



Draft: Only for discussion

BRIEF ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – WATER AND SANITATION

[October, 2015]

ABSTRACT

The brief on Sustainable Development Goals on Goal 6: Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation for all is prepared to understand how the state of Andhra Pradesh is performing across several indicators and provide an analysis of the gaps to be bridged in order to attain the SDG Goals.



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Andhra Pradesh SDG Status Brief

Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations have been undertaken to continue with the progressive initiatives of the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs are a list of 17 Goals which have been developed primarily to monitor the progress made by different countries on various socio-economic parameters. Andhra Pradesh has also oriented its development initiatives to the SDGs for achieving sustainable growth and socio-economic development.

Goal 6 of the SDGs is to 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. The goal basically measures the access of population to safely managed drinking water services and sanitation, which is universal, equitable and affordable. Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation is a major cause of poor health, diseases, high mortality, and is symptomatic of poverty, poor awareness and hygiene. It also results in economic losses in the form of wastage of time and human resources.

The targets under the goal are framed to capture household access to drinking water and sanitation and also institutional availability of the same in health centres and schools. The objective of the targets is also progressive elimination of inequalities in access, and hence they emphasize on rural/urban disparities with special attention to the needs of women, girls and those in vulnerable situations.

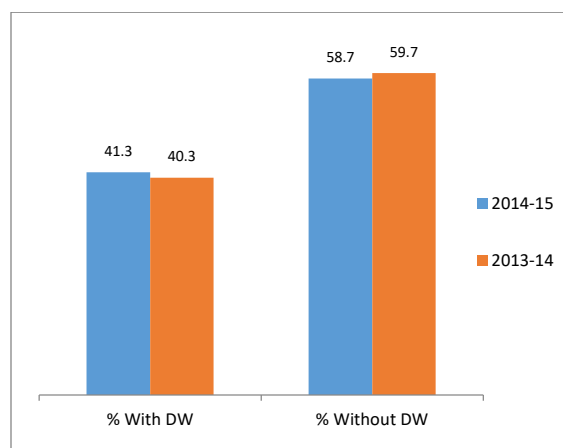
Additionally, the targets also propose monitoring of reuse and recycling of wastewater and water pollution. Non-treatment of wastewater poses several environmental and health problems, results in wastage of water which can be reused and threatens sustainability of fresh water resources.

The indicators under each target therefore attempts to cover these issues and present an as in situational analysis for the state of Andhra Pradesh.

1. Institutional Access to Drinking Water:

i) Percentage of hospitals, nursing care homes, other health care facilities, schools, anganwadi centres having safe piped drinking water meeting WHO guidelines

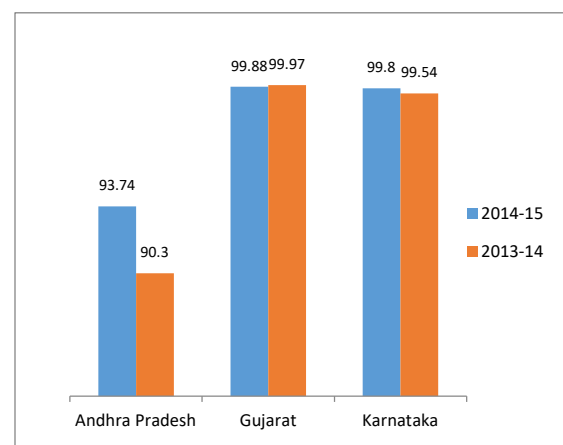
Figure 1: Percentage of Anganwadi Centres with Drinking Water¹



Provision of safe drinking water Anganwadi centres measures access to drinking water in health facilities and is a crucial indicator towards achieving the SDG target of providing universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Figure 1 represents the percentage of Anganwadi centres with drinking water in the state, which has shown an increase to 41.3% in 2014-15 from 40.3 percent in 2013-14. Thus, the percentage of Anganwadi centres without drinking water has reduced to 58.7 in 2014-15 from 59.7 percent in 2013-14. The increase registered is very slow with a large percentage of Anganwadi centres still not having drinking water facilities.

