SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

SWA Webinar

Sector Planning: Strategies and their implementation

27 September, 2019

Presenters

Betsy Engebretson, World Health Organization's UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) team

Suzzy Abaidoo, GLAAS Focal Point, Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ghana

Oliver Subasinghe, Communications & Data Advisor, Water Office, USAID

Lucy Flaws, Global Strategy Analyst, WaterAid

The SWA Framework

"Countries with the right policies across building blocks have been able to bend the arc of history."

Ms. Jyoti Shukla, Senior Manager, World Bank

WASH Sector Building Blocks

Sector Policy / Strategy

Institutional arrangement

Sector Financing

Planning, monitoring, and review

Capacity development

The SWA Collaborative Behaviors

Comprehensive readiness of the enabling environment for the SDGs

		Diagnostic tools
What is the **goal?**	SDGs – universal access, eliminate inequalities, improve sustainable	SDGs indicators New service ladders Updated baseline
What is needed for a well-functioning sector?	Building blocks - **key elements** of a sector capable of delivering sustainable services and progressively eliminate inequalities in access	Sector diagnostics tools including WASH BAT, GLAAS, CSOs, MAPAS
How to bring about change?	Improve Collaborative Behaviours - the ways of working through which– if jointly adopted will strengthen country capacity to deliver and sustain services to all	Collaborative behaviours indicators GLAAS Country profiles

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Betsy Engebretson,

World Health Organization's UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) team

26 and 27 September, 2019

National Systems to Support Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

Global Status Report 2019

glaas UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

UN WATER

World Health Organization

What is GLAAS?

GLAAS: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

- Implemented by the World Health Organization on behalf of UN-Water
- A global, biennial update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, monitoring systems, human resources base and finance streams in support of sanitation, drinking-water, hygiene sector
- 5th GLAAS report released in August 2019

GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle participation

115 countries and 29 external support agencies participated in the GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle.

About the GLAAS 2019 report

- Overall theme national WASH systems
  - With a specific focus on national policies, plans and targets
  - Other topics include finance, monitoring and human resources
- Monitoring SDG targets 6.a and 6.b also featured in the report

Out of115 countries surveyed, the majority have policies for:

