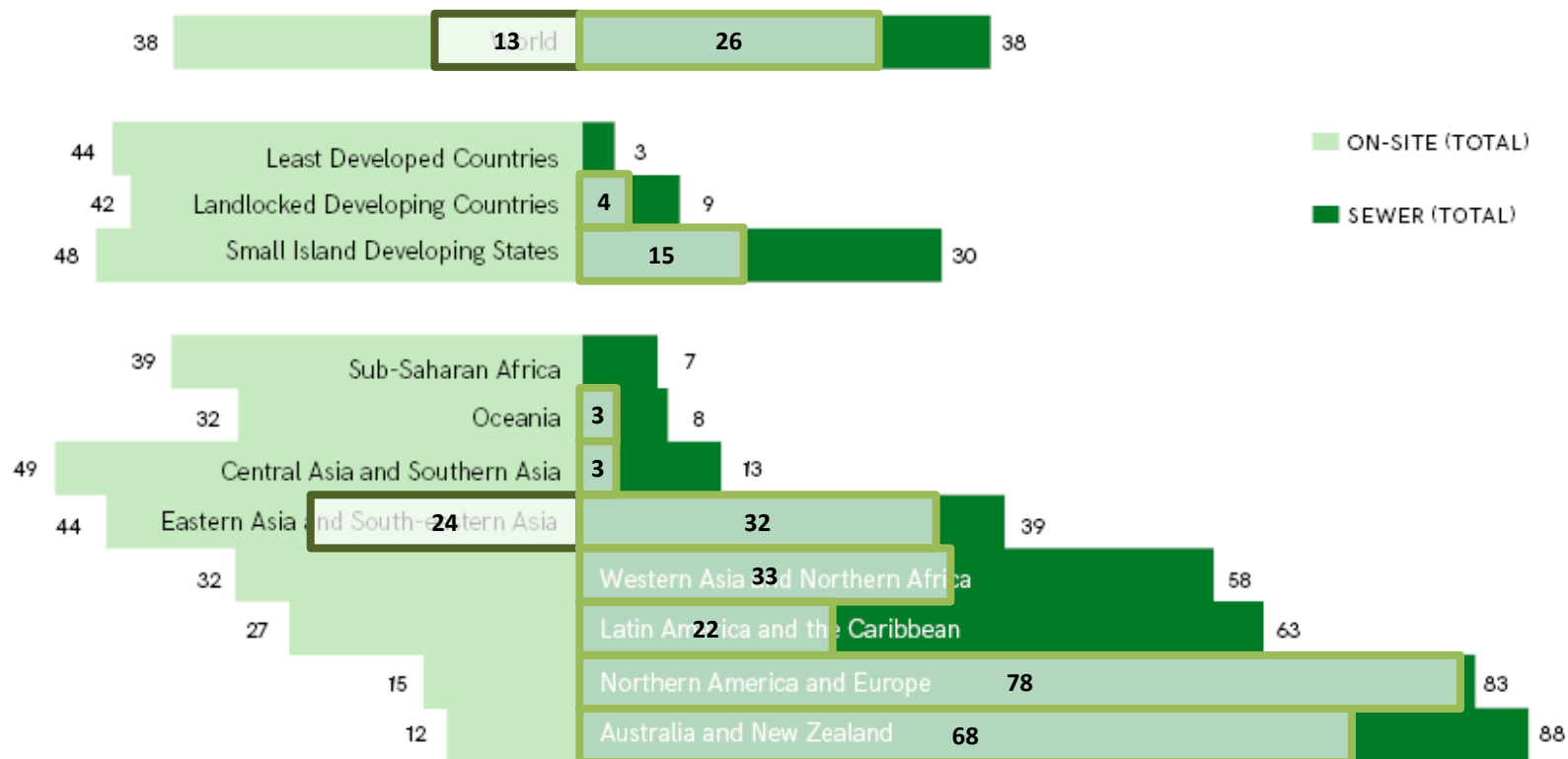