Figure 2: Percentage of Schools having Drinking Water²



1. Source: ICDS- Andhra Pradesh Programme Implementation Plan, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Note: Data for Figure 1 is for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

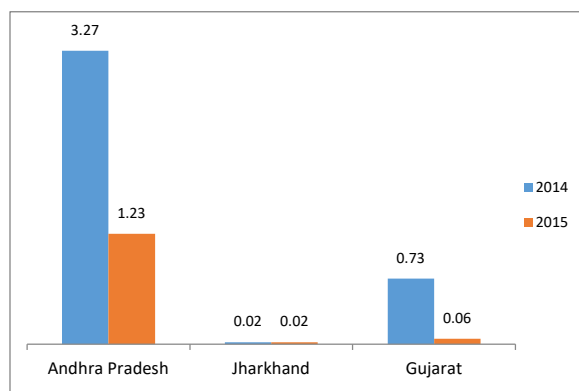
2. Source: U-DISE, 2014-15

Schools having drinking water facilities form an important part of understanding access to basic water infrastructure in educational institutions, and are a strong measure of public health. The percentage of schools with drinking water increased from 90.3 during 2013-14 to 93.74 in 2014-15. When compared to other states like Gujarat and Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh is yet to achieve full coverage. The states of Gujarat and Karnataka have achieved nearly full coverage of drinking water in schools, with both having 99% coverage.

2. Domestic Access to Drinking Water:

ii) Percentage of habitats affected with various water quality problems

Figure 3: Percentage of Habitats Affected with various Water Quality Problems in Rural Areas³



Reduction in quality affected habitations is an important indicator towards achieving the SDG target of providing universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

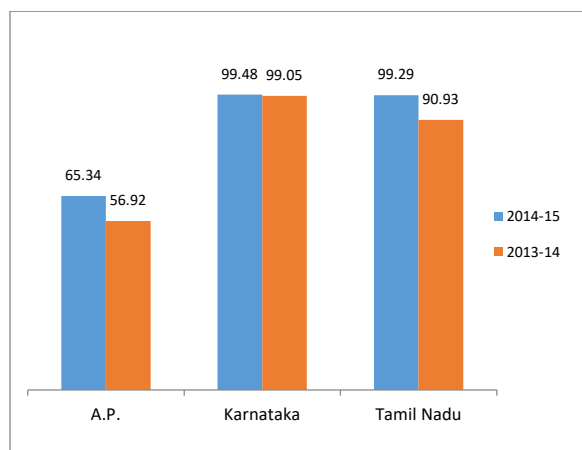
As Figure 3 represents, the state has witnessed a decline in the percentage of quality affected habitations. It has reduced to 1.23 percent in 2015 from 3.27 percent in 2014. The state still has presence of quality affected habitations compared to other states like Jharkhand where quality affected habitations are nearly negligible. Other states like Gujarat too have seen a reduction in quality affected habitations from 0.73 to 2014 to 0.06 in 2015.

3. Source: National Rural Drinking Water Programme Website

3. Institutional Access to Sanitation:

i) Percentage of educational institutions with toilets

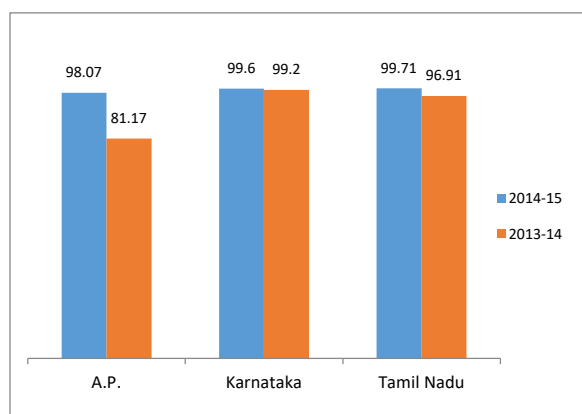
Figure 4: Percentage of Schools with Boys' Toilet⁴



Provision of adequate sanitation facilities in educational institutions measures access to basic sanitation which is gender separated in schools, and is an important indicator towards achieving the SDG target of providing access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

The indicator of 'percentage of educational institutions with toilets' can be disaggregated into schools with boys' toilets and schools with girls' toilets. Provision of boys' toilets in schools is low for Andhra Pradesh as compared to other states. The percentage of schools with toilet for boys has increased to 65.3 in 2014-15 from 56.9 percent in 2013-14. Other states in the south are performing much better on this indicator such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved nearly full coverage i.e. 99 percent of schools with boys' toilets in 2014-15.

Figure 5: Percentage of Schools with Girls' Toilets⁵



4. Source: U-DISE, 2014-15

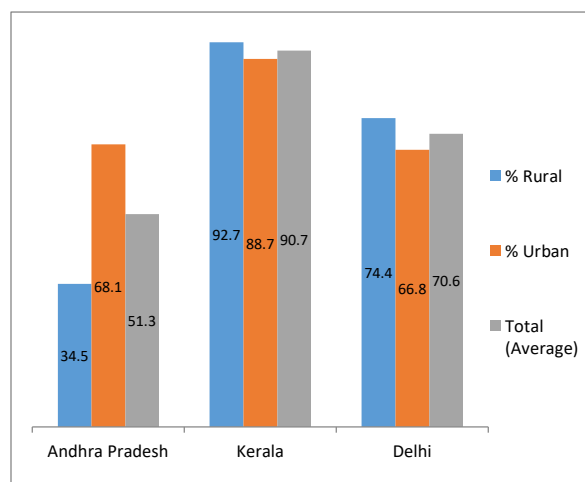
5. Source: U-DISE, 2014-15

The SDG targets emphasize paying special attention to the hygiene and sanitation of girls and women; hence it is important to understand the current status of availability of girls' toilets in schools. As we can see from Figure 5, provision of girls' toilets in schools is better when compared to the provision of boys' toilets. The percentage of girls' toilets has increased from 81.17 percent in 2013-14 to 98.07 percent in 2014-15. Other better performing states in this indicator in the south are Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved nearly full coverage of girls' toilets in schools in 2014-15.

4. Domestic Access to Sanitation:

ii) Percentage of households with exclusive access to latrines within dwelling

Figure 6: Percentage of Households having Exclusive Access to Latrines⁶



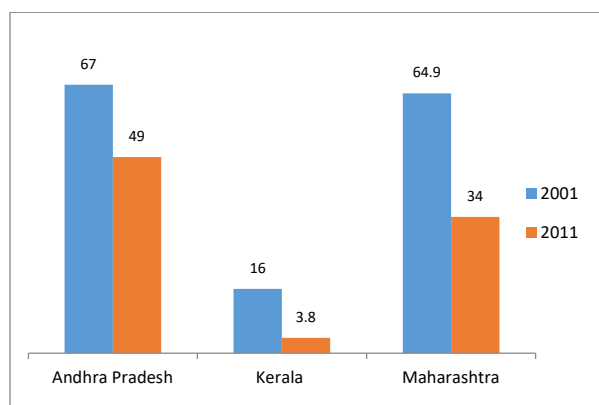
The indicator 'households with exclusive access to latrine' means whether the toilet within dwelling is meant for the exclusive use of the household or has to be shared with one or more households. As Figure 6 shows, during 2012, on an average 51.3 percent of the total households in Andhra Pradesh had exclusive access to a toilet facility. There is a disparity between urban and rural areas, since 68.1 percent households in urban Andhra have exclusive use of latrine facilities, whereas only 34.5 percent households in rural areas have access to the same. The same does not hold true for states such as Kerala where a higher percentage of households in rural areas, i.e. 92.7 percent have exclusive access to latrines, whereas urban areas have 88.7% of the households having exclusive access. Other states like Delhi have as a total 70.6% of the households with exclusive access. 74.4% of households in rural areas have exclusive access and 66.8% of urban households.

6. Source: NSS, 69th Round, July 2012-December 2012

Note: Data for Figure 6 is for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

5. Percentage of Households practicing Open Defecation

Figure 7: Percentage of Households practicing Open Defecation⁷



The indicator of households using open toilets or performing open defecation measures the population which does not use any sanitation facility. It is an important marker of poverty and public health, and towards achieving the SDG target of providing adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and ending open defecation.

