



UN-Water Global Analysis
and Assessment of Sanitation
and Drinking-Water

JMP

WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring
Programme (JMP) for Water Supply
and Sanitation

Global Monitoring in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Bruce Gordon, WHO

WASH and Nutrition Forum, Bonn 11 November



**World Health
Organization**

Outline

Global WASH status and trends

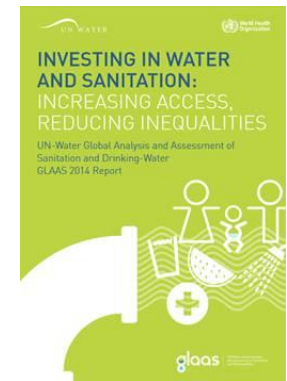
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)

Country efforts to improve WASH

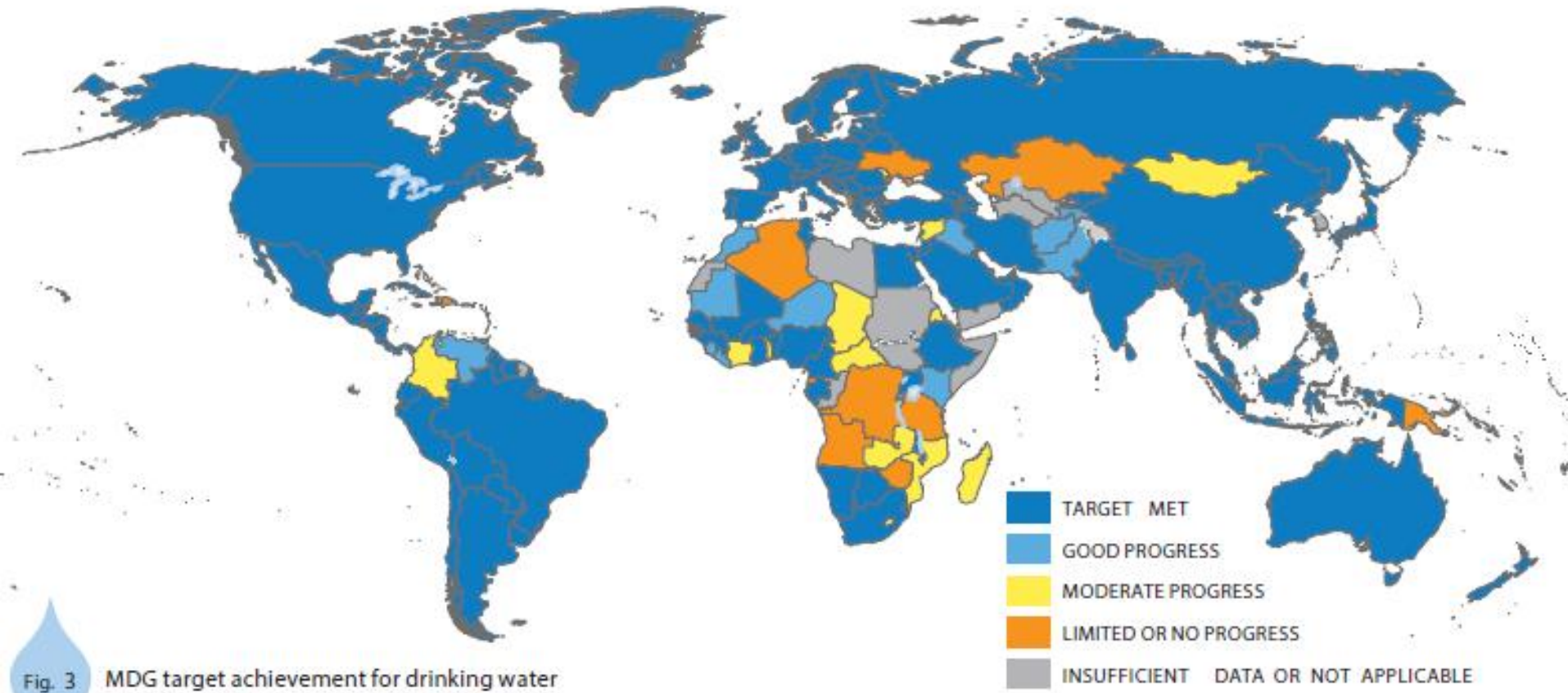
- the enabling environment

- 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

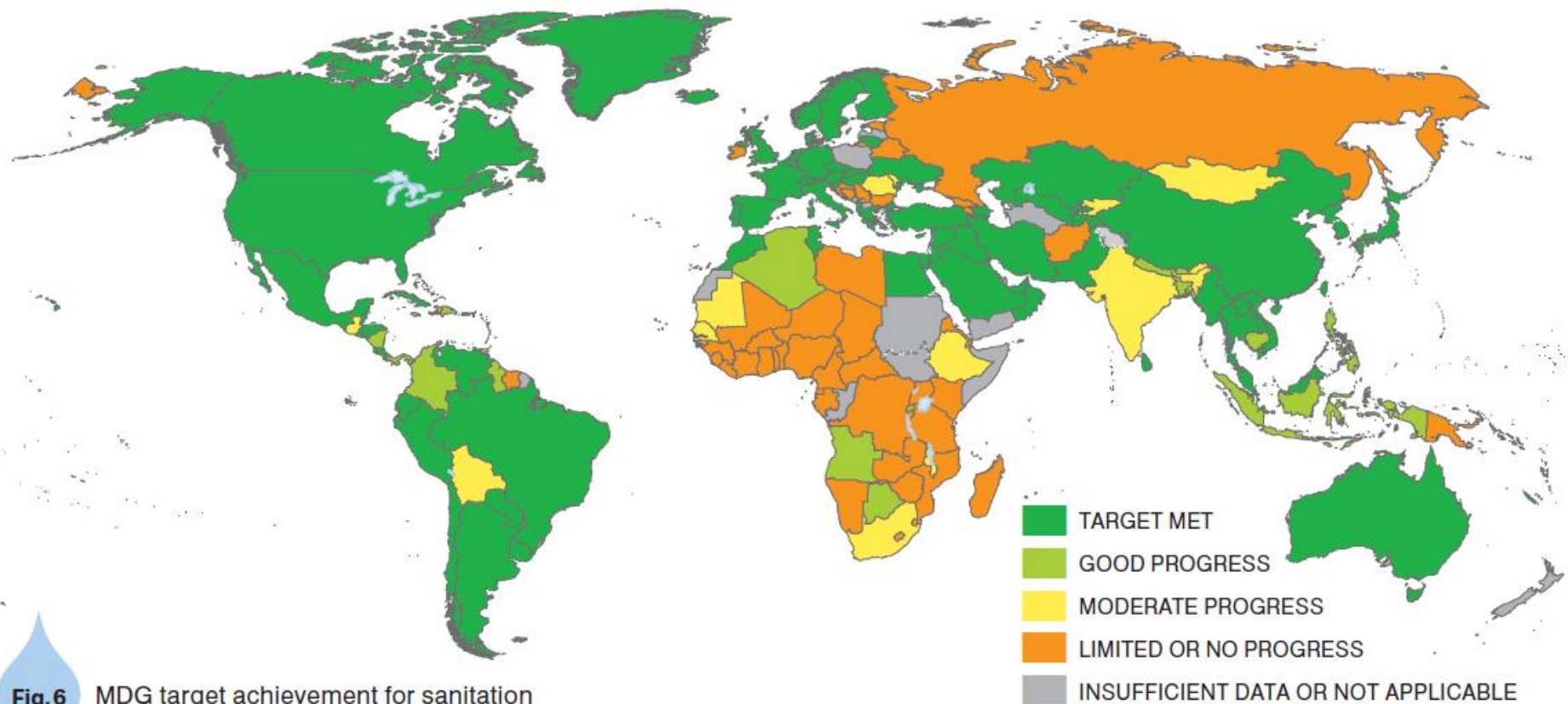
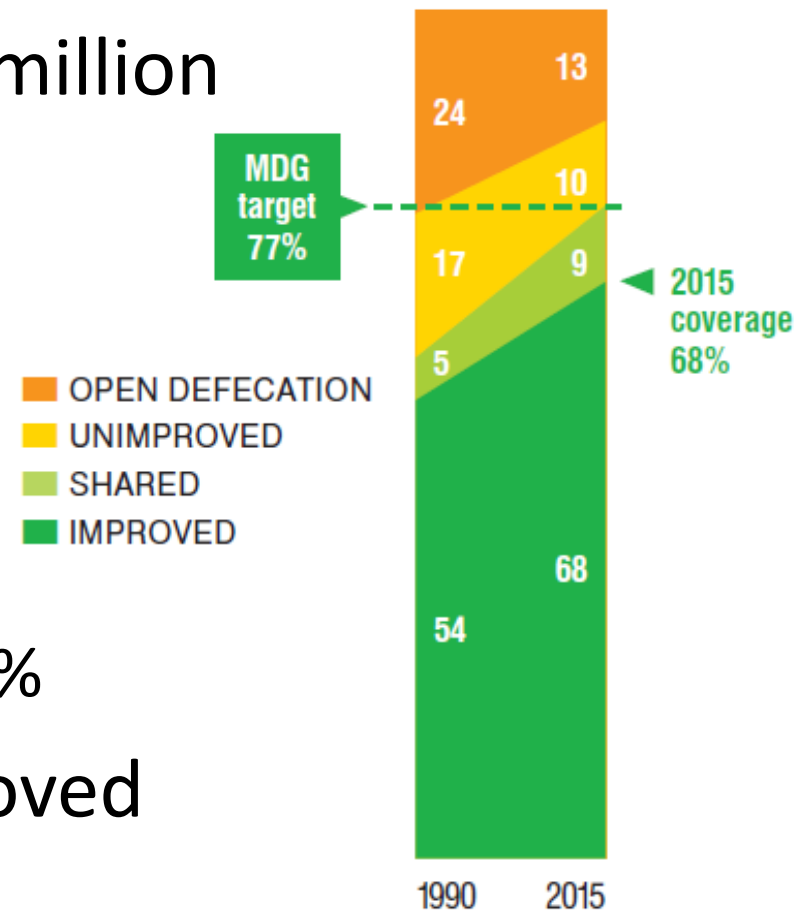


