

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?

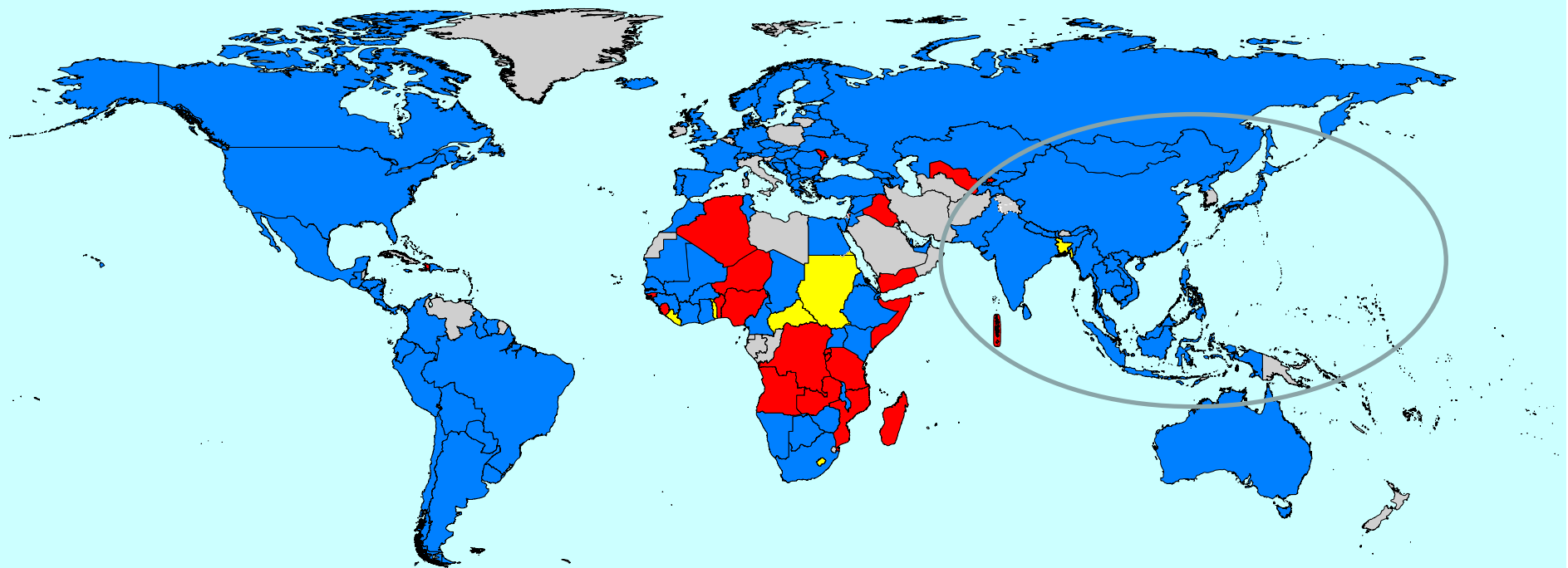
MDG 7 Target c:

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



Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, 2006



On track



Progress but insufficient



Not on track



No or insufficient data

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%

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

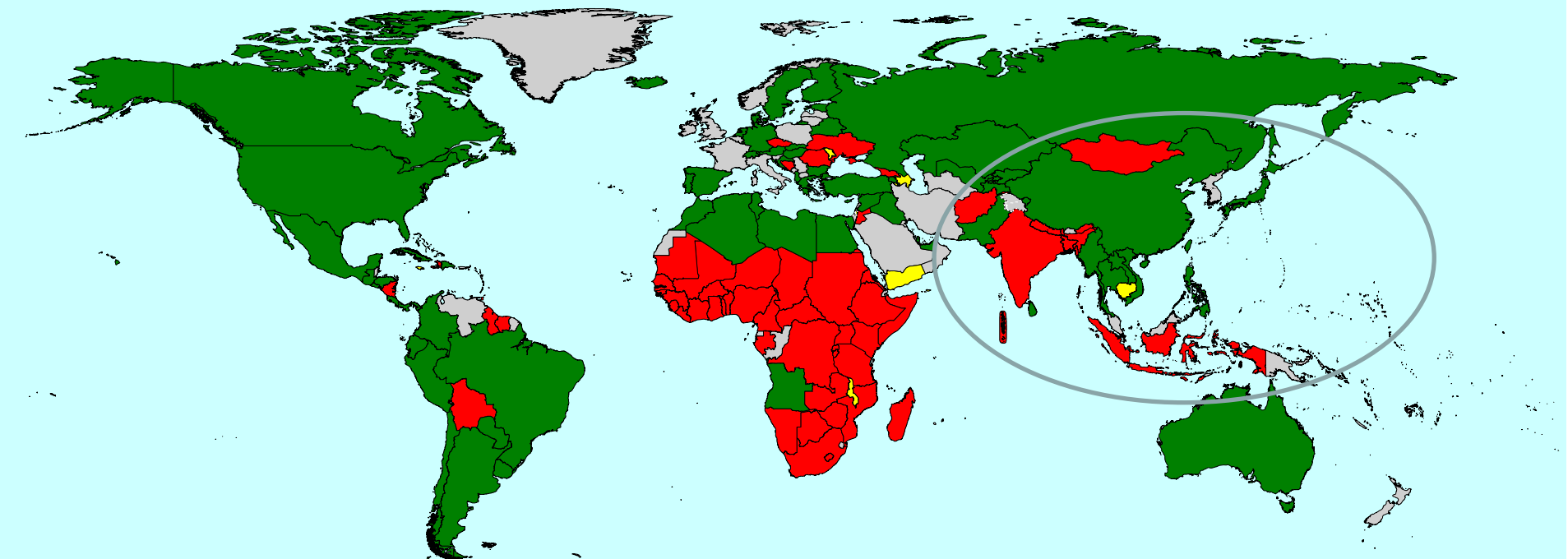
Coverage in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or the 1990 - 2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing coverage

