VI CONFERENCIA LATINOAMERICANA DE SANEAMIENTO

BOLIVIA 2022

#SaneamientoUn LlamadoALaAcción

Jorge **Bica**

FORMACIÓN ACADEMICA:

Civil Engineer (ESTG – Portugal)

MBA in Energy and Sustainability (University of Cumbria – UK)

EXPERENCIA LABORAL:

Joined the JMP team within UNICEF as a Statistics & Monitoring Specialist (WASH) in May 2021. Previously worked for UNICEF in Lebanon leading the Humanitarian WASH programme since 2015. More than two decades of experience in water and sanitation initiatives, including ten years in humanitarian and development contexts such as Haiti, Myanmar, Lebanon and Mozambique.

Addressing

SDG WASH

data gaps in LAC

World Health Organization

WHO UNICEF JMP

unicef

LATINOSAN

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Household updates in odd years

Schools and Health Care Facilities updates in even years

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WHO/UNICEF JMP
https://washdata.org

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LATINOSAN
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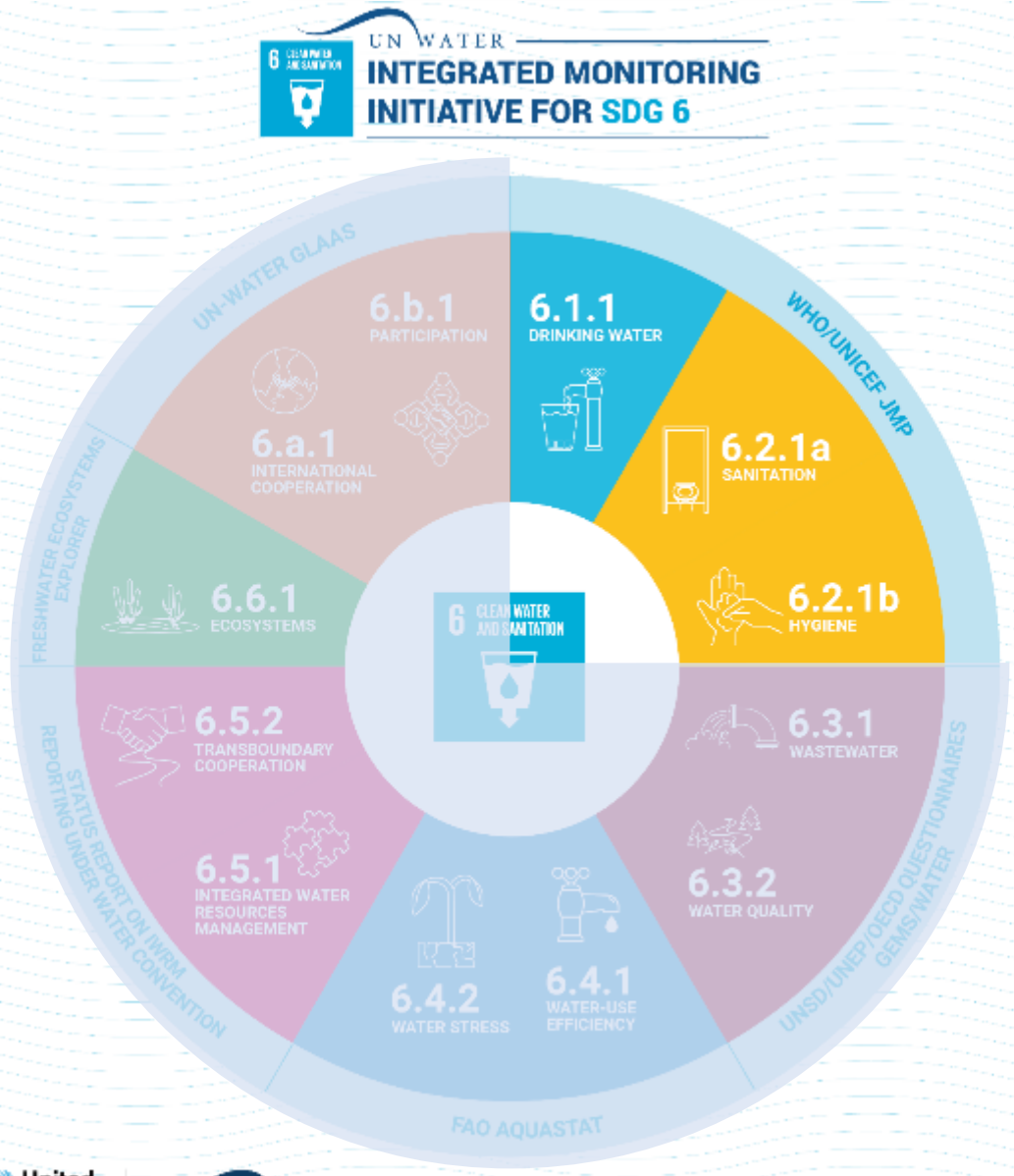
UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6



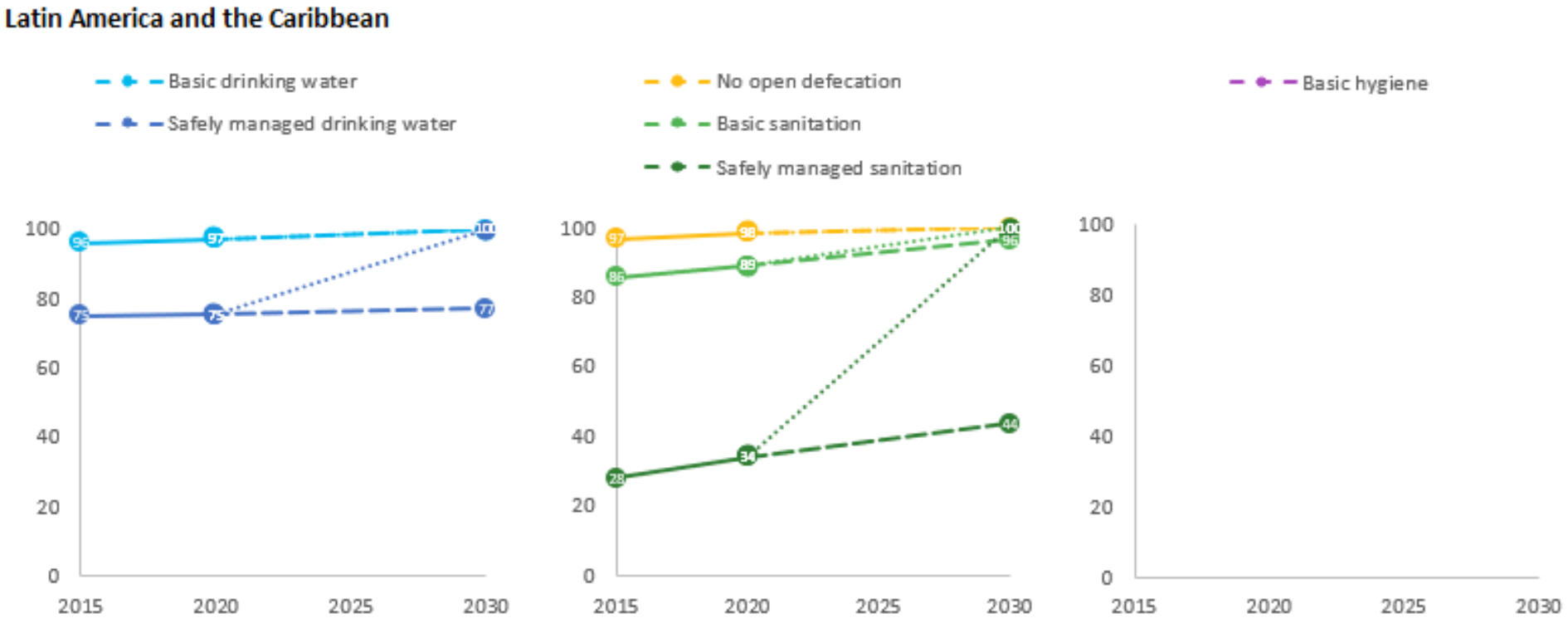
INDICATORS	CUSTODIANS
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WHO, UNICEF
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	UNEP
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	UNECE, UNESCO
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP, Ramsar
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	WHO, OECD
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WHO, OECD

