



Online **ADB Sanitation Dialogue 2021**

ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE SANITATION

12–22 April 2021

Inclusive and pro-poor development for WASH and Health – a Social Development perspective

How-to Series: Leveraging the Links between Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Health

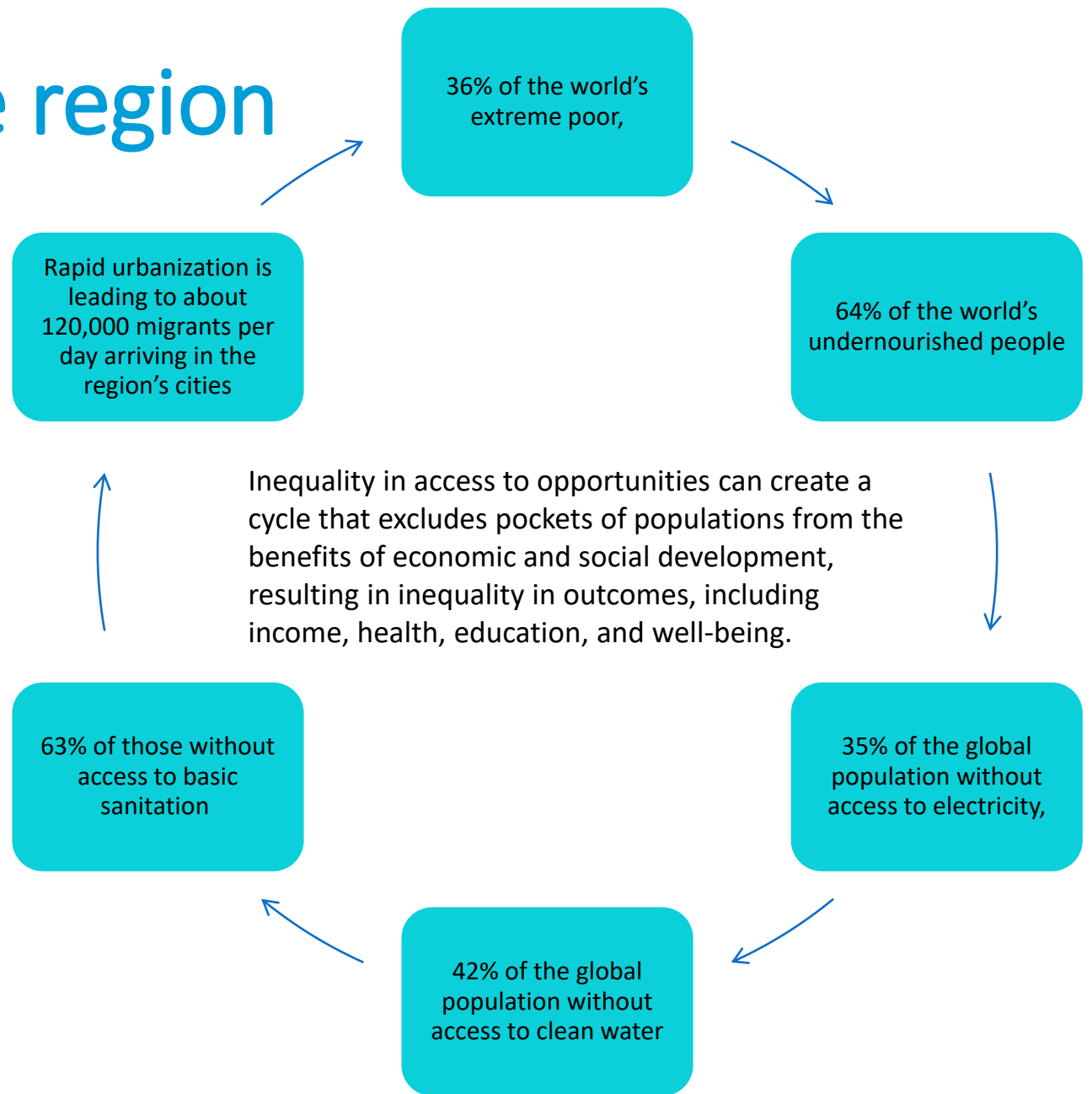
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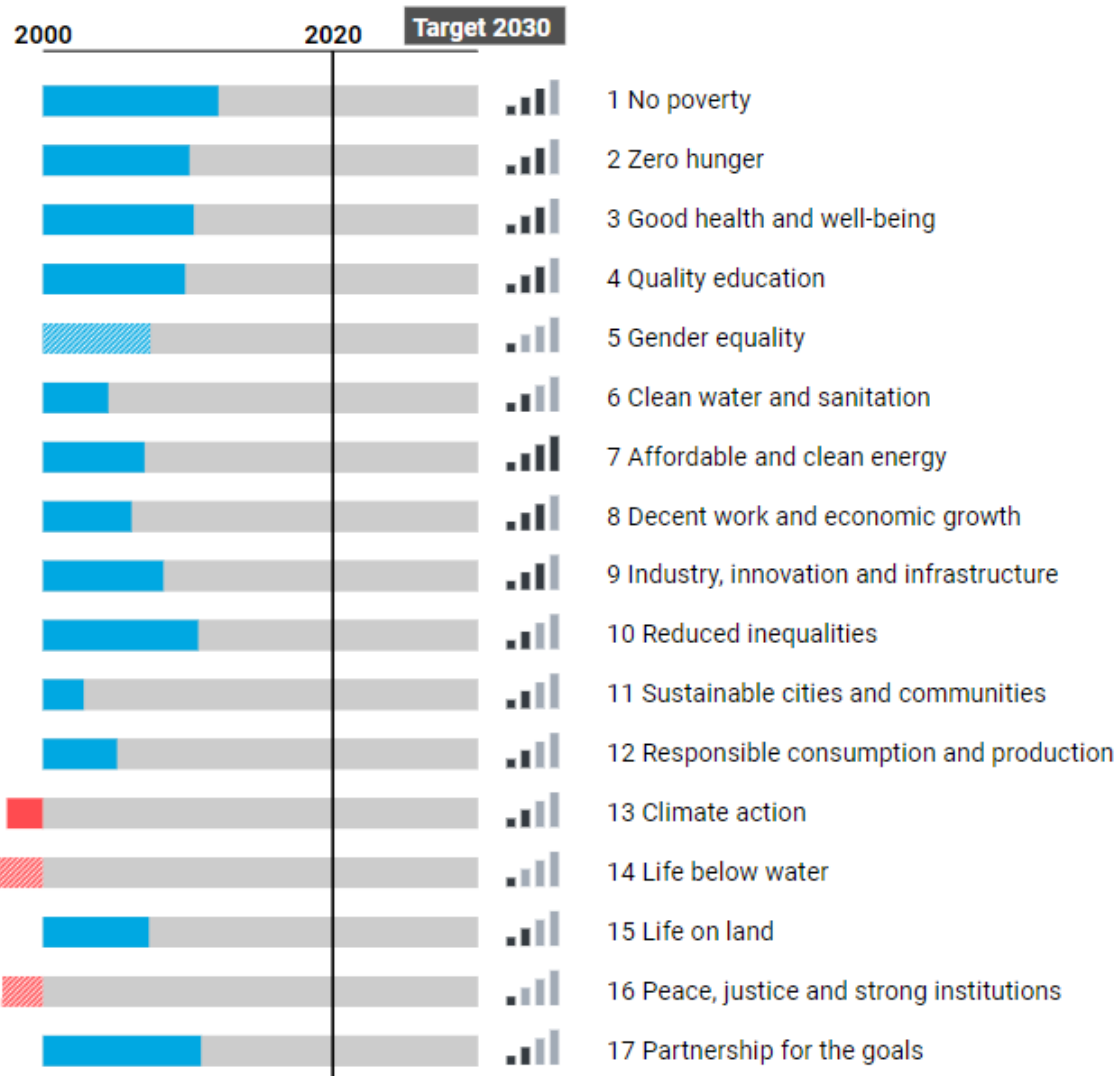
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Some context from the region

