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Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
27-29 June 2016
New York

WASH Data Disaggregation in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
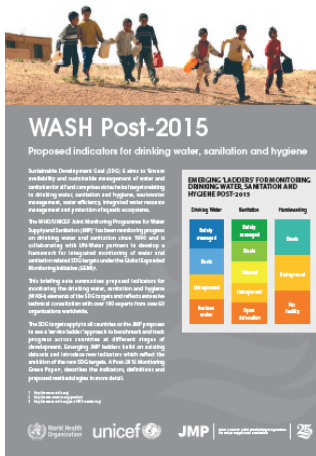
By Tom Slaymaker

WASH Data Disaggregation in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Expert Group Meeting Disaggregation

New York, 27-29 June 2016

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Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 *By 2030, achieve* *universal* *and* *equitable* *access to* *safe* *and* *affordable* *drinking water* *for all*

- Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Target 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*

- Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services; including a handwashing facility with soap and water

Disaggregation: 'leave no one behind'

Where relevant by
- income,
- sex,
- age,
- race,
- ethnicity,
- migratory status,
- disability and
- geographic location,
- or other characteristics of national relevance

Elements specified in targets
- universal
- equitable
- safe
- affordable
- adequate
- open defecation,
- women and girls
- vulnerable situations

25 years of WASH monitoring

2015 coverage 91%

2015 coverage 68%

1990   2015   1990   2015

- SURFACE WATER
- UNIMPROVED
- OTHER IMPROVED
- PIPED ON PREMISES

- OPEN DEFECATION
- UNIMPROVED
- SHARED
- IMPROVED
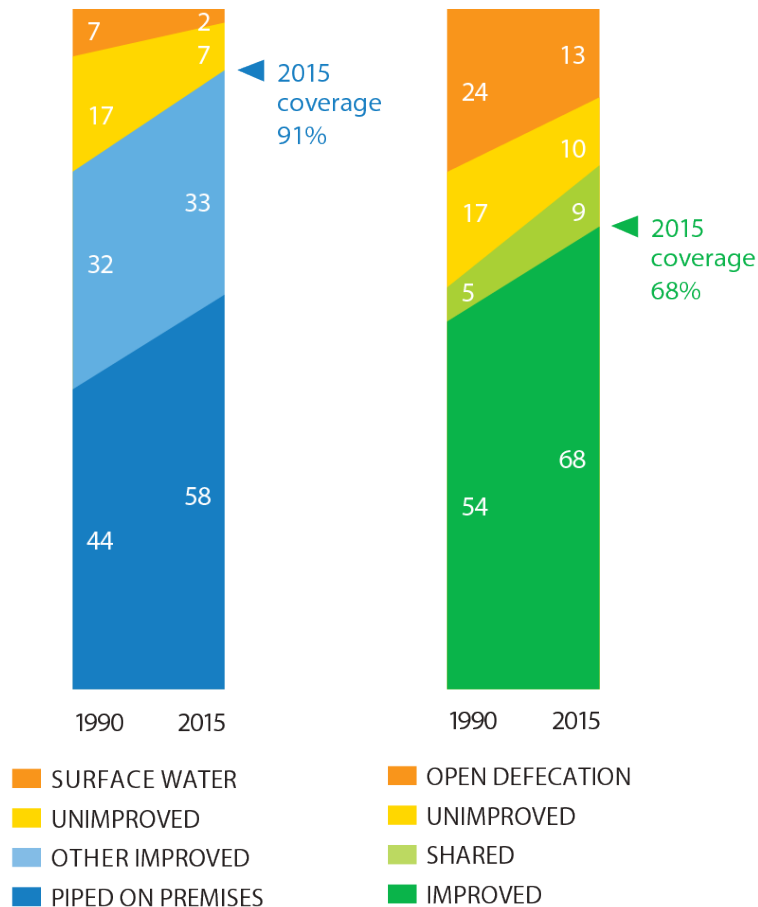
Drinking water

- 2.6 billion people gained access since 1990; 663 million without
- 91% coverage in 2015 for improved sources

Sanitation

- 68% of population uses an improved facility; one in three lack a private improved facility
- 946 million people practice open defecation,

Based on official national statistics

- Household surveys
  - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS)...

