



Sanitation & Hygiene:

Government Leadership in
strategic strengthening of
sanitation sector functions
for better results

Eddy Perez

African4

May 2015

The global sanitation community* has chosen “sanitation for all by 2030”

Universal Access to Sanitation with Progressive Reduction of Inequality



POST-2015 WASH TARGETS AND INDICATORS

JMP  World Health Organization  UNICEF

Introduction

In May 2011, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF convened a global stakeholder consultation in Berlin, hosted by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), to start the process of formulating proposed post-2015 WASH targets and corresponding indicators. For the ensuing process the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMPP) served as a global platform for information generation, for consultation and for synthesis. The outcome of this process, led by four working groups (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Equity and Non-Discrimination) has been the subject of a second consultation in The Hague (3-5 December 2012).

Fundamental considerations

Reducing inequalities

Targets should call for progressive reduction in inequalities between rich and poor, urban and rural, slums and formal urban settlements, and disadvantaged groups and the general population. Inequalities related to individual status based on gender, disability and age should also be reduced. Further details are provided in the endnote below.

Levels of service

Households should not simply gain basic access but move upwards through a “ladder” of service levels, specified by multiple criteria and related to service thresholds derived from the normative criteria of the human right to water and sanitation.

Settings beyond the household

As well as households, schools and health centers should also be prioritized for provision of access to drinking water and sanitation, with a specific focus on universal handwashing and menstrual hygiene management.

Sustainability

Key parameters include affordability, accountability, and financial and environmental sustainability.

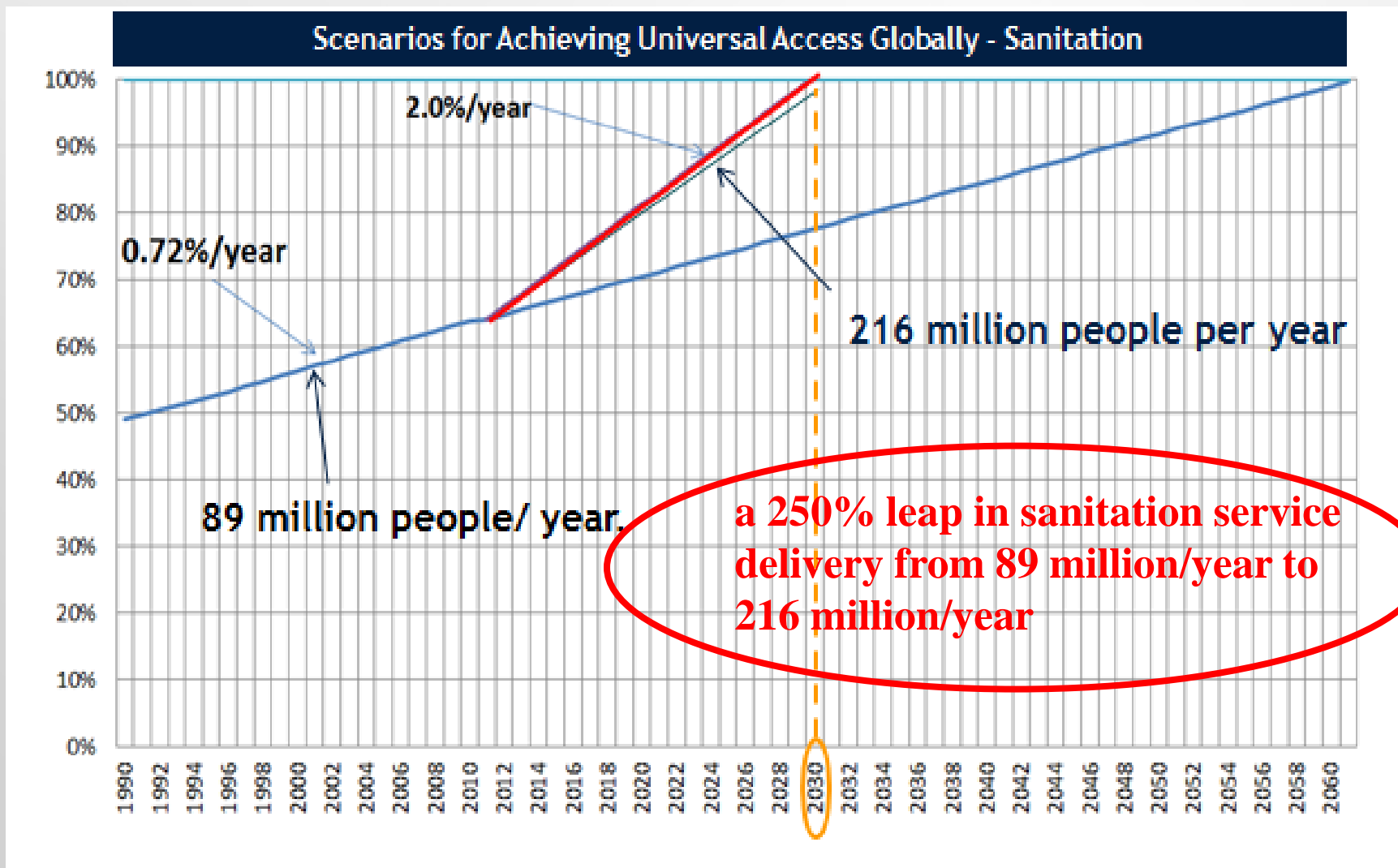
Photo: UNICEF. Women, some of whom balance containers on their heads, cross a road that has been insulated with waters caused by seasonal flooding.

