Global Framework for Action on Sanitation and Water Supply

Asia Pacific Water Forum
Governing Council Meeting
Singapore

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Guiding principles of the GF4A

- Initial focus on meeting the MDGs
- Also focus on maintaining existing infrastructure while increasing coverage
- Will work with, rather than compete with, existing initiatives
- Work to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the sector
- Will operate at the global and regional level while reinforcing national processes
What are we aiming for?

MDG 7 Target c:

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

“off track” defined as having coverage in 2006 more than 10% below that needed to reach MDG target, or trend that shows no change or a decrease
Status in 2006: **Drinking water**

23 countries off-track: 2 in East and South Asia

Source: JMP, 2008
Status in 2006: **Sanitation**

58 countries off-track: 8 in East and South Asia

- **On track**: Coverage in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or coverage was higher than 95%.
- **Progress but insufficient**: Coverage in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target.
- **Not on track**: Coverage in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or the 1990 - 2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing coverage.

Source: JMP, 2008
In eight counties, sanitation coverage is less than 50%
880 million people practiced open defecation in Asia in 2006

Source: JMP, 2008
East Asia seems to be on-track

Source: JMP, 2008
What does it mean to be off-track for sanitation in South Asia?

- 317 million people in South Asia who should have been served by 2015 will not be.......
- Resulting in 1.04 billion of people in South Asia without sanitation by 2015 if current trends continue

Source: JMP, 2008
91 million Asians need to gain access to sanitation, each year until 2015, to meet the MDG target
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| Health, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition | 88% of diarrhoeal deaths from poor WASH  
fewer diarrhoea episodes & worm infestation can impact nutritional status  
new evidence linking hand-washing and Acute Respiratory Infection |
| Education        | improving WASH in schools has an impact on enrolment levels, particularly for girls                                                   |
| Poverty          | 5.5 billion productive days per year lost due to diarrhoea and burden of fetching water  
household water required for small-scale productive activities                                                                 |
| Gender           | Women & girls bear the brunt of fetching water & benefit most when distances are reduced                                              |
Water Supply and Sanitation are fundamental to economic development.

• Improved water and sanitation yields US$8 for every US$1 spent
• Each 1% increase in female secondary schooling results in a 0.3% increase in economic growth
• Unproductive hours lost to poor sanitation has an economic value of over US$100 billion
A variety of problems characterise the water supply and sanitation sector:

- Insufficient political prioritisation
- Lack of accountability
- Poor aid targeting
- Weak sector capacity
- Inadequate national investments
Commitments in 2006-2007, constant 2006 prices

- Basic Drinking Water Supply and Basic Sanitation
- Water Supply & Sanitation - Large Syt.
- Education/Training: Water Supply & Sanitation
- River Development
- Waste Management/Disposal
- Water Resources Policy/Admin. Mgmt
- Water Resources Protection
AID TO BASIC WASH BY DONOR

Commitments US$ millions (constant 2007)

Total aid to WASH
Aid to WASH in LICs
Aid to basic WASH in LICs

Total aid to WASH
Aid to basic WASH - all countries
Aid to basic WASH - LICs

Netherlands
EC
Germany
AfDF
United Kingdom
Denmark
Japan(1)
Belgium
UNICEF
IDA
France
Spain
Finland
Ireland
IDB Sp.Fund
Austria
Norway
Switzerland
Canada
Luxembourg
United States
Italy
Sweden
Portugal
New Zealand
Greece
Australia
IBRD
IDB
AsDF
AsDB
AfDB
UNDP
GF4A aims to increase political will and improve aid-effectiveness.

- Articulated country strategies
- Better targeting and mobilisation of funding
- Improved decision-making
- Mutual accountability
GF4A aims to translate political commitments into concrete results.

- Annual monitoring report on the sanitation and drinking-water (GLAAS)
- High Level Meeting (HLM)
- Support the development of actionable national plans
- Improve sector effectiveness
- Utilise and build on existing mechanisms to link global, regional and national efforts
GF4A’s guiding principles are based on the principles in the Paris Declaration.

The Paris Declaration, endorsed on 2 March 2005, is an international agreement to which over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials adhered and committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

Joint progress toward enhanced Aid Effectiveness

Ownership - Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.

Alignment - Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems.

Harmonisation - Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.

Results - Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured.

Mutual Accountability - Donors and partners are accountable for development results.
The High Level Meeting will focus on getting countries on-track to achieve the water and sanitation MDGs.

• The High Level Meeting aims to result in commitments to:
  – Increase political and financial prioritisation
  – Increase and improve targeting of aid
  – Improve donor harmonisation/alignment
  – Create and resource actionable national plans

• April 2010, Washington DC
• 10-20 developing country Ministers of Finance
• 8-10 donor Ministers of Development Cooperation
Regional Preparatory Meetings

• Africa Preparatory Meeting held on 7 November
• Asia Preparatory Meeting being planned for January 2010
• UNICEF hosts the Preparatory Meetings and the HLM (contacts Clarissa Brocklehurst cbrocklehurst@unicef.org and Cindy Kushner ckushner@unicef.org)