

APWF Governing Council Meeting

GLAAS & SWA The evidence and the action

2 July 2010

Peregrine Swann Senior Adviser swannp@who.int



Structure of presentation

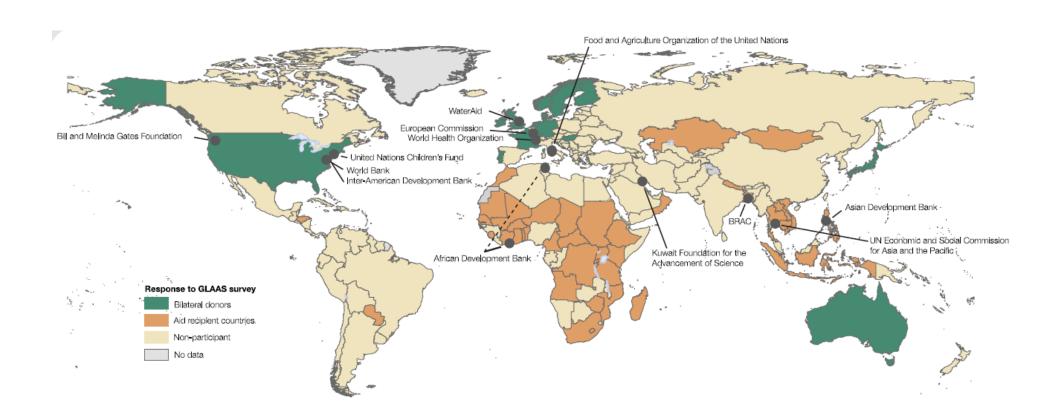
- Launch of the first GLAAS Report highlights constraints / drivers to WASH progress
- 2. The GLAAS recommendations
- 3. Why these recommendations are important
- 4. The SWA analysis and what is SWA?
- 5. The first HLM
- 6. What will happen next





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



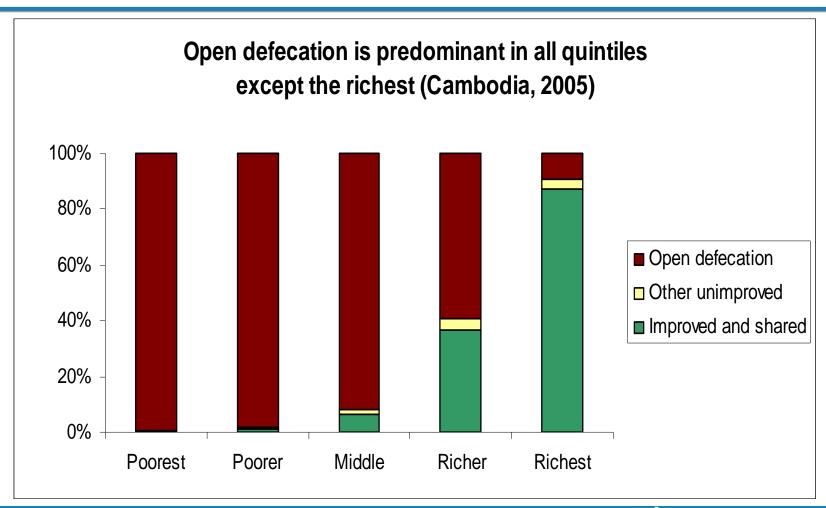
Impact of slow WASH progress

- 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)



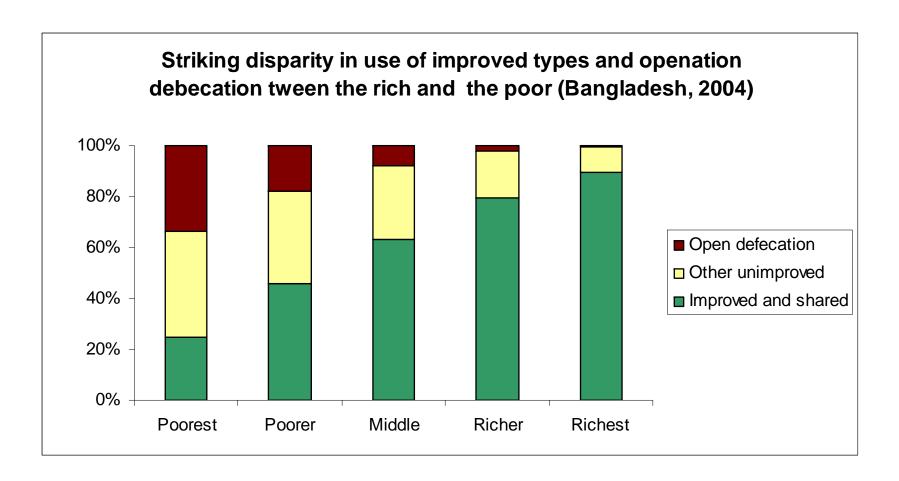


Cambodia





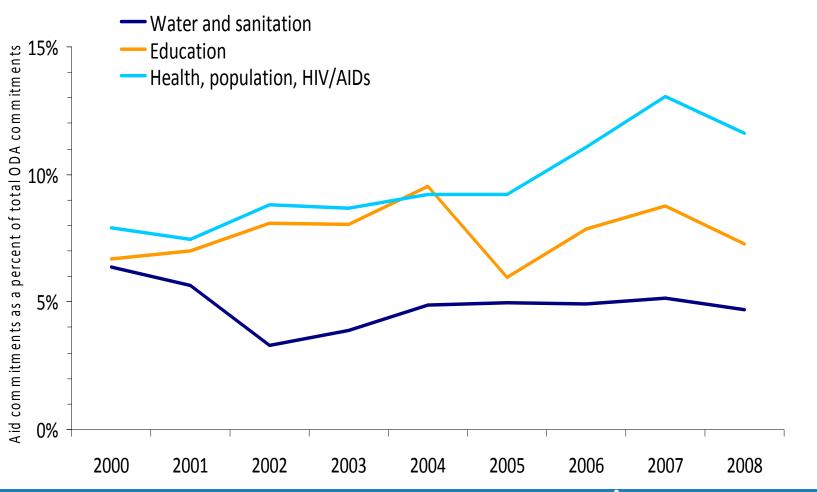
Bangladesh, sanitation







Why Recommendation No 1? Aid for health and education has outpaced aid for sanitation and drinking-water

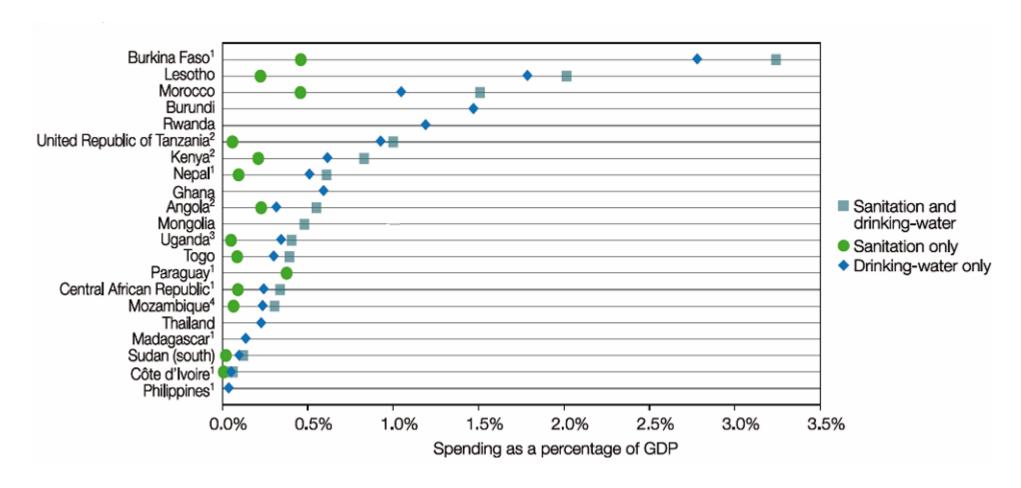






Why Recommendation No 1?

