

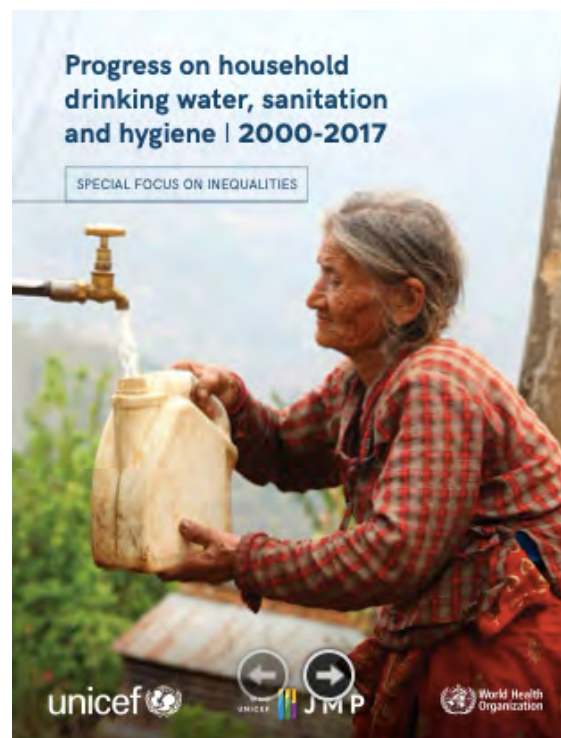
JMP meten van WASH vorderingen SDG6




**netwerkvond: SDG
Monitoring -
instrumenten en data**

26 Oktober 2020

Thea Bongertman



SDG#6: Schoon water and Sanitatie

	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
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
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Coherent
raamwerk
voor globale
monitoring
van SDG6

TARGETS

6.1

6.2

6.3

6.4

6.5

6.6

6.a

6.b

SDG 6 MONITORING

JMP

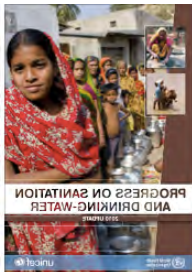
GEMI

GLAAS
(with 6.5 IWRM)

Monitoring data Water, Sanitation en Hygiene

Het Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) van WHO en UNICEF:

- set van indicatoren om doelstellingen te meten/monitoren
- regelmatige data verzameling op nationaal niveau
- Documentatie en rapportage vorderingen (nationaal en globaal niveau)



30 jaar focus op het verbeteren van data kwaliteit en standaardisatie van indicatoren

Instrumenten: JMP ladders voor drink water, sanitatie en hygiene ‘service levels’

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

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.



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 DEFECACTION	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.



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.

Data vergelijken binnen en tussen landen: toegang tot drinkwater

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL					RURAL				URBAN					
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2000	8 340	62	79	<1	7	13		54	<1	12	33		95	<1	4	<1	
	2017	11 052	69	93	<1	2	5	1	78	<1	4	18	1	>99	<1	<1	<1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2000	3 767	42	97	1	1	<1		96	1	2	<1		99	<1	<1	<1	
	2017	3 507	48	96	4	<1	<1	-0	97	3	<1	<1	0	95	5	<1	<1	-0
Botswana	2000	1 728	53	75	20	2	3		54	38	3	6		94	6	<1	<1	
	2017	2 292	69	90	7	2	1	1	76	18	2	4	1	97	1	1	<1	0
Brazil	2000	175 288	81	94	<1	5	<1		74	2	20	3		98	<1	1	<1	
	2017	209 288	86	98	<1	2	-	0	90	2	8	-	1	>99	<1	<1	<1	0
British Virgin Islands	2000	21	42	95	<1	5	<1		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	2017	31	47	>99	<1	<1	<1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2000	333	71	>99	<1	<1	<1		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	2017	429	77	>99	<1	<1	<1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	2000	7 998	69	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
	2017	7 085	75	>99	<1	<1	-	-0	98	<1	2	-	-0	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0
Burkina Faso	2000	11 608	18	55	14	25	6		51	13	28	8		74	16	10	<1	
	2017	19 193	29	48	28	23	1	-0	35	33	31	2	-1	80	15	5	<1	0

Nationale hygiene schatting

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL			RURAL			URBAN		
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility
Afghanistan	2017	35 530	25	38	34	28	29	38	33	64	23	13
Algeria	2017	41 318	72	84	8	8	73	13	14	88	6	6
Angola	2017	29 784	65	27	15	58	13	14	73	34	16	50
Armenia	2017	2 930	63	94	1	5	90	<1	10	97	1	2
Azerbaijan	2017	9 828	55	83	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2017	164 670	36	35	54	11	26	61	14	51	42	7
Belize	2017	375	46	90	9	<1	90	9	2	91	9	<1
Benin	2017	11 176	47	11	16	73	6	17	77	17	15	68
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2017	11 052	69	25	15	59	19	27	54	28	10	62
Burkina Faso	2017	19 193	29	12	42	46	8	41	51	23	44	33

