UN-Water stakeholder dialogue GLAAS 2019 REPORT

Wednesday 28 August | 9:00-10:30 | Room L10

NATIONAL SYSTEMS TO
SUPPORT DRINKING-WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE:
GLOBAL STATUS REPORT 2019









UN-Water GLAAS 2019 report launch - Agenda

Master of Ceremonies

 Dr Maria Neira, Director, Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health, WHO

9.00 - 9.10

Opening remarks

- Olcay Unver, UN-Water Vice-Chair
- Dr Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary, African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

9.10 - 9.30

Findings from the UN-Water GLAAS 2019 Report

Fiona Gore, Team Leader GLAAS, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health,
 WHO

UN-Water GLAAS 2019 report launch

9.30 – 10.20 Closing the gaps: What we need to do - discussion with the audience

Moderated by **Bruce Gordon**, Coordinator, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, WHO

- David Molefha, Principal Water Engineer, UN-Water GLAAS focal person, Ministry of Land Management Water and Sanitation Services, Botswana
- Madeleine Portmann, Task Team Leader Water and Sanitation Division, Agence française de développement (AFD), France
- Sareen Malik, Coordinator and Secretary to the Board of the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
- Cate Lamb, Director of Water Security, CDP

10:25-10:30 Closing remarks

Kelly Ann Naylor, Associate Director, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene,
 Programme Division UNICEF

National Systems to Support Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Global Status Report 2019

Fiona Gore
World Health Organization
World Water Week

World Water Week Stockholm 28 August 2019

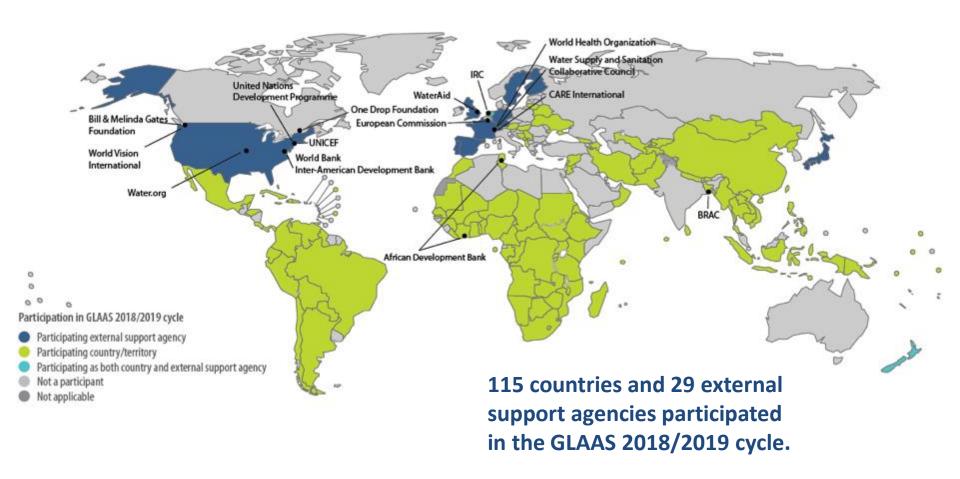






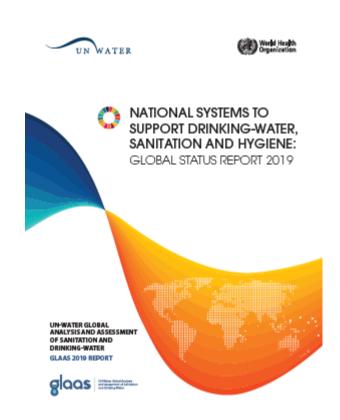


GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle participation



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



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



½2/3

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**%

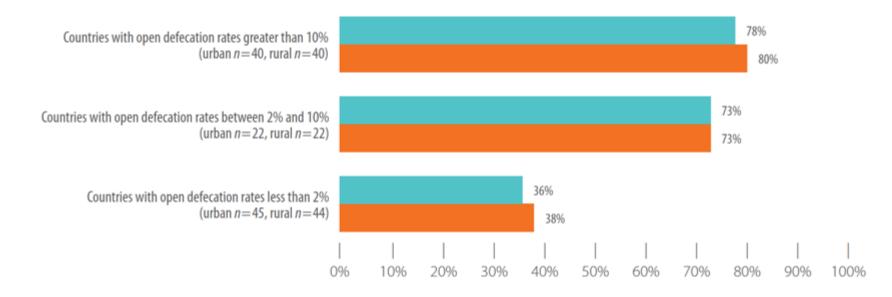
of countries (with open defecation rates >2%) have established national targets to eliminate open defecation.