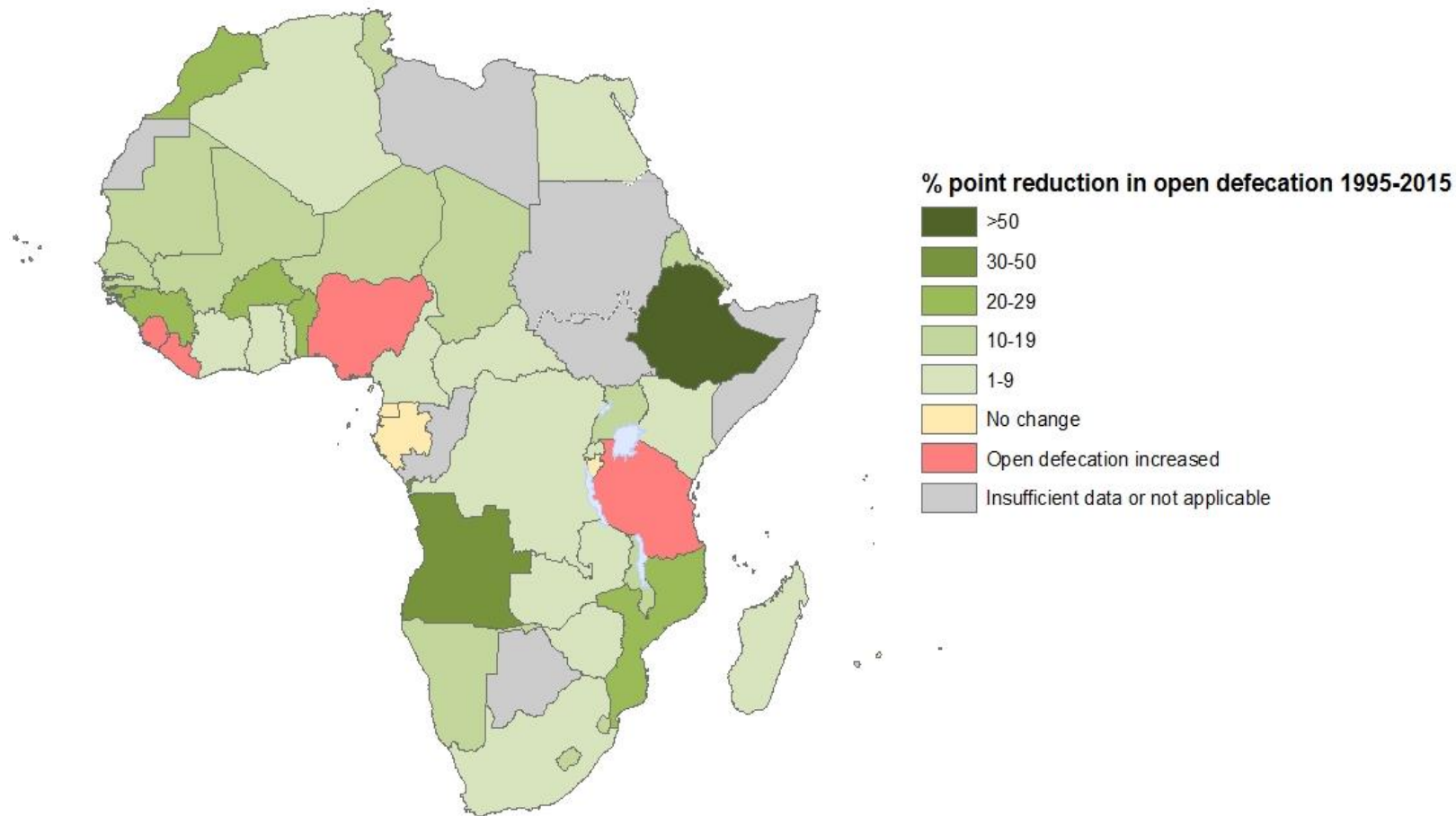
Fig.6 MDG target achievement for sanitation

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

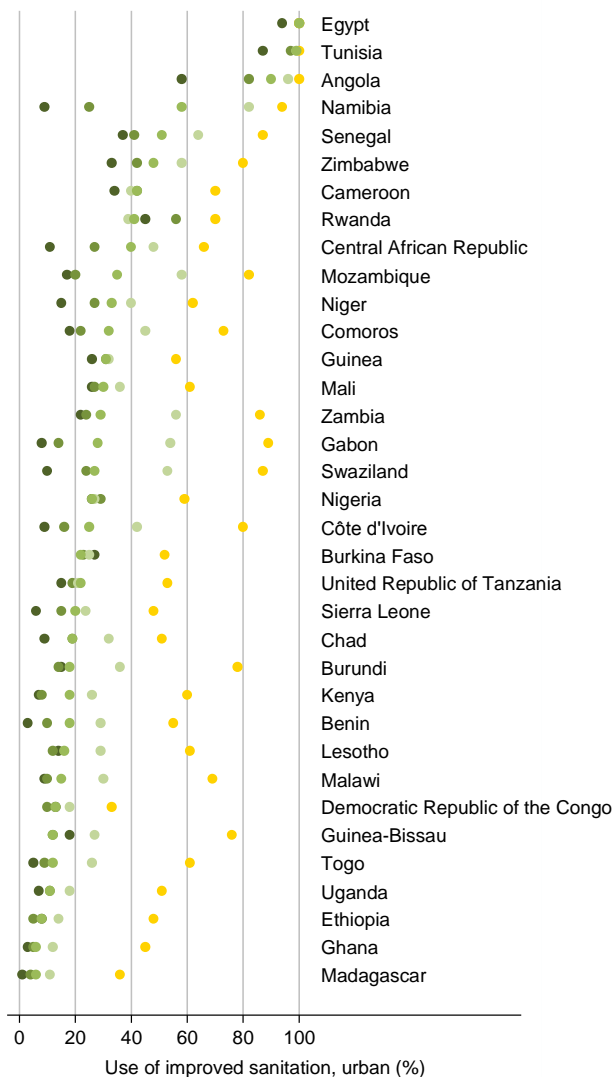


Open defecation has decreased by 20 percent or more since 1995 in only 8 African countries

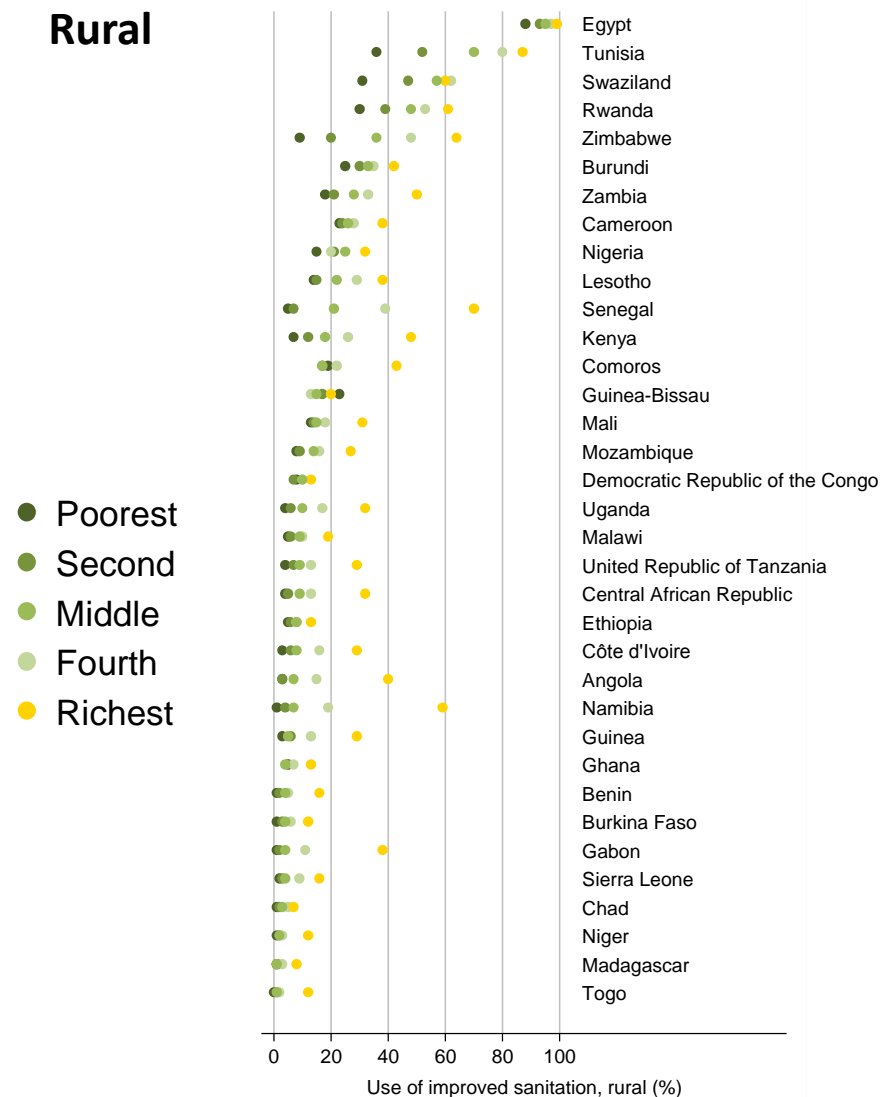


The richest 20% have much higher access than do other wealth groups and the gap is increasing

