

# What Works? Drinking-water and Sanitation

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# Goal – Target - Indicators

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## **Goal 7:**

*Ensure Environmental Sustainability*

## **Target 7c:**

*To reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, “the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.”*

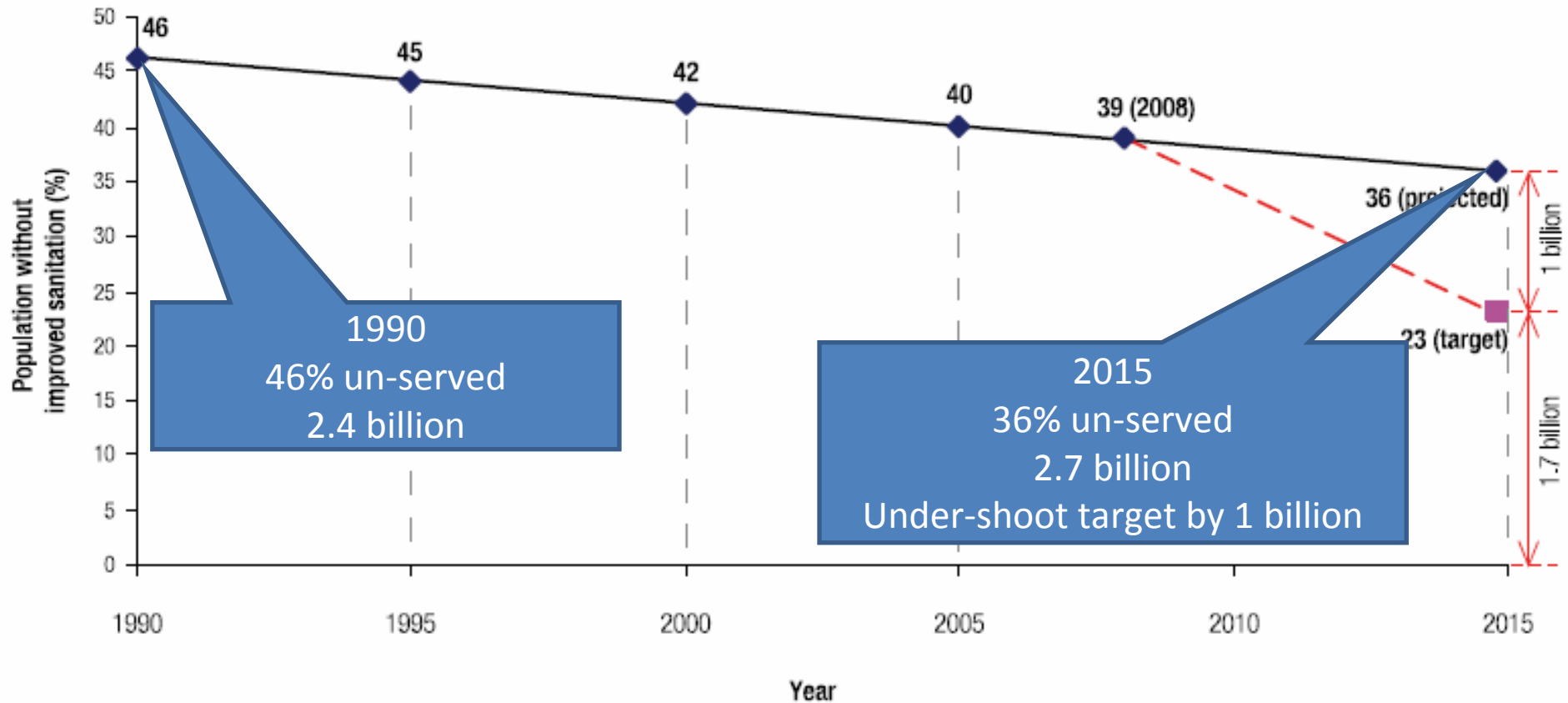
## **Indicators:**

**7.8:** *Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source*

**7.9:** *Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility*



# Trends in use of improved sanitation 1990 – 2008 and projections to 2015



Source: WHO and UNICEF, 2010. *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water 2010 Update*

# Sanitation is a household affair



*Photo from WHO and UNICEF 2010  
credited to WaterAid/Abir Abdullah*

- Widespread demand
- Demand-driven and demand-developing approaches show promise (eg CLTS)
- Need to be confirmed sustainable and scale-able
- Hardware requires financing
  - Household investment
  - Targeted use of public funds
  - Microfinance and revolving funds (how to multiply scale?)

# Sanitation as a service



*Photo from WHO and UNICEF 2010 credited to iStockphoto/Gabriela Schaufelberger*

Sewerage is effective, but ...

