SDG targets 6.a and 6.b

Monitoring under the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS)

Workshop on setting targets under the Protocol to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Marina Takane

Geneva, 4-5 May, 2017
Integrated monitoring of SDG 6

- **6.1.1** Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)
- **6.2.1** Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)
- **6.3.1** Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)
- **6.3.2** Good ambient water quality (UNEP)
- **6.4.1** Water use efficiency (FAO)
- **6.4.2** Level of water stress (FAO)
- **6.5.1** Integrated water resources management (UNEP)
- **6.5.2** Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)
- **6.6.1** Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)
- **6.a.1** Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)
- **6.b.1** Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)
GLAAS objectives

• **Monitor the inputs** required to extend and sustain WASH systems and services to all, especially the unserved and vulnerable groups

• **Support country-led processes** that bring together the many institutions and actors that are involved in delivering WASH services

• **Identify drivers and bottlenecks of progress**, highlight knowledge gaps and assess strengths and challenges across countries

• **Collect data** from countries and external support agencies
Monitoring the Means of Implementation for SDG6

Methodological note:
Proposed indicators and monitoring framework for Means of Implementation (MoI) targets for Sustainable Development Goal 6

- “... interdependent mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, inclusive and equitable globalization and trade, regional integration, and the creation of a national enabling environment”

- WHO has developed a methodological note on targets 6a and 6b, in collaboration with UNEP and OECD

- It covers
  - Definitions
  - Data sources
  - Indicator calculation
  - Supporting indicators
  - Limitations

- Comments welcome!
Target 6.a

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1

Amount of water and sanitation related ODA for water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
Annual water sector ODA disbursements and as a percentage of total ODA

TrackFin

• A globally accepted methodology to track financing to WASH
• Answers four main questions:
  1. What is the total expenditure throughout the sector?
  2. How are funds distributed between the different WASH services and types of expenditure, such as capital expenditure, operating and maintenance costs, and the cost of capital?
  3. Who pays for WASH services?
  4. Which entities are the main channels of funding for WASH and what is their respective share of total spending?
• If a country implements TrackFin, data collected can support monitoring of indicator 6.a.1
Target 6.b

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Indicator 6.b.1

Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.
Countries with defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities, and extent of high user participation

- Rural drinking-water supply: 86%, 22%
- Rural sanitation: 84%, 18%
- Water resources planning and management: 82%, 8%
- Urban sanitation: 82%, 8%
- Urban drinking-water supply: 81%, 11%
- Hygiene promotion: 72%, 9%

Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey.
GLAAS 2017 report

- Data from 75 countries and 25 External Support Agencies (ESAs)
- More WASH financing data compared to previous GLAAS cycles
  - Countries providing government expenditure data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLAAS cycle</th>
<th># countries</th>
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<tr>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011/2012</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013/2014</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>42</td>
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- From WHO Europe region, 9 out of 11 countries provided expenditure data
Key messages

National WASH budgets are increasing as countries prepare to take on board the SDGs, yet there remains a discrepancy between global aspirations and national realities.

80% of countries report insufficient financing to meet national WASH targets, let alone the higher levels of service that are the focus of SDG 6.
Key messages

Foreign Aid Commitments for WASH Have Declined

While international aid spending on WASH increased from
**US$6.3 BILLION TO US$7.4 BILLION**
between 2012 and 2015, future commitments declined from
**US$10.4 BILLION TO US$8.2 BILLION**
in the same period.

Official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for water and sanitation are increasing, but future investments are uncertain.
ESA survey and highlights

- Revised and updated survey based on an expert consultation involving ESAs in June 2016
- Survey now includes information to monitor and report on the SWA collaborative behaviours
- ESA highlights produced for SWA HLM/SMM
Still to come:

- GLAAS country highlights

- GLAAS regional highlights
Linkage with Protocol on Water and Health

• Protocol’s 2017-2019 programme of work: Programme area 1 to support setting targets and implementing measures
  – 2b: Raise awareness and share knowledge on the linkages between the reporting system under the Protocol and the Agenda 2030 monitoring framework. It supports establishing linkages with WHO/UNICEF JMP, GLAAS and GEMI.

• GLAAS national data support:
  – establishing baselines and identifying priorities for target setting (Article 6)
  – assessing progress and reporting under the Protocol (Article 7)
  – reporting on public participation under the Protocol - link to SDG 6.b

• Examples: GLAAS country data were used in setting baseline and priorities (Serbia), in progress reporting (Georgia) and uptake of TrackFin (Kyrgyzstan)
GLAAS 2016/2017 data collection continues...

• Data collection was until the end of 2016 *(GLAAS 2017 report)*
• Extended data collection until July 2017 *(GLAAS 2018 report)*

Key suggested steps to get the process going:

1. Appoint a **National GLAAS Focal Point** to lead the process through the WHO Regional Adviser/Country Office

2. **GLAAS workshop/key stakeholder meeting**
   
   As GLAAS covers more topics, countries will likely need to involve more ministries – Ministry of Health, Education, Finance, Water, National Bureau of Statistics, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), development partners, etc.

3. If you need any assistance, please contact the GLAAS team at **glaas@who.int**
Thank you!

For additional information please contact glaas@who.int
Key messages

The SDGs require greater ambitions for WASH, but there remains a lack of financial sustainability for reaching the unserved and maintaining services.

> 50% of countries say that household tariffs are insufficient to recover operation and maintenance costs, leading to an increase in disrepair and service failure.
Key messages

Data use is increasing but imperfect

More and better data are available for informed decision-making

> 70% of countries use data when deciding how and where to allocate funds, though only 1/3 have financial plans that are defined, agreed and consistently followed.
Key messages

Extending WASH services to vulnerable groups is a policy priority, but implementation is lagging behind.

VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE STILL BEING LEFT BEHIND

70% of countries have specific plans to reach low-income communities with WASH.

However, only an estimated 25% of WASH aid was spent on basic systems for unserved people, particularly in rural areas.
Measures to extend services to poor populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>World Bank income group</th>
<th>Number of countries</th>
<th>GOVERNANCE: Policies and plans have specific measures to reach poor populations</th>
<th>MONITORING: Progress in extending service provision to poor populations is tracked and reported</th>
<th>FINANCE: Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to poor populations are consistently applied</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SANITATION</strong></td>
<td>All responding countries</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74%</td>
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<td>Low income</td>
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<td>Lower middle income</td>
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<td>66%</td>
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<td>Upper middle income</td>
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<td>85%</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WATER</strong></td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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</table>

Notes:
1. The percentages shown are calculated with the total number of responding countries in the income group as the denominator.
2. Results for high income countries are not shown disaggregated due to the small number of responding countries in this income group. They are included in the overall results.

Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey.