Global Monitoring of Inequalities

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Major rural-urban disparities exist in access to both water and sanitation

Population without improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility, urban and rural, 2012

Source: WHO/UNICEF, JMP 2014
Open defecation far more prevalent in rural areas

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2014
Wealth Quintiles (Sanitation in S. Asia)

Averages mask huge disparities; 40% open defecation in Mozambique, but 96% among the rural poor.
Handwashing with soap

Source: MICS and DHS 2009-2013 (P. Ram)
Water quality

• Testing in national surveys
  – Bangladesh, Ghana
  – Nepal, Congo

Source: Ghana LSS-VI, 2013
Inequalities in access

Geographic
- Urban-rural
- Remote rural
- Informal urban
- Sub-national

Group-based
- Ethnicity
- Language
- Religion
- Caste

Individual
- Sex
- Disability
- Education
- Wealth
Remote rural areas in Lao PDR

Source: Lao PDR MICS 2011
Mother tongue in Uzbekistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percent Distribution of Household Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>(1,876)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karakalpak</td>
<td>(1,076)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other language</td>
<td>(1,925)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajik</td>
<td>(3,353)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirgiz</td>
<td>(166)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbek</td>
<td>(44,793)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Uzbekistan 2006 MICS

Unimproved
Protected well/spring
Tubewell/borehole
Public tap
Piped into yard/plot
Piped into dwelling

WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
Education and Open Defecation

Proportion defecating in the open (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No education, preschool</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No education, preschool | Primary | Secondary | Higher

WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
Countries have universal access policy with measures for poor populations

Countries specifically monitor progress of disadvantaged groups

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 (32 countries)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income (28 countries)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income (25 countries)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global and National Monitoring

**Global**
- Based on national data
- Household surveys
  - Inequalities
- Monitoring informs development investments
- The “What”
- The “Why”

**National**
- Based on national and sub-national data
- Household surveys + Administrative data
- Monitoring linked to policy and programmes
- The “What”
- The “Why”
- Targeting gaps