

Report on the UN-Water GLAAS Evaluation Meeting

The Hague, 21-22 June 2010

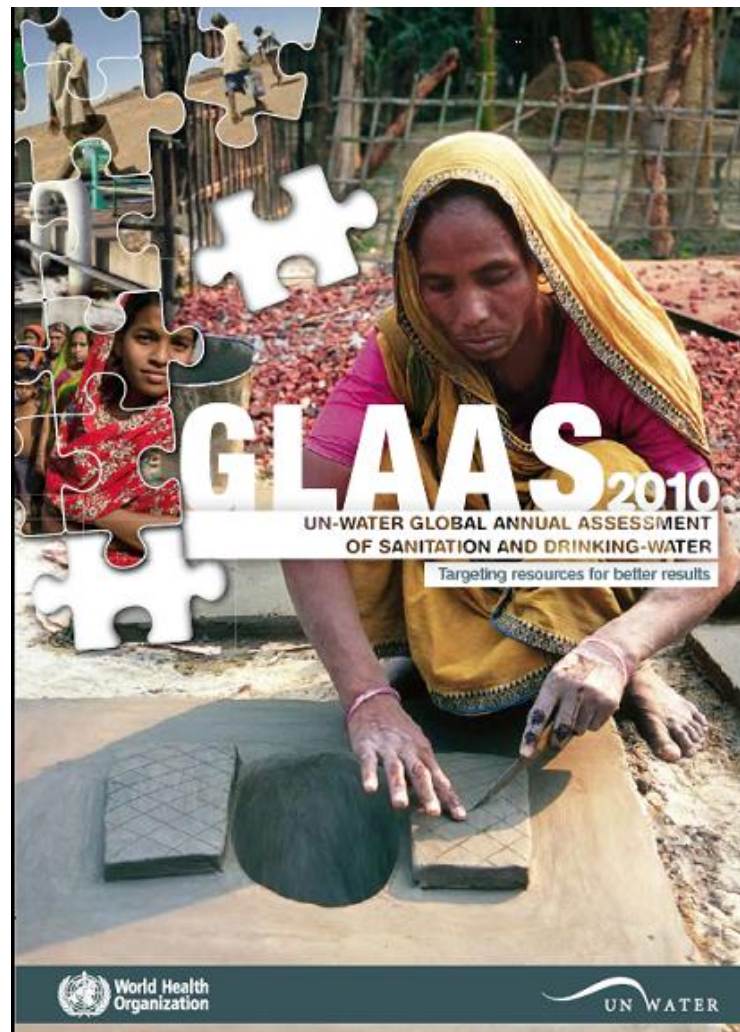


Table of Contents

Chapter

1	SUMMARY
2	BACKGROUND <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Objectives of the Evaluation Meeting➤ The evolution of GLAAS➤ The GLAAS objectives and audience➤ GLAAS within the monitoring landscape
3	DETAILED SESSION OUTCOMES
4	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Annex 1	List of participants
Annex 2	Meeting agenda
Annex 3	Working group questions

List of Acronyms

AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
CSO	Country Status Overview
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation, Netherlands
GDP	gross domestic product
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
HLM	High Level Meeting
IRC	IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank

1 SUMMARY

1.1 The Evaluation Meeting of the UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) was hosted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 and 22 June 2010. The meeting was attended by 32 participants, including senior government and NGO officials from developing countries, donors, World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices, and WHO headquarters. A number of presentations were given during the meeting and these are available on the UN-Water GLAAS website www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas.

1.2 The two-day meeting resulted in a greater understanding of the GLAAS processes and how UN-Water GLAAS complements other efforts to monitor sanitation and drinking-water. The meeting endorsed the role of GLAAS in bringing together key information and knowledge about sanitation and drinking-water that had not been available until now. It also considered options and opportunities for new issues to be addressed by GLAAS.