Data were unavailable or insufficient to estimate trends

Source: JMP, 2008

Status in 2006: **Sanitation**

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



Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2006



On track



Progress but insufficient



Not on track



No or insufficient data

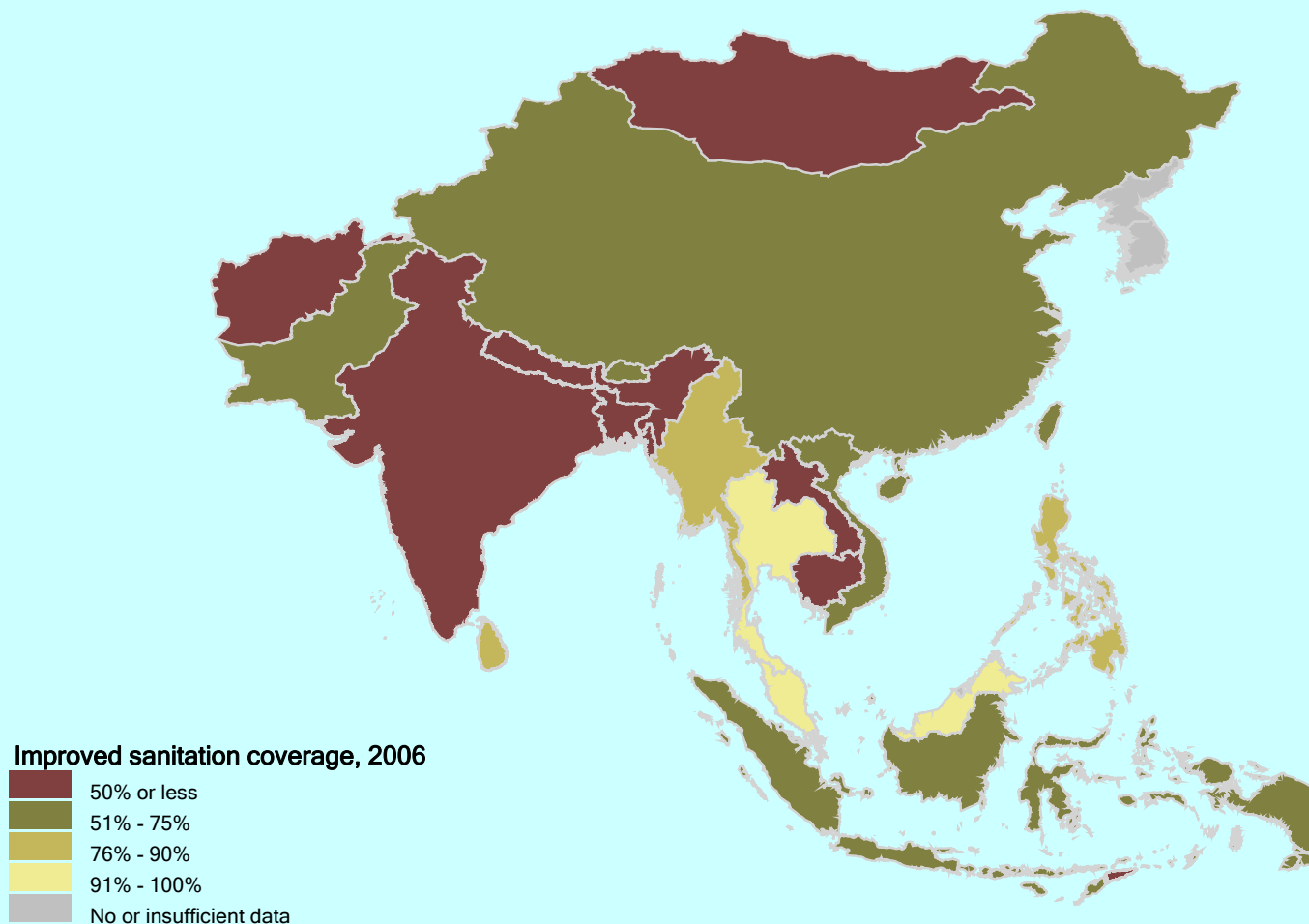
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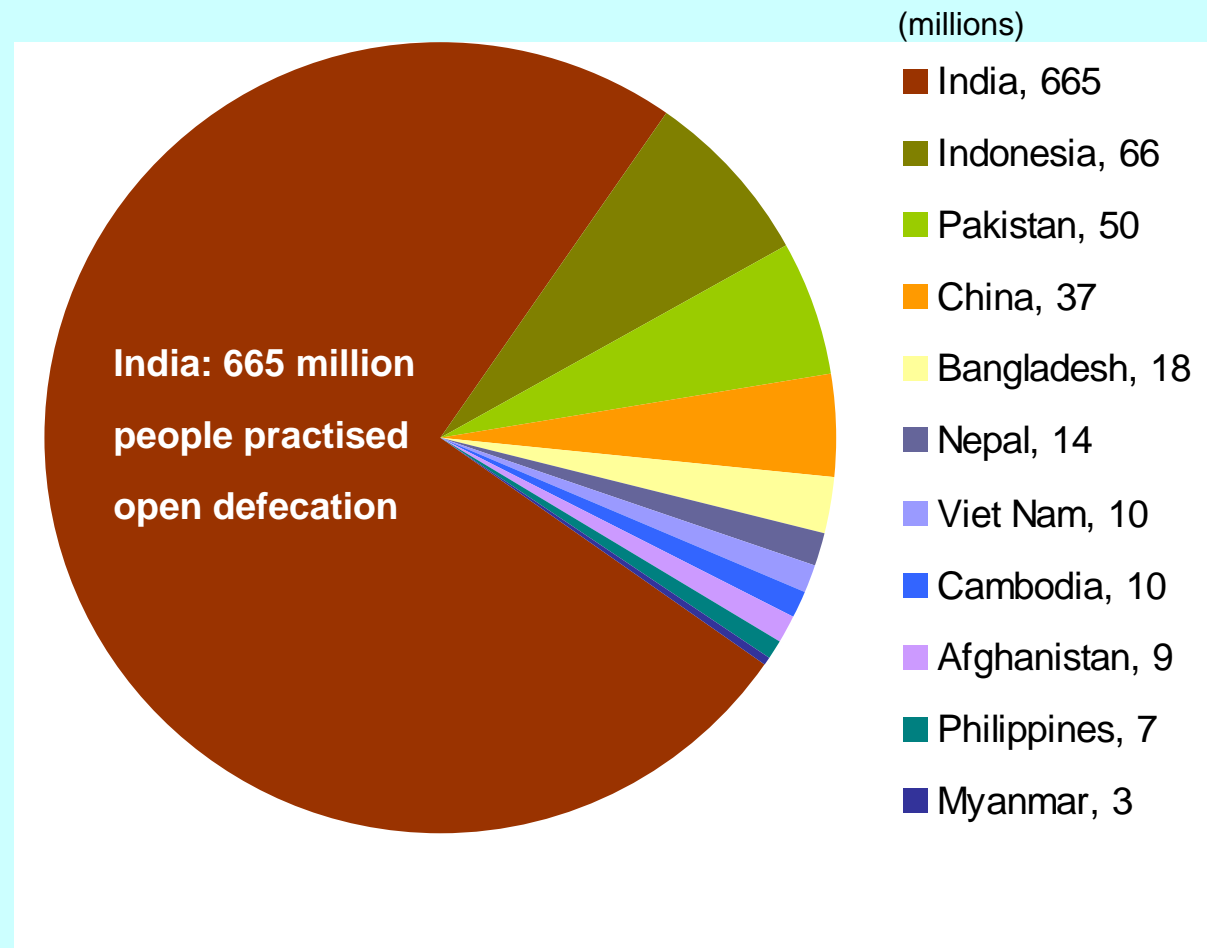
Source: JMP, 2008

