



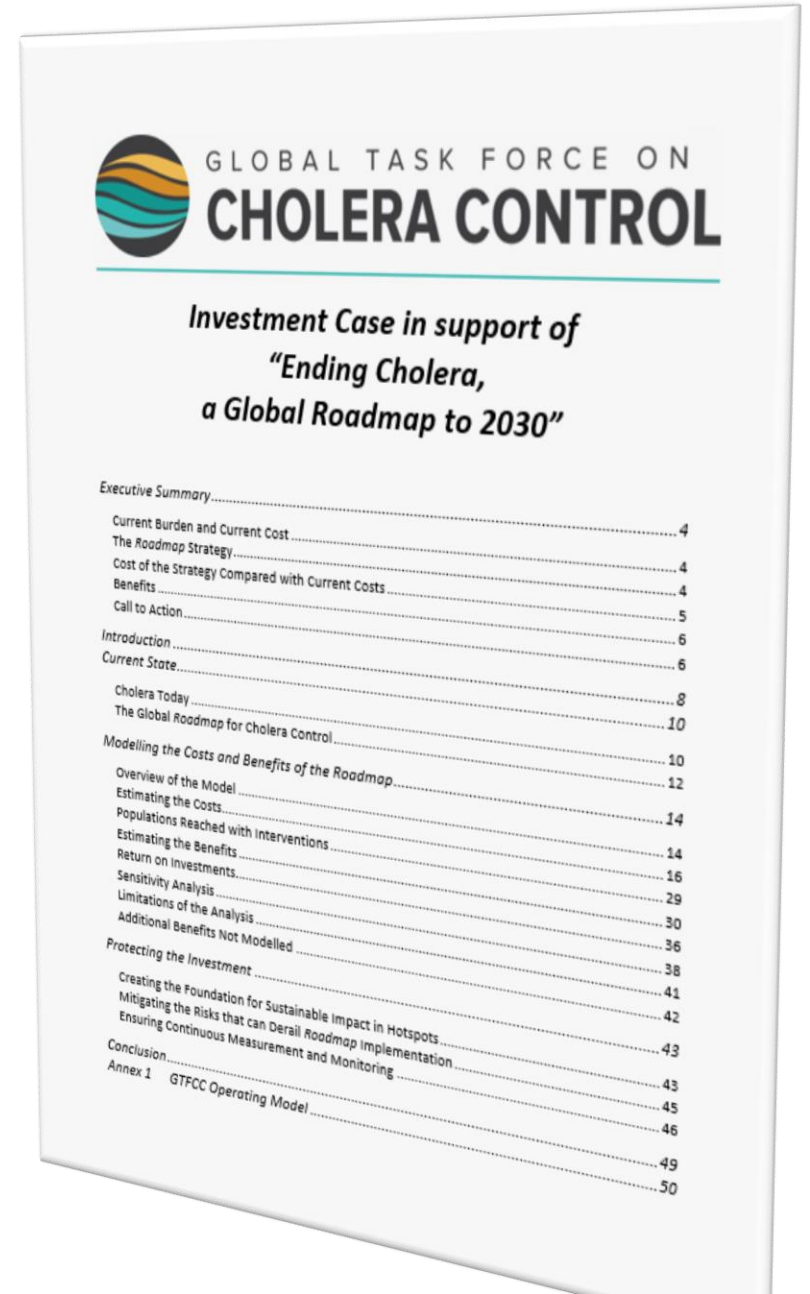
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

COSTING METHODOLOGY FOR WASH

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OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

1. Costing methodology used for GTFCC global investment case
2. Interpreting the results of the global investment case
3. Considerations for costing NCPs and investment case work
4. Conclusions



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON CHOLERA CONTROL

*Investment Case in support of
"Ending Cholera,
a Global Roadmap to 2030"*

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COSTING METHODOLOGY — DEVELOPMENT WASH

