

UNICEF indicator clinic

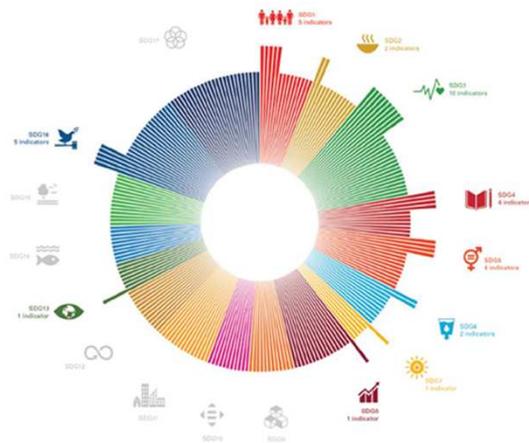
Data for children in the SDGs

Monitoring SDG indicators for WASH

International workshop on SDG monitoring

Beijing
28 June 2018

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data.unicef.org



washdata.org

UNICEF GLOBAL CUSTODIAN OF DATA FOR CHILDREN

CUSTODIAN	CO-CUSTODIAN
2.2.1 Stunting	3.b.1 Full vaccination coverage
2.2.1 Wasting/overweight	5.2.1 Sexual violence by intimate partner
3.1.2 Skilled attendance at birth	5.2.2 Sexual violence by non-intimate partner
3.2.1 Under-five mortality	6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality	6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation and hygiene
4.2.1 Early childhood development	8.7.1 Child labour
5.3.1 Early marriage	16.9.1 Birth registration
5.3.2 FGM/C	
16.2.1 Child discipline	
16.2.3 Sexual violence against children	

UNICEF briefing notes on SDG global indicators related to children

UNICEF BRIEFING NOTES ON SDG GLOBAL INDICATORS

- Briefing note # 1
National and global monitoring of child-related SDG indicators
- Briefing note #2
Child poverty
- Briefing note #3
Nutritional status
- Briefing note #4
Maternal mortality and skilled attendant at birth
- Briefing note #5
Child mortality
- Briefing note #6
Universal health coverage
- Briefing note #7
Learning
- Briefing note #8
Early childhood development
- Briefing note #9
Violence against girls and women
- Briefing note #10
Harmful practices
- Briefing note #11
Drinking water
- Briefing note #12
Sanitation and hygiene
- Briefing note #13
Child labour
- Briefing note #14
Abuse, exploitation and violence
- Briefing note #15
Birth registration

<https://data.unicef.org/>



Monitoring SDG indicators for WASH

Briefing note #11
Drinking water



GOAL 6
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

Target overview

SDG monitoring
SDG target 6.1 is tracked by the following indicator:

- 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Broader monitoring context
Universal access to safe drinking water is a human right and a key determinant of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family wellbeing, and economic productivity. It is a core socio-economic and health indicator and a central focus of UNICEF's efforts to ensure every child lives in a safe and clean environment (Strategic Plan pillar #4). To date UNICEF has primarily focused on extending access to basic services and strengthening national monitoring of inequalities in service levels.

UNICEF role in monitoring
The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has been monitoring progress on drinking water and sanitation since 1990, and uses service ladders, which capture progressive realization of universal access to drinking water, to benchmark and compare progress across countries. The ladders build on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification, thereby providing continuity with MDG monitoring, and introduce additional criteria for SDG monitoring relating to the level of service provided to households. The JMP will continue to monitor all rungs on each ladder, with a particular focus on those that relate to progress towards SDG targets.

JMP service ladder for drinking water

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION	SDG INDICATOR #
Safely managed	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination	SDG 6.1.1
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	SDG 14.1
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	
Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring	
Surface water	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal	

Note: Improved sources include piped water, schemes or standpipes, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and package or borehole water

Briefing note #12
Sanitation and hygiene



GOAL 6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

Target overview

SDG monitoring
SDG target 6.2 is tracked by the following indicators:

- 6.2.1a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
- 6.2.1b: Proportion of population with a basic handwashing facility on premises

Broader monitoring context
Universal access to sanitation and hygiene are key determinants of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family wellbeing, and economic productivity. These are core socio-economic and health indicators and a central focus of UNICEF's efforts to ensure every child lives in a safe and clean environment (Strategic Plan pillar #4). To date UNICEF has primarily focused on extending access to basic services and strengthening national monitoring of inequalities in service levels.

UNICEF role in monitoring
The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has been monitoring progress on drinking water and sanitation since 1990. The JMP uses service ladders, which capture progressive realization of universal access to safely managed sanitation services and enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries. The ladders build on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification, thereby providing continuity with MDG monitoring, and introduce additional criteria for SDG monitoring relating to the level of service provided to households. The JMP will continue to monitor all rungs on each ladder, with a particular focus on those that relate to progress towards SDG targets.