- Censuses

- Administrative records

- In 2015: n≈2000 datasets

- Core questions

Core questions on drinking-water and sanitation for household surveys

World Health Organization · unicef United Nations Children's Fund

Datasets used in JMP reports

Legend:
- Admin data
- Census
- DHS
- MICS
- LSMS
- WHS&SAGE
- Other surveys

X-axis: 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

JMP REPORT YEAR
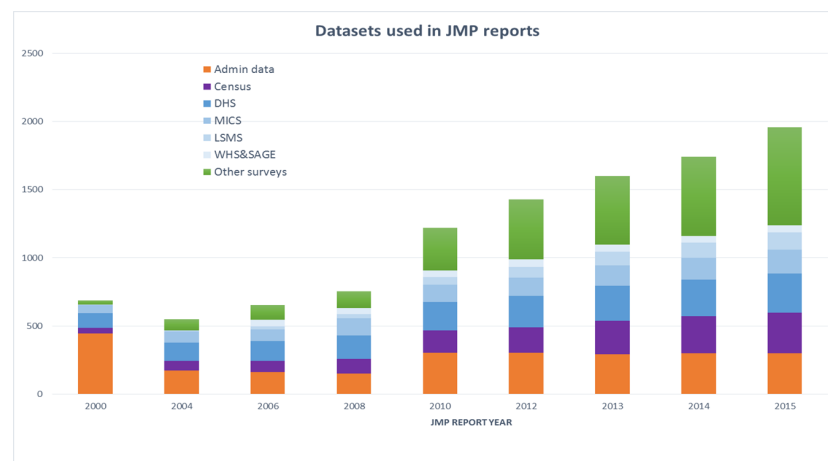
Household level questions

WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

Piped water

    Piped into dwelling   11

    Piped into compound, yard or plot   12

    Piped to neighbour   13

    Public tap / standpipe   14

Tube Well / Borehole   21

Dug well

    Protected well   31

    Unprotected well   32

Water from spring

    Protected spring   41

    Unprotected spring   42

Rainwater collection   51

Tanker-truck   61

Cart with small tank / drum   71

Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)   81

Other (*specify*)   96

Except responsibility for water collection

|	
WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Name _____ _____
RECORD THE NAME OF THE PERSON AND COPY THE LINE NUMBER OF THIS PERSON FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS MODULE.	Line Number ___ ___
IF THE PERSON COLLECTING WATER FROM THIS SOURCE IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD LEAVE THE NAME BLANK AND ENTER '77' FOR LINE NUMBER.	

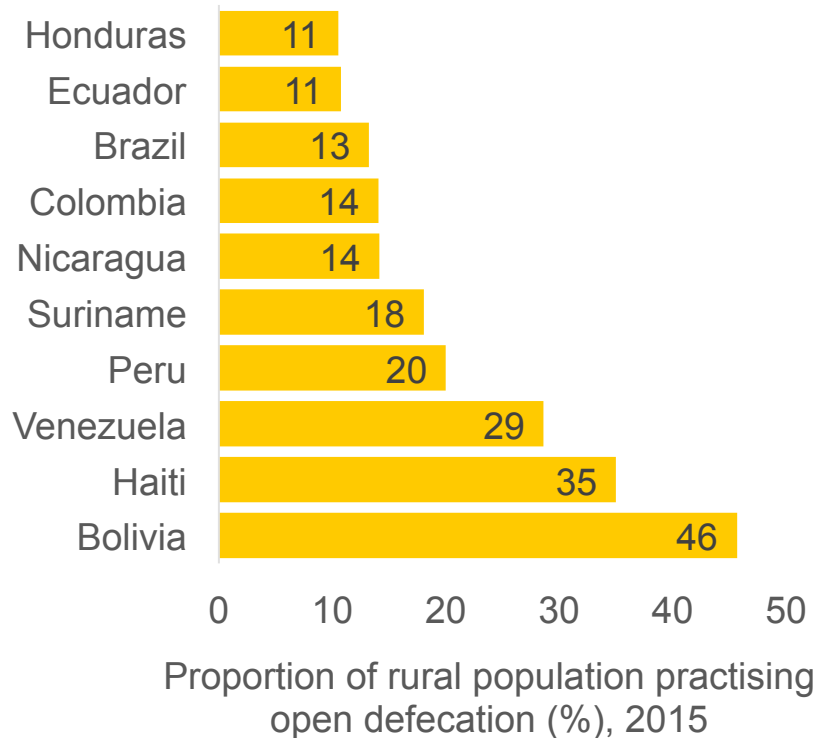# Inequalities by country, location, wealth
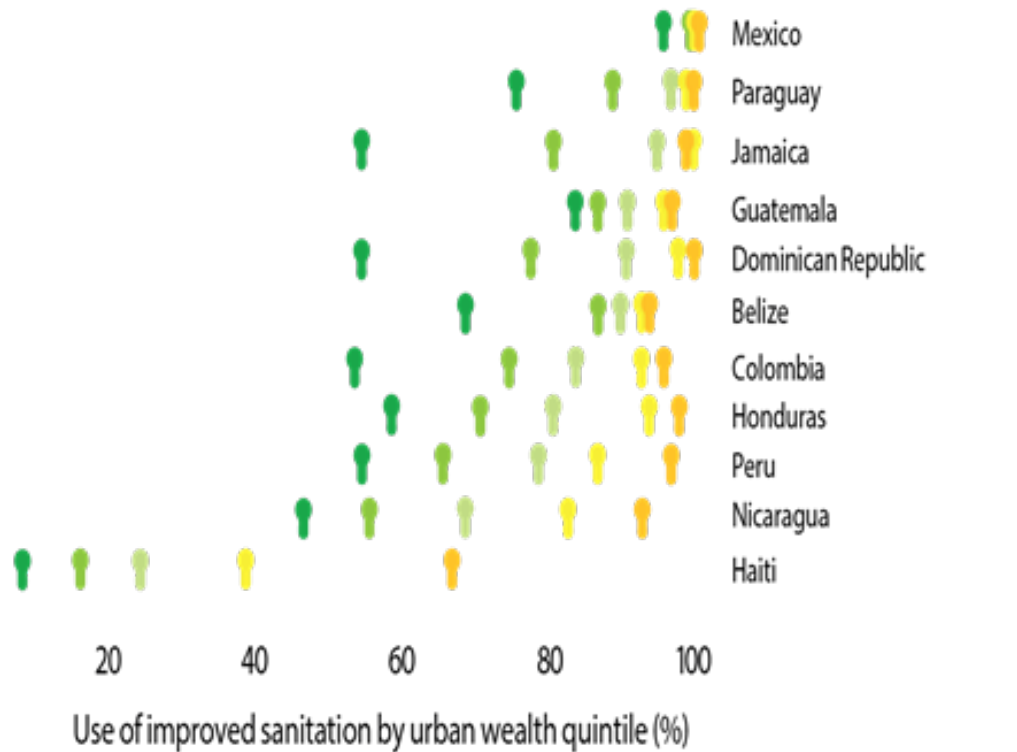