Access to toilets is an important characteristic of basic household amenities. Figure 7 above shows the percentage of households who are dependent on open toilets. According to Census 2011, nearly half of the population of Andhra Pradesh, i.e. 49 percent performs open defecation. The situation has improved since 2001 Census when as high as 67 percent of the population was dependent on open toilets. When compared to other states Andhra Pradesh still has a substantial proportion of the population who still lack access to toilets. Kerala has 3.8 percent of the population performing open defecation, which was reduced from 16 percent in Census 2001. Bigger states like Maharashtra have 34 percent of the population performing open defecation, which has nearly halved since Census 2001 when 65 percent of the population performed open defecation.

6. Sanitation of women and girls:

Most of the indicators under the target of ‘paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations’, are not captured at present and studies are planned to cover the same.

7. Water quality, pollution and wastewater recycling and reuse:

Most of the indicators under the target of ‘improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse’ are not captured at present and studies have been initiated to cover the same.

Other than the above the indicators covering aspects of affordability, groundwater extraction and water induced disasters such as floods and droughts are not covered.

⁷ Census, 2011 and Census, 2001

Note: Census 2001 is for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

The following are the list of the indicators which are not captured at present:

Percentage of population connected to wastewater or faecal sludge evacuation and transport services
Percentage of structures/ buildings facilities connected to wastewater or faecal sludge evacuation and transport services
Percentage of groundwater extraction
Per capita gap in demand supply of water
Percentage of area affected by drought in current year
Percentage of area affected by flood in current year
Percentage of hospitals, nursing care homes, other health care facilities having safe piped drinking water meeting WHO guidelines
Percentage of females safely disposing pads such as deep pit burial or burning
Percentage of health care centres, educational institutions, workplaces, hotels and commercial establishments which have pad dispensers in washrooms, which are regularly refilled
Percentage of females in high risk environment such as slums, illegal settlements, refugee camps etc. having access to safe menstrual hygiene of using free sanitary pads and their safe disposal
Percentage of households paying water charges.
Satisfaction with water tariffs, whether the price of water is an obstruction in gaining access to water
Percentage of wastewater reused and recycled and increase in the percentage of reuse to x %, the uses the recycled water can be put to
Percentage of municipal waste water safely reused and industrial waste water recycled
Status of Wastewater Generation, Collection and Percent Sewerage Covered in Class-I and Class-II Cities in Andhra Pradesh
Percentage of solid wastes, human excreta, and liquid wastes dumped into water bodies
Proportion of adequately treated waste water discharged in water sources
Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day per worker)
Percentage of water bodies deemed polluted by national standards
Percentage of water bodies deemed fit for survival of aquatic life

Conclusion:

An analysis of the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals reveals that Andhra Pradesh performs better on the indicators of drinking water as compared to sanitation. Provision of drinking water infrastructure in Anganwadi Centres is low with more than half not having drinking water. Provision of drinking water in schools is comparatively better, but there is a need to pace up to reach near full coverage status of states such as Gujarat and Karnataka. The percentage of quality affected habitations in the state has seen a good rate of decline.

The state performs better on the goal of provision of sanitation facilities in schools but neighbouring states such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu outperform it on these indicators. Exclusive access to latrine facilities is low when compared to other states. Lastly, open defecation still remains a major drawback for the state where nearly half of the total households of the state still indulge in open defecation. Neighbouring states like Kerala have substantially low levels of open defecation.

While the SDGs aim to improve water quality by reducing pollution and reducing untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse, the indicators on waste management and wastewater reuse are not captured.

SDGs also encourage giving special attention to the needs of vulnerable sections and women and girls. In this sense, all the indicators on menstrual hygiene which are not captured at present needs to be emphasized on.

About the Vision Management Unit

Government of Andhra Pradesh established a Vision Management Unit (VMU) under the Planning Department for strategic management of vision programmes and projects to coordinate actions among all concerned stakeholders from within the government and outside in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring. Apart from integrating various vision initiatives and interventions into the annual planning and budgeting processes of the state government, the VMU also monitors and publishes periodicals and thematic studies on the transformation areas identified in the vision to provide an integrated picture of vision achievements.

The unit is a vibrant team of young professionals from diverse backgrounds who work together on data, targets, performance indicators, global studies, best practices and global standards to prepare recommendations to achieve the state's Vision 2029.

Our Office

Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029

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