The WASH Sustainable Development Goals

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Session Objectives:

By the end of this session, you will:

• Get an overview and update on the key concepts and definitions of the SDG Goal 6, its targets and indicators as well as contribution of WASHs to other goals and targets
• Be provided with an overview of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 baselines across countries in East Asia
• Be introduced to a range of resources that provides more in-depth understanding of the SDG 6 status and challenges
Session Content

1. Brief Background SDG

2. WASH SDG – Goal, targets and definitions

3. Status WASH SDG 6.1 and 6.2 in East Asia

4. Linkage with other SDGs (Schools, HCF, UHC)

5. SDGs, WASH and this course content

6. Resources
The 2030 Agenda calls for ‘high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data’ and commits to ‘leave no one behind’
SDG follow up and review

**Global**
- UN Secretary-General
  - Global SDG Report
  - Report on the work of the organization
- UN Chief Executives Board
  - Align work with the SDGs and emerging challenges
  - UN system-wide policy coherence
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on the SDGs and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
  - Indicator development
  - Annual progress report
  - SDMX, geospatial
- Regional coordination mechanism
  - Programme coordination
  - Policy coherence
- Regional intergovernmental organizations
  - New Partnership for Africa’s Development
  - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
  - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, etc.
  - Peer reviews
  - Lesson sharing
- Regional development banks
  - Asian Development Bank
  - African Development Bank
  - BRICS Bank
  - Analytical thematic reports/reviews
  - Alignment of lending

**Regional**
- Regional commissions
  - Regional fora on sustainable development
  - Regional SDG reports
- Regional coordination mechanism
  - Programme coordination
  - Policy coherence
- Regional development banks
  - Asian Development Bank
  - African Development Bank
  - BRICS Bank
  - Analytical thematic reports/reviews
  - Alignment of lending

**National**
- United Nations Country team
  - Support national/subnational multi-stakeholder consultations and reviews
  - Play honest broker’s role to bring various government departments and major groups to one table to enhance programme coordination and policy coherence
  - Support mainstreaming of the SDGs and national customization
  - Support strengthening of evidence base (e.g., bottleneck assessments)
  - Support national SDG report preparations
  - Support the organization and coordination of capacity development activities
  - Support the collection, analysis and synthesis of SDG-related data and evidence
- Major groups/civil society
  - Thematic/subnational reviews
  - Reviews to enhance national ownership and accountability
- United Nations Development Group
  - Provide guidance for UN country teams in support of the SDGs

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2016: Leave no one behind (Philippines, Rep of Korea)
2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand)
2018: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies (Lao PDR, Singapore, Viet Nam)
2019: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
Inter-Agency & Expert Group on SDG Indicators

- 28 member states
- 150+ observers
- UNSD secretariat
- Reports to UN Stat Comm
- Sub-groups:
  - Disaggregation
  - Interlinkages
  - Geo-spatial
  - Data sharing (SMDX)

Global SDG indicator framework
- Approved by UNSC in March
- Adopted by ECOSOC in June 2017

The global indicator framework has been approved as a starting point for SDG reporting and will be reviewed in 2020.

Custodianship of SDG Indicators

Final list of SDG indicators

IAEG tier classification

Tier I – agreed method and data
Tier II – agreed method limited data
Tier III – no agreed method or data


Custodian agencies are responsible for developing SDG indicators and supporting member states to collect comparable data
UNICEF is Custodian or Co-custodian of 17 SDG Indicators

### CUSTODIAN INDICATORS
1. Stunting
2. Wasting/overweight
3. Skilled attendance at birth
4. Under-5 mortality
5. Neonatal mortality
6. Early childhood development
7. Early marriage
8. FGM/C
9. Child discipline
10. Sexual violence against children

### CO-CUSTODIAN INDICATORS
1. Fully immunized children
2. Sexual violence against women and girls, by intimate partner
3. Sexual violence against women and girls, by person other than intimate partner
4. Safely managed drinking water
5. Safely managed sanitation and handwashing
6. Child labour
7. Birth registration

UNICEF is committed to supporting the collection, analysis and use of a wide range of child-related indicators in addition to those for which it is custodian.
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG 6.1);

2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 6.2).
Beyond SDG 6: WASH as a contributing factor to other SDGs

