

What's Working Where, and for How Long: A 2016 Water Point Update

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Background: WPDx

- Global framework for sharing water point data
- Launched in 2015
- Collaboratively designed standard with 19 attributes
- Global public repository with nearly 300,000 records available at www.waterpointdata.org



Water Point Data Exchange

Why a 2016 Update

- Beyond estimates to real data
- Not just hand pumps
- New insights
- Transparency
- Ability to update

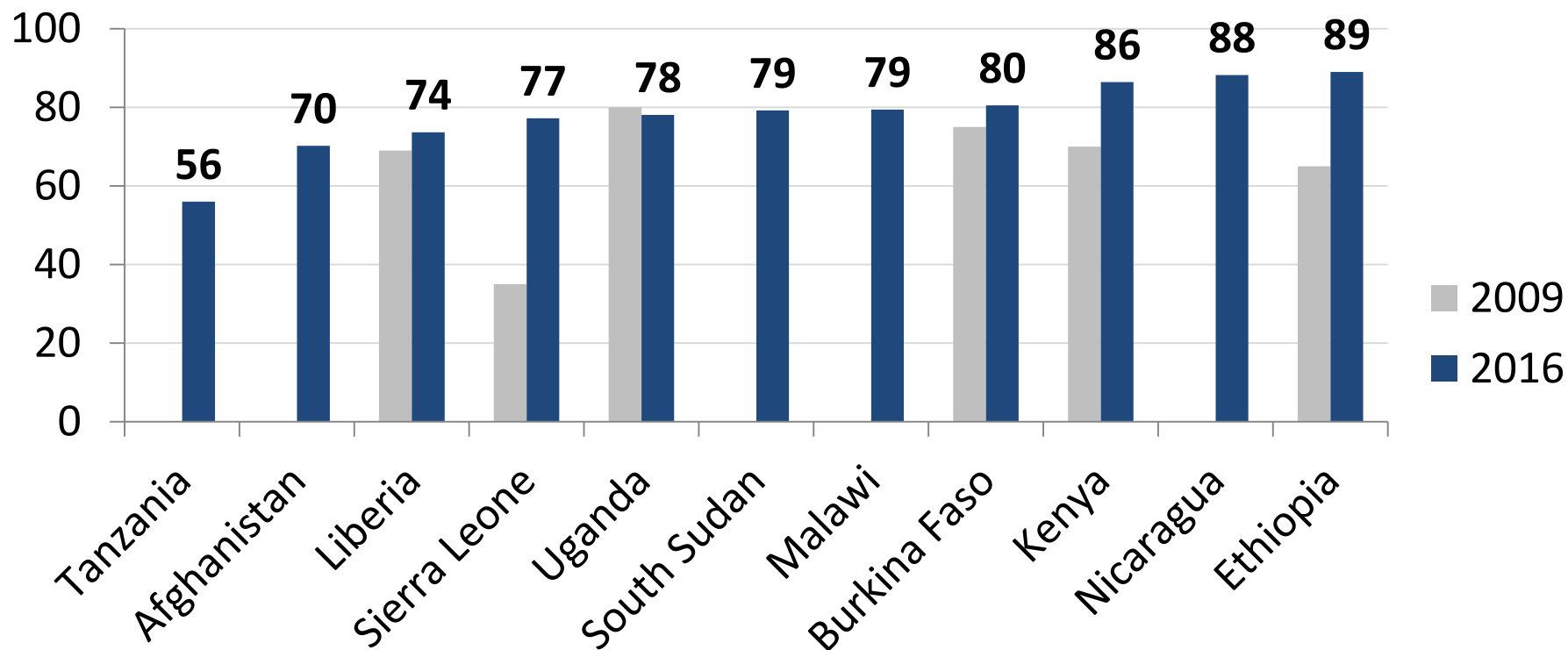


Overall Methodology

- Countries included if:
 - More than two sources with 100+ records
 - The number of water point records analysed exceeded 50% of the number of water points expected based on JMP rural population data divided by 250 people
- Functionality based on “Status_ID” field



