

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 [football stadium](#) 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



*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

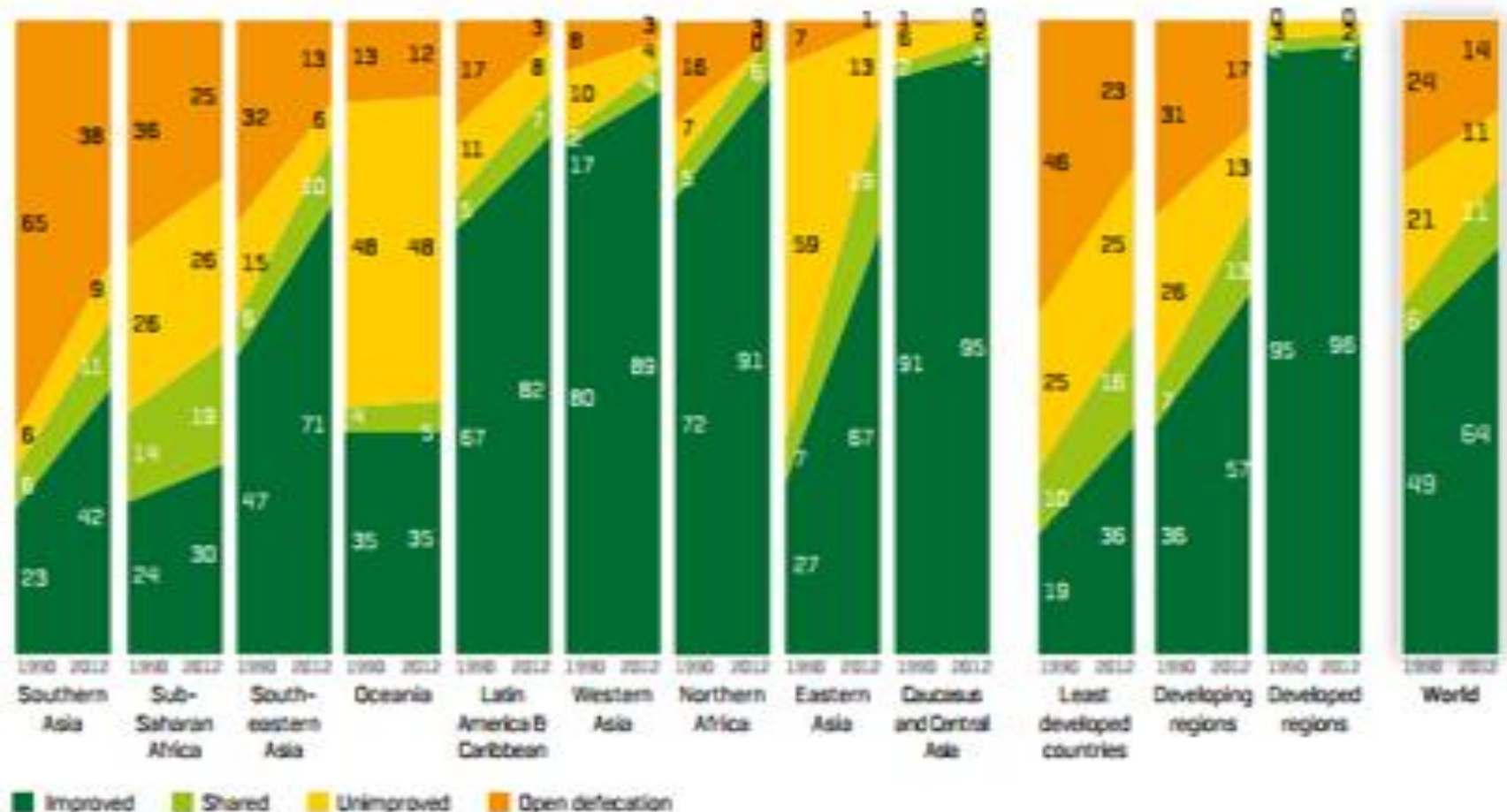


Fig. 13. Sanitation coverage trends (%) by MDG regions, 1990-2012

Bad News

69 countries will not meet the MDG sanitation goal

Of the 69 countries not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target, 37 are in sub-Saharan Africa

