

3rd session of the Meeting of the Parties to the
Protocol on Water & Health. Oslo, 25-27 November 2013



Wealth quintile analysis

Human rights to water and sanitation



- **Recognition** of the human rights in 2010
- **Realization** - translation of the rights into concrete equity provisions (*respect, protect, fulfil*)
- **Principles:**
 - Non-discrimination and equality
 - Participation in decision making and empowerment
 - Accountability and transparency

Why Equity?



- MDGs focus on **average attainment**, silent on discrimination and inequalities
- Equity is central on the agenda of the **post-2015 development agenda**:
 - Eliminate inequities
 - Targets must ensure that the most disadvantaged, vulnerable are reached
- **“Wealth quintile analysis”**:
 - First step in monitoring non-discrimination and equality
 - Case study in three Eastern European countries

Wealth quintile analysis



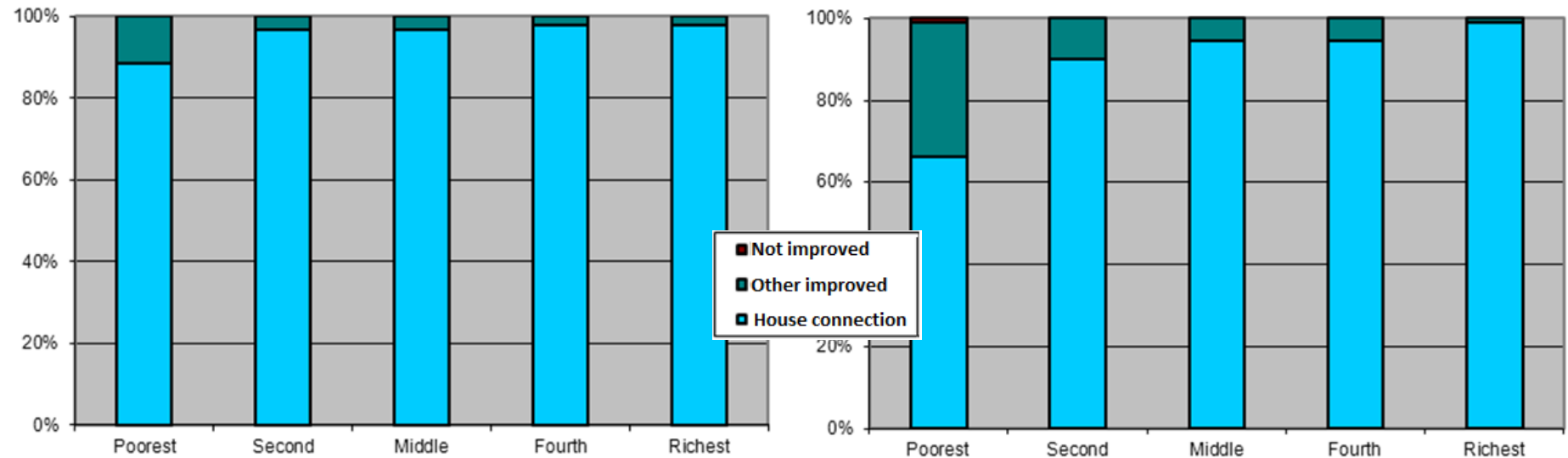
- Aims at providing information on the **distribution of access** to different types of water supply and sanitation technologies for **different economic levels** of the society
- Based on nationally representative **household survey data**
- Based on **assets owned**, households are categorized into five groups (from poorest to richest quintiles)
- If enough data sets available, analysis of the **trends of access over time** for each quintile

Hungary - Water



HUNGARY - Urban water

HUNGARY - Rural water

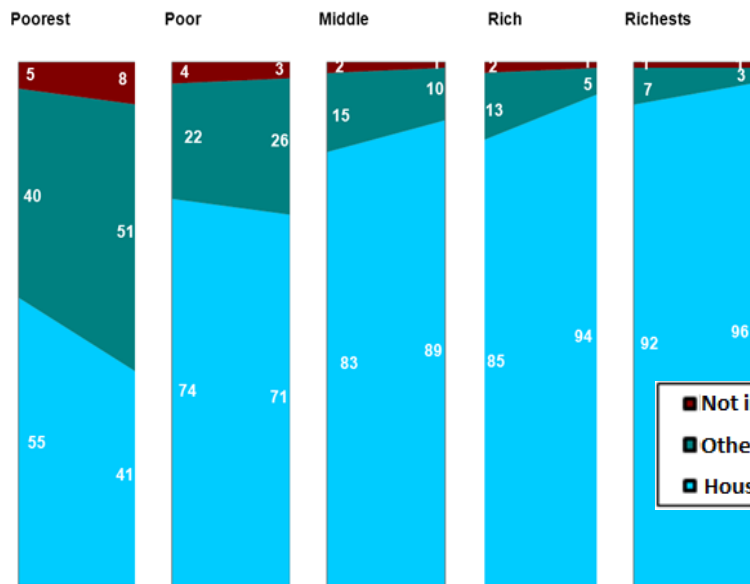


- Use of improved facilities is 100% for both urban and rural
- Inequity in provision by piped connections:
 - Urban richest: **98%** ↔ Urban poorest: **89%**
 - Rural richest: **99%** ↔ Rural poorest: **66%**