In eight countries, sanitation coverage is less than 50%



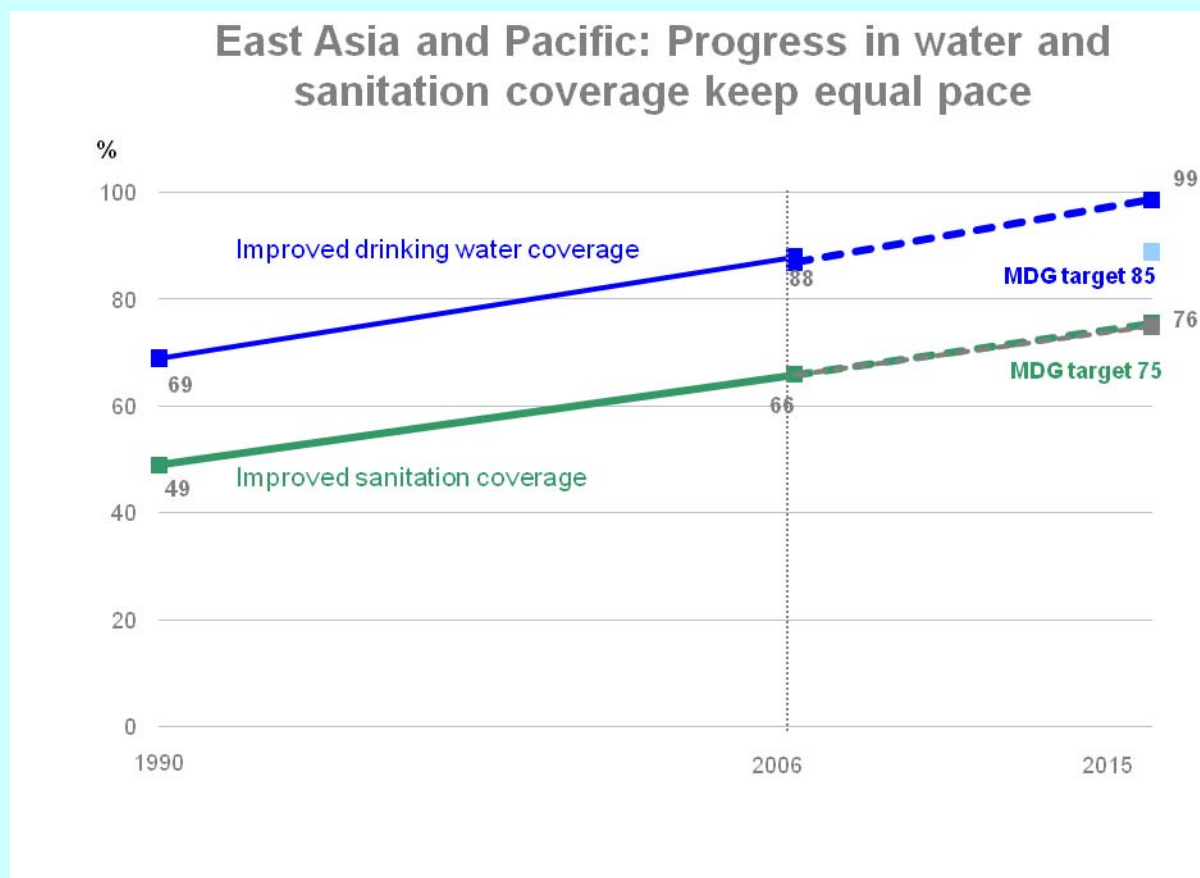
Source: JMP, 2008

880 million people practiced open defecation in Asia in 2006



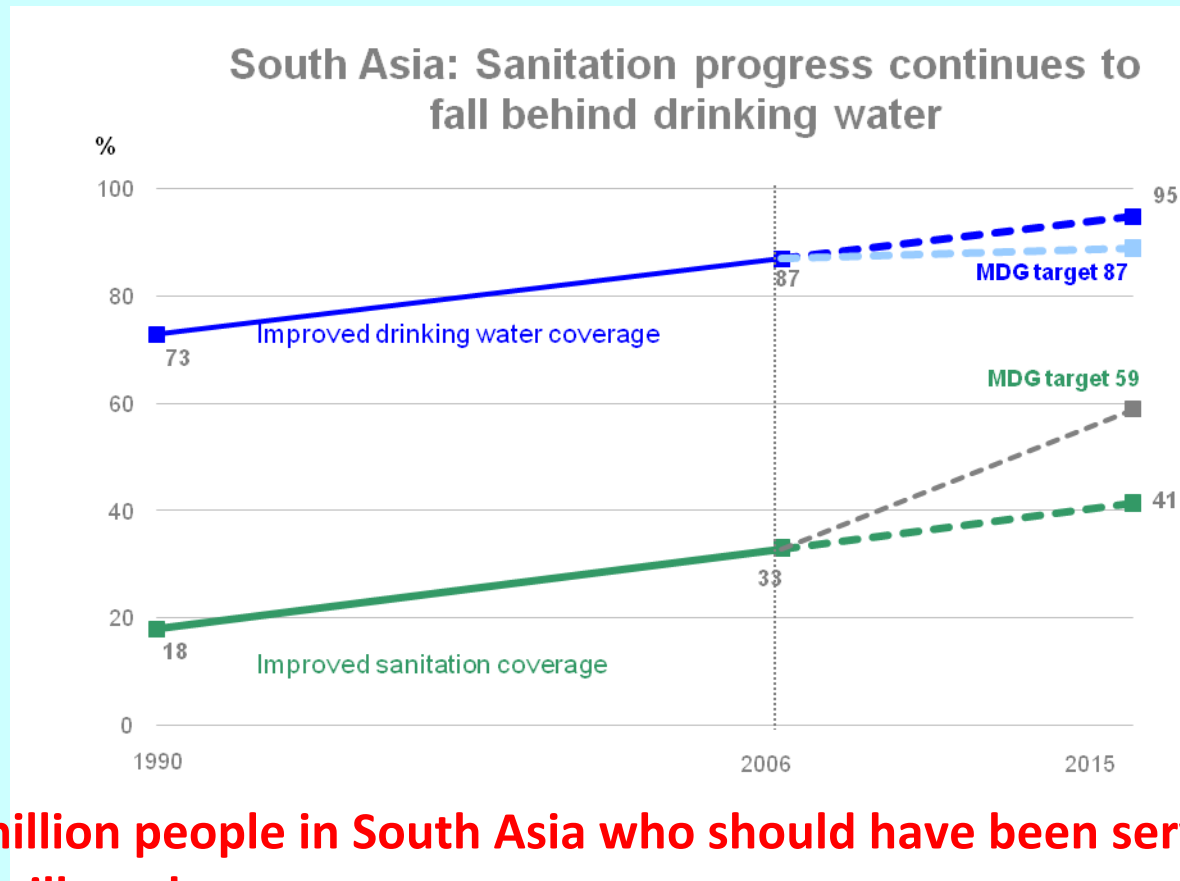
Source: JMP, 2008

East Asia seems to be on-track



Source: JMP, 2008

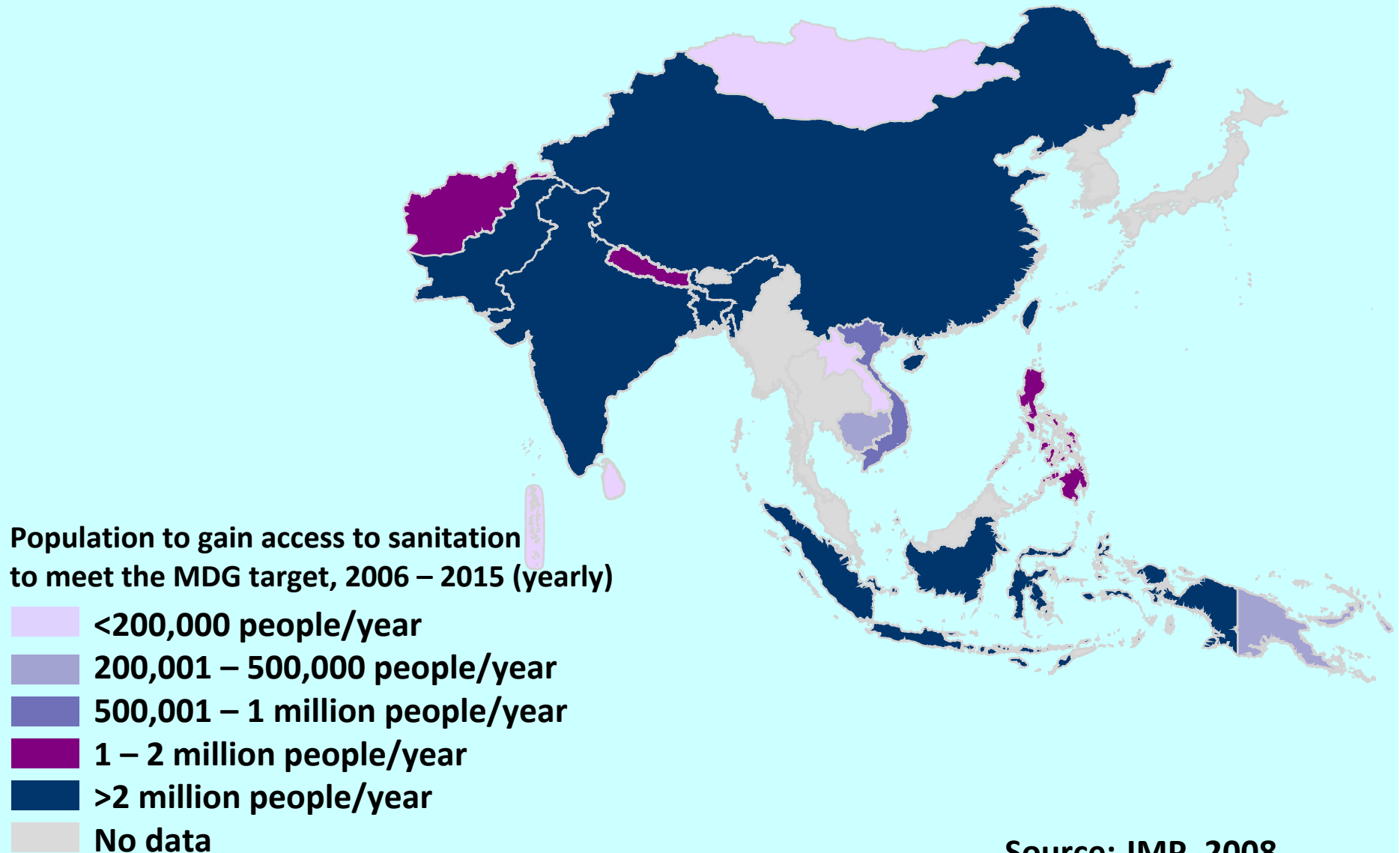
What does it mean to be off-track for sanitation in South Asia?