1.3 The GLAAS team received useful feedback on the 2010 report and suggestions for improvements in the next GLAAS report. This feedback is outlined in section 2.5 below and in section 3 which covers the discussions of break-out groups. The feedback points to the importance of ensuring that:

- the GLAAS data are 'credible';
- close links to country processes are established;
- there is a balance between the breadth and the depth of analysis;
- GLAAS links to other sectors;
- GLAAS reports emphasize positive messages wherever the data support information on real progress.

1.4 The burden of collecting the data was emphasized by a number of people and it will be important that, wherever possible, data collection should be aligned to national processes. This will not only reduce any duplication of effort in data collection but can be expected to add to the analysis of the constraints and drivers of progress.

1.5 GLAAS is one of a number of monitoring reports and it will need to continue to ensure that its place in the monitoring landscape is well understood. GLAAS has a unique position given its global nature, its objective look at stakeholders from developing and donor countries and its connection to the political processes of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) initiative. In particular, it was concluded that GLAAS can continue to play an important role in the regional and global SWA High Level Meetings.

1.6 The GLAAS 2010 report focused clearly on the countries that are off-track to meet the MDG target for drinking-water and sanitation and it is likely that, at least until 2015, this will remain the UN-Water GLAAS focus.

1.7 In the wake of the Evaluation Meeting, WHO prepared a GLAAS Strategy 2011-2015. This was presented and discussed with the members of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group at a meeting in New York in July 2010, at the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers meeting and at a meeting with donors (both of the latter two meetings during the Stockholm World Water Week in September 2010). The final Strategy will be circulated to the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers for approval.

1.8 The outcome of these and other internal discussions is the decision to launch the next GLAAS report in March 2012, with further reports likely to be published on a biennial basis, and to include in the biennial reports a thematic section with an in-depth analysis. A UN-Water GLAAS Technical Consultation will be held in Geneva on 7-8 December 2010 where the development of a specific theme will be discussed.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Objective of the Evaluation Meeting

The objective of the UN-Water GLAAS Evaluation Meeting was 'to evaluate the GLAAS process and formulate recommendations for the preparation of the GLAAS 2011 report'. The meeting proved useful for the GLAAS team through the feedback received on how the GLAAS process might be improved - see section 4 below summarizing the main recommendations made to the GLAAS team.

2.2 The evolution of GLAAS

2.2.1 A pilot UN-Water GLAAS report was published in May 2008 covering only seven developing countries, but including OECD data on the DAC donors. This pilot report or 'proof of concept' confirmed that a more comprehensive report was feasible, setting out the main constraints and drivers affecting progress towards the achievement of the MDG target for drinking-water and sanitation on the way to achieving the ultimate goal of universal access. The GLAAS report could also fulfil a role similar to the Global Monitoring Report prepared each year as part of the Education for All initiative.

2.2.2 Following the success of the GLAAS pilot it was intended that the number of developing countries included in future reports would rise until GLAAS could be considered a 'truly global report'. The first full GLAAS report was published in April 2010, covering 42 developing countries and all the major donors, and closely linked to the first High Level Meeting (HLM) of the initiative known as Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action. GLAAS is seen as the major source of evidence for these HLMs and for key regional meetings such as the regional sanitation conferences and water weeks, providing the key evidence for high-level decision makers to commit to specific actions.

2.2.3 The Evaluation Meeting is seen as an important step in helping to direct the future development of GLAAS.

2.3 The objectives and audience for GLAAS

2.3.1 An important issue that was raised at the meeting was the need for more clarity on the target audience for the UN-Water GLAAS reports. The issue was the subject of a specific session where it was agreed that the target audience consisted of professionals dealing with sanitation and drinking-water programmes in developing countries, whether from organizations in donor or recipient countries, who were in a position to influence top level decision makers on how resources are allocated.

2.3.2 The GLAAS Strategy was under preparation at the time of the Evaluation Meeting. It sets out the strategic objectives for GLAAS as:

1. setting the gold standard in the collection of data on the drivers and obstacles to making progress in sanitation and drinking-water;
2. in-depth analysis of the driver and obstacle datasets collected with a view to accelerating progress;
3. serving as a global common good with methods, procedures, outputs and best practice for all to share; and,
4. monitoring compliance with commitments made at global and regional High Level Meetings.