Median <0.5% GDP on WASH is low

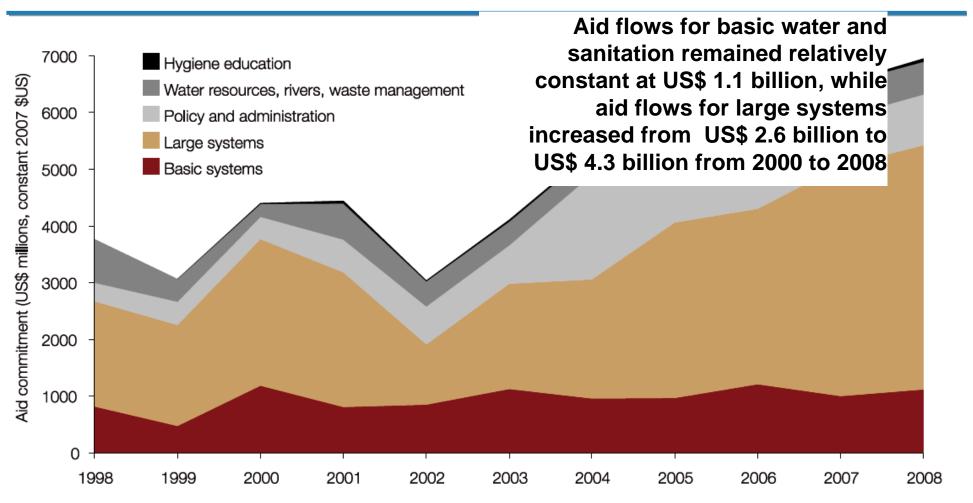






Why Recommendation No 2?

