Sanitation: Are Countries and Development Partners Ready To Achieve The Future We Have Defined?

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"We choose to go to the moon"

"I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth." -

President John F. Kennedy, May 25, 1961



On September 12, 1962, President Kennedy delivered a speech describing his goals for the nation's space effort before a crowd of 35,000 people in the <u>football stadium</u> at Rice University in Houston, Texas

Seven years later On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin fulfilled Kennedy's vision by landing on the moon and, four days later, returning safely to Earth.

The global sanitation community* has chosen "sanitation for all by 2030"

Universal Access to
Sanitation with
Progressive Reduction of
Inequality



Photo: UNICEF. Women, some of whom balance containers on their leads, cross a road that has been hundated with waters caused by

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 Sanization (JMP) served as a global platform for information generation, for consultation and for synthesis.

oto: World Bank / WSP, Froud weers of Newly Built Bathroom anced through a loan from a local crofinance institution in Peru.

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).



the proposed targets and indicators provided a basis for further action and could provide valuable input into the political discussions on

the post-2015 development agenda.

This document outlines the proposed WASH indicators, targets and definitions, as well as some of the factors that guided their development.

Fundamental considerations Reducing inequalities

Targets should call for progressive reduction in requalities 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

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.

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

MDGs and Sanitation 1990 - 2015



MDG sanitation goal was to reduce by 50% number of households without access to sanitation by 2015

Good News

Progress was made globally and in all regions during MDG period from 1990 - 2012

Almost 2 billion people gained access to improved sanitation

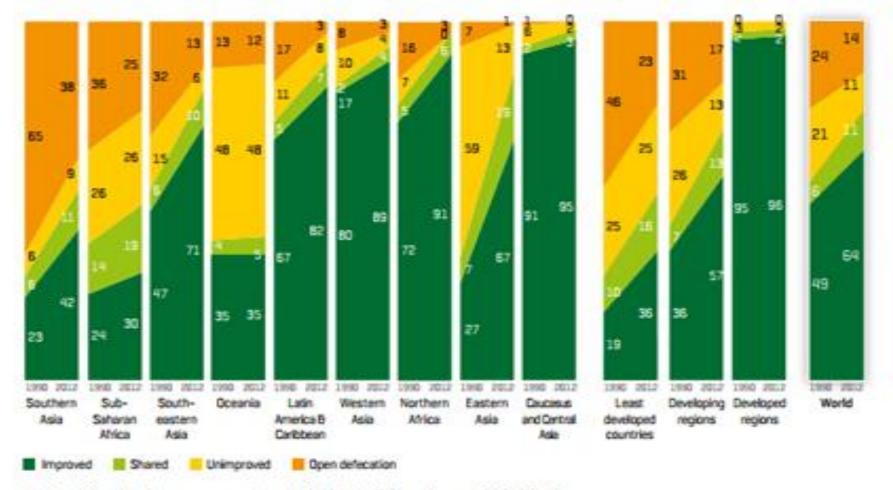
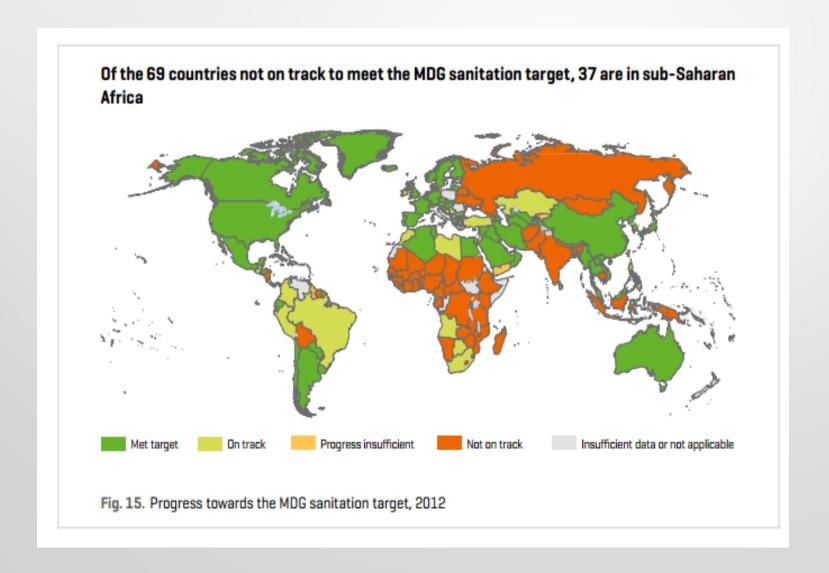
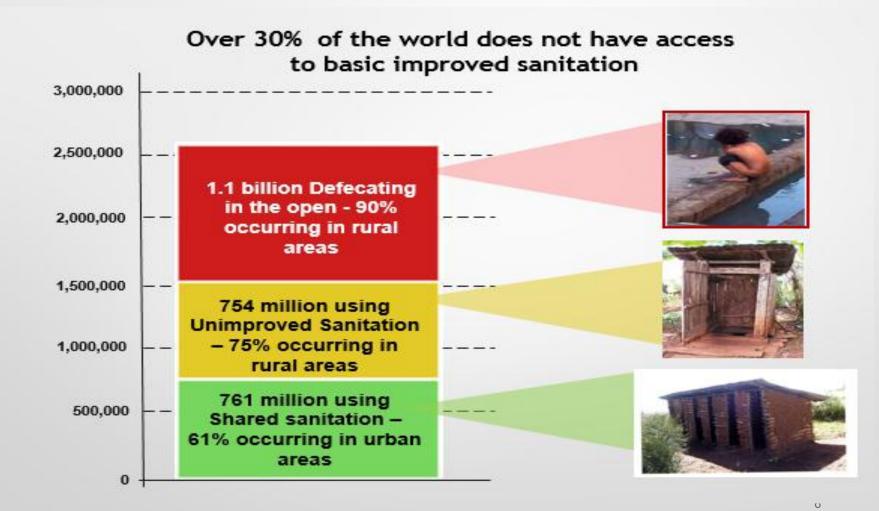


