WHO/UNICEF
Joint Monitoring Programme
for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

World Water Forum
Mexico, March 2006

José Augusto Hueb
World Health Organization
Purpose of JMP

Monitor sector trends and progress

Build national monitoring capacities and use information to improve sector planning

Inform policy makers and public on the status of the sector
WHO/OMS

Improved Drinking Water: Status in 2002

Coverage of improved drinking water sources, 2002

Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources:
- Less than 50%
- 50 - 75%
- 76 - 90%
- 91 - 100%
- missing data
Improved Drinking Water: Coverage change From 1990 to 2002

Source: Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target: Mid-term Assessment of Progress
WHO and UNICEF, 2004
Improved Drinking Water: Trends in Service Levels

Population with piped water into dwelling, plot or yard

Population using another improved drinking water source

Population not served
Improved Drinking Water: Unserved population by Region, 2002 (millions)

- Latin America & the Caribbean: 59
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 286
- Northern Africa: 15
- Developed regions: 20
- Eurasia: 20
- Oceania: 4
- South Asia: 237
- South-Eastern Asia: 112
- Western Asia: 22
- Eastern Asia: 302
The Status of Improved Sanitation in 2002

Sanitation coverage, 2002

Percentage of population using improved sanitation:
- Less than 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 76% - 90%
- 91% - 100%
- Missing data
Sanitation coverage by region

Change from 1990 to 2002
Improved Sanitation: Trends in Service Levels

- Not served
- Served with other types of improved facilities
- Served with house connections to sewerage, developing countries
- Served with house connections to sewerage, developed countries
Population Without Improved Sanitation by Region in 2002 (in millions)

- South Asia: 933
- Eastern Asia: 756
- Latin America & the Caribbean: 134
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 438
- Northern Africa: 40
- South-Eastern Asia: 209
- Western Asia: 39
- Oceania: 4
- Eurasia: 48
- Developed regions: 20
Progress in Achieving the MDG
Drinking Water and Sanitation Target

Status in 2002
- 1.1 billion people not using improved drinking water
- 2.6 billion people not using improved sanitation

Status in 2015 if target is met
- 800 million people not using improved drinking water
- 1.9 billion people not using improved sanitation
Basic assumptions

- Knowing about a household’s main source of drinking water provides insight into the likelihood of that household's water being "safe".
- Assessing water quality through national health and demographic surveys, until now, is considered too costly and time consuming to be practical.
- It is assumed that with certain types of technologies, an adequate quantity of safe water will be available to meet basic health needs.
- Sanitation facilities that ensure privacy and hygienically separate human excreta from human contact are considered adequate. Certain types of sanitation facilities (improved) are considered to be sanitary.
Definition of Improved Drinking Water and Sanitation

**Improved water supply**
- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection

**Unimproved water supply**
- Unprotected well
- Unprotected spring
- Vendor provided water
- Bottled water
- Tanker truck provided water

**Improved sanitation**
- Connection to a public sewer
- Connection to a septic tank
- Poor-flush latrine
- Simple pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine

**Unimproved sanitation**
- Service or bucket latrine (where excreta are manually removed)
- Public or shared latrines
- Latrines with open pit
Drinking Water and Sanitation Coverage

- Coverage estimates are based on available surveys (DHS, MICS, LSMS, WHS, Census, etc)
- Reported data is used where survey data is not available
What responses are obtained in household surveys?

### Table 2.8 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to residence, Kazakhstan 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source of drinking water</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped into residence</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public tap</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well in residence</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public well</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/stream</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond/lake</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker truck</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time to water source (in minutes)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15 minutes</td>
<td>96.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median time to source</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation facility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own flush toilet</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared flush toilet</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional pit toilet</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventilated improved pit latrine</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No facility/bush</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor material</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood planks</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleum</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parquet/polished wood</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth/sand</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons per sleeping room</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 +</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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How are coverage estimates derived from basic survey information?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>HC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Egypt - rural -
Access to improved drinking water sources**

![Chart showing coverage trends over years with specific data points and years labeled: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004. The chart also includes a table with years, total access, and household connections (HC).]
How are coverage estimates aggregated?
The Organization of the JMP

**JMP Technical Advisory Group**

*Role*: provide technical and strategic advice to the JMP

*Members*: individual sector experts; representatives of sector organizations and major survey organizations (World Bank-WSP, UN-HABITAT, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, WSSCC, WEDC, UNEP, EHP, ORC-Macro (DHS))

**Executing Agencies**: WHO and UNICEF
JMP Web Site

WWW.WSSINFO.ORG
Thank you