1. What is the intervention? Defined to level of detail where
 - Unit costs are available for 47 countries and rural/urban areas
 - Provides a degree of specificity to the intervention

Definitions
draw on
JMP
Ladder

Basic-plus Water: an improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time *and* low-cost water treatment to ensure safety

Basic Sanitation: an improved facility, not shared with other families

Basic Hygiene: availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

COSTING METHODOLOGY – DEVELOPMENT WASH

2. Who is the intervention delivered to?

Baseline population coverage of basic+ WASH services

- Source JMP figures for 2015 (SDG baseline report) by rural/urban
- Assume that cholera hotspots have lower than the national average
- Coverage level in 2015 remained static in cholera hotspots

Target population coverage of basic+ WASH interventions

- Population growth using UN Population Division figures (rural/urban)
- Minimum 80% to be reached in target year to eliminate cholera
- 90% coverage in sensitivity analysis
- Unserved given services in equal tranches during roadmap period

COSTING METHODOLOGY – DEVELOPMENT WASH

3. What is included in the cost?

- Capital/infrastructure cost
- Demand creation and behaviour change
- Operations and maintenance cost

Most known

Least known

Some known

Little known

When life cycle costs are considered (e.g. over 20 years), the proportion between capital and O&M can be about 50/50

COSTING METHODOLOGY – DEVELOPMENT WASH

4. Where do unit costs come from?

First stage

- Source from WB 2016 study which sourced country studies of partners (quality check) - World Bank, NGOs, academics
- Some studies / data sets were >10 years old, and needed adjustment to current prices using inflation => Inaccuracies

Second stage

- Validated by in-country WASH staff in 24 key countries
- Few staff were cost experts but they checked latest studies

=> Confidence that the global results are ‘roughly right’

COSTING METHODOLOGY – EMERGENCY WASH

1. Intervention: chlorination, temporary WASH services, hygiene behavior change
2. Delivered to: 90% of population in outbreak without WASH
 - 30% of hotspot population experiences outbreak in a given year
3. Costs included: operations during outbreak period
4. Source of unit costs:
 - US\$ 9 per person standard cost (IFRC)
 - Validated (and changed) by 19 countries – many countries gave slightly higher, some considerably higher (multiple) unit costs
=> US\$ 12 weighted average cost across 47 countries