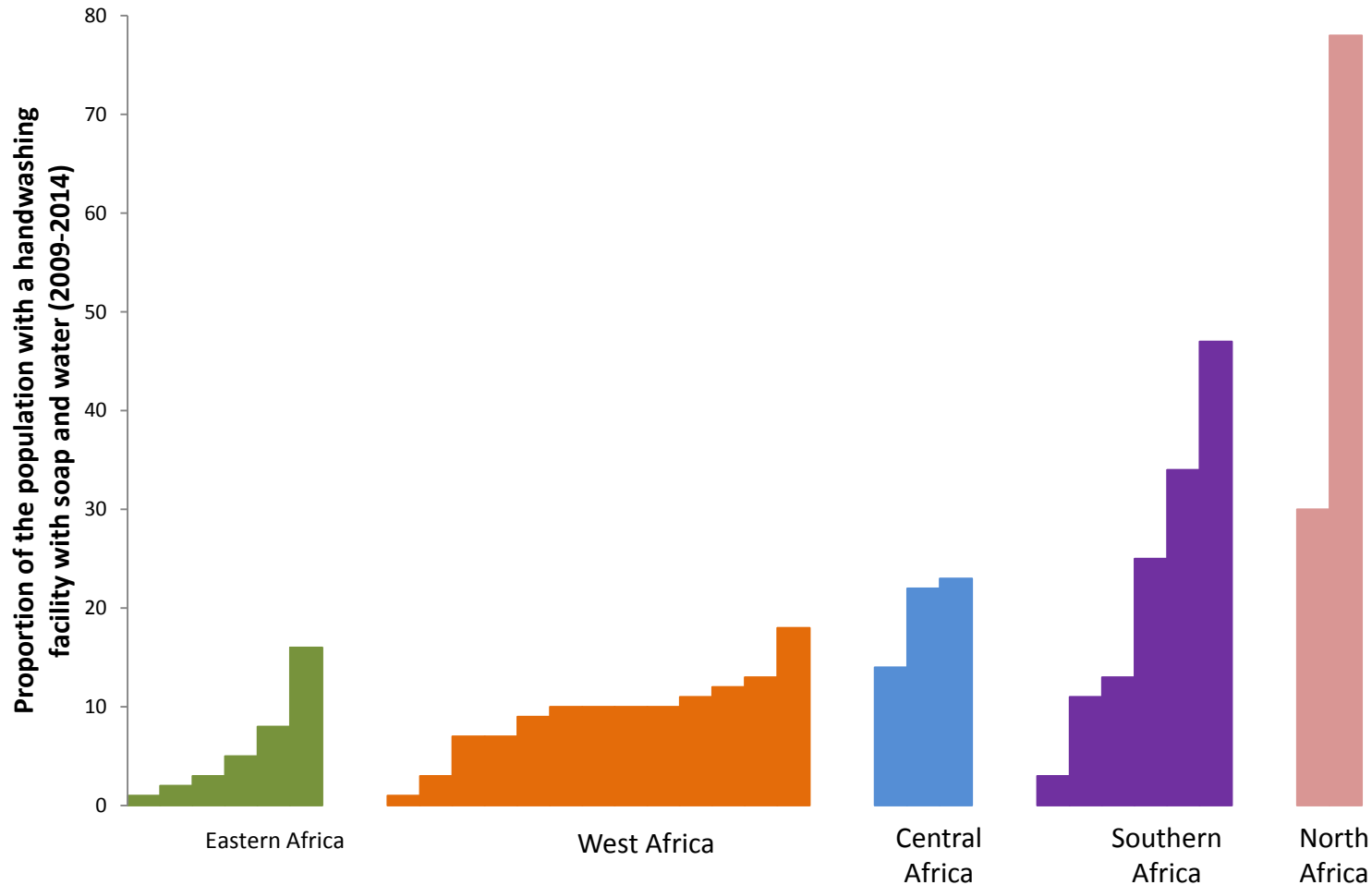
Urban



Rural



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



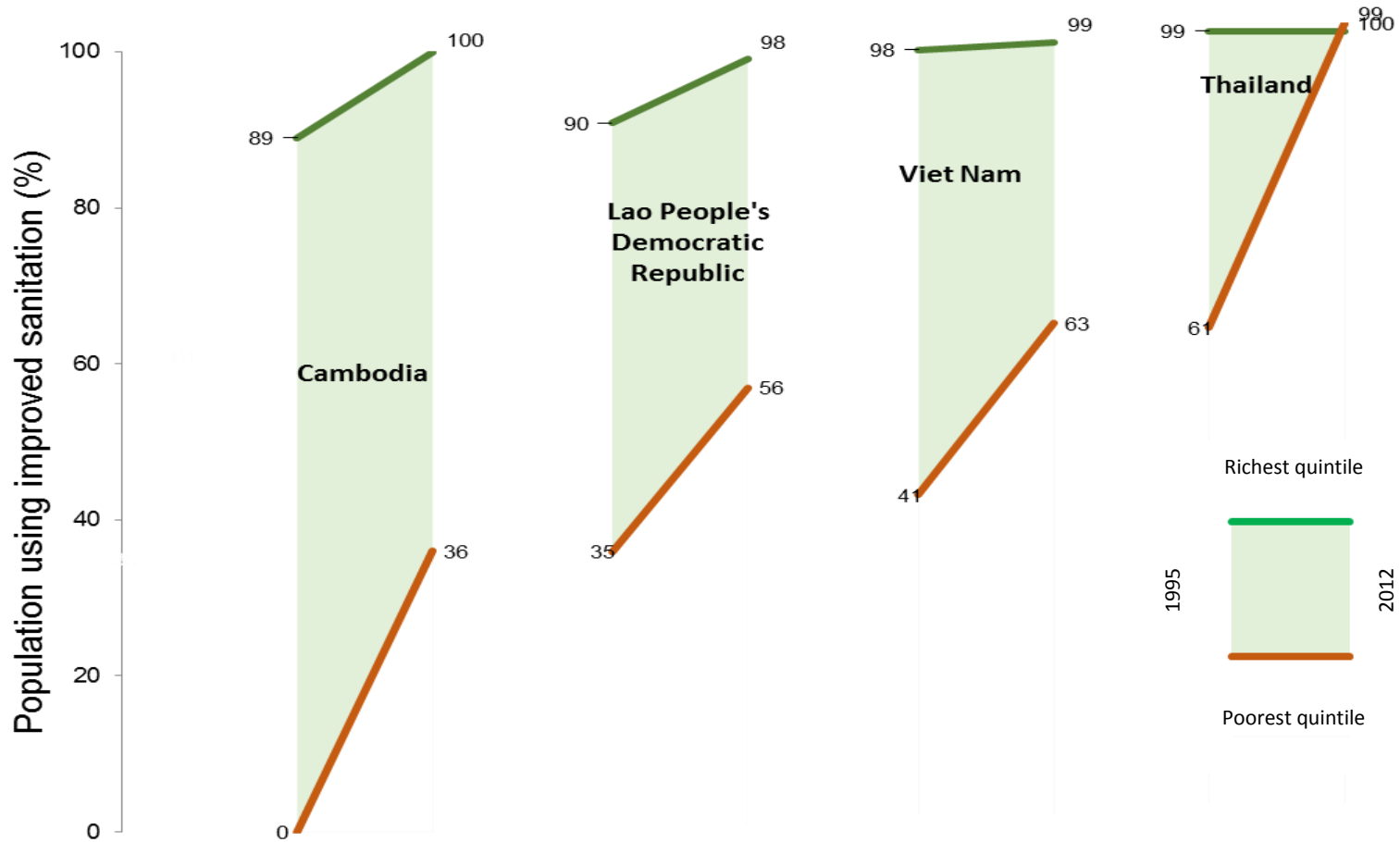
35% do not have water and soap for handwashing

