

Current Developments of JMP and looking beyond

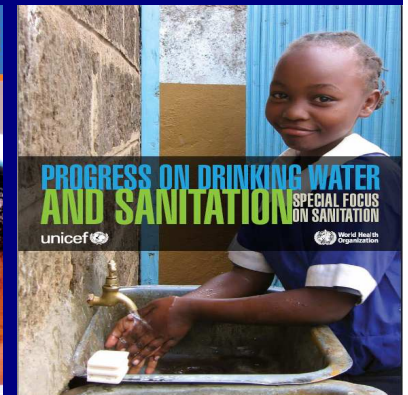
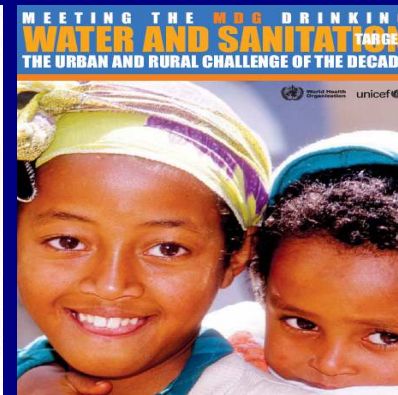
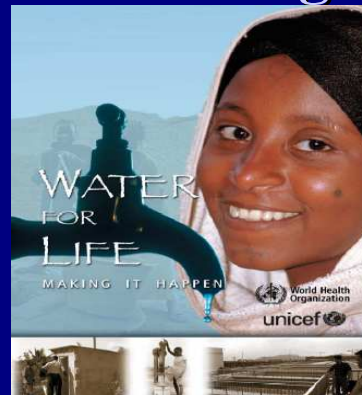
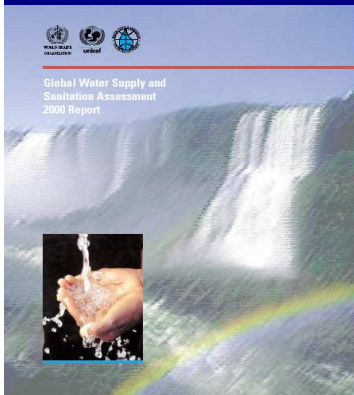
Towards a Regional Strategy of MDG Statistical Conciliation for Latin America and the Caribbean

21 October, 2008

Rifat Hossain

Department of Public Health and Environment

World Health Organization



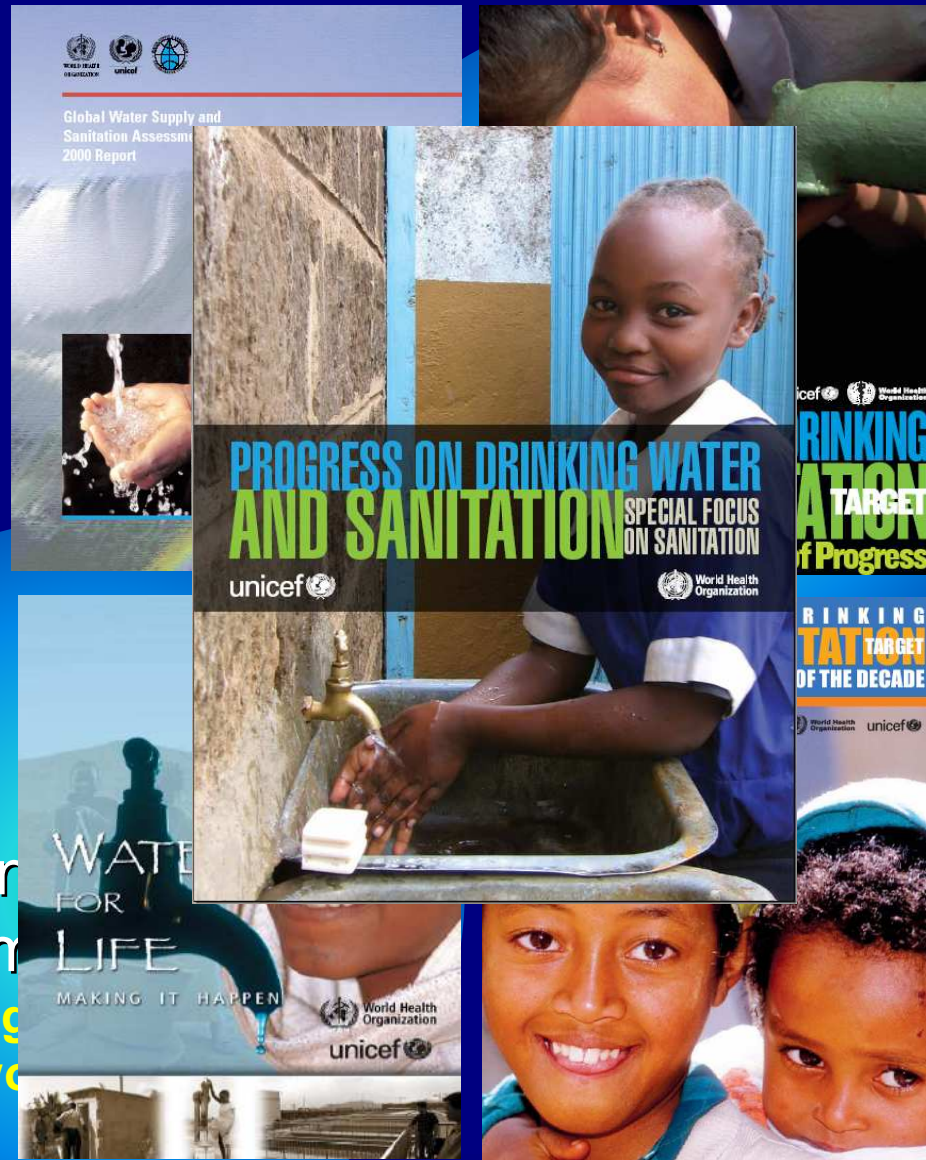
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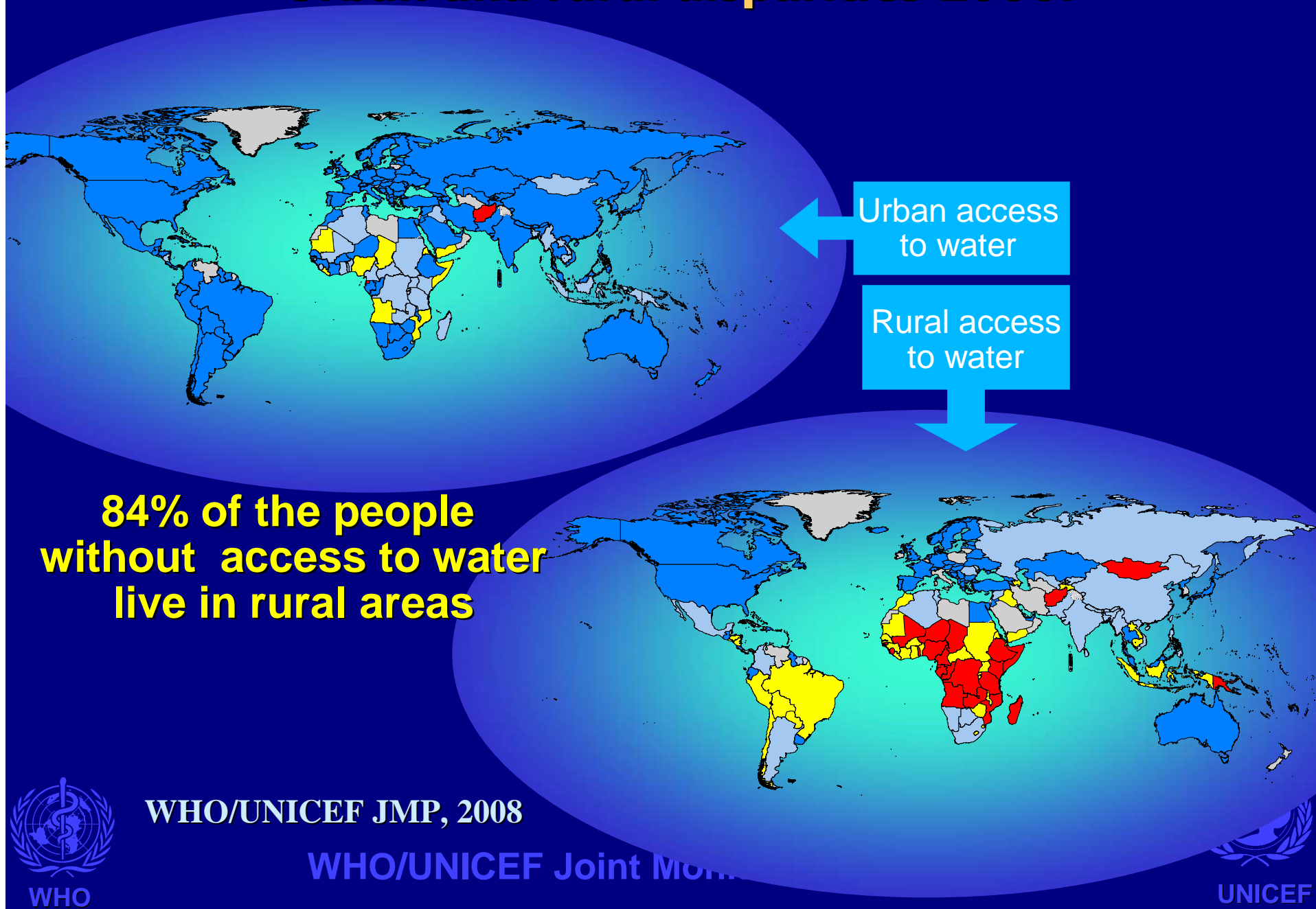
The Joint Monitoring Programme

