### INNATE VALUESLTD.



### The costs and benefits of achieving SDG6

GUY HUTTON, PHD

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER POLICY, INSTITUTIONS, AND REGULATION: ADVANCING SDG 6

25 JANUARY 2024, LISBON, PORTUGAL

### **Presentation focus**

### "Costs and Benefits"

- Cost estimation (\$\$)
- Costs of inaction / costs-of-illness / damage cost (\$\$)
- Benefit analysis (\$\$ and disease outcomes)
- Cost-effectiveness analysis / cost-benefit analysis (ratios)

### "SDG6"

- Focus on water supply, sanitation and hygiene (SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2)

### Overview

Results

- Global and multi-country studies at household level
- Disease focus: cholera control
- ► WASH in healthcare facilities
- WASH in schools

Conclusion Discussion questions

# Global and multi-country studies at household level

### Country Studies on the Economic Impacts of Poor Sanitation

### Health impacts

- Disease cases
  - \$ = medical costs
  - \$ = productivity losses
- Premature mortality
  - \$ = Value of statistical life

Non-health impacts

- Access time to place of sanitation
  - \$ = time loss x proxy for value of time
- Impacted tourism revenues due to polluted environment/water
  - \$ = gap with potential revenues
- Dignity/pride/security etc.
  - No \$ value estimated



### Global Cost-Benefit Studies (2004, 2008, 2012, 2016)



840,000 premature deaths annually attributed to poor WASH

Benefit-Cost Ratios in Rural Areas, by Income Quintile



Source: Hutton, 2018

### Global Cost Studies of WASH Investment (2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020)



Source: Hutton and Varughese, 2016

### Global Cost Studies of WASH Investment



Source: Hutton and Varughese, 2016

### Disease focus: cholera control





### Evolution of Global Cholera Cases under Different Scenarios



### Costs versus Benefits of Implementing the Cholera Roadmap

#### Total Roadmap Costs 2018-2030



Annual discounted cost is US\$ 3.3 billion 2018-2030

### Total Roadmap Benefits 2018-2030



Annual discounted benefit is US\$ 33 billion 2018-2030

### Global Costs and Benefits of Implementing Roadmap (Billion US\$)

Cost equates with just US\$ 11 per person per year in hotspots

### **Yearly Values**



Benefit-Cost Ratio (2018-2040)

Source: GTFCC, 2019 (unpublished)

# WASH in healthcare facilities

### Estimated Number of Healthcare Associated Infections in Selected African Countries

Number of cases (2023)



Source: Hutton, Chase and Kennedy Walker, 2024

### Estimated Economic Losses from Healthcare Associated Infections

Economic value (losses)



Source: Hutton, Chase and Kennedy Walker, 2024

### Estimated Economic Losses from Healthcare Associated Infections

### Economic value (losses) as a proportion of GDP



### 9 country average



Source: Hutton, Chase and Kennedy Walker, 2024

### WASH in schools

**Toilet Loss** is the economic and societal cost of neglected toilets. Toilets can become unusable through neglect from:

- a) lack of investment in operations and maintenance;
- b) lack of appropriate school-level management policies, or implementation capacity, to enable toilet use (e.g. safety policies, school policies on routine O&M); and
- c) lack of provision of essential resources (for example, water and sanitary products).



Source: Economist Impact, 2023.



Across the four countries in this study, 1.2 million school toilets constructed since 2015 have been "lost" through lack of maintenance, equivalent to a loss of US\$1.9 billion

Source: Economist Impact, 2023.

Construction without O&M leads to societal losses of over

**US\$10** billion

across Ecuador, India, Nigeria and the Philippines from:



Higher healthcare costs from more diarrheal infections in children



Lost family income through absenteeism from work or increased childcare spending



Lost economic activity and employment in O&M Increased O&M spending could have avoided large healthcare expenditure, reduced family income and lost economic output of over US\$10 billion across the countries studied in 2015-21

Additional annual spending needed per child to achieve full coverage of basic service toilets in schools

		🕹 Ecuador	💿 India	Nigeria	Philippines
YOY	US\$ additional spending per child	US\$7=	US\$2=	US\$10.5=	US\$4=
<b>1</b>	Percentage of education spending	0.9%	0.5%	<b>23%</b>	0.7%

Source: Economist Impact, 2023.

### Conclusions

- The investment case for WASH has been well demonstrated by 2 decades of economic evidence
  - ▶ When expressed in per capita values, many investments appear affordable
  - Global studies need regular updating and progressive improvement in data sets
  - Evidence is still weak for higher WASH standards
- Slow progress may be partially explained by the lack of country evidence to convince national and sub-national decision makers
  - Several tools are available online to support local studies
- New studies should focus on making the case for sustainable and climate resilient WASH

### **Discussion Questions**

### "If the economic performance of WASH interventions is so strong, why is progress not faster?"

- Some economic benefits are externalities and longer-term
- A significant share of the beneficiaries are poor and marginalized and have low affordability
- Governments are not prioritizing WASH spending in their budgets

### "What needs to be done to achieve greater progress?"

- Market shaping (making it easier for providers to enter and operate in the market)
  - Conducive policies, regulation and tax regimens
  - Actively engage range of potential investors
  - Public funds leverage private investment
- Political and policy prioritisation



- Hutton G, Varughese M (2016). Costs of meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda targets on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. World Bank, Water and Sanitation Program: Washington DC.
- Hutton G, Chase C (2017). Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Chapter 9 in Volume 7 "Injury Prevention and Environmental Health" of Disease Control Priorities, Edition 3. Edited by Jamison D, Nugent R et al. University of Washington, Seattle, and World Bank, Washington DC.
- Hutton G (2018). Benefits and Costs of the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Chapter 23 in "Prioritizing Development", Edited by Bjorn Lomborg. Cambridge University Press. (Analysis conducted by the World Bank)
- GTFCC (2019, unpublished). Investment Case in support of "Ending Cholera, a Global Roadmap to 2030". Global Taskforce on Cholera Control. Lead by Hutton G and MMGH Consulting.
- Hutton G, Chase C, Kennedy Walker R (2024, soon published). Costs of Healthcare Associated Infections from Inadequate WASH in Healthcare Facilities in Eastern and Southern Africa. Policy Research Working Paper. World Bank: Washington DC.
- Economist Impact (2023). Tacking Toilet Loss: The hidden economic and societal cost of neglecting school toilets. With Unilever.

# INNATE OF ALUESTO.

Thank You!

Guy.Hutton@InnateValues.Com