Fig. 13. Sanitation coverage trends (%) by MDG regions, 1990-2012

Bad News 69 countries will not meet the MDG sanitation goal

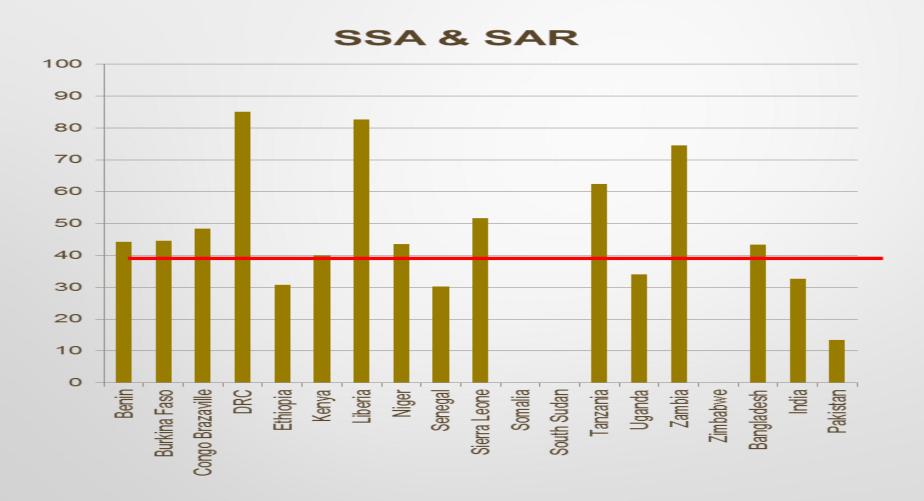


Progress has not kept up with Population Growth only 7% fewer than the 2.7 billion without access in 1990



2.5 billion without access

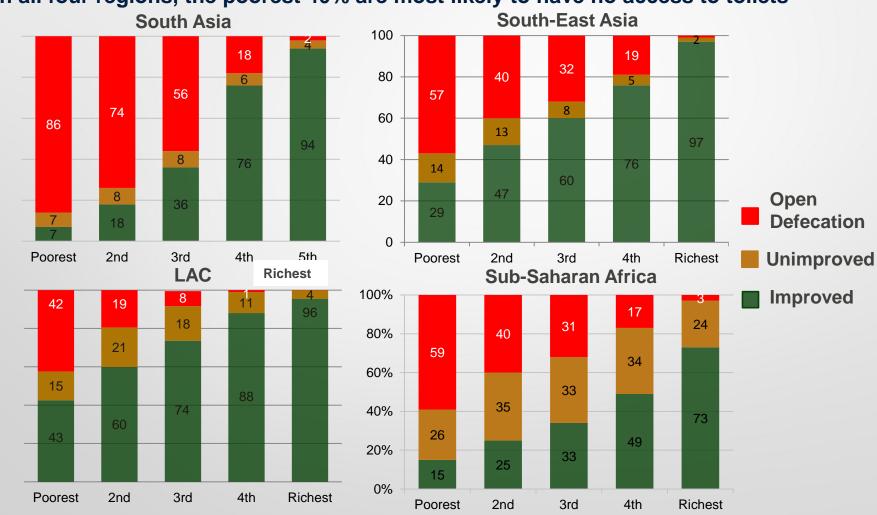
One billion people without improved sanitation live in extreme poverty – less than USD1.25/day