United Nations | UN WATER

JMP service ladders for WASH in households

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Safely managed: Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination	**Safely managed:** Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite	
Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	**Basic service:** Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households	**Basic service:** Availability of handwashing facility with soap and water at home
Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	**Limited service:** Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households	**Limited service**: Availability of handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
Unimproved: Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring	**Unimproved:** Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines	**No facility:** No handwashing facility at home
Surface water: Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal	**Open defecation**: Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste	

Achieving SDG WASH targets in LAC will require a dramatic acceleration in current rates of progress



Thumbnail of snapshot here

Figure WASH1b: Regional coverage of WASH services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP (2021)

Data availability is improving but large gaps remain for monitoring SDG targets for sanitation and hygiene

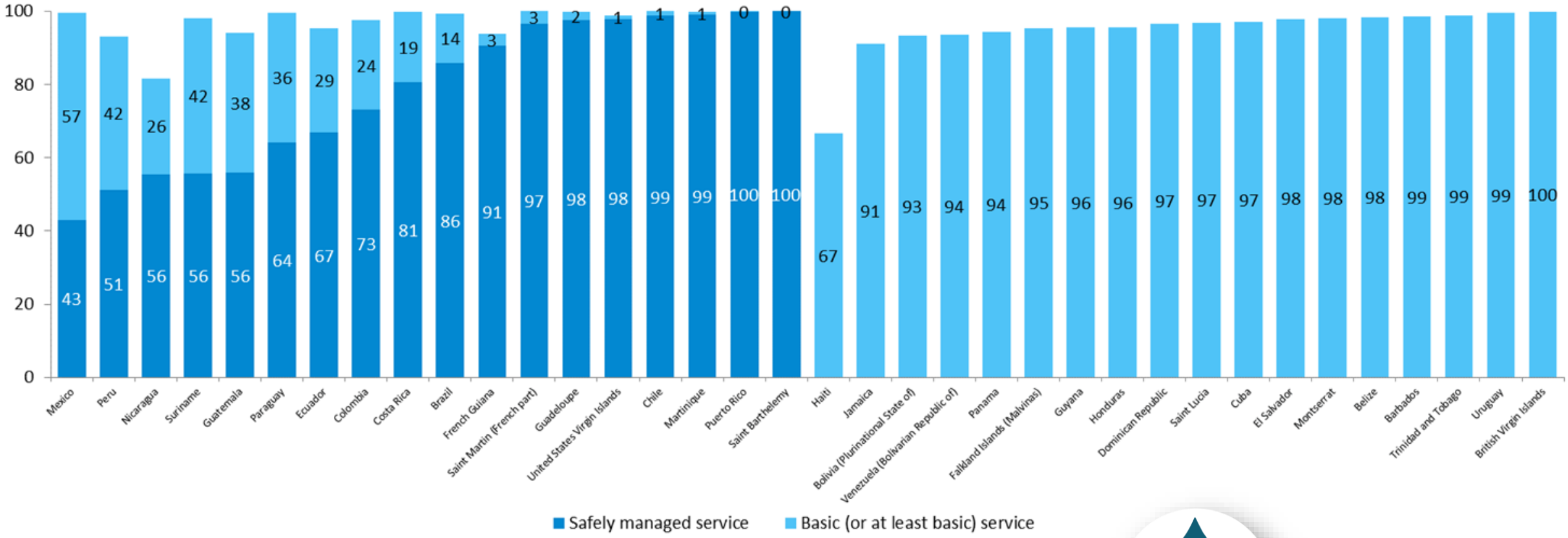
% of population (# of countries, areas and territories) covered by available data in 2020	Drinking water					Sanitation						Hygiene
	Basic water	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Open defecation	Basic sanitation	Safely managed	Safely disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Basic hygiene
World (234)	99% (211)	45% (138)	99% (210)	82% (121)	45% (138)	97% (198)	99% (202)	81% (120)	66% (67)	1% (7)	52% (97)	50% (79)
Rural	98% (164)	55% (65)	98% (163)	86% (91)	55% (65)	97% (159)	98% (161)	73% (77)	70% (58)	0% (1)	8% (5)	67% (78)
Urban	93% (175)	56% (87)	93% (173)	75% (108)	56% (87)	94% (172)	94% (172)	75% (98)	62% (51)	0% (1)	48% (28)	37% (76)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	93% (36)	77% (18)	93% (36)	91% (24)	77% (18)	93% (34)	93% (35)	82% (14)	13% (5)	0% (0)	86% (15)	19% (10)
Rural	93% (24)	56% (10)	93% (24)	79% (16)	56% (10)	93% (24)	93% (24)	14% (6)	18% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)	32% (11)
Urban	94% (27)	59% (14)	94% (27)	86% (21)	59% (14)	94% (27)	94% (27)	87% (14)	11% (5)	0% (0)	23% (6)	18% (10)

Notes:

1. Proportion of the relevant population for which data are available.

2. Cases where the population coverage if less than 50% are highlighted in yellow.

Only 18 countries in LAC had national estimates for safely managed drinking water services in 2020