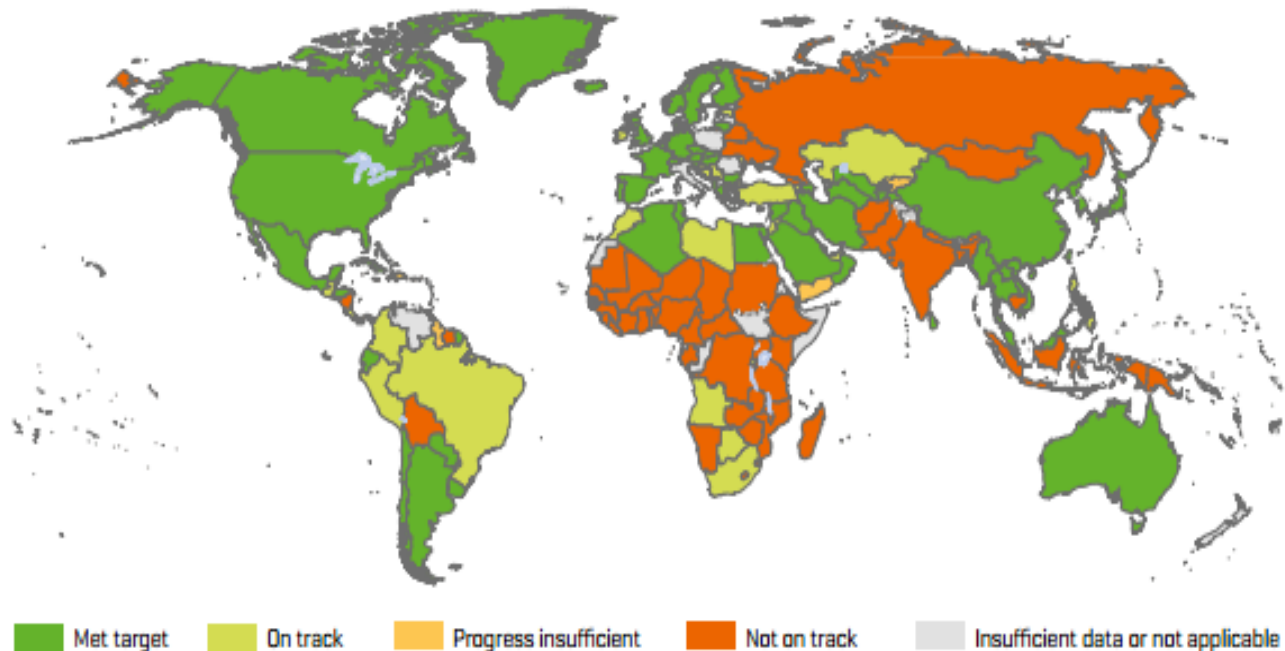
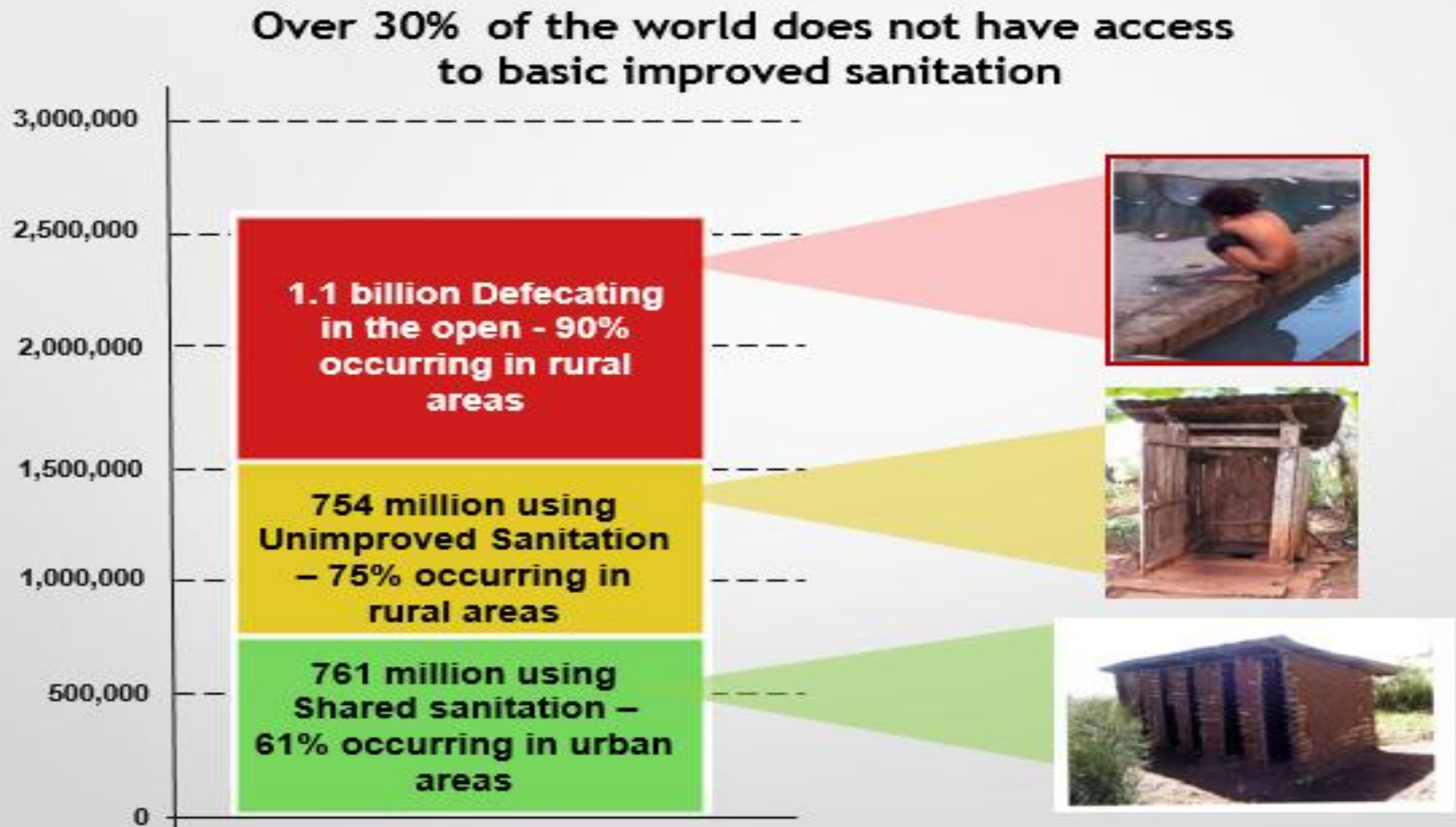