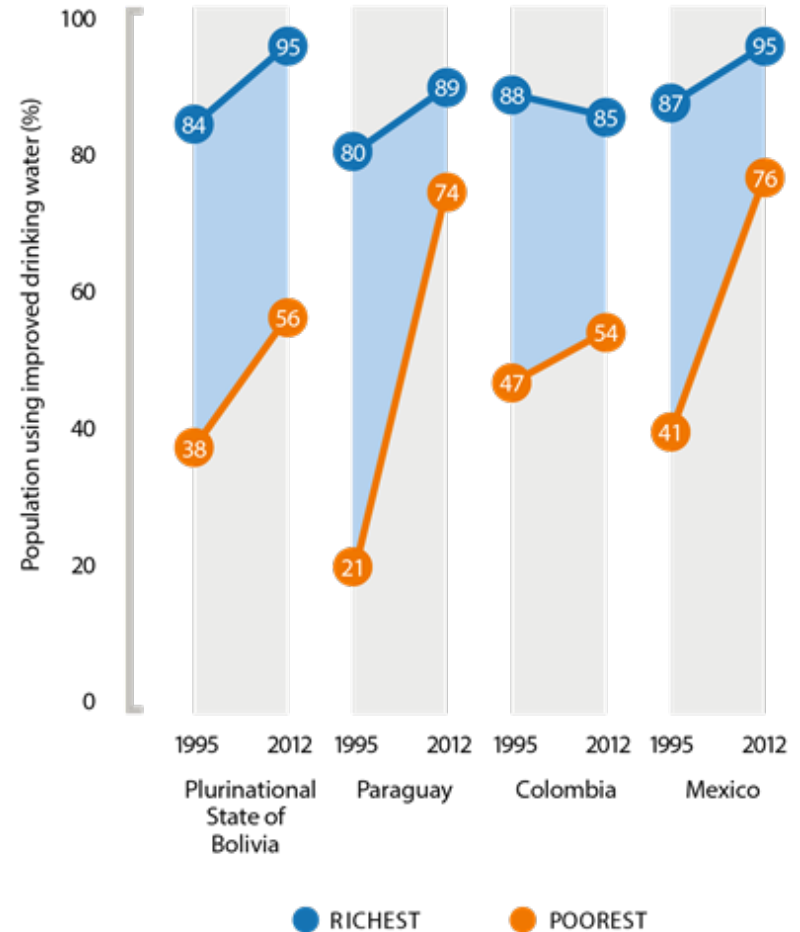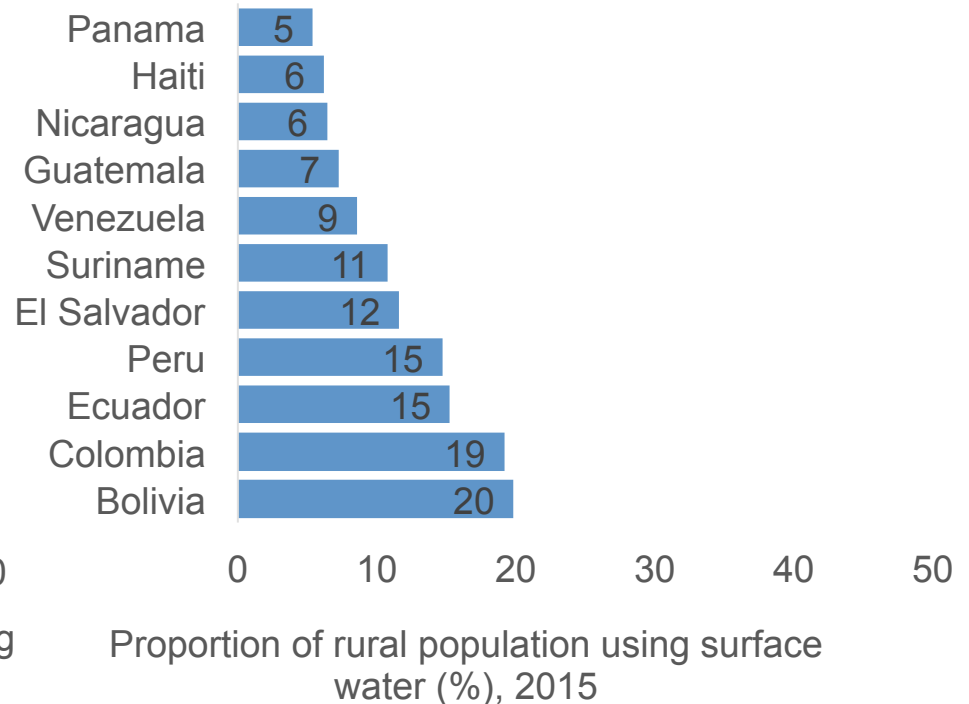
No service = most vulnerable

