



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

Update on UN-Water GLAAS 2018-2019 cycle

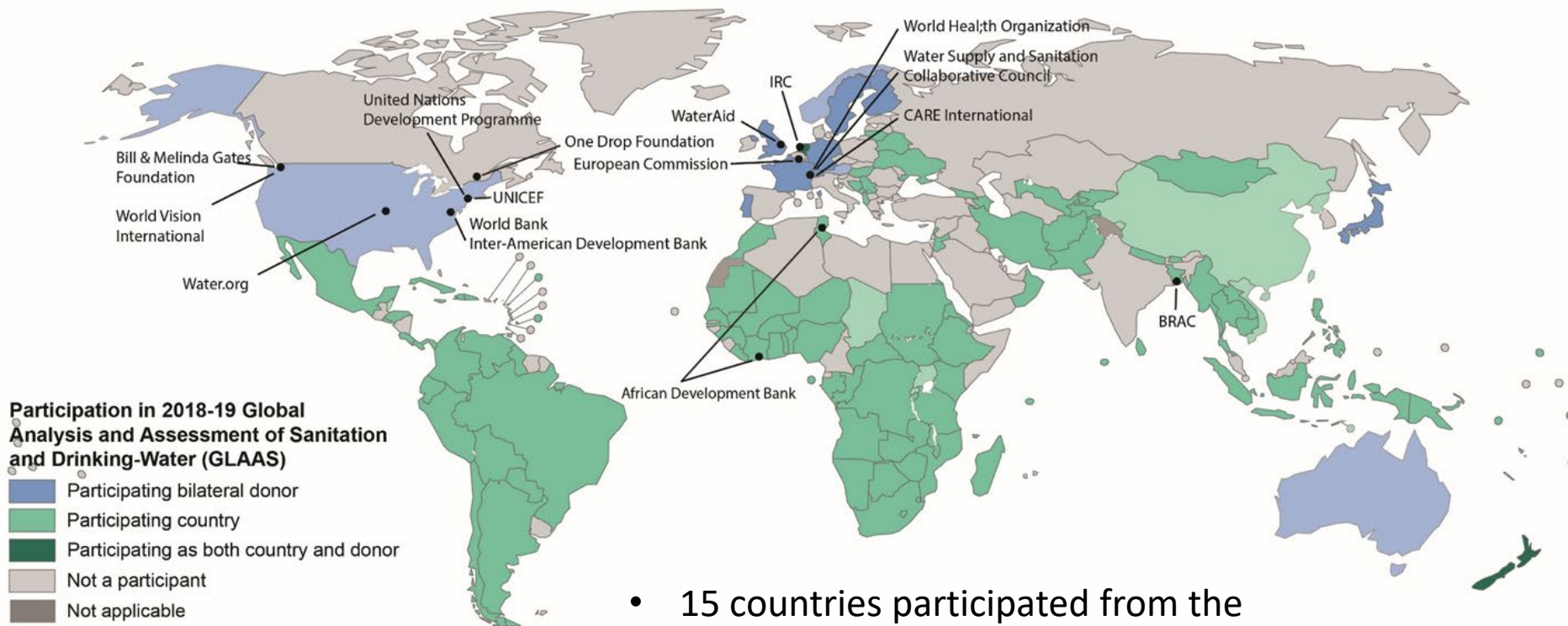
Marina Takane
Geneva, 3-4 April 2019



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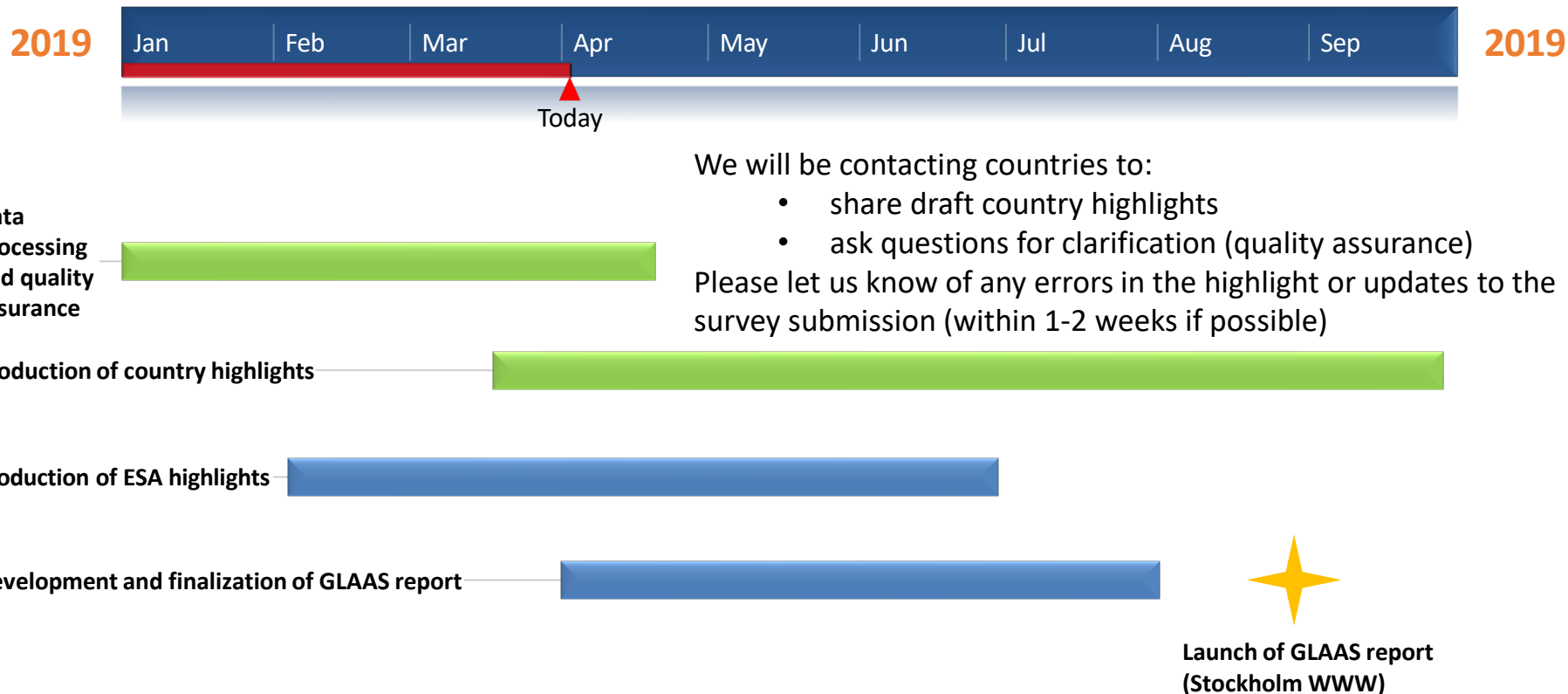


GLAAS participating countries 2018-2019



- 15 countries participated from the WHO European region, including 4 high-income countries

Timeline and next steps



Tajikistan

HIGHLIGHTS BASED ON COUNTRY REPORTED GLAAS 2018/2019 DATA

The data presented in this UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) Country Highlight are country government responses to the GLAAS 2018 country survey. Since 2008, GLAAS has monitored the enabling environment for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with a focus on governance, monitoring, human resources and financing. The data presented in this highlight are a snapshot of the WASH enabling environment in the country and do not cover all aspects of the WASH sector. For more information, see https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/investments/glaas/en/.

I. To what extent has the government assumed responsibility for WASH and made themselves accountable?