Fig. 15. Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2012

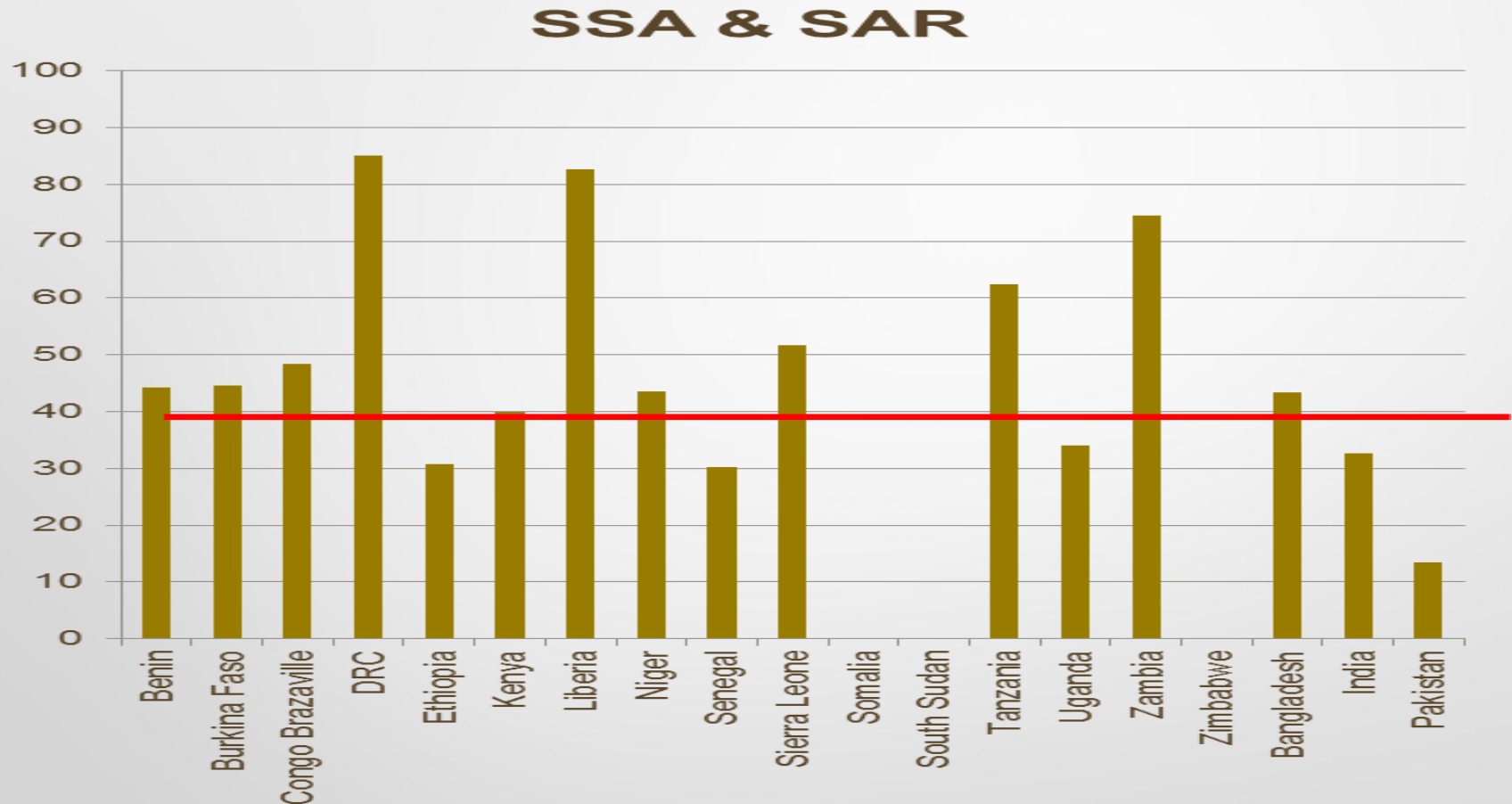
Progress has not kept up with Population Growth

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

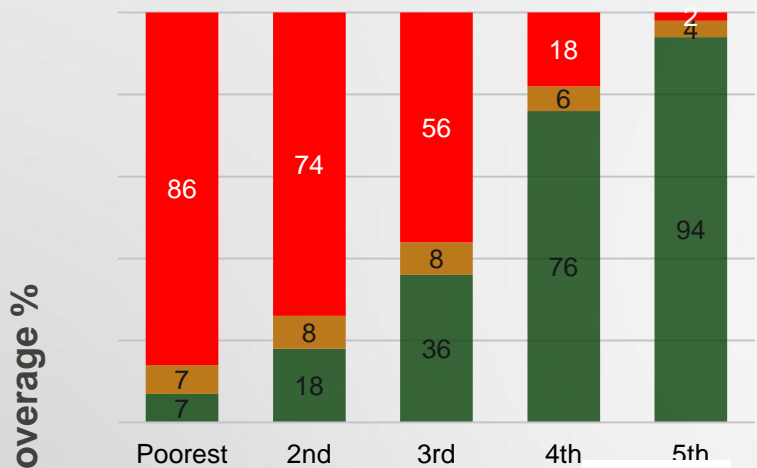


Percentage of population earning less than USD 1.25/day

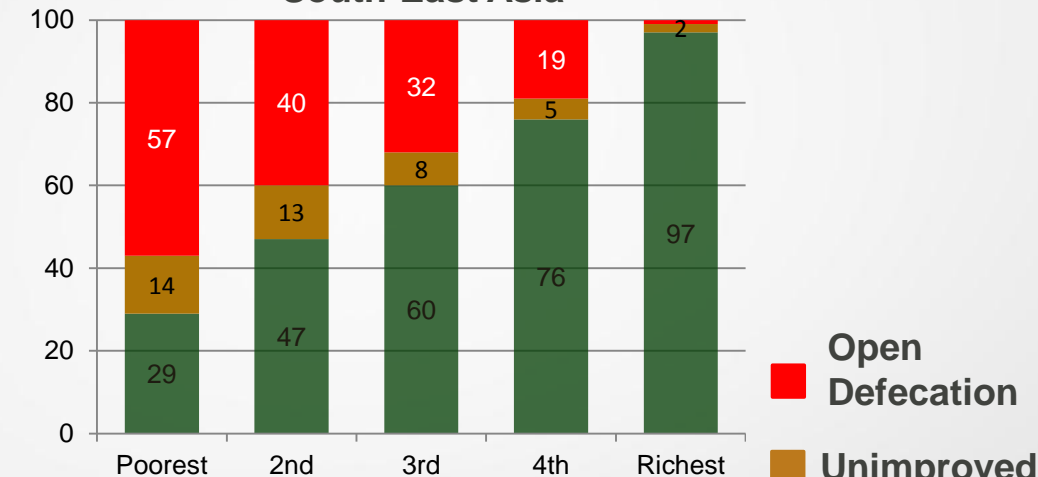
Very little progress improving sanitation access for the poor

