

# Assessing the equity of the Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A) program: a pre- post-assessment in 11 countries

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## OVERVIEW

### Purpose

Understand how to more efficiently work towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 about ensuring access to sanitation for all by 2030.

### Background

- The program's four focuses:



- Aims to support people in 11 countries:
  - 2 million people with access to sanitation
  - 2.7 million people with hygiene promotion
- Timeline 2014-2019

### Methods

- Respondents from over 70 districts in 11 countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia
- Repeated cross-sectional household surveys at baseline (2014) and at midterm (2016)
- Data from 20,919 respondents at midterm
- Compared prevalence between the baseline and midterm of:
  - improved latrines
    - as defined by JMP
  - access to handwashing materials
    - defined as a station within 10 meters with soap/ash, running water, and that is unlikely to be contaminated by hands
- Assessed equity of key demographic measures and measures of vulnerability using multivariable linear regression

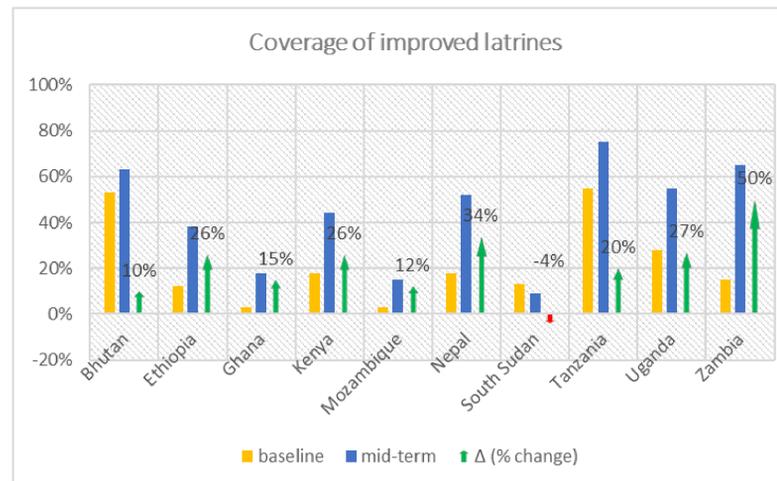
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## RESULTS

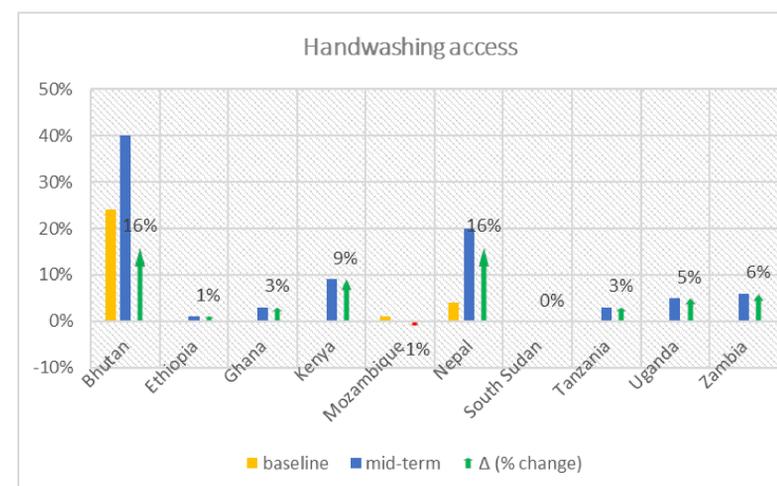
### Impact of the program on sanitation coverage

Increased coverage of improved latrines in most countries



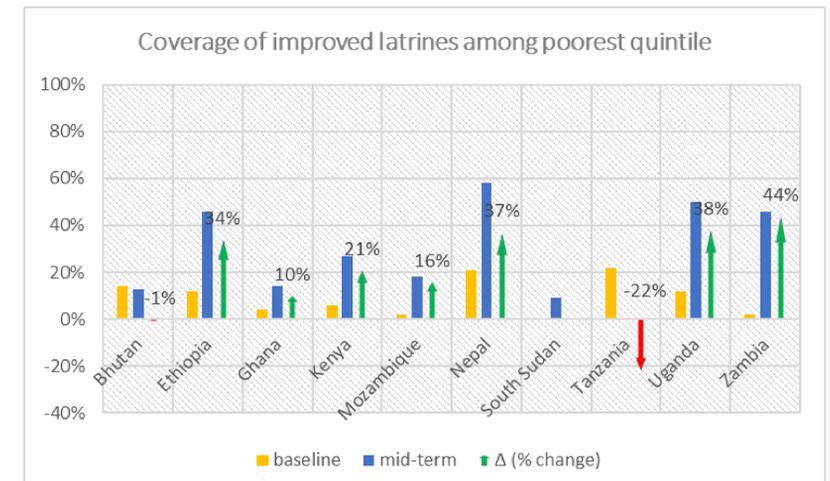
### Impact of the program on handwashing

Increased access to handwashing materials across several countries



### Equity of the program

Gains in latrine coverage among lowest wealth quintile



### Regression analysis assessing equity

- HHs with low SES, a female head, and disabled persons were less likely to have improved latrines
  - Future efforts might emphasize reaching these groups.
- Moderately sized HHs, and HHs with older inhabitants were more likely to have improved latrines.

Predictor variables	Beta (95% CI)	p-value
Low SES Quintile (vs. higher)	-2% (-4%, 0%)	0.01
HH has persons age > 50 (vs. not)	2% (1%, 3%)	<0.01
Female headed HHs (vs. male)	-4% (-6%, -3%)	<0.01
Disabled persons in HH (vs. not)	-3% (-7%, 0%)	0.04
HH size		
1-5 people	ref	ref
6-10 people	6% (5%, 7%)	<0.01
11-15 people	4% (2%, 6%)	<0.01
> 15 people	0% (-4%, 4%)	0.95
Model also adjusts for country (results not shown)		

## CONCLUSIONS

The program was successful at:

- increasing coverage of improved latrines, even among the poorest quintile;
  - increasing HW access in several countries.
- Some vulnerable demographic groups were less likely to have access to improved latrines