KEY NUMBERS COMING OUT OF THE GLOBAL CASE

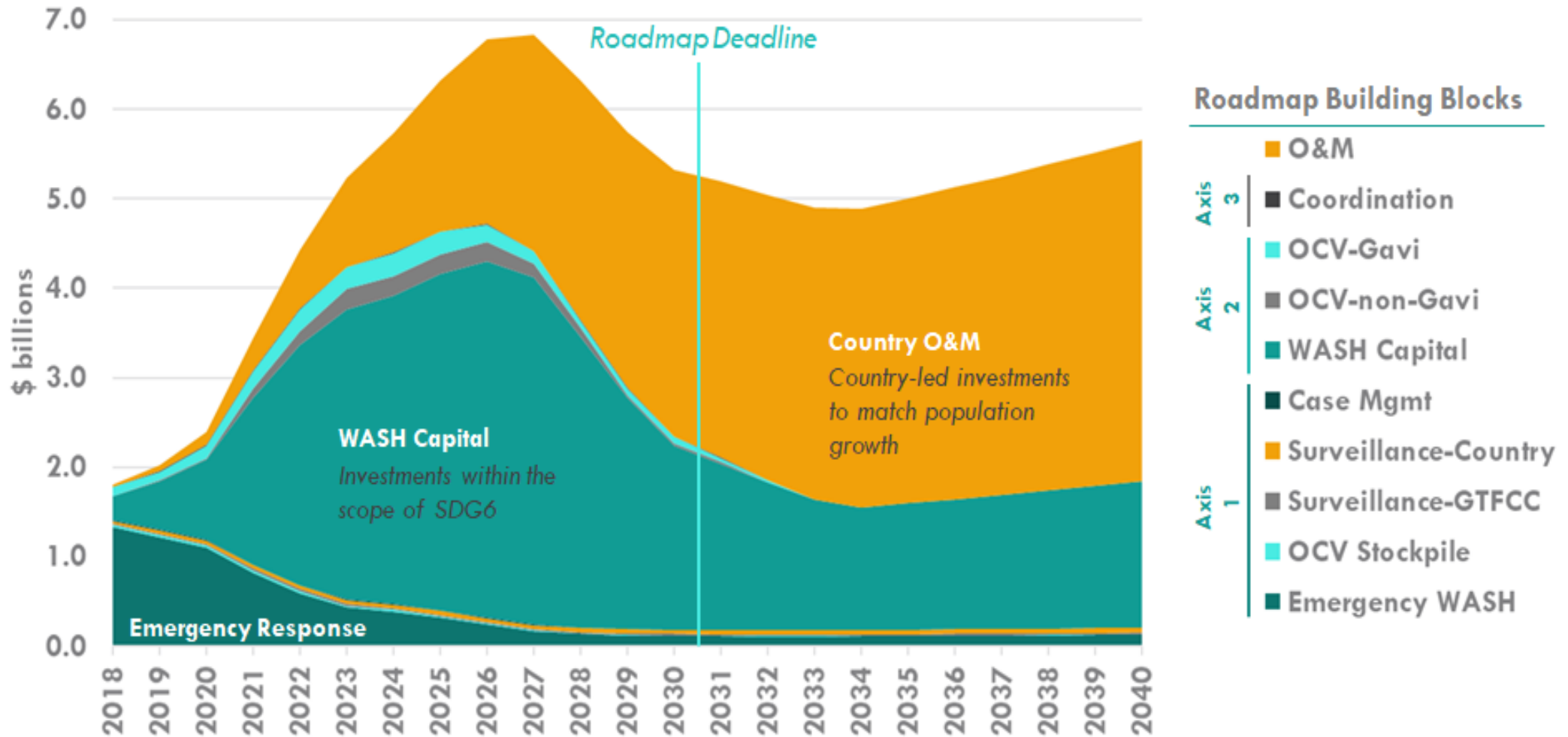
WASH capital costs globally **US\$ 2.6 billion*** per year, and **US\$ 5.6** per person per year (pppy) across hotspot populations