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

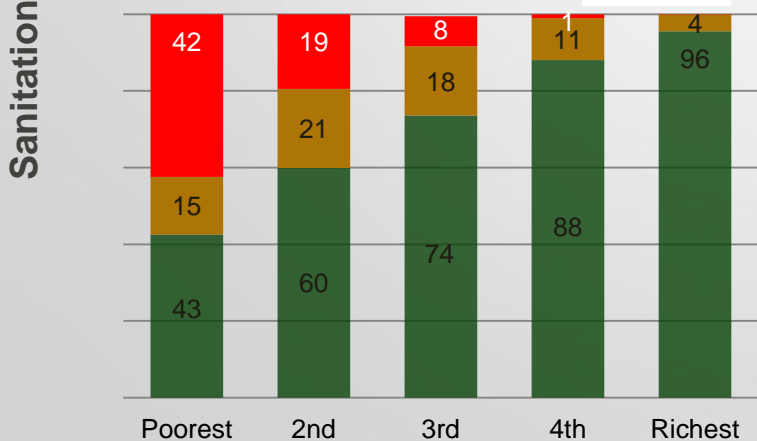
South Asia



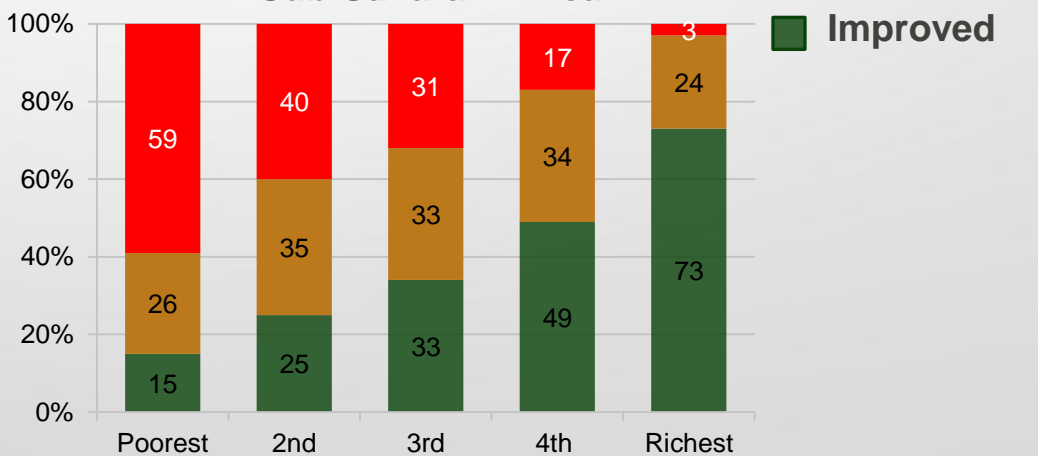
South-East Asia



LAC



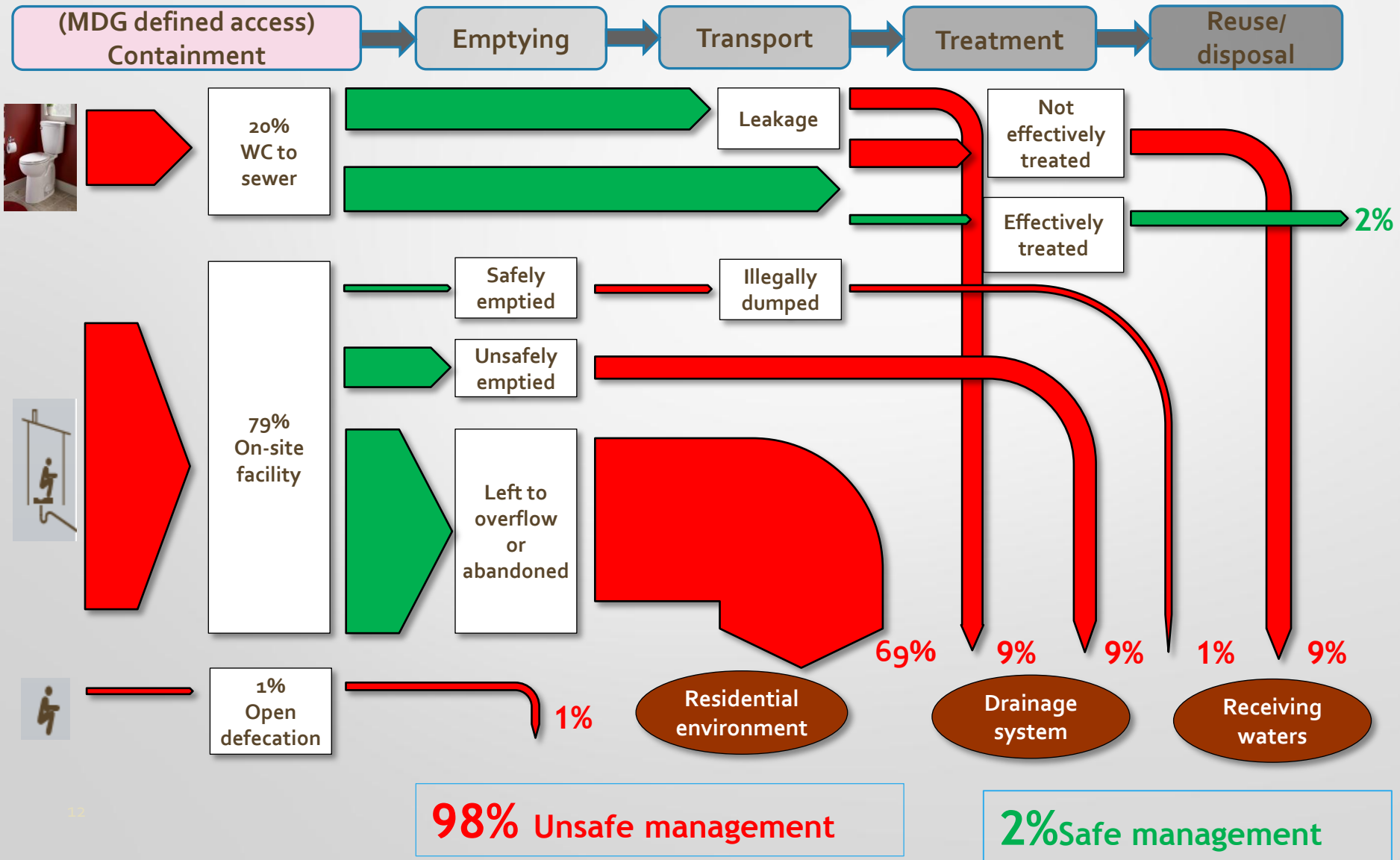
Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: MICS and DHS Surveys