Photo: World Bank / WSP. Proud Owners of Newly Built Bathroom - financed through a loan from a local microfinance institution in Peru.



*WASH community has validated these goals – but UN General Assembly still needs to endorse (Sept 2015)

Reaching Universal Access by 2030 will require Government Leadership to Strengthen the Enabling Environment



Strengthen the Enabling Environment: to Accelerate Rates of Access

Working with the National and State Level Governments



Governments Led Efforts to Reform Policies, Institutional Roles and Responsibilities and Programs

2007 BASELINE	India-HP	India-MP	Indonesia	Tanzania
Policy, strategy, and direction	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Institutional arrangements	High	Medium	Low	Low
Program methodology	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Implementation capacity	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Availability of products and services	Low	Low	Low	Low
Financing and incentives	High	High	Low	Low
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Low	Low	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	Low	Low	Low

2010 ENDLINE	India-HP	India-MP	Indonesia	Tanzania
Policy, strategy, and direction	High	Low	High	Low
Institutional arrangements	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Program methodology	High	Low	High	Medium
Implementation capacity	High	Medium	High	Medium
Availability of products and services	High	Low	High	Medium
Financing and incentives	High	High	Medium	Low
Cost-effective implementation	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	High	Medium	High	Low

Key:

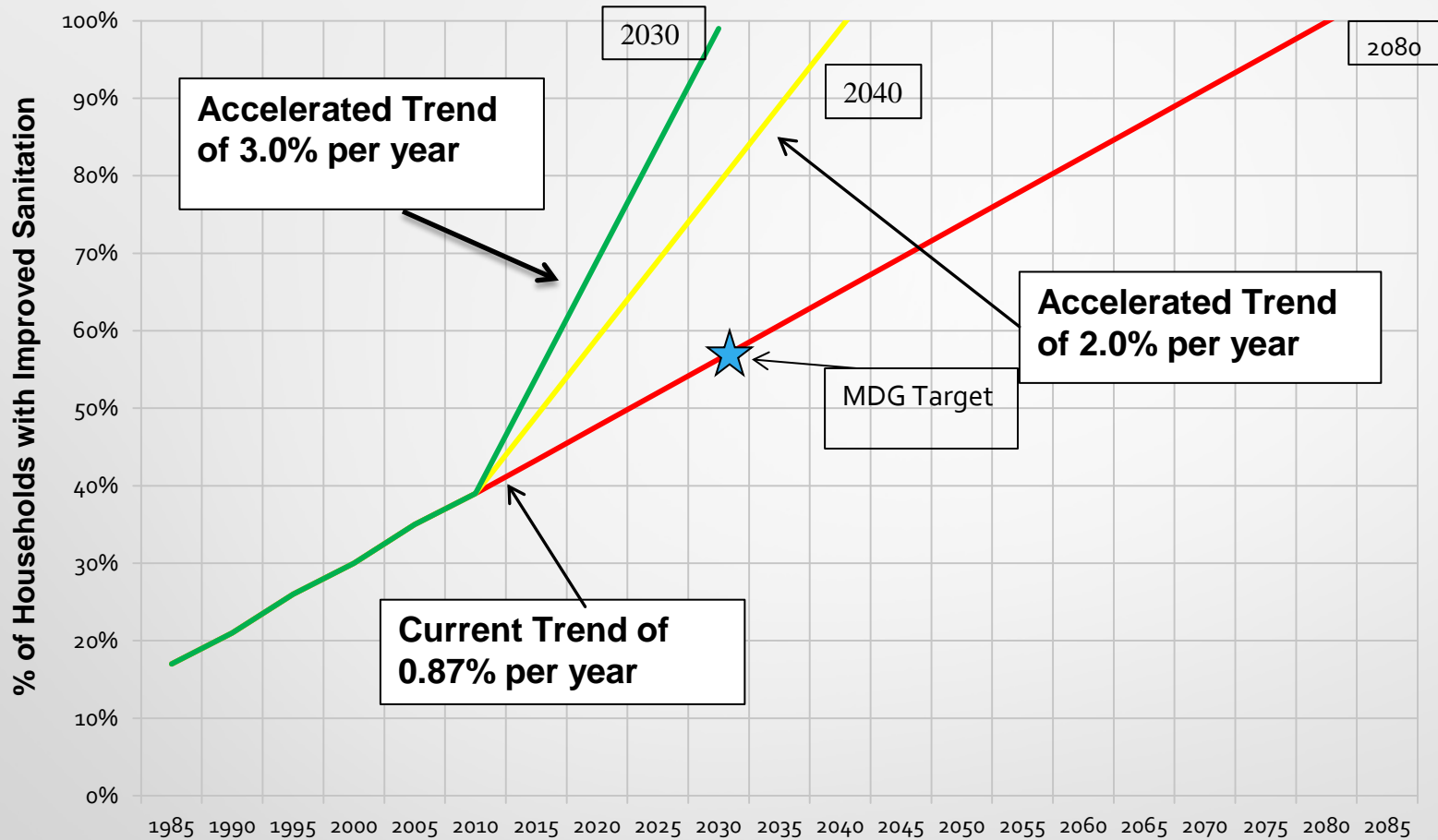
Low Needs improvement

Medium Progress made, but still not high performing

High Performing at a high level

Baseline and Endline Assessment Rural Sanitation Sector in India, Indonesia and Tanzania

Strengthening the Enabling Environment So What?



Source: Joint Monitoring Program

**Current and hypothetical rates of
sanitation access increase in Rural Indonesia**

Correlation between Strength of Enabling Environment /Intermediate Outcomes and Increase in access (outcomes)

Enabling Environment Was Strengthened



Access Accelerated by over 3%

TABLE A: RATING DIMENSIONS –INDONESIA

DIMENSION	Indonesia	
	2007	2010
Policy, strategy, and direction	Medium	High
Institutional arrangements	Low	Medium
Program methodology	Low	High
Implementation capacity	Low	High
Availability of products and services	Low	High
Financing and incentives	Low	Medium
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Medium
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	High

Key:

Low Needs improvement

Medium Progress made, but still not high performing

High Performing at a high level