* Less than 3% of global SDG 6.1 and 6.2 cost

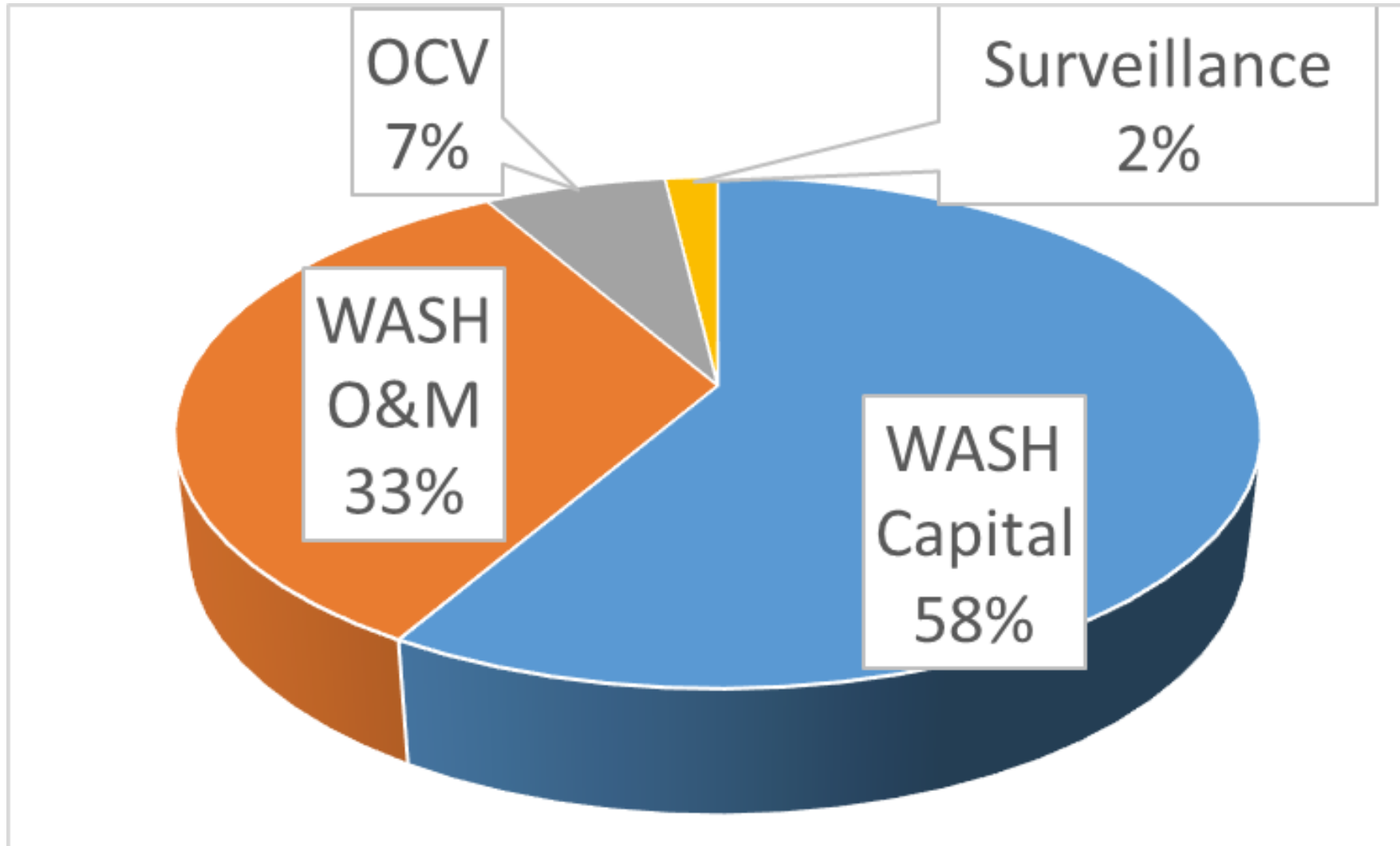
WASH O&M averages **US\$ 1.6 billion** per year, or **US\$ 3.4** pppy

Emergency WASH costs: **US\$ 445** million annually, reducing to **US\$ 115** million after 2030