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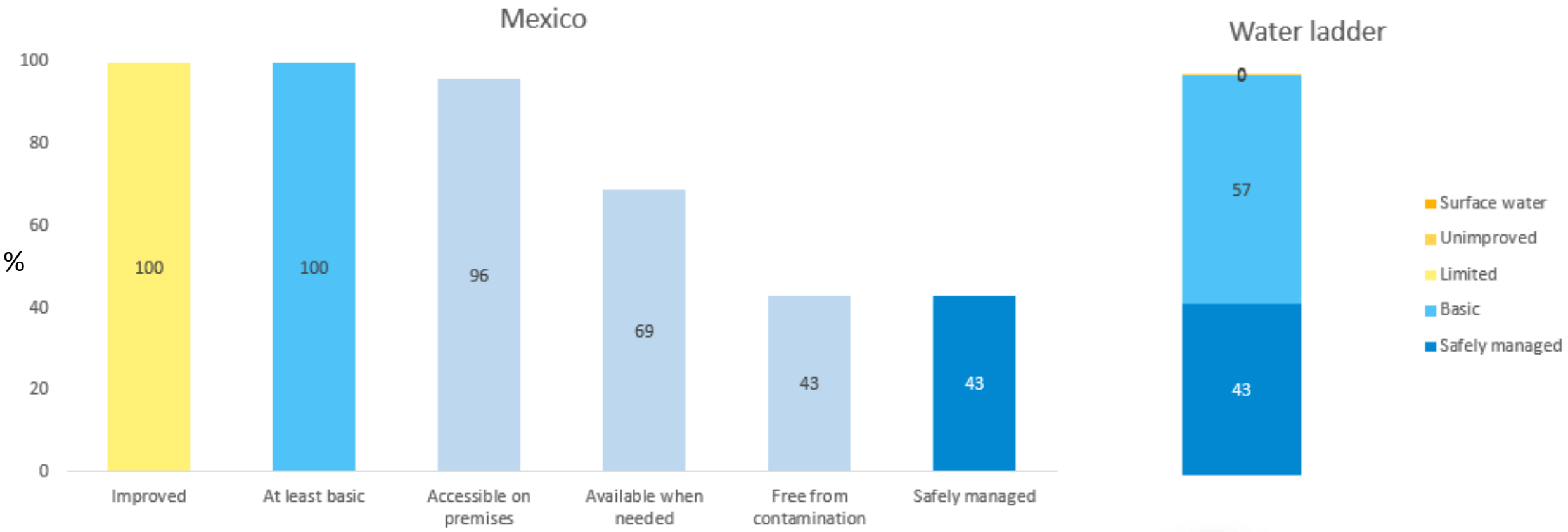
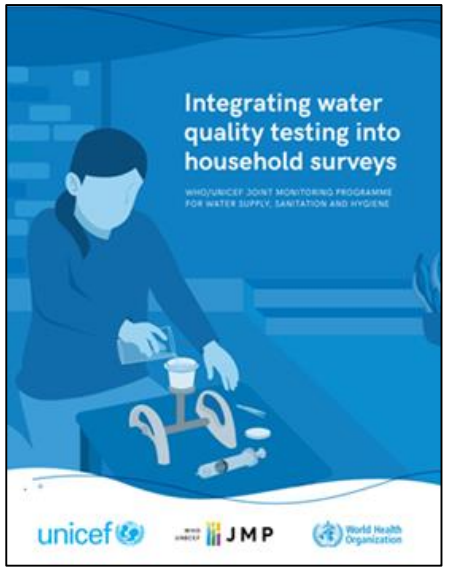
Calculation of SDG 6.1.1 safely managed drinking water services



Water quality testing in household surveys



2012-2013
- Bangladesh MICS
- Ghana LSS

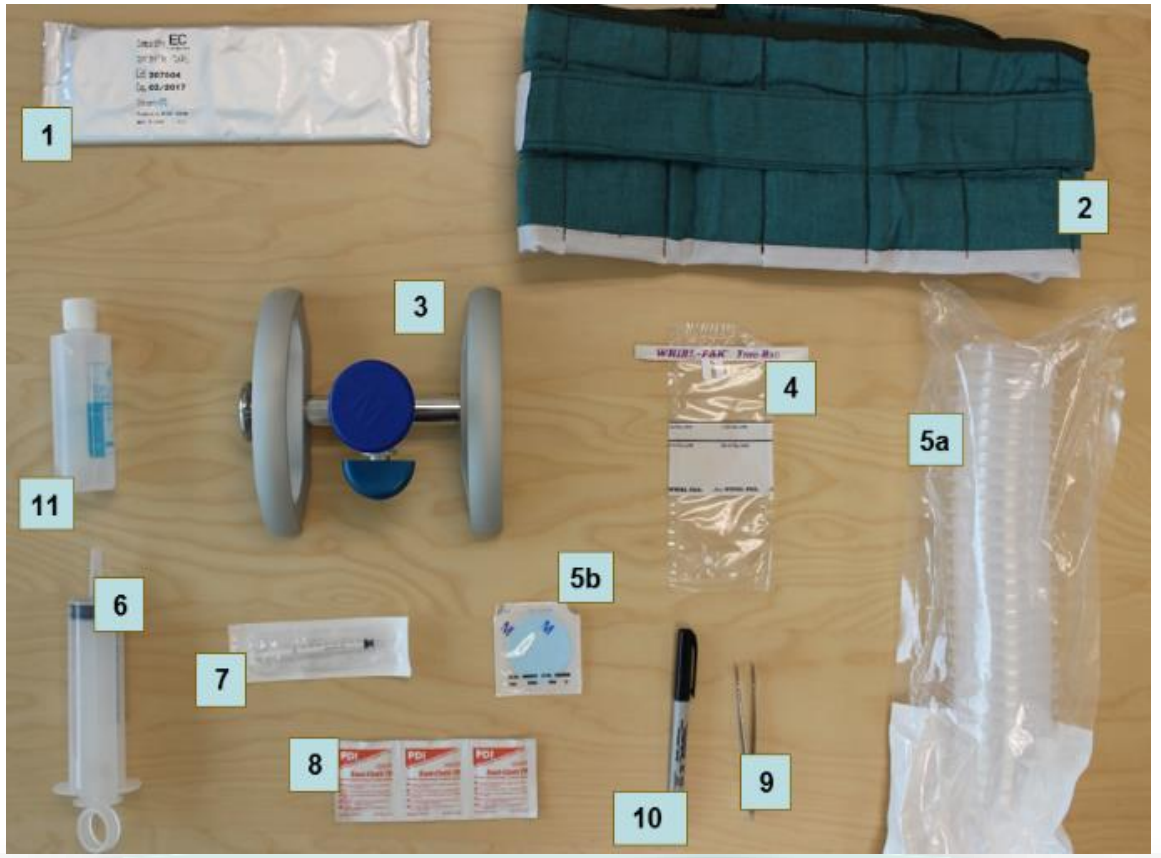
2014-15
- Congo MICS
- Côte d'Ivoire MICS
- Nepal MICS
- Pakistan MICS (Sindh)
- Belize MICS6 Pilot

2016-17
- Afghanistan ALCS
- DPRK MICS
- DRC MICS
- Ecuador ENEDMU
- Ethiopia ESS
- Ghana MICS
- Lebanon National Survey
- Mongolia MICS
- Nigeria MICS
- Paraguay MICS
- Philippines APIS
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone MICS