Ook data verzameling mbt ongelijkheid in het kader van 'leave no one behind'

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Wealth quintile	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility
Afghanistan	2017	Poorest	45	4	34	16	31	6	44	18	21	45	34
		Richest	92	2	5	1	56	22	21	<1	65	20	15
Albania	2017	Poorest	92	2	5	<1	91	2	7	<1	-	-	-
		Richest	98	<1	<1	<1	98	<1	1	<1	-	-	-
Angola	2017	Poorest	17	7	20	56	12	5	8	75	9	14	77
		Richest	94	6	<1	<1	88	12	<1	<1	57	11	33
Armenia	2017	Poorest	>99	<1	<1	<1	84	3	13	<1	89	9	2
		Richest	>99	<1	<1	<1	97	<1	3	<1	>99	<1	<1
Bangladesh	2017	Poorest	95	2	1	1	23	19	54	5	5	70	25
		Richest	>99	<1	<1	<1	75	19	7	<1	65	30	5
Belarus	2017	Poorest	99	<1	<1	<1	89	5	7	<1	-	-	-
		Richest	>99	<1	<1	<1	96	4	<1	<1	-	-	-
Belize	2017	Poorest	97	<1	2	<1	69	11	15	4	85	14	1
		Richest	98	<1	2	<1	98	2	<1	<1	96	4	<1
Benin	2017	Poorest	56	10	23	12	<1	4	4	92	4	11	84
		Richest	90	1	9	<1	46	36	12	6	26	9	65
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2017	Poorest	79	<1	7	13	20	9	21	49	7	43	50
		Richest	>99	<1	<1	<1	87	10	2	<1	41	8	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017	Poorest	98	1	<1	<1	84	2	14	<1	-	-	-
		Richest	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	1	<1	-	-	<1
Burkina Faso	2017	Poorest	49	20	23	8	10	13	2	75	-	-	-
		Richest	88	9	3	<1	58	41	1	<1	-	-	-

Data bronnen voor JMP

National data sources used for the JMP 2019 progress report

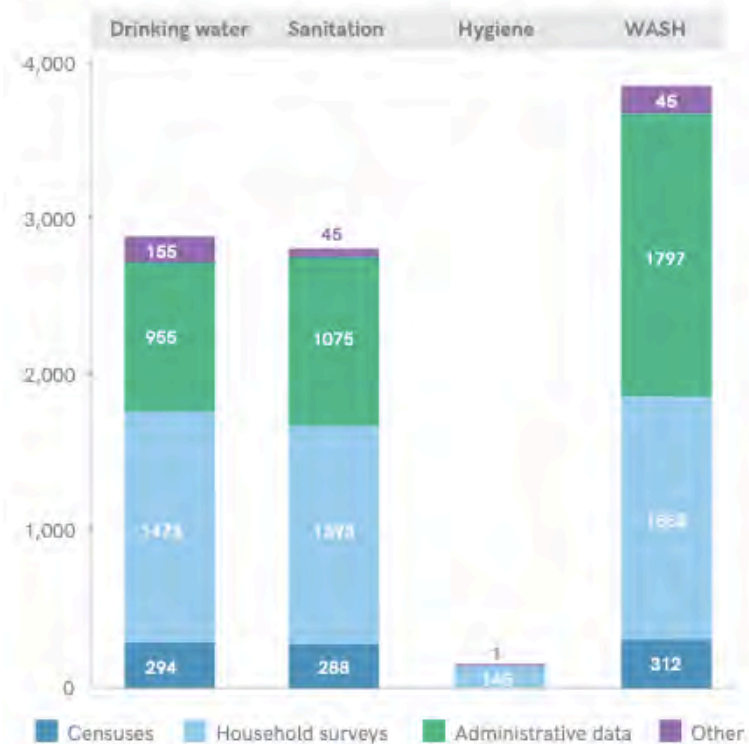


FIGURE A-1 | Number of data sources used in JMP 2019 report

Meeste data komt rechtstreeks van gepubliceerde rapporten van nationale overheden, statistische bureau's, ministeries en water 'regulators'

Bevolkingsdata komt van United Nations Population Division

JMP ontwikkelt schattingen voor WASH indicatoren voor ieder land d.m.v. regressie analyse (vanaf 2000)

Meer informatie over JMP methodiek <https://washdata.org/how-we-work>

Meer weten?