To ensure inclusive access to WASH infrastructure and services and to maximize impacts, investments should be coupled with policies and institutional arrangements that promote access, affordability, accountability, participation and a focus on the needs of vulnerable populations



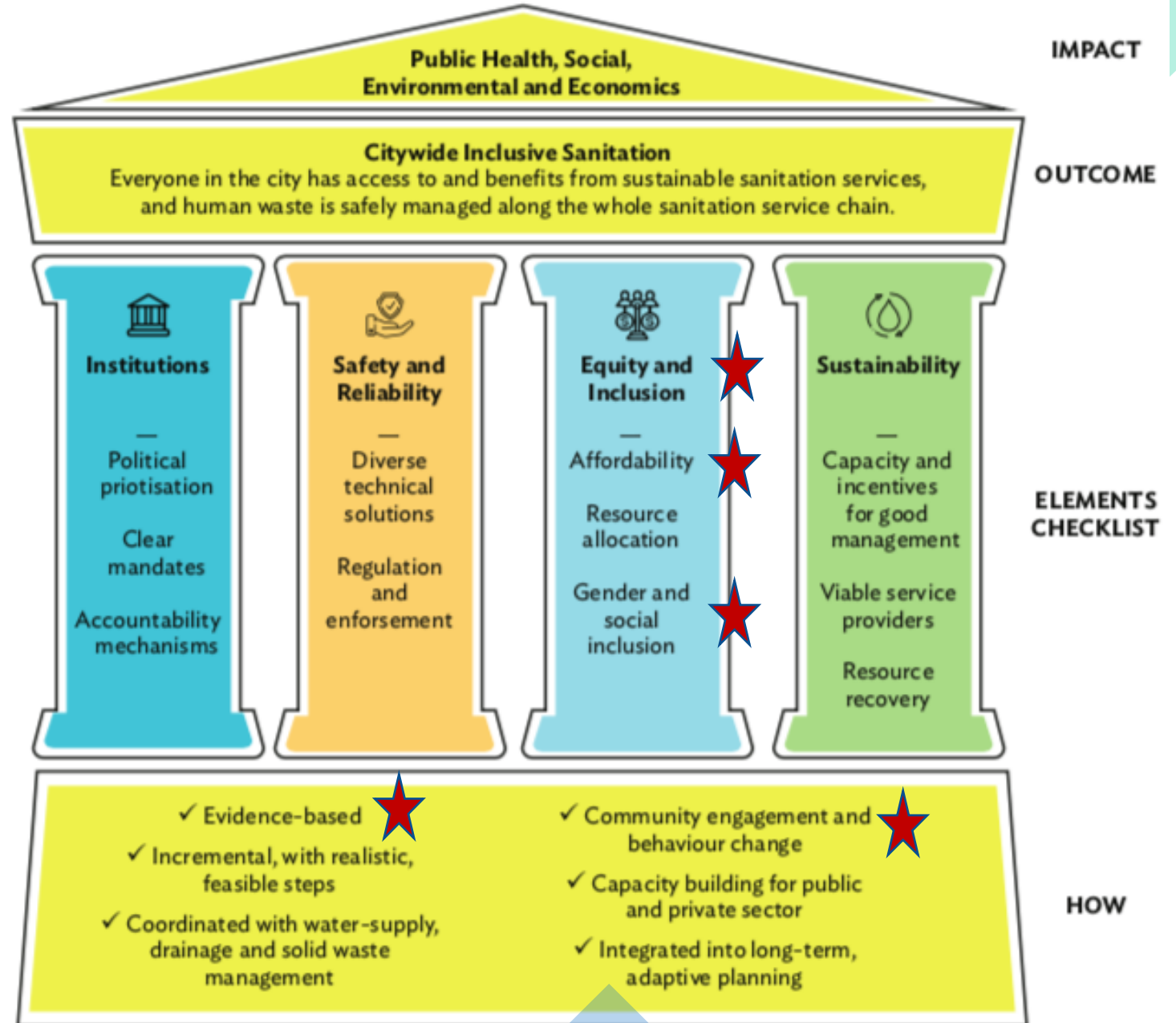
WASH and the LNOB agenda: progress and challenges



