WASH monitoring of national policies, targets, finance and means of implementation
(SDG 6a and 6b)

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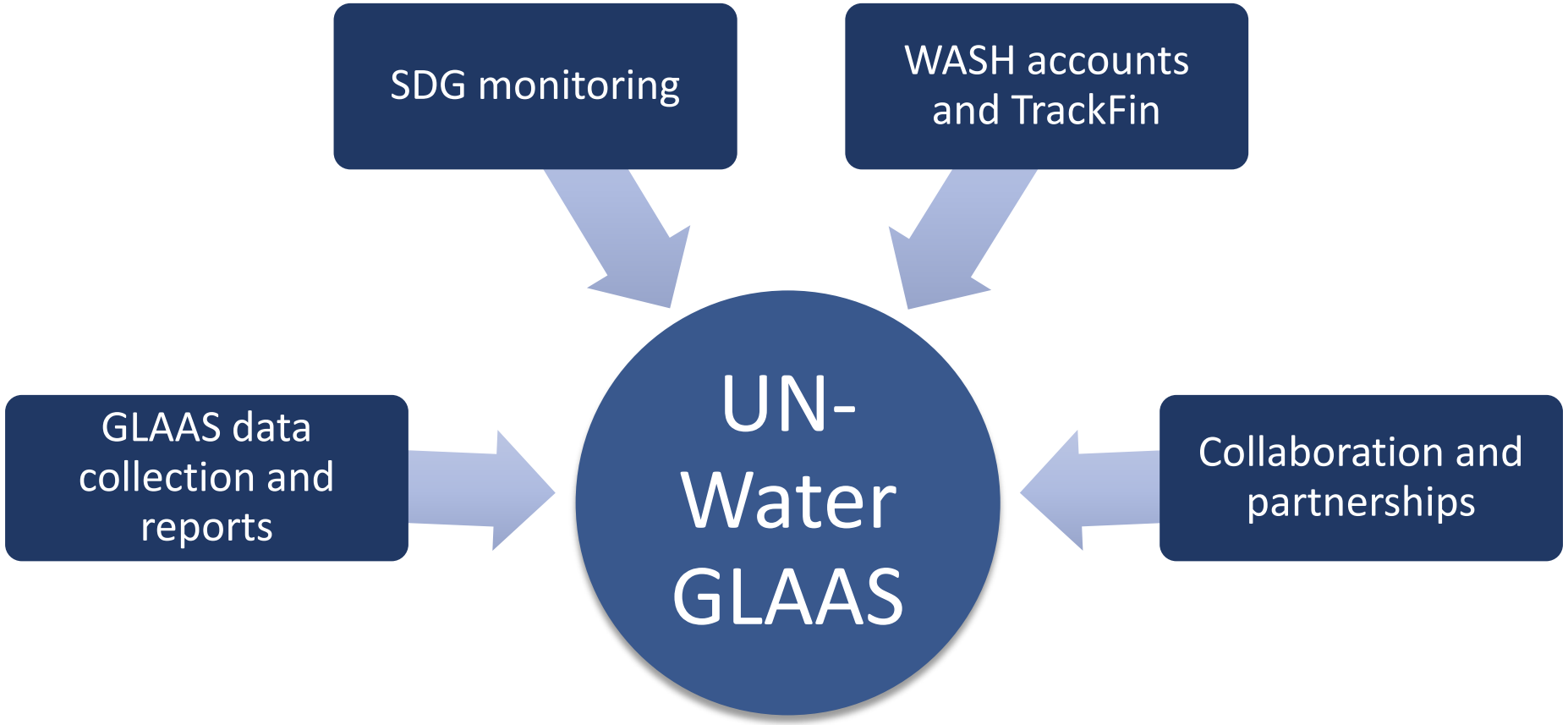
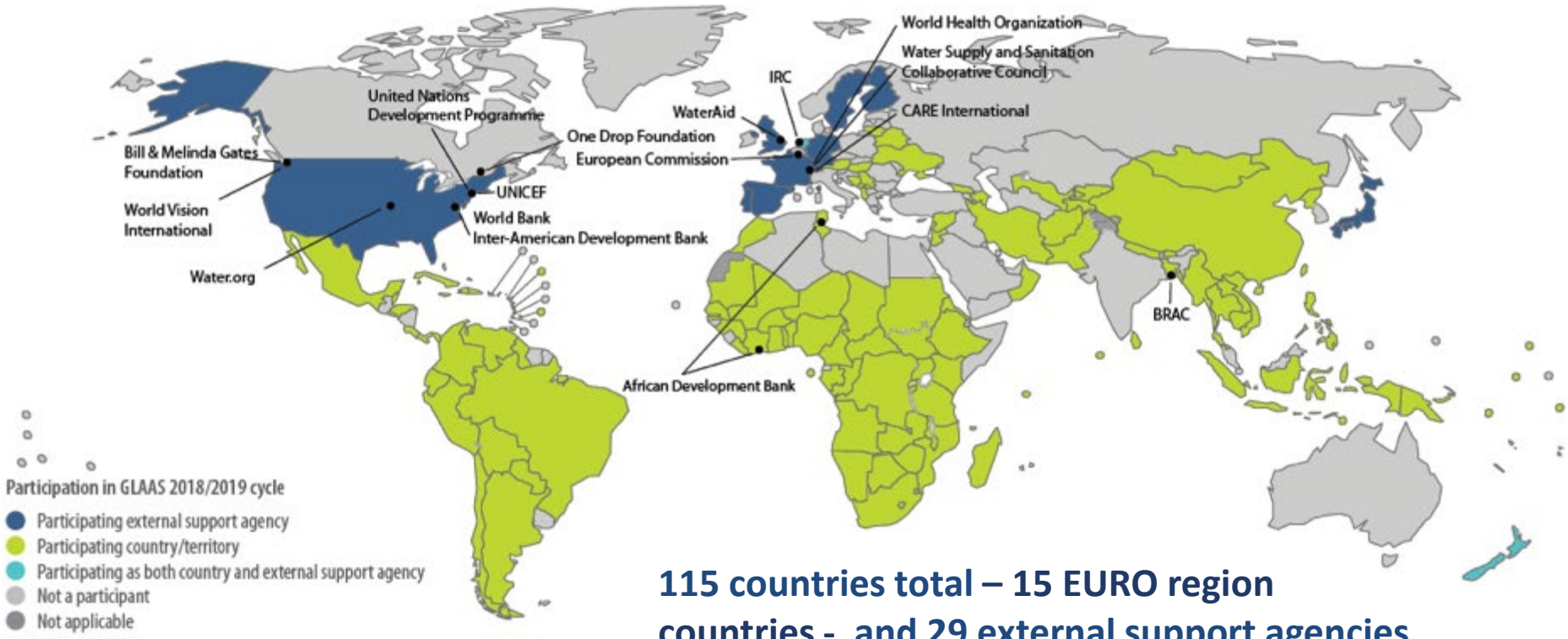
About GLAAS

- UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) implemented by WHO
- Monitoring WASH systems and the enabling environment since the pilot in 2008
- 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

GLAAS activities



GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle participation



115 countries total – 15 EURO region countries - and 29 external support agencies participated in the GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle.

Including: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

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

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.

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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.

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

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

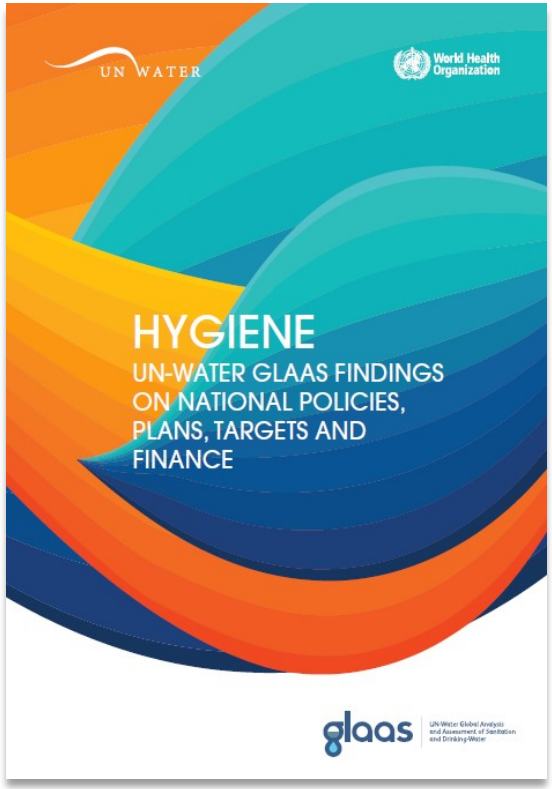
GLAAS 2019 Report:

