



Moving Beyond ODF to Safely Managed Sanitation for All

South Asia Regional Learning Event

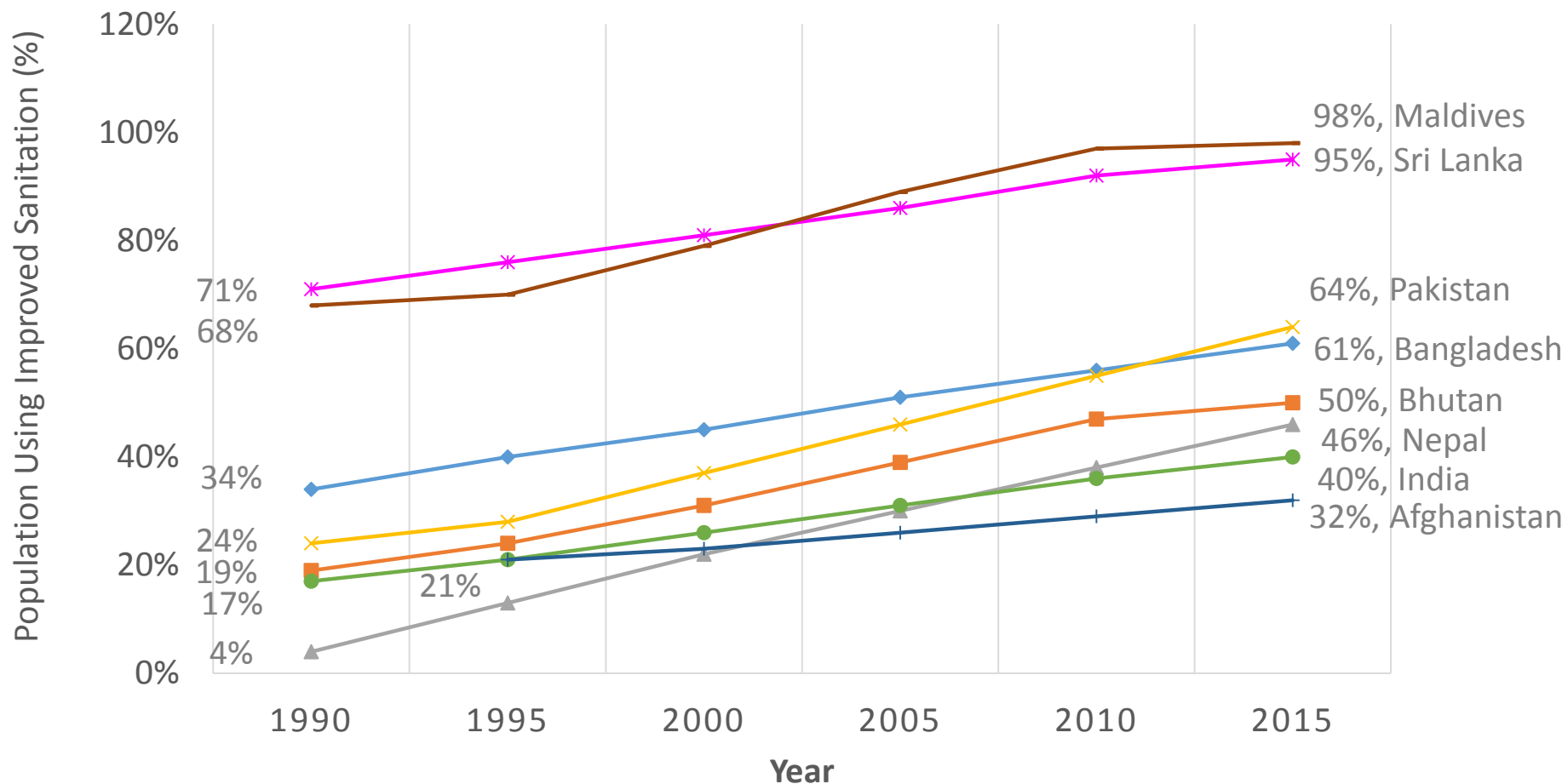
Mark Ellery | 8th November, 2016



The CS WASH Fund is supported by the Australian Government
and managed by Palladium International Pty Ltd.

Sanitation MDG achieved by Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Maldives