Monitor
trends & progress
within the WatSan sector
(e.g. global report,
regional report, etc.)

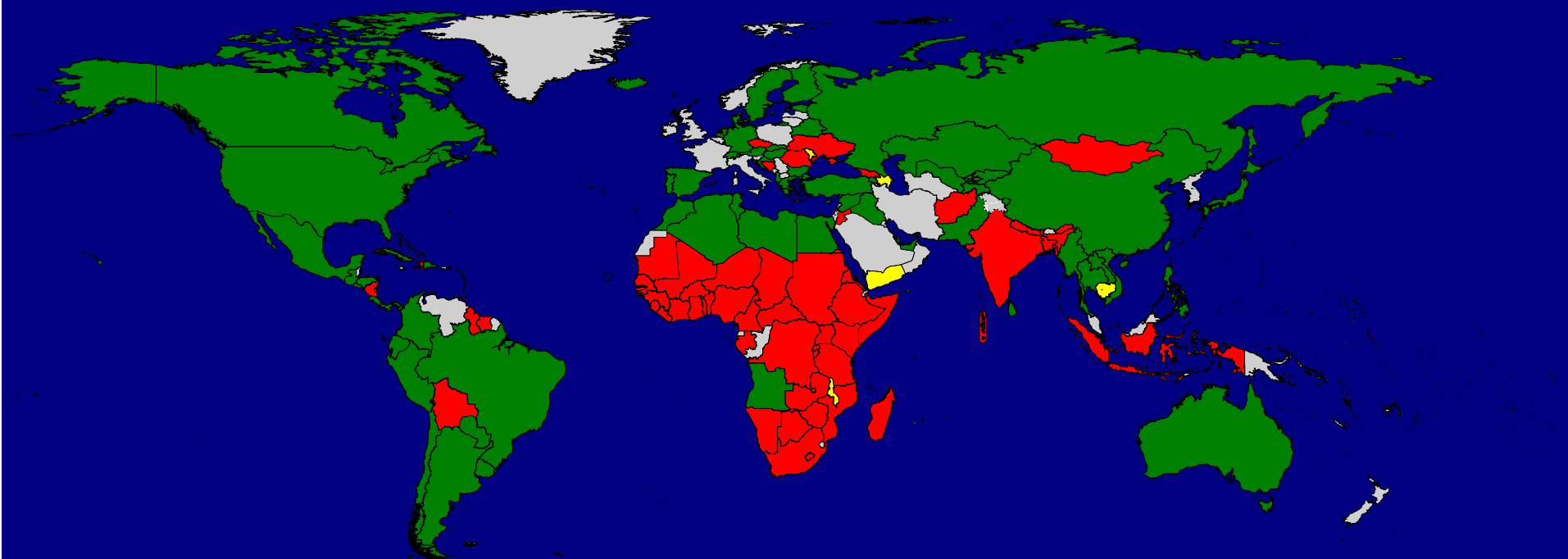
national
for m
(e.g.
w



Urban and rural disparities 2006:



The world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Special Focus on Sanitation,
UNICEF, WHO, 2008



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JMP uses National data

DHS Demographic Health Survey

MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

LSMS Living Standard Measurement Study

CWIQ Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire

WHS World Health survey

HBS Household Budget Survey

National Census

... and other user based household surveys



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Why prefer survey and census data?