JMP service ladder for sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION	SDG #
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 off-site	SDG 6.2.1a
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households	SDG 14.1
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-pipe sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

SDG Target 6.1: Drinking water

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

Indicator 6.1.1: Population using safely managed drinking water services

Definition: The population using an improved drinking water source which is

- Accessible on premises
- Available when needed
- Free from faecal and priority chemical contamination

Improved drinking water sources (MDG)

Use of drinking water sources				
DHS15				
Rwanda				
DHS		ICF Macro		
Demographic and Health Survey, 2014-2015		Survey		
		2015		
Definitions	Facility type estimates	Urban	Rural	National
	Improved	90.5	68.8	72.4
	All piped	81.3	27.0	36.1
	Non-piped	9.1	41.8	36.4

Original denomination	Classification	Urban	Rural	National
	Tap water	81.3	27.0	36.1
	House connections	43.6	2.8	9.6
piped into dwelling	Piped water into dwelling	2.8	0.3	0.7
piped to yard/plot	Piped water to yard/plot	40.8	2.4	8.8
public tap/standpipe	Public tap, standpipe	37.7	24.2	26.5
	Other			

tube well or borehole	Tubewell, borehole	0.9	1.7	1.6
	Private			
	Public			
	Other			
	Traditional wells	1.0	4.2	3.7
	Private			
	Public			
	Other			
protected well	Protected well	0.5	2.2	1.9
	Private			
	Public			
	Other			
unprotected well	Unprotected well	0.6	2.0	1.7

- Technology classification
 - Household surveys in many countries
- Improved sources
 - Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot
 - Public standposts
 - Boreholes/tubewells
 - Protected wells and springs
 - Rainwater
 - Packaged and delivered water
- Unimproved sources
 - Unprotected wells and springs
- Surface water

SDG drinking water service ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal



Accessible

Use of drinking water sources				
PMA15		Uganda		
PMA	PMA2020	2015		
Performance Monitoring and Accountability	Survey			
Definitions	Facility type estimates	Urban	Rural	National
0 mins No more than 30 mins roundtrip	Improved	94.9	73.8	77.4
	All piped	51.3	12.1	18.7
	Non-piped	43.6	61.8	58.7
	Service level estimates			
	Accessibility			
	On premises	13.1	4.2	6.1
	Within 30 minutes	75.5	45.7	51.9

- On premises
- Within 30 minutes

Household surveys and censuses

- Available for most countries
- “How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?”

Sector data and regulators

- Household connections
- Maximum distances

Available when needed

Use of drinking water sources		CWA14 Mauritius		
CWA		Central Water Authority		
Central Water Authority		Admin		
		2014		
Definitions	Facility type estimates	Urban	Rural	National
Population receiving water on a 18-24 hour basis	Improved			
	All piped			
	Non-piped			
	Service level estimates			
	Accessibility			
	On premises			
	Within 30 minutes			
	Availability			86.0
	Sufficient			
	Most of the time			86.0
	Continuous			
	National Standard			
	Quality			
	Microbial			
Fluoride				
Arsenic				
Priority chemical				
Safely managed				

Household surveys and censuses

- Continuity (hours of service) of piped water supplies
- In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?

Sector data and regulators

- Continuity of piped supplies
- Different benchmarks and standards
- 24/7, 20 hours/day, 12 hours/day, 5 days/week

Free from contamination

Use of drinking water sources		MICS13			Bangladesh		
MICS13 Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013		Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics			Survey		
Definitions		Urban	Rural	2013			
		Urban	Rural	National			
Improved		99.2	97.6	97.9			
All piped		28.6	1.3	6.9			
Non-piped		70.5	96.4	91.0			
Service level estimates							
Accessibility							
On premises		83.8	73.7	75.8			
Within 30 minutes		99.3	98.2	98.5			
Availability							
Sufficient							
Most of the time							
Continuous							
National Standard							
Quality		45.1	62.5	58.9			
Microbial		45.1	62.5	58.9			
Fluoride							
Arsenic		80.7	72.5	74.2			
Priority chemical		93.3	85.7	87.3			
Prop. With no <i>E. coli</i> / 100 mL in source water							
Prop. within 10 ppb arsenic at source (WHO GV)							
Prop. within 50 ppb arsenic at source (Natl Standard)							

Faecal and priority chemical

- *E. coli* / thermotolerant coliforms (all countries)
- Arsenic, fluoride (where relevant)

Household surveys

- New module to test *E. coli*

Sector data and regulators

- Typically only formal systems, mainly urban
- Some lack *E. coli* or thermotolerant coliforms
- Many lack arsenic and fluoride
- Some report compliance for multiple parameters

Water quality testing in household surveys

Bangladesh global MICS5 pilot 2012

Completed

Congo (MICS)
Cote d'Ivoire (MICS)
Ethiopia (ESS)
Ghana (LSS)
Nigeria (MICS)
Bangladesh (MICS)
Ecuador (ENEMDU)
Lebanon (LBHS)
Afghanistan (ALCS)
Philippines (APIS)

Nepal (MICS)
Pakistan (MICS)
Paraguay (MICS)
Mongolia (MICS)
Sierra Leone (MICS)
DPRK (MICS)
Lao PDR (MICS)
Togo (MICS)
Gambia (MICS)

In fieldwork

+ DRC (MICS)
+ Tunisia (MICS)
+ Suriname (MICS)
+ Iraq (MICS)
+ Senegal (PEPAM)
+ Lesotho (MICS)

About to start

+ Kiribati (MICS)
+ Chad (MICS)
+ CAR (MICS)

Belize field test 2016



JMP country file contains a complete list of national data sources used to produce estimates

Summary of data from national surveys, censuses and regulators

[values in square brackets not used]

