



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



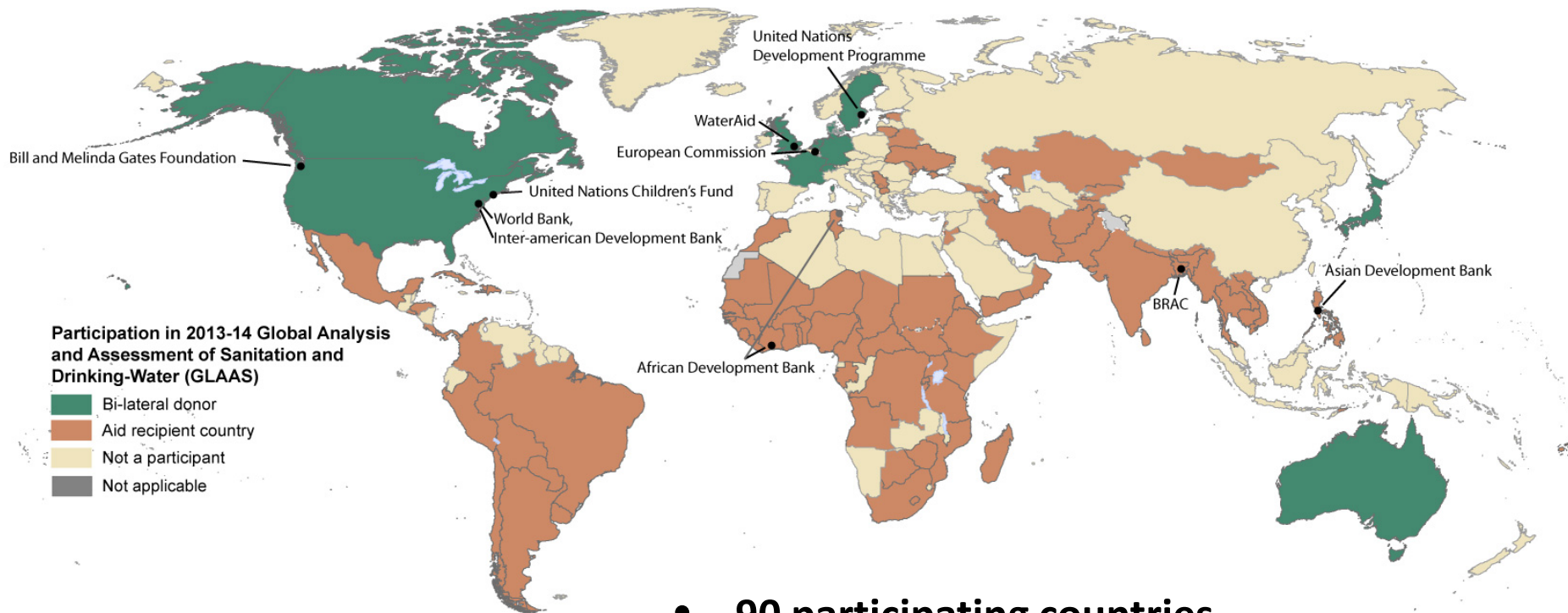
World Health
Organization

Investing in water and sanitation: Increasing access, reducing inequalities

3 July 2014

Regional workshop on linkages with other existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms related to water and health

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water – GLAAS 2013-2014



- 90 participating countries
- 20 External Support agencies (ESAs)