- 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



Source: JMP, 2008

Linkages

. 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

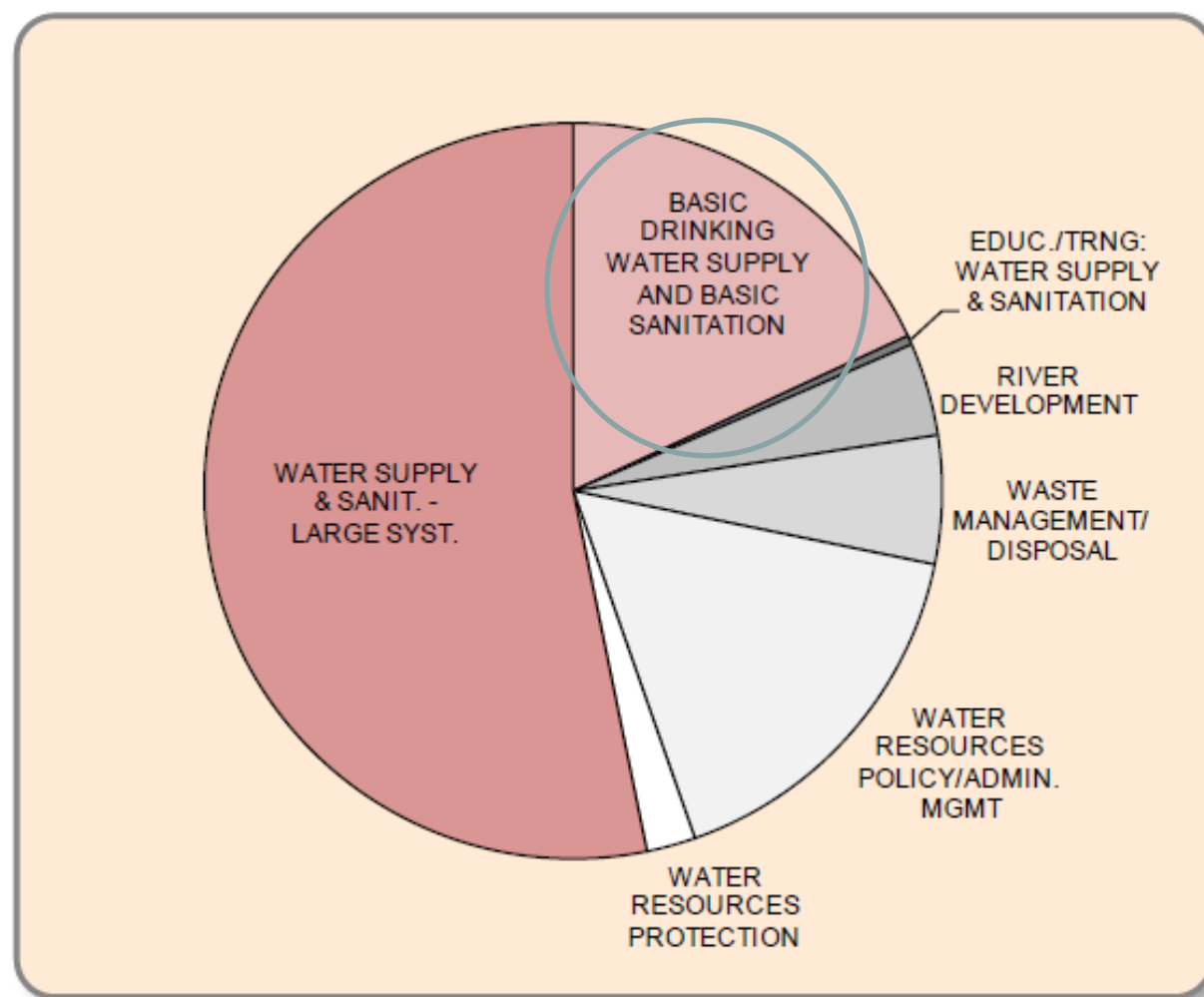
Water Supply and Sanitation are fundamental to economic development.