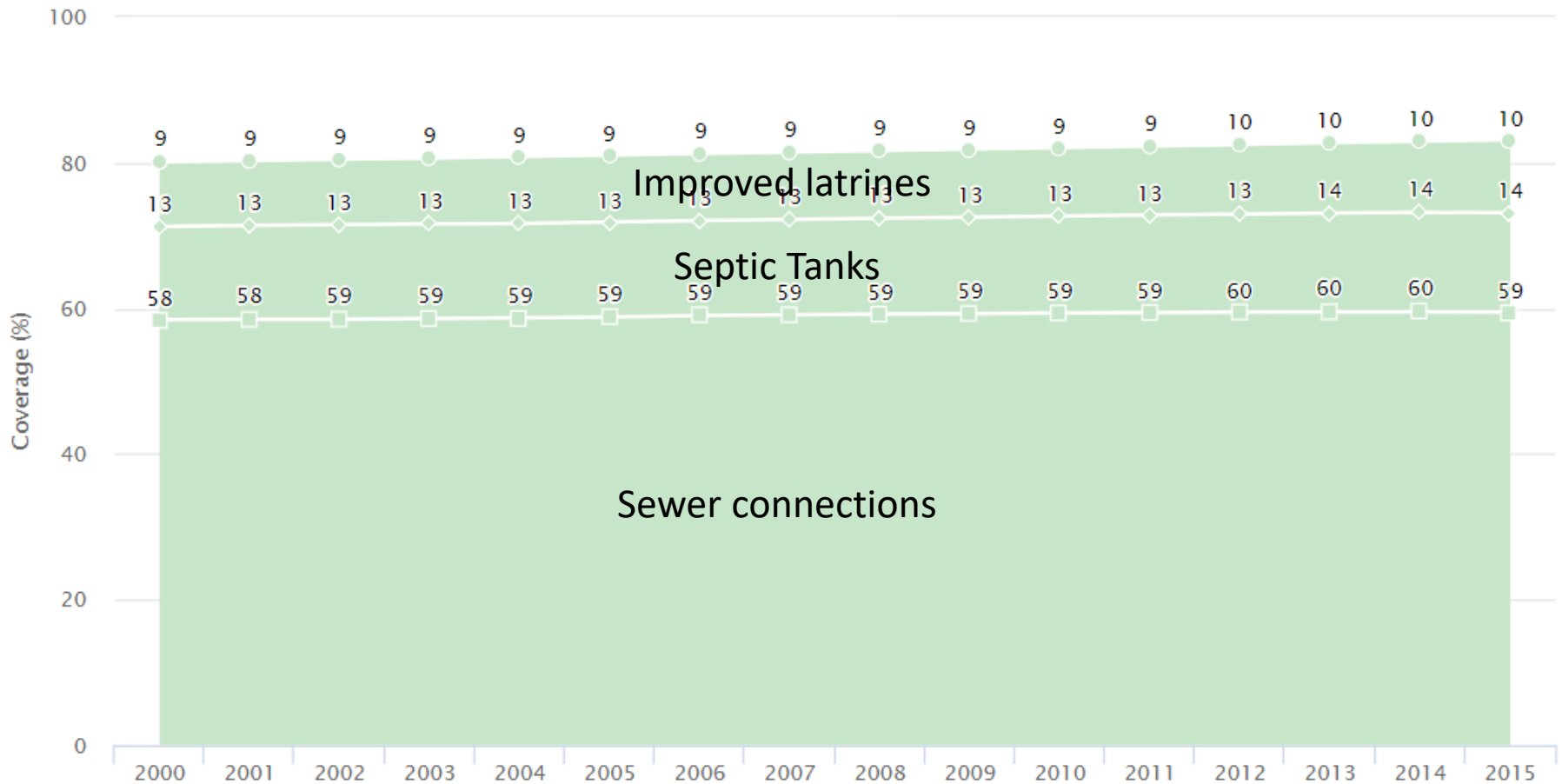


