

Zombie statistics and beyond

Transparency and Accountability in the WASH sector

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Coordinating Monitoring Systems

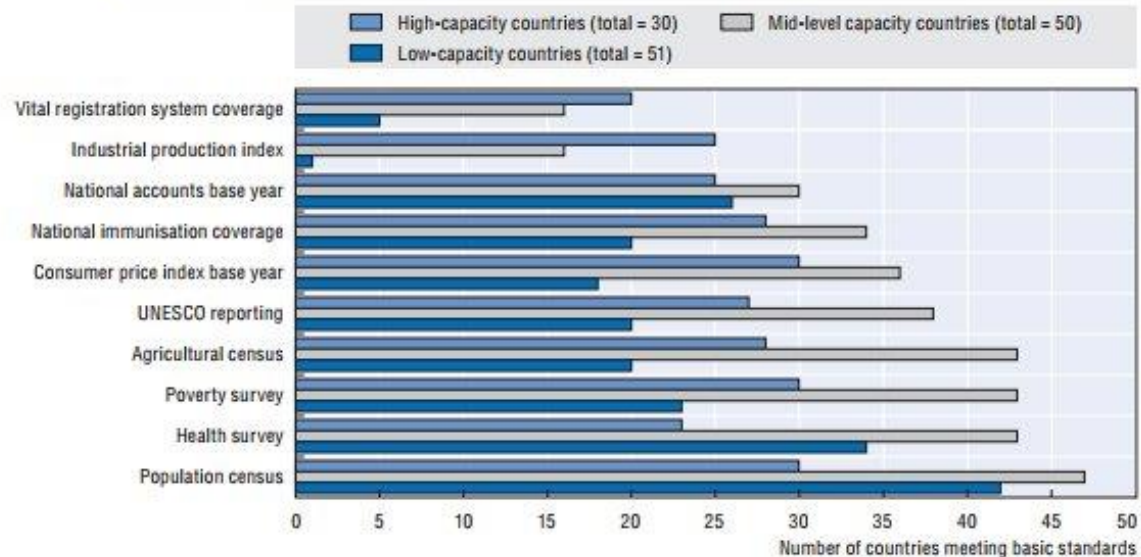
Data in the Sustainable Development Goal Agenda



Global Data Gaps

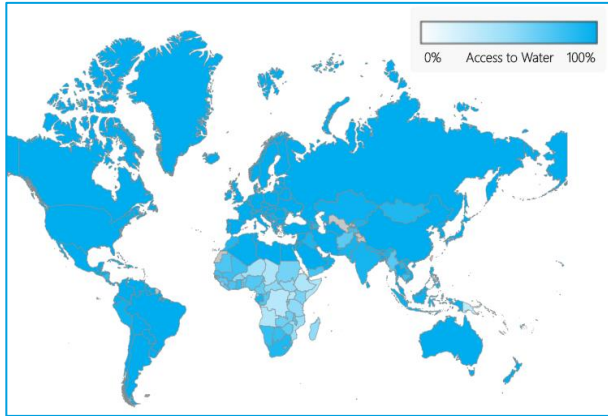
- **44%** of countries do not have comprehensive birth and death registration data.
- **87%** of countries do not have a dedicated budget for gender statistics.
- Only **37** countries have statistical laws that meet UN standards.
- **No data** exists for two thirds of SDG indicators.

Number of countries with capacity to deliver fundamental statistics, 2016

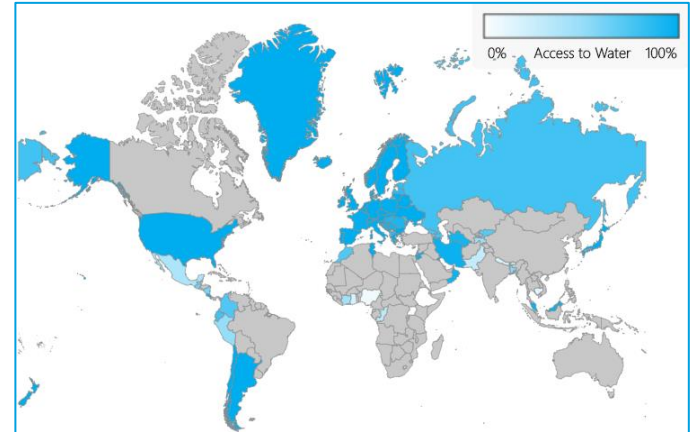
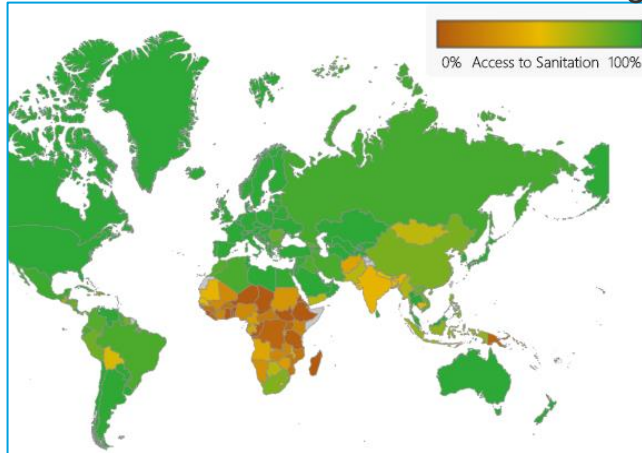


Source: Calculation by authors of Chapter 3 based on World Bank (2017), *Statistical Capacity Indicators* (database), <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=statistical-capacity-indicators#>.

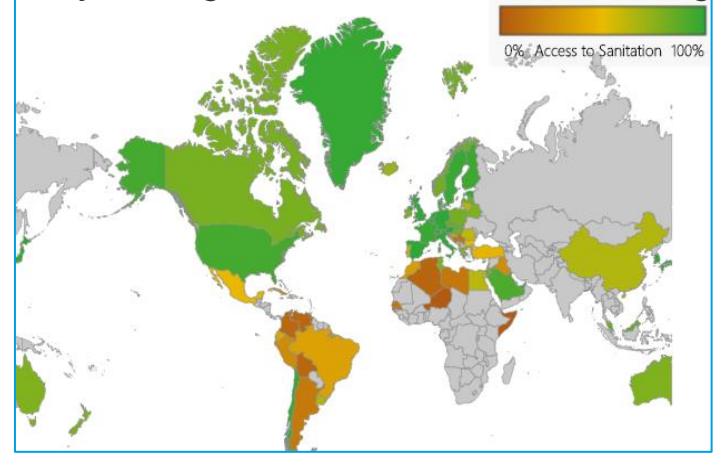
WASH Data Gaps



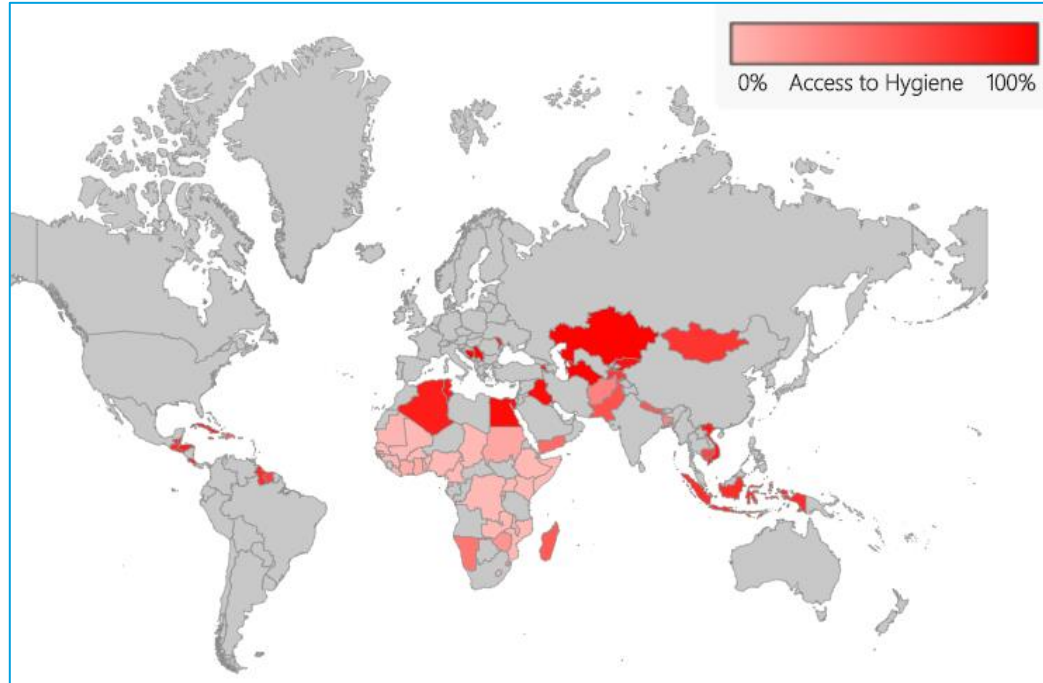
At least basic water & sanitation coverage



Safely managed water & sanitation coverage



WASH Data Gaps



At Least Basic Hygiene Coverage
Source: WASHwatch, 2017

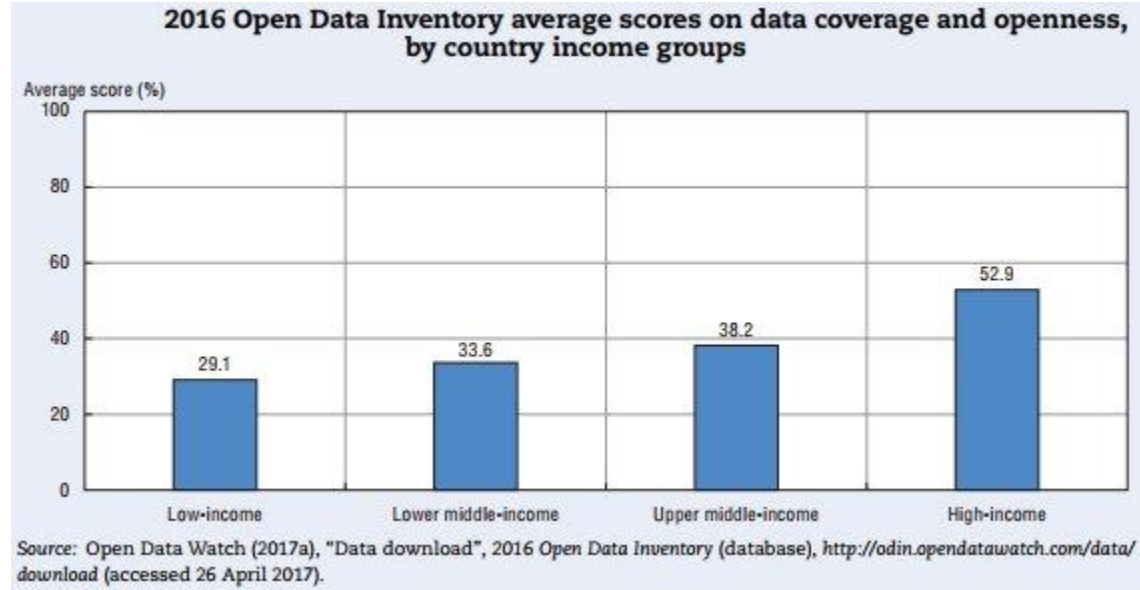
Why data needs to be prioritised



Why global data matters

There are many criticisms of JMP, but it is the only internationally recognised way of comparing data and measuring the SDGs.

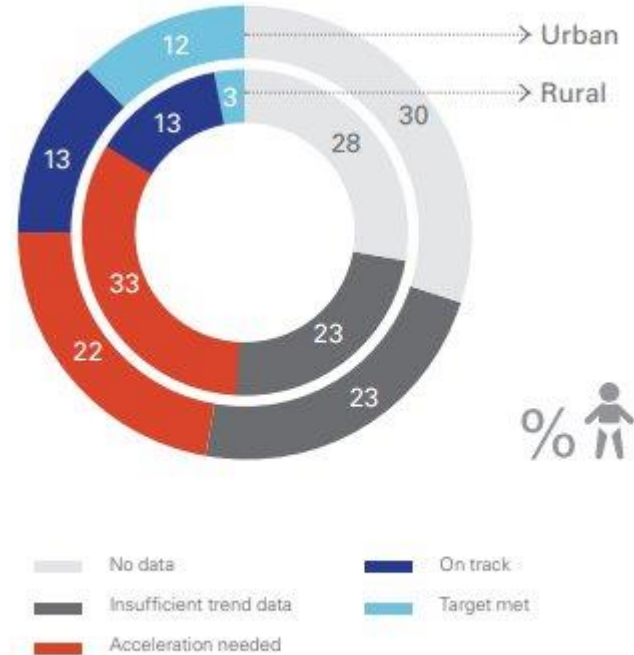
1. Comparable global data is essential to **track progress** for the SDGs
2. Ensure investment is **targeted**
3. Allows the world to hold governments to **account**
4. **To leave no one behind**



Why disaggregated data matters

There is a lack of disaggregated data by age, race, population and wealth quintile. Where we do have the data we see stark differences.

- **14%** of countries have achieved safely managed services for everyone
- However, when adjusted to look at the percentage of children who live in countries that have access, it is **8%**.
- Breaking that down further, **12%** of children living in urban settings have access to safely managed services.
- **3%** of children living in rural settings



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2017.

Safely managed services access for children
Source: JMP 2017

Zombie statistics

‘Half of the hospital beds in the world are filled with people suffering from water-related diseases’



“Over half of the world’s hospitals beds are occupied with people suffering from illnesses linked with contaminated water.”

Source: Sick water: The central role of wastewater management in sustainable development’. UNEP/UN HABITAT 2010



“At any given time close to half the people in the developing world are suffering from one or more of the main diseases associated with inadequate provision of water and sanitation such as diarrhoea, guinea worm, trachoma and schistosomiasis (figure 1.5) These diseases fill half the hospital beds in developing countries.”

Source: UNDP Human Development Report from 2006 ‘Beyond scarcity: power, poverty and the global water crisis.’

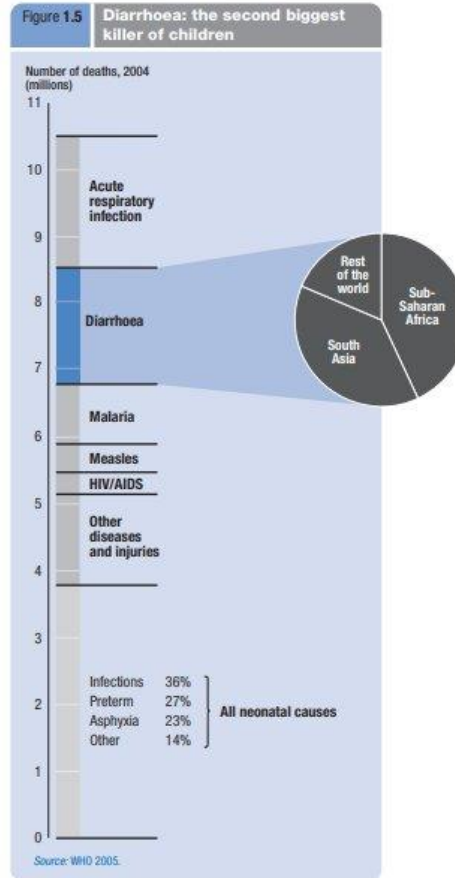


Are statistics from 2000-2003 still applicable today?

Can we separate the people who have these diseases because of a lack of WASH access and those who have them because of other reasons?

Can we equate child deaths with adult deaths?

Can we equate deaths with illness?



Can we equate illness with hospital beds?

Was there ever research to validate the statement that 'Half of the hospital beds in the world are filled with people suffering from water related diseases?'

Has that research been lost along the way?

Is this a case of ongoing miscommunication?

Coordinating monitoring systems: Madagascar case study



Coordinate monitoring: Madagascar

To ensure effective global development we need to monitor progress using accurate data. This is needed at: Local, National, Regional & International levels

Methods

1. Household surveys – access figures
2. Mapping of waterpoints - coverage rates
3. Others to monitor infrastructures usage, including census, utility customer records..

Problems with a lack of coordination

- policy makers either to distrust, discount, or misunderstand other sources of data.
- conflict between sector partners.
- duplication of expensive data collection.
- poor strategic decisions.

Data reconciliation: Madagascar

Participants: ministries responsible for water and sanitation, government statistics office, civil society.

Process: Mapping the existing sources of data and the methodology of data collection by key WASH stakeholders

Objective: harmonise as much as possible, but, where this is not possible, to establish clear explanations of where and why differences occur, so that the different data can be meaningfully compared.

Sketch of Global Monitoring Landscape

	Inputs	Processes	Outputs	Outcomes
Subnational		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CSO monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CSO mapping 	
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government budgets National agencies budgets OECD –DAC CRS SIMS WASHwatch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National agency plans Government bodies JSRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National agencies mapping Utilities NGO mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household surveys Censuses National statistics office
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottleneck analysis tool GLAAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country status overview GLAAS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMP
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD DAC CRS GLAAS SWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLAAS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMP GLAAS

National Monitoring: Madagascar

Tool	Responsible	Details
Demographic Health Survey	Ministry of Health	National coverage on reproductive health, maternal health, child health, immunisation and survival, HIV/AIDS; maternal mortality, child mortality, malaria, nutrition.
Periodical Household Survey	National Integrated Monitoring System (SNISE)	National coverage on socioeconomic indicators, economic activities, unemployment rate, education and health conditions, access to WASH and electricity by household.
Household Priority Survey	SNISE	National coverage on living conditions including economic data and analysis.
Basic Data Service for Water and Sanitation	Ministry responsible for WASH	WASH Infrastructure
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	UNICEF	Household surveys on socio economic backgrounds.

Findings: Madagascar

Issues

- Different population numbers used
- Clash of definition of shared facilities and urban/rural
- Difference in definitions – shared services
- Governance issues
- Lack of shared vision
- Different approaches

Reasons for success

- Formation of strategic partnerships among WASH sector
- Government Leadership and planning
- Lessons learned from Mozambique data reconciliation process

Outcome: The data reconciliation exercise enabled those responsible for the different levels (national, global) to understand how their data correspond. To ensure that while the interpretation of the data, and therefore the ‘access’ estimates, would not be identical, the underlying data would correspond and be usable for both purposes.

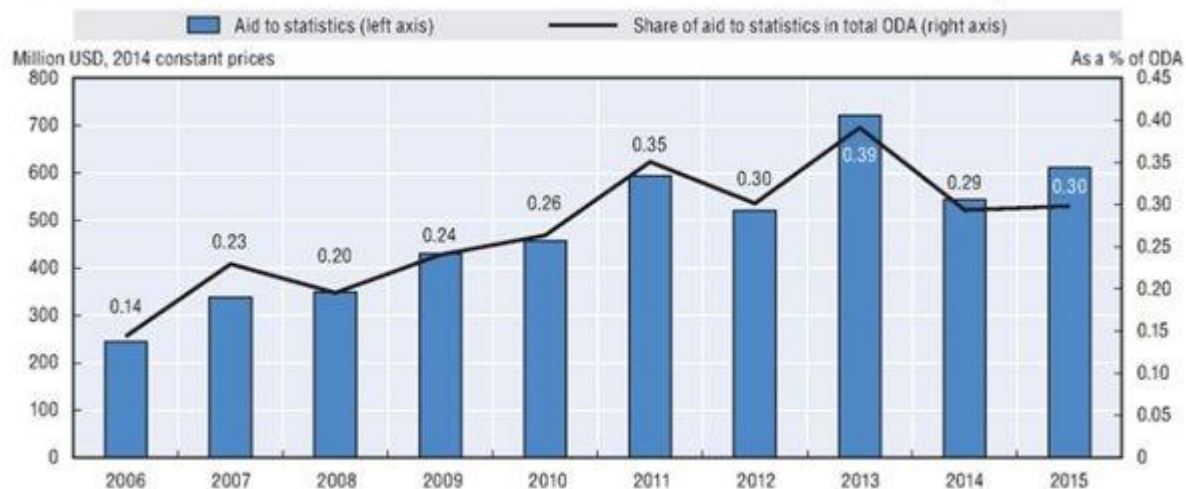
What needs to change



More Investment

1. Invest in building statistical capacity of countries

Aid to statistics: Trends in volume and as a share of ODA, 2006-15, commitments



Source: PARIS21 (2017), "Partner report on support to statistics", www.paris21.org/press2017.

Better Investment

- 2. Invest in capacity building, working with statistical offices.**
- 3. Look beyond sectors and focus on entire statistical capacity of the country**
- 4. Ensure that investment in this area is aligned with national plans and priorities.**

Data in civil society

- 5. Focus on capacity building in the organisation & use statistics responsibly**
- 6. Invest in data collection & align with national and global standards**
- 7. Share your data**
- 8. Advocate for political prioritization of data**
- 9. Don't let the statistics become the conversation**

Use the tools available: WASHwatch



Global Commitments

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

⊖ No data ✓ On track ⚠ Marginally off track ✗ Very off track

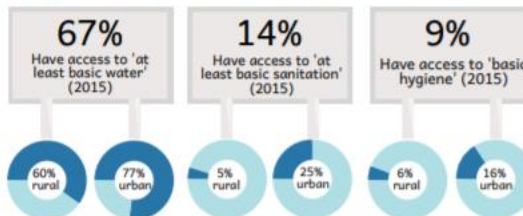
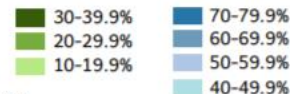
- ✗ 1.4 Access to basic water for all
- ✗ 1.4 Access to basic sanitation for all
- ⊖ 6.1 Access to safely managed drinking water for all
- ⊖ 6.2 Access to safely managed sanitation for all
- ✗ 6.2 Access to basic hygiene for all

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7 - WATER AND SANITATION

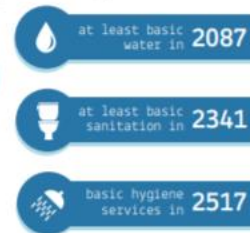
- ✓ Achieved ✗ Not achieved
- ✗ To halve the proportion of people without basic sanitation
- ✓ To halve the proportion of people without access to safe water

Regional comparisons

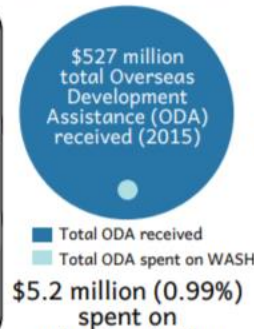
Access to 'at least basic sanitation' (2015) Access to 'at least basic water' (2015)



Based on current rates of progress Benin will reach everyone with...



- 832** cholera cases reported in 2014
- 2,280** total deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases among children under 5 (2015)
- 74%** schools with sanitation services (2013)
- 33%** schools with water services (2013)
- 34%** stunting in children under 5 (2014)
- 55%** of population defecate in the open (2015)



Top WASH Donors

The Netherlands	\$1,391,369
European Union	\$1,380,566
France	\$944,577
Japan	\$605,284

Questions?