Measures to extend services to poor populations by income group

■ 80–100%■ 60	–79% • 40–59% • 0- World Bank income group ^a	Number of countries	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.

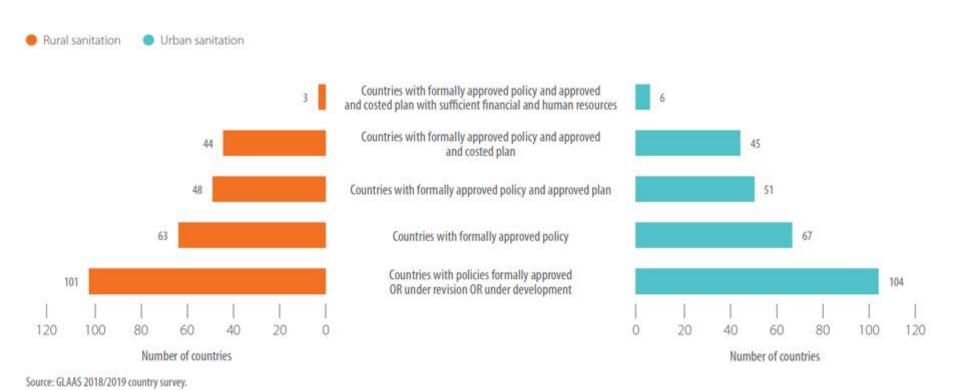


Fewer than one third of countries explicitly reference elements of safely managed sanitation in their national sanitation coverage targets.



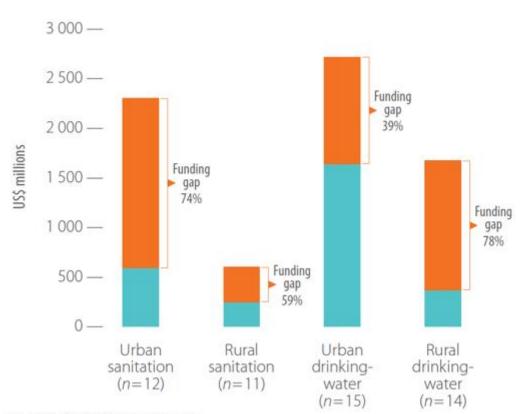
However, large funding gaps remain between what is needed to reach WASH targets and what is available.

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



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

- Annual available funds
- Annual additional funds needed to reach targets



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

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS ARE INSUFFICIENT



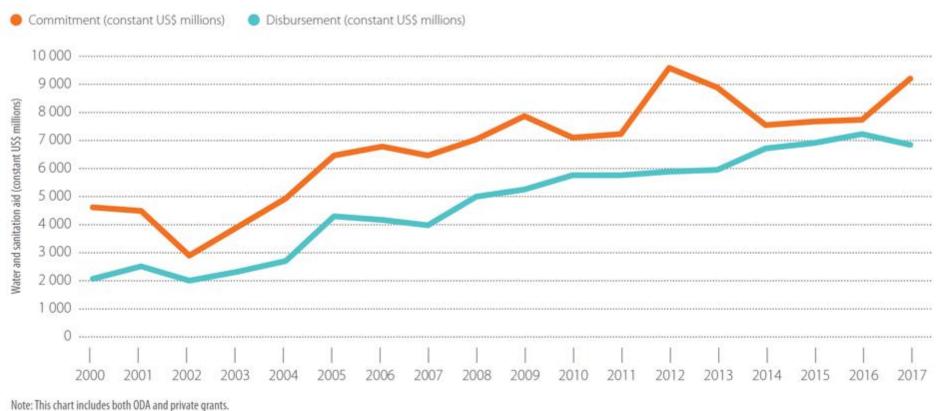
While most countries have financing plans for WASH, more than half of these plans are insufficiently used in decision-making. Detailed reporting on WASH financial data is also rare.

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



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	-0.9%		
Water and sanitation® ODA	7.6	9.1	+19.2%		

Thank you!

For additional information or assistance please contact <u>glaas@who.int</u>.

Launch at World Water Week 2019

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