The recent ADB-UNESCAP tracking on the SDGs found that

- The Asia-Pacific region is not on track to achieve any of the targets for clean water and sanitation.
- But there has been good progress in reduction of open defecation
- Review of ADB sanitation investments in 2018 identified as failure factors:
 - No targets for the poor in inclusive planning;
 - Not monitoring environment and health impacts indicators.
 - The importance of poverty and social analysis
- Big impacts on in health can be made by improving WASH services of the poor and vulnerable
- Strategies to do this (and ones which are replicable and reach scale) are needed
- Evidence on what works and what does not is also needed

What is Citywide Inclusive Sanitation



- ❖ The call for Inclusive and pro-poor approaches is clear within CWIS
- ❖ There are many entry points, but complex institutional collaboration (public sector, private sector, NGOs) and responsibilities are required
- ❖ Data and analysis are essential

A woman in a light purple shirt is pouring water from a metal pot onto a child's head. The child is holding their hands under a stream of water flowing from a blue pipe on a concrete wall. The woman has a joyful expression. The background is a lush green forest.

Making a difference: 4 examples

Myanmar: Participatory planning in slum upgrading



toilet without septic tank

Enabling communities' opportunities to play constructive roles in their own development is one of the best means for the government to change the dynamic. Participatory inclusion will help enhance local-level development improvements—whether for drainage, sanitation, water, schools, health facilities, public transportation, or other public goods.

- The Ministry of Construction's Department of Urban and Housing Development foresees increasing urbanization in the coming decades, projecting that by 2040 half of Myanmar's 35.5 million people will be living in urban areas. It is estimated that over 150,000 housing units will be required each year to accommodate this growing urban population.
- **Consultation Process.** First round with households experiencing various forms of exclusion, such as inadequate access to microfinance, housing, sanitation or urban infrastructure.
- Subsequent multistakeholder consultations focused on concerns regarding upgrading settlements, land management and finance, pro-poor housing and finance, and livelihood development and finance. The integrated workshops in each city included representatives from pro-poor project areas to reflect their priorities in the discussions.
- **Proposed solutions.** Among others, participants proposed a wider array of housing products, including rental housing, low-cost housing, and home upgrading, including sanitation, to meet the needs of the poorest 50% of the population.

Stakeholder Concerns

- Affordable housing
- Land access
- Land tenure
- Illegal settlers
- Lack of livelihood opportunities
- Financial assistance
- Skills training
- Lack of access to basic services
- Lack of access to water and sanitation
- Poor drainage
- Problem of solid waste disposal
- Lack of health centers
- Lack of schools
- Emergency vehicle access
- Lack of open space
- Lack of community involvement

Extracted from ADB. 2016. *Making Myanmar's Cities More Inclusive: A Way Forward*. Manila.

PRC: Public toilet design and community maintenance

- Ethnic Minority consultation and development planning for **Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project**
- Issue: integrated urban upgrading program in ethnic minority areas
- Major components: road access, road safety, water and sanitation
- Consultation process community identified two issues:
 - Public toilet access and design to address local customs
 - Change in design to provide more privacy between stalls, attention to siting to promote community access
 - Request to develop public toilet maintenance program targeting poor individuals in need of employment
 - Developed a system to combine funds from municipality with community contribution for wages and rotating roster of workers



State of existing toilets in some areas of Altay. Photo from the project's Poverty and Social Assessment document.

Philippines: Graduation Program during COVID-19 and Beyond

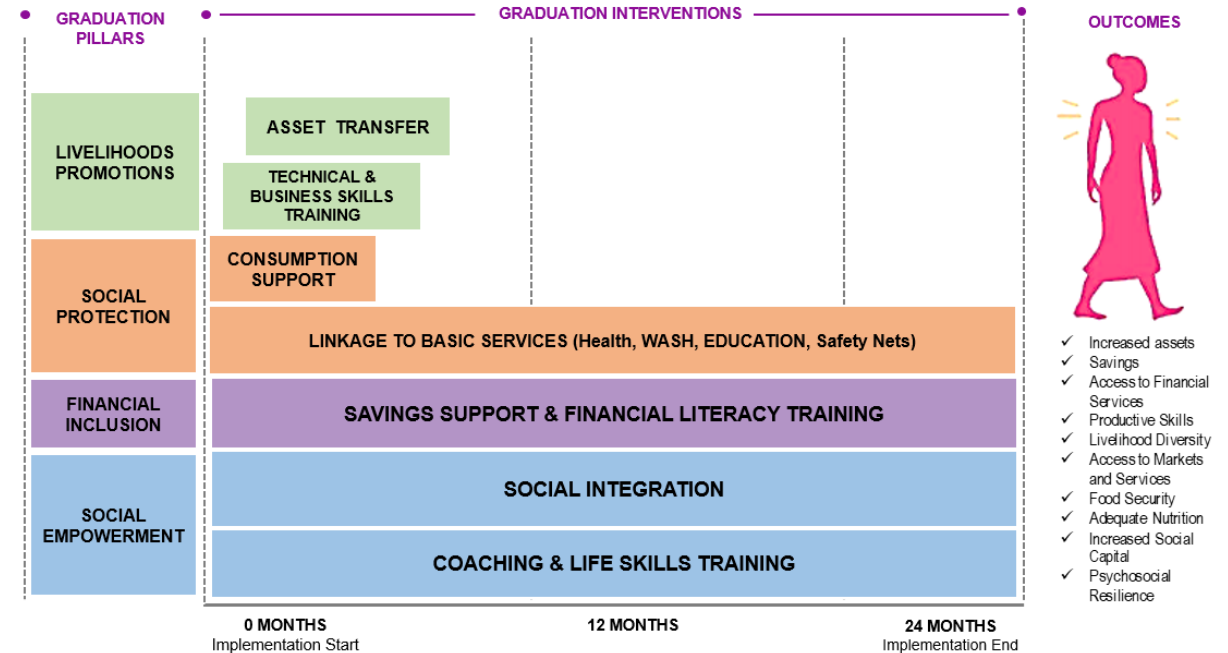
The project aimed to provide participating households with a comprehensive, time-bound, and well-sequenced set of interventions tailored to individual needs to give them a big push toward sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

Implementer: Department of Labor and Employment

Timeline: April 2018 to September 2020 (4 months preparation, 24 months implementation [21 months without COVID], 1 month wrap up)

Location: 29 barangays, 5 municipalities in Negros Occidental

Target population: 1,800 households



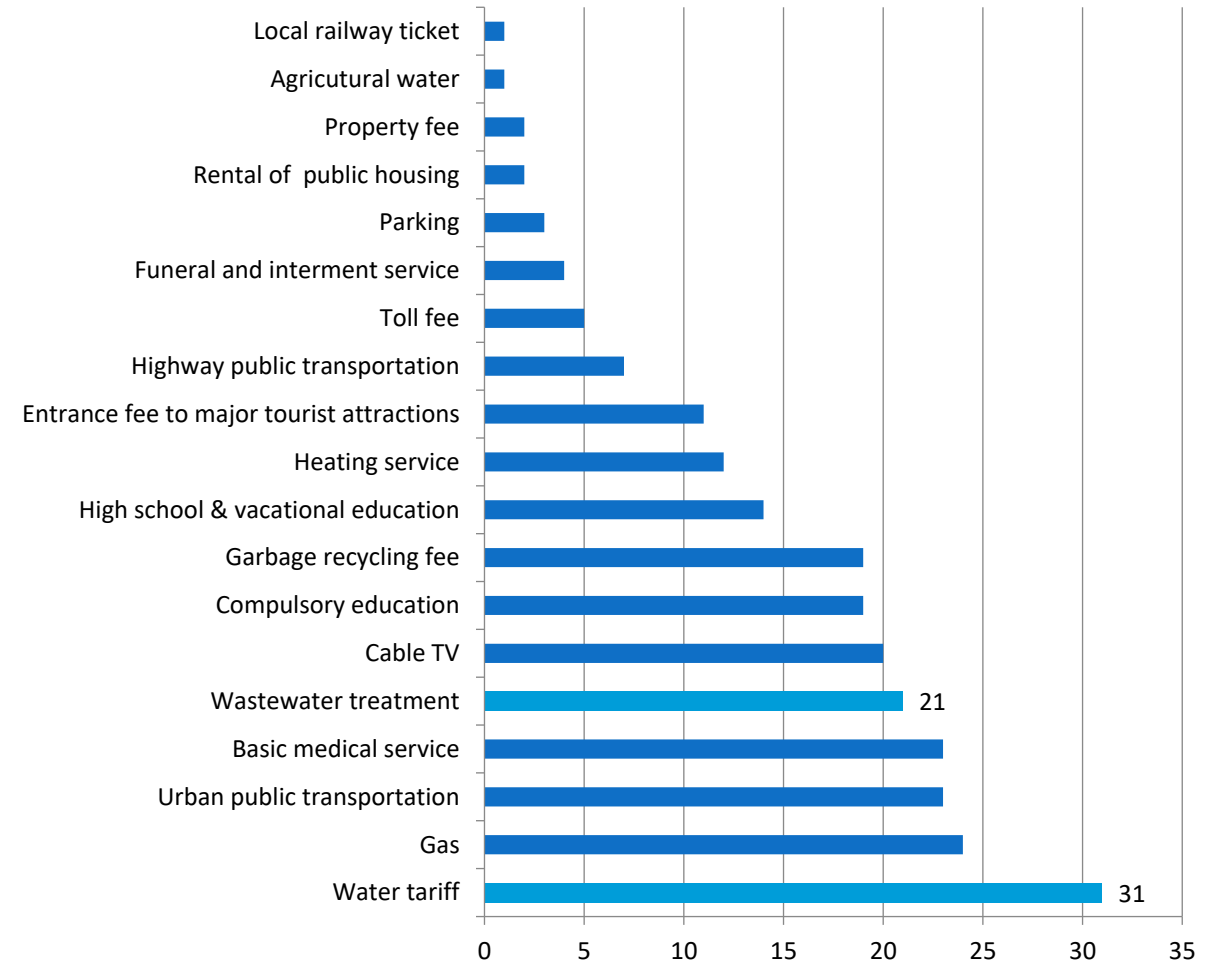
Level of Hygiene Awareness



When the participants were asked to describe two specific hygiene practices to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the resultant responses were: 80% correct, 11% partially correct, and 8% incorrect. This indicates that through the SMS texts, virtual coaching, and prior life skills training on WASH and Communicable Diseases, most pilot participants have been able to retain knowledge of proper hygiene practices.