2018-2019
- Algeria MICS
- CAR MICS
- Chad MICS
- Gambia MICS
- Georgia MICS
- Guinea-Bissau MICS
- Iraq MICS
- Kiribati MICS
- Lao PDR SIS
- Lesotho MICS
- Madagascar MICS
- Mongolia MICS
- Suriname MICS
- Togo MICS
- Tunisia MICS

2020-2021
- Dominican Republic MICS
- Guyana MICS
- Jamaica MICS
- Kosovo MICS
- Malawi MICS
- Mauritania MICS
- Pacific Island Countries MICS
- Sao Tome and Principe MICS
- Tanzania LSMS
- Trinidad and Tobago MICS
- Turks and Caicos MICS
- Viet Nam LSMS
- West Bank and Gaza Strip MICS

Water quality testing in household surveys



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Water quality testing in household surveys

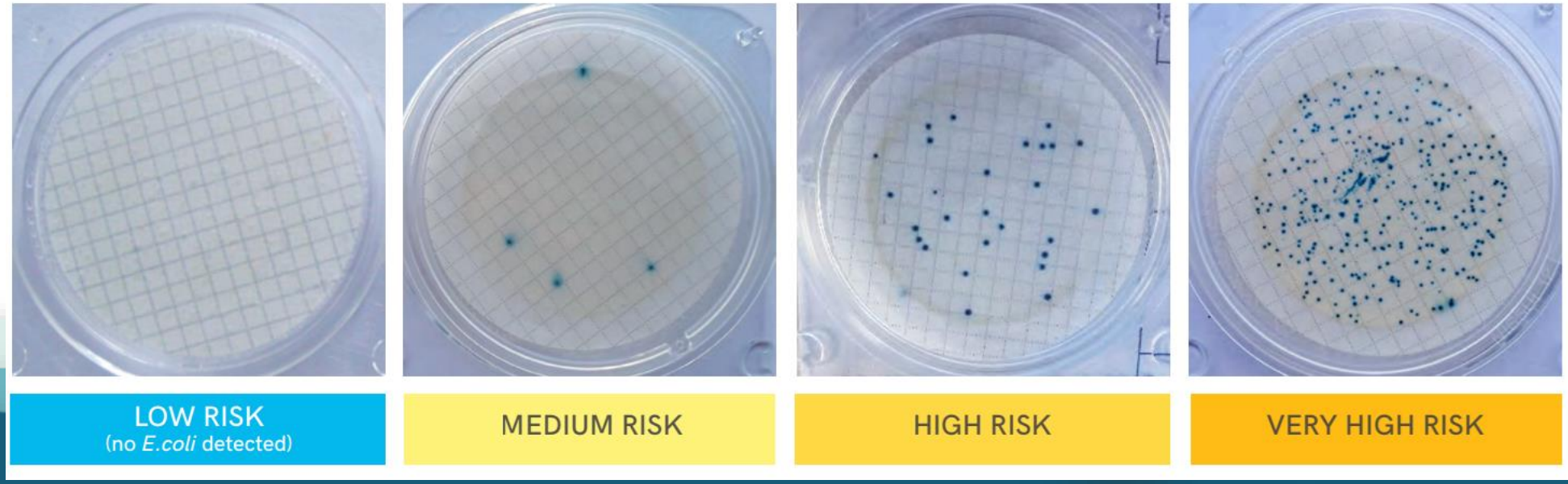
In most countries a « body-belt » is used to incubate the samples.

Other incubation options are available:

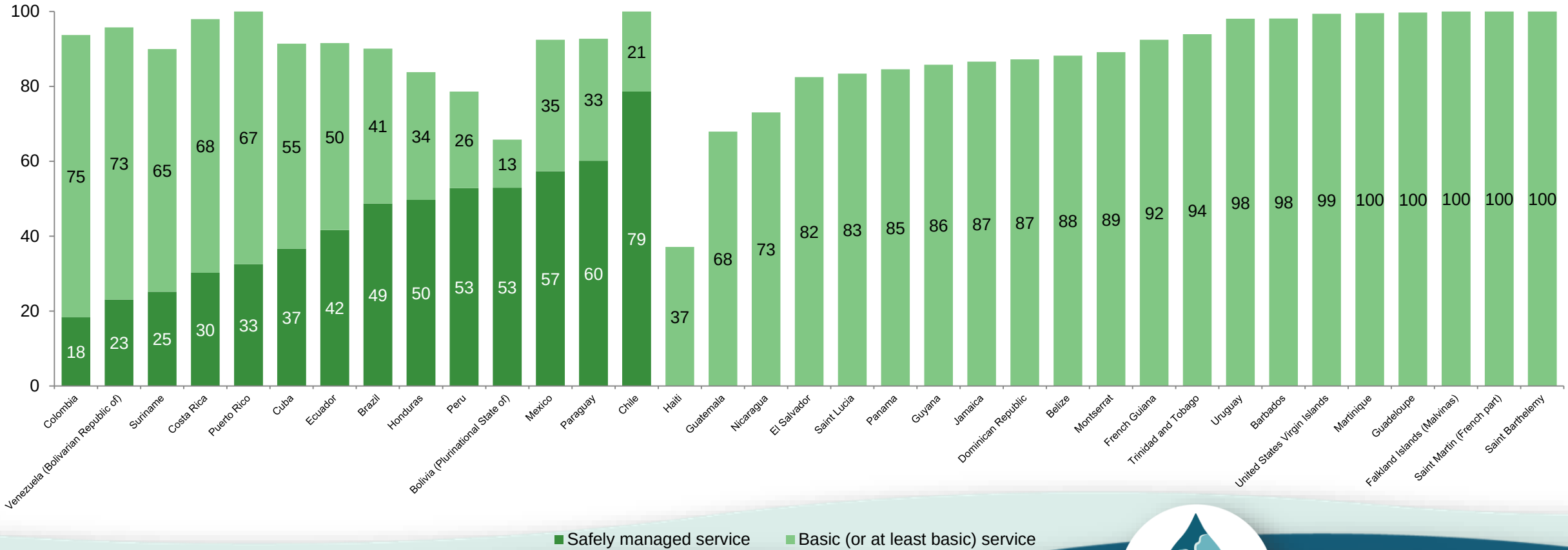
- Electric incubators
- Phase-change incubator
- Incubation ‘vests’

WHO risk levels for faecal contamination of drinking water

E. coli per 100 mL of water	WHO risk level
<1	LOW RISK
1-10	MEDIUM RISK
11-100	HIGH RISK
>100	VERY HIGH RISK



Only 14 countries in LAC had national estimates for safely managed sanitation services in 2020



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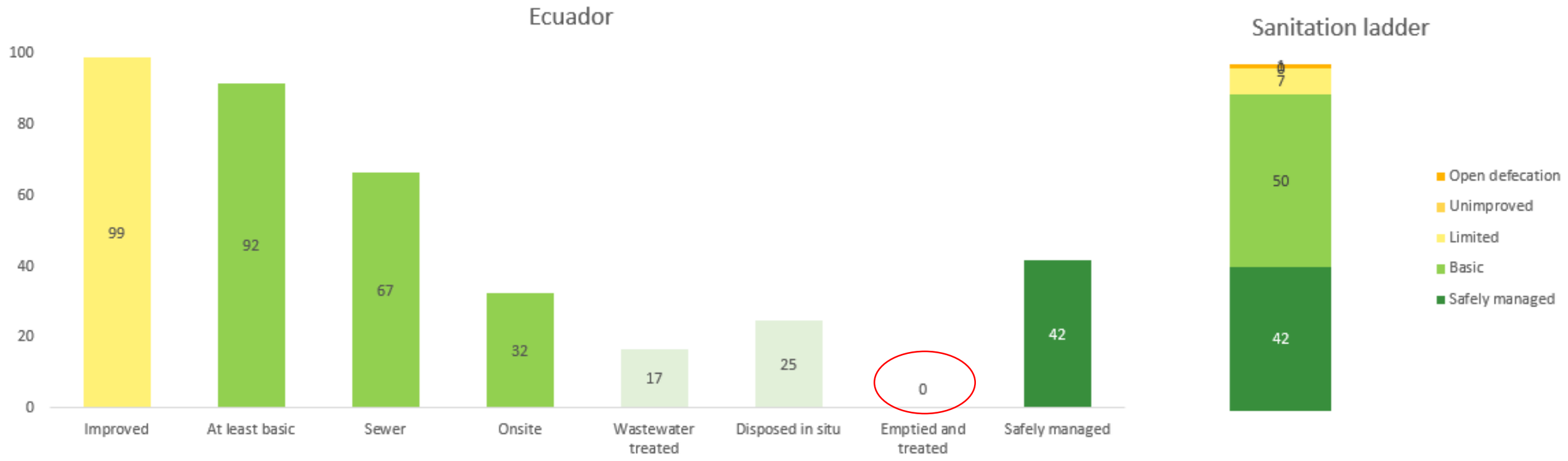
Calculation of SDG 6.2.1a safely managed sanitation services



Monitoring safe management of on-site sanitation (SMOSS)

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

?

Various data gaps: national, urban/rural, emptying/treatment

✓

Already good data coverage.
Same methods as previous reporting

Pilot objectives

i. Develop tools to assess the nature and scale of the challenges associated with SMOSS

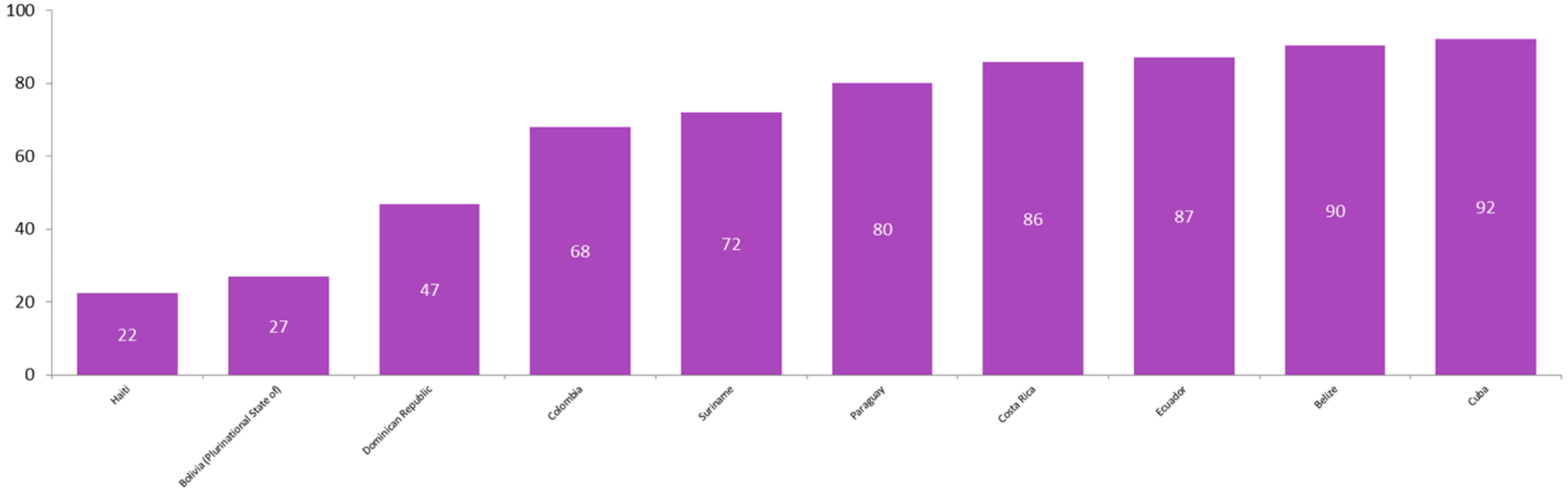
ii. Make recommendations for routine monitoring of SMOSS in future

Outputs

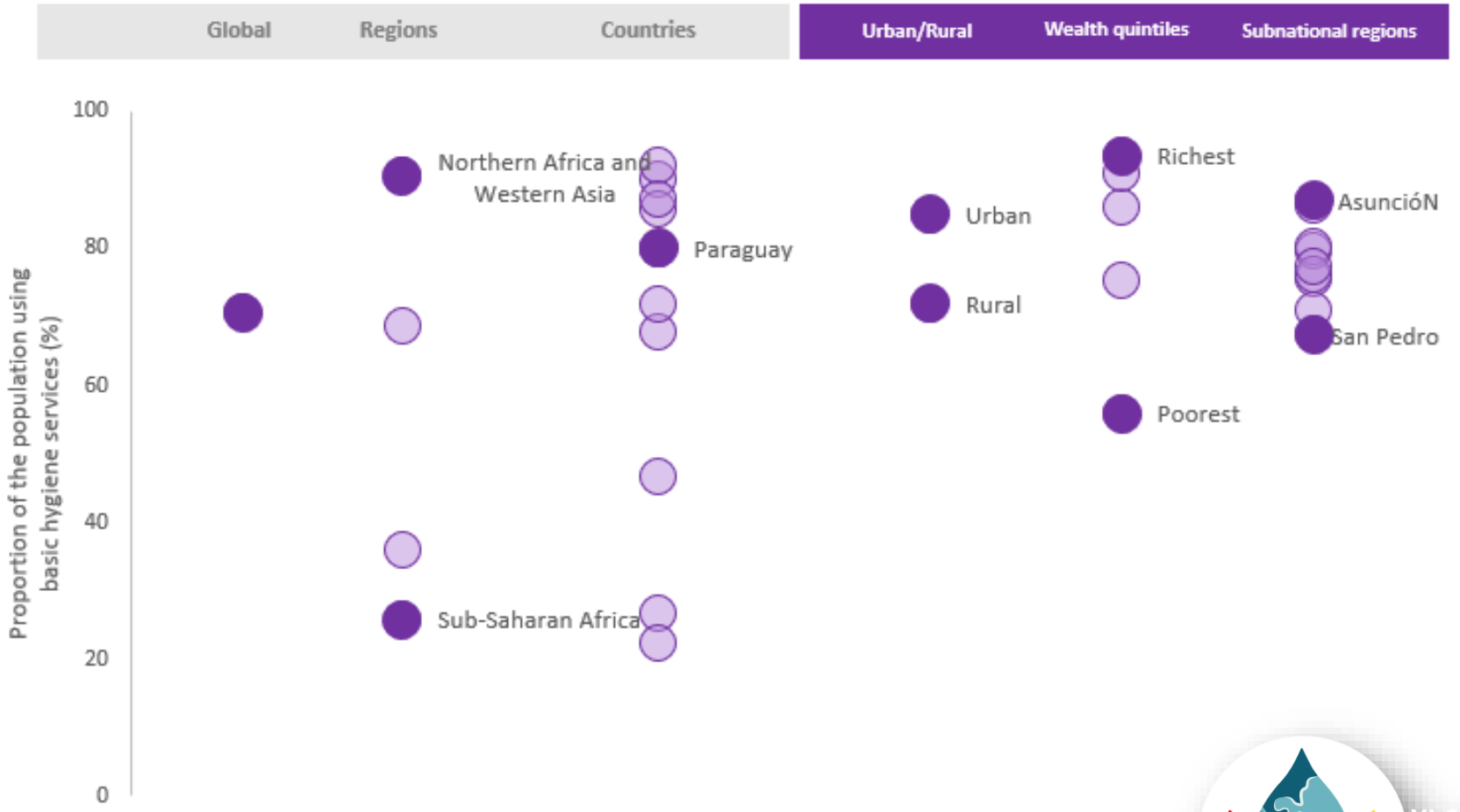
✓ Recommendations for national data collection – existing and new tools, who & how to collect

✓ Inputs to clarify JMP assumptions and improve country estimates

Only 10 countries in LAC had national estimates for basic hygiene services in 2020



Disaggregated data are required to analyse inequalities between and within countries in LAC



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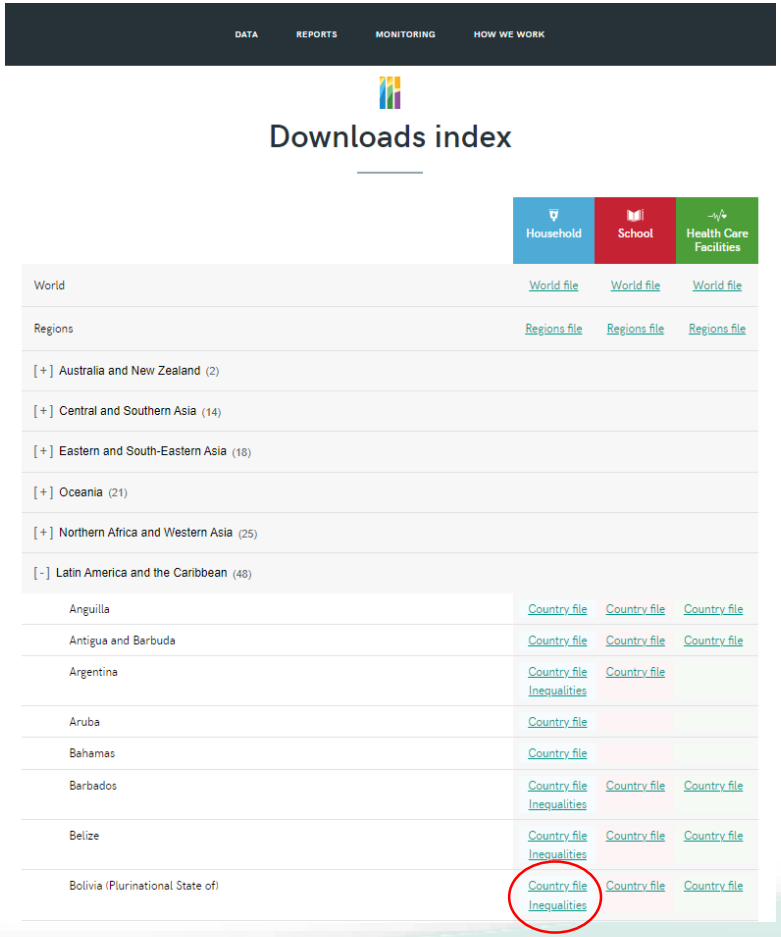
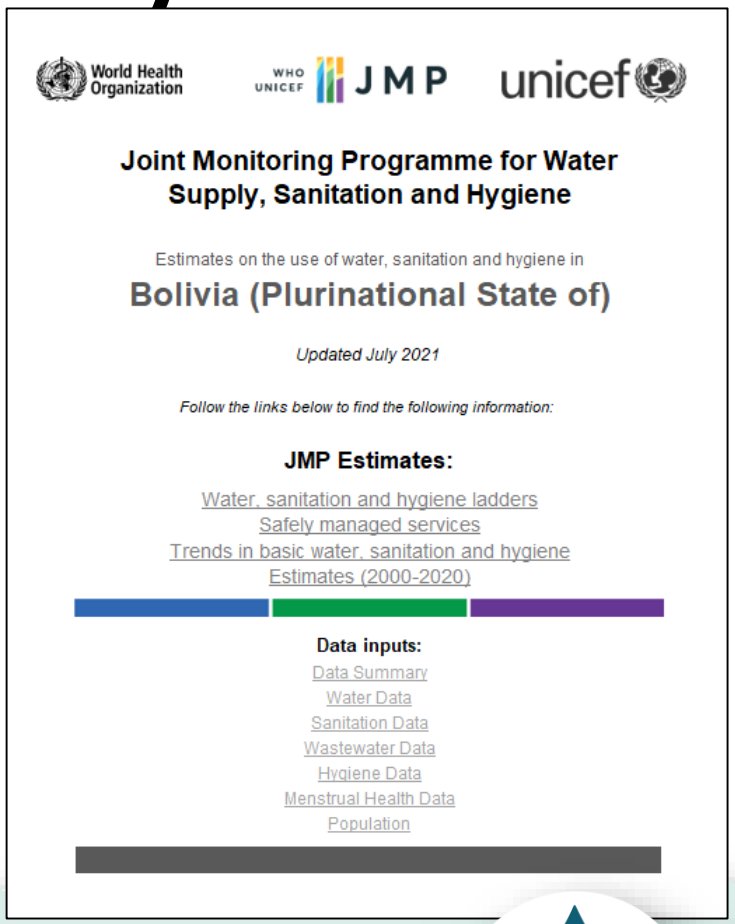
JMP country files





https://washdata.org/data/downloads

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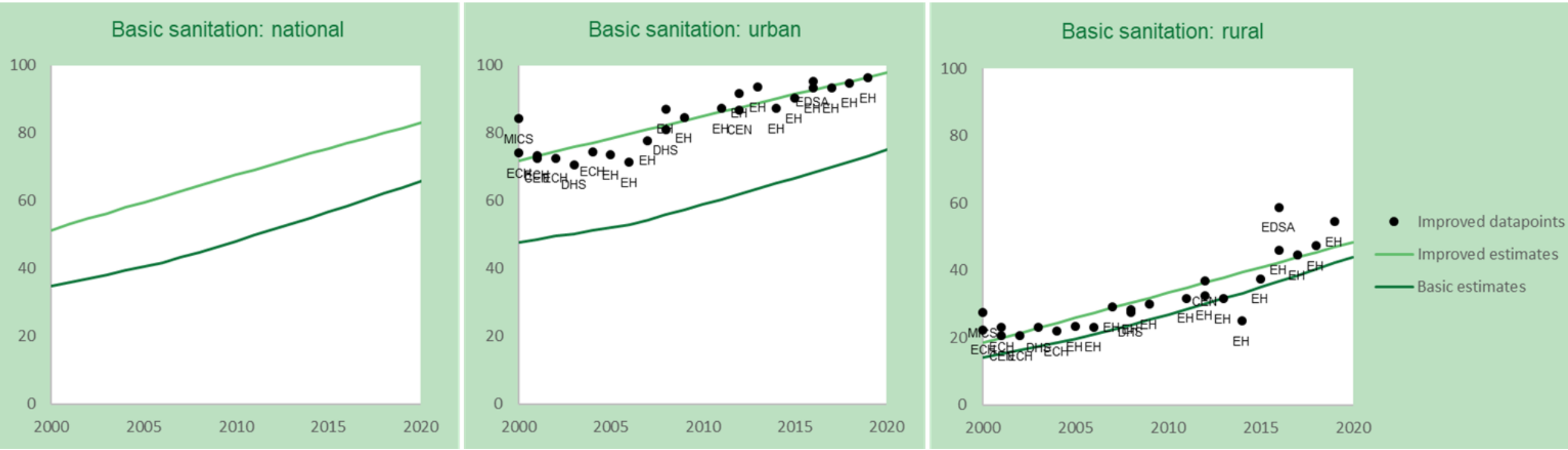
Summary of data from national surveys, censuses and regulators

[values in square brackets not used]

Drinking water | Hygiene | Sanitation | Menstrual Health

			Drinking water													Sanitation																				
			National							Rural							Rural																				
Source	Type	Year	Improved	Piped	Surface	No more than 30 mins	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Improved	Piped	Surface	No more than 30 mins	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Improved	Sewer	Septic	Latrines and other	Open defecation	Wastewater enters network	Wastewater reaches treatment plant	Septic: contained	Septic: not emptied	Septic: emptied and buried onsite	Septic: emptied and discharged locally	Septic: emptied and removed offsite	Septic: delivered to treatment plant	Latrines: contained	Latrines: not emptied	Latrines: emptied and buried onsite	Latrines: emptied and discharged locally	Latrines: emptied and removed offsite	Latrines: delivered to treatment plant	Treated at wastewater treatment plant	Treated at faecal sludge treatment plant	Shared
BOL_2000_MICS	Survey with microdata	2000				[100]	[92]			[71]	[60]	[10]	99	79			27	3		[24]	53																
BOL_2000_ECH	Survey with microdata	2000						[85]		56	43	34			[79]		22	2	5	16	61																
BOL_2001_ECH	Survey with microdata	2001						[86]		62	45	27			[78]		23	3	4	17	60																
BOL_2001_CEN	Census	2001								53	37	34					21	2	4	15	64																
BOL_2002_ECH	Survey with microdata	2002						[88]		53	37	34			[77]		21	2	4	15	64																
BOL_2003_DHS	Survey with microdata	2003				[99]	[87]			62	57	21	99	72			23	3	4	17	60																[50]
BOL_2004_ECH	Survey with microdata	2004								58	43	31					22	2	4	16	60																
BOL_2005_EH	Survey with microdata	2005								57	44	35					23	2	4	17	58																
BOL_2006_EH	Survey with microdata	2006	[83]	[76]	[12]					58	47	32					23	3	5	15	57																
BOL_2007_EH	Survey with microdata	2007	[84]	[79]	[13]					58	47	35					29	4	8	17	53																
BOL_2008_DHS	Survey with microdata	2008	[87]	[84]	[5]	[100]	[98]			73	69	[12]	100	[96]			28	3	4	21	52																21
BOL_2008_EH	Survey with microdata	2008	[90]	[73]	[7]			[84]		73	35	20			[77]		28	4	6	19	50																
BOL_2009_EH	Survey with microdata	2009	[87]	[63]	[9]					66	17	25					30	3	6	21	49																21
BOL_2011_EH	Survey with microdata	2011	[89]	[67]	[8]					70	27	23					32	5	6	22	46																15
BOL_2012_CEN	Census	2012	[92]	[77]	[5]					80	52	12					37	4	4	29	[62]																
BOL_2012_EH	Survey with microdata	2012	[91]	[76]	[5]					77	44	14					33	7	5	21	39																20
BOL_2013_EH	Survey with microdata	2013	[91]	[72]	[6]					75	39	17					32	3	6	22	42																14
BOL_2014_EH	Survey with microdata	2014	[92]	[72]	[6]					77	37	19					25	2	5	18	44																20
BOL_2015_EH	Survey with microdata	2015	[86]	[69]	[7]			[82]		69	27	23			[88]		37	5	7	26	41																17
BOL_2015_AAPS	Admin	2015																																		
BOL_2016_EH	Survey with microdata	2016	[88]	[66]	[9]			[81]		64	22	30			[86]		46	5	9	32	40																
BOL_2016_EDSA	Survey with microdata	2016	[94]	[71]	[4]	[100]	[92]	[76]		82	39	13	99	78	[72]		59	6	8	45	40																13
BOL_2016_AAPS	Admin	2016																																		
BOL_2017_EH	Survey with microdata	2017	[90]	[70]	[7]			[80]		72	33	23			[80]		45	7	9	29	41																
BOL_2017_AAPS	Admin	2017																																		
BOL_2018_EH	Survey with microdata	2018	[91]	[67]	[7]			[84]		73	22	22			[86]		47	5	9	34	36																10
BOL_2018_AAPS	Admin	2018																																		
BOL_2019_EH	Survey with microdata	2019	[93]	[63]	[5]			[85]		79	14	16			[78]		55	8	10	37	28																8

JMP country files



JMP country files

Safely managed drinking water calculation

	National	Rural	Urban
Year:	2020	2020	2020
Proportion of population with improved:	94	80	99
Proportion of population with improved sources which are:			
Accessible on premises	86	62	96
Available when needed	-	-	80
Free from contamination	-	-	-
Safely managed	-	-	-