Open defecation is practised by at least one in ten living in rural areas in ten countries in 2015

Country	Value
Honduras	11
Ecuador	11
Brazil	13
Colombia	14
Nicaragua	14
Suriname	18
Peru	20
Venezuela	29
Haiti	35
Bolivia	46

Proportion of rural population practising open defecation (%), 2015

At least 5% of the rural population used surface water in 11 countries in 2015

Country	Value
Panama	5
Haiti	6
Nicaragua	6
Guatemala	7
Venezuela	9
Suriname	11
El Salvador	12
Peru	15
Ecuador	15
Colombia	19
Bolivia	20

Proportion of rural population using surface water (%), 2015

Sub-national stratifiers in LAC region

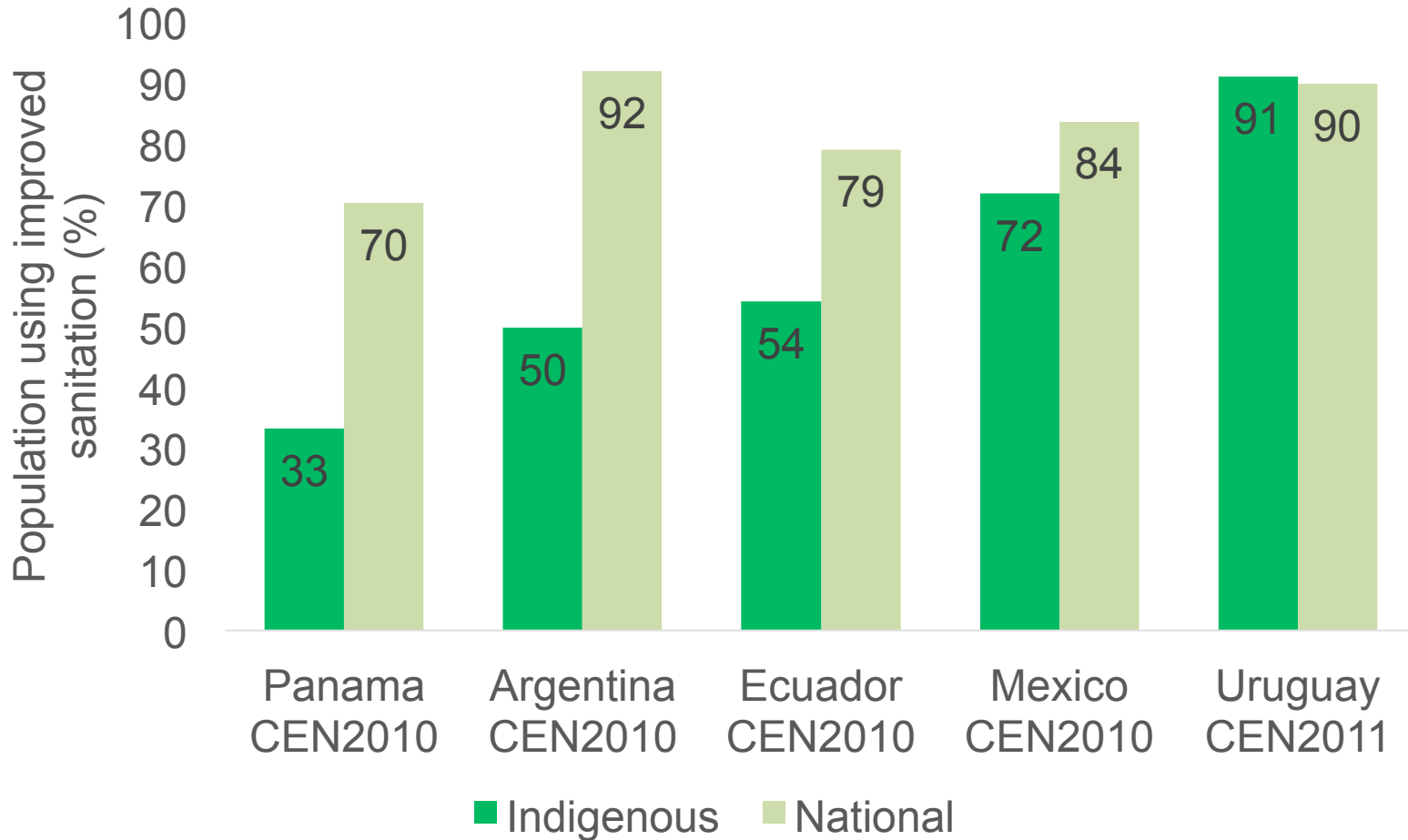Equity stratifiers available from census and surveys since 2010
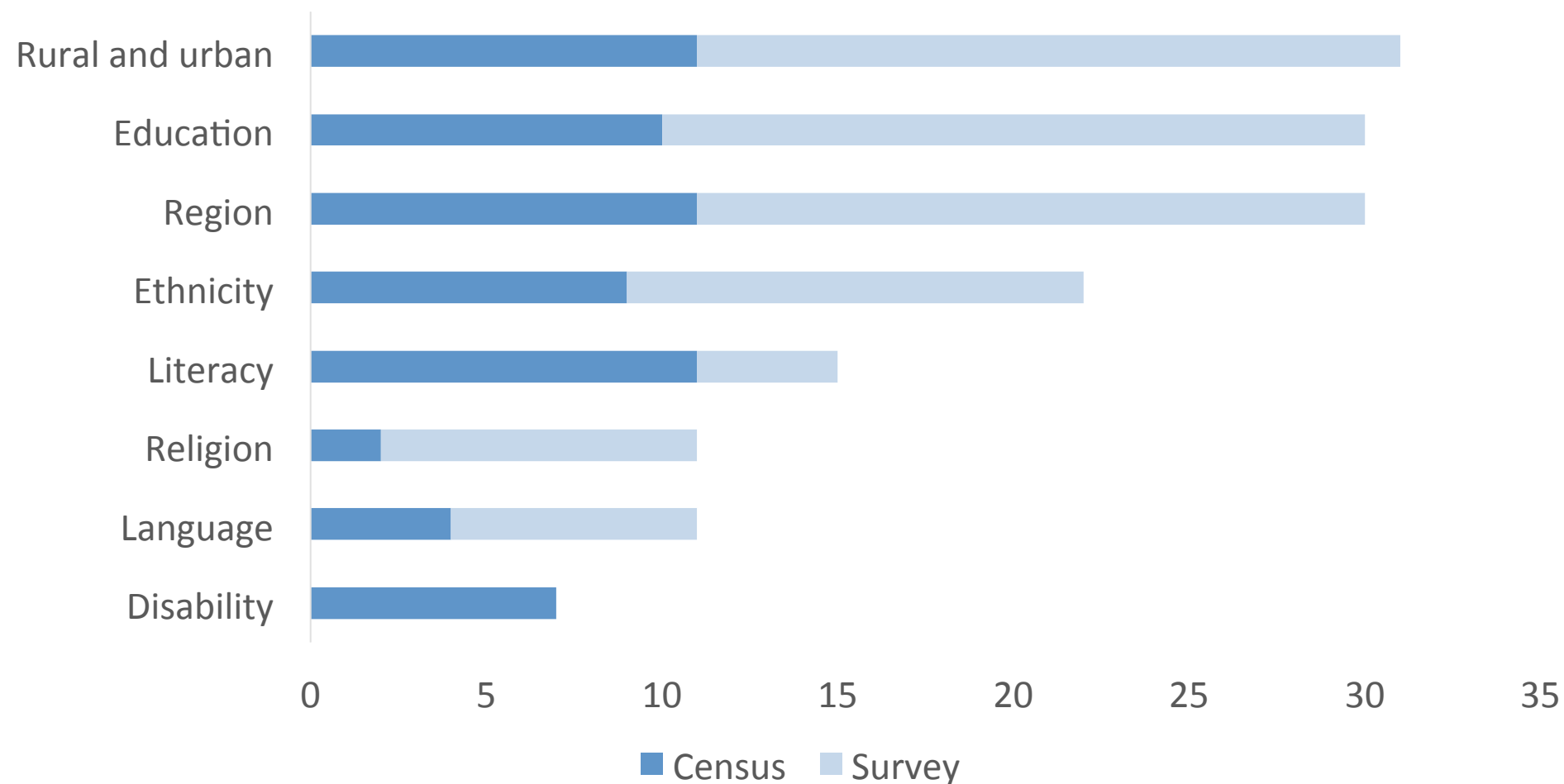
Inequalities by sub-national region