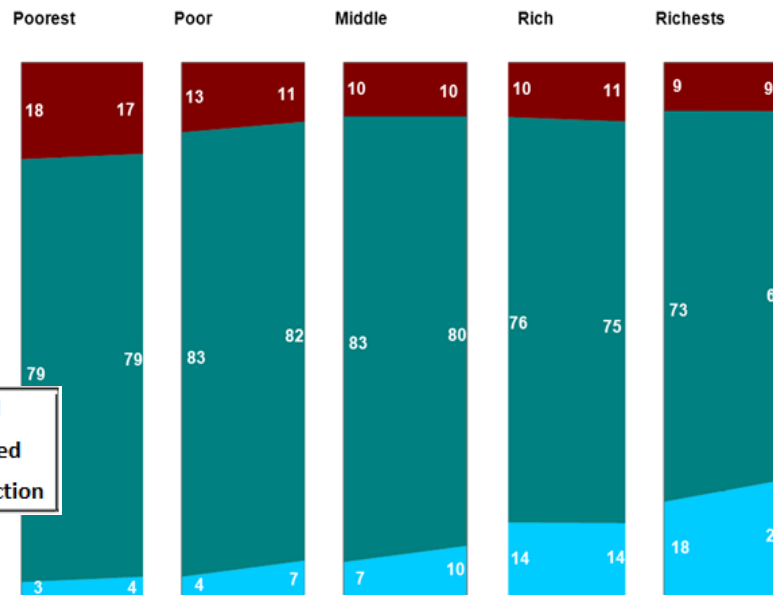
Republic of Moldova - Water



MOLDOVA - Urban drinking water coverage
Evolution (2000-2005) by wealth quintiles



MOLDOVA - Rural drinking water coverage
Evolution (2000-2005) by wealth quintiles



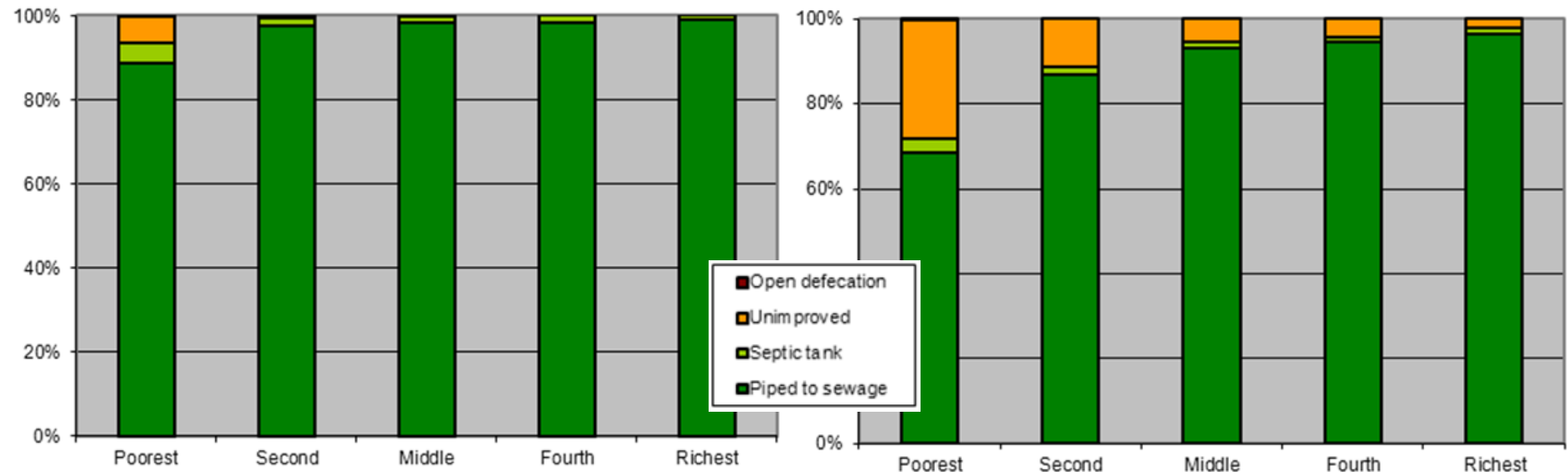
- Use of **improved facilities is higher in urban areas:**
little difference between quintiles
- Inequities in access to **piped connections:**
great disparity between urban areas (**86%**) and rural areas (**23%**)
- **Urban poorest** experience **decreasing level** of piped connection
- Significant **disparities** between **rural** richest (**22%**) and poorest (**4%**)

Serbia - Sanitation



SERBIA - Urban Sanitation

SERBIA - Rural Sanitation



- Urban has a better level of access than rural
- Unimproved in urban only with lowest quintile (7%)
- Unimproved in rural is higher in lowest quintile (28% for poorest versus 2% for richest)

Lessons learned and way forward



- Wealth quintile analyses is **useful to assess**:
 - Access to water and sanitation by service level
 - Disparities between rich and poor
 - Inequality evolution over time
- Wealth quintile analysis **complements score-card** approach

Post-2015 Vision

Incorporation of such analysis in future JMP reporting should increase attention of national policy makers towards better policy and targeting of resources to reduce inequity and to accelerate progress

3rd session of the Meeting of the Parties to the
Protocol on Water & Health. Oslo, 25-27 November 2013



THANK YOU