Water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities

Status in low- and middle-income countries and way forward



Closing the gap in one generation is possible



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

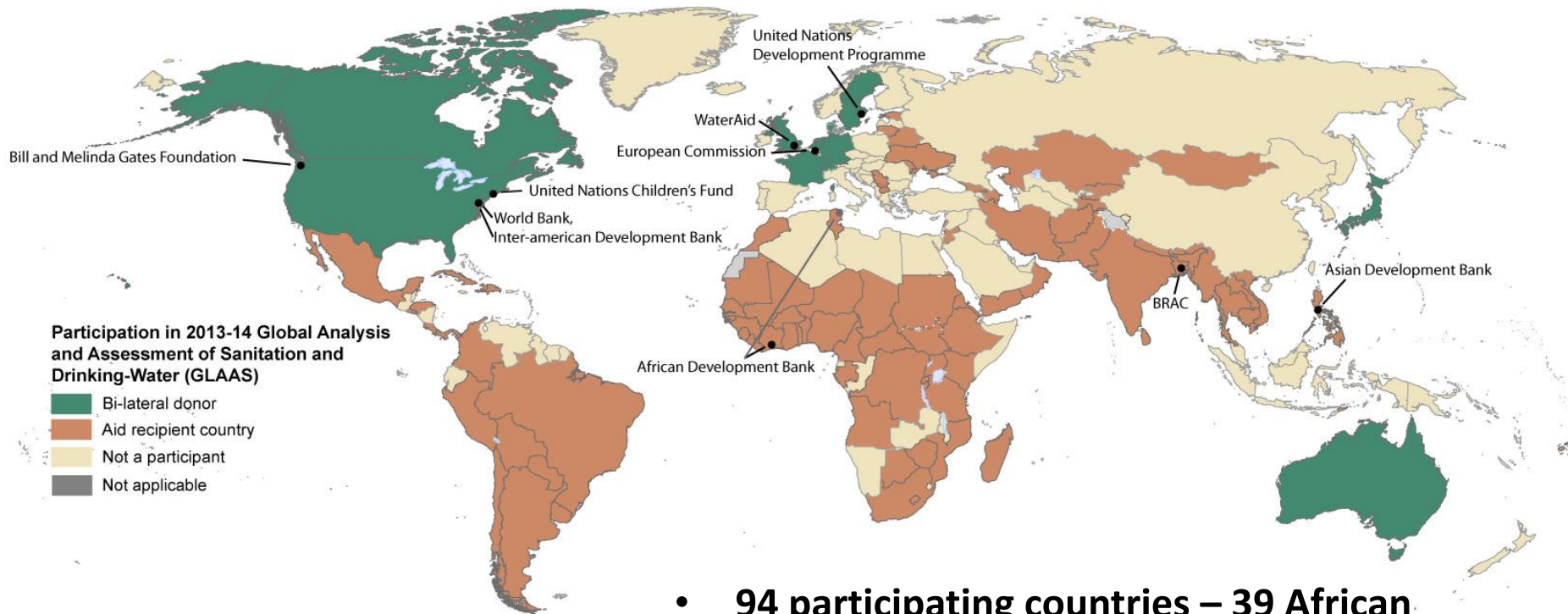
- Mass media
- Hygiene promotion
- Theatre, radio, all folk media
- Community mobilization / CLTS
- School-led total sanitation
- Sanitation marketing
- Household outreach / promotion

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

> 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

GOVERNANCE

Universal access policy specifically includes measures for the poor^b

MONITORING

Monitoring system tracks progress in extending services for the poor^b

FINANCE

Finance measures to reduce disparity between the rich and the poor are consistently applied^b

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES

- 80–100%
- 60–79%
- 40–59%
- 0–39%

Subregions ^a	Number of countries
West Africa	14
Eastern Africa	9
Southern Africa	7
Central Africa	6
Total^c	39

71%

89%

100%

83%

85%

29%

33%

43%

0%

31%

7%

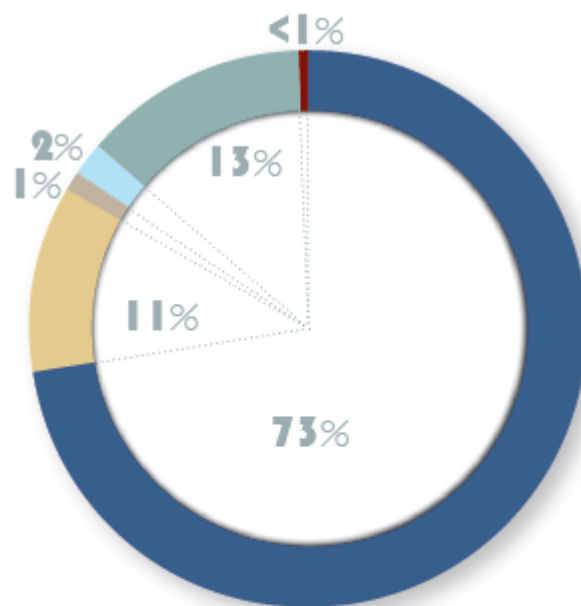
11%

14%

0%

13%

Sources of Funding for WASH

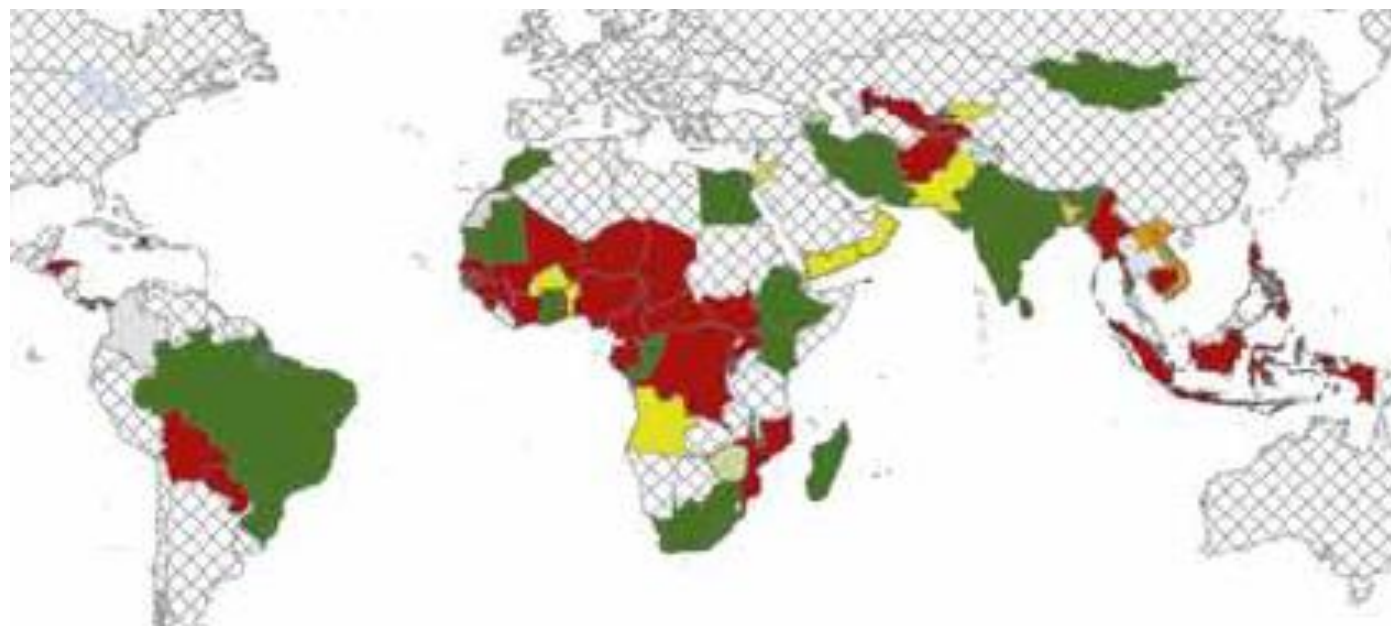


- TARIFFS AND SELF SUPPLY
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
- EXTERNAL
- REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
- NGOs

Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.



Low absorption of central government capital commitments for sanitation

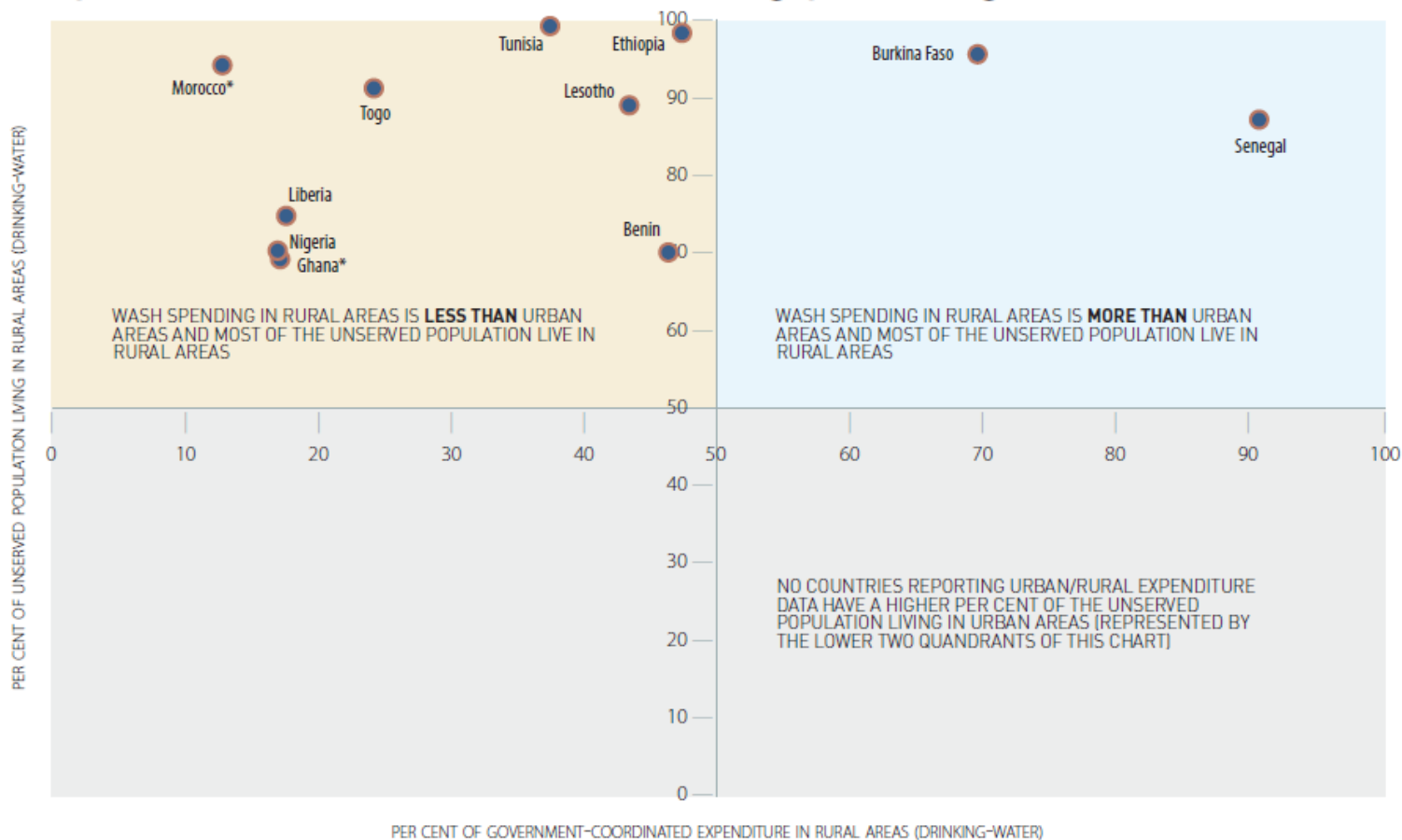


What is the percentage of domestic capital commitments utilized?