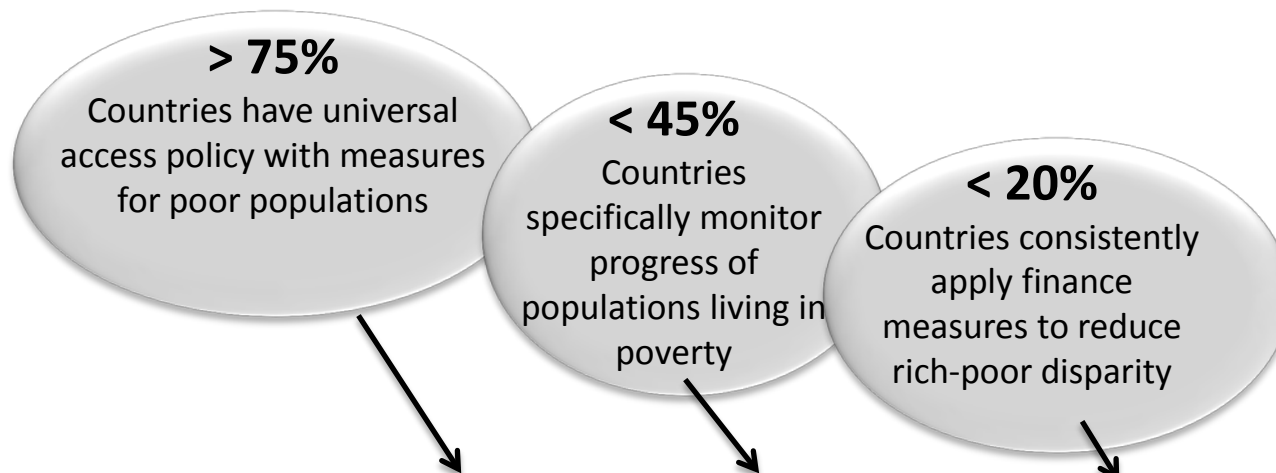


Countries from the European Region participating in GLAAS 2013/14

1. Azerbaijan
2. Belarus
3. Estonia
4. Georgia
5. Kazakhstan
6. Kyrgyzstan
7. Lithuania
8. Republic of Moldova
9. Serbia
10. Tajikistan
11. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
12. Ukraine

GLAAS 2013-2014 – EQUITY FOR POPULATIONS LIVING IN POVERTY

STATUS IN **SANITATION**



In the European region, **4 out of 12 participating countries** have financial measures in place targeting the poor.

However only **2 of these countries** consistently apply those measures.

World Bank country classification	GOVERNANCE	MONITORING	FINANCE
Low income (30 countries)	80%	40%	13%
Lower middle income (24 countries)	83%	54%	12%
Upper middle income (24 countries)	71%	29%	21%





GOOD NEWS

- *Over 75% of countries have recognized the **human right to water** and 67% the right to sanitation*
- *Countries report progress in their **capacity to absorb funds and implement programmes***
- **Nearly three times the number of countries report detailed expenditures to GLAAS in this cycle for WASH compared to 2012**
- **More than half of countries undertook a **national joint sector review** for sanitation in the last two years**

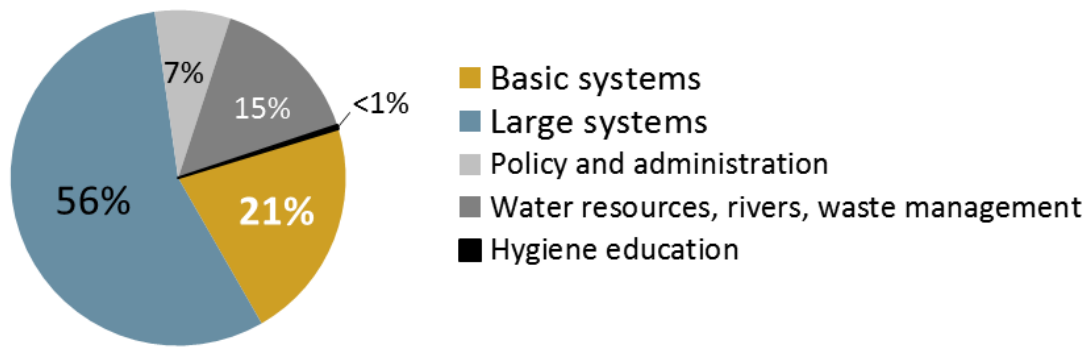


OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENTS

- ***Less than 30% of countries*** report having plans that are ***costed, funded, implemented and regularly reviewed***
- ***A gap remains in governments capacity to track and report progress in access for disadvantaged groups***
- ***Few countries collect and analyse data AND use this information to make funding decisions on sanitation***
- ***Proportion of aid for basic WASH services has declined from 26% to 21%***