- SDG 6 monitoring: www.unwater.org
Monitoring-Water-and-Sanitation_ Introduction.pdf
- JMP data per land te vinden op <https://washdata.org>
- GEMI, nieuw, baseline data verzameld
- GLAAS rapporten ook op www.unwater.org



‘Een nog verder verbeterd monitoring systeem per sector en per land is nodig; een standaard waaraan ieder project zich kan en hoort te conformeren’

(Nedworc survey report, 2020)

- Project data & indicatoren vaak erg project specifiek, niet gestandariseerd
- Belangrijk voor overheden om over (inter)nationaal vergelijkbare data te beschikken (‘duty bearers’)
- Ontwikkelen van national monitoring systeem: adviserende rol voor NGOs/consultants (best practices)
- Standarisatie van termen (definities) en indicatoren: data collectie en analyse als monitoring mechanismes voor het gezamenlijk leren van ‘evidence’ & verbeteringen in de sector

Voorbeeld van Tanzania: hoe 'evidence' (JMP data) helpt bij sector analyse

(Bron: L.Kwezi , DfID, 2017)

De omvang van toegang tot drinkwater slechts 1 procent punt gestegen van 45% in 1990 tot 46% in 2015 (Figuur 1).

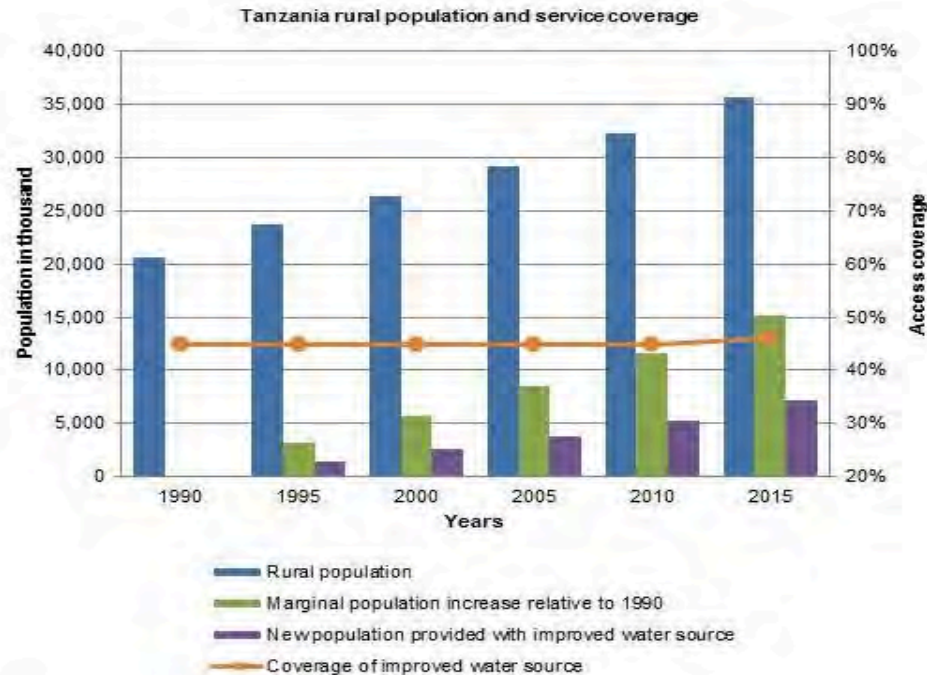


Figure 1: WHO/UNICEF JMP, URT (2015 Update)

Analyse van data leert ons dat investeringen in de water-sector er in geslaagd zijn gelijke tred te houden met bevolkingsgroei (60%). Dat is al een prestatie op zich!

Echter, er is geen sprake van groei in de toegang tot drinkwater in rurale gebieden, informele wijken in de steden

Hoe?

- Ken je uit je eigen sector een gestandaardiseerd systeem voor monitoring van de voortgang m.b.t de SDGs ? Gebruik je dat ook in jouw werk?
- Kan het het JMP een voorbeeld zijn om ‘*een verbeterd monitoring systeem per sector en per land*’ (*Nedworc survey rapport*) op te zetten?
Zo ja, waarom?
Zo nee, waarom niet?
- Wat uit deze presentatie & discussie kun je gebruiken in jouw werk?

Traditionele M&E benadering

NGOs voorspellen verwachte uitkomsten (outputs & outcomes) en meten aldus de resultaten

Figure 3: Model 'theory of change' for agencies focused on direct implementation.



M&L benadering waarin NGO/consultant = facilitator in sector leren

Figure 4: Model 'theory of change' focused agencies focused on a facilitator role.