Drinking water

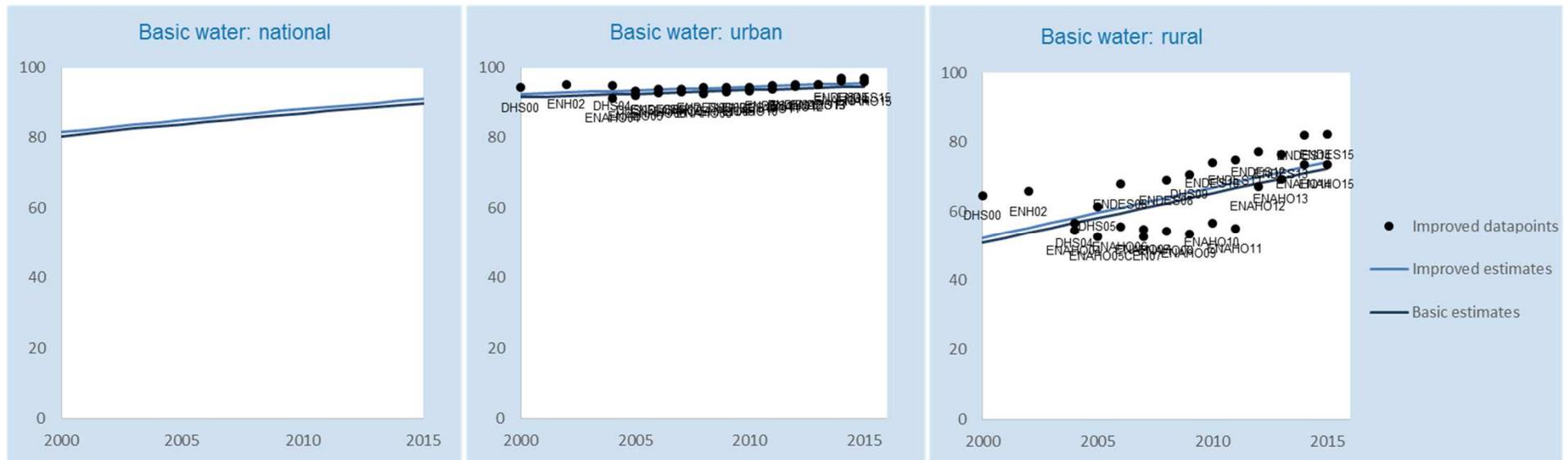
Sanitation

Hygiene

Source	Type	Year	National						Urban						Rural								
			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	Piped	Surface	No more than 30 mins	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination
SUNASS0	Admin	2009	87						87														
DHS09	Survey	2009	83	77	5	99	90		94	86	0	99	92			71	60	14	99	84			
ENAH09	Survey	2009	81	75	8				93	88	1					53	36	27					
SUNASS1	Admin	2010	85						85														
ENDES10	Survey	2010	84	76	4	99	90		94	82	1	99	92		74	64	11	99	85				
ENAH010	Survey	2010	82	77	8				93	89	2				57	41	25						
ENAPRE5	Survey	2010	76	76					[89]	89					[39]	39							
MONIN10	Other	2010	42						61						27								
SUNASS1	Admin	2011	79						79														
ENAH011	Survey	2011	83	77	7				94	91	2				55	38	25						
ENAPRE5	Survey	2011	72	72					[89]	89					[37]	37							
ENDES11	Survey	2011	85	77	4	99	91		95	83	0	100	93		75	65	11	99	86				
SUNASS1	Admin	2012	79						79														
ENDES12	Survey	2012	87	81	3	99	92		95	87	0	99	94		77	67	9	99	88				
ENAH012	Survey	2012	84	83	4				95	92	1				67	55	15						
ENAPRE5	Survey	2012	74	74					[91]	91					[41]	41							
SUNASS1	Admin	2013	84						84														
ENAH013	Survey	2013	87	83	5				95	92	1				69	57	14						
ENDES13	Survey	2013	89	80	3	93			95	85	0	97			77	66	9	90					
ENAPRE5	Survey	2013	86	86					[93]	93					[63]	63							
ENDES14	Survey	2014	90	82	3	99	91	76	97	87	0	100	93	78	82	69	9	99	85	70			
ENAH014	Survey	2014	91	86	3				96	93	0				74	60	15						
ENAH015	Survey	2015	91	86	4				96	92	0				74	61	15						
ENDES15	Survey	2015	90	81	3	[95]			97	85	0	[97]			82	70	10	[90]					
FSM15	Other	2015																					



JMP estimates for improved and basic services based on average of all available national sources of data

