Reaching the Sanitation Target Set at WSSD  

March 2003
The challenge

- Almost **two-and-a-half billion** without sanitary means for excreta disposal
- More than **one billion** without access to safe water
2.4 billion still without access to improved sanitation facilities

- East Asia/Pacific 42%
- Latin America/Caribbean 5%
- South Asia 37%
- Sub-Saharan Africa 12%
- Middle East/North Africa 2%
- CEE/CIS 2%

About 1.9 billion live in Asia

Source: UNICEF/WHO, 2000
Vision 21 Targets and the MDGs

Water supply

2015
Halving the percentage of people without access
⇒ Services to additional 1.6 billion people

2025
Universal coverage
⇒ services to additional 2.9 billion people

Sanitation

2015
Halving the percentage of people without access
⇒ Services to additional 2.2 billion people

2025
Universal coverage
⇒ services to additional 4.2 billion people

Global sectoral strategies (Vision 21)
Beyond coverage

• deteriorating water quality – are ‘served’ people drinking safe water?
• additional disparities – without better data disaggregation we don’t know the whole story - urban low income areas
• what about hygiene statistics?
• Focus shifted to improving health and quality of life of children
Coverage: regions

- Latin America and the Caribbean: good coverage but high disparities between rural and urban

Source: UNICEF/WHO, 2000
Disease & disability

- 4 billion cases of diarrhoea each year
- 10% of the developing world suffer from intestinal worm infections
- 6 million people are blind from trachoma
- 200 million people in the world are infected with schistosomiasis
• Fluoride, Arsenic and other water quality problems affect tens of millions

• In 2000, more than 75,000 people still suffer from guinea worm disease
Health Improvements in Industrialised Countries can be largely attributed to:

- Water quality and access
- Sanitation - safe disposal of excreta and waste
- Soap use became widespread
- Food-quality regulation and enforcement
- Housing, ventilation, stoves, and fuels
The Effect of Interventions to Prevent Diarrhea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Median reduction (range)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quantity</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality and Quantity</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwashing</td>
<td>35% (30 – 89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several Behaviors</td>
<td>26% (11 – 40)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural Sanitation: Technologies Used

- Connection to public sewer: 0
- Connection to septic tank: 0
- Ventilated improved pit latrine: 16
- Pour-flush latrine: 10
- Simple pit latrine: 17
- Ecosan latrine: 3
- Others: 6

Number of countries using technology
Costs per Capita by Region

- **Sanitation**
- **Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Water</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TACRO</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCARO</td>
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<td>MENA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROSA</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAPRO</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARK</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Priority Areas

• Focus on household water security—sufficient water for each person of safe quality—rural sector
• Focus on emergencies—35 % WES budget
• Focus on water, hygiene and sanitation at schools
• Adopting a hygiene improvement framework for improved health benefits
UNICEF has prioritised 30 countries for assistance based on low coverage rates and high under five mortality-17 are in Africa.
School Sanitation: often a neglected issue!
Water and Sanitation at Schools

- Installation of child friendly water and sanitation facilities
- Life skills training on sanitation and hygiene
- Development of participatory teaching aids
- Evaluation and documentation of country level experiences and best practices
- Global access to information on school sanitation and hygiene education (newsletter, advocacy materials, CD-rom, WEB Site, etc.)
Hygiene Promotion

Access to Services

Hygiene Improvement

Diarrheal Disease Reduction

Enabling Environments
Hygiene Awareness and Promotion

- Behavioural Change & Skills
- Family Mobilisation
- Social Marketing
- Community Participation in Problem Detection & Solutions (TripleA)
Hygiene Improvement Framework

- Community/Family
  - Water Systems
  - Sanitation Facilities
- Simple Household WES technologies

Access to WES Facilities
Hygiene Improvement Framework

- Facilitating and Conducive Policies
- Community Capacity for Sustainability
- Affordable Financing and Cost Recovery
- Supportive Partnerships and Alliances
- Supportive Institutional Arrangements & Capacities
Partnerships and Alliances

- WASH-WSSCC
- Healthy Environments for Children-WHO-UNEP-UNICEF
- WAWI-West Africa Water Initiative
Partnerships in Sanitation

- Focus on increasing sanitation coverage to meet MDGs
- Advocating for hygiene improvement framework-combined approach
- Water and Sanitation and Hygiene for Primary Schools
Evolution of Interventions: from Pumps to Prevention

- Hardware focus - engineering approach

- Sustainability focus - institutions, policies, cost recovery, community participation, private-sector involvement

- Health impact focus - Address improving hygiene behaviors as the key to health improvement
Influencing policy

– the importance of structuring programmes of support to specifically use both UNICEF’s influence and pilot examples from the field

– need to systematise the process of using successful/innovative experiences from sub-national/area-based programmes to advocate for change and influence policy
WHO-UNICEF JMP

- since 1990
- building national capacities
- monitoring sector status
- informing policy makers
Improved Sanitation

- Connection to public sewer or septic tank
- Pour-flush latrine
- Simple pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine

- But not: Service or bucket latrine (manual removal), public or shared latrines, open pit latrines
Methodology Shift

Provider/utility data
(eg. MOH, Water Depts)

↓

Consumer/household surveys
(eg. MICS, DHS, census)
Survey Limitations

- no info on quantities or adequacy
- water quality not verified
- reliability, time or distance not measured
- sanitation facility often not visited
- no info on use of facilities
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

• **Target 10**: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
  (measuring from 1990)

• **Target 11**: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
World Summit on Sustainable Development

• Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation
Future Directions

• consistent, comparable indicators
• effective use
• school sanitation
• hygiene behaviours
• broader partnerships