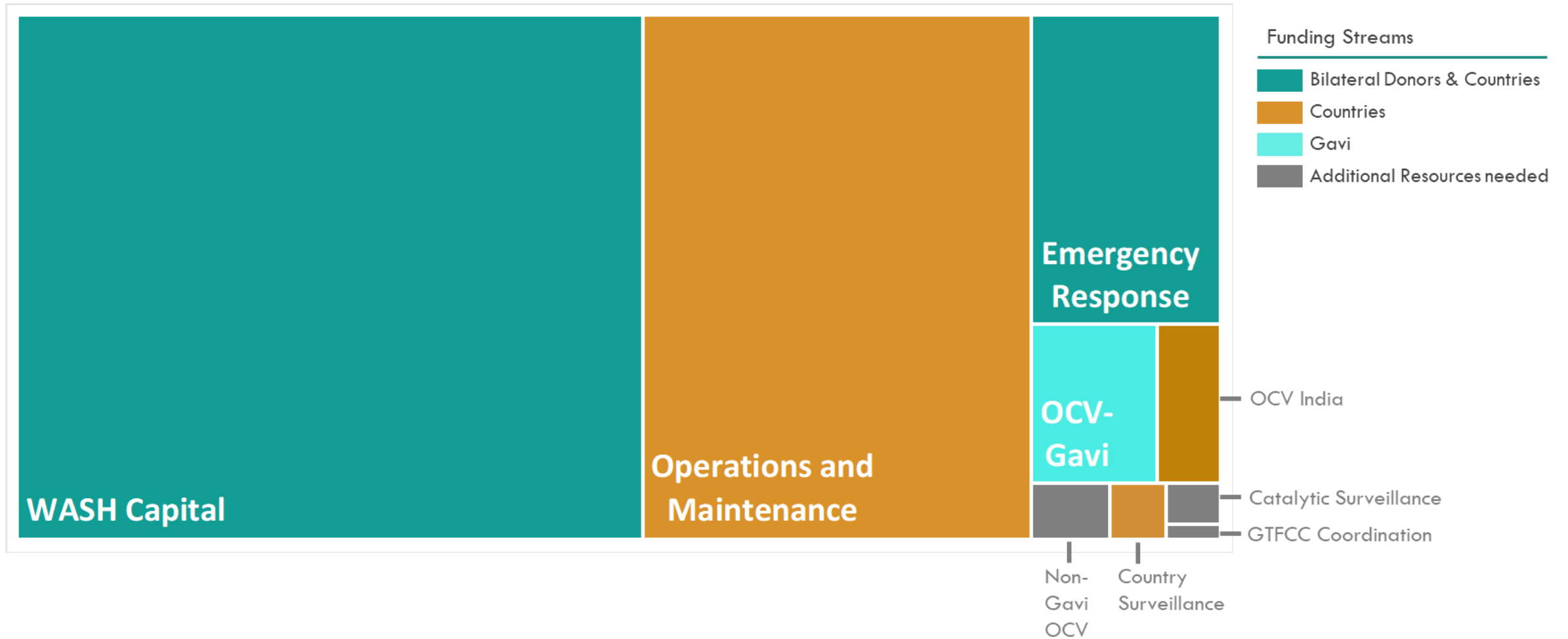
GLOBAL COSTS OF ROADMAP BY BUILDING BLOCK



COST BREAKDOWN OF ROADMAP IMPLEMENTATION



ROADMAP COSTS BY ANTICIPATED FUNDING SOURCE



WASH COSTING OF NCP: WHAT IS BEST PRACTICE?

1. Determine purposes of costing for NCP: advocacy..? budgeting..?
 - If topline numbers needed, consider using country investment case tool
 - If disaggregation needed: (a) develop own model (b) use GTFCC tool
2. If not already, engage with key WASH stakeholders
3. Estimate population numbers living in hotspots (definition?)
 - Decide whether hotspots are analysed individually or grouped
4. Estimate W, S and H coverage (%) in hotspots
5. Confirm WASH service levels and coverage to eliminate cholera
6. Collect 'standard' unit costs for emerg^y and dev^t WASH (basic+) and policy/management/software costs; assess funding sources
7. Link / integrate with broader costing work on the roadmap

COSTING WHAT LEVEL OF SERVICE?

Water

Sanitation

Hygiene

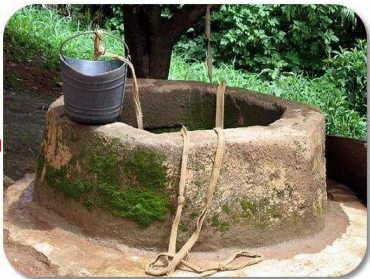
**Safely
Managed**

**National
Standard?**

**Global IC:
Basic+**

**National
Standard?**

**Unimproved
/ Limited**



CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

1. WASH is the major cost of the roadmap and brings many benefits besides cholera control/elimination
2. Country-led and -validated estimates are essential for costing and the investment case to inform actions at country level
3. The country IC tool can be implemented with minimum cost and effort, for ballpark national estimates on both Cs and Bs
4. However, resources need to be dedicated for sufficiently precise numbers to be acceptable for micro-planning purposes
5. Tools for WASH for the NCP Framework are under preparation



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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