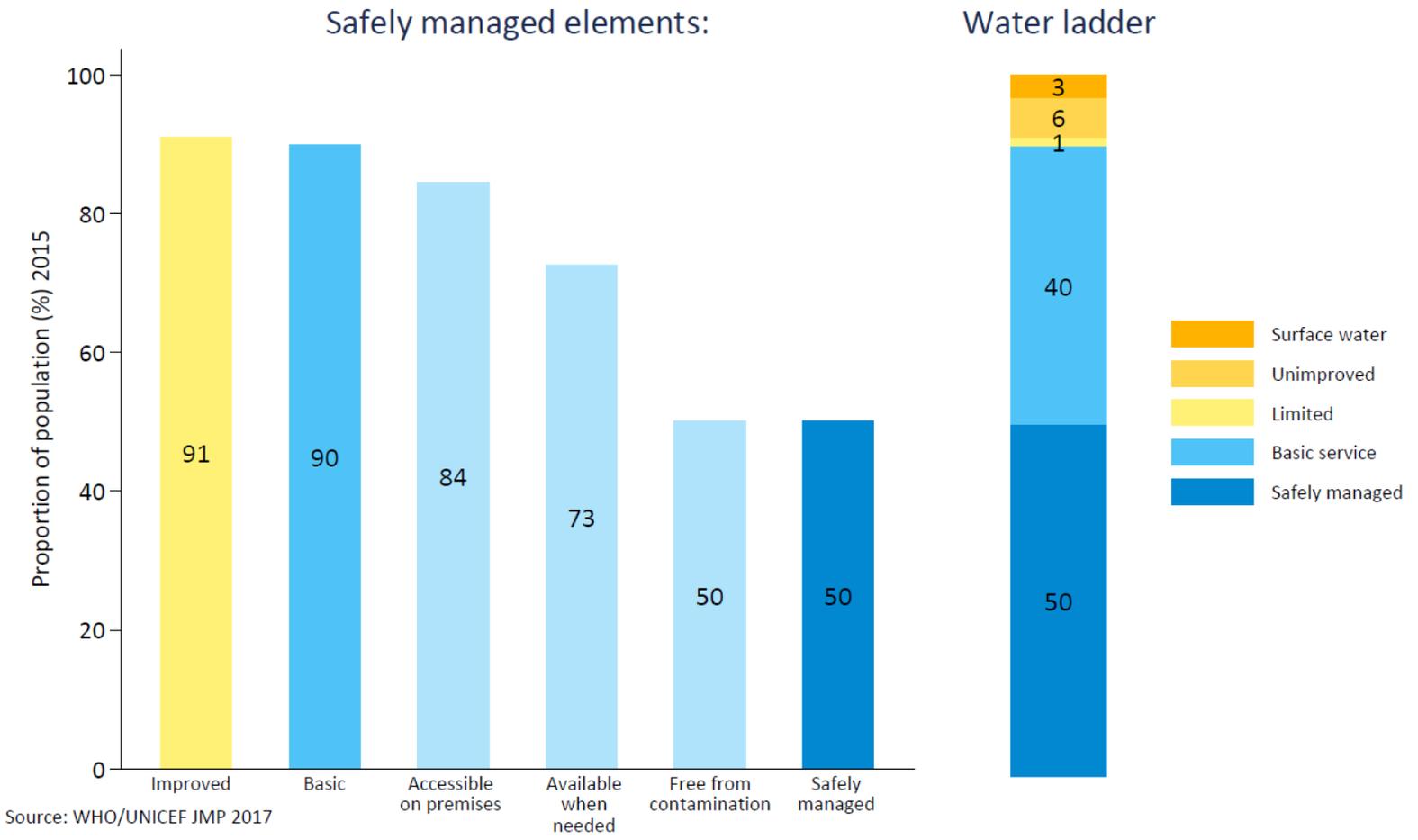


Safely managed drinking water calculation

Safely managed drinking water calculation			
	National	Rural	Urban
Year:	2015	2015	2015
Proportion of population with improved:	91	74	96
Proportion of population with improved sources which are:			
Accessible on premises	85	67	89
Available when needed	73	51	79
Free from contamination	50	20	58
Safely managed	50	20	58

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, information on the use of improved drinking water sources is combined with information on the accessibility, availability and quality of drinking water. Estimates are based on the minimum value of these criteria or, where estimates are available for both rural and urban, a population weighted average of the two. The JMP reports estimates for safely managed drinking water provided information is available for at least 50 per cent of the population on quality of drinking water and either accessibility or availability.

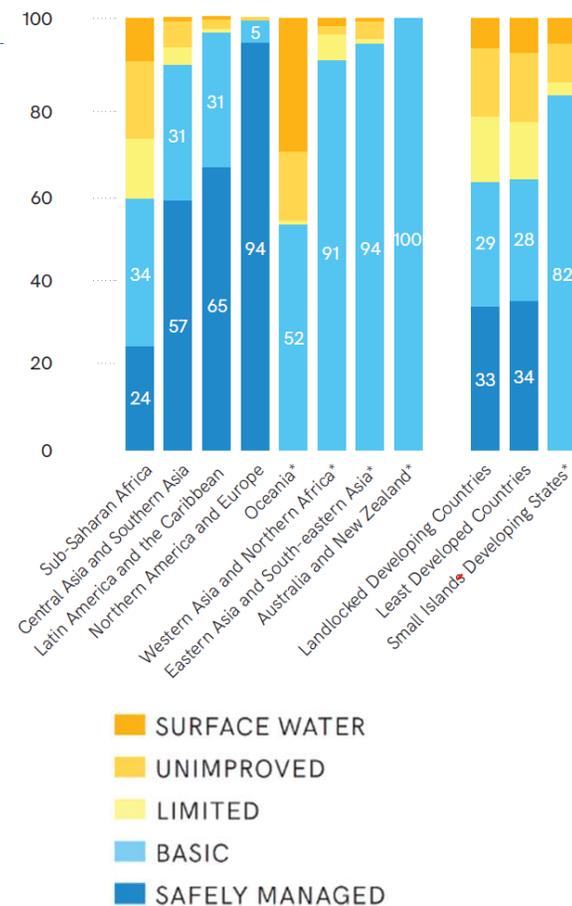
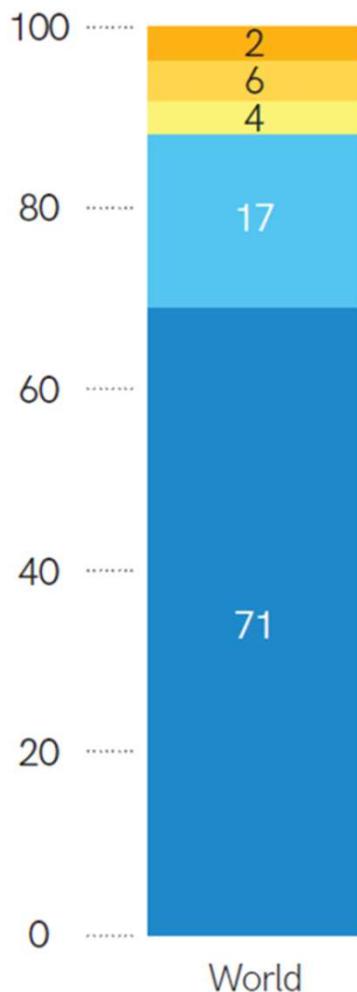
Safely managed drinking water estimate