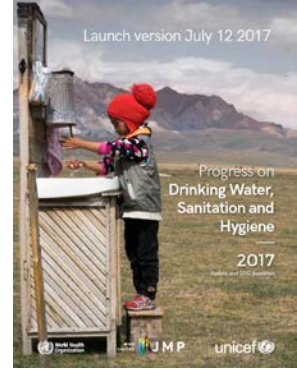
Fig. 43 Population using on-site and sewered sanitation systems, by region, 2015 (%).

\* Note: includes shared facilities.

# Stagnation in urban sanitation



# New JMP ladder for hygiene



SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>BASIC</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
<b>LIMITED</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
<b>NO FACILITY</b>	No handwashing facility on premises

*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.*

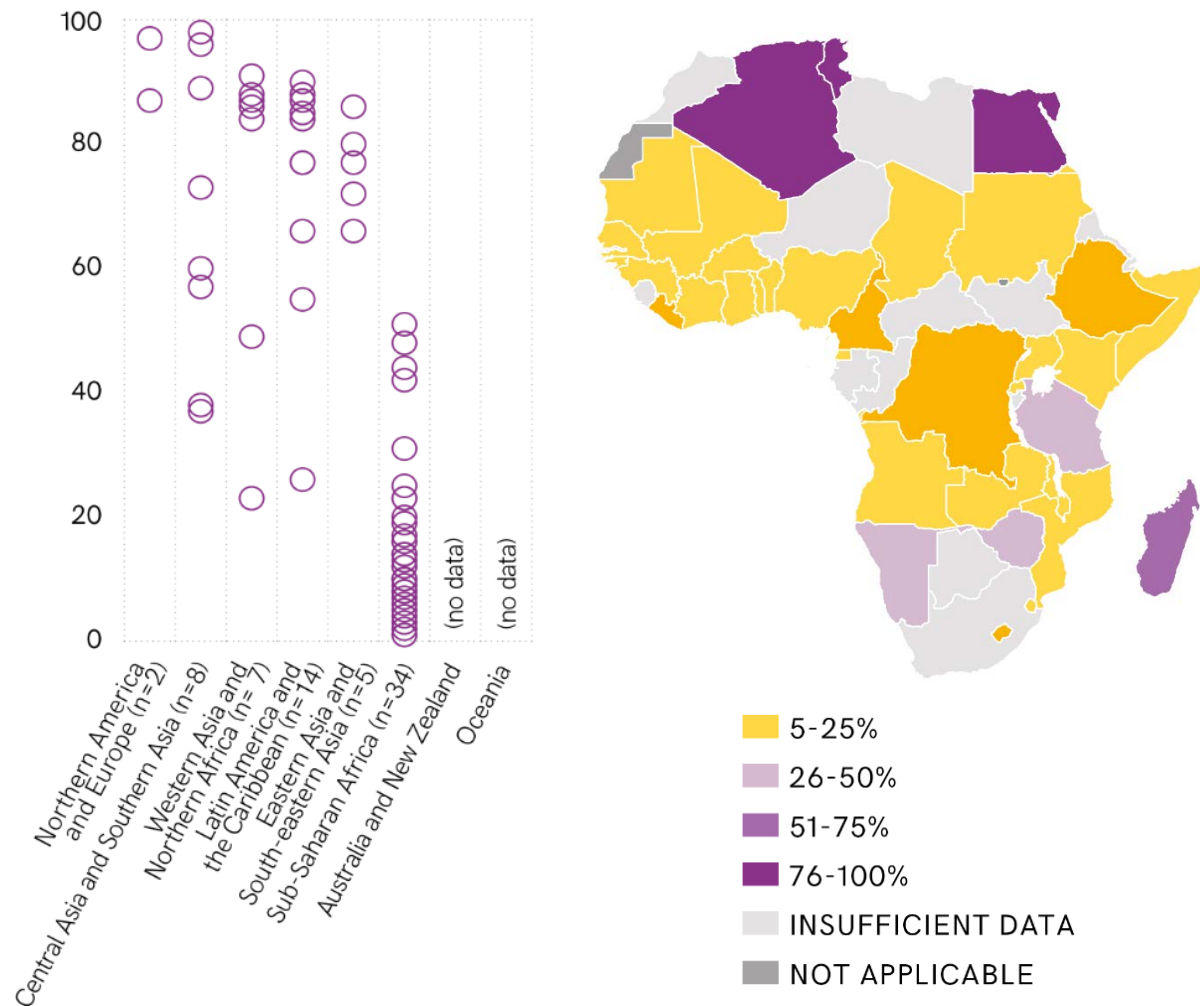




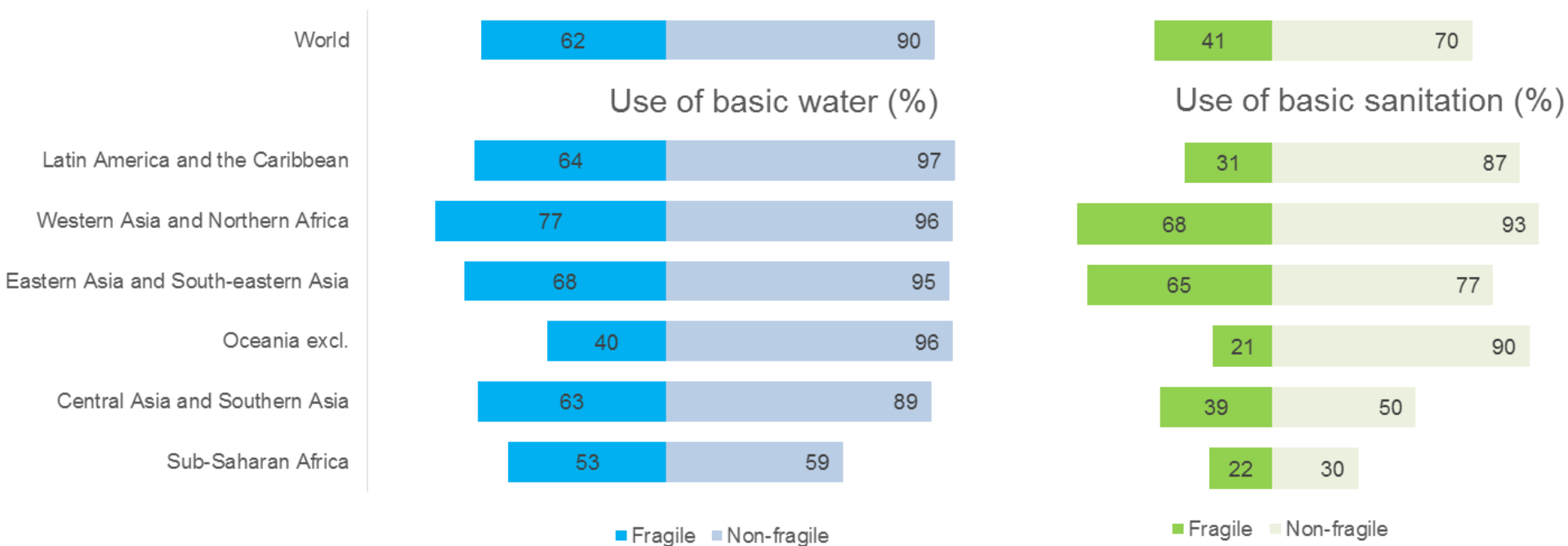
# New estimates for handwashing (2015)

