Sanitation: Are Countries and Development Partners Ready To Achieve The Future We Have Defined?

Eddy Perez, Lead Sanitation Specialist
"We choose to go to the moon"

"because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills,

because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone,

and one which we intend to win, …”

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 to achieve "Sanitation for All by 2030"

Today’s decision to mark World Toilet Day on 19 November will help the UN raise awareness and mobilize action that can save millions of lives. 2.5 billion people lack toilets, and poor sanitation is a leading cause of disease and child deaths. Everyone needs a place to go!

– JAN ELIASSON
UN DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

JOIN THE UN IN CELEBRATING WORLD TOILET DAY
19 NOVEMBER
#TOILETS4ALL
The challenge is daunting
Over 30% of the world does not have access to basic improved sanitation.
One billion of those without improved sanitation live in extreme poverty.
Inequality in Access to WSS Services based on wealth is large.

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

- **South Asia**
  - Poorest: 86%
  - 2nd: 74%
  - 3rd: 56%
  - 4th: 18%
  - 5th: 6%
  - Richest: 94%

- **South-East Asia**
  - Poorest: 57%
  - 2nd: 40%
  - 3rd: 32%
  - 4th: 19%
  - 5th: 2%
  - Richest: 97%

- **LAC**
  - Poorest: 42%
  - 2nd: 19%
  - 3rd: 8%
  - 4th: 4%
  - Richest: 96%

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
  - Poorest: 59%
  - 2nd: 40%
  - 3rd: 31%
  - 4th: 17%
  - 5th: 3%
  - Richest: 24%

Source: MICS and DHS Surveys
Inequality between poorest 40% and richest 60% increased in many countries in past 10 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural sanitation</th>
<th>%P increase in coverage*</th>
<th>%P reduction in inequity#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Young children have worse access to hygienic sanitation than older children and adults

Source: DHS Surveys. Data not available for WSP Scaling-Up Rural Sanitation Countries of Laos, Pakistan, and Vietnam
Children living in high open defecation areas are more likely to be stunted.

- China
- India
48 percent of households with a working latrine had at least one household member who defecates in the open.
Fecal Waste Flow for Dhaka, Bangladesh
population of 7 million = 3.2 million kilos of feces/day

- WC to sewer
- On-site facility
- Open defecation

Containment → Emptying → Transport → Treatment → Reuse/disposal

- Safely emptied
- Unsafely emptied
- Left to overflow or abandoned
- Leakage
- Not effectively treated
- Effectively treated

- Residential environment
- Drainage system
- Receiving waters

98% 1% 69% 9% 9% 9% 1%
The vision of the future we* have defined:
“Sanitation for All by 2030 with Progressive Reduction of Inequality”

Proposal for Post-2015 Sanitation Goal, Targets and Indicators

*WASH community has validated these goals – but UN body still needs to endorse
We have defined a future that is radically different from the past and seeks to “bend the arc of history” for sanitation

- 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;
- Does not settle for basic improved sanitation – but seeks to reach higher levels of sanitation service delivery especially for improving fecal sludge management in urban areas;
- Does not limit itself to the household level – and moves beyond to schools, health clinics
- Changes the paradigm from building infrastructure to changing behaviors and establishing new social norms;
- Moves beyond the WASH sector to poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender equality and economic growth;
- Seeks sustainability of sanitation service programs, facilities and behaviors
Reaching Universal Access by 2030 will require a 250% leap in sanitation service delivery.
Progressively reduce inequality will require even greater and more targeted leaps in service delivery.

**Indonesia: Access to improved sanitation (rural)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom 40%</th>
<th>Top 60%</th>
<th>National (Rural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.7 million</td>
<td>7.8 million</td>
<td>47.5 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Annual growth needed to reach universal access by 2030:

- Bottom 40%: 4.6%
- Top 60%: 1.1%
- National (Rural): 2.5%

Add’l people who need to get access to rural sanitation to achieve universal access by 2030:

- Bottom 40%: 39.7 million
- Top 60%: 7.8 million
- National (Rural): 47.5 million
Why am I optimistic?

• Sanitation is no longer the “forgotten stepchild”
• Very high level support: Ban Ki Moon, Jan Eliason, Jim Kim, President Modi of India, Matt Damon!
• Global advocacy (End open Defecation, World Toilet Day, Global Citizens Festival in Central Park), Feature articles in the Economist, New York Times, NPR
• Academic community carrying out more sanitation related research and producing more evidence about impact and how to perform better.
• More sanitation specific financing: BMGF, Global Sanitation Fund, Multilateral and bi lateral donors
• Growing interest by private sector at both local, national and international level
• Information revolution - knowledge is being effectively shared globally
• Growing use of the internet and cell/smart phones to collect data
• Strengthening of the global architecture for WASH: Sanitation and Water for All partnership
Are we ready to achieve the future we have defined?
Are governments and development partners “Fit for Purpose”?

• Are governments ready to make transformational changes?
• Are donors ready to increase funding for sanitation?
• Are governments and donors ready to align funding and other resources to needs?
• 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?
• Is the sanitation sector ready to partner with other sectors: nutrition programs, education programs, poverty alleviation, CCTs?
• Are we as a community ready to talk about subsidies? Can we reach the extreme poor without them?
• Are we ready to take advantage of the information revolution?
• Are we ready to use the internet to reach out to rural communities?
• Are we ready to address the political economy of sanitation?
• Are urban utilities ready to redefine urban sanitation service delivery to include on site sanitation and fecal sludge management?
Heard in the UNC Conference on Water and Health!
Universal access and reducing inequality has been achieved in some countries:

- Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand

Many additional countries have reformed their rural sanitation service delivery approaches and programs:

- Indonesia
- Ethiopia
- Himachel Pradesh, Rajasthan
- Bolivia
- Vietnam
- Tanzania
- Bangladesh
- Phillippines
Vietnam: Poverty mapping, integrating sanitation into nutrition programs

"We have to fix sanitation if we want to end extreme poverty by 2030 and boost the incomes of the poorest 40 percent."
Assessment of Fecal Exposure Pathways in Low-Income Urban Settings

confronting the challenge: latrine use in rural India

UN-Water GLAAS TrackFin Initiative
Tracking financing to sanitation, hygiene and drinking-water at national level
Six years after President Kennedy’s Vision

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

—Neil Armstrong 1930–2012
Are we ready to achieve the vision?
Thank You