JMP estimates for drinking water (2000-2015)

In 2015

- 5.2 billion used a safely managed drinking water service
- Safely managed estimates available for 96 countries (4 out of 8 regions)
- 6.5 billion people used at least a basic service
- 844 million still lacked basic services
- 263 million used a limited service
- 159 million still used surface water sources



SDG Target 6.2: Sanitation

*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***

Indicator 6.2.1a: Population using safely managed sanitation services

Definition: The population using an improved sanitation facility which is

- Not shared, and where
- Excreta are safely disposed in situ or
- Transported and treated off site

Improved sanitation facilities (MDG)

MIS16				
Use of sanitation facilities		Madagascar		
MIS		ICF Macro		
Malaria Indicator Survey		Survey		
		2016		
Definitions	Facility type estimates	Urban	Rural	National
	Improved	44.3	23.6	25.8
	Sewer	0.8	0.5	0.5
	Septic	14.2	1.1	2.5
	Other	29.3	22.1	22.8
Original denomination	Classification	Urban	Rural	National
	Flush and pour flush	15.6	2.5	3.9
Chasse d'eau connectée à un système d'égout	to piped sewer system	0.8	0.5	0.5
Chasse d'eau reliée à une fosse septique	to septic tank	14.2	1.1	2.5
Chasse d'eau reliée à une fosse d'aisances	to pit	0.5	0.8	0.8
Chasse d'eau à ne sait pas ou	to unknown place/ not sure/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chasse d'eau à quelque chose d'autre	to elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Dry latrines	62.9	54.9	55.8
	Improved latrines	14.6	9.1	9.7
Fosse d'aisances améliorée autoaérée	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	1.8	0.8	0.9
Fosses d'aisances avec dalle	Pit latrine with slab/covered latrine	13.0	8.3	8.8
	Traditional latrine			
Fosses d'aisances sans dalle/trou ouvert	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	46.6	43.7	44.0
Toilettes/latrines suspendues	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	1.0	1.9	1.8
Seau	Bucket latrine	0.6	0.1	0.2
	Other			
Toilettes à compostage	Composting toilets	1.8	1.0	1.1
	Composting toilet (private)			
	Composting toilet (shared)			
	Other improved			
	Other			
	Other			
Pas de toilettes/nature	No facility, bush, field	19.7	41.6	39.3
	Other unimproved			
	Other			
	Other			
	DK/missing information			
	Total	100.0	100.0	

- Technology classification
 - Household surveys and censuses
- Improved sanitation facilities
 - Flush and pour flush toilets
 - connected to sewers
 - connected to septic tanks or pits
 - Ventilated improved pit latrines
 - Pit latrines with slabs
 - Composting toilets, including twin pit latrines
 - Container-based systems
- Unimproved facilities
 - Pit latrines without slabs
 - Hanging latrines
 - Bucket latrines
- Open defecation

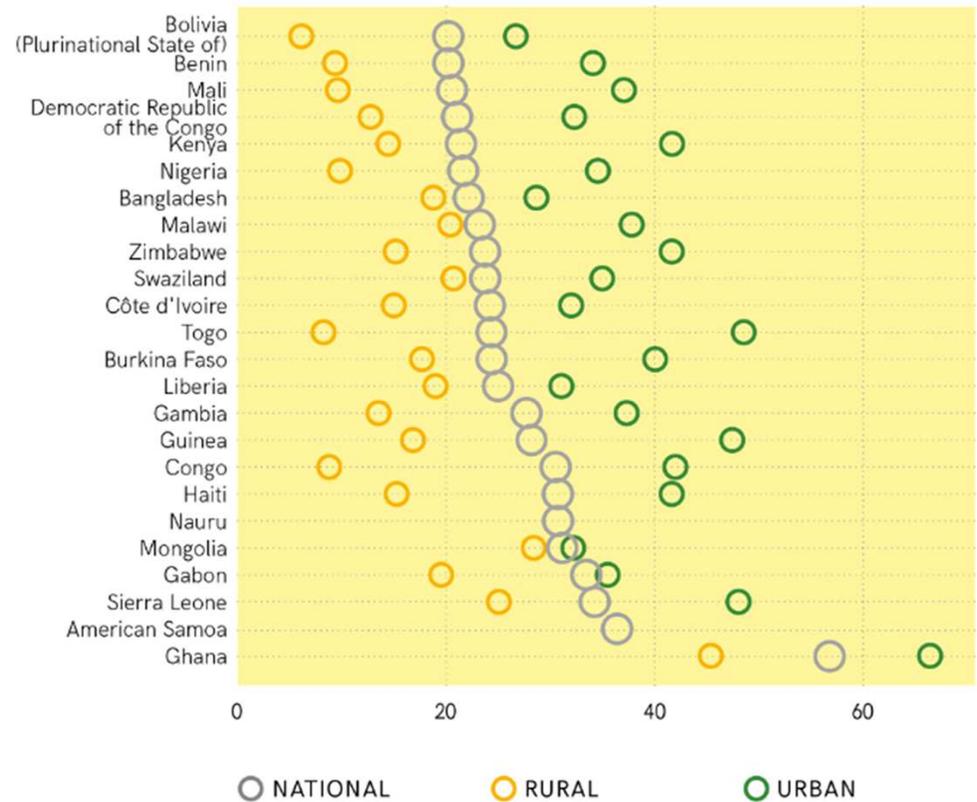
SDG Sanitation Ladder

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 DEFECCATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste



Not shared with other households

WS14. WHERE IS THIS TOILET FACILITY LOCATED?	IN OWN DWELLING	1
	IN OWN YARD / PLOT	2
	ELSEWHERE	3
WS15. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	YES	1
	NO	2
WS16. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)	1
	SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC	2
WS17. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)	<u>0</u>
	TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS	10
	DK	98



Safely disposed in situ

<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK 8</p>
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>

Household surveys

- Has your (*pit latrine/septic tank*) ever been emptied?
- The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?