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

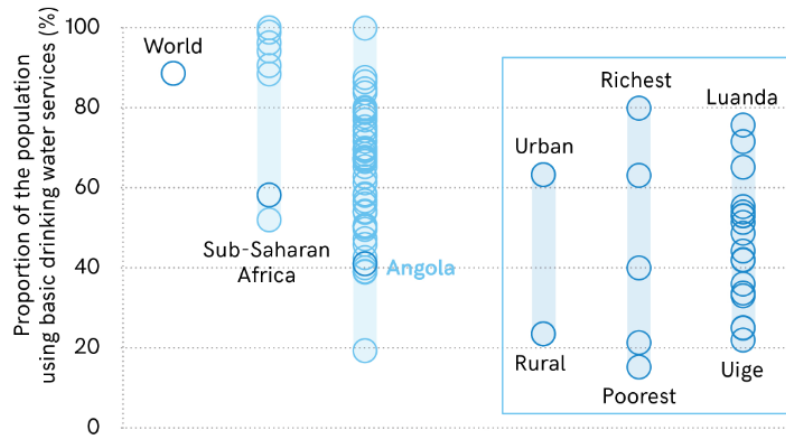


# Fragile states have farther to go to reach universal access to basic water and sanitation services

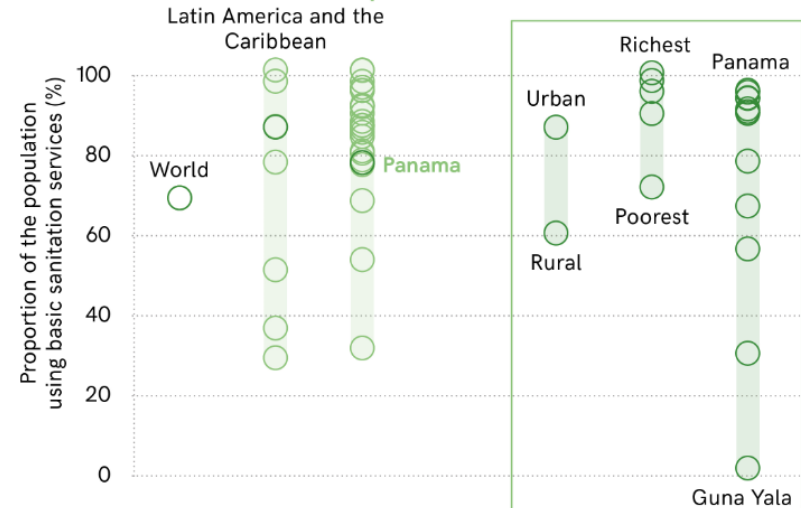


# New disaggregations reveal sub-national inequalities

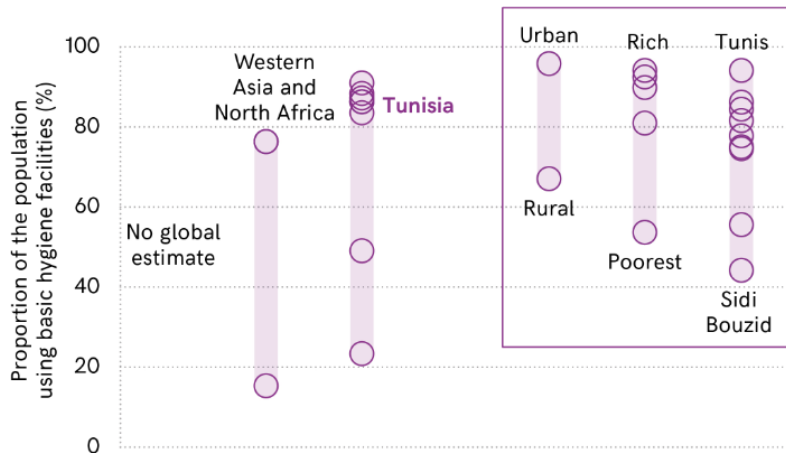
Inequalities in basic drinking water



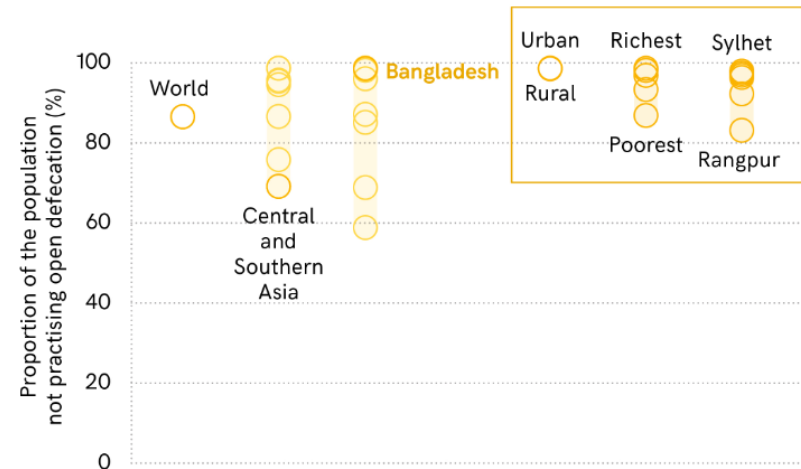
Inequalities in basic sanitation