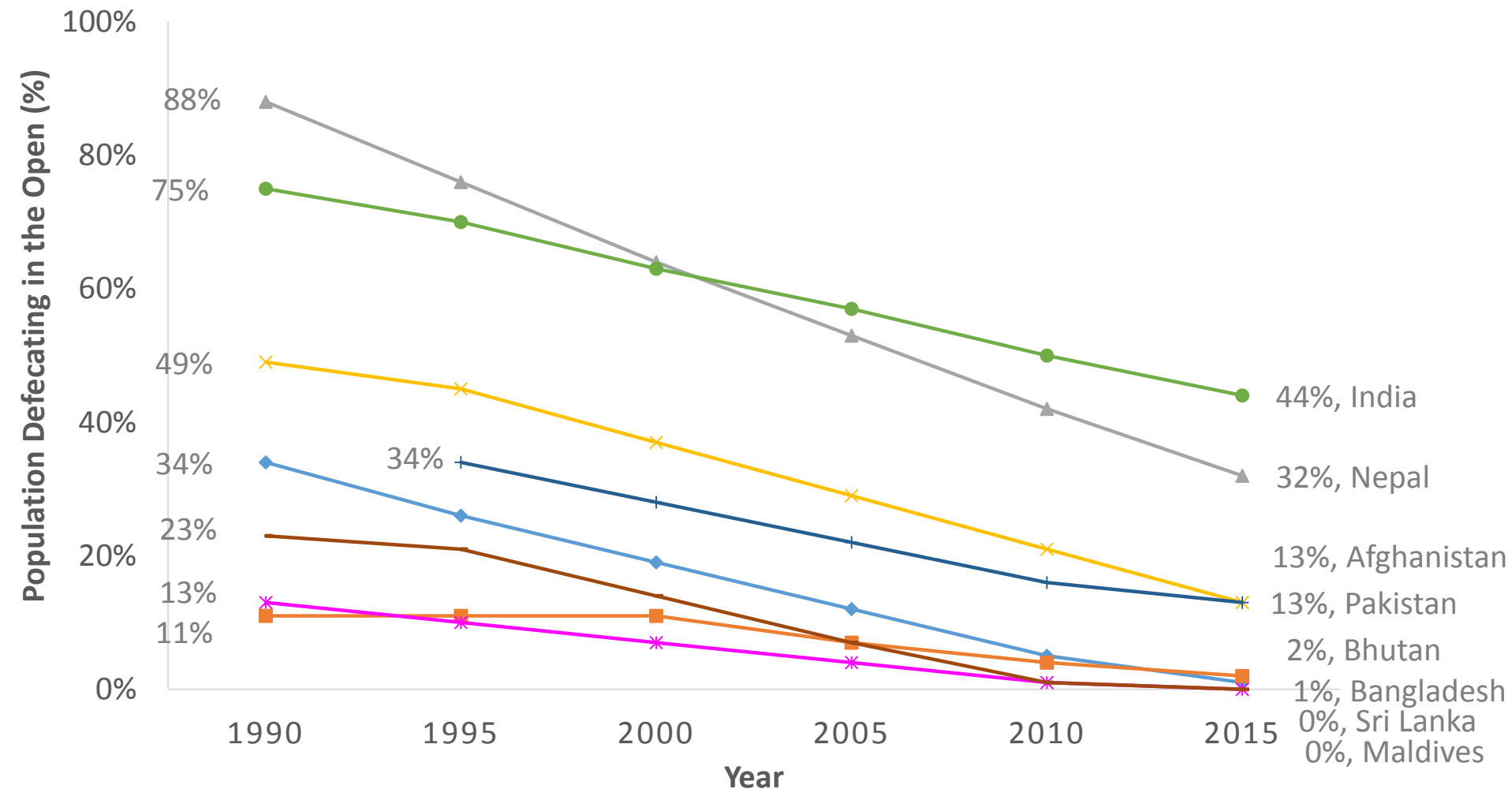
Sanitation MDG Progress JMP 2015



Source: WHO and UNICEF (2015) *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)*

Open Defecation reduced most in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh

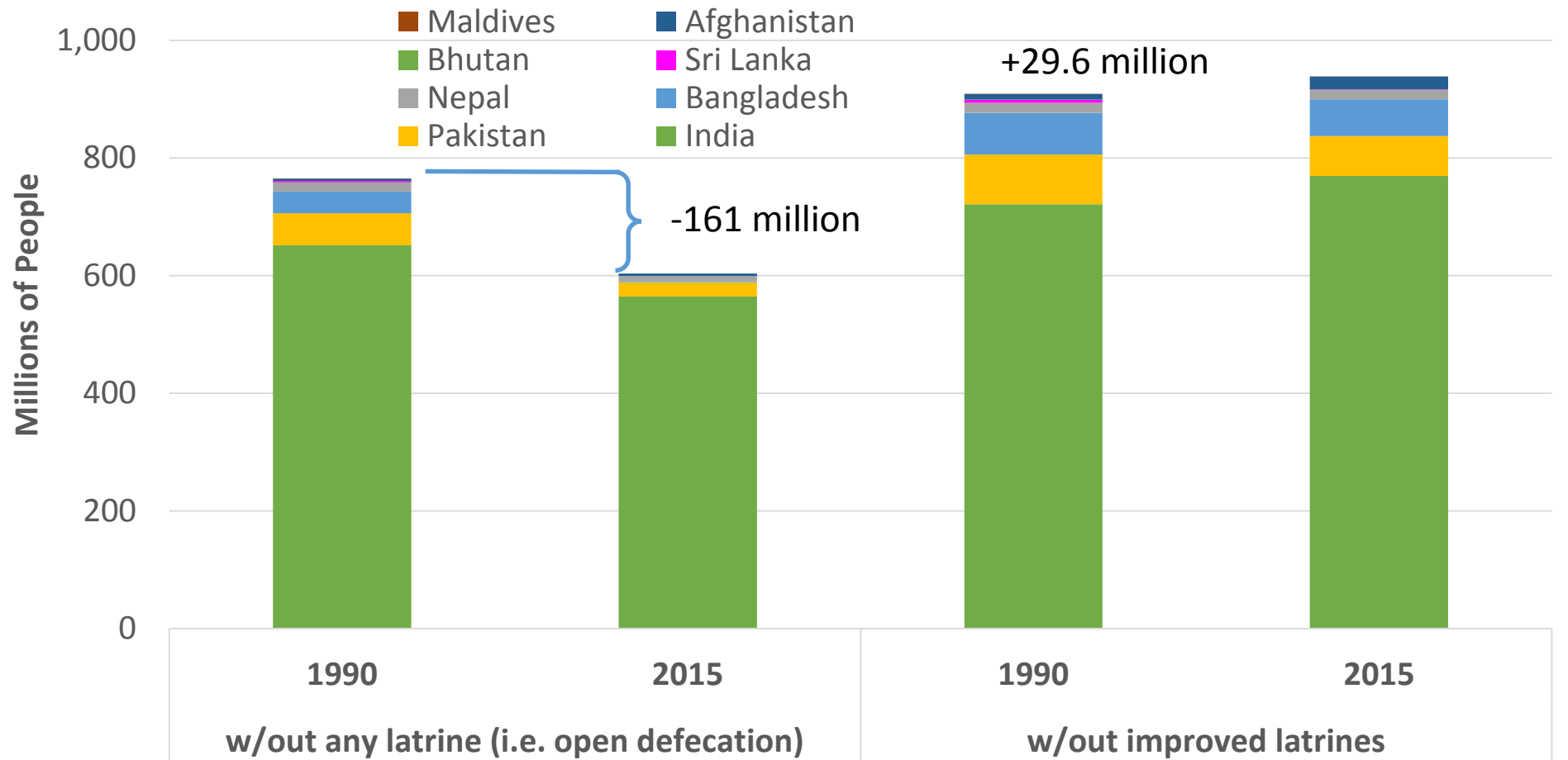
Open Defecation Reduction JMP 2015



Source: WHO and UNICEF (2015) *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)*

people defecating in the open declined by 161 million ... while the # of people w/out improved latrines increased by 29.6 million