Safely managed

- Not removed
- Removed and buried on site

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools>



Emptied and treated

EE14		Senegal		
ANSD				
Survey		2014		
	Urban	Rural	National	
Sewer				
Wastewater enters network				
Wastewater reaches treatment plant				
Septic				
Contained				
Not emptied	31.5	58.4	46.0	
Emptied and buried on site	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Emptied and discharged locally	16.4	21.9	19.1	
Emptied and removed offsite	52.1	18.2	34.0	
Delivered to treatment plant				
Latrines and other improved				
Contained				
Not emptied	31.5	58.4	46.0	
Emptied and buried on site	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Emptied and discharged locally	16.4	21.9	19.1	
Emptied and removed offsite	52.1	18.2	34.0	
Delivered to treatment plant				
Treated				
At wastewater treatment plant				
At faecal sludge treatment plant				
Shared				
Safely managed				

Sector data and regulators

- Desludging services, emptying and transport
- Faecal sludge treatment plants
- Wastewater treatment plants that receive faecal sludge

Safely managed

- Solid and liquid wastes treated



Wastewater treated

Treatment technology	Examples	SMS
Tertiary treatment uses additional processes to remove compounds which are not typically removed in secondary treatment such as nitrogen and phosphorus.	Chemical or advanced oxidation processes, carbon adsorption, ion exchange, membrane filtration and disinfection.	Yes
Secondary treatment makes use of biological and chemical processes to remove organic matter.	Activated sludge, trickling filters, membrane bioreactors, anaerobic digestion, waste stabilization ponds, and constructed wetlands.	Yes
Primary treatment involves mechanical or physical processes to remove solids from sewage	Screens, flotation, sedimentation tanks, Imhoff tanks, and rapid filtration beds.	No (unless long ocean outfall)

Household surveys

- “sewer connection”

Sector data and regulators

- Primarily in urban areas
- Treatment by service provider
- Little data on transport, leakage

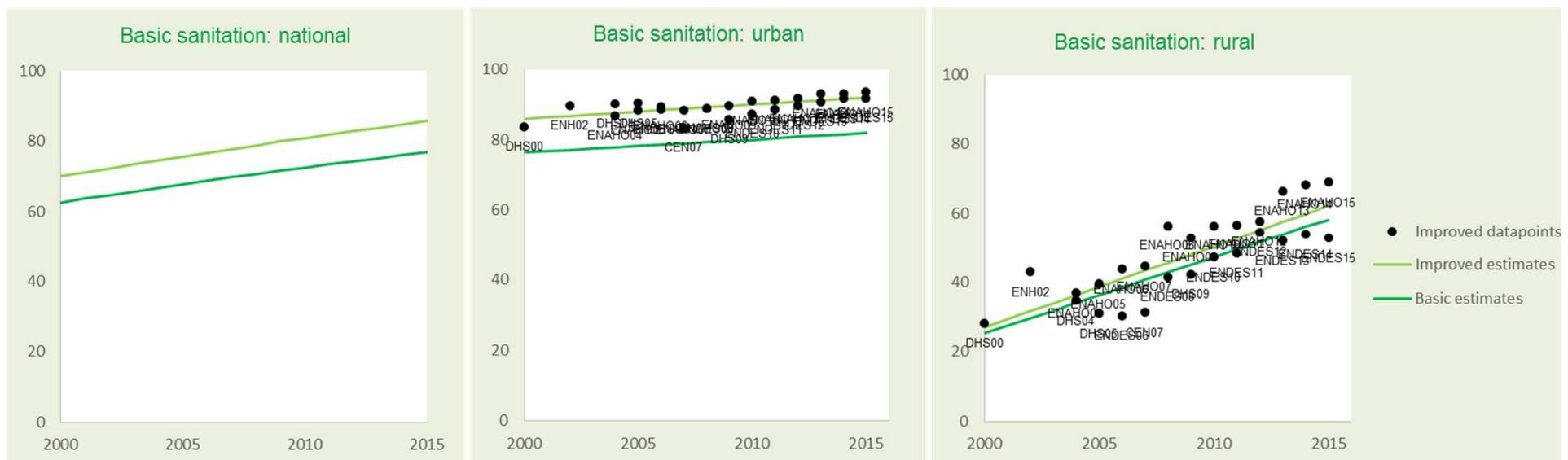


JMP country file contains a complete list of national data sources used to produce estimates