➤ More reliable

- Some facilities fallen out of order

➤ More objective

- *e.g. upgrading improved facilities not considered*

➤ Readily available data

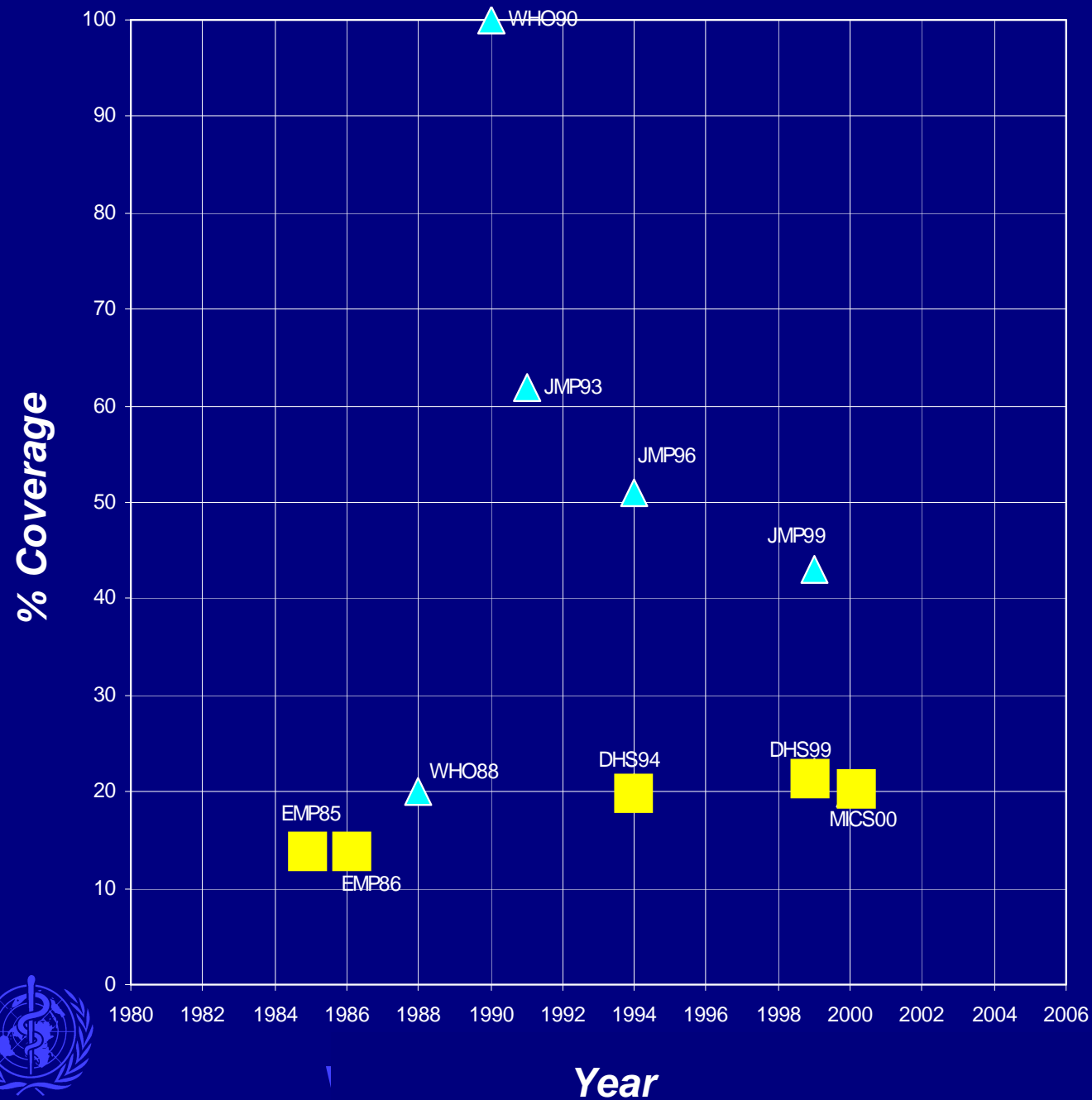
- *comparability between data*

➤ Allows for further analysis

- *Disaggregation between wealth quintiles*
- *Facilities*
- *Monitoring trends over time*

Country X

Rural Coverage



▲ Reported data
■ Survey data

End of IDWSSD report versus JMP 2008 report

Water	Rural	Urban	San	Rural	Urban
1980	46%	75%	1980	39%	60%
1990	68%	85%	1990	51%	74%
1990 (JMP 2008)	63%	95%	1990 (JMP 2008)	36%	78%

MDG target + Indicators

MDG 7 Target 7c:

- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicators:

- Proportion of the population that ^{uses} ~~has access to~~ an **improved** drinking water source (urban and rural)
- Proportion of population that ^{uses} ~~has access to~~ an **improved** sanitation facility (urban and rural)

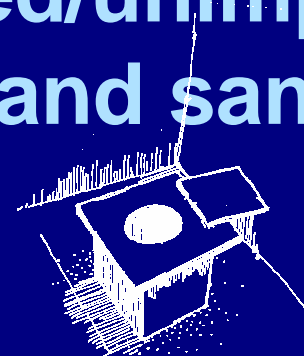
JMP definitions of improved/unimproved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities



Drinking Water

- Piped into dwelling, plot or yard
- Public tap/standpipe
- Tube well/borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection

- Unprotected dug well
- Unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank/drum
- Tanker truck
- Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation canal)
- Bottled water (unless 2nd Improved source)