People without Sanitation Facilities in SAR JMP 2015

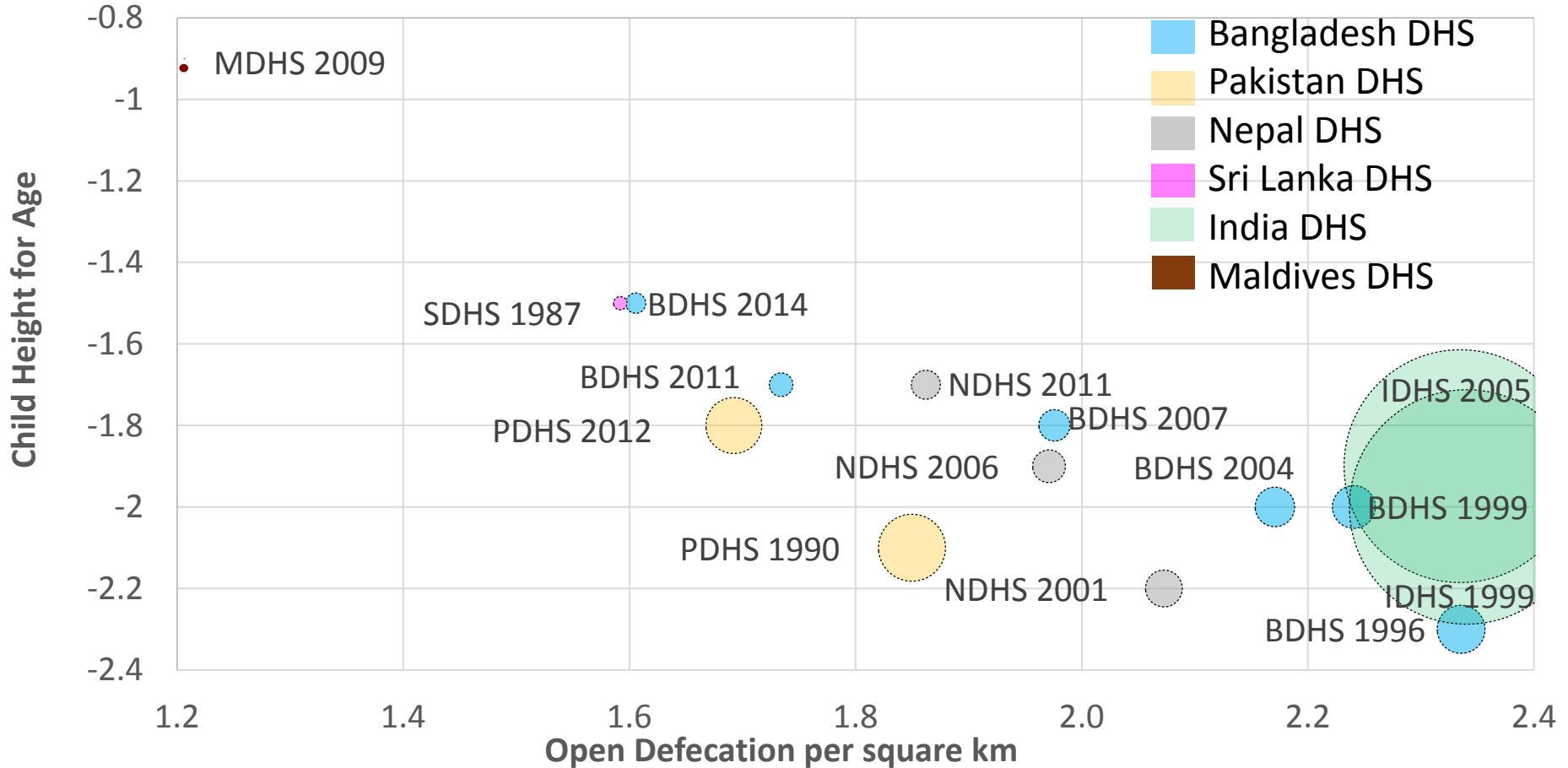


Source: WHO and UNICEF (2015) *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Joint Monitoring Programme*

Correlation of Open Defecation & Nutrition

Reducing Open Defecation has significant health consequences

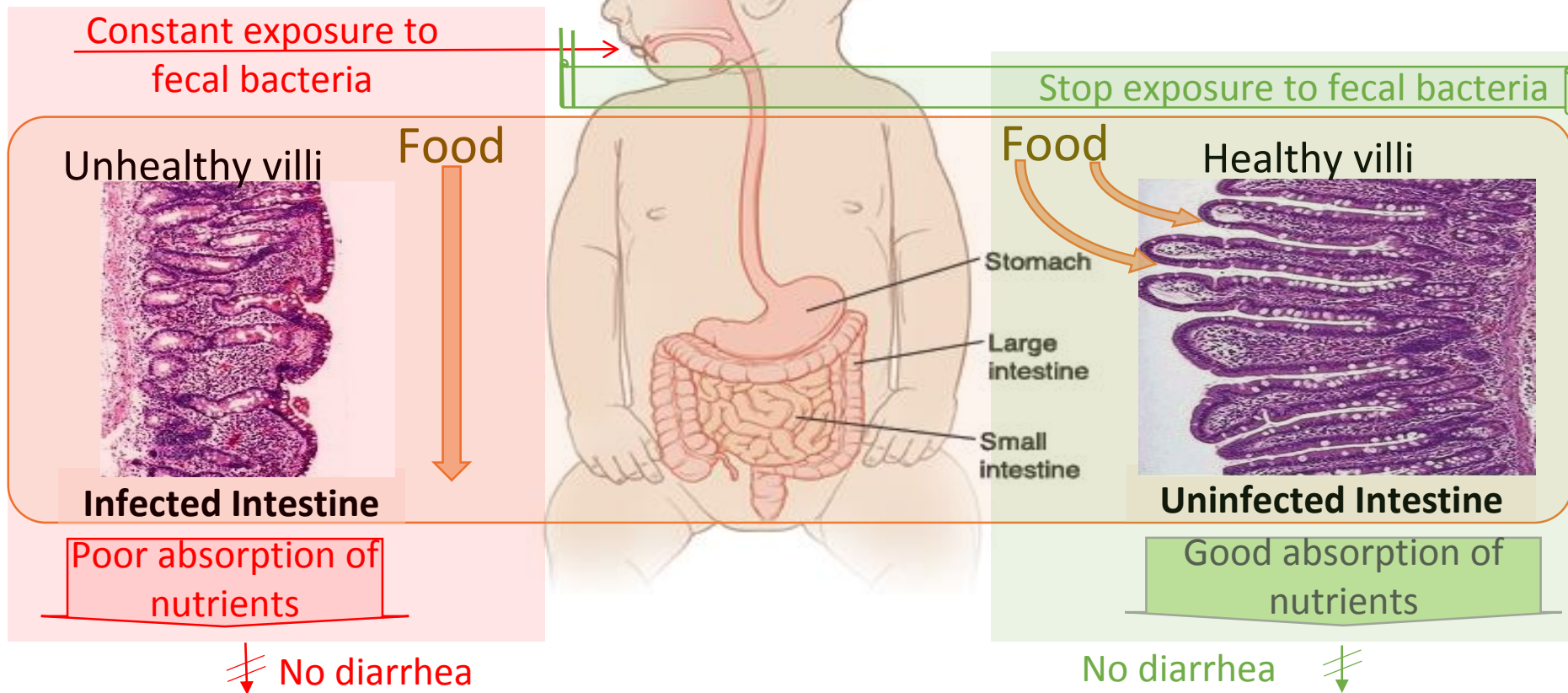
Open Defecation Density vs Stunting vs # Open Defecators



Source: ICF International, 2015. The DHS Program STATcompiler. Funded by USAID.