12

Indigenous vs national

Population using improved sanitation (%)

	Indigenous	National
Panama CEN2010	33	70
Argentina CEN2010	50	92
Ecuador CEN2010	54	79
Mexico CEN2010	72	84
Uruguay CEN2011	91	90
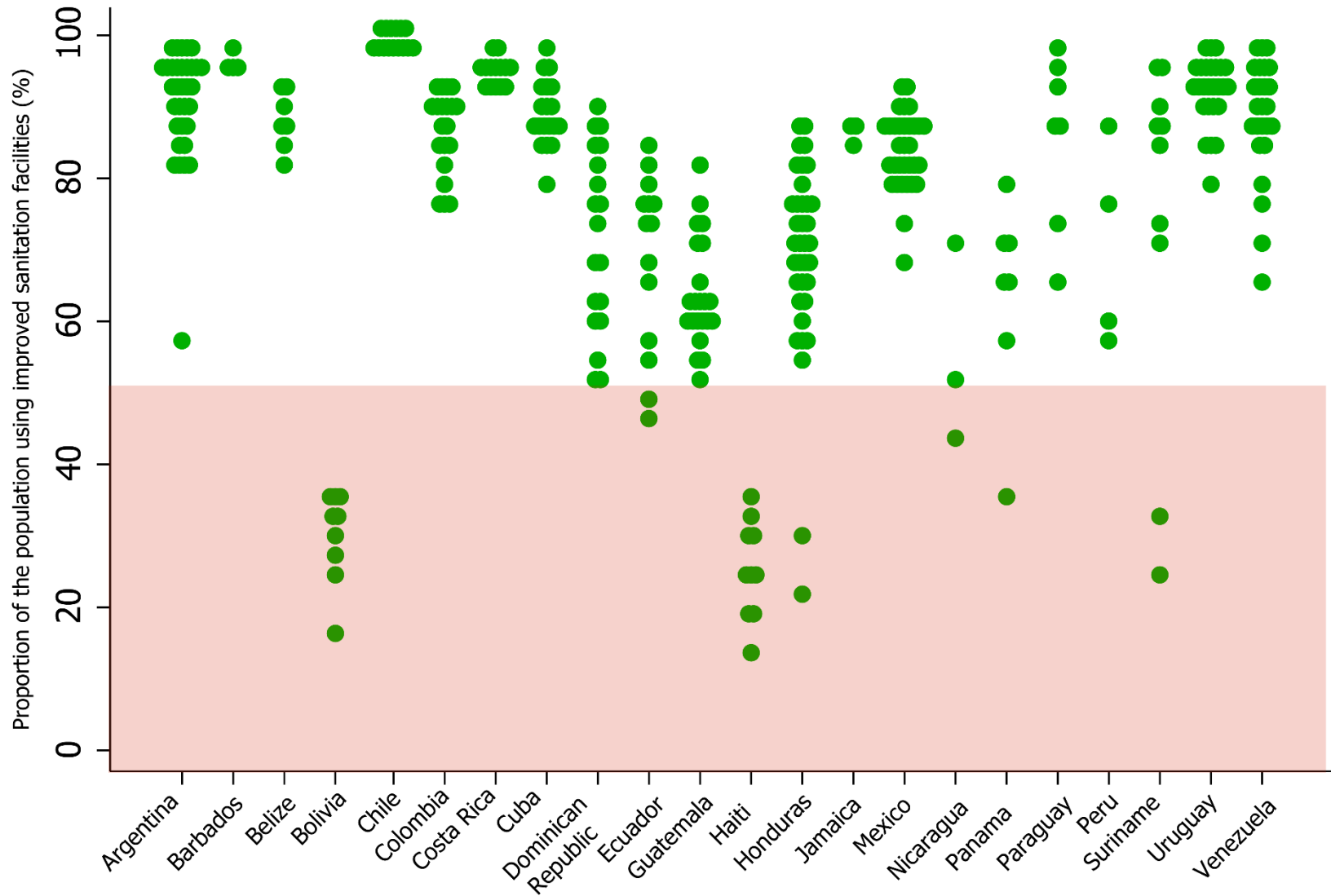
■ Indigenous   ■ National

Other common ethnic groups

Population using improved sanitation (%)

- Panama CEN2010: afrodescendent 84, indigenous 33
- Argentina CEN2010: afrodescendent 92, indigenous 50
- Ecuador CEN2010: afrodescendent 74, indigenous 54
- Uruguay CEN2011: afrodescendent 90, indigenous 91