Summary of data from national surveys, censuses and regulators																										
[values in square brackets not used]			Sanitation																							
			National																							
			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	Latrines: emptied and removed offsite	Latrines: delivered to treatment plant	Treated at wastewater	Treated at faecal sludge treatment	Shared		
Source	Type	Year																								
SUNASS0	Admin	2008																								
ENAH008	Survey	2008																								
ENDES08	Survey	2008	63	57	[4]	[2]	15																13			
SUNASS0	Admin	2009																								
DHS09	Survey	2009	56					15																34		
ENAH009	Survey	2009	80	63	12	6	13																			
SUNASS11	Admin	2010																								
ENDES10	Survey	2010	64	56	[1]	[6]	14																11			
ENAH010	Survey	2010	77	65	12	0	11																			
ENAPREE	Survey	2010	67																							
MONIN10	Other	2010																								
SUNASS11	Admin	2011																								
ENAH011	Survey	2011	77	66	11	0	10																			
ENAPREE	Survey	2011	60																							
ENDES11	Survey	2011	65	58	[2]	[5]	12																11			
SUNASS11	Admin	2012																								
ENDES12	Survey	2012	68	60	[3]	[6]	10																10			
ENAH012	Survey	2012	78	67	10	0	9																			
ENAPREE	Survey	2012	61																							
SUNASS11	Admin	2013								88																48
ENAH013	Survey	2013	87	68	10	9	8																			
ENDES13	Survey	2013	77	65			13	10																		
ENAPREE	Survey	2013	68																							
ENDES14	Survey	2014	79	66			13	8																		
ENAH014	Survey	2014	87	68	10	9	8																			
ENAH015	Survey	2015	88	68	9	10	8																			
ENDES15	Survey	2015	79	67			12	8																		
FSM15	Other	2015																								



JMP estimates for improved and basic services based on average of all available national sources of data



Safely managed sanitation calculation

Safely managed sanitation calculation

	National	Rural	Urban
Year:	2015	2015	2015
Proportion of population with improved:	86	62	92
Proportion of population with improved facilities which are:			
Sewer connected	62	13	75
Septic tanks	9	31	3
Latrines and other	6	14	4
Disposed in situ	7	-	3
Emptied and treated	0	-	0
Wastewater treated	23	5	32
Safely managed	30	-	35

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 systems).

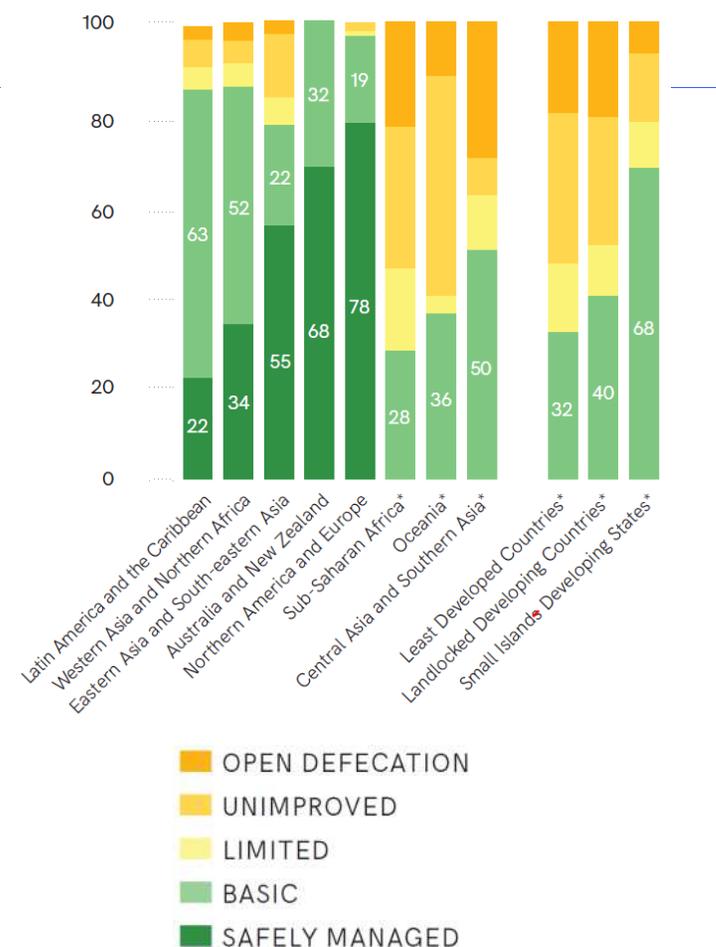
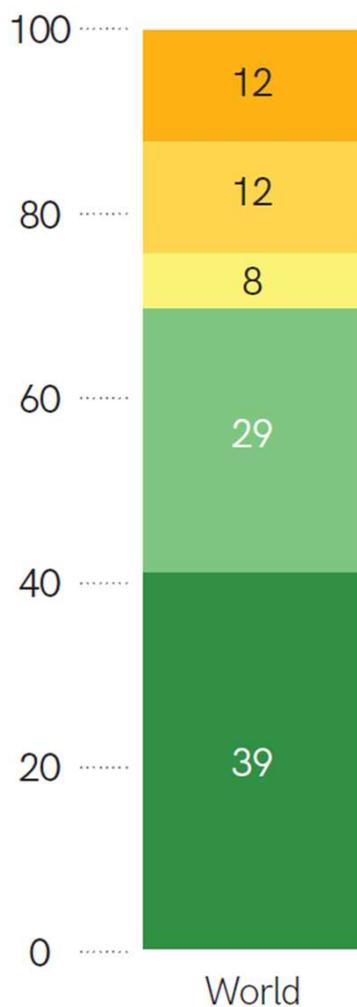
Safely managed sanitation estimate



JMP estimates for sanitation (2000-2015)

In 2015

- 2.9 billion used a safely managed sanitation service
- Safely managed sanitation estimates were available for 84 countries (5 out of 8 regions)
- 5 billion used at least a basic sanitation service
- 2.3 billion still lacked basic services
- 600 million used a limited service
- 892 million still practised open defecation



SDG Target 6.2: Hygiene

*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***

Indicator 6.2.1b: Population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available