Percentage of population earning less that USD 1.25/day

Very little progress improving sanitation access for the poor

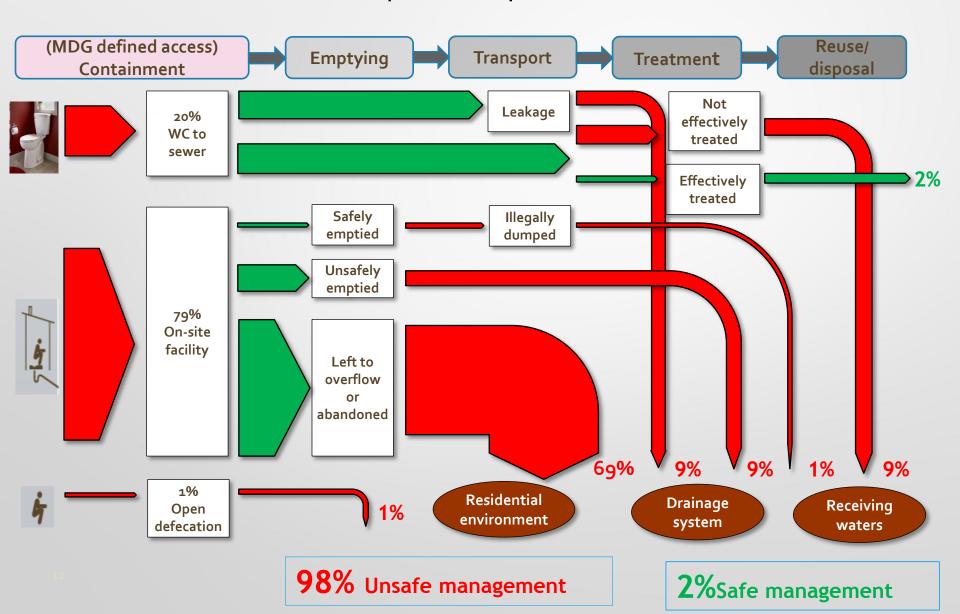
In all four regions, the poorest 40% are most likely to have no access to toilets



Source: MICS and DHS Surveys

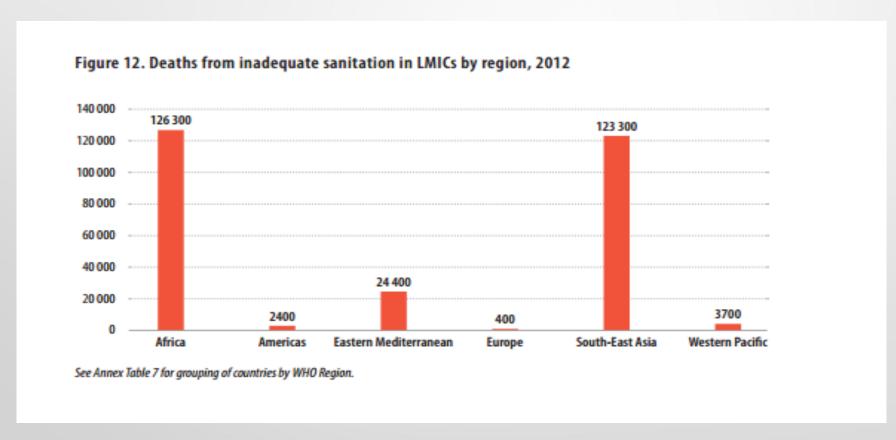
Sanitation Coverage %

Large Unsafe Management of Fecal Sludge in Urban Areas <u>Same Impact as Open Defecation</u>



Preventable Diarrhea Deaths Down Globally (but Depends on Where you Live)

280,000 Sanitation Related Deaths from Diarrhea in 2012 (mostly in Africa and South Asia)