Proportion of HHs have access to improved sanitation	Average yearly increase 1993-2008	Average yearly increase 2009 - 2011
Rural	1.42%	4.85%

Yearly rate of access in Rural Sanitation in East Java increased by over 3%

Status of Country Enabling Environments in 2014

Intermediate Outcome	Senegal	Tanzania	Uganda	Niger	Kenya	Ethiopia
Policy, Strategy and Direction	4	6	4	2	3	4
Institutional Arrangement	3	5	5	2	4	3
Program Methodology	2	6	4	0	4	5
Implementation Capacity	1	3	1	2	3	5
Availability of Products and Tool	1	3	1	1	4	1
Financing	1	6	2	1	2	3
Cost effective implementation	0	4	1	0	1	1
Monitoring and Evaluation	4	4	5	0	5	3

Key	
Low	Needs improvement
Medium	Progress made – but still not high performing
High	Performing at a high level

THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AS OF FY-2014

KENYA

1. POLICY, STRATEGY, AND DIRECTION

Advocacy Plan

Shared Vision

Strategic Plan

Institutional Incentives

Legislative Framework

Political Will

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Lead Institution

Established Coordination

Dedicated Budget

Clear Links

Clear Structure

3. PROGRAM METHODOLOGY

Method

Method Adapted

Method Implemented

Adopted by Local Gov.

Adopted by National Gov.

Method Linked

4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

Capacity Plan

Capacity at National Level

Capacity at District Level

Capacity at Community Level

Capacity among partners

Mobilized Private Sector

5. AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTS AND TOOLS

Products present but not ideal

Goods meet consumer Preference

Supply Chain Barriers Addressed

Products present and affordable

Marketing and QC.

Innovation

6. FINANCING

Funding Plan

Adequate Funding Available

Funding available at National Gov.

Funding Available at Local Gov.

Funding Source Utilized

Budgeting for Expansion

7. COST EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Awareness

Assessment Method in Place

Assessment Method Capacity

Data collected and utilized

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Plan to develop

Leadership

M&E Developed

National Capacity

District Capacity

Results Applied

Lessons

- Leadership by national government to create EE is necessary but not sufficient. Leadership is also needed at local government level where implementation is carried out.
- A constraint to government led leadership in strengthening the EE are development partners who work independently with their own agenda, etc.
- **Strengthening the EE takes time** and progress is often not linear. Progress continued to be made in each country after the 2010 baseline — but **is still a work in progress in 2012**
- A strong enabling environment is key for a sustainable sanitation program that will enable governments to accelerate access to improved sanitation