WASH POST-2015
proposed targets and indicators for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

UNC Water and Health, Chapel Hill
13th October, 2014

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International Consultations

- 1st international consultation meeting in Berlin May 2011
- 2nd international consultation meeting in the Hague Dec 2012
- Feedback from member states negotiating post-2015 agenda

<table>
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<th>Working Group</th>
<th>Lead</th>
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A shared vision

Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

• Long standing development goal

• Established linkages to poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender equality and economic growth

• Member states committed to progressive realisation of Human Right to Water and Sanitation
Building on experience

Addressing the unfinished business and shortcomings of MDGs

- Including hygiene
- Eliminating inequalities
- Improving service levels
- Going beyond the household
- Addressing sustainability of services
Proposed post-2015 target

By 2030

• to eliminate open defecation
• to achieve universal access to basic drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities
• to halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and
• to progressively eliminate inequalities in access
To eliminate open defecation

INDICATOR

• Percentage of population practicing open defecation
To achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities

INDICATORS

• Percentage of population using ‘basic’ drinking-water
• Percentage of population using ‘basic’ sanitation
• Percentage of population with ‘basic’ handwashing facilities with soap and water at home
• Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, basic sanitation, handwashing facilities with soap and water, and menstrual hygiene management facilities
• Percentage of beneficiaries using health facilities providing basic drinking-water, basic sanitation, handwashing facilities with soap and water, and menstrual hygiene management facilities
To halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services

INDICATORS

- **Percentage of population using a ‘safely managed’ drinking water service**
  
  Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source on premises accessible to all members of the household, which delivers sufficient water to meet domestic needs (non-functional ≤ 2 days in the last 2 weeks), meets WHO guideline values for *E.coli*, fluoride and arsenic, and is subject to a verified risk management plan.

- **Percentage of population using a ‘safely managed’ sanitation service**
  
  Percentage of people who (1) use an adequate sanitation facility and (2) whose excreta is safely transported to a designated disposal/treatment site, or treated in situ before being re-used or returned to the environment.
To progressively eliminate inequalities in access

INDICATORS

- Data will be **disaggregated by the four population groups** (rich and poor, urban and rural, slums and formal urban settlements, disadvantaged groups and the general population).

![Progressive reduction of inequalities graph](image)
Communication materials

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
WASH Post 2015

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are essential for health, welfare and livelihoods. Improved access and better services lead to higher levels of school achievement and improved economic productivity. Yet too many people do not have these basic human rights. After 2015, we must do better.

The vision
Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

The target
By 2030:
• to eliminate open defecation;
• to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities;
• to halve the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation services; and
• to progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

These recommendations have been developed through an extensive technical consultation, over 100 experts from over 60 countries and regions debated them during the last three years. They are ambitious, yet achievable.

More information about the consultation process, corresponding definitions of terms and indicators, and the ways these targets contribute towards progress on poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender and economic growth can be found at www.washinfo.org

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIONS 2013

Key points:
• Water, sanitation and hygiene are essential for health, education, and economic development.
• Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene reduces the risk of disease and mortality.
• Achieving the targets will require partnerships among countries, civil society, private sector, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations.

JOIN THE DISCUSSION!
Visit www.washinfo.org to learn more about the consultation process and to share your ideas.

Other groups involved in the consultation included:
• World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF
• International Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Alliance
• UNICEF-WaterAid-IRC-WSP-UN
• Global Panorama

More information at www.washinfo.org

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Emerging proposals

Goal 6: To achieve universal access to water and sanitation
   6a) provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres, and refugee camps;
   6b) end open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%;
   6d) recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge

High Level Panel Report, May 2013

Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all
   • universal access to affordable and safe fresh water;
   • universal access to basic sanitation facilities by 2020;
   • improved sanitation facilities by 2030)

Corporate Sustainability and the UN Post-2015 Agenda, May 2013
Emerging proposals

Goal 6: Improve Agriculture Systems and Raise Rural Prosperity
6c Ensure universal access in rural areas to basic resources and infrastructure services (land, water, sanitation, modern energy, transport, mobile and broadband communication, agricultural inputs)

Goal 7: Empower Inclusive, Productive and Resilient Cities
7b Ensure universal access to a secure and affordable built environment and basic urban services including housing; water, sanitation and waste management...

Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report, May 2013

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.2 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

Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals, July 2014
## Progress to-date

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<td>Halving proportion w/out safely managed What is zero/100%?</td>
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<td>Drinking water and sanitation</td>
<td>Hygiene (hand washing, MHM)</td>
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<td>Extra-hh (schools, health centre)</td>
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<td>Quality ≠ safety</td>
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<td>Reduce/eliminate inequalities</td>
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<td>Measurement of fecal sludge /wastewater</td>
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<td>Definition of sustainability/WRM</td>
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<td>Targets apply to all countries</td>
<td>Operationalising universal targets</td>
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Next steps

• Ongoing input to international negotiations
• Responding to feedback from experts and member states
• Further refinement of indicators and definitions
• Estimating costs and benefits of achieving proposed targets
• Estimating the baseline for 2015

For further information see [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)