DRINKING-WATER

94%

SANITATION

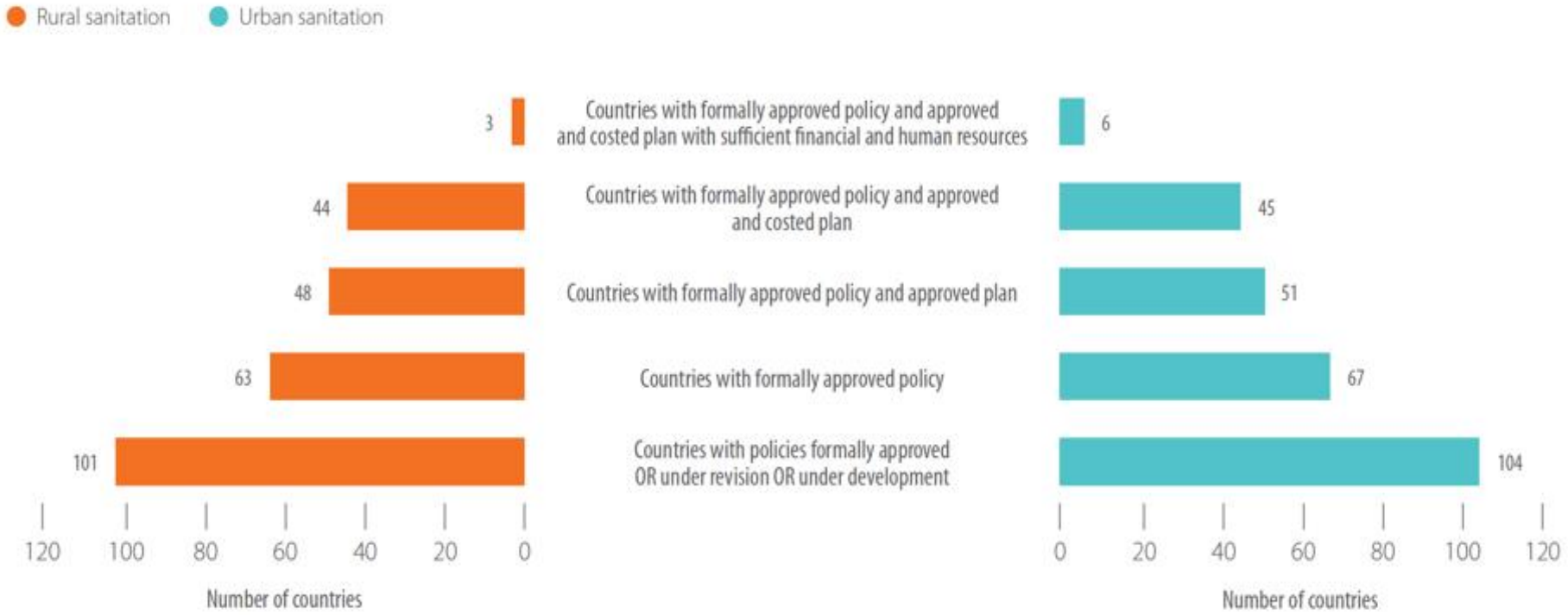
94%

HYGIENE

79%

BUT **<15%** of countries **have the funds or human resources needed** to implement their plans

Number of countries reporting formally approved sanitation policies supported by resourced plans



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND, BUT MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE

OVER **2/3** of countries have measures in policies and plans to reach poor populations, but less than **40%** have corresponding measures for financing these efforts that are consistently applied.

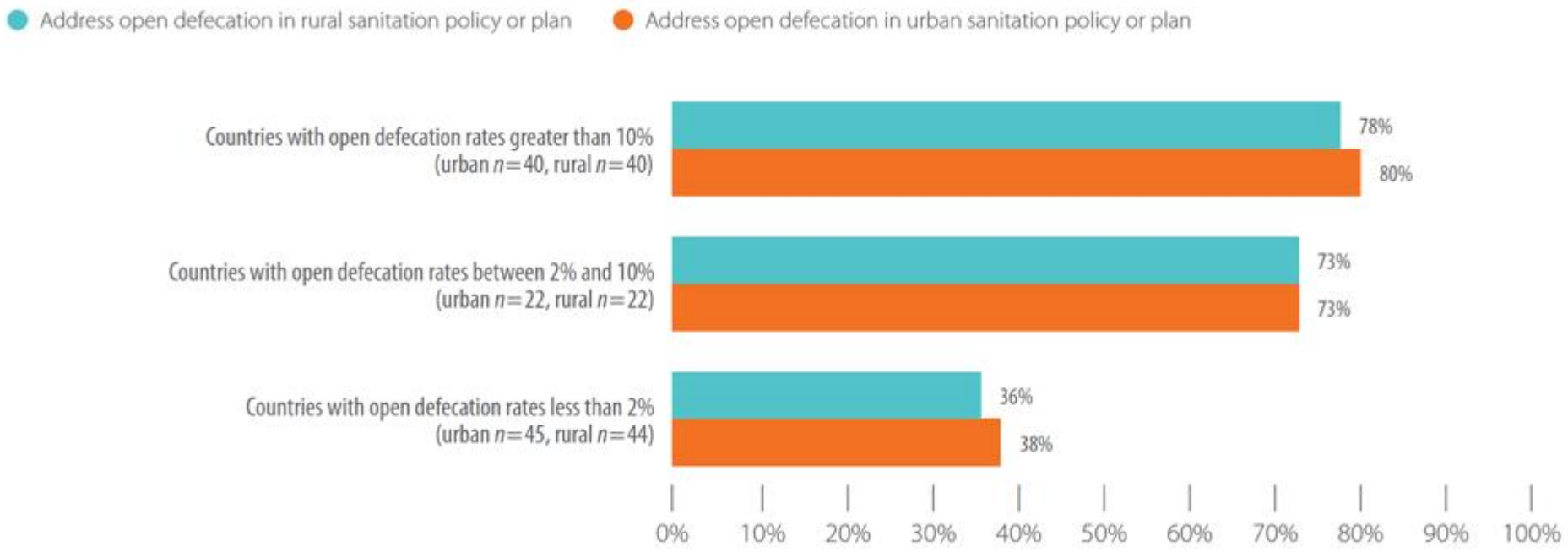
APPROXIMATELY **3/4** of countries in which open defecation (rates >2%) is still practiced are incorporating measures to address it in policies and plans and **63%** of countries (with open defecation rates >2%) have established national targets to eliminate open defecation.