Source: Preventing Diarrhea Through Better WASH, WHO, 2014

Proposal for Post-2015 Sanitation Goal

Universal Access to Safe Sanitation with Progressive Reduction of Inequality



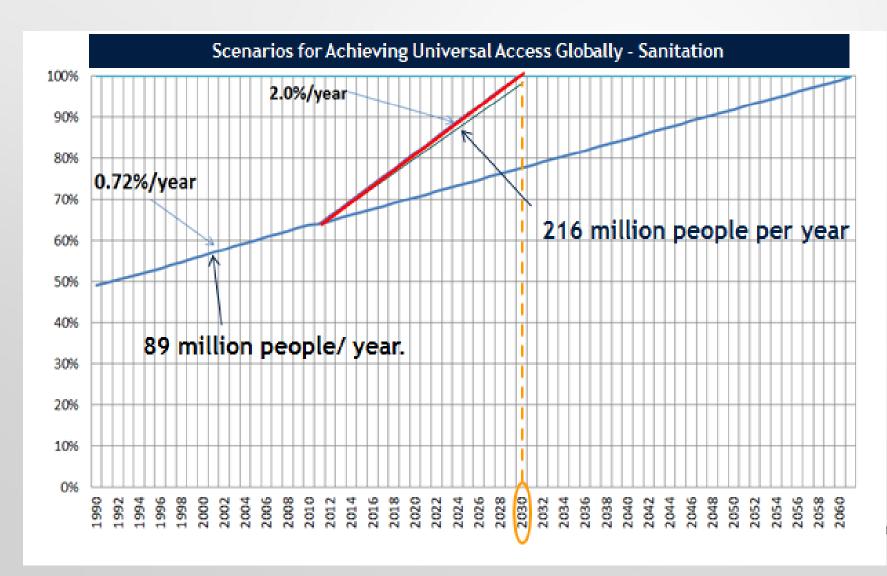




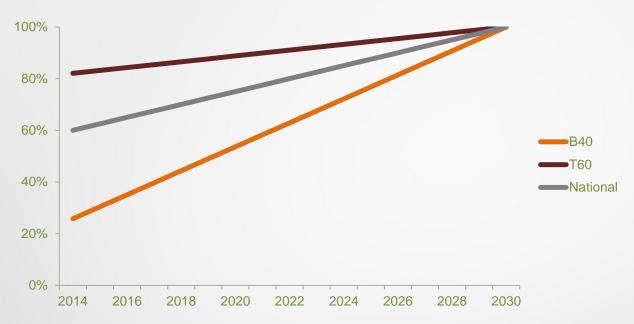
Global Community has defined a future that is radically different from the past

- Calls for Universal Access not just for some or even for most;
- Seeks to give <u>priority</u> to the poor and disadvantaged progressive reduction of inequality;
- Changes the paradigm from building infrastructure to changing behaviors and establishing new social norms – elimination of open defecation;
- Does not settle for basic improved sanitation but seeks to reach higher levels of sanitation service delivery <u>especially safe</u> <u>management of fecal sludge;</u>
- Does not limit itself to the household level and moves beyond to schools and health facilities
- Seeks <u>sustainability</u> of sanitation service delivery programs, facilities and behaviors

Reaching Universal Access by 2030 will require a 250% leap in sanitation service delivery from 89 million/year to 216 million/year



Work with the Poor from the Start and Work Differently



Indonesia: Access to improved sanitation (rural)

	Bottom 40%	Top 60%	National (Rural)
Annual growth needed to reach universal access by 2030	4.6%	1.1%	2.5%
Add'l people who need to get access to rural sanitation to achieve universal access by 2030	39.7 million	7.8 million	47·5 million

Change Urban Sanitation Service Delivery Model from Sewers for some to On-Site Sanitation and Safe Management of Fecal Sludge for all

Proposed SDG Goals MDGs Containment **Transport Emptying Treatment** Sewerage Sewer network Flush toilet **Pumping stations** plant Fecal Sludge Management for on site systems Vacuum truck Latrine or plant septic tank **Primary Transfer** emptying

Are we ready to achieve the future we have defined?

- Are national and local governments ready to make transformational changes in policies and programs?
- Are governments and donors ready to increase and align funding and human resources to where most needed?
- Do development partners and governments have the knowledge on approaches needed to reach the poorest 40%?
- Is the private sector willing and able to provide affordable and consumer responsive sanitation products and services to the poorest 40%?
- Are we ready to ready to innovate?
- Are urban utilities ready to redefine urban sanitation service delivery to include on site sanitation and safe management of fecal sludge?
- Are researchers ready to work more closely with policy makers and practitioners to provide relevant evidence of what works?