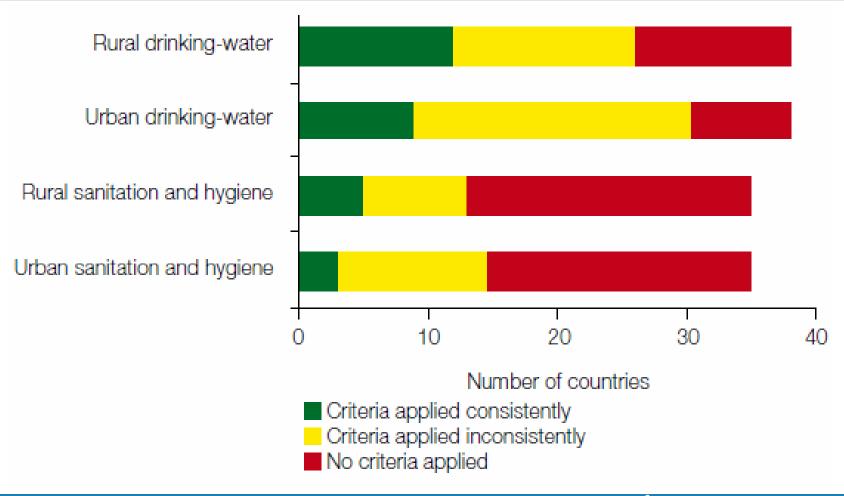
Global trends of WASH aid







Why Recommendation No 2? Poor targeting to un-served and poor populations

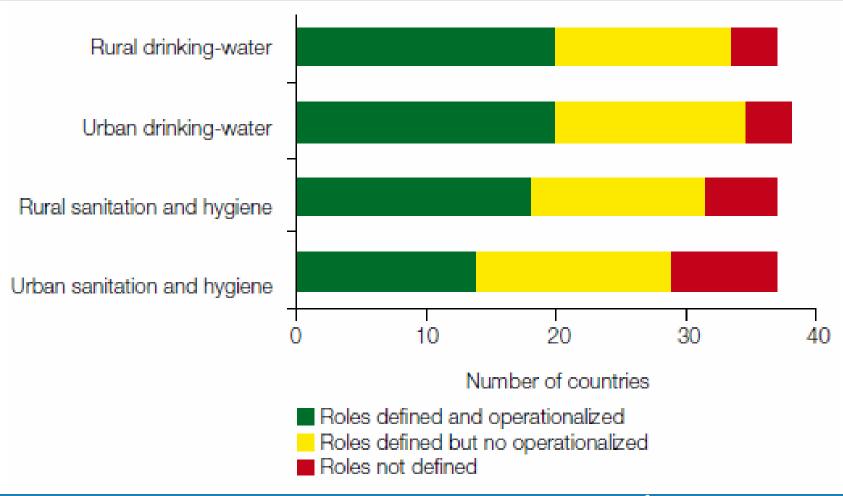






Why Recommendation No 3?

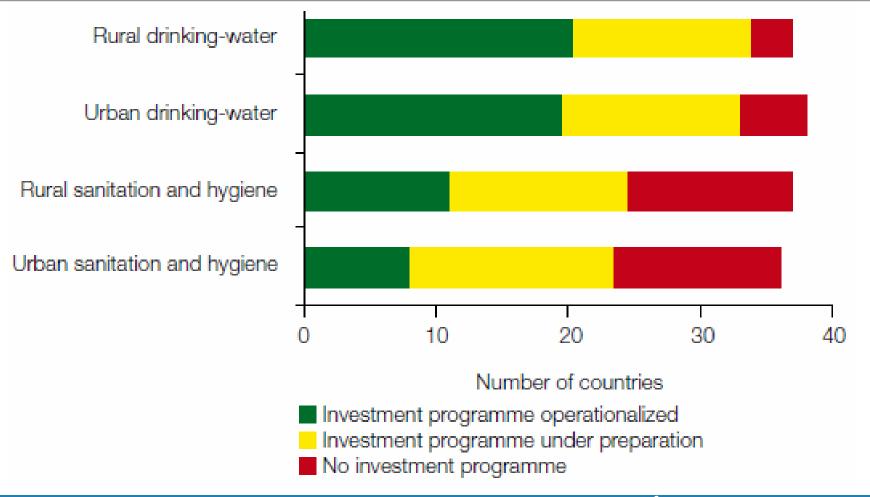
Institutional roles and responsibilities need to be better defined and operationalized







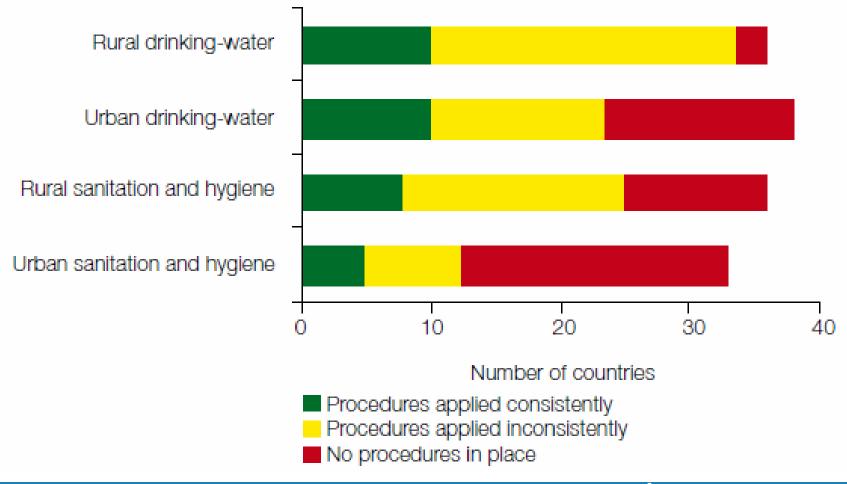
Why Recommendation No 3? Investment programmes in sanitation are lagging behind







Why Recommendation No 4 Procedures to promote local stakeholder participation are weak