- 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

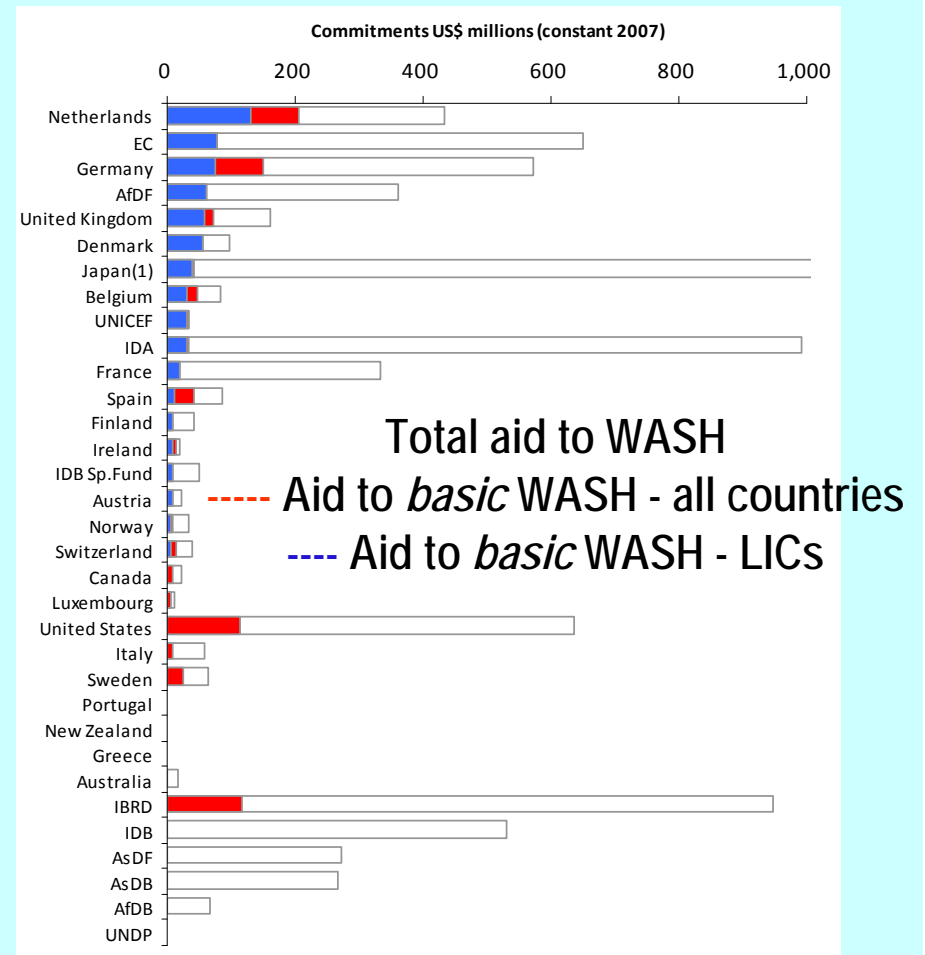
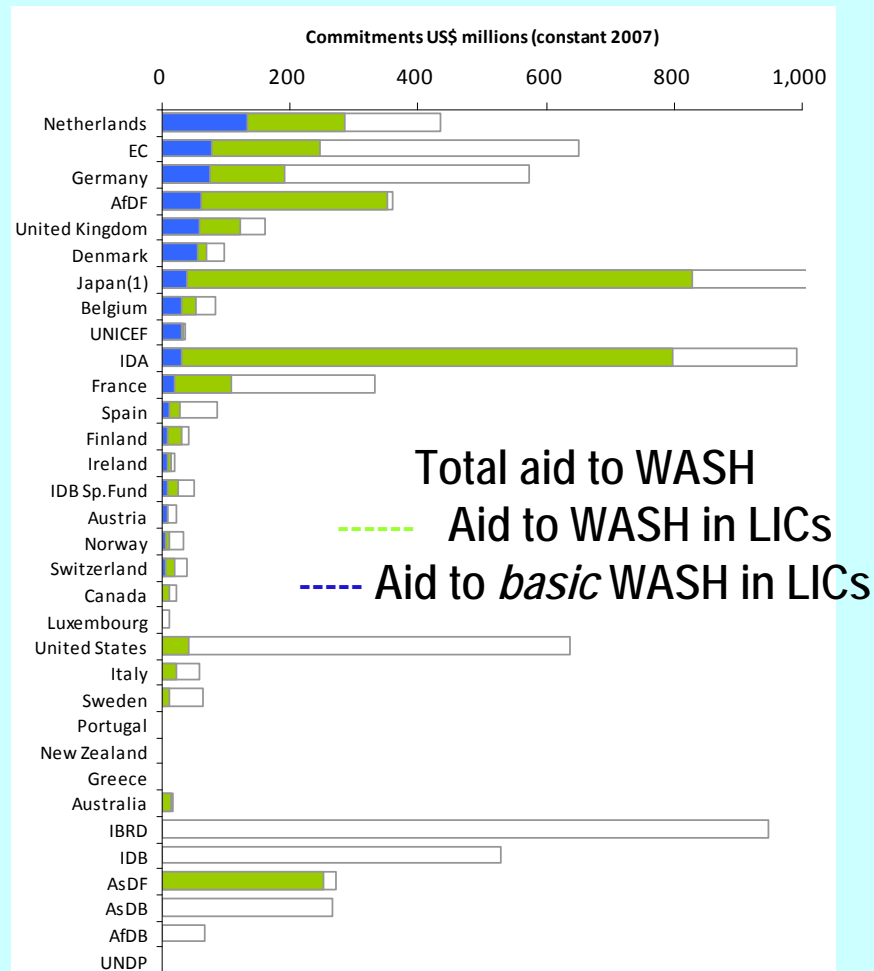
A variety of problems characterise the water supply and sanitation sector.