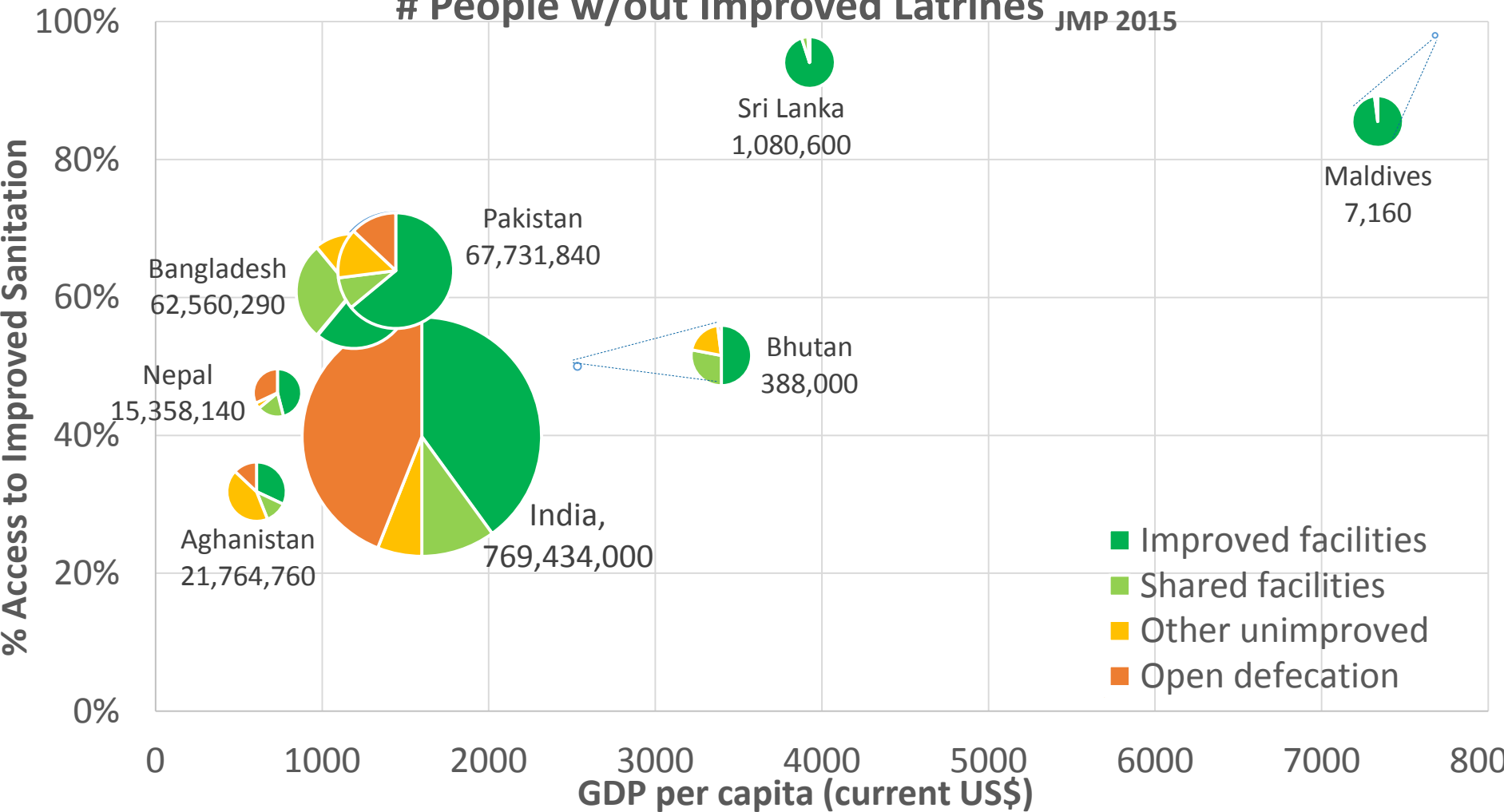
Significance of Fecal Ingestion on Nutrition

Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED)



The size & type of the sanitation challenge varies significantly from country to country in South Asia