Measures to extend services to poor populations by income group

80–100% 60–79% 40–59% 0–39%

	World Bank income group[a]	Number of countries	Governance Policies and plans have specific measures to reach poor populations	Monitoring Progress in extending service provision to poor populations is tracked and reported	Finance Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to poor populations are consistently applied
Sanitation	**All responding countries**	**111**	**69%**	**32%**	**26%**
	Low income	28	79%	25%	25%
	Lower-middle income	38	71%	39%	29%
	Upper-middle income	32	69%	38%	22%
	High income	12	50%	17%	33%
Drinking-water	**All responding countries**	**110**	**74%**	**35%**	**35%**
	Low income	28	93%	25%	39%
	Lower-middle income	36	75%	42%	36%
	Upper-middle income	32	66%	41%	31%
	High income	13	54%	31%	31%

Percentage of countries with open defecation that address open defecation in sanitation policies or plans



Approximately three quarters of countries with significant open defecation reported it is addressed in national policies or plans for sanitation.

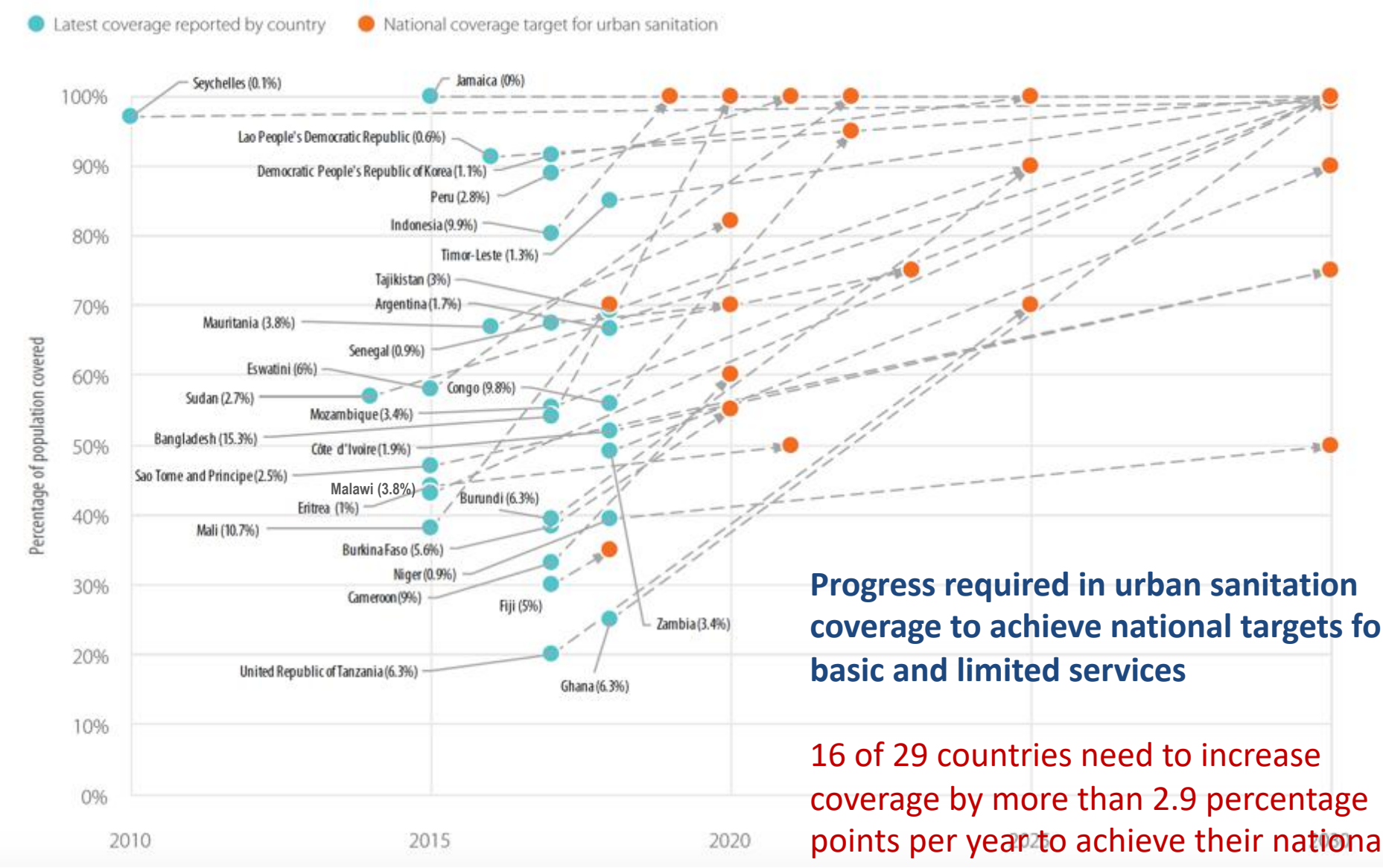
WASH TARGETS ARE INCREASINGLY REFLECTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AMBITIONS, AIMING TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE AND REACH HIGHER LEVELS OF SERVICE