High cost, water demand,  
adverse environmental and  
health impacts

Simplified sewerage successful  
in reducing cost

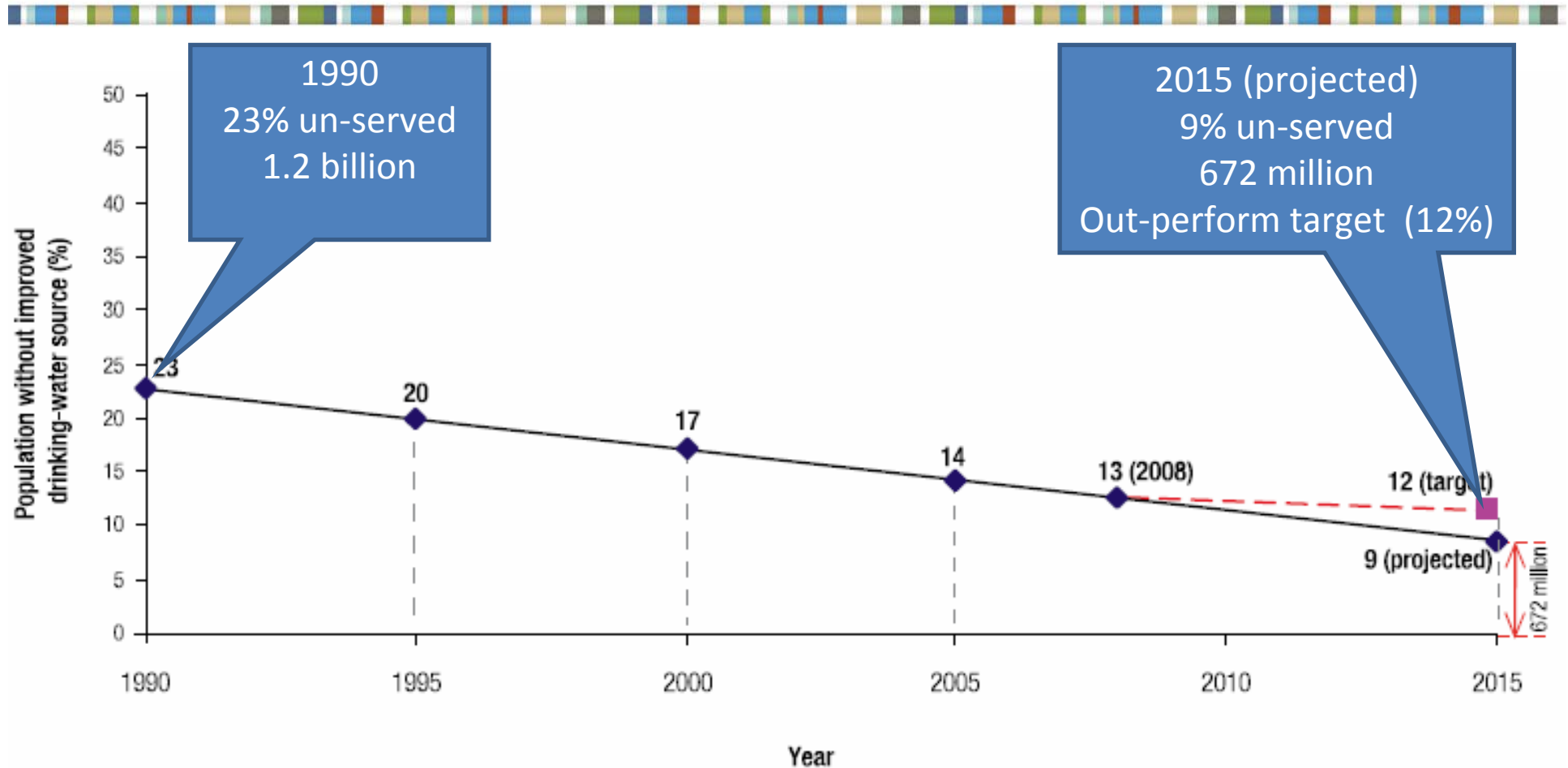
But: lack of alternatives to  
aspire to

And: untapped potential to  
recover energy and nutrient  
value





# Trends in use of an improved drinking-water source 1990 – 2008 and projections to 2015



Source: WHO and UNICEF, 2010. *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water 2010 Update*



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# Drinking water progress



## Benefits of water:

- Time savings
- Facilitates hygiene
- Adequate and safe consumption

... especially when water is available in household



# Water and sanitation progress

	Sanitation	Drinking-water
Current benchmarks	Improved sanitation at home  61% served MDG off track	<b><i>Collect water</i></b> from an improved source  87% served <b><i>MDG on-track</i></b>
Household level benchmarks	Improved sanitation at home  61% served MDG off-track	Improved water <b><i>at home</i></b>  57% served <b><i>MDG off track</i></b>





# Drinking-water

## What works: utility-managed piped water

- Service quality that users will pay for (tariffs)
- Extending services (targeted public funding – output based)
- Regulation that encourages service extension

### *Challenges*

- Small and rural piped systems

## What works: interim household water treatment

Health protection

Targetable

Rapidly deployable

### *Challenges*

- Financing
- Sustained use
- Reaching poor populations



# Acceleration is possible

## Countries with the largest increase in proportion of population using improved sanitation 1990 - 2006

Country	Proportion of the population that gained access to improved sanitation since 1990 (%)
Myanmar	68
Syrian Arab Republic	48
Viet Nam	47
Guatemala	44
Philippines	43
Angola	42
Honduras	40
Pakistan	40
Mexico	39