% of Water Points Functional by Country – 2016 vs. 2009 Data

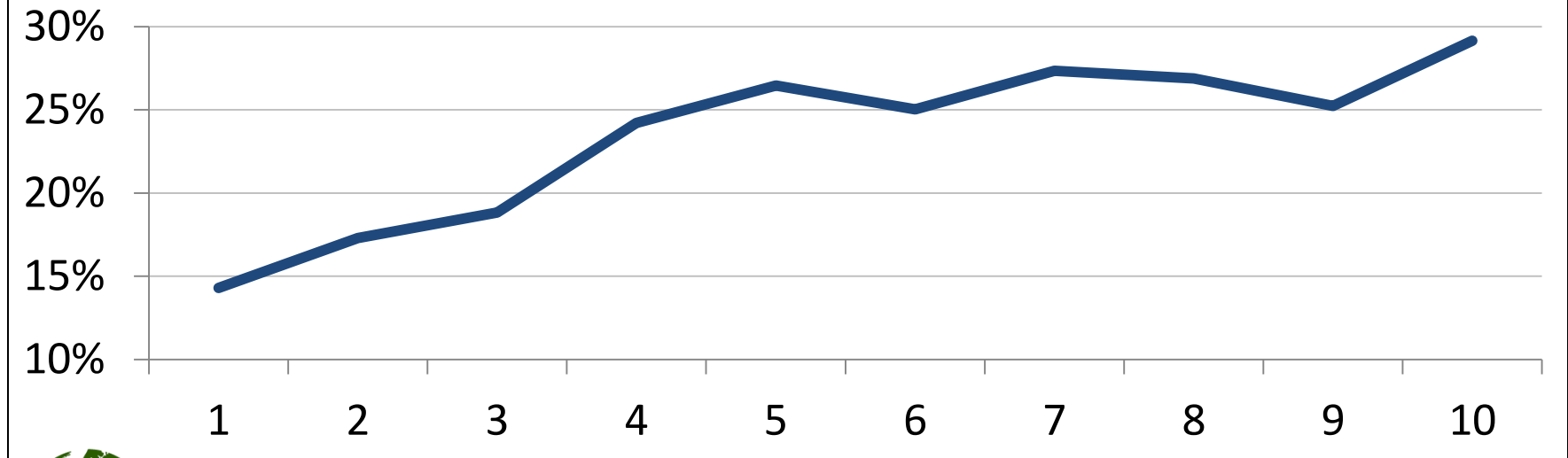


LOOKING DEEPER: FUNCTIONALITY OVER TIME



Country	# of Water Points (2 years old)	% Non-Functional
Sierra Leone	2,778	10
Afghanistan	4,134	17
Liberia	1,160	18
Uganda	8,660	22
Tanzania	1,246	27

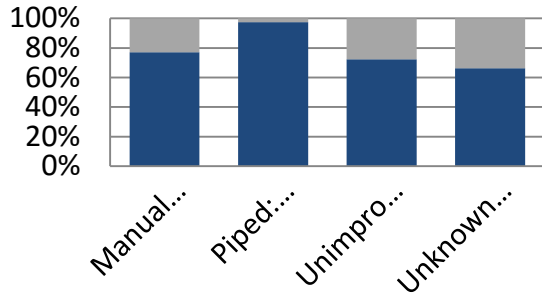
% of Water Points Non-Functional by Age (All Data)



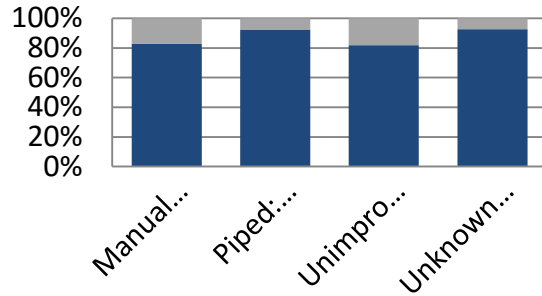
ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE: WHAT WORKS WHERE



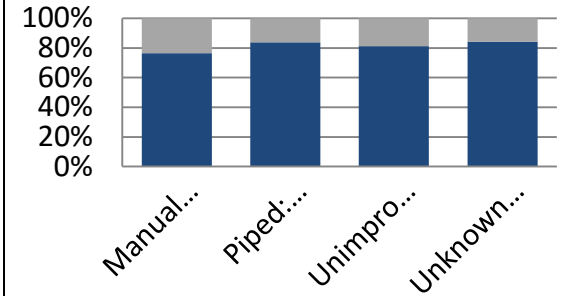
Afghanistan



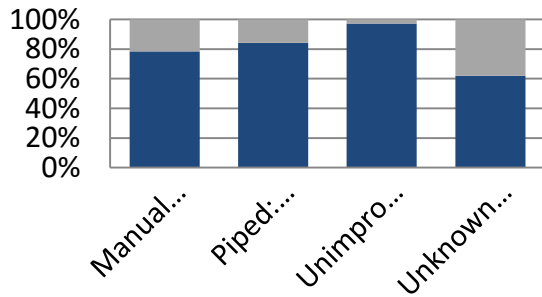
Kenya



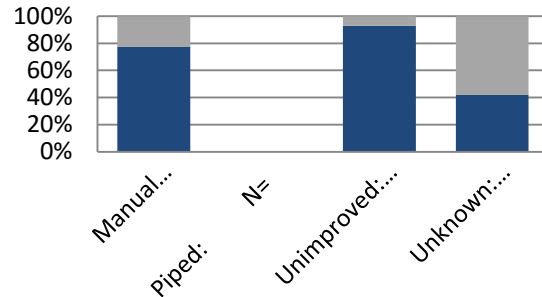
Uganda



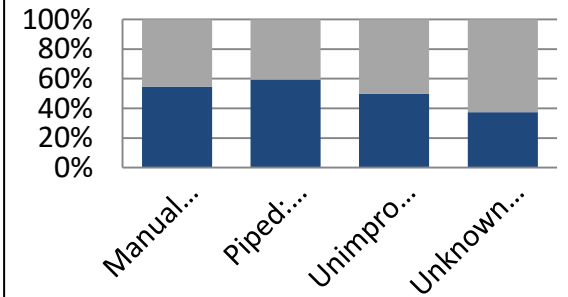
Liberia



Sierra Leone



Tanzania



Conclusions

- Data suggests an average of **78%** of water points are functional, though this is likely to be conservative.
- Almost **15%** of water points fail after one year and **25%** of water points are non-functional by their fourth year.
- Handpumps are often singled out as technology that fails, but analysis of other water point types show **similar functionality levels**.