Many countries and territories are taking positive steps to align with elements of SDG 6 that are realistically achievable in their local context.

About half of countries and territories have now set drinking-water targets that aim for universal coverage at levels higher than basic services by 2030.

Fewer than one third of countries explicitly reference elements of safely managed sanitation in their national sanitation coverage targets.

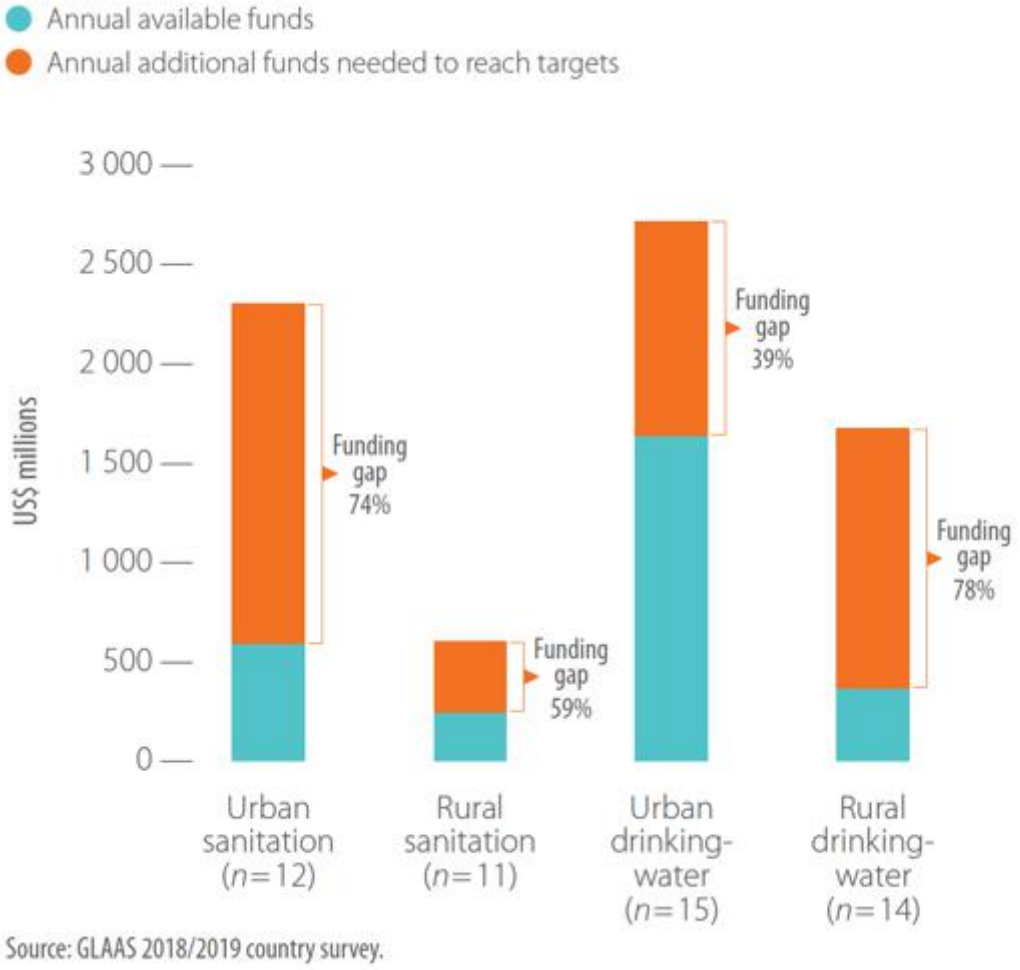
However, large funding gaps remain between what is needed to reach WASH targets and what is available.