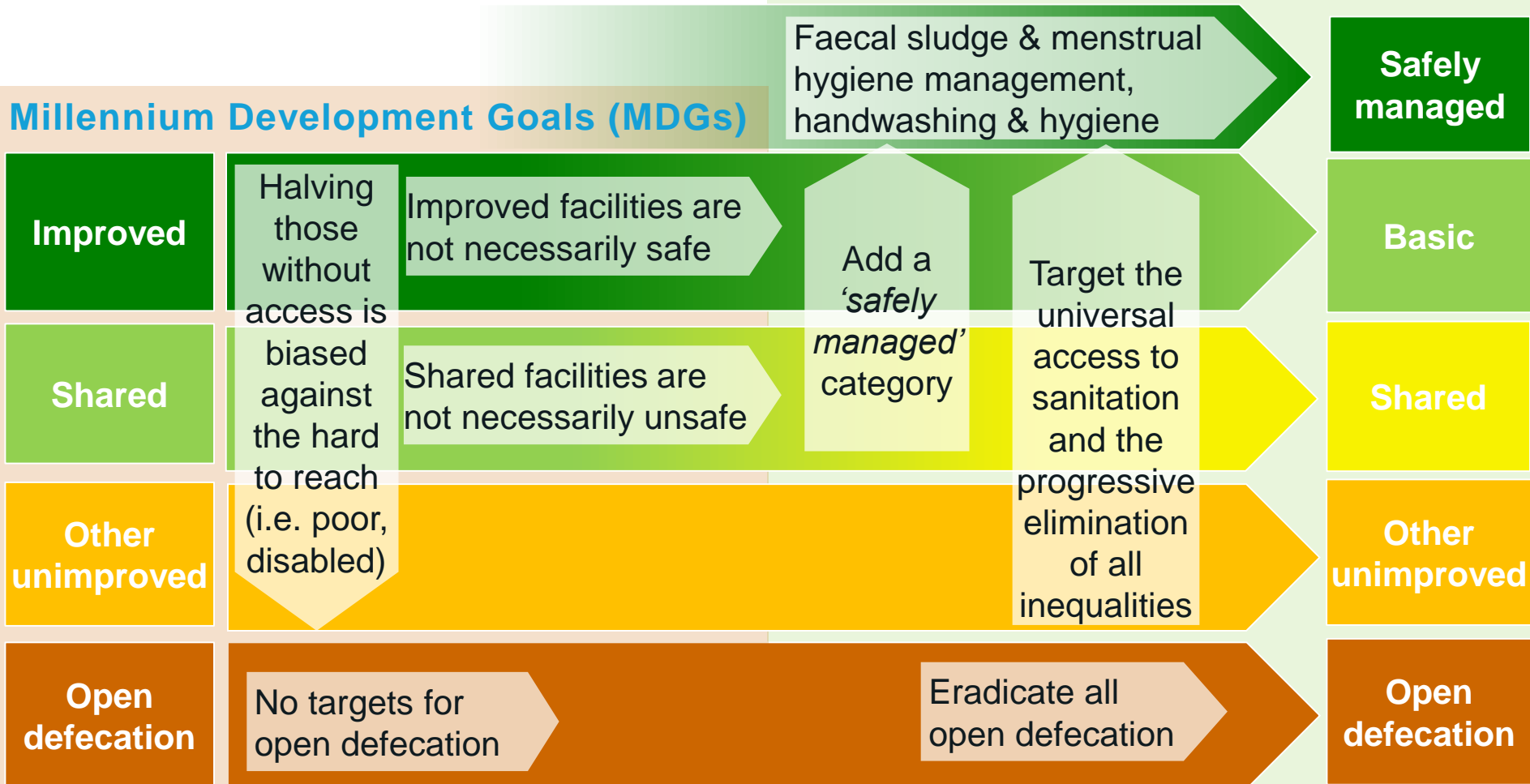
People w/out Improved Latrines JMP 2015



The Challenge of the SDGs

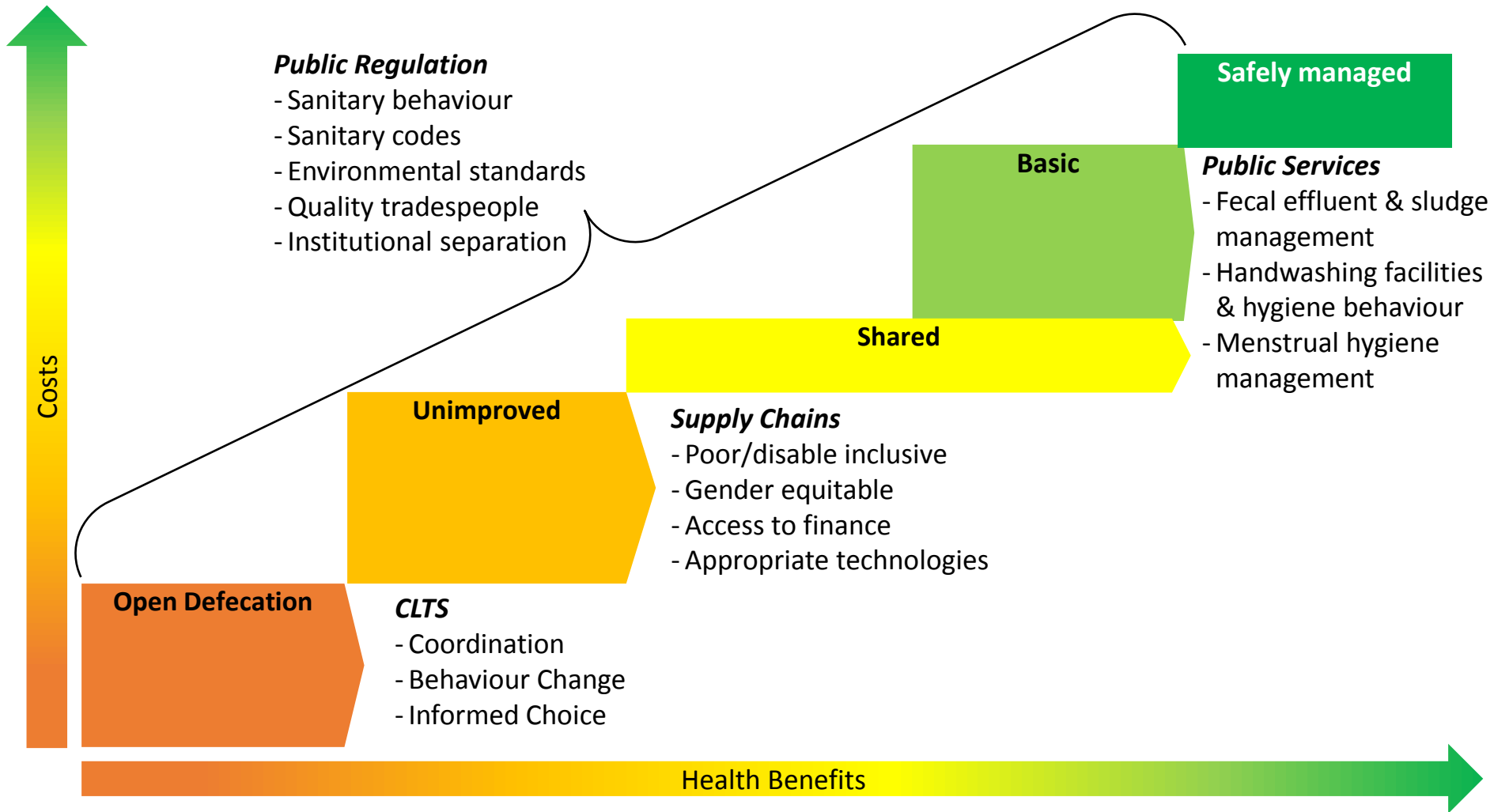
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