Although these four strategic objectives were not discussed specifically at the meeting, they do frame the thinking behind the GLAAS report and so were relevant to the discussions that took place.

2.4 GLAAS and the monitoring landscape

UN-Water GLAAS is one of a number of initiatives in the overall monitoring landscape for drinking-water and sanitation. These include:

- the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), that measures the sector outcomes in terms of use of improved facilities for drinking-water and sanitation and tracks the progress against the MDG target;
- UN-Water GLAAS that monitors the inputs to sanitation and drinking-water in terms of finance, human resources, and government policies and institutions;
- the OECD Creditor Reporting System that monitors aid flows from bilateral and multilateral donors to recipient countries;
- the Water and Sanitation Program's Country Status Overviews that compares country snapshots across the Africa region;
- monitoring of utility performance (International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities and South Asian Water Utilities Network);
- the Urban Inequities Survey implemented by UN-Habitat.

3 DETAILED OUTPUTS FROM THE SESSIONS

3.1 Karin Roelofs, Acting Director of Environment, Climate, Energy and Water in the Directorate-General for International Cooperation, Netherlands (DGIS) opened the meeting. In her welcome and opening remarks she stressed the relevance of GLAAS to policy and decision makers. Mrs Roelofs indicated that there was some way to go before sanitation and drinking-water specialists can know what really works and what does not when it comes to achieving results. This is the main challenge for future GLAAS reports. Mrs Roelofs concluded her address by requesting that WHO Director-General submit the GLAAS report to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for discussion of its findings at the September MDG Review Summit in New York¹.

3.2 Robert Bos, Coordinator, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, WHO Geneva presented the objectives and outputs expected from the Evaluation Meeting. These included: an evaluation of the GLAAS methods and procedures; a review of GLAAS communications; and recommendations for the GLAAS 2011 process. Robert Bos urged the participants to be open, transparent, constructive and objective with their comments as a way to ensure independent quality control and to strengthen and improve the efficiency of GLAAS.

3.3 Federico Properzi, UN-Water GLAAS Project Manager, set the scene with a presentation describing the role of UN-Water, the linkage between safe drinking-water and adequate sanitation, and health, the link between GLAAS and JMP, the role of evidence in decision-making, the scope of GLAAS, how GLAAS fits with the overall monitoring framework, the connection to Sanitation and Water for All, and a brief history of GLAAS.

3.4 Following this presentation the audience was asked to provide feedback on the GLAAS 2010 report in a nominal group exercise, indicating what they liked most and what they liked least about the report and what were their expectations for this meeting. Among the best-liked features were:

- comprehensive global data analysis, integrating financing and capacities;
- political tool for awareness raising and use at High Level Meetings;
- official development assistance information;
- clarity of presentation.

¹ Report sent by Adeel Zafar, Chair, UN-Water to the UN Secretary-General. The report was also forwarded to ministers of foreign affairs or development cooperation prior to the MDG Summit.

Some of the least-liked features were:

- the title is misleading as the report is not yet global;
- it is not clear who the recommendations in the report are meant for;
- on-line accessibility is a problem at 24 Mb file size for the full report download;
- the burden of data collection on countries;
- uncertainty about the long-term sustainability of the assessment.

3.5 The response to the request to indicate the desired outcomes of the Evaluation Meeting were:

- a set of indicators to help focus data collection;
- improved and simplified questionnaires;
- agreement of a realistic time-frame for response to questionnaires;
- agreement on ways to use GLAAS at the country level;
- ways to make GLAAS rise on the political agenda; and,
- understanding of the steps towards the next GLAAS report.