Progress required in urban sanitation coverage to achieve national targets for basic and limited services

16 of 29 countries need to increase coverage by more than 2.9 percentage points per year to achieve their national urban coverage targets for basic and limited sanitation.

Available funds versus funds needed to reach national targets (per year)

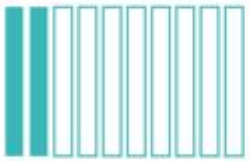


Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

19 countries and one territory reported a WASH **funding gap of 61%** between identified needs and available financing for WASH.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS ARE INSUFFICIENT

While most countries have financing plans for WASH, more than half of these plans are insufficiently used in decision-making. Detailed reporting on WASH financial data is also rare.



ONLY 22%

of countries and territories could provide disaggregated WASH budget data for drinking-water and sanitation.

FEWER THAN 1/2

of countries reported use of performance indicators on expenditure and cost-effectiveness.

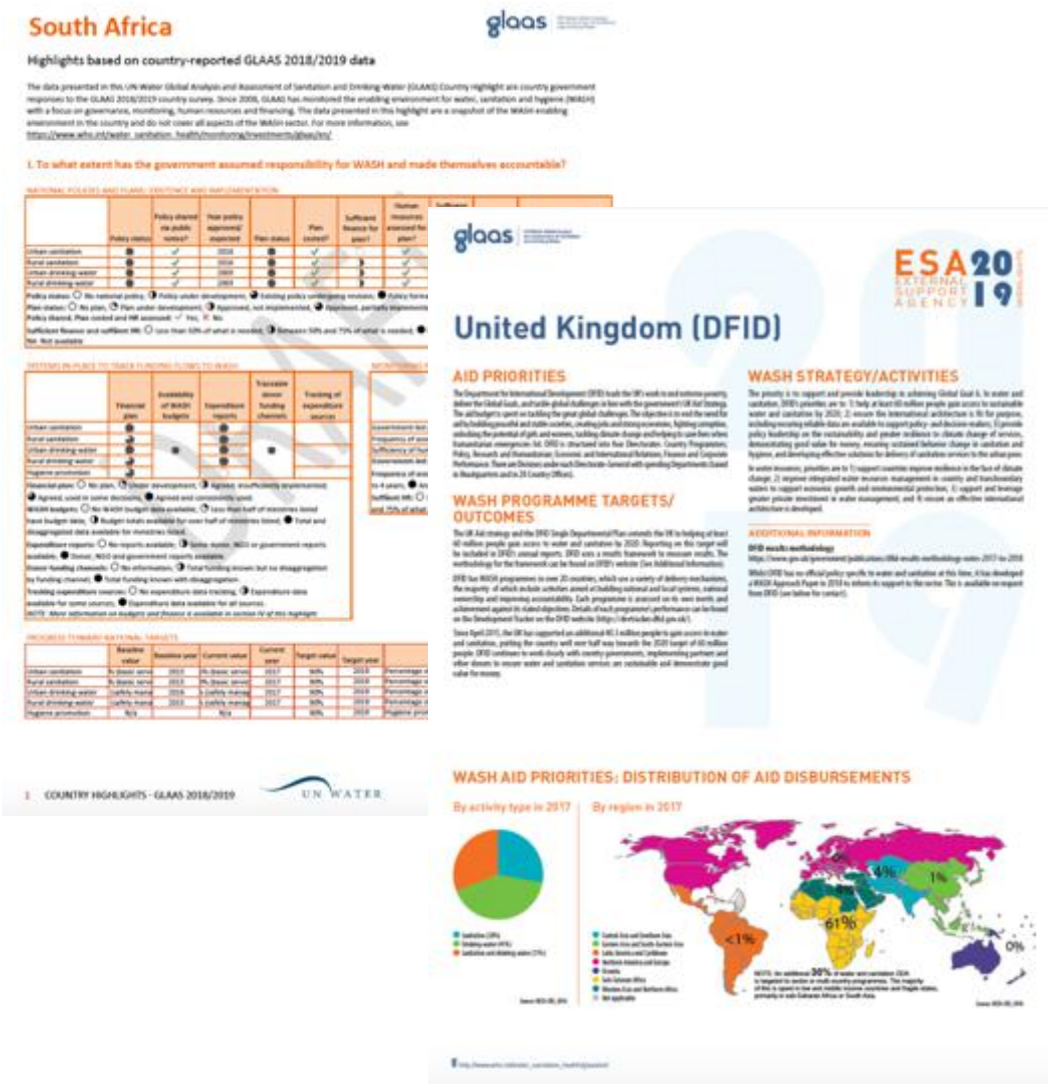
Water and sanitation aid commitments and aid disbursements, 2000–2017