SDG Sanitation Ladder Response

Need to change the approach at different stages in the ladder



What can we learn from achieving ODF status at the local level that helps us towards the SDGs and safely managed sanitation for all?



CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND

Private Good = Rival + Excludable

Rival: A good or service is rival when consumption by one agent reduces the availability for others.

Excludable: A good or service is excludable when it is possible to exclude access to these services.

This means that latrines & soap, sewage networks and treatment plants, masons and pit emptiers are all private goods.

Private goods are most efficiently delivered by commercial providers within a competitive market.

Public Good = Non-rival + Non-excludable

Non-Rival: A good or service is rival when consumption by one agent does not reduce the availability for others.

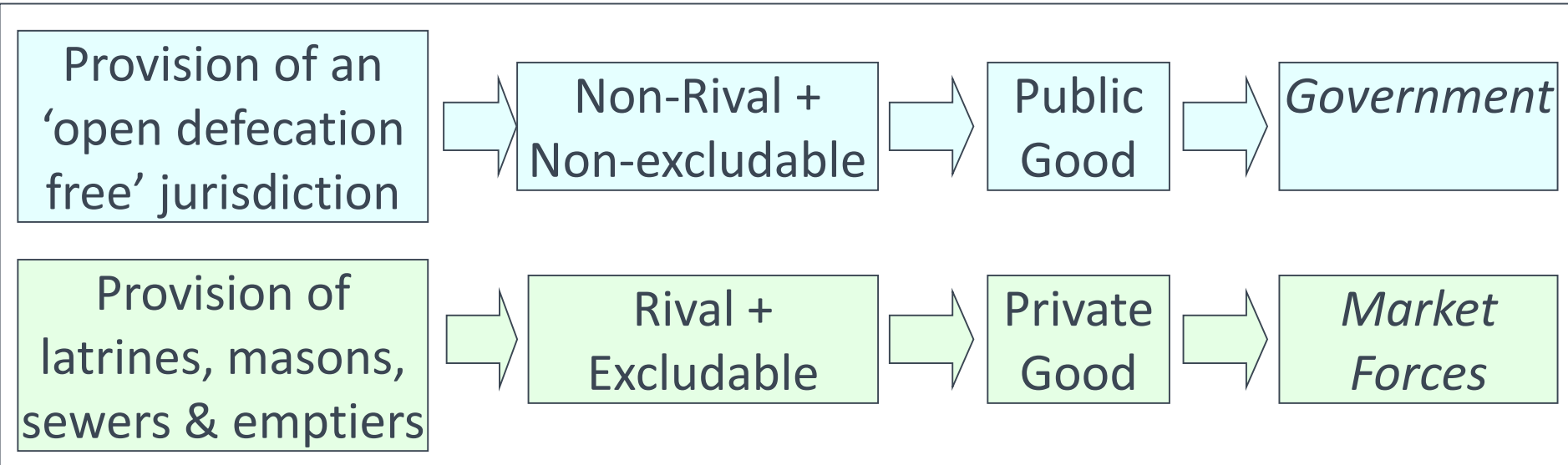
Non-Excludable: A good or service is non-excludable when it is impossible to exclude others from the consumption of that service.

Clean air, street lighting, fire protection, defense, public information and open defecation free jurisdictions are all examples of pure 'public goods'.