Notes: The indicator for SDG 6.1, safely managed drinking water services are defined as use of an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from contamination. To make an estimate of safely managed services, i on the use of improved drinking water sources is combined with information on the accessibility, availability and quality of drinking Estimates are based on the minimum value of these criteria or, where estimates are available for both rural and urban, a population average of the two. The JMP reports estimates for safely managed drinking water provided information is available for at least 50 p the population on quality of drinking water and either accessibility or availability.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP (2021)

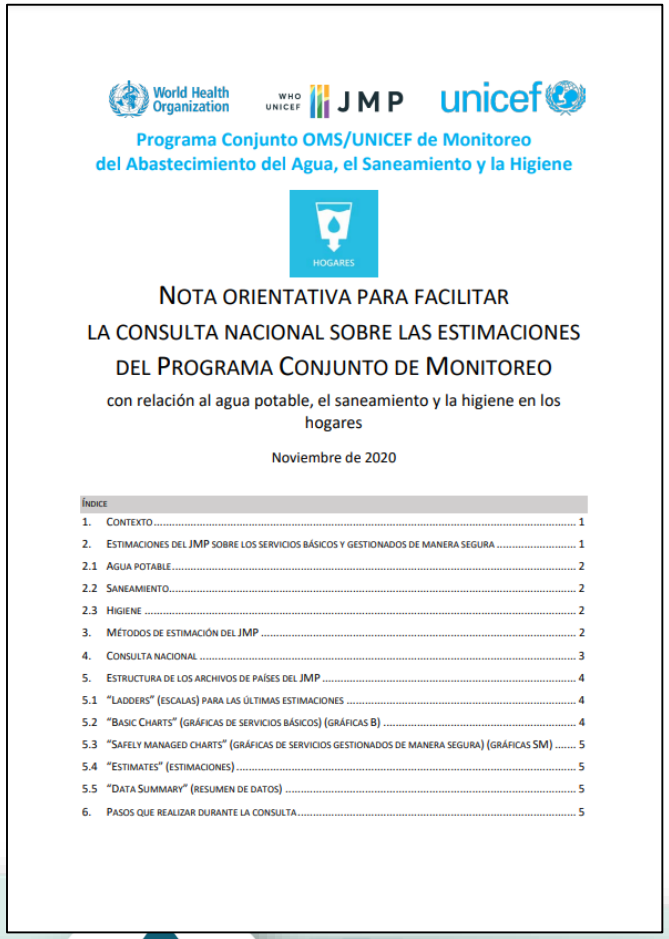
Safely managed sanitation calculation

	National	Rural	Urban
Year:	2020	2020	2020
Proportion of population with improved:	83	48	98
Proportion of population with improved facilities (including shared) which are:			
Sewer connected	50	6	69
Septic tanks	13	9	15
Latrines and other	20	34	13
Proportion of population with improved facilities (excluding shared) which are:			
Disposed of in situ	10	-	8
Emptied and treated	9	-	7
Wastewater treated	33	5	45
Safely managed	53	-	60

Notes: The indicator for SDG 6.2, safely managed sanitation services are defined as use of an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite. To make an estimate of safely managed services, information on use of different improved sanitation facilities types (sewer connections, septic tanks and latrines and other) is combined with information on containment, emptying, transport and treatment. The JMP reports estimates for safely managed sanitation when information on excreta management is available for at least 50 per cent of the population using the dominant type of improved sanitation facility (sewer connections or on-site sanitation facilities).

JMP country consultations

- Guidance note to facilitate country consultation
  - English, French, Spanish, Russian & Arabic
- WHO/UNICEF country offices contact national authorities
  - NSOs, MoE, MoH, MoW, regulator, other
- Seek technical feedback on JMP country file
  - Is it missing any relevant national data sources?
  - Are the data sources used considered reliable?
  - Is the interpretation/classification of national data correct?
- Provide feedback to JMP team via info@washdata.org
  - Finalization of estimates in Feb/March
  - Publication of JMP progress updates in June/July 2023



World Health Organization · WHO UNICEF JMP · unicef

Programa Conjunto OMS/UNICEF de Monitoreo
del Abastecimiento del Agua, el Saneamiento y la Higiene

HOGARES

NOTA ORIENTATIVA PARA FACILITAR
LA CONSULTA NACIONAL SOBRE LAS ESTIMACIONES
DEL PROGRAMA CONJUNTO DE MONITOREO

con relación al agua potable, el saneamiento y la higiene en los hogares

Noviembre de 2020

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https://washdata.org/how-we-work/jmp-country-consultation

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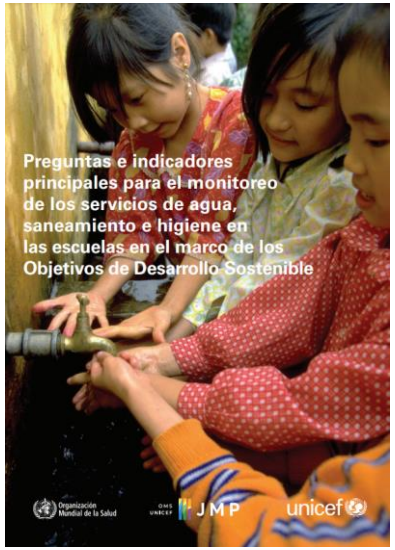
CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES

- The region has made progress but is not on track
- Data gaps and the forced use of old data for inputs necessary to JMP methodology have a direct impact on the regions estimates
- It is important to align Surveys and Censuses with the International definitions
- When data is available it is important to make it available (i.e. wastewater data)
- The JMP has developed resources to help close these data gaps (incorporating water quality in surveys, of site sanitation) however countries need to make a concerted effort to address waterwater treatment

JMP core questions

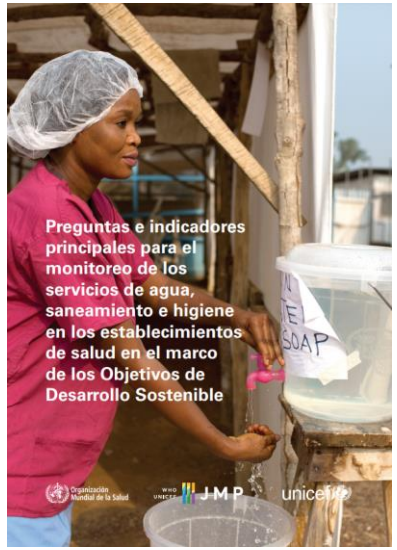
JMP 2018 Core Questions for Household Surveys

English 1.73 MB
Français 2.23 MB
Español 1.36 MB
Русский 1.84 MB
العربية 1.09 MB



Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals

English 1,000.42 KB
Français 2.56 MB
Español 1.47 MB
Русский 1.92 MB
العربية 751.66 KB



Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals

English 1.82 MB
Français 869.48 KB
Español 8.62 MB
Русский 780.36 KB
العربية 918.57 KB

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