WASH Core Commitments

WASH DELIVERS INPUTS

Lifecycle Phase

Sector Outcome

SDG

WASH Core Commitments

Adolescent & pre-pregnancy
- Reduced diarrheal disease and ARI
- Protection from some Violence

Pregnancy
Reduced diarrheal disease and ARI

Delivery & 0-7 days newborn
Health facilities have necessary infrastructure, for hygienic birth

Post-natal to one year
Reduced diarrheal disease and ARI

Childhood 1-5 years
- Reduced diarrheal disease and ARI
- Protection from some Violence

School age children
- Reduced diarrheal disease and ARI
- (XX Schools)
- Protection from some Violence

adolescent Health
Adolescent Protection

Reducing neonatal deaths

Reducing neonatal deaths

Reducing Stunting

Reducing Stunting Child Protection

Child Health
Every child in school and Learning Child Protection

The WASH Sustainable Development Goals—UNICEF for every child
Drinking Water: New JMP ladder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td>Basic service with some limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td>Limited service with restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMPROVED</td>
<td>Unimproved service with no guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURFACE WATER</td>
<td>Surface water available only by the user, not guaranteed</td>
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The WASH Sustainable Development Goals – UNICEF for every child

In 2015

- 5.2 billion used a safely managed drinking water service
- Safely managed estimates available for 96 countries (4 out of 8 regions)
- 6.5 billion people used at least a basic service
- 844 million still lacked basic services
- 263 million used a limited service
- 159 million still used surface water sources
The East Asia and the Pacific region has made good progress since 2000
- Between 2000 and 2015 the region has made better progress than the world as a whole.
- 94% of the population of the region now use at least basic drinking water facilities compared to 78% in 2000. Just 1% of people rely on surface water sources.
- The greatest rates of increase from 2000 were in Lao PDR (35%) and Cambodia (23%).
- In China alone there are now 334 million more people using at least a basic drinking water supply than there were in 2000.
Drinking Water: Safely Managed

A new rung on the drinking water ladder

- The JMP has introduced the new ‘safely managed’ category for monitoring drinking water.
- Safely managed drinking water is from an improved water source, is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
- Data is limited to just three countries in the region so far: more data is needed to build a more accurate picture of the drinking water situation in the region.
Drinking Water: Inequalities urban-rural

- In 6 of the 12 East Asia countries, the urban-rural gap is higher than the global average of 15%.
- In the Pacific sub-region, the gap (51%) is higher than in any other UNICEF region.

Population with at least basic water: urban-rural range in East Asia countries and the Pacific sub-region, 2015, %
Drinking Water Inequalities: by household wealth

- Richer households have better access to basic water than poorer households
- In the 8 regional countries with data, the gap between richest and poorest households range from 3 percentage points (Thailand) to 52 points (Timor-Leste).
Sanitation: New JMP ladder for sanitation

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<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMPROVED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OPEN DEFECTION</td>
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In 2015

- 2.9 billion used a safely managed sanitation service
- Safely managed sanitation estimates were available for 84 countries (5 out of 8 regions)
- 5 billion used at least a basic sanitation service
- 2.3 billion still lacked basic services
- 600 million used a limited service
- 892 million still practised open defecation
The WASH Sustainable Development Goals—UNICEF for every child

2 out of 5 people used safely sanitation services in 2015

Safely managed sanitation (2015)
Eastern Asia And South-Eastern Asia Rural

Safely managed elements:

- Improved: 69%
- Basic: 64%
- Sewer connection: 8%
- Onsite sanitation: 56%
- Wastewater treated: 7%
- Disposed in situ: 35%
- Emptied and treated: 42%
- Safely managed: 42%

Sanitation ladder:
- Open defecation: 6%
- Unimproved: 25%
- Limited: 6%
- Basic service: 22%
- Safely managed: 42%

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2017
Sanitation and Hygiene in East Asia and the Pacific

Sanitation and hygiene is improving in the UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region

- Between 2000 and 2015 the region has made better progress than the world as a whole.
- Three-quarters of the population of the region now use improved sanitation and just 4% practice open defecation.
- Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia and Viet Nam have all increased their basic sanitation coverage by more than 20 percentage points over the 15 year period. Only 9 other countries worldwide achieved this.