The provision of public goods is the raison d'être of government

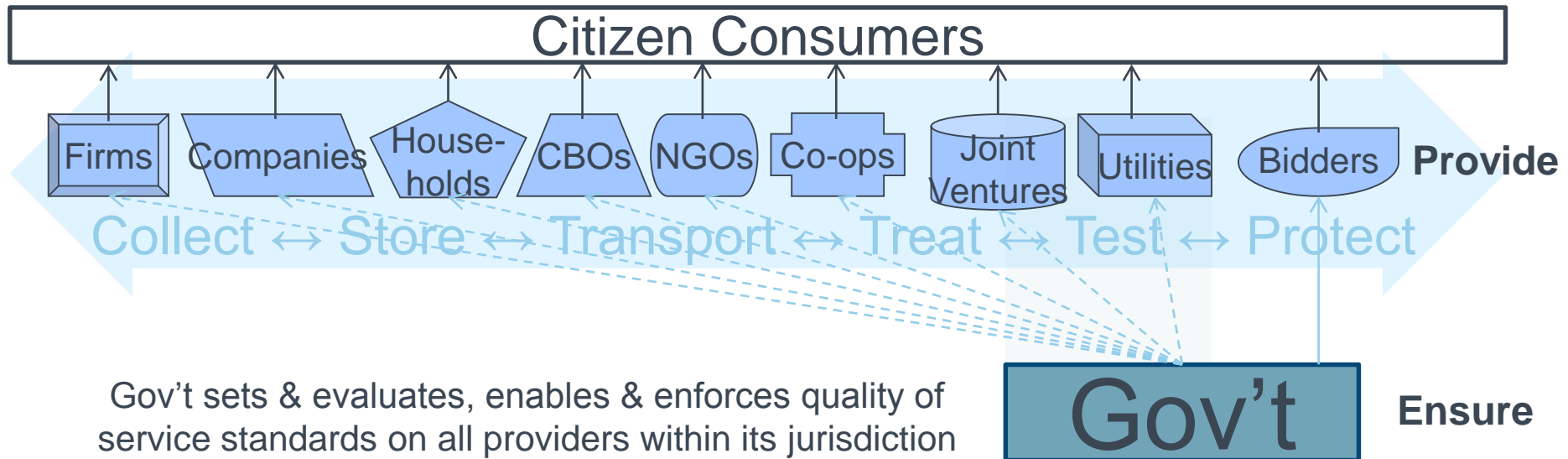
CLTS: Untangling Public & Private Goods

Sanitation



CLTS Targeting of 'Open Defecation Free' Areas

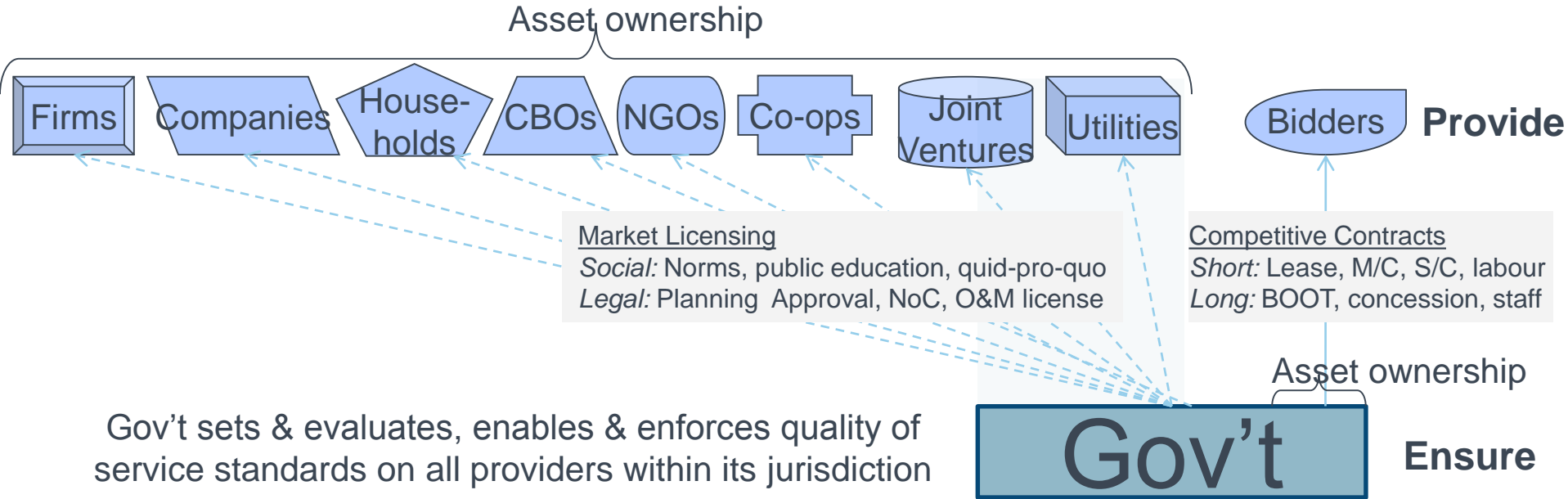
Separate government's role of ensuring sanitation rights for all ... above all of the agents that provide services to the underserved



CLTS: Don't subsidise household latrines!

Keep asset ownership & financing liability together

1. If the responsible Government owns assets ... then let competitive contracts
2. If the responsible Government doesn't own assets ... then license the market



What we can learn from achieving ODF status to address the SDGs?

1. Need to change the approach as you move 'up' the sanitation ladder
2. Remember the importance of targeting the 'public good' in sanitation
 - Be clear on the priority role of government (that no-one else can do)
3. Retain asset ownership & financing liability together
 - Strengthen the social / legal instruments where government doesn't own sanitation assets

Thank you



CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND