Structure of presentation

1. Launch of the first GLAAS Report - highlights constraints / drivers to WASH progress
2. The GLAAS recommendations
3. Why these recommendations are important
4. The SWA analysis and what is SWA?
5. The first HLM
6. What will happen next
First GLAAS Report

- First UN-Water GLAAS report launched on 21 April 2010
- Report includes data from 27 donors (all major ones) and 42 developing countries
The GLAAS recommendations

• Four recommendations

  – R1: Demonstrate greater political commitment

  – R2: Target resources better to accelerate progress towards meeting the sanitation and drinking-water MDG target
The GLAAS recommendations

– **R3**: Strengthen national and sub-national systems to plan, implement and monitor the delivery of sanitation and drinking-water services, especially to un-served populations

– **R4**: *Work in partnership* to support the development and implementation of national plans for sanitation and drinking-water
Impact of slow WASH progress

- Unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and insufficient hygiene are serial killers:
  - Diarrhoeal disease is the 2nd leading contributor to global disease burden.
  - For children under 15, this burden is greater than the combined impact of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
  - More than 2.2 million deaths of children per year could be prevented

- Investing in sanitation and water is extremely cost-effective:
  - Economic benefits from US$ 3 to US$ 34 per US$ 1 invested (WHO)
  - Cost of poor sanitation = 2–7% of GDP (World Bank)
  - Increases school attendance (especially for girls)
Cambodia

Open defecation is predominant in all quintiles except the richest (Cambodia, 2005)
Bangladesh, sanitation

Striking disparity in use of improved types and openation debecation tween the rich and the poor (Bangladesh, 2004)
Why Recommendation No 1?
Aid for health and education has outpaced aid for sanitation and drinking-water
Why Recommendation No 1?
Median <0.5% GDP on WASH is low

[Graph showing spending as a percentage of GDP for various countries, with markers for sanitation only, drinking-water only, and both.]
Why Recommendation No 2?
Global trends of WASH aid

Aid flows for basic water and sanitation remained relatively constant at US$ 1.1 billion, while aid flows for large systems increased from US$ 2.6 billion to US$ 4.3 billion from 2000 to 2008.
Why Recommendation No 2?
Poor targeting to un-served and poor populations

- Rural drinking-water
- Urban drinking-water
- Rural sanitation and hygiene
- Urban sanitation and hygiene

Number of countries

- Green: Criteria applied consistently
- Yellow: Criteria applied inconsistently
- Red: No criteria applied

GLAAS and SWA at the APWF Governing Council 2 July 2010
Why Recommendation No 3?

Institutional roles and responsibilities need to be better defined and operationalized
Why Recommendation No 3?
Investment programmes in sanitation are lagging behind

- Rural drinking-water
- Urban drinking-water
- Rural sanitation and hygiene
- Urban sanitation and hygiene

Number of countries:
- Green: Investment programme operationalized
- Yellow: Investment programme under preparation
- Red: No investment programme
Why Recommendation No 4
Procedures to promote local stakeholder participation are weak

- Rural drinking-water
- Urban drinking-water
- Rural sanitation and hygiene
- Urban sanitation and hygiene

Number of countries:
- Procedures applied consistently
- Procedures applied inconsistently
- No procedures in place
Why Recommendation No 4?
Most aid recipients have a multitude of donors disbursing funds
What is Sanitation and Water for All?

- Vision: universal, sustainable sanitation and water
- Alliance of like-minded organizations – not an organization in itself. Works though members.
- Growing membership
  - Governments
  - Donors
  - Civil Society
  - Development Banks
  - Regional Bodies, e.g. AMCOW, EUWI
Three Key SWA Activities:

- **Support Country Processes**
  - Stronger Focus on off-track countries/sectors
  - Improve technical assistance
  - Catalytic support for actionable frameworks

- **Establishing Global Framework for Sector Dialogue - Annual High Level Meeting**
  - Forum for global dialogue on water
  - Annual High Level Meeting

- **Improved Information for Decision-making**
  - JMP biennial report on coverage
  - GLAAS annual global report on drivers & constraints to sector progress (financial, human, enabling environment)
GLAAS 2010 Report
World Bank Vice-President Katherine Sierra (right) welcomes the participants of the landmark High Level Meeting of Sanitation and Water for All to the World Bank, following opening remarks by the Chairs HRH Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands of UNSGAB (middle) and Deputy Executive Director Saad Houry of UNICEF (left).
Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Bangladesh’s Minister of Finance, discussed the importance of prioritizing investments for sanitation and water and the importance of community participation.
### 1st HLM Outcomes

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<tr>
<th>Individual Country Commitments</th>
<th>Water Ministers’ Commitments to Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 countries (5 Asia, 14 Africa)</td>
<td>- Sector advocacy</td>
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<td>Specific country commitments e.g.:</td>
<td>- Higher budgets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Nepal: to participate in GLAAS and use findings for sector policy; join SWA; separate sanitation budget: first joint sector review in October 2010; WASH 3.6% of budget; budget line for school sanitation</td>
<td>- Developing credible national plans</td>
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<td>• Bangladesh: 2010 sanitation census; WASH MIS; national hygiene strategy; increase accountability; increase WASH budget from 2.5% to 5%; $200m arsenic fund</td>
<td>- Stronger Leadership with clear roles and responsibilities</td>
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<td>• Mongolia: support SWA; develop national plan; prioritize low income population;</td>
<td>- Addressing capacity gaps</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Timor Leste: participate in GLAAS, prioritize poor population; join SWA; increase budget from $4m to over $11m</td>
<td>- Undertaking Annual Monitoring</td>
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<td>Min Water-Finance dialogue</td>
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What will happen next

- GLAAS Team will prepare an Evaluation Report following GLAAS Evaluation in the Hague (21/22 June)

- Next GLAAS report in 2011 (expect to include 60 + developing countries)

- GLAAS regional workshops (Sri Lanka Feb 2011? + ?)

- HLM in 2011 (date not determined) will use GLAAS data for dialogue

- SWA will be formalised at Stockholm Water Week

- Partners signing up as we speak!
THANK YOU

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