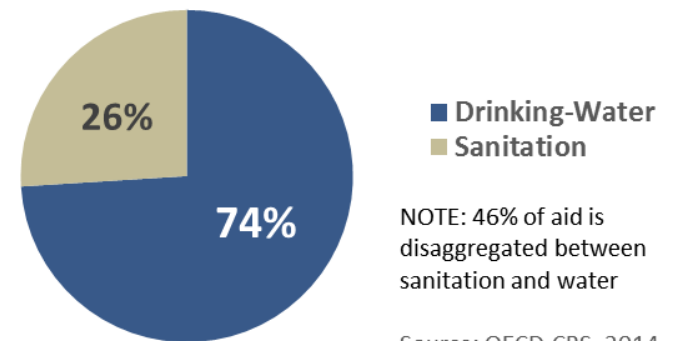
OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN AID COMMITMENTS

BASIC VS. LARGE



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

WATER VS. SANITATION



NOTE: 46% of aid is disaggregated between sanitation and water

Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

Breakdown of sanitation and water aid commitments by purpose for 2012

Linkages with existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms: possible indicators from GLAAS

DRINKING-WATER

Service quality

- *Ability to pay by the poorest segment of the population*
- *Response time to complaints*

Institutional effectiveness

- *Non-revenue water*

SANITATION

Wastewater/septage reuse

- *% septage/wastewater reuse*
- *Quality of wastewater*

Service quality

- *Treated effluent quality*
- *Response time to complaints*

Cost effectiveness

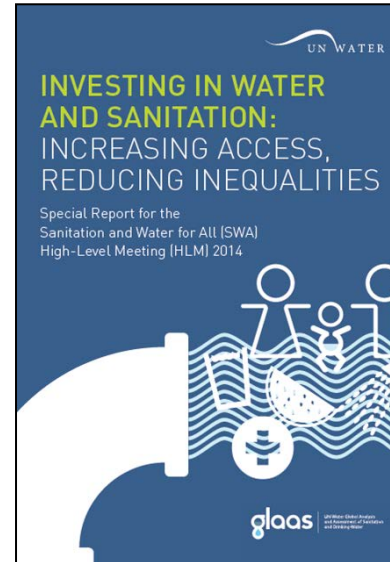
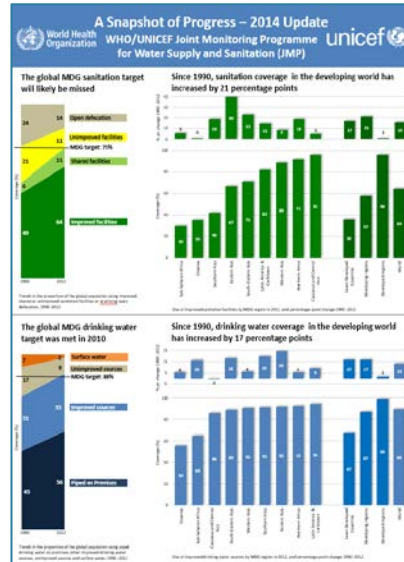
- *Costs for levels of service*
- *Cost of maintenance*

Indicator snapshot/preliminary results from GLAAS European participating countries

DRINKING-WATER	N° countries responding	% respondent countries		Common indicator	% respondent countries
		with agreed indicators	agreed and tracked		Using indicator
Service quality	12	67	42	Quality of water	50
Affordability	11	36	27	Ability to pay by poor	36
Institutional effectiveness	11	27	27	Non Revenue water	18

JMP and GLAAS products

19 GLAAS
ESA
Highlights



glaas UNITED STATES (USAID) ESA 2014

glaas UNITED KINGDOM ESA 2014

glaas SWITZERLAND ESA 2014

glaas THE NETHERLANDS ESA 2014

glaas Afghanistan

Financing
Monitoring
Governance

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2014 data

>60 GLAAS
Country
Highlights

GLAAS: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas

JMP: www.wssinfo.org