Note: This chart includes both ODA and private grants.
Source: OECD-CRS, 2019.

	ODA commitments (US$ billions, constant 2017 US$)		
	2015	2017	Change
Total ODA	198.2	196.3	–0.99%
Water and sanitation[a] ODA	7.6	9.1	+19.2%

Beyond the GLAAS report

- All data available online
- GLAAS country highlights
- GLAAS ESA highlights



Questions?

Thank you!

For additional information or assistance please contact glaas@who.int.

glaas UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

UN WATER

World Health Organization

SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

Suzzy Abaidoo, Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ghana

26 and 27 September, 2019

Yakubu Al-Hassan Kassim

Meeting start time: Monday, September 23, 2019 12:23:51 PM

Organizer: Yakubu Al-Hassan Kassim

GHANA

2018 GLAAS Country Survey Experience

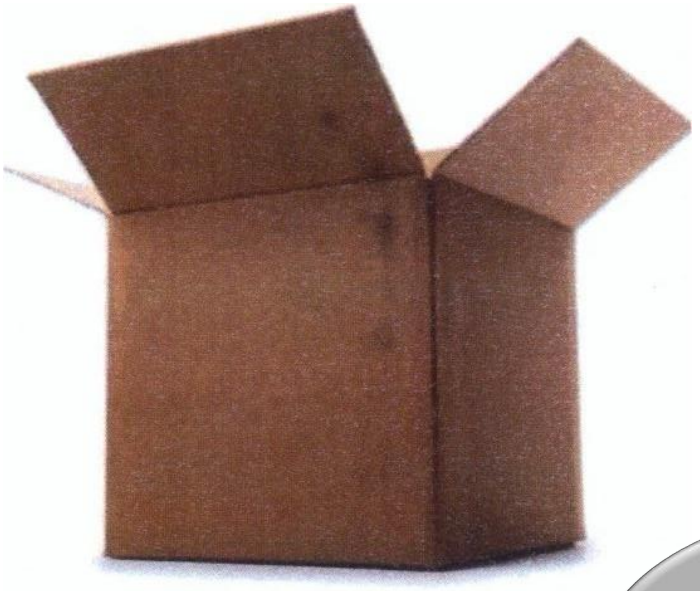
Webinar on Sector Planning: Strategies and Implementation