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION	Policy status	Policy shared via public notice?	Year policy approved/ expected	Plan status	Plan costed?	Sufficient finance for plan?	Human resources assessed for	Sufficient human resources	Year plan approved/
Rural sanitation	☐	●	2017	☐	●	☐			
Urban drinking-water	☐	●	2006 with annual revision	●	●	☐			
Rural drinking-water	☐	●	2006, 2015	☐	●	☐			

Legend: Policy status: ☐ 0 - national policy, 0.3 - Policy under development, 1 ☐ Existing policy undergoing revision, 0 ● Policy fully implemented
Plan status: 0 - No plan, 0.25 - Plan under development, 0.5 - Approved, not implemented, 0.75 - Approved, partially implemented
Plan costed and HR assessed: 0 - No, 1 - Yes;
Sufficient finance and Sufficient HR: 0 - Less than 50% of what is needed, 0.5 - Between 50-75% of what is needed, 1 - 100% of what is needed

SYSTEMS IN-PLACE TO TRACK FUNDING FLOWS TO WASH	Financial plan	Availability of WASH budgets	Expenditure reports	Traceable donor funding channels	Tracking of expenditure sources
Urban sanitation	●	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rural sanitation	●	☐	☐	●	☐
Urban drinking-water	●	☐	☐	●	●
Rural drinking-water	●	☐	☐	●	☐
Hygiene promotion	●	☐	☐	☐	☐