Session 1 The GLAAS data collection process

3.6 Federico Properzi presented the process of collecting data from recipient countries and external support agencies (donors, UN agencies and large NGOs). The data collected for GLAAS need to be reliable, credible and comparable across countries; data reliability is a challenge, particularly for in-country processes. The importance for GLAAS of working with partners was emphasized, including, first of all, national counterparts, but also UN agencies, UN-Water, the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme and AMCOW, IRC and DFID as the sponsor of GLAAS.

3.7 Questions raised included how much it cost to collect the data (answer: approximately US\$1.5 million per year); how is in-country capacity built through the GLAAS programme and how will this be achieved as more countries participate in GLAAS (answer: there is no specific capacity building component in the GLAAS programme but it intends to link with in-country processes and this could help to strengthen such processes where they are currently weak); to what degree do countries own the data presented in GLAAS (answer: not considered a major concern as the countries provide the data).

3.8 Catarina Fonseca of IRC gave a presentation on the WASHCost programme that intends to provide more detailed information on life-cycle costs of different levels of service provision of drinking-water in rural and peri-urban settings in three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mozambique) and one State in India (Andhra Pradesh). Data are being collected at the village, community and household level; at the district level; and at the national level. The life cycle costs are divided into capital expenditure (CapEx): the capital investments on hardware and software; the operational and maintenance expenditures (OpEx); capital maintenance expenditures (CapManEx), including the cost of rehabilitation and maintenance of equipment; expenditures on direct support post-construction; expenditures on indirect support, including macro planning; cost of capital, including the cost of loan repayment. Service level indicators include quantity of water available, quality of water; accessibility (time to source); reliability of facilities; whether from an improved or unimproved source.

3.9 Bonifacio Magtibay (WHO Country Office, the Philippines) spoke of the Philippines' experience of participating in the GLAAS report. The five weeks available for completing the GLAAS questionnaire were considered too short to acquire all the information requested, particularly on financial data, and on schools and health care facilities. The Government of the Philippines had cooperated willingly and the Department of Health convened a workshop to help complete the questionnaires. The

data gathering exercise for the GLAAS had been combined with that for the report prepared for the East Asian Conference on Sanitation (EASAN), but some of the data gathering activities had not been well coordinated. It was more difficult to get quantitative data than to complete the questions requiring a qualitative response.

3.10 Sue Cavill, consultant to DFID, presented the Mind the Gap Research process. Data are being gathered from five pilot countries (Bangladesh, Mali, South Africa, Timor Leste and Zambia), with the assistance of WaterAid, on access to services as well as the supply and demand related to human resource capacity. The study will provide a snapshot of the capacity in the five countries. The countries were selected to represent different typologies. The report will provide headline figures for capacity constraints, case studies and a synthesis report making comparisons across the countries. Four-page summaries for each country will be made available; preparation of a graphic representation of the situation in each country is also under consideration.

Session 2 The GLAAS data analysis process

3.11 Mark Hoeke, GLAAS consultant, presented the data analysis process. He posed three questions to the audience: what should we be assessing? How can we improve the data handling and analyses? And how can the assessment identify the drivers and barriers to progress? He took the audience through the various stages of the process of preparing the GLAAS 2010 report from data gathering, analysis, technical review and report production to the Evaluation Meeting itself, and set out the indicators used in the 2010 report:

- ◆ **outcome and impacts** including coverage, burden of disease and economic impacts;
- ◆ **development aid** including priorities and financial flows;
- ◆ **country programmes and capacity** including policies and institutions, monitoring and evaluation, investment programmes and finance; and
- ◆ **partnering and coordination** including aid alignment and harmonization.

3.12 A number of indicators were suggested that could be adopted, but their use raised questions as to how these indicators would relate to any new targets that may be adopted. The indicators included:

- percent coverage in primary schools;
- sanitation and drinking-water expenditure as a percentage of GDP;
- development aid as a percentage of government expenditure;
- total aid commitment to sanitation and drinking-water;
- percentage of sanitation and drinking-water aid targeted to low-income countries;
- sanitation and drinking-water aid per capita un-served.