Suzzy Abaidoo

Sept 26, 2019

Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources

Outline of Presentation



Recommend ation

How information is being used

Lessons from GLAAS Process

Introduction

Introduction

- Ghana expressed interest in participating in the 2018 GLAAS survey
- WHO offered to provide some support
- UNICEF and WaterAid also responded to Ministry's Call for additional support for the process
- Stakeholders were informed of upcoming survey
- Implementation Plan submitted to GLAAS Team by Ministry
- Terms of Reference prepared and Consultant engaged with the support of WHO

Lessons Learnt

- Government recognizes the importance of the process. Tracking is therefore not only done for outputs but also inputs
- Government Leadership is Key
- Contributed to a confirmation of the following:
  - Inconsistencies in data, even when from the same Agency.
  - Inadequate documentation and preservation of document. *Reliance on institutional memory..*
- Networking skills needed to access some Agencies

Lessons Learnt

- Highlighted the gaps in monitoring and human resource needs assessment for WASH

- The Sector Information System under development should be sped up, be comprehensive to include indicators on the enabling environment and Reporting and Reviews as well.

- Subjective nature of some questions and responses/lack of objectively verifiable responses.
  e.g. Adequacy of policy/plans to meet targets, human resource needs

How information is used

- Discussions on some of the gaps identified resurfaced
  - eg. Revising of NWP and ESP and NESSAP to align with SDGs and current trend on-going
  - Contributed to reviving a higher level coordinating platform- WSSWG Meetings
  - Review of the regulatory landscape of the water and sanitation sector.
  - Supported the need to disseminate Ghana's SDG targets and target setting process for water and sanitation widely
  - Provided evidence for NGOs to step-up advocacy on capturing the human right to water in legislative instrument or regulation

Recommendations to other countries

- Develop strategies to engage the interest of the stakeholders especially during the inception meeting

- Agree with country stakeholders on how to sustain the process by mainstreaming some indicators in country monitoring and evaluation systems

- GLAAS is also supposed to analyse the factors associated with progress in order to identify drivers and bottlenecks… However bottlenecks are in most cases the highlights. It is important to also highlight drivers.

Recommendations to GLAAS Team

- Team to consider a further consolidation of the assessment criteria as that may contribute to reducing the volume of survey forms

- It may be useful for the team to request for objectively verifiable responses. The Guidance Note did not adequately clearly define certain terms.
  - Eg. For A4c the issue of what is "partially effective" is subjective
  - A4g "promoted and required"

Acknowledgements

Pictures:

- *projectscontrolsonline*
- *en.unesco.org*
- *Pixabay.com*
- *Skpei.com*

Thank
you!

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Oliver Subasinghe, Communications & Data Advisor, Water Office, USAID

SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

Lucy Flaws, Global Strategy Analyst, WaterAid

Engaging in GLAAS

-WaterAid's Perspective

Lucy Flaws, WaterAid International

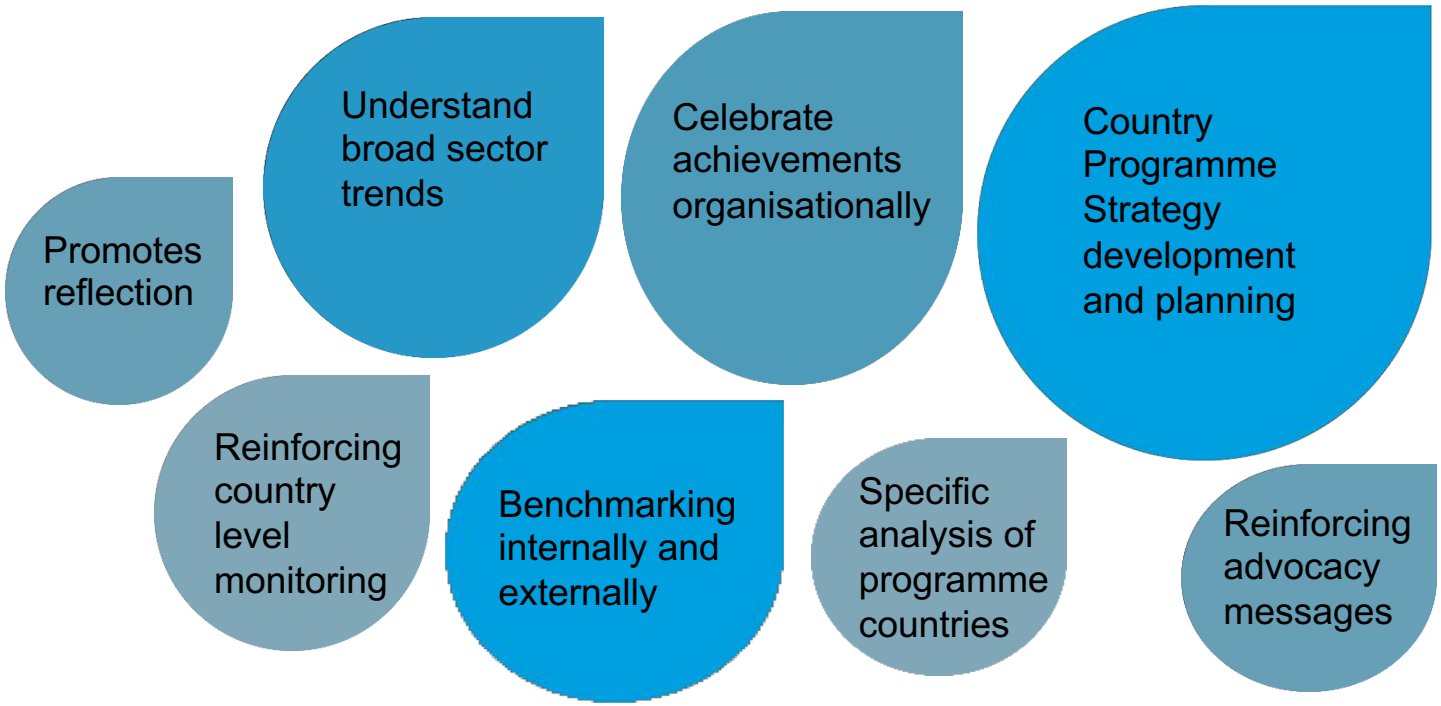
Sept 2019

Why it's important to participate:

- Important tool for tracking sector progress around the building blocks and for collating information needed to monitor progress against the SWA Collaborative Behaviours
- The more comprehensive and complete the information gathered by GLAAS, the more useful it will be as a tool for the sector.

WaterAid

How do we use it:



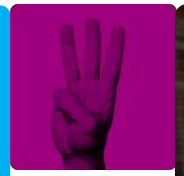
WaterAid

What did we learn about our self as an ESA:

- Highlights many of the ways in which WaterAid is successfully delivering our aim to support governments and service providers to strengthen the systems and capabilities required to deliver sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

  But,

- Highlights difficulties in tracking and reporting our progress against the SWA Collaborative Behaviours.
  There are some important aspects of our performance that we do not yet have information on.



Specific example:

Question 6.3 – ‘How do we leverage development aid’ - provided useful examples across our organisation we don’t otherwise capture

WaterAid

Our commitment to ongoing improvements for GLAAS:

WaterAid will take steps to better track our implementation of the SWA Collaborative Behaviours.
As a starting point, we will ensure that by the 2020 GLAAS cycle, we are better able to report on GLAAS indicators for Mutual Accountability, Government Leadership and Strengthening country systems across our country programmes.

Chief Executive of WAUK, Tim Wainwright, at the SWA Sector Ministers Meeting in Costa Rica in April 2019

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WaterAid/ Sibtain Haider

WaterAid

Questions?

Thanks!

WaterAid/Nyani Quarmyne/Panos

How will you take this forward?

- When is the next opportunity you will have to discuss the GLAAS results as they pertain to you?

- What is the key action your need to do given the results of the GLAAS report?

- Considering the Mutual Accountability Mechanism process, do you foresee an opportunity to strengthen existing commitments or table new ones?