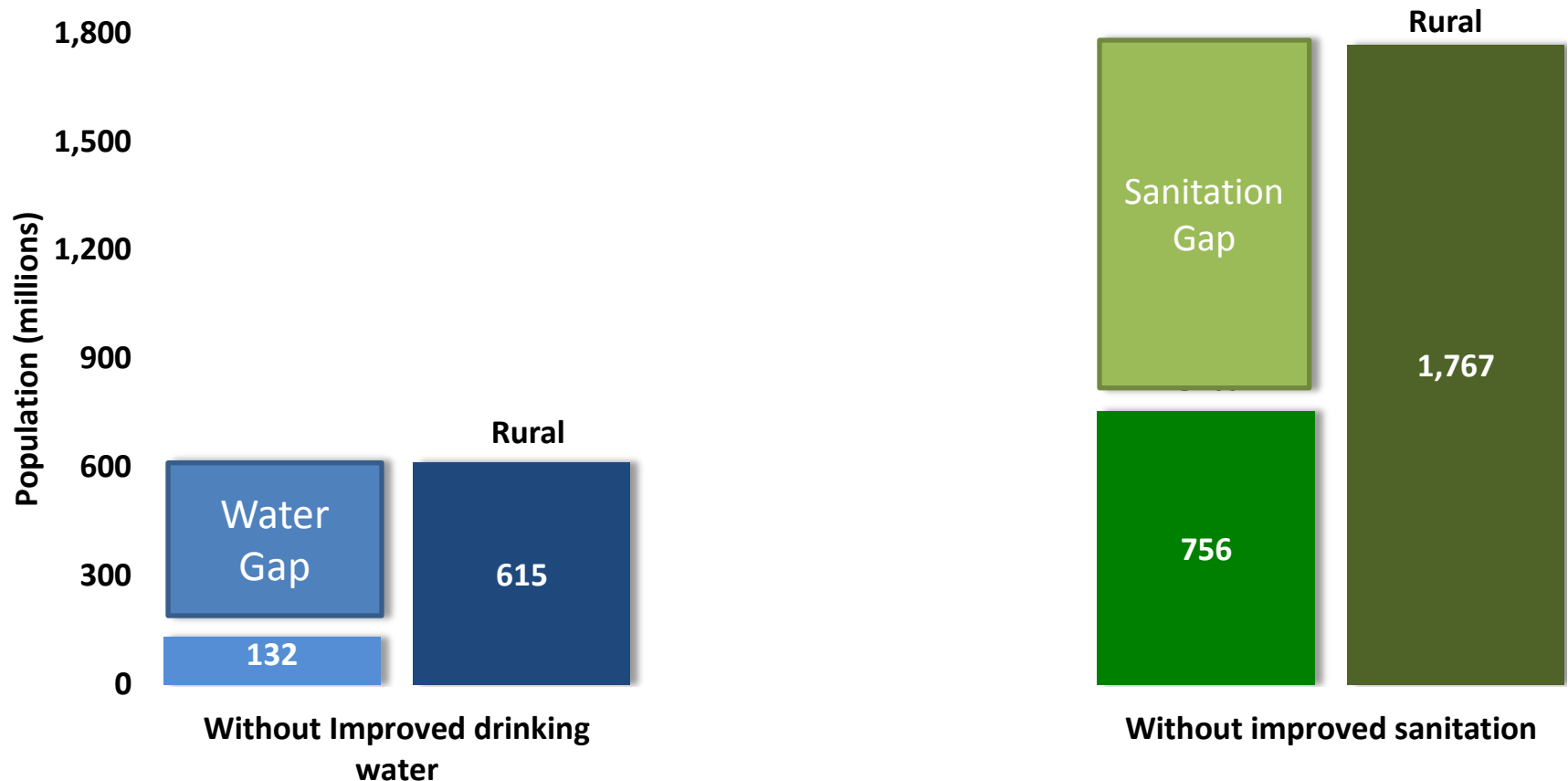


Global Monitoring of Inequalities

Rick Johnston

October 15, 2014

