



WBG SCORECARD FY24-FY30 METHODOLOGY NOTE

WBG Client Context & Vision Indicators

The purpose of this note is to ensure the rigor, transparency, and reproducibility of the WBG client context and vision indicators included in the new WBG Scorecard FY24-FY30, as well as their alignment with the WBG’s vision. Technical teams were asked to provide a sufficiently detailed methodology so that anyone who reads this note can understand its rationale, theory of change, data sources, and method of calculation.

Definitions included in this template are aligned to the WBG Scorecard paper endorsed by the Board on Dec 19th, 2023. The methods notes are living documents and will be subject to updating and revision pending operational inputs and implementation lessons over time.

OVERVIEW	
INDICATOR NAME	Percentage of people with access to basic drinking water, sanitation services, or hygiene (globally)
SUB-INDICATORS	N/A
VISION / CLIENT CONTEXT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vision indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Client context indicator
OUTCOME AREA	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Protection for the Poorest <input type="checkbox"/> Healthier Lives <input type="checkbox"/> Green and blue planet and resilient populations <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable food systems <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all <input type="checkbox"/> Digital services <input type="checkbox"/> More and Better Jobs </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No Learning Poverty <input type="checkbox"/> Effective Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusive and equitable water and sanitation services <input type="checkbox"/> Connected Communities <input type="checkbox"/> Digital connectivity <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality and youth inclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Better Lives for People in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence <input type="checkbox"/> More private investments </div> </div>
SDG ALIGNMENT	<p>See https://sdgs.un.org/ for further details on SDGs:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No Poverty <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Zero Hunger <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Good Health and Well-being <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Quality Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Gender Equality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Clean Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Affordable and Clean Energy <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Reduced Inequalities <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Responsible Consumption and Production <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Climate Action <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Life Below Water <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Life on Land <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Partnerships for the Goals </div> </div> <p>List of specific UN targets (if applicable):</p>
UNIT OF MEASURE	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of people <input type="checkbox"/> Number of countries <input type="checkbox"/> USD <input type="checkbox"/> GW <input type="checkbox"/> Hectares <input type="checkbox"/> tCO2eq/year <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Percentage of population
LEGACY INDICATOR NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> WB Old Scorecard indicator: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WBG Old Scorecard indicator: [People using basic drinking water services], [People using basic sanitation services] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A: [People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water]
RATIONALE	
DEFINITION	The indicator consists of three sub-indicators which track access to water, sanitation, and hygiene separately. These sub-indicators are defined as follows:

People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population): The percentage of people using at least basic water services, that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. This indicator encompasses both people using basic water services as well as those using safely managed water services (which is drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination). Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.

People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population): The percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services (which is an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site). Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (% of population): The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.

DEVELOPMENT RELEVANCE

Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for maintaining health, ensuring survival, and promoting well-being. In low- and middle-income countries, the challenge of providing these fundamental services is significant, leaving populations vulnerable to serious infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, and polio. Insufficient WASH services can endanger the lives of mothers and infants during childbirth and are linked to preventable conditions like diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, which claim the lives of thousands of children in low-income countries annually. Moreover, WASH influences nutrition, cognitive development, and economic progress. The recognition of water and sanitation services as human rights underscores their importance.

Data coverage for at least basic drinking water and sanitation services is generally comprehensive, with most countries within the World Development Indicators (WDI) database having time-series data from 2000 to the present. Data availability for handwashing facilities is more limited: only half of the WDI countries have data on this indicator, and among those, few have data from the early 2000s. In recent years, most aggregates have sufficient population coverage such that they can be reported in WDI. The exceptions are high-income countries, where household surveys rarely collect information about handwashing facilities, leading to a lack of such data for these countries within the WDI. Consequently, there is no aggregated data available for high-income countries as a group regarding basic handwashing facilities, although it is generally presumed that access to these facilities is nearly universal in these regions. In general, there has been a positive trend in data collection for handwashing facilities among low- and middle-income countries, which can be attributed to the standardization of hygiene-related questions in international surveys.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include WASH targets. The indicator for handwashing facilities is captured in target 6.2.1 (b). With regards to water and sanitation, the SDG indicators track safely managed sources. Due to the limited data coverage concerning safely managed water and sanitation services, at least basic water and sanitation services should be used for the corporate scorecard.

LIMITATIONS

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water: The existence of a handwashing station equipped with soap and water does not ensure consistent handwashing practices among household members at key times such as after using the toilet, before food preparation, and prior to eating. Nevertheless, JMP suggests that surveyor observations of handwashing

materials offer a more dependable proxy for handwashing behavior compared to self-reported handwashing practices by individuals.

DATA AND CALCULATION

DATA SOURCE(S)	Data for the indicator are derived from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. ¹
METHOD OF CALCULATION (CORE)	<p>At the country level, the JMP collects information on water, sanitation and hygiene access from administrative sources, national censuses, and nationally representative household surveys. The final estimates are based on a simple linear regression using the data points from 2000 onwards.</p> <p>At the aggregate level, the WDI team calculates the aggregated data by using population weighted average.</p>
METHOD OF CALCULATION (DISAGGREGATION)	Disaggregation of indicators by dimensions such as country income groupings, regions, FCV status, and other country classifications are provided where minimum data requirements are met.
VERSION	Version 1. Revised March 28, 2024

¹ Data can be accessed at www.washdata.org, as well as through the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) at <http://wdi.worldbank.org/>.