Key results on national target setting under SDG 6

- Most countries are setting national targets that aim for basic and limited sanitation service levels
- The majority of countries will need to accelerate progress in order to reach national targets
- Large resources gaps remain between what is needed and what is available to reach national WASH targets

Highlights on hygiene findings

1. Countries **have national policies and plans for hygiene**; however, they **lack the financial and human resources** to fully implement them.
2. Governments report **insufficient funding for hygiene to achieve national targets.**
3. **Household expenditures are high** compared to government expenditure.
4. **Hygiene data are limited** in availability and quality.
5. The lack of an internationally agreed-upon definition of hygiene provides **challenges for reporting on and comparing hygiene data**.



Available at:
https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240006751

The next GLAAS cycle – 2021/2022

- Launching in October 2021
- Proposed submission in April 2021
- Streamlined survey taking into account feedback from previous cycle
- Survey to capture governance, targets, monitoring systems, financing and SDG 6 means of implementation
- Fillable pdf as previous year with online option

WASH accounts and the TrackFin methodology

- TrackFin (tracking finance to WASH) is **a globally accepted methodology** for developing WASH accounts
- WASH accounts are a snapshot of **WASH financial flows and expenditures** in a comparable format
- If a country develops WASH accounts using the TrackFin methodology, **data collected can complement the data collected from the GLAAS survey for 6a**

Timeline of WASH accounts and the TrackFin methodology

2012 — Development of the **TrackFin** methodology by WHO

2013 — 1st version of the Guidance Document

2014 — Piloting the TrackFin methodology in **Brazil**, **Ghana** and **Morocco**

2015 — Revision of methodology

2016 — Publication of the TrackFin Guidance Document

2017 — Launch of WAPT
TrackFin Training of Trainers Workshop
Francophone Africa WAPT Workshop

2018

2019 — South and East Asia TrackFin workshop
Anglophone Africa WAPT workshop

2020

Since 2014:

21 countries
have / are developing WASH accounts

Argentina
Bangladesh
Brazil (+3 municipalities)*
Burkina Faso*
Ghana*
India (Rajasthan, West Bengal)
Kenya*
Kyrgyzstan
Madagascar*
Malawi
Mali*
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Peru (Ica, Cusco)
Senegal*
Tunisia
Uganda

*Countries that have initiated more than one WASH accounts cycle

12 partners
have supported the WASH accounts process

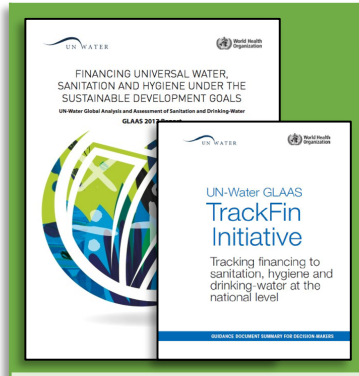
WSSCC, IRC, WaterAid, World Health Organization, unicef, AFD, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, THE WORLD BANK, Bill & Melinda Gates foundation, USAID, UKaid Department for International Development

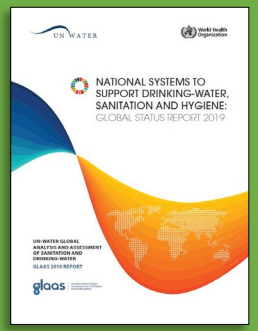
Key questions answered by WASH accounts

- What is the total expenditure in the WASH sector?
- What are WASH funds being spent on?
- Who pays for WASH services and how much do they pay?
- Who are the main WASH service providers and how much are they spending?

SDG 6 Global Monitoring

Means of Implementation Target 6.a and 6.b





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

Target 6.b

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

Participation in the next GLAAS cycle complements and contributes to SDG 6 means of implementation reporting

Indicator 6.a.1

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Indicator 6.b.1

Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Thank you!

For further information kindly contact glaas@who.int