NOTE: More information on budgeting and finance is available in a subsequent section IV of this highlight
Legend: Financial plan: 0 - No plan, 0.25 - In development, 0.5 - Agreed, insufficiently implemented, 0.75 - Agreed, used in some decisions, 1 - Agreed and consistently used

WASH budgets: 0 - No WASH budget data available, 0.33 - Less than half of ministries listed have budget data, 0.66 - Budget totals available for over half of ministries listed, 1 - Total and disaggregated budget data available for ministries listed

Expenditure reports: 0 - No reports available, 0.5 - Some donor, NGO, or government reports available, 1 - Donor, NGO, and government reports available

Donor funding channels: 0 - No information, 0.5 - Total funding known but no disaggregation among funding channels, 1 - total funding known with disaggregation

Tracking expenditure sources: 0 - No expenditure data tracking, 0.5 - Expenditure data from some sources, 1 - Expenditure data from all sources

Country Highlights

Tajikistan

II. What regulatory framework has been developed to support the quality and sustainability of services?

REGULATION AND STANDARDS	Sanitation	DRINKING-WATER	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking-water
SANITATION				
Formal national treatment standards - onsite sanitation	●	Formal national standards - drinking-water	●	●
Formal national treatment standards - faecal sludge	●	Surveillance requirements defined in formal instruments	●	●
Formal national treatment standards - wastewater	●	Roles and responsibilities for drinking-water safety defined	●	●
Formal national treatment standards - safe re-use	●	Service delivery requirements beyond water quality	●	●
Surveillance requirements defined in formal instruments	●	Risk management - water safety planning	☐	☐
Risk management - sanitation safety planning	☐		☐	☐

Legend: 0 - No, 1 - Yes;

Risk management: 0 - No such instrument, 0.33 - Instrument anticipated, 0.66 - Instrument under development, 1 - Instrument fully approved

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking-water
SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES				
Responsible for setting tariffs	●	●	●	●
Oversee drinking-water quality	●	●	●	●
Oversee effluent quality	●	●	●	●
Oversee service coverage and quality of service delivery	●	●	●	●
REGULATORY AUTHORITY MANDATE				
Established by law	●	●	●	●
Located in different institution than service providers	●	●	●	●
Can publish findings independently without clearance	☐	☐	☐	☐

Legend: ☐ No, ● Yes

FUNCTIONS OF REGULATORS	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	DRINKING-WATER	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking-water
SANITATION					
Collect population service coverage from operators	☐	☐	Collect population service coverage data from providers	☐	☐
Set standards and monitor design, construction, use of plants/sewers	☐	☐	Collect water quality data from service providers	☐	☐
Set standards and monitor design, construction, use of onsite systems	☐	☐	Publish accessible reports on drinking-water quality	☐	☐
Set standards and monitor faecal sludge management	☐	☐	Publish accessible reports on water service delivery	☐	☐
Publish accessible reports on flows and sludge volumes	☐	☐	Take corrective action against non-performers	☐	☐
Publish accessible reports quality of onsite sanitation services	☐	☐			
Take corrective action against non-performers	☐	☐			

Legend: 0 - No, 0.5 - Partially, 1 - Fully

INDEPENDENT SURVEILLANCE	Sewered wastewater effluent quality	Onsite facilities	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking-water
SANITATION				
DRINKING-WATER				

Better use of GLAAS data

- DRAFT brief on the benefits to countries of participating in GLAAS and how GLAAS data could be used in national planning and monitoring processes
- **We welcome your input and feedback!**

Benefits of GLAAS for participating countries



Why collect GLAAS data? Completing the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water country survey is a significant process. Conducting a GLAAS survey requires deep and lively discussion with a broad range of stakeholders. Some of the questions require considerable evidence which may need to be tracked down through documents or reports. Despite these challenges, the multiple and sustainable benefits of GLAAS to countries far outweigh the effort involved in participation.

The GLAAS survey covers the four major pillars of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) enabling environment: governance, monitoring, human resources and financing. Completing the survey through a national collaborative process provides countries with a wealth of data on their WASH sector and contributes to benefits described below, which are relevant to countries from different regions and income levels. During the 2018/2019 cycle, GLAAS is expanding outreach to include high income countries as we adapt the GLAAS survey and report to better reflect all



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Thank you!

For additional information please contact glaas@who.int



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