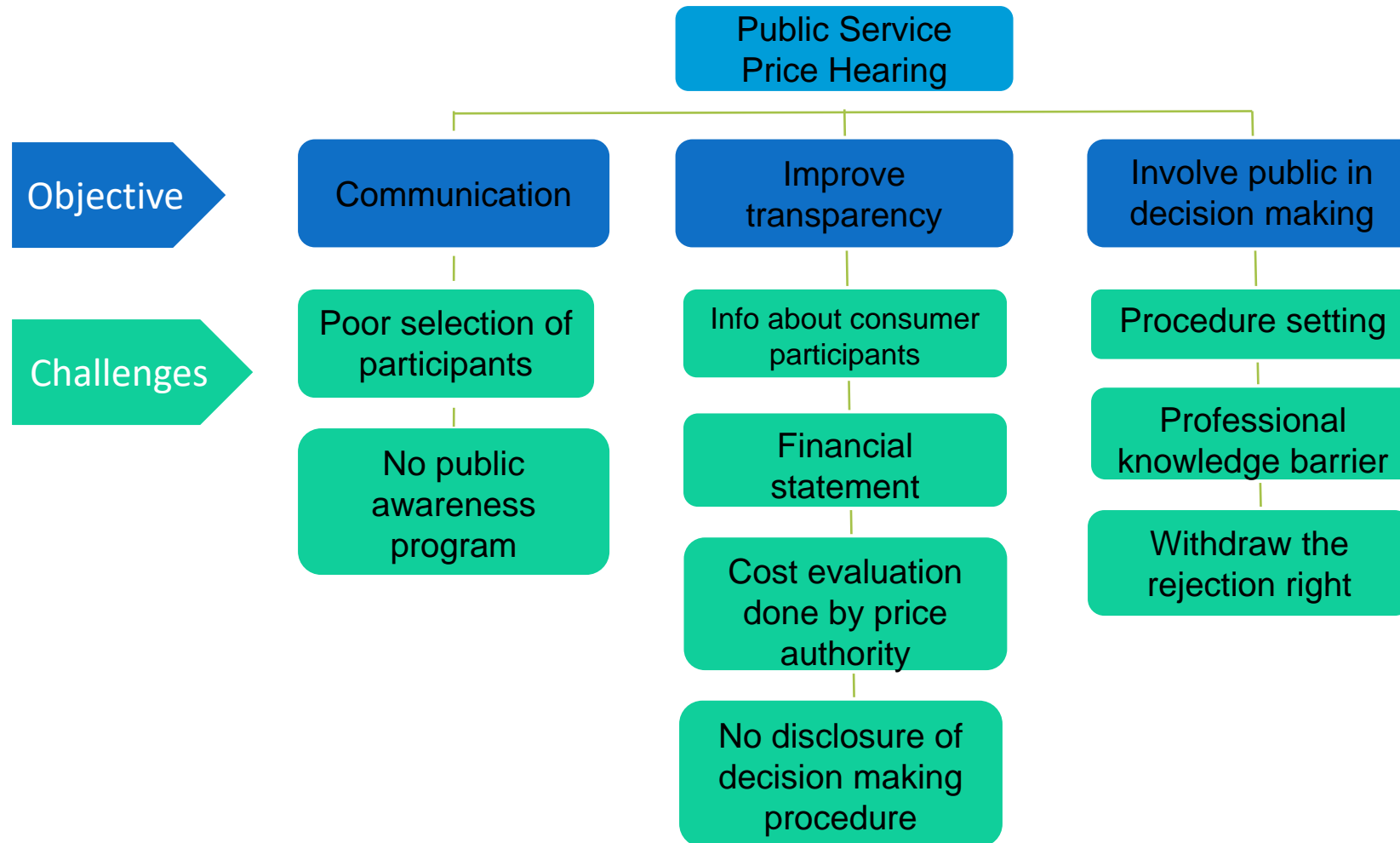
PRC: Public service price hearing

- Along with the reform of political system, public participation is being given more and more attention
- Public service price hearing in PRC is not bound in a legal framework which is a major difference from other countries (Key issue: accountability)
- 19 public services, including wastewater treatment, water tariff, transportation and education are on the public hearing list
- Objectives: Communication, Transparency, Public participation

