Monitoring the MDGs on Water Supply and Sanitation in Latin America

... Pueto Rico, 20-21 August 2004
Monitoring progress towards MDGs

• MDGs targets and indicators
• Monitoring MDGs: The JMP
• What countries can do to monitor the MDGs
• Latest JMP stats on LA&C
Millennium Development Goals

- **MDG Goal 7:**
  
  *Ensure environmental sustainability*

- **MDG Target 10:**
  
  Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

  *(base-line year: 1990)*

- **Sanitation goal set at WSSD in 2002 is now officially recognized as an MDG target**
Indicator 30: Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source

Indicator 31: the proportion of the population with access to an improved sanitation facility
Proxy for **safe drinking water**: “**Improved**”

Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved</th>
<th>Not Improved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped into dwelling, plot or yard</td>
<td>Unprotected dug well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public standpipe/tap</td>
<td>Unprotected spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube-well/Borehole</td>
<td>Vendor provided water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected dug well</td>
<td>Bottled water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected spring</td>
<td>Tanker truck water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater collection</td>
<td>Surface water (rivers, ponds etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proxy for *basic* sanitation: ‘improved’

Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility:

**Improved**
- Flush to piped sewer system or septic tank
- Flush/pour flush to pit
- VIP or pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet

**Not Improved**
- Public or shared toilet/latrine
- Pit latrine without slab/open pit
- Bucket latrine
- Hanging toilet
- Bush, field, open defecation
Global monitoring of MDGs

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

- 1980 – 1997: Use of reported data from Governments

- 1997 – now: Exclusive use of data from household surveys (DHS, MICS, National Census, etc.)
How does the JMP derive its coverage estimates?

- Results of different household surveys of the past 15 years are plotted.
- JMP estimates are based on a trend over time based on linear regression.
- More info can be found at www.wssinfo.org.
Example of JMP estimate

Bolivia - urban -
Access to improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>HC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated coverage

Total access:
Household connections (HC):

Used for estimates

Used for estimates

Estimates

Estimates
Household surveys tell us what kind of facility people use in rural or urban areas...

But do often not provide for:
- Sub-national disaggregation
- City specific data

- JMP uses national definitions of urban and rural

- JMP use of “improved” facilities as proxy for safe drinking water and hygienic facilities
JMP: Future Directions

- Improve data quality & quantity:
  Harmonization of survey questions and development and inclusion of indicators

- Provide more frequent up-dates on coverage estimates based on JMP trend-lines

- Capacity building on sector monitoring and assessment at national level

- Disaggregation of data:
  - Sub-nationally
  - Access to piped/household connections
What can countries do on sector monitoring?

- Agree on definitions and indicators that are measurable
- Preferably use internationally agreed indicators and definitions
- Improve data collection systems
- Make sector assessment and develop plan of action to reach the targets
Latest 2002 water and sanitation statistics for the Latin America and Caribbean Region
Latest W&S Statistics for LA&C Region (for 2002)

- **Access to improved drinking water sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60 million people do not have access to an improved drinking water source.
Latest W&S Statistics for LA&C Region (for 2002)

- Access to improved sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

137 million people do not have access to an improved sanitation facility
Rural water coverage deficit in Central American sub region
Rural sanitation coverage deficit in Central America sub region

% pop without access to sanitation

Costa Rica, Panama, Rep Dom, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, Belize, Haiti
Specific regional problems

- Large urban/rural difference in access
- Coverage in many countries around 75% to 85% for past decade. Insufficient progress made in reaching the last 25%
- Emerging water quality problem
- LAC is data poor. Many estimates rely mainly on reported government data
Opportunities in the LA&C Region

- Sufficient and well trained sector professionals and organizations
- Relative well established government infrastructure to ensure monitoring of water quality
- Increase efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring systems
- Most LAC are middle income countries
JMP-Website and contacts

JMP Country Figures, Files and Graphs are available from:

- [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org) (official JMP website)
- [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org) (UNICEF-Statistics web-site)