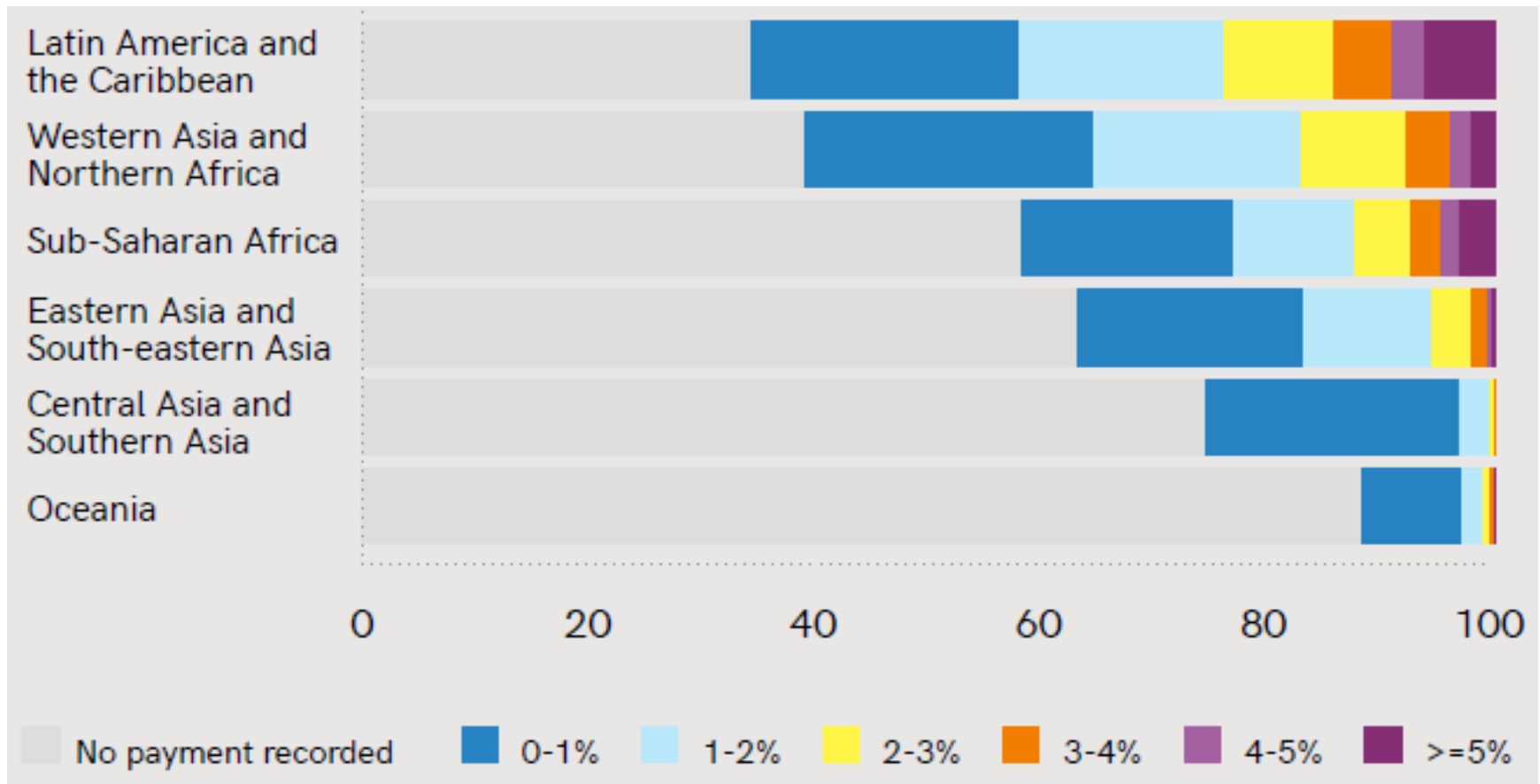
Inequalities in basic hygiene



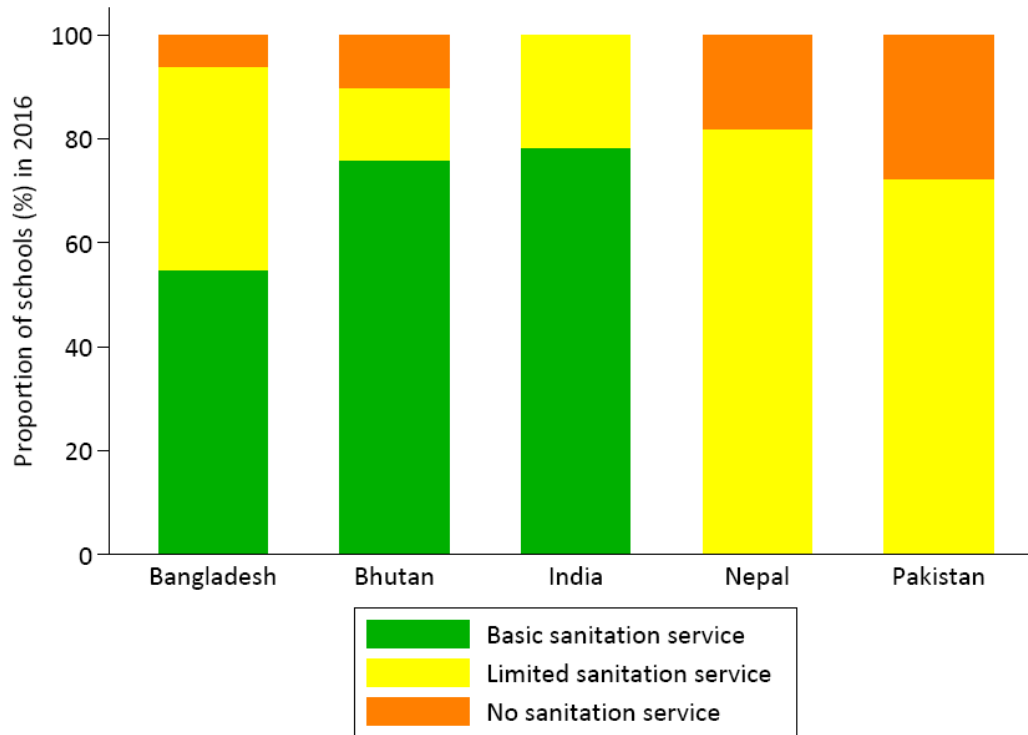
Inequalities in open defecation



# 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

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- 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

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- 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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WHO UNICEF JMP

DATA REPORTS MONITORING HOW WE WORK

Country United Republic of Tanzania

CREATE CHART

EXPLORE

United Republic Of Tanzania

COUNTRY FILE CREATE TABLE

SUMMARY DRINKING WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service levels (2015)

Category	Drinking Water (%)	Sanitation (%)	Hygiene (%)
Drinking Water	50	0	0
Sanitation	0	25	0
Hygiene	0	0	48

EXPLORE

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