■ afrodescendent   ■ indigenous
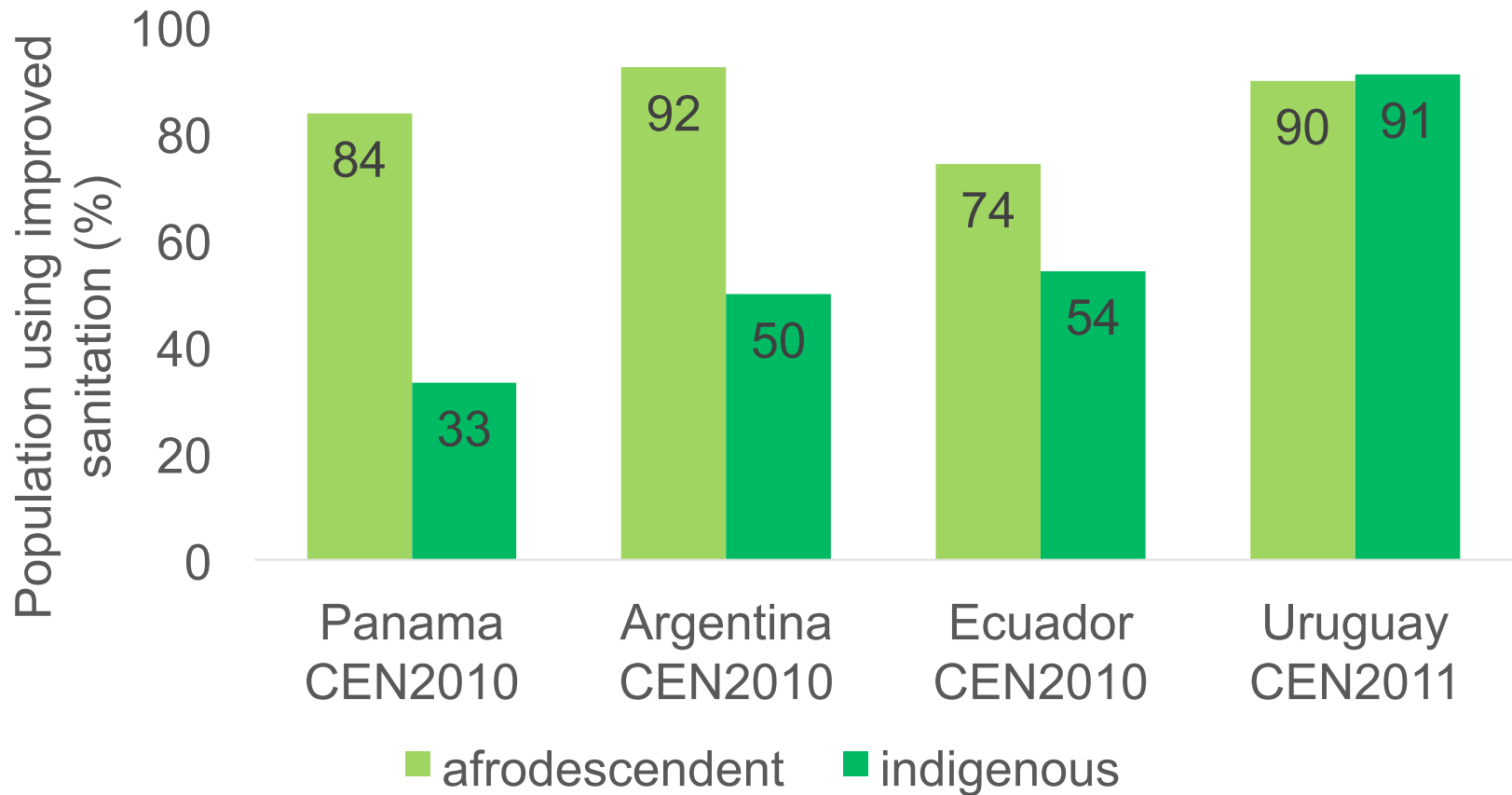
Disability

Country	Indicator	Disabled	National
Costa Rica (any disability)	Improved water Improved sanitation	95 97	95 97
Ecuador ("permanent" disability)	Improved water Improved sanitation	81 77	83 79
Mexico (physical or mental)	Improved water Improved sanitation	93 82	93 84
Panama (any disability in list)	Improved water Improved sanitation	92 69	93 70

Priorities identified by JMP Task Force

Disaggregation	SDG Priority	JMP Priority
Income (wealth quintiles)	Yes	Yes
Affordability (expenditure vv others)	Yes	Yes
Sex (MHM, time use, violence)	Yes	Yes
Race, ethnicity, religion, education (hhh)	Yes	Thematic
Migratory status (?)	Yes	Thematic
Disability/age (accessibility)	Yes	Yes
Subnational, informal urban	Yes	Yes
Extra household (institutions)	Yes	Yes

Guidance needed

Household characteristics

- Harmonised SDG WASH questions and indicators for household surveys and 2020 censuses

Individual characteristics

- Sex/age/disability specific WASH indicators (WASH module in time use/labour force/disability surveys)
- Standards for classification of ethnicity and migratory status

Institutional settings

- Stratifying and sampling facility types vs exposed populations

Data integration

- Guidance on combining census/survey with admin and geo-spatial data