Large Unsafe Management of Fecal Sludge in Urban Areas

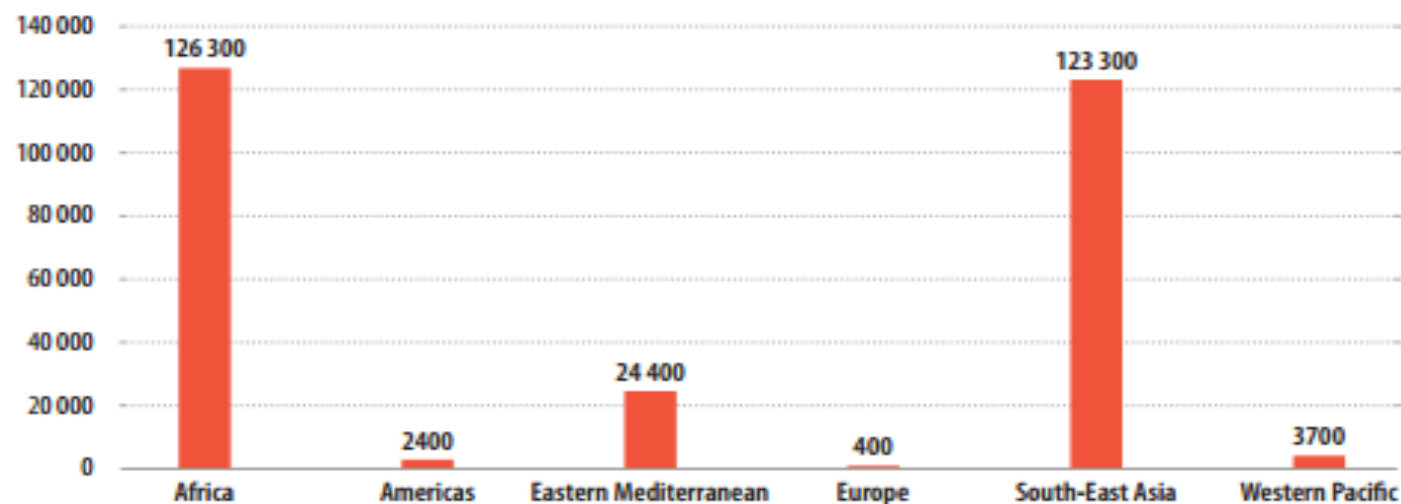
Same Impact as Open Defecation



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)

Figure 12. Deaths from inadequate sanitation in LMICs by region, 2012



See Annex Table 7 for grouping of countries by WHO Region.