3.13 The **trends** in some of the indicators, such as the percentage of sanitation and drinking-water aid targeted to basic systems was shown and the **relationships** between the indicators were presented. A number of data challenges were highlighted including data consistency, reliability, comparability, prioritization of finding and limitations of the data.

Session 3 The GLAAS data presentation

3.14 Peregrine Swann, UN-Water GLAAS Senior Adviser, presented how the data were illustrated in the GLAAS 2010 report. The presentation focused on the concept behind the presentation of the data, the three themes of targeting of resources, country capacity to sustain progress, and strengthening of partnerships, and the recommendations. The GLAAS report aims to identify the pieces of the puzzle that relate to the overall objective of accelerating progress to meet the MDG target, how inputs to sanitation and drinking-water result in WASH sector outcomes and how WASH fits within the overall development context. Mr Swann stressed that the presentation of

the data in the GLAAS report was designed to be useful to decision makers by being clear and readable, to present a balanced approach providing data from donors and developing country governments, identifying the priorities and activities of individual donors and developing countries, and to highlight trends.

3.15 The GLAAS report included four specific recommendations each backed up by a number of suggested activities. Finally Mr Swann asked the meeting whether the report was user-friendly (a range of responses was given to this), how including a specific theme might change the look of future reports, whether there should be more case studies, whether specific products should be prepared for special meetings/events, and what information should be available on-line.

Session 4&5 Recommendations for GLAAS 2011

3.16 The participants were divided into three groups and each group chose, from a list of 25 questions, which ones to answer - see Annex 3. The main messages to GLAAS that emerged from these sessions were:

- it should focus on off-track countries;
- it should communicate positive messages;
- it should develop a small number of indicators to assess progress of countries;
- it should aim to minimize the burden of data collection on countries as much as possible;
- it should integrate its data collection with national processes;
- it should focus on successful efforts that have been shown to overcome blockages;
- it should provide tailored communication materials for special events and meetings.

3.17 Recommendations from Working Group 1

- Do not attempt to obtain information from more levels of government;
- Maintain a focus on off-track countries;
- GLAAS can be used to catalyse national processes, depending on local conditions;
- Important that the GLAAS indicators help to tell a story;
- Indicators should be ones that can be used for advocacy purposes;
- Communicate messages so that the GLAAS is seen as 'half full' rather than 'half empty' - so rather than speak of the numbers to be served talk about the numbers who have been reached in recent years;
- Expanding the number of countries could be done through a rolling revision in batches of countries every 2-3 years;
- Keep the number of indicators used to assess progress to a minimum;
- Use the opportunities presented by MDG Summit, report on the International Year of Sanitation, World Water Forum, the Rio + 20 meeting in 2012, end of the MDGs in 2015;
- Raw data should be put on-line after consultation with respondents;
- Use the web to improve communications, including selected presentations;
- Reduce the file size of the report;
- Tailor GLAAS messages to specific events and audiences, using professional communication experts.

3.18 Recommendations from Working Group 2

- The burden of data collection is too high for an annual report;
- Add a number of new countries in each reporting cycle;
- Consider having a fixed data set for all respondent countries plus additional in-depth information around a theme;
- Integrate data collection into national processes such as annual reviews;

- Explore the use of hygiene related indicators;
- Obtain data from other sector ministries that have some role in drinking-water and sanitation;
- Focus on successful efforts that have broken through some of the barriers to progress and avoid analysing the 'state of the art';
- Include cost-benefit and health impact analysis at country level;
- Develop a clear process to select themes for more in-depth analysis;
- Develop a smaller theme-based report but make available data and disaggregated analysis available on-line;
- Provide short (2-page) papers on country and regional analyses and short (2-page) synthesis reports on major findings;
- Provide tailored analysis for special meetings, including the High Level Meeting
- Develop a GLAAS communications strategy;
- The report should focus on developing countries; if developed countries are included the rationale needs to be given.

