Achieving total sanitation and hygiene coverage within a generation: – lessons from East Asia

**Background:** Sanitation is the most off-track MDG sector. We want to see universal access in 2030, but to achieve this we must perform better, which requires new strategic approaches.

**Lessons for the sector?**
This research is intended to challenge the sanitation sector to consider how radical improvements in access to services can be achieved, breaking away from the poor rates of progress we are currently achieving (see graph).

1. **High-level political leadership was critical and did not stem from community-driven demand**
   - Improvements in sanitation and hygiene were a result of a high-level political push to elevate national standards of public health, cleanliness and hygiene. Total sanitation coverage was pursued as part of a wider narrative of common wellbeing, modernity and nation-building.
   - National leaders oversaw and input into implementation strategies. Supervision was up-close, high-profile and personal – promotion, progress-checking, law-making and, at times, punitive measures drove changes in social and cultural norms.
   - Public information campaigns were also used to pursue public good, develop social cohesion and build societies based on living well.

   “It has nothing to whether you are rich or whether you are poor. It is just your social habit – a sense of responsibility which you nurture, which you inculcate, by persuasion and education and most necessary, discipline and punishment to those who refuse to conform to what are desirable social standards.”
   - Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singaporean President 1967

2. **Hygiene, cleanliness and public health aims drove sanitation improvements**
   - Sanitation improvement occurred as part of wider public health, housing and hygiene programmes, rather than being a standalone campaign. As such, government-led and publicly-subsidised sanitation infrastructures were developed parallel to changes to public health and hygiene policies.

**Methods:** The research is ongoing, investigating the political economy of the reforms that delivered universal access to sanitation and hygiene within a generation in four East Asian countries – Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. These countries produced remarkable results in their formative stages as nation-states, and their experience can shed light on some of the strategic shifts that this entailed.

3. **A well coordinated multisector approach was necessary for rapid sanitation improvements**
   - Delivering new sanitation services – within development programmes such as pro-poor housing, urban renewal, and primary education and public health initiatives, as well as in broader rural development schemes – required synchronised public policy and institutional coordination.

4. **Capacity building happened alongside sanitation improvements**
   - Government leaderships designed ministries after prioritising sanitation and public health, which enabled the design to reflect their responsibilities. Part of this design included increasing the capability of the sector to deliver – note the seniority of the training, education and communications branch in the chart below.

   - Constantly monitoring and identifying crucial bottlenecks, feedback into reform and improvement – using and responding to outcome monitoring information may well be essential for a sector to make sustainable and rapid progress.

**Summary**

The dynamic in these countries can be characterised as a cyclical process:

- **A high-level political drive** that sets the extension of sanitation within broader development initiatives, e.g., providing public health and affordable housing.
- **Underpinned by a compelling political narrative around** the goal of building modern cohesive societies, or a common national identity with norms built on notions of shared and collective responsibilities.
- **Constantly monitoring and identifying** crucial bottlenecks, fed back into reform and improvement – using and responding to outcome monitoring information may well be essential for a sector to make sustainable and rapid progress.
- **With national leaders and senior officials** continuously championing the benefits of increased sanitation coverage, and progress-chasing to improve performance.