Sanitation

- Flush/pour flush to:
 - piped sewer system
 - septic tank
 - pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet

- Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere
- Pit latrine without slab/open pit
- bucket
- Hanging toilet/hanging latrine
- No facilities, bush or field

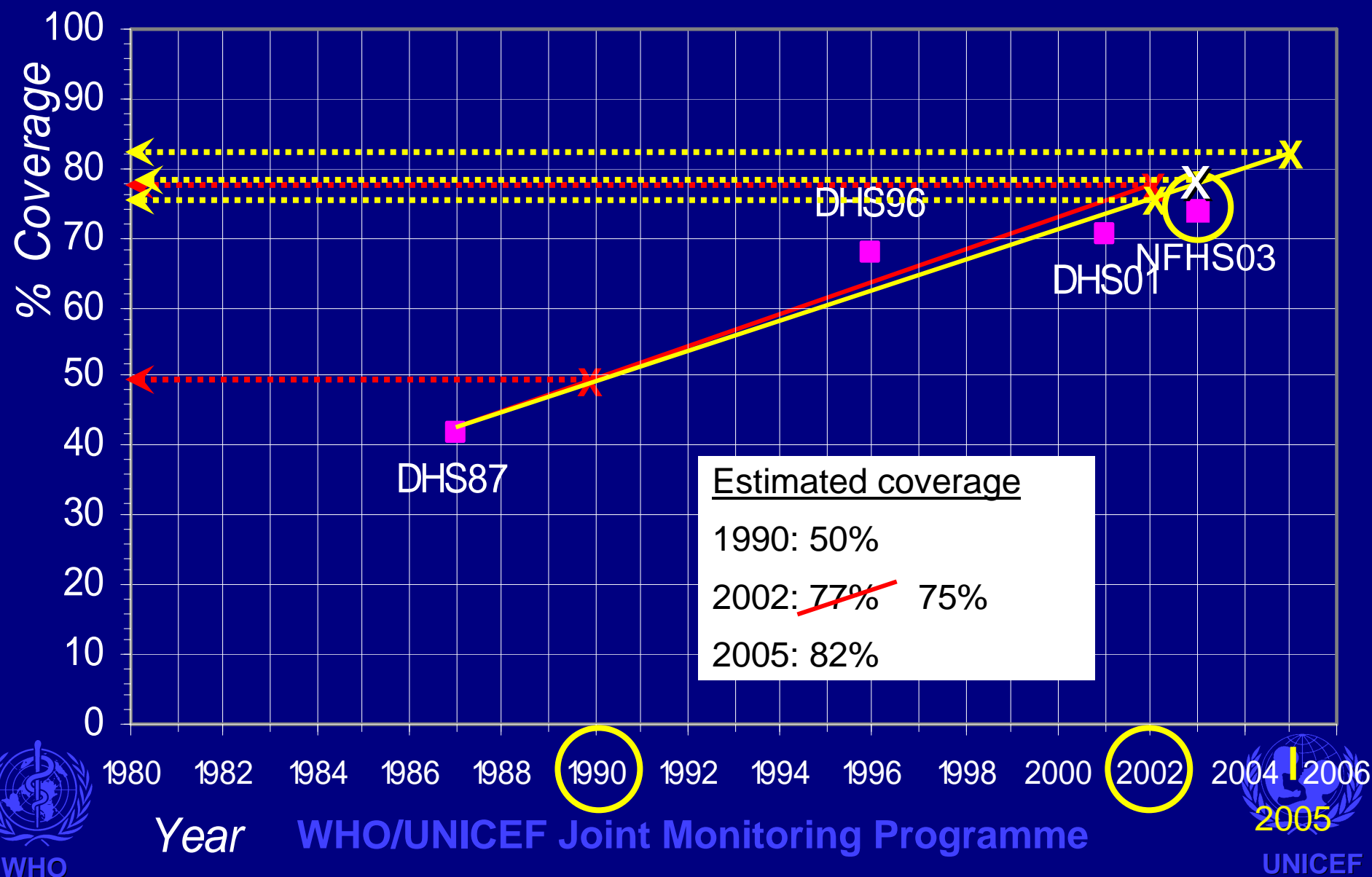
IMPROVED

UN-IMPROVED

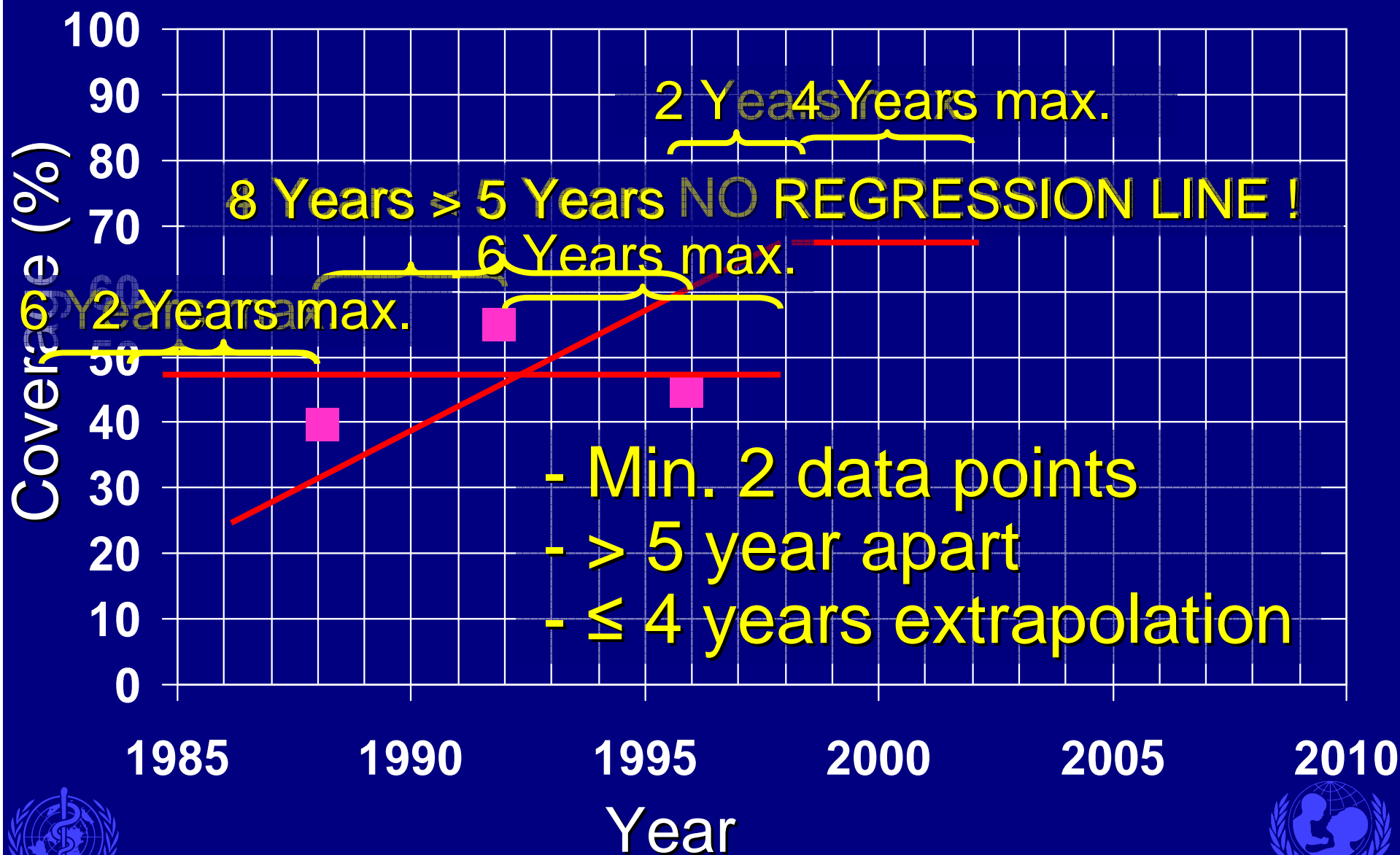
Main HHS Questions

- What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?
- What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?

Mali - urban - Access to improved drinking water source



JMP rules !



Advantages of JMP methodology

- Independently verifiable
- Tracks progress using the same indicators
(by country and over time)
- Allows for inter-country comparison
- Trend line for the years no data is available
- Accuracy Improves over time



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JMP – data base (2006)

- Data for ±190 countries
- 1985 – 2007 over +650 HHS & Censuses
- 30 - 35 new survey / year

Most for low income countries (SSA)

- Frequency for most developing countries
one survey every three years



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What HH Surveys tell us:

Disaggregation by:

- Facility types / access levels
(e.g. house connections)
- Urban and rural areas
- Wealth quintiles
- Sometimes by region or province

Disadvantages of JMP methodology

- Uses JMP definitions
- Data collected by a third party
 - Indicators not always identical
 - National only (little dis-aggregation possible other than urban and rural)
