Investing in water and sanitation:
Increasing access, reducing inequalities

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Global progress 1990-2012

Drinking Water
MDG target: 88%
Coverage in 2012: 89%
No. of countries met MDG target: 116

Sanitation
MDG target: 75%
Coverage in 2012: 64%
No. of countries met MDG target: 77
Access to drinking water

Drinking water coverage, 2012

- 91-100%
- 76-90%
- 50-75%
- <50%
- No or insufficient data or not applicable
Sub-Saharan Africa a top performer

- World: 18
- Developed countries: 5
- Caucasus and Central Asia: 10
- Developing regions: 21
- Western Asia: 26
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 24
- South Asia: 24
- South-eastern Asia: 21
- Northern Africa: 18
- Eastern Asia: 17
- Latin-America & Caribbean: 17
- Oceania: 14

% of 2012 population that gained access since 2000
In 46 countries access to sanitation is less than 50%
Progress on reducing open defecation
Increasing coverage, reducing inequalities

40 countries
17 countries
6 countries
8 countries

-20 -10 0 10 20 30 40

Cambodia

Change in improved sanitation coverage (urban), 1995-2010
Post-2015 monitoring opportunities and challenges

- New definitions
- Extra-household
- Safe drinking water
- Faecal sludge management
- Inequalities
UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water – GLAAS 2013-2014

- 90 participating countries
- 20 External Support agencies (ESAs)
Countries have universal access policy with measures for poor populations

Countries specifically monitor progress of populations living in poverty

Countries consistently apply finance measures to reduce rich-poor disparity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Bank country classification</th>
<th>GOVERNANCE</th>
<th>MONITORING</th>
<th>FINANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low income (30 countries)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income (24 countries)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income (24 countries)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Sub-Saharan Africa, 14 out of 33 countries have financial measures in place targeting the poor.

However only 3 of these countries consistently apply those measures.
GOOD NEWS

• Over 75% of countries have recognized the human right to water and 67% the right to sanitation

• Countries report progress in their capacity to absorb funds and implement programmes

• Nearly three times the number of countries report detailed expenditures to GLAAS in this cycle for WASH compared to 2012

• More than half of countries undertook a national joint sector review for sanitation in the last two years
GOOD NEWS

Aid commitments to water and sanitation comprised 6.1% (US$ 11 billion) of total reported development aid in 2012.

Source: OECD-CRS (2014)
OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENTS

• **Less than 30% of countries** report having plans that are costed, funded, implemented and regularly reviewed

• **A gap remains in governments capacity to track and report progress in access for disadvantaged groups**

• **Few countries collect and analyse data AND use this information to make funding decisions on sanitation**

• **Proportion of aid for basic WASH services** has declined from 26% to 21%
OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN AID COMMITMENTS

Breakdown of sanitation and water aid commitments by purpose for 2012

Source: OECD-CRS, 2014
COUNTRY SUCCESS STORIES

- CAMBODIA – A focus on improving WASH services for the urban poor for better results

- SOUTH AFRICA – A focus on providing for the poorest leads to more equitable WASH outcomes

- ETHIOPIA – Clear plans and coordinated action by the different ministries responsible for WASH outcomes accelerates progress
JMP and GLAAS products

GLAAS: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas
JMP: www.wssinfo.org