Source: Preventing Diarrhea Through Better WASH, WHO, 2014

Proposal for Post-2015 Sanitation Goal

Universal Access to Safe Sanitation with Progressive Reduction of Inequality

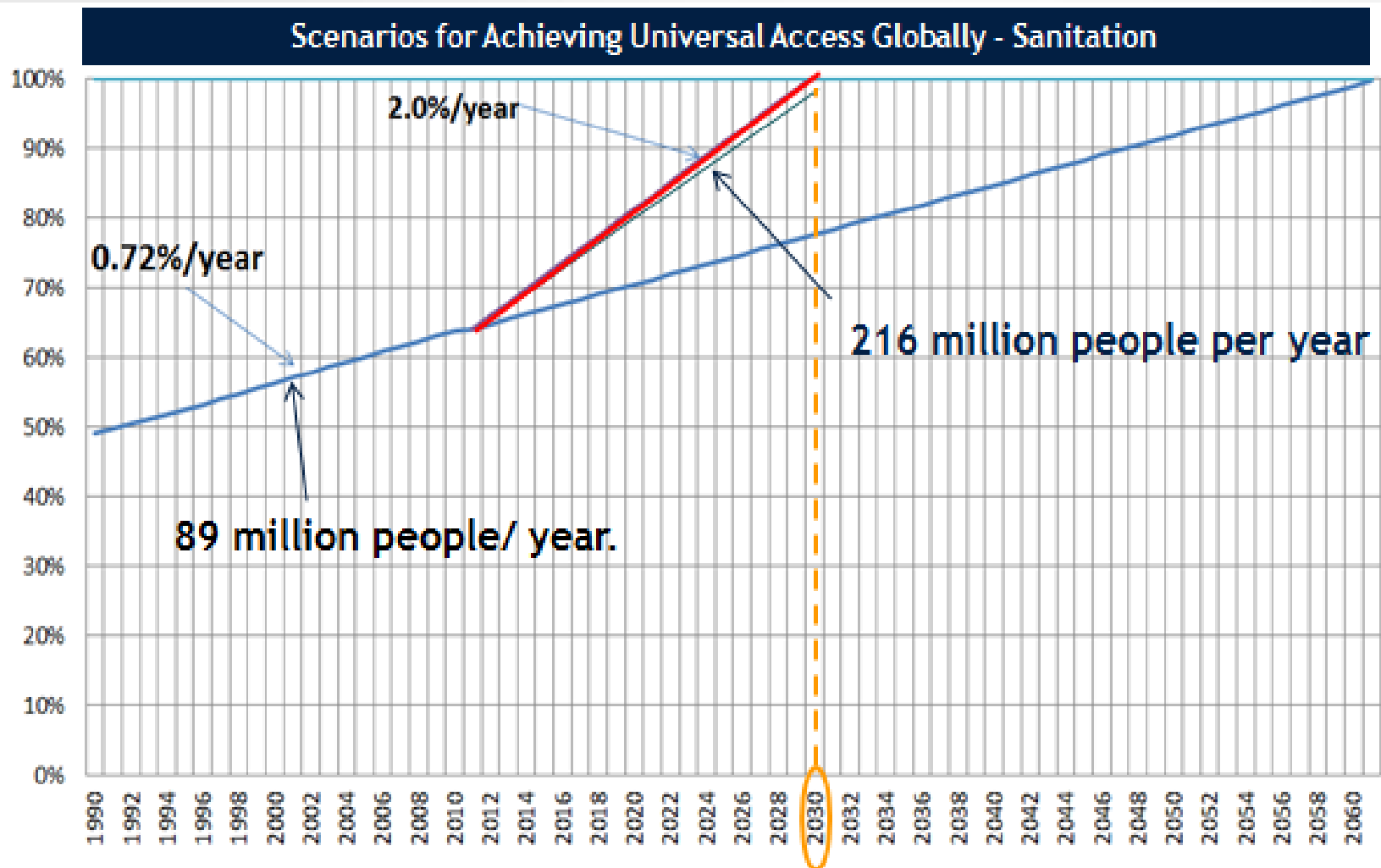


WASH community has validated these goals – but UN body still needs to endorse

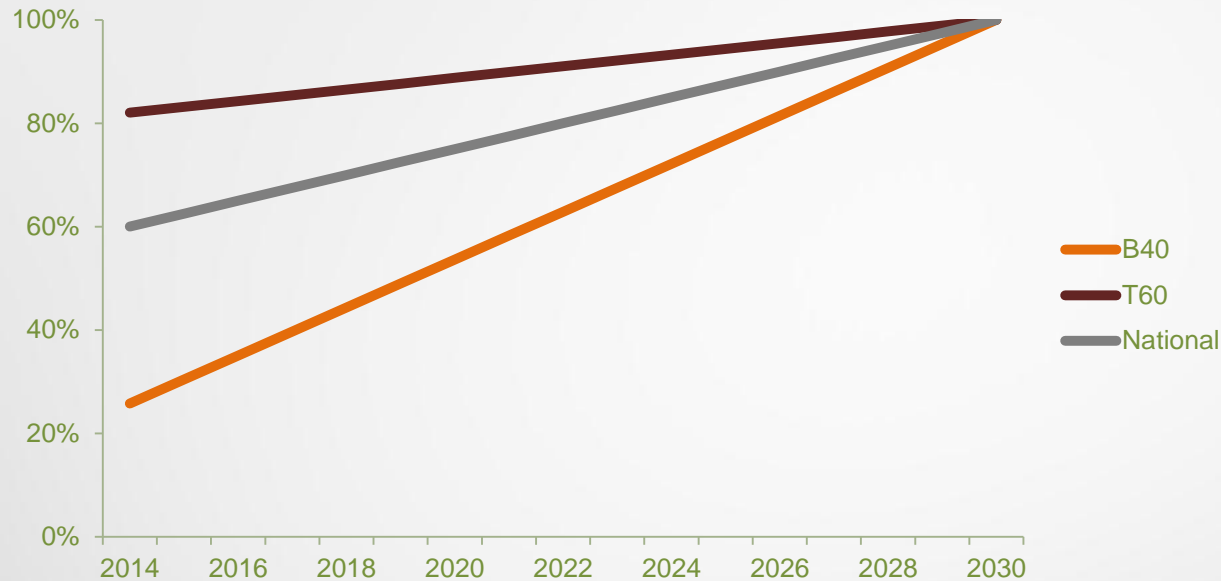
Global Community has defined a future that is radically different from the past

- Calls for Universal Access – not just for some or even for most;
- Seeks to give priority 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 especially safe management of fecal sludge;
- Does not limit itself to the household level – and moves beyond to schools and health facilities
- Seeks sustainability 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



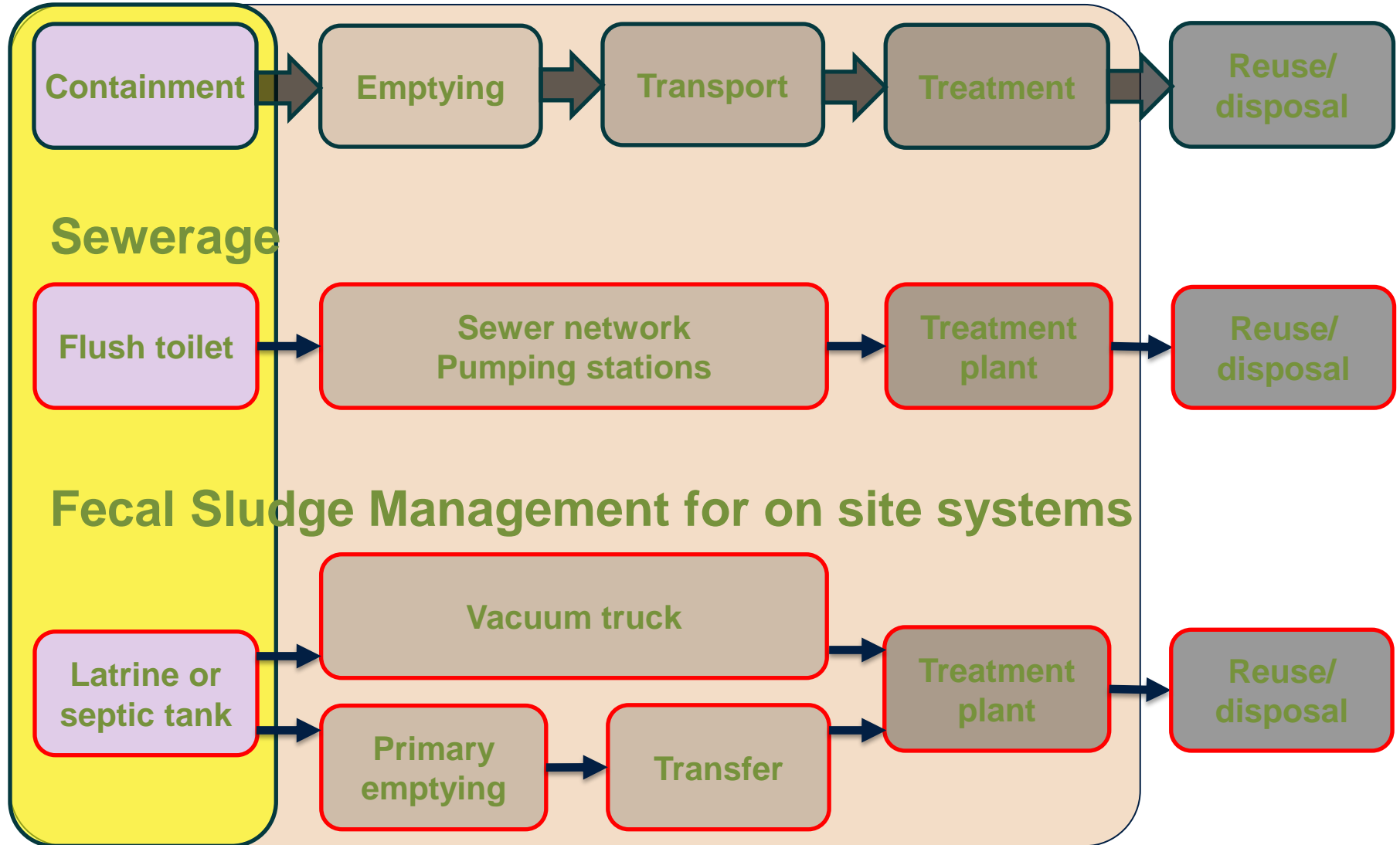
Indonesia: Access to improved sanitation (rural)