 - Inconvenient frequency and timing
 - No information on hygiene behaviour
- No '90 base-line if data prior '97 unavailable

What many surveys do **NOT** tell us:

No disaggregation by:

- Districts
- Slums or peri-urban areas
- Gender
- Age

No information on:

- Actual water quantity and quality
- Reliability/continuity of service
- Seasonal variations
- Actual use of a sanitation facility by ALL family members at all times
- Efforts invested in progress
- Pressure on various water sources



Challenges

➤ Monitoring

- Definitional issues
- Lack of capacity of the M&E system
 - Lack of qualified human resources
 - Lack of regular and reliable info.
- Slow implementation
 - Lack of coordination

A complex sector

- Various data needs of a wide range of stakeholders
- Match information needs with stakeholders and dissemination methodologies

Multiple data sources = Confusion



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Multiple data sources

1) Data available in the country and its use

Country Name		
Kind of data available	Collected by:	Used for ...

CENSUS

Sample household

SURVEY

'ADMINISTRATIVE'

!)

Kind of data	Collected by:	Used for:

What JMP can do

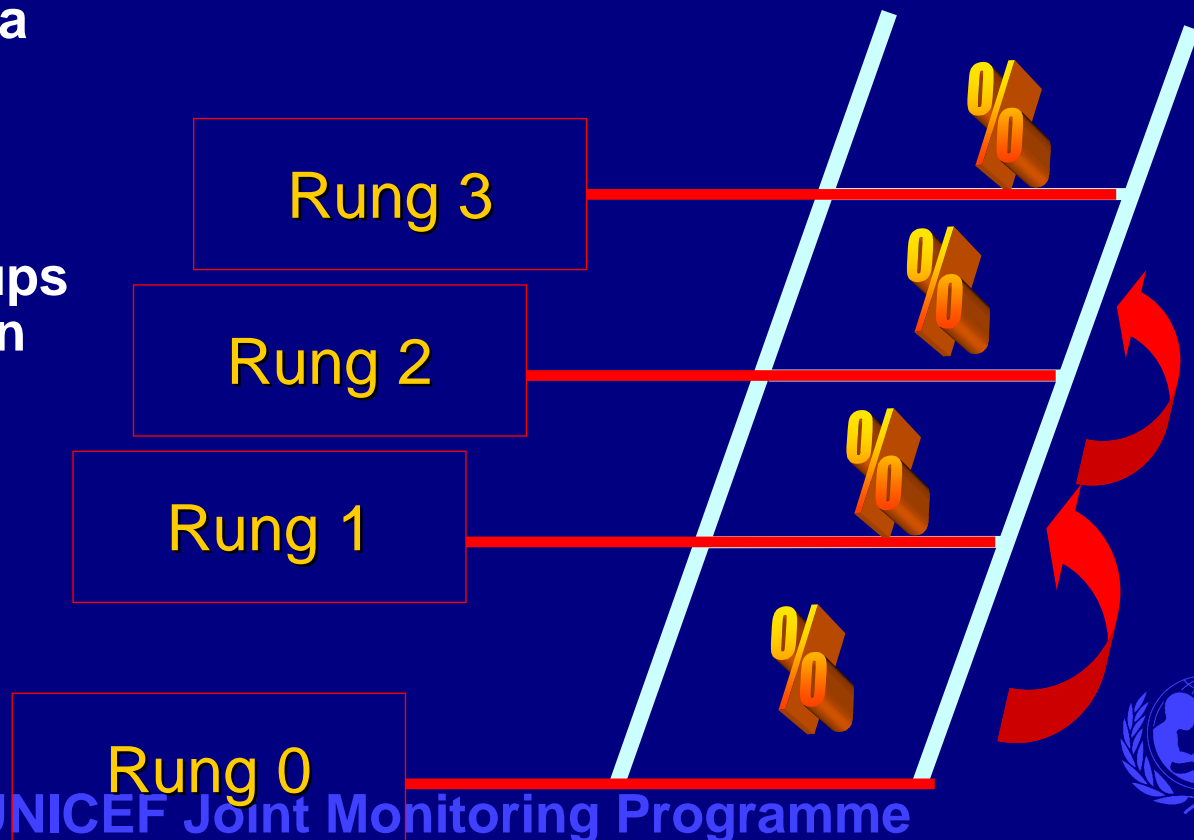
- On Monitoring
 - Definitional issues
 - Clarifications
 - Core questionnaire
 - Disaggregation of service categories
 - Technical backstopping
 - Capacity building of M&E system
 - Workshops/training (training of trainers etc.)
- On Data gathering and dissemination
 - Capacity building: data collection/dissemination