I am optimistic

- Sanitation is no longer the "forgotten stepchild"
- Very high level support
- Global advocacy
- Academic community carrying out more sanitation related research
- More sanitation specific financing
- Growing interest in sanitation markets by private sector
- Information and communications revolution
- Emerging innovations
- Strengthening of the global architecture for WASH

Emerging and Promising Examples for Urban Sanitation



Institutional Transformation of Urban Utilities to Customer Focused Service Providers to Households Not Connected to Sewers

eThekwini Water and Sanitation

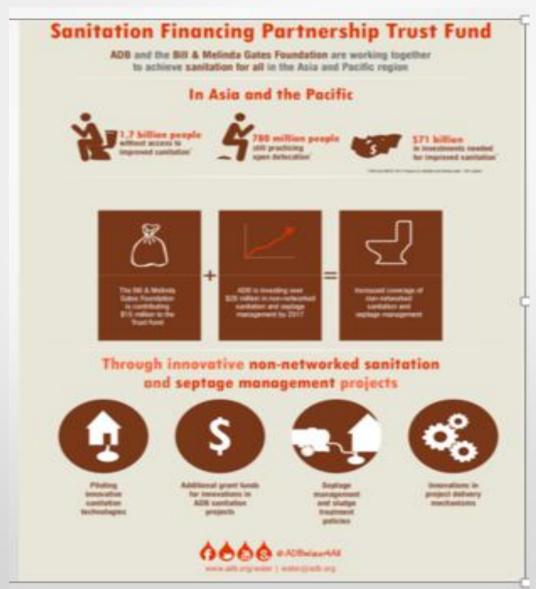






Manila, Philippines

Innovative Partnership between ADB and BMGF for onsite urban sanitation and Safe Fecal Sludge Management



Development of Innovative Tools

Environmental and behavioral data are combined to estimate exposure to fecal sludge via specific pathways Accra, Ghana



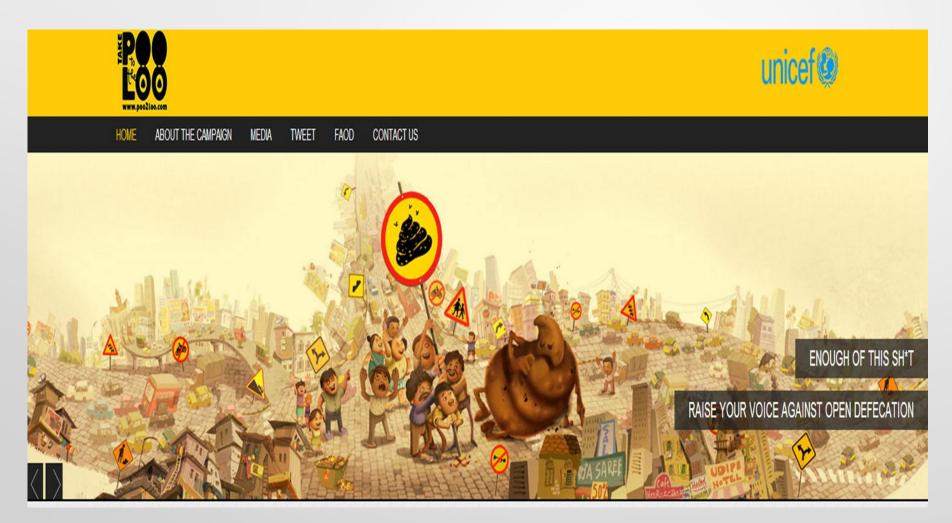




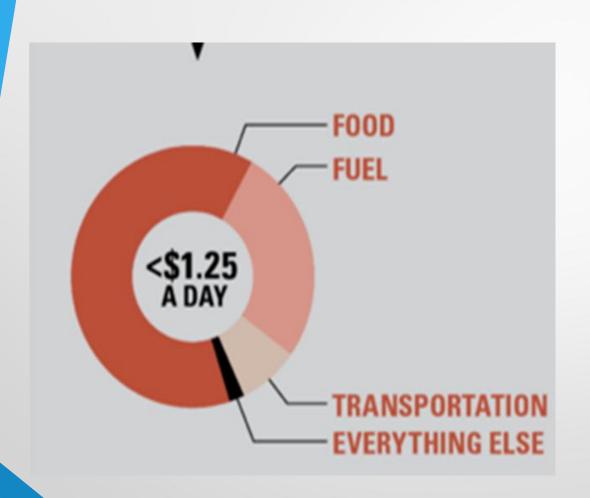




Innovative Use of Social Media in India



Innovative Targeted Financing in Accra, Ghana



World Bank OBA grant for urban poor targeted sanitation

Subsidizing on-site sanitation facilities and desludging services for poor urban families

Innovation in Technologies and Business Models



Sanergy "Fresh Life" toilets in Nairobi, Kenya



WSUP Clean Team in Kuamsi, Ghana







Sanivation in Kenya

Six years after President Kennedy's Vision