3.19 Recommendations for Working Group 3

- Report needs to highlight the key drivers and constraints to progress while providing a deeper analysis in a selective number of countries;
- Need to use existing in-country data gathering mechanisms, highlighting data gaps or data gathering capacity constraints;
- Indicators should be developed and tested that enable different countries to be compared (perhaps start with the Uganda Golden Indicators);
- Link with countries as it is important for building ownership of the data;
- GLAAS could develop a 'Case Study Framework' to analyse 'what works';
- GLAAS should contribute to SWA Working Groups;
- GLAAS should aim at the decision makers at the senior sector staff level who can influence the top level within governments (both developing and donor countries);
- Need to build on national political mechanisms recognizing that these vary within individual countries (what works in Gaborone may not work in Molepolole, for example, even though both are in Botswana);
- The report is reader-friendly but needs to be translated into other languages;
- Themes should only be adopted if not covered elsewhere;
- GLAAS needs to include case studies but only where these are analytical;
- Specific products for specific events/meeting important if well targeted;
- Whole data sets should be available on-line;
- GLAAS should only report on the situation in developing countries;
- GLAAS needs to adapt to the context of specific meetings/events, make sure the data are accessible;
- GLAAS needs a communications strategy.

Session 6 GLAAS as an advocacy and monitoring tool

3.20 A series of presentations on how GLAAS could be a tool for advocacy and improved communications were included in Session 6. Paulo Teixeira of the Pan-American Health Organization felt that there had been limited time to promote GLAAS in Latin America but it was generally agreed that the UN-Water GLAAS report did provide a good opportunity to focus on getting the data out in the open. It was important that GLAAS use the opportunities presented by regional high level meetings

3.21 Robert Bos presented the possible timetable for the JMP and GLAAS reports taking account of the need for GLAAS reports to be geographically comprehensive with a focus on off-track countries and to include a relatively selected number of indicators to monitor progress. Identifying bottlenecks to meeting the MDG target and moving towards universal coverage would be important.

3.22 Tom Slaymaker of WaterAid highlighted in his presentation the potential for GLAAS to be an important advocacy tool, given its key messages of the low priority given to sanitation and drinking-water; the weak capacity to plan, implement and monitor; the scale of the problem and the need for a more coordinated global response. He also felt, however, that up to now there had been relatively low levels of awareness and buy-in into GLAAS. Although better data were necessary to change policies, this wasn't sufficient to ensure that change. Mr Slaymaker stressed the importance of ownership of the data, of linking the data to in-country sector dialogue, and of accountability for performance.

3.23 Pom Chreay from Cambodia explained that, despite a wide range of stakeholders being involved, collecting the data remained a major challenge. This was further complicated by the existence of several data sets held by different stakeholders.

3.24 Johan Gély of SDC emphasized that his agency had found the report useful and particularly helpful in making the case to governments, but stressed the importance of delivering positive messages where this was appropriate. The continued focus on the negative aspects without balancing these with positive points over-stressed the fact that the glass was half empty rather than welcoming the fact that it was half full.

3.25 Sanjay Wijesekera of DFID emphasized that GLAAS had been key in achieving a successful outcome at the first High Level Meeting of Sanitation and Water for All. The challenge for GLAAS now was to determine the relative breadth and depth of analysis needed to generate plausible arguments for the constraints on progress in achieving the MDG target. GLAAS needed to make the argument as to why it provided value for money. It would be helpful if GLAAS were to look at countries that appear to have made good progress, for example Thailand and Rwanda, and to determine the underlying reasons. It was also important that GLAAS link up with other initiatives to avoid duplication of effort.

3.26 Robert Bos summed up the two day meeting with a presentation that gave some of the key issues that had been discussed and the agreement reached on ensuring that data collection from countries was accompanied by a capacity building element. Selecting a minimum set of basic indicators would be important as would ensuring that the data were better validated. A start was made on developing a communication strategy, with the audience for the report better defined and the need expressed for sharpening some of the key messages to ensure positive information where good progress had been made.