The Ladder approach

Improving benchmarks

➤ Access can be represented through a “ladder”

- Rungs represent a sequence of benchmarks.
- Population groups / size situated on the rungs.



Improving benchmarks

Improved technology
in household

Rung 3

Shared facilities of an
acceptable type between
households

Rung 2

Unimproved
facilities in
households

Rung 1

No sanitation
facilities: open
defecation

Rung 0



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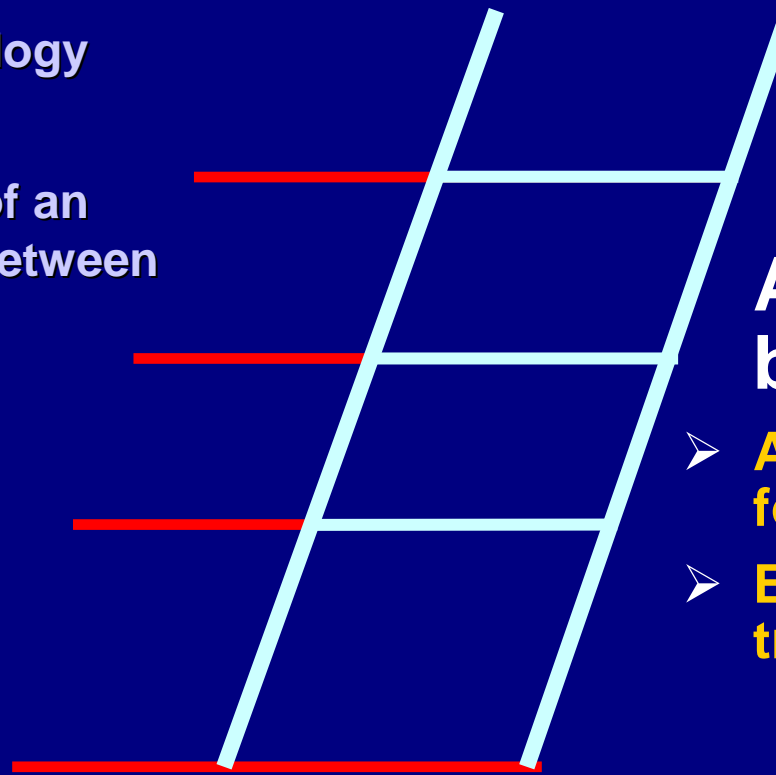
Improving benchmarks

Improved technology
in households

Shared facilities of an
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No sanitation
facilities: open
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Additional benchmarks:

- **Availability of water
for hand-washing**
- **Evacuation and
treatment of wastes**



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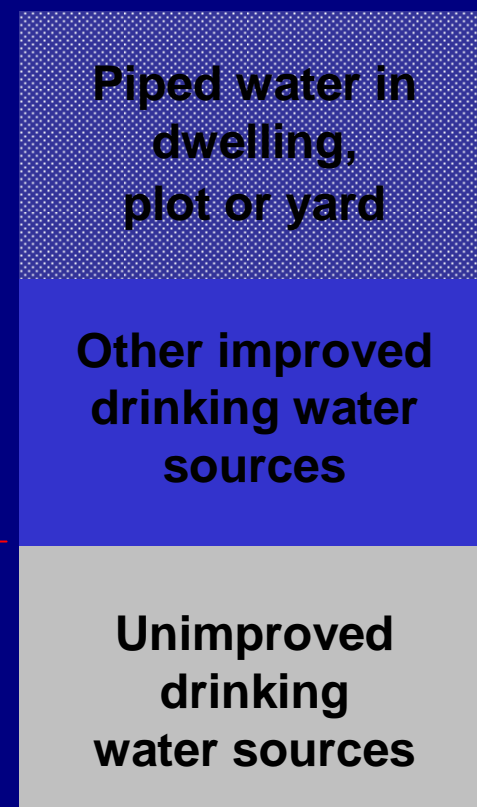
The ladder approach...

Sanitation (4 rungs)