	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

MDGs

Proposed SDG Goals



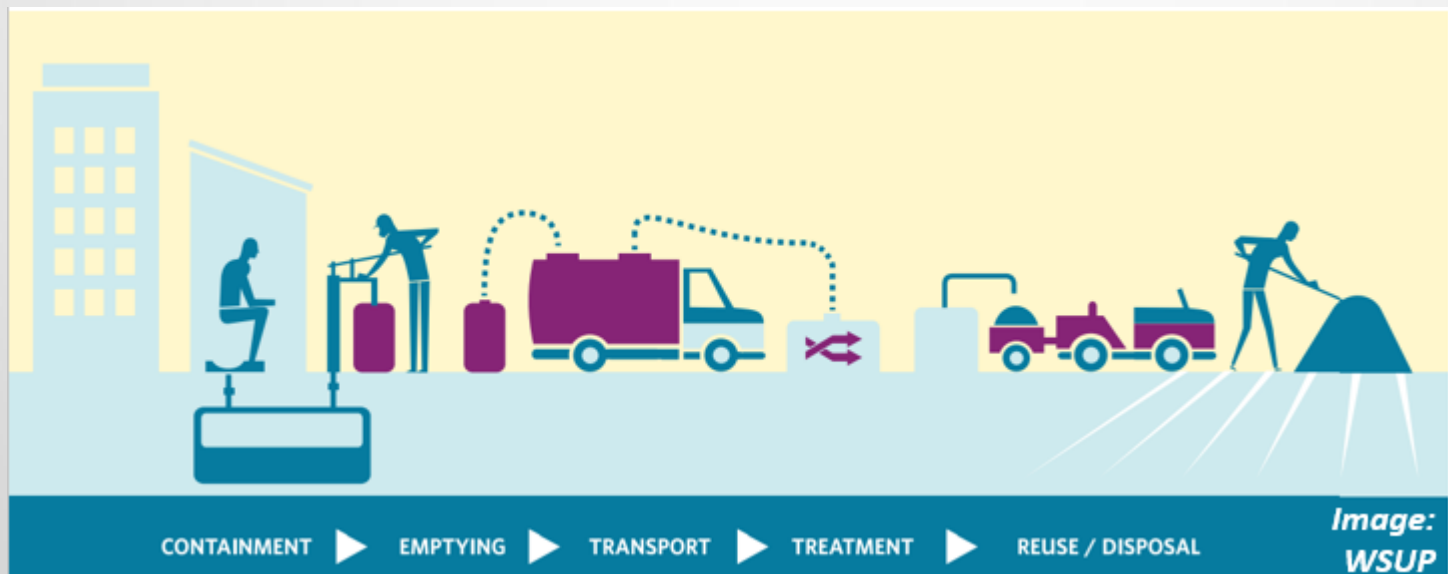
Are we ready to achieve the future we have defined?

- 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

eThekweni Water and Sanitation



Durban, South Africa



Manila, Philippines

Innovative Partnership between ADB and BMGF for on-site urban sanitation and Safe Fecal Sludge Management

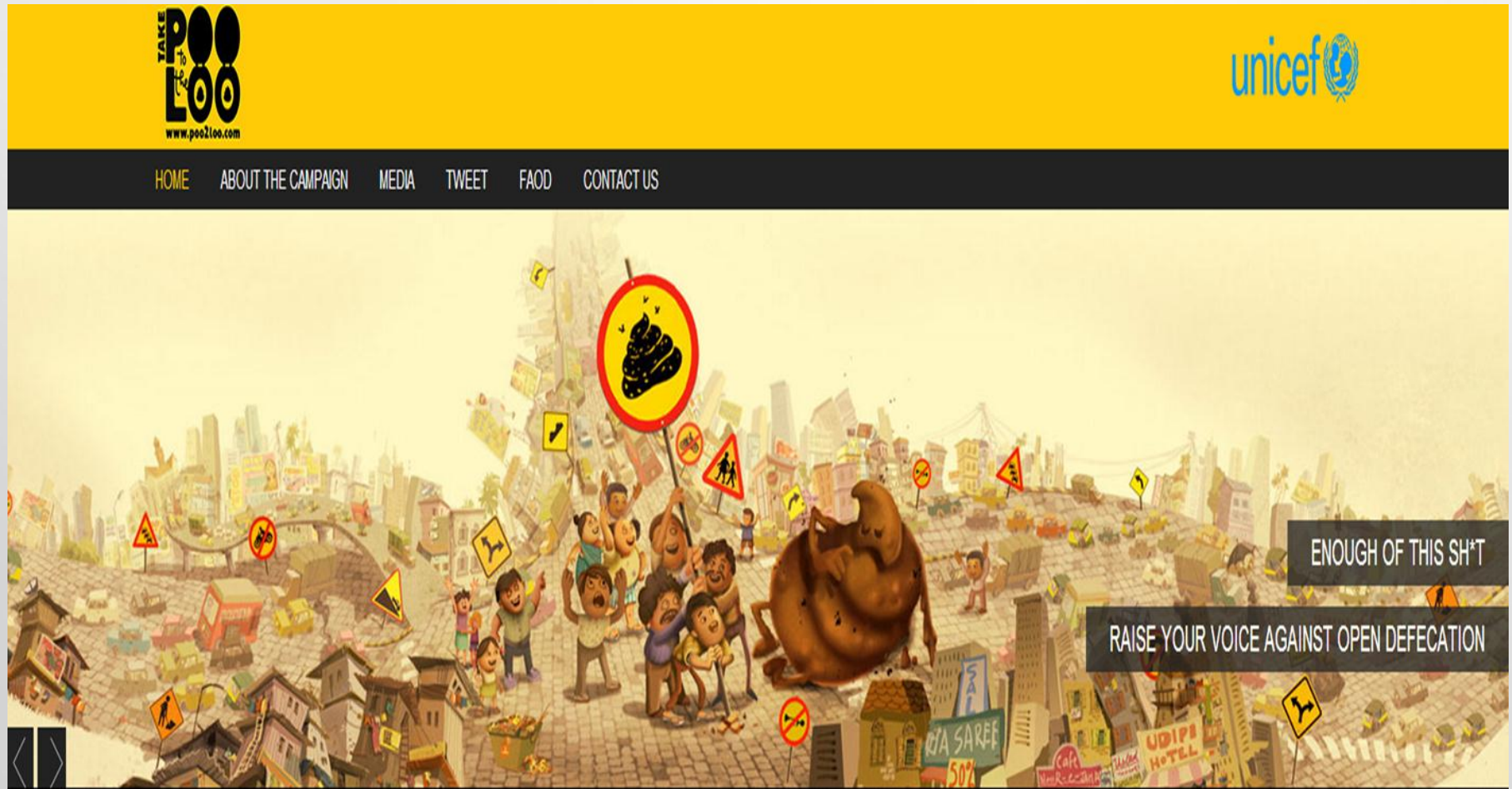


Development of Innovative Tools

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

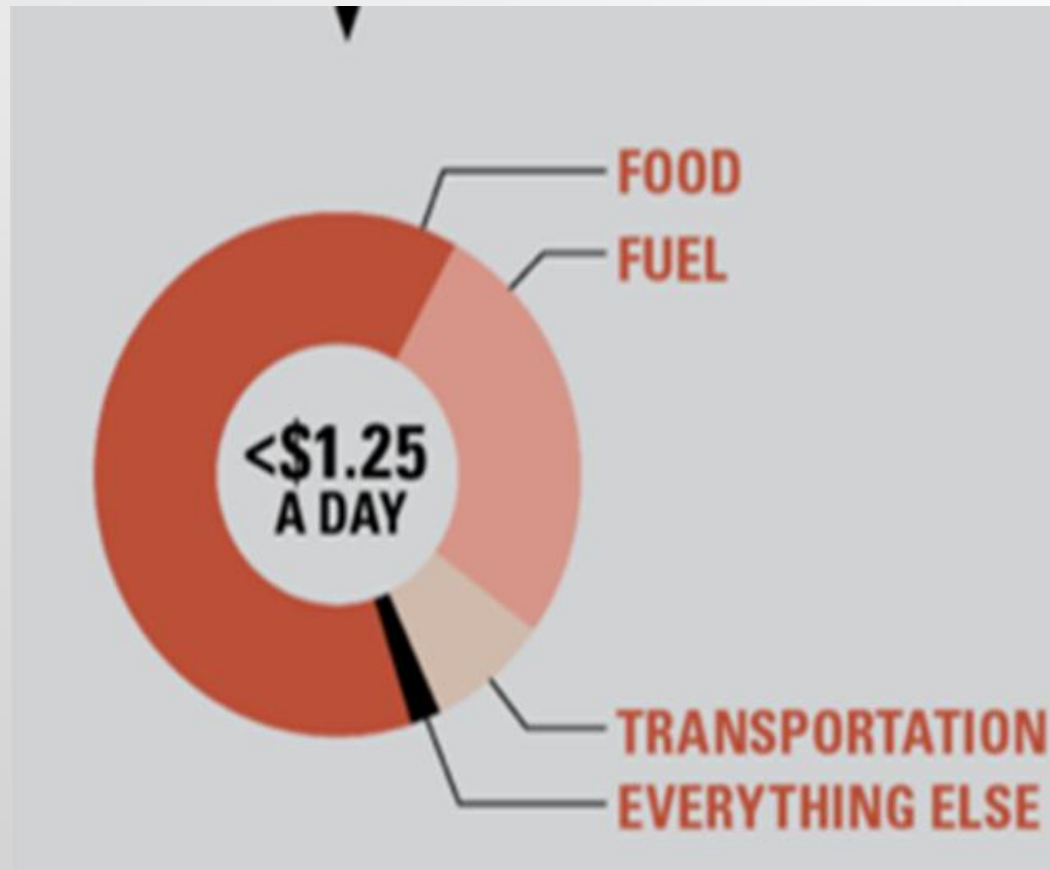


Innovative Use of Social Media in India



Government of India and UNICEF

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

*“That's one small step
for [a] man; one giant
leap for mankind.”*

—Neil Armstrong 1930–2012