Source: WHO and UNICEF 2008



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# Spending needs in developing countries to meet MDG Target 7c (annual:USD4 billion drinking-water + USD14 billion sanitation)

Water supply <sup>b</sup>	Urban	68%	Rural	32%
	Recurrent	84%	Investment	16%
	Already covered	55%	New coverage	12%
Sanitation <sup>c</sup>	Urban	59%	Rural	14%
	Recurrent	57%	Investment	15%
	Already covered	60%	New coverage	40%

Source: Hutton and Bartram, Bull WHO, Jan 2008



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# What works? Anticipation and planning

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***Vision 2030 study*** on the resilience of water supply and sanitation in the face of climate change

Potential resilience may be high but actual resilience is low

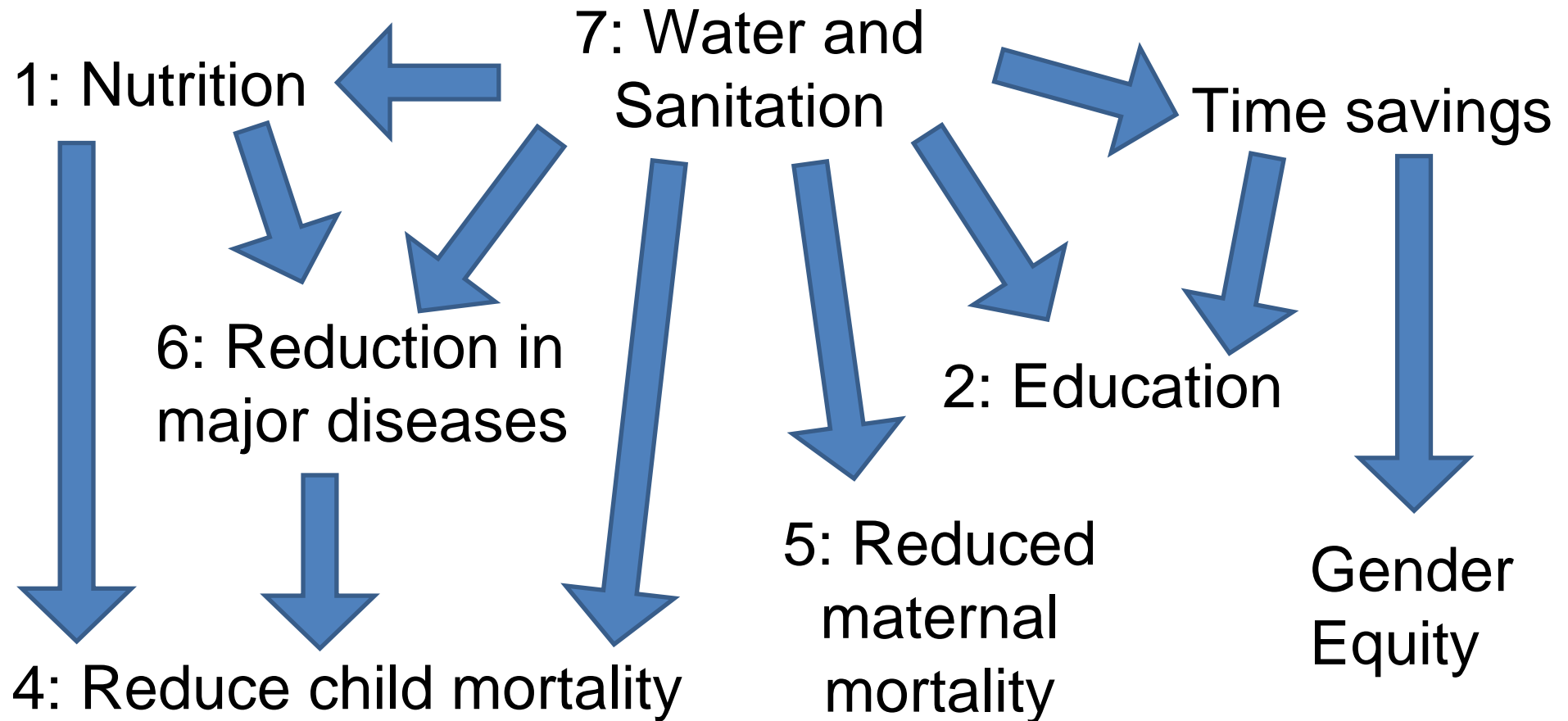
System-by-system review (eg Water Safety Plans) can assess resilience and identify adaptations

Climate change is seen as a threat but there may be overall benefits from effective adaptation

Major changes in policy and planning are needed if investments are not to be wasted



# Water and sanitation work for MDGs



 1: Poverty reduction





# Summary



- Progress slow and off-target, but ...
- Evidence confirms acceleration achievable
- High cost, greater value of benefits
- Responding to demand is critical
- Financing mechanisms that suit users are critical
- Innovations appear effective – CLTS, household water
- Scope for further improvements – value recovery in sanitation and positive adaptation to climate change
- Substantive impacts across MDG mission





Thank You