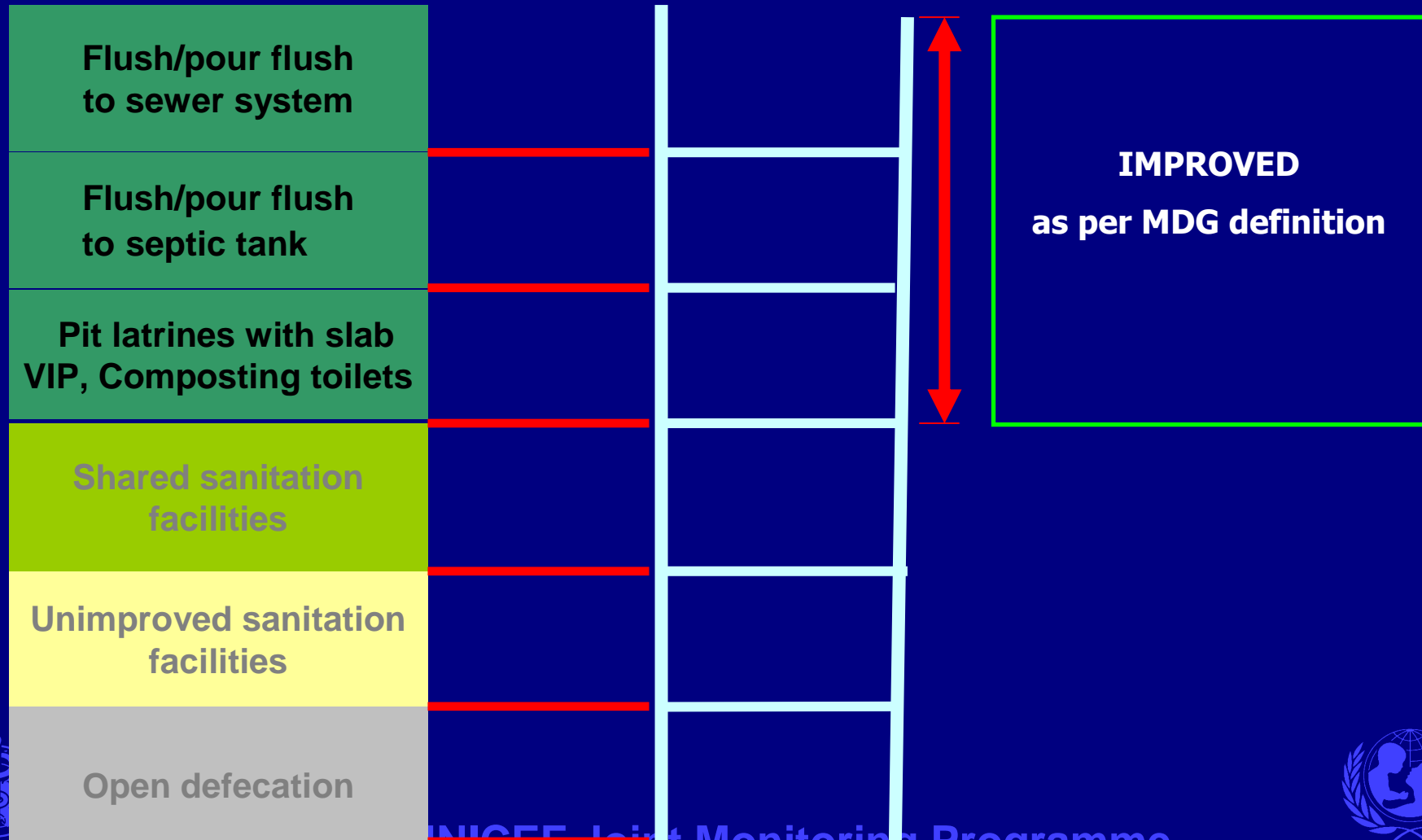
- Moving from Improved/Unimproved dichotomy to a more refined situation

Water (3 rungs)



Improved
as per
MDG

The Future Sanitation Ladder?



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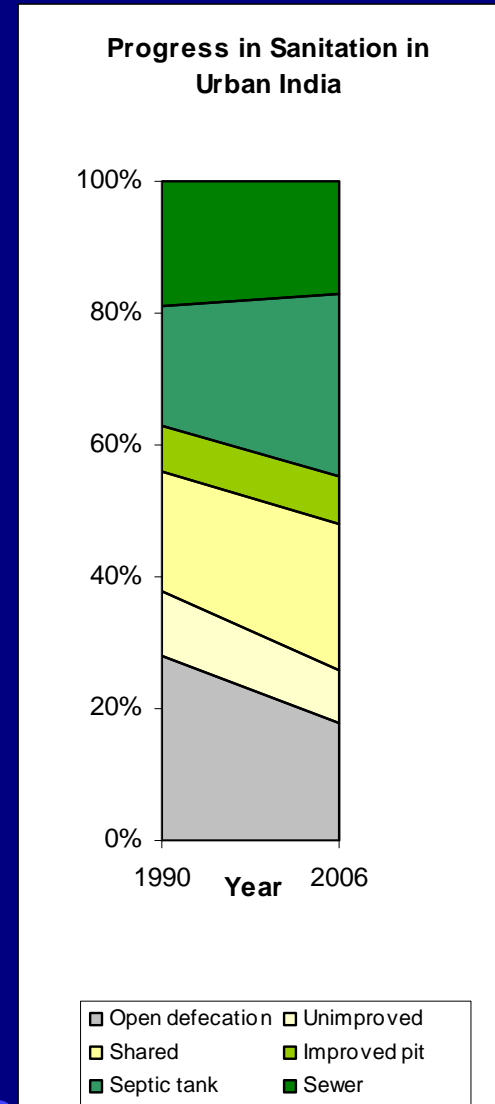


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The Future Sanitation Ladder?

MDG Definition

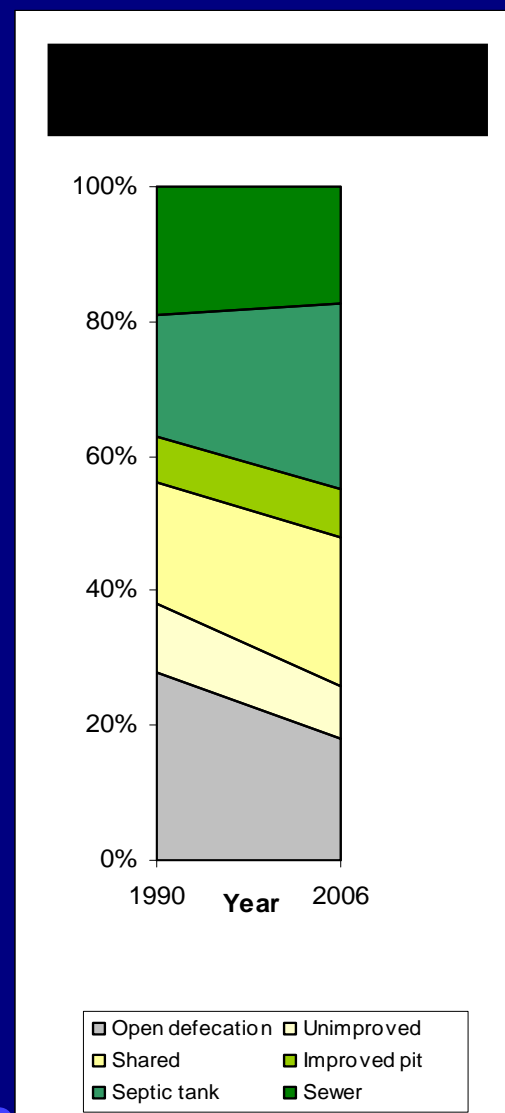
- Improved sanitation
 - Sewer connection
 - Septic tank
 - VIP/improved pit
- Unimproved sanitation
 - Shared facilities
 - Unimproved facilities
 - Open defecation



Comparing JMP and national definitions (after data reconciliation)

MDG Definition

- Improved sanitation
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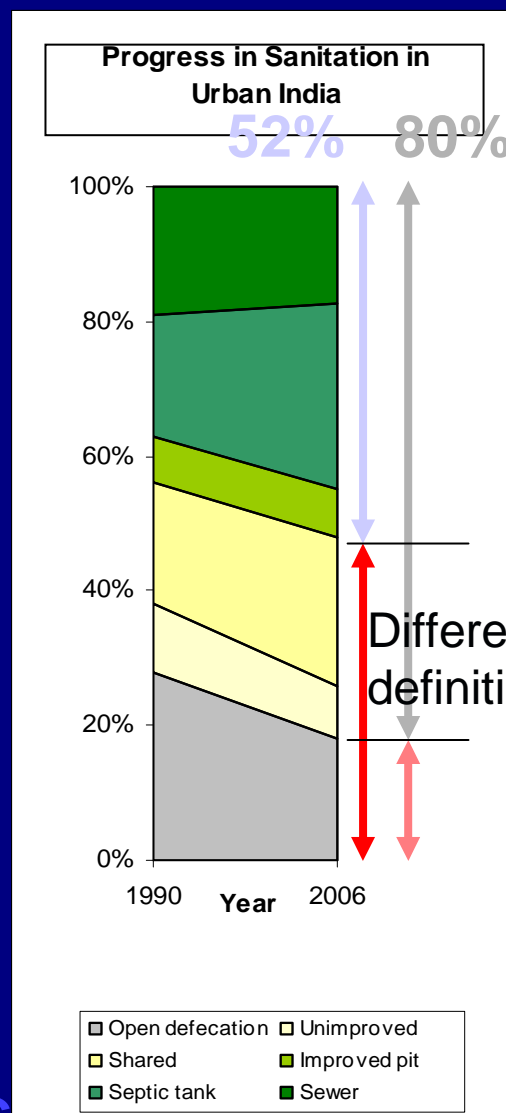
Comparing JMP and national definitions (after data reconciliation/data gaps filled)

MDG Definition

- Improved sanitation
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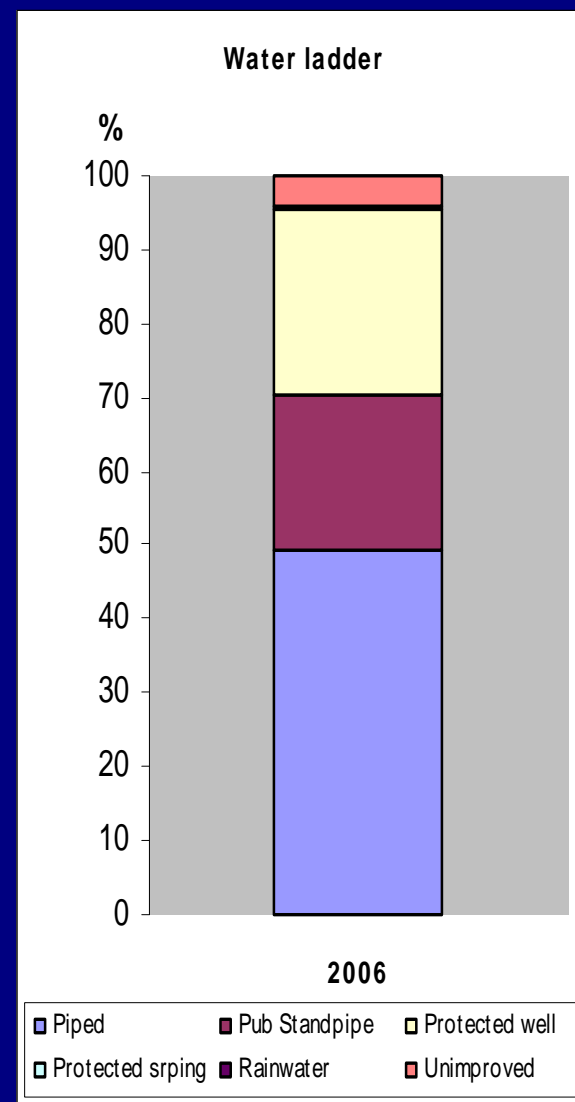
National Definition

- Improved sanitation
 - Sewer connection
 - Septic tank
 - VIP/improved pit
 - Shared facilities
- Unimproved sanitation
 - Unimproved facilities
 - Open defecation



Future water ladder

- Improved water sources
 - Piped in home or yard
 - Public stand-post
 - Improved well
 - Improved spring
 - Rainwater collection
- Unimproved water sources (together due to lack of data)
 - Unimproved well
 - Unimproved spring
 - **Cart with small tank/drum**
 - **Tanker truck**
 - **Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation canal)**
 - **Bottled water (unless 2nd Improved source)**



Synergy through cooperation/coordination

- Who are the partners?
 - National (NSO, Sectoral ministries)
 - International

- National reconciliation
 - Development of framework and guidelines
 - JMP engaged in national monitoring (JMP as an honest broker)?

Roadmap for reconciliation

- Fill data gaps (with other int. orgs, regional bodies, NSOs etc.)
 - Liaise with National authorities (1 or more)
 - Liaise with other international orgs.
- Explain methodologies
 - Workshops
 - National stakeholders' meeting
 - Website
- Data reconciliation
 - Consultation with national bodies (Wiki style portals)
 - Agree on a single ladder (possible?)
 - Show discrepancies through this ladder

JMP Website:
www.wssinfo.org



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