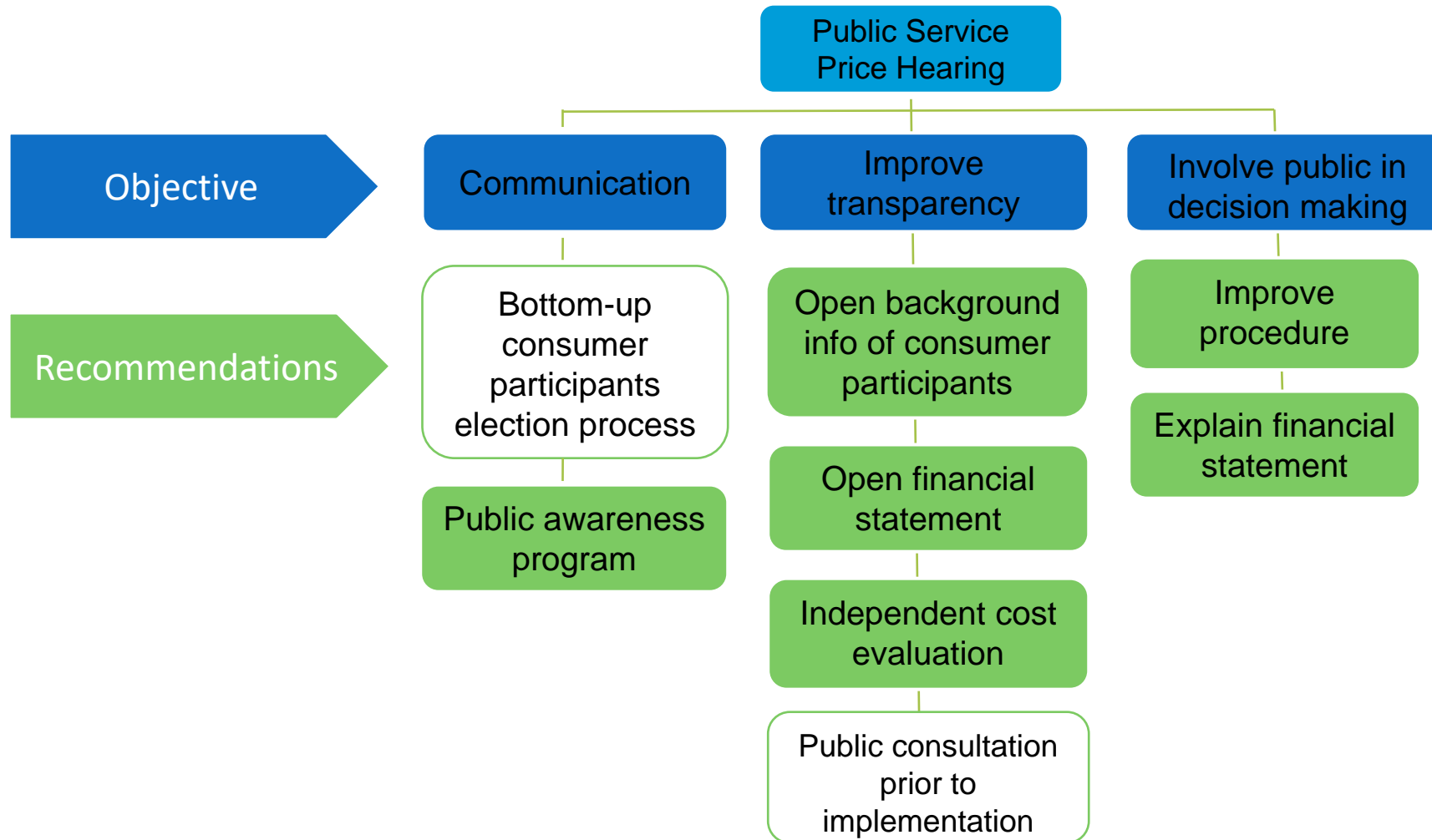


Summary of public hearing list issued by all provincial level governments in China (2011)

Challenges of public hearing



Recommendations to public hearing in PRC



Key Messages

- Inequality in access to opportunities can create a cycle that excludes poor and vulnerable, resulting in inequality in outcomes, including income, health, education, and well-being.
- Big impacts on health can be made by improving WASH services of the poor and vulnerable and integrating into a range of projects.
- Strategies to do this (and ones which are replicable and reach scale) are needed.
- Strong attention to poverty and social analysis can help provide needed data, design options for targeting and entry points for activities.
- Challenges include developing processes for institutional collaboration and monitoring.