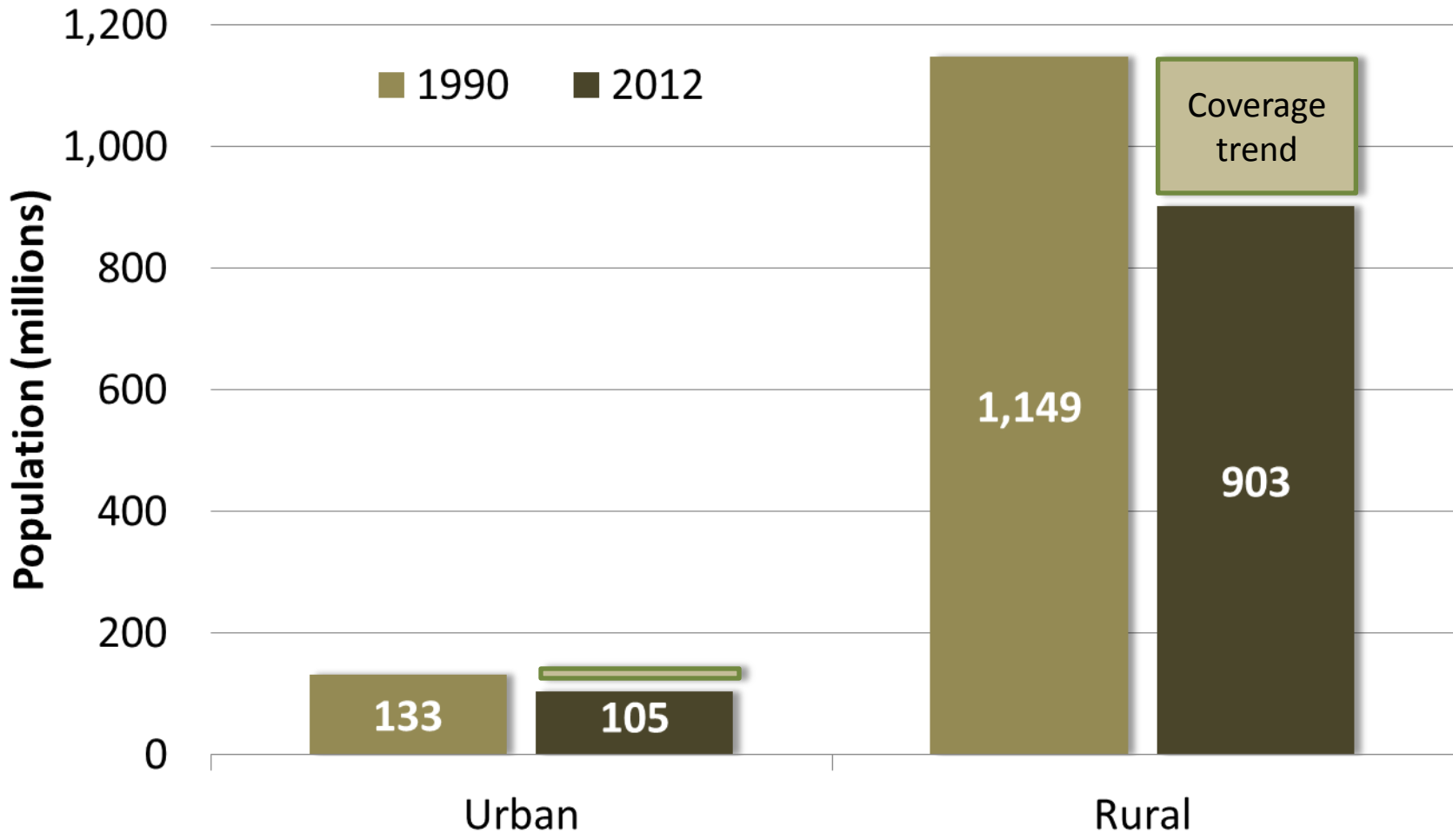
Major rural-urban disparities exist in access to both water and sanitation



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

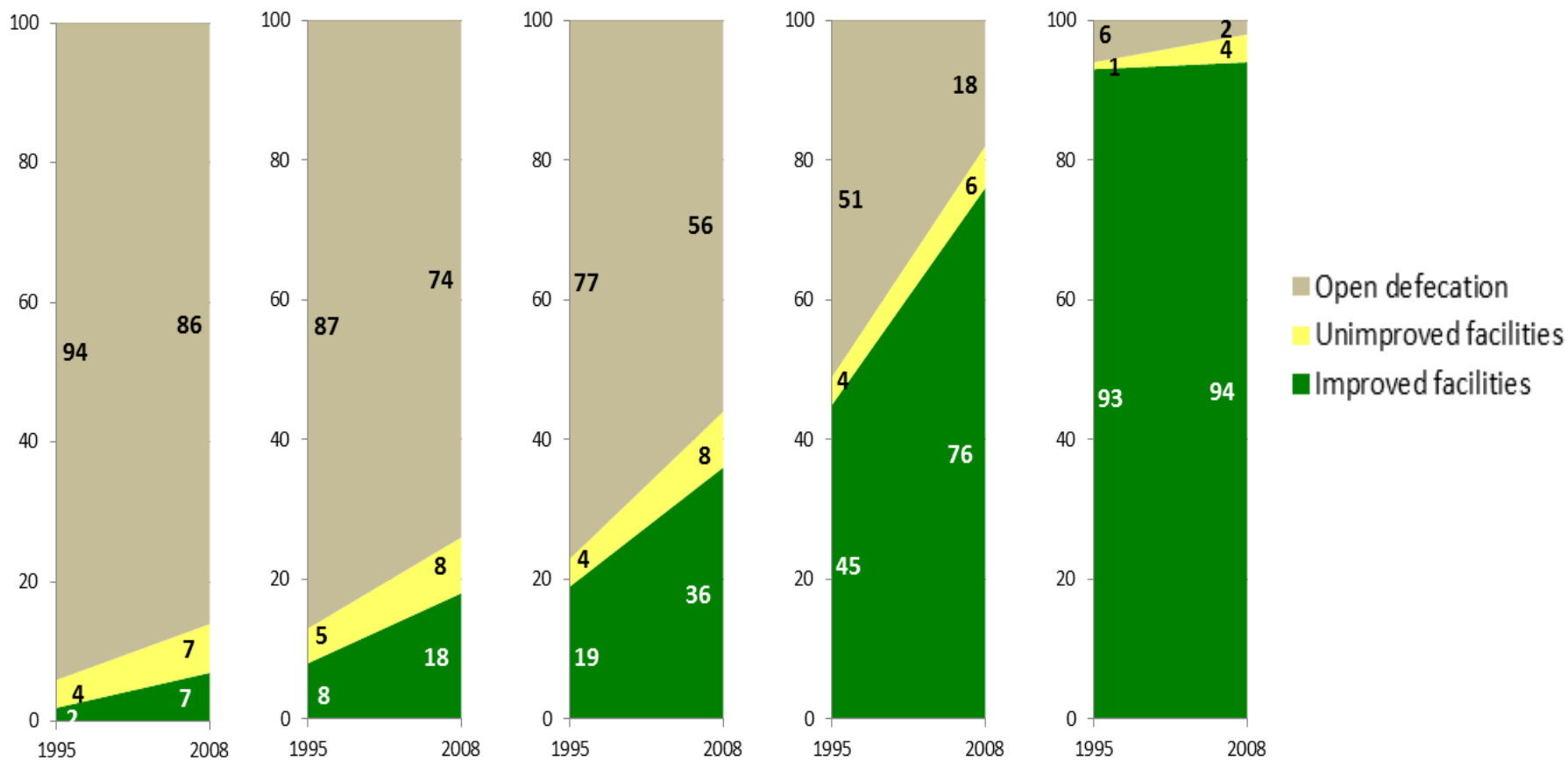
Source: WHO/UNICEF, JMP 2014

Open defecation far more prevalent in rural areas



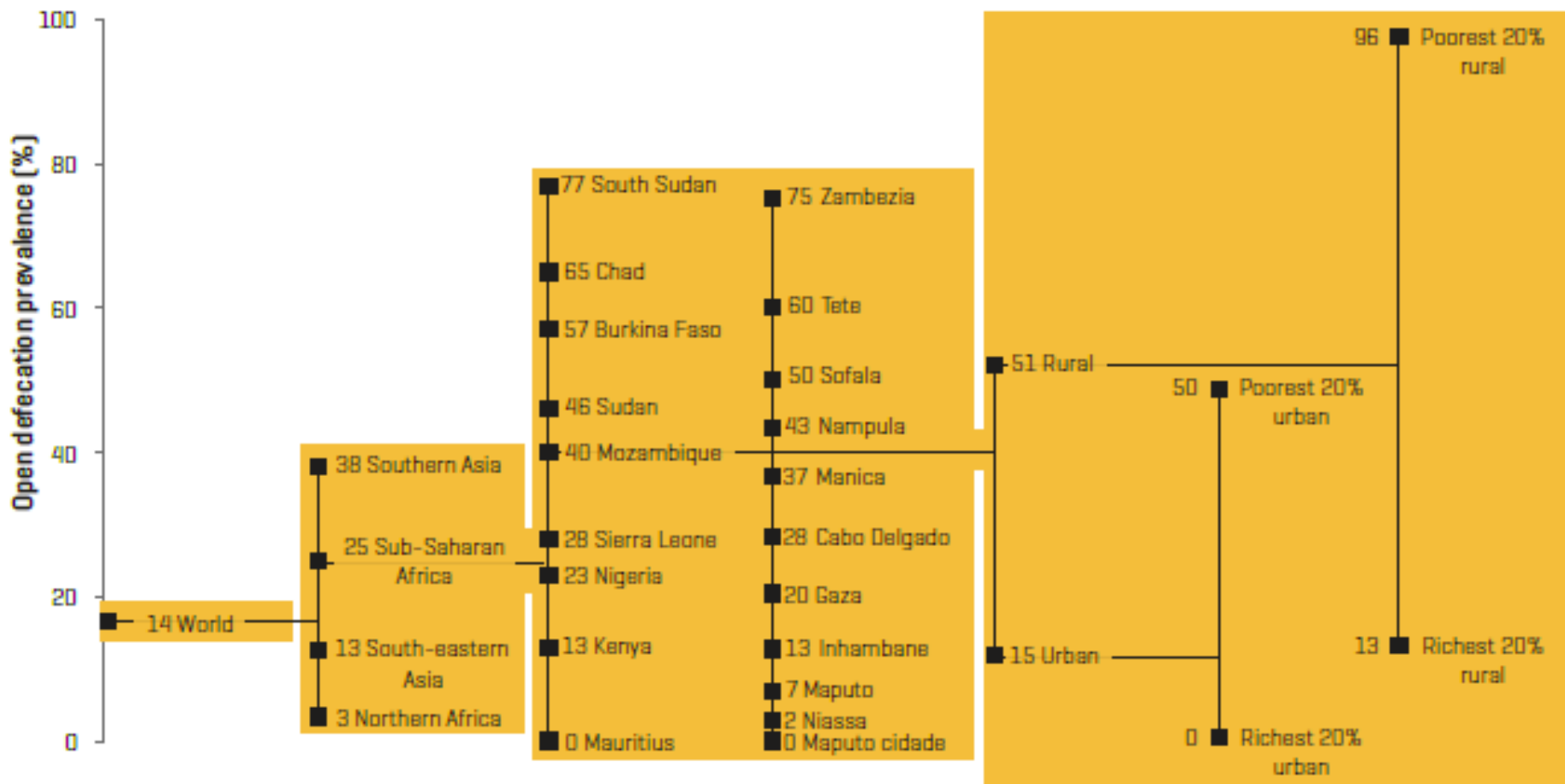
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2014

Wealth Quintiles (Sanitation in S. Asia)

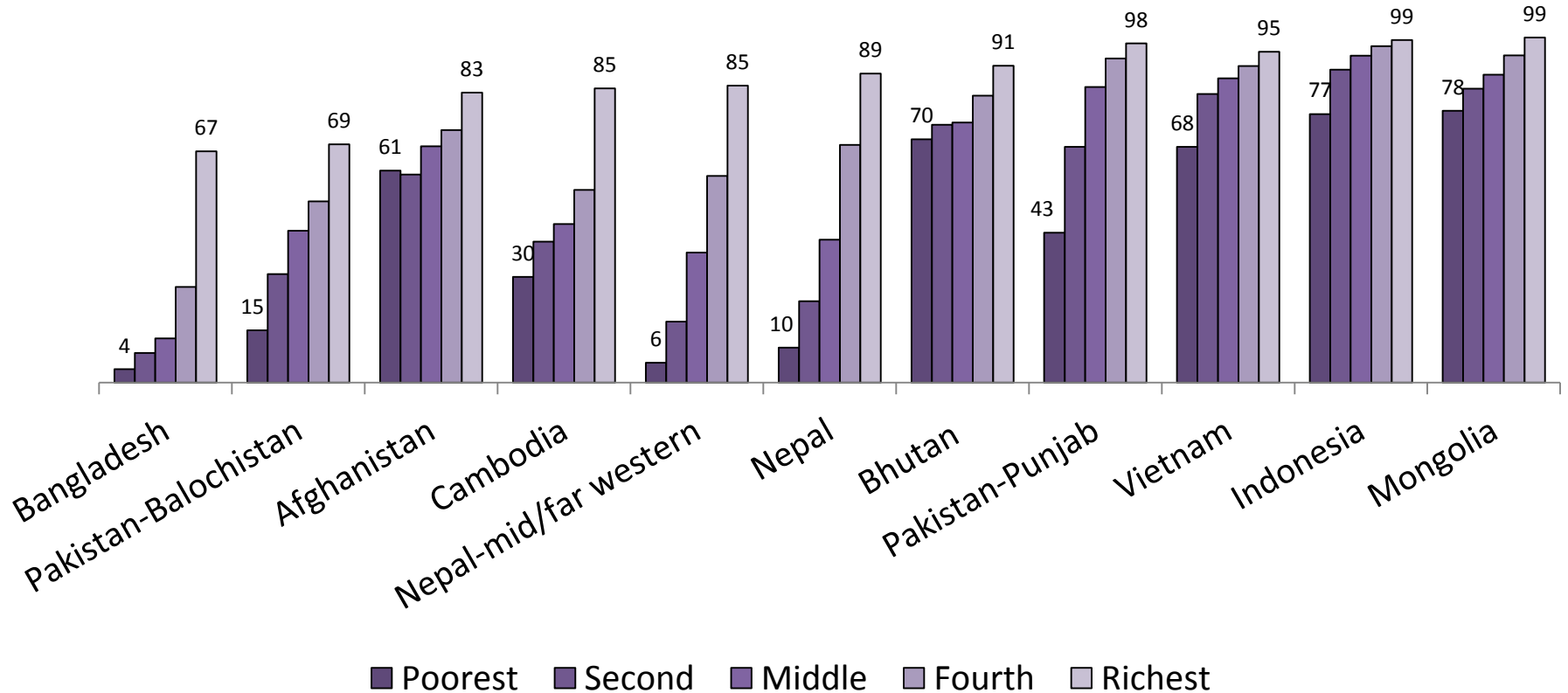


Source: India, NFHS 1993, 1999, 2006, Bangladesh DHS 1993, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2007, Nepal: DHS 1996, 2001, 2006

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



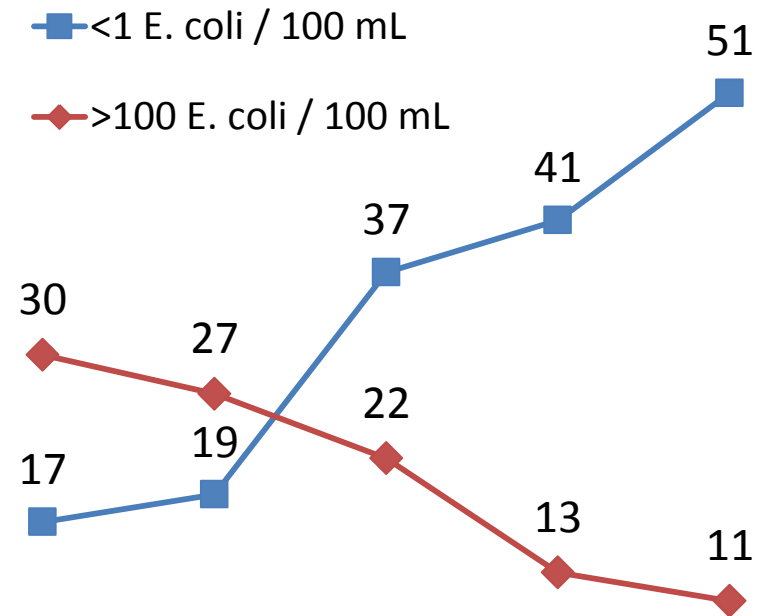
Handwashing with soap



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

Water quality

- Testing in national surveys
 - Bangladesh, Ghana
 - Nepal, Congo



Source: Ghana LSS-VI, 2013

Poorest Poor Middle Rich Richest

Inequalities in access

Geographic

Urban-rural

Remote rural

Informal urban

Sub-national

Group-based

Ethnicity

Language

Religion

Caste

Individual

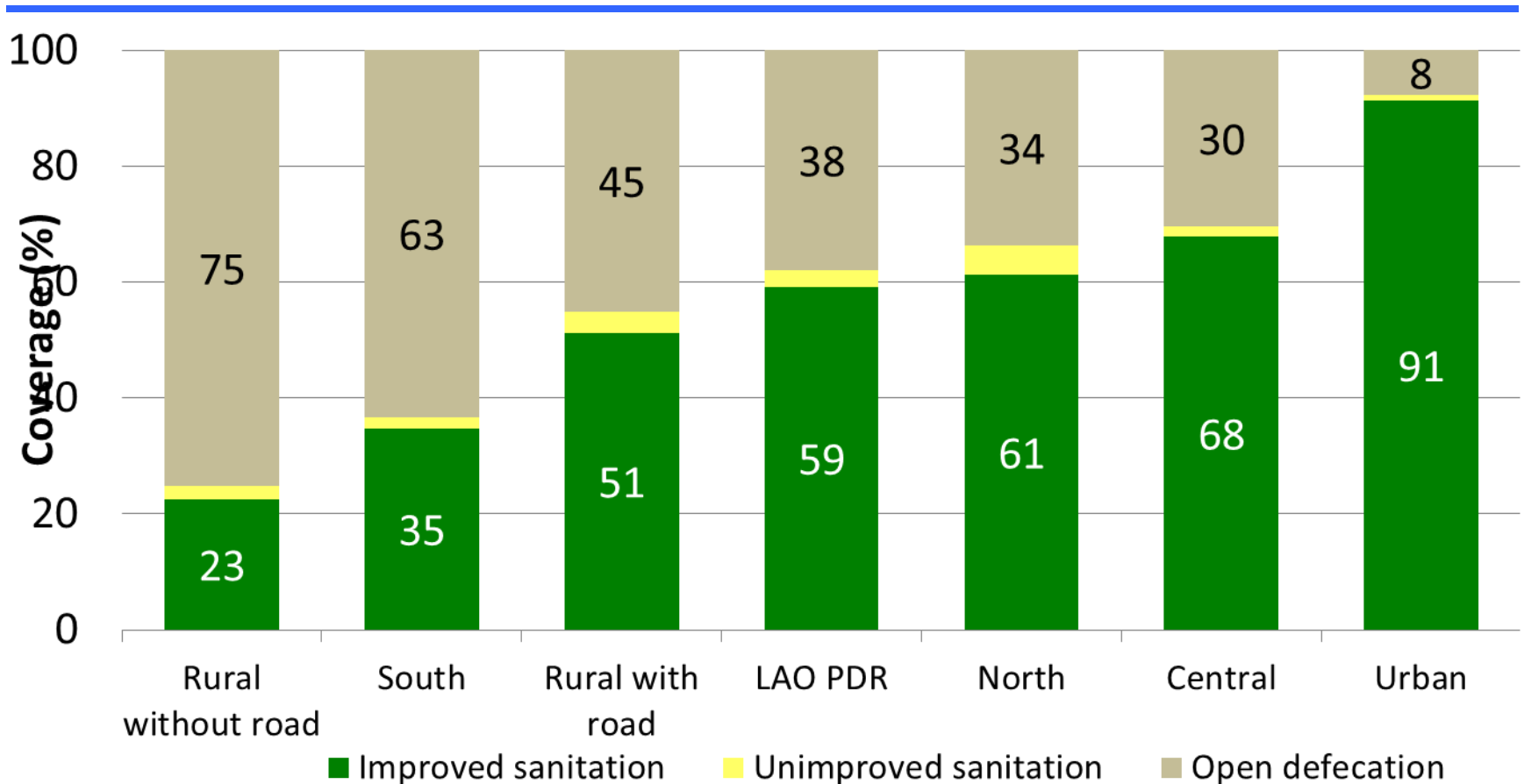
Sex

Disability

Education

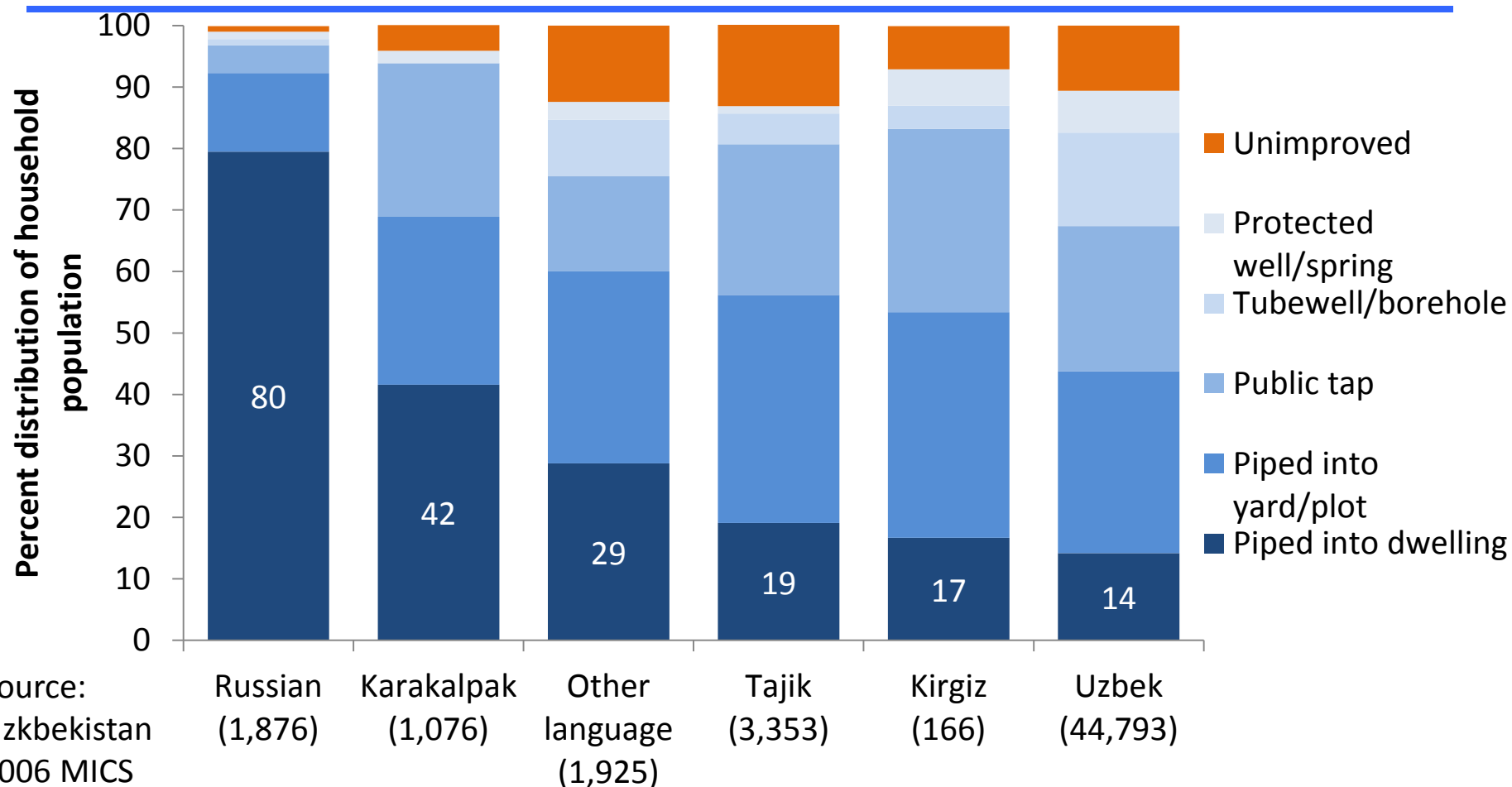
Wealth

Remote rural areas in Lao PDR

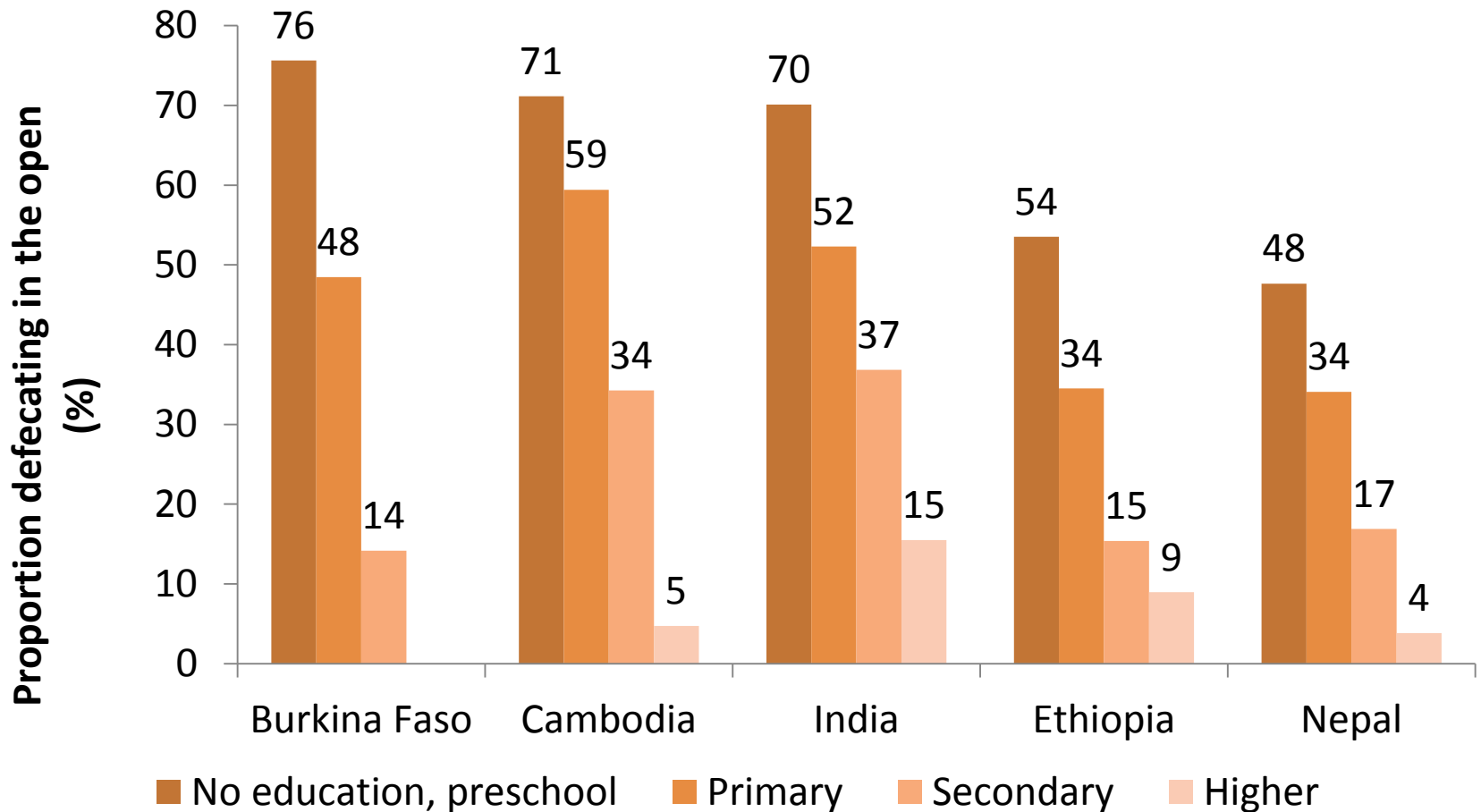


Source: Lao PDR MICS 2011

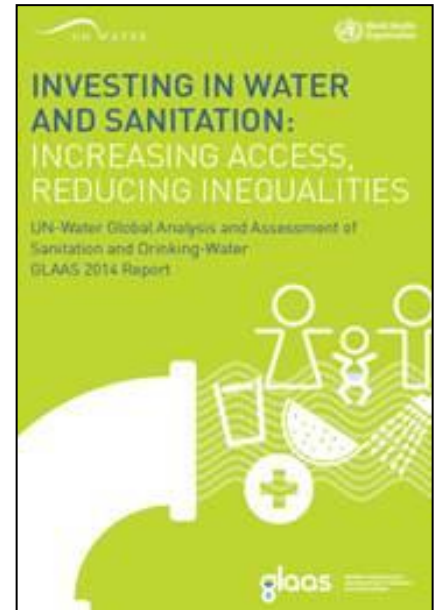
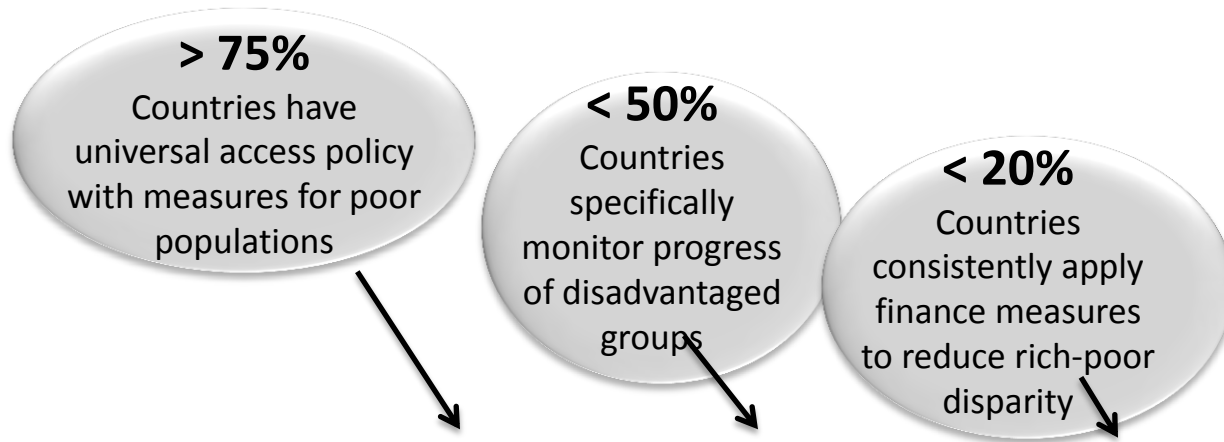
Mother tongue in Uzbekistan



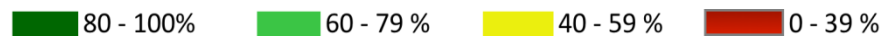
Education and Open Defecation



UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)



World Bank country classification	GOVERNANCE	MONITORING	FINANCE
Low income (32 countries)	81%	38%	12%
Lower middle income (28 countries)	82%	54%	14%
Upper middle income (25 countries)	72%	32%	24%



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