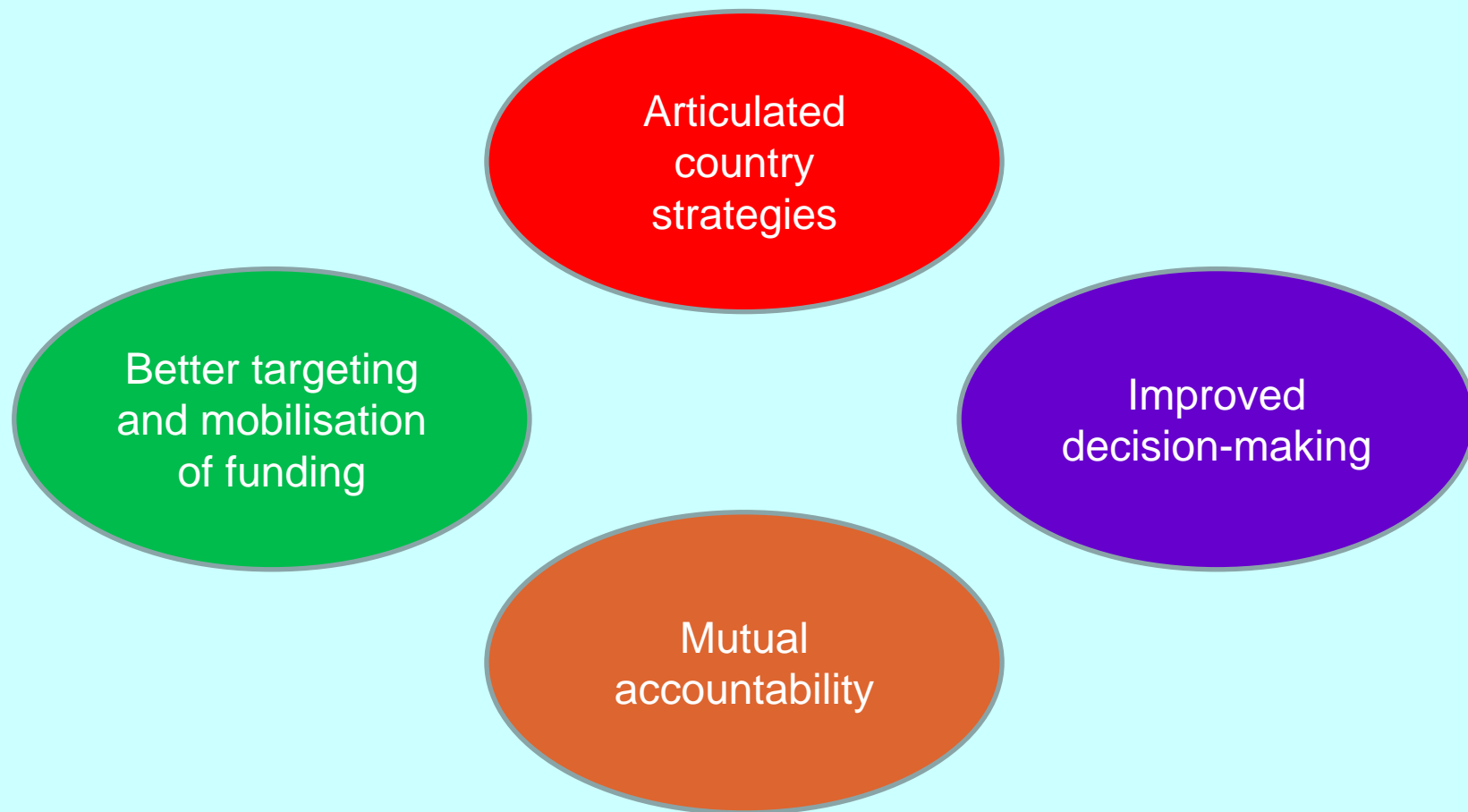
Commitments in 2006-2007, constant 2006 prices



AID TO BASIC WASH BY DONOR



GF4A aims to increase political will and improve aid-effectiveness.



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)