3.27 Mr Bos outlined the next steps that included the meeting of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group in July 2010 to provide feedback on a draft strategy and the first GLAAS report, finalization of the GLAAS strategy, the MDG Summit in New York in September, dissemination of the GLAAS findings at various forthcoming meetings and regional workshops.

3.28 Johan Kuylensstierna, on behalf of UN-Water, reinforced the importance of responding to the main messages coming out of the UN-Water GLAAS report. He added that it was important to recognize that GLAAS is the collective view of many international experts and is not just the selective view of WHO. Dick van Ginhoven wrapped up the meeting by thanking all the participants. He felt that in GLAAS we now had a useful tool that didn't exist before. Mr Van Ginhoven confirmed DGIS support for what GLAAS was trying to achieve. A special vote of thanks was given for the efforts of Paul van Koppen and Irene Kruizinga in facilitating and providing logistic support to the meeting.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 With its first report, GLAAS demonstrated its usefulness as a resource for stakeholders working on sanitation and drinking-water issues. It also demonstrated the mutual benefit provided by the link to a political process, such as the Sanitation and Water for All initiative: heightened attention to the GLAAS report with resulting increased awareness on the one side and a tangible impact on decision-making processes at the national and global level on the other. This mutually supportive role between GLAAS and the political process, that has brought together a number of Member States and UN agencies that make sanitation and drinking-water a high priority, has proved to be effective.

4.2 Following the presentations made at the meeting and the feedback provided through the working sessions the main recommendations to the GLAAS team were:

1. the data presented by GLAAS should be 'credible' and should be robust in the face of challenges;
2. efforts should be made to strengthen the links between GLAAS and the existing national WASH monitoring processes;
3. the frequency of GLAAS should be reviewed along with the balance between the breadth of issues covered and the depth of the analysis of individual issues;
4. more data on the financial resource flows within developing countries should be obtained;
5. the link between WASH and health outcomes should be established where the data are available;
6. the limited data on human resources provided in the GLAAS 2010 report should be a starting point to expand on the knowledge and understanding of this issue;
7. the potential should be tested of adopting a set of 'policy, resource targeting and institutional' indicators in assessing overall progress to meeting the MDG target for sanitation and drinking-water;
8. messages emerging from GLAAS should be credible, reliable and unbiased and the GLAAS process should ensure a balance between positive and negative findings, equally emphasizing achievements and challenges.

4.3 Following this Evaluation Meeting and the meeting of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group in July 2010, it has been decided that the next UN-Water GLAAS report should be in early 2012, using 2011 to carry out a high-quality assessment as well as to develop an in-depth analysis around a specific theme.

Annex 1 List of participants
2010 GLAAS Evaluation Meeting, The Hague, 21-22 June 2010

	First name	Last name	Position	Institution	Country
Mr	Juan	Ballon Postigo	Ingeniero Civil Sanitario - Consultor		Bolivia
Ms	Sue	Cavill	Independent expert	N/A	UK
Mr	Pom	Chreay	Deputy Director	Ministry of Rural Development-MRD	Cambodia
Dr	Andrew	Cotton	Director	WEDC	UK
Ms	Janique	Etienne	Responsable de division adjoint, Division Eau et Assainissement	Agence française de Développement	France
Ms	Catarina	Fonseca		IRC	The Netherlands
Mr	Johan	Gély	Senior Water Specialist	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation SDC	Switzerland
Prof	Johan	Kuylenstierna	Chief Technical Adviser	UN-Water	N/A
Mr	Vishwa	Mani Jyawali	Deputy Director General	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Ministry of Physical Planning & Works	Nepal
Ms	Nina	Odenwälder	Advisor, International Water Policy and Infrastructure	Advisor to the Division 313 "Water, Energy, Urban Development	Germany
Mr	Koen	Overkamp		UNSGAB	N/A
Mr	Darren	Saywell		IWA	N/A
Mr	Tom	Slaymaker	Senior Policy Analyst	WaterAid	UK
Ms	Erma	Uytewaal		IRC	The Netherlands
Ms	Carolien