
**Second WHO/UNICEF JMP Consultation on the Formulation of
Post-2015 Global WASG Goals, Targets and Indicators
The Hague, 3-5 December 2012**

**Issues emerging from the measurability meeting
New York, 5-6 November 2012**

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The measurability meeting

Review proposed targets and indicators

- **Formulation**

- Numerator/Denominator
- Clarity and consistency in formulation

- **Assess measurability**

- Mechanism/tools
- Periodic, global measurability
 - Reliability, comparability, cost-effectiveness

The measurability meeting

Looking back – Looking forward

- **Review discussions 2000 - 2012**
- **Review current mechanisms for “global” monitoring.**
- **Use of ‘big data’ for global monitoring**

The beginning of another process

- **Identify issues for follow-up and research**

Outcomes

- 1) Specific recommendations for reformulation of targets/indicators
- 2) Discuss expanding of current monitoring mechanisms
- 3) Discuss new mechanisms
- 4) 19 issues for follow-up clarification
- 5) 13 issues proposed for further research

First the What?

Then the How? How much? Feasibility?

Looking back to discussions 2000 - 2012

Drinking water

- 1) Measurement of drinking water quality
- 2) Measurement of available drinking water quantity or quantity actually consumed/collected
- 3) How to measure/classify reliability of services
- 4) Different levels of appropriate services (urban vs. rural)
- 5) Effect of seasonality on use of different sources
- 6) Affordability of drinking water
- 7) Use of multiple sources for drinking water
- 8) SUSTAINABILITY of services

Looking back to discussions 2000 - 2012

Sanitation

- 1) Reliable classification of facility types
- 2) Use by all household members (all of the time)
- 3) Location of sanitation facility (on plot or not?)
- 4) Use of public and/or shared facilities
- 5) Final safe disposal/treatment of human waste including waste water treatment
- 6) SUSTAINABILITY of services

Looking back to discussions 2000 - 2012

Hygiene

- 1) Measuring actual hand washing behavior (at critical times...)
- 2) Cleanliness of sanitation facilities
- 3) Disposal of human waste with solid waste (diapers.....?)

Use of household surveys for WASH monitoring

Advantages

- Periodic direct measures at population level
- Cost-effective (piggy backing on existing surveys)
- Standardized: comparable across countries
- Stratifiers (wealth, ethnicity, geographic area, etc.)

Frustrations with limitations

- Limited to measurements at household level
- Limited in scope when piggybacking
- Limited to the developing world
- Limited in disaggregation

Which elements are already captured?

Drinking water

- 1) Use of type of drinking water sources
- 2) Drinking water supply on premises and
- 3) Water collection trip time

- 4) Drinking water quality (in progress)

Which elements are already captured?

Sanitation

- 1) Use of sanitation facilities (including open defecation)
- 2) Disposal method (pit, septic tank or sewer)
- 3) Number of households using the sanitation facility
- 4) Disposal of child feces

Hygiene (Hand washing)

- 1) Designated place for hand washing with water and soap present
- 2) Availability of soap anywhere in the household

Measurability challenges + recommendations post-2015

At the household level

- Affordability
- Reliability
- Drinking water quality - all year round
- Access all year round
- Intra-household differences in access/use
- Actual hygiene behavior
- Full management of human waste
- In-equalities in access by disadvantaged groups
- Sustainability of services

Measurability challenges

Extra-household dimension

- Schools and health facilities
- Spatial indicators for densely populated areas (slums)
- Safe disposal of excreta
- Treatment or full management of excreta

Other

- Access by most-disadvantaged groups
- Changes in inequality
- Water quality monitoring at source and surface water

Monitoring tools/mechanisms

- **Develop a WASH- specific household survey**

But....

- Do we need so much periodic information for global monitoring or are some studies sufficient?
 - Who will be the “local champion” in 100+ countries to manage the implementation of the surveys?
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- **Expand the current WASH modules of MICS and DHS**
 - As optional modules

Monitoring Schools and Health Facilities

Primary and secondary schools

- Education Monitoring Information Systems (EMIS)
- EMIS WASH module
- School censuses

Health centers

- Health Monitoring Information Systems (HMIS)
- Service Provision Assessments (SPA)
- Service Availability and Readiness Assessments (SARA)

Monitoring other extra-household dimensions

Slums or peri-urban specific surveys

- Context specific
- Limited representativeness
- Difficult to aggregate across countries

Surveys among the most-disadvantaged

- Identified through participatory process
- Context specific but aggregation possible

Full management of excreta

- Waste water treatment (UNEP + UN-HABITAT)
- Numerator and denominator issues

Actions for follow-up and research

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- Assess the feasibility of achieving the proposed targets
- How to assess 'individual' open defecation practices?
- Assess if the scale of 'intra-household in-equities in use' warrant a global target or indicator
- Identify an appropriate metric for monitoring progressive realization in reducing inequalities
- Benchmark value for 'acceptable household expenditures on WASH'
- Investigate how other sectors are dealing with their interfaces to WASH issues and develop a coherent approach between sectors on sustainability indicators.

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