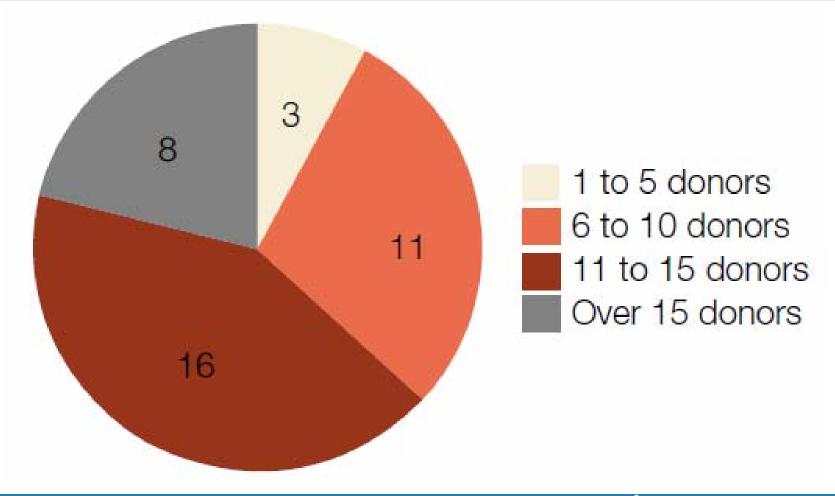






Why Recommendation No 4?

Most aid recipients have a multitude of donors disbursing funds





What is Sanitation and Water for All?

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

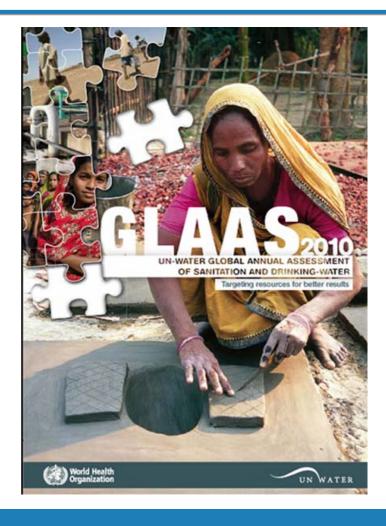
- Forum for global dialogue on water
- Annual High Level Meeting

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





First High Level Meeting of Sanitation and Water for All April 23 2010, Washington DC



UNICEF/Marvin Jones

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).



Bangladesh Minister of Finance at the HLM



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

Individual Country Commitments

- 19 countries (5 Asia, 14 Africa)
- Specific country commitments e.g.:
 - 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
 - Bangladesh: 2010 sanitation census; WASH MIS; national hygiene strategy; increase accountability; increase WASH budget from 2.5% to 5%; \$200m arsenic fund
 - Mongolia: support SWA; develop national plan; prioritize low income population;
 - Timor Leste: participate in GLAAS, prioritize poor population; join SWA; increase budget from \$4m to over \$11m
- Min Water-Finance dialogue

Water Ministers' Commitments to Action

- Sector advocacy
- Higher budgets
- Developing credible national plans
- Stronger Leadership with clear roles and responsibilities
- Addressing capacity gaps
- Undertaking Annual Monitoring

Water Ministers' Call to Donors

- Target of >50% sector aid to LIC by 2013
- Increase ODA to basic services from 16% to 27% of total sector aid by 2013
- No credible sector plan should be unfunded
- Monitor Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

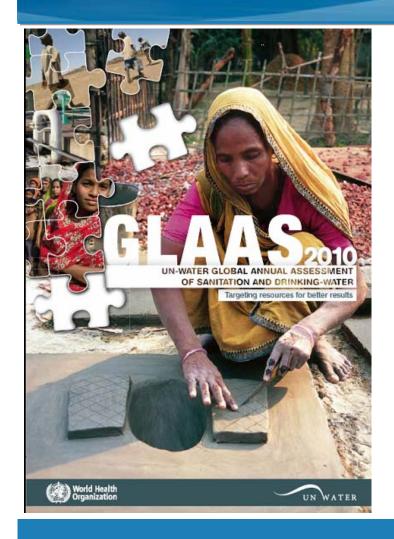


What will happen next

- 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!



UN WATER



THANK YOU

Peregrine Swann swannp@who.int

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas
glaas@who.int