-  >75% of domestic commitments for both urban and rural
-  >75% of domestic commitments for urban or rural
-  50–75% of domestic commitments
-  <50% of domestic commitments for urban or rural
-  <50% of domestic commitments for both urban and rural

Financing does not go to those most in need

Gap in expenditure between urban and rural versus gap in coverage between urban and rural



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.

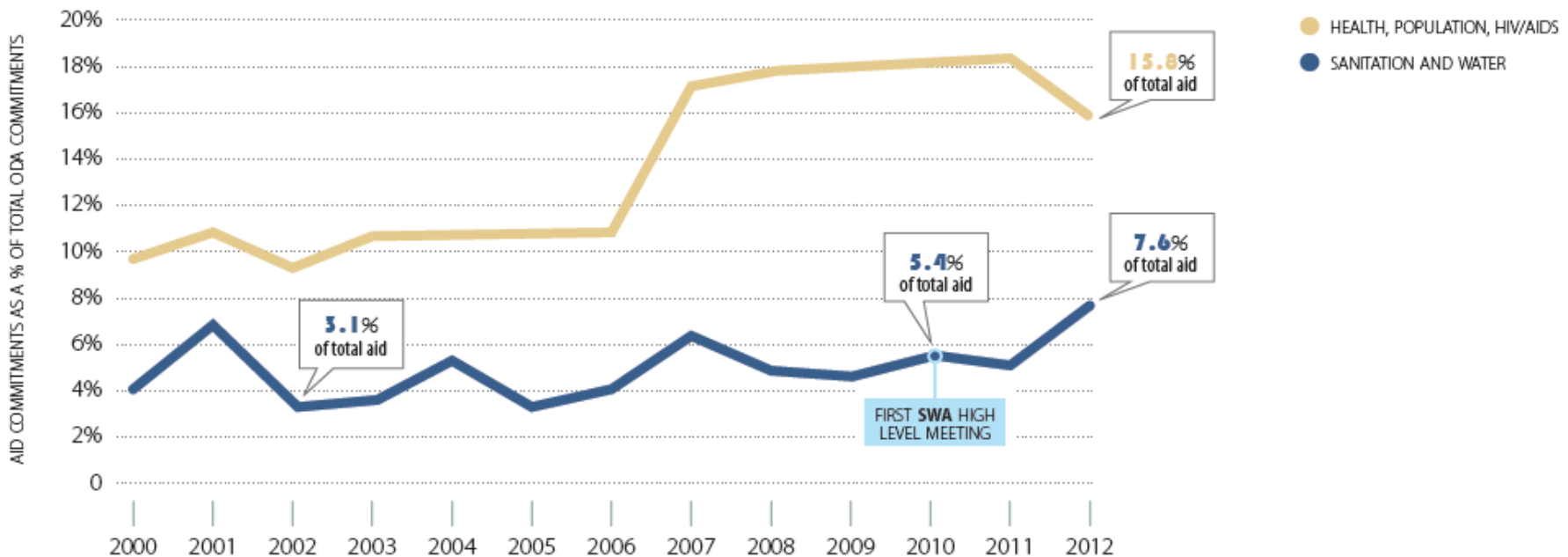
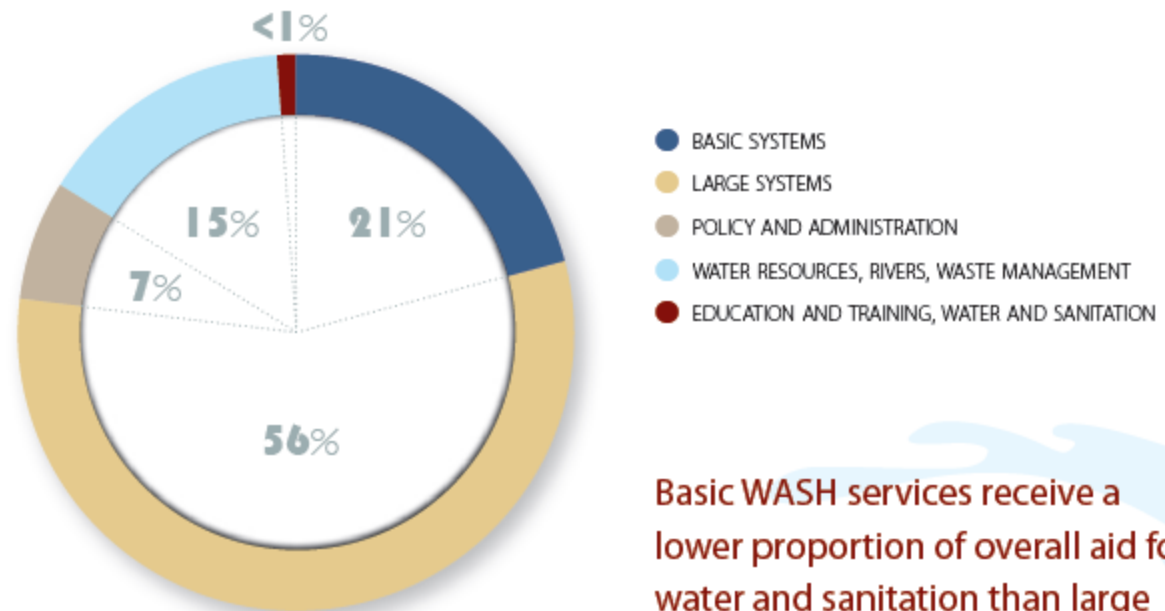


Figure 5.11

Breakdown of sanitation and water aid commitments by purpose type, 2012



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014.

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.