![Sanitation and hygiene trends in East Asia and the Pacific and the world](image)
Sanitation coverage by countries in the region

- The proportion of the national population with at least basic sanitation facilities range from a low of 19% (in Papua New Guinea) to 100% (in Malaysia and Palau).

![Graph showing sanitation coverage by countries in the region]
Sanitation: Urban-rural disparities significant in region

Population with at least basic sanitation: urban-rural range in East Asia countries and the Pacific sub-region, 2015, %
Sanitation: Inequalities by household wealth

- Richer households have much better access to basic sanitation than poorer households.
- Gap between the poorest and the richest households with at least basic sanitation facilities is very high in seven of the eight countries with available data.
- In two countries – Cambodia and Lao PDR – the gap exceeds 70 percentage points.
Sanitation: Open Defecation in the region

- A significant proportion of people practice open defecation in 7 countries.
- Most of the people practicing open defecation in the region live in Indonesia and China.

Proportion of population practicing open defecation (OD), 2015, in the 7 EAP countries still above the world average of 12%.

Number of people nationally practicing open defecation, 2015, millions (with a total of 53 million people, Indonesia and China account for 71% of the regional total for OD).

The WASH Sustainable Development Goals—UNICEF for every child
# Hygiene: New JMP ladder for hygiene

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<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIMITED</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO FACILITY</strong></td>
<td>No handwashing facility on premises</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.*
Hygiene: from data in region

Over two-thirds of people have access to basic handwashing facilities at home
In the 5 countries with available data

Handwashing with soap facilities are less common in rural households

National population with basic, limited or no handwashing facilities including soap and water at home, 2015, %

Urban and rural population with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water at home, 2015, %
WASH in Institutions: Schools in the SDGs

**Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

**Indicator:** ‘Proportion of schools with access to:

- (e) basic drinking water;
- (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and
- (g) basic handwashing facilities

*(as per the WASH indicator definitions [developed by global task team convened by the JMP]*)'}
WASH in Institutions: Harmonized Indicator Definitions of Basic Service Schools

“schools” = pre-primary, primary & secondary; “basic” =

- **Basic drinking water**
  Drinking water from an *improved* source is *available* at the school

- **Basic sanitation**
  *Improved* facilities, which are *single-sex* and *usable* (accessible, functional, private) at the school

- **Basic handwashing**
  Handwashing facility with *water and soap* at the school
WASH in Institutions: Sanitation in Schools East Asia & Pacific

School sanitation appears to be inadequate in many countries, but data quality is poor
- Although figures are available, in most countries (marked here with * and light green bars), there is no clear definition of sanitation coverage in schools
- The JMP is in the process of developing a database on institutional WASH (in schools and health care facilities) to enable monitoring for the SDGs and plans to release a baseline in 2018.

Proportion of schools with sanitation facilities, national and 19 country weighted average, 2015, %
WASH in Institutions: Health Care Facilities

**WASH part of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**

Tentative UHC nine core coverage indicators for children and women

1. Family planning coverage (SDG 3.7.1)
2. Antenatal care coverage 4 visits
3. Skilled birth attendance (SDG 3.1.2)
4. Early initiation of breastfeeding (Key early essential newborn care)
5. DPT3 immunization coverage
6. Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (alternative treatment indicator for children)

7. **Improved drinking water (SDG 6.1.1)**
8. **Improved sanitation (SDG 6.2.1)**
9. Birth registration (SDG 16.9.1)
Child Mortality Rate 2015

Child Mortality Rate in EAP Countries

Source: Child Mortality 2015
Modern family planning coverage*1

Antenatal care at least 4 times*2

Skilled birth attendance*2

Use of improved sanitation*2

Use of improved drinking water sources*2

Early initiation of breastfeeding*2

Care seeking for children with pneumonia*2

DPT3 immunization coverage*2


THAILAND

Skilled attendance at birth
Poorest 20%-richest 20%

98% 100%

Child Mortality Rate 2015

Child Mortality Rate in EAP Countries

Source: Child Mortality 2015
The WASH Sustainable Development Goals—UNICEF for every child

Skilled attendance at birth
Poorest 20%-richest 20%

75% 98%

Modern family planning coverage*1

Antenatal care at least 4 times*2

Skilled birth attendance*2

Use of improved sanitation*2

Use of improved drinking water sources*2

Care seeking for children with pneumonia*2

DPT3 immunization coverage*2

CAMBODIA

Out of Pocket Payment for Health

OOP EXPENDITURE AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES (2015)

Poor Sanitation & Stunting - cause for concern!