SDG Ladder for Hygiene

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Observation of handwashing facilities

Access to handwashing		DHS14			Ghana		
DHS		ICF Macro			2014		
Demographic and Health Survey		Survey					
Definitions	Facility estimates	Urban	Rural	National			
Observed handwashing facility	Handwashing facility	57.7	46.5	52.0			
Water and soap/detergent available	with water and soap	46.6	28.2	38.3			
Water or soap/detergent not available	without either water or soap	53.4	71.8	61.7			
Not in dwelling/other reason	No handwashing facility	41.4	53.2	47.3			
No permission to see	No permission to see	0.9	0.3	0.6			
	Missing/DK						
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	Handwashing facilities observed	58.2	46.6	52.4			
	Facility with water and soap	27.2	13.2	20.1			
	Used for estimates:	Yes	Yes	No			
	Used for estimates:	Yes	Yes	No			
Notes	Handwashing estimate excludes no permission to see.						

Household surveys

- Direct observation of handwashing is challenging
- Recommended proxy is observation of facilities and availability of water and soap

Standard module in MICS & DHS

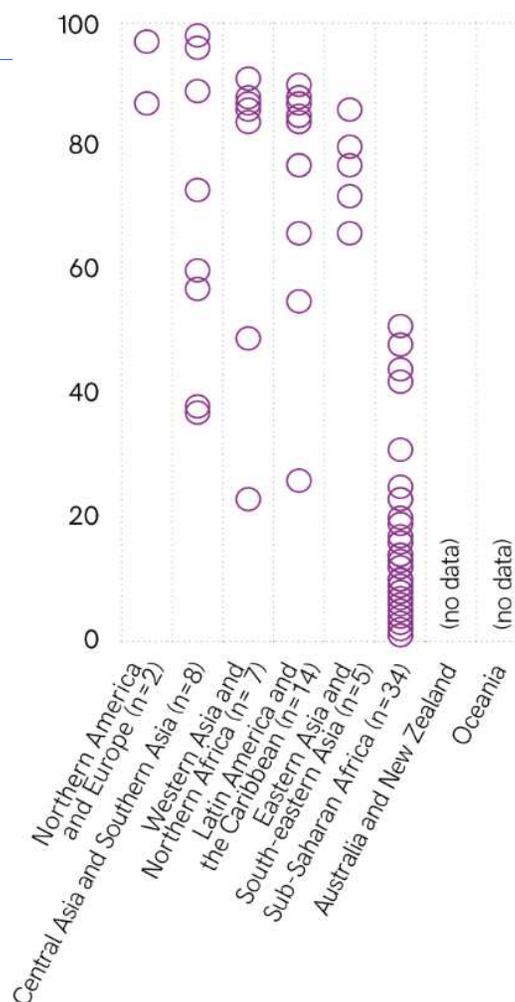
- Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

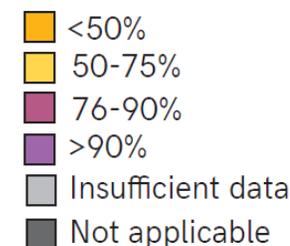
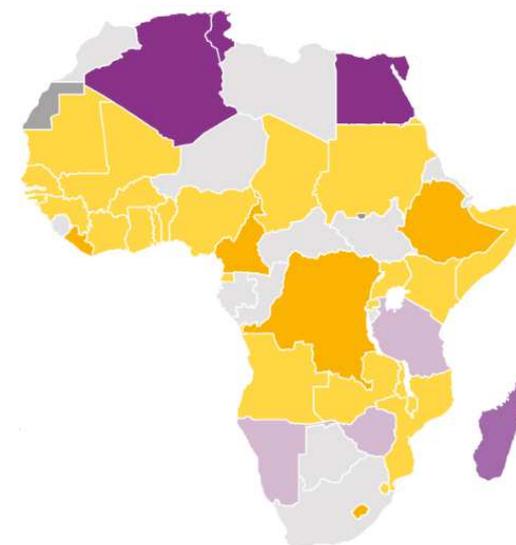
JMP estimates for handwashing (2015)

In 2015

- Handwashing estimates available for 70 countries (2 out of 8 regions)
- Regional coverage varied from 15% in SSA to 76% in WANA
- In LDCs just 27% of the population had basic facilities with soap and water available
- In 34 out of 38 African countries less than 50% used basic handwashing facilities
- Many high income countries lacked data



34/38 countries <50% basic handwashing facilities





Thank you!
info@washdata.org

Updated survey tools for SDG monitoring

MICS6 TOOLS

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A comprehensive set of tools guide survey teams through every step of the MICS process – from overall planning, design and data collection in the field to data processing, analysis, interpretation, documentation and dissemination.

Survey design

Data collection

Data processing

Analysis

Report writing

Dissemination

Questionnaires and indicator list

MICS6 Questionnaires

Changes to MICS6 Questionnaires (4 June 2018)

[English](#)

MICS6 Questionnaires and Modules (4 June 2018)

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Household Questionnaire (4 June 2018)

[English](#) [French](#) [Spanish](#) [Arabic](#) [Russian](#)

Questionnaire for Individual Women (4 June 2018)

[English](#) [French](#) [Spanish](#) [Arabic](#) [Russian](#)

Questionnaire for Individual Men (4 June 2018)

[English](#) [French](#) [Spanish](#) [Arabic](#) [Russian](#)

GPS Data Collection Questionnaire (7 February 2017)

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Questionnaire for Children Under Five (4 June 2018)

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Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility (4 June 2018)

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Guidelines for the Customisation of MICS6 Questionnaires (4 June 2018)

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