Indonesia mapping of the prevalence of stunting and poor sanitation

Positive correlation between the prevalence of stunting and lack of access to adequate sanitation

Proportion HH with no access to improved latrine

- <30%
- 30-44%
- 45-49%
- 50%+

Stunting prevalence

- <30%
- 30-39%
- 40-49%
- 50%+

Riskeadas, 2013
Reflections: Global availability of data for children

Preliminary assessment:

- **Data availability** for over half of child-related SDG indicators is either limited or poor.

- **Data disaggregation** by age and sex and other dimensions of inequality remains critical to leave no one behind.

- **Data gaps** lack of data, poor quality, lack of comparability, fragmentation and duplication of data systems.

Global data availability for over half the child-related SDG indicators is either limited or poor and existing data is insufficiently disaggregated for SDG reporting.
Reflections: Supporting national dialogue on SDG target setting and monitoring

- Unprecedented feedback from country consultations (>100 countries, LICs, MICs and HICs)

- Defining national targets and plans related to SDGs (ambitious but achievable and accountable)

- Costing target achievement and identifying bottlenecks (existing/new sources of finance and partnerships)

- Targeting and sequencing (OD/basic/safely managed, water/san/hygiene, equity/sustainability)

- Strengthening national monitoring systems (harmonised data collection, filling data gaps, analysis and reporting)
Reflections: SDG 6 ➔ Safe and clean environment

Mortality rate attributable to household and ambient air pollution, 2012 (deaths per 100,000 population)
Key Message (1)

Extending WASH services to vulnerable groups is a policy priority, but implementation is lagging behind due to financing and funds flow, limited capacity.

- 70% of countries have specific plans to reach low-income communities with WASH.
- However, only an estimated 25% of WASH aid was spent on basic systems for unserved people, particularly in rural areas.
More and better data are available for informed decision-making, however, need commitment for filling critical data gaps, resourcing for quality data collection, capacity for analysis and use.
National WASH budgets are increasing as countries prepare to take on board the SDGs, yet there remains a discrepancy between global aspirations and national realities as national financing not sufficient, with need for innovative financing approaches.
Key Points

- Available data reveals overall good progress on basic services, however, some way to go for achieving core SDG ambitions of universality “Leaving No One Behind”, as inequalities still persist,
  - Open Defecation which effects poorest and most vulnerable to remain a priority
  - Financing skewed towards urban WASH and infrastructure creation while need in rural and ‘software’

- Stronger (and high levels of) commitment needed for generating high quality data for decision making and accountability of all stakeholders as:
  - Critical data gaps exist on availability and quality of safely managed WASH (Water Quality), WinS, WinHCF
  - and existing data not sufficiently disaggregated to track progress in reducing inequalities

- Ongoing localization of SDGs provides a good opportunity for strengthening national WASH monitoring systems, and continues to requires resourcing and quality technical capacity for improving collection, analysis and use for decisions.
“Leaving No One Behind: Sustainable WASH Services in Rapidly Changing Context”, Singapore – UNICEF Partnership Training Programme

At Core of SDGs, WASH and this Course

“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”,

with collective WASH focus on i) Ending Open Defecation, ii) Universal Access to Basic Services for All, iii) Progressively towards Safely Managed Services

Universality – Leaving No One Behind

Global Strategies, Urban + Rural

Session 1.1, Session 3.3

Sustainable and Quality of Services

Accountability, Sustainability, Sector Financing

Ensuring Water Quality, Sustainable Operations, Levels of Services, towards basic for all to safely managed services

Session 1.1, Session 2.1

Safe Environment

Water Resource Management, Climate Resilient WASH Programming

Sessions 1.2, Session 2.1, Session 3.1 and Session 4.3

Water Quality, Environmental Protection

Sessions 2.1, Session 3.1, Session 3.2
Information Sources

- https://data.unicef.org
Thank You
Group Reflections on SDG 6.1 and 6.2

Do you think that the ambition of goal 6.1 and 6.2 is achievable in your country?

What experience do you have in data management on SDG 6.1 and 6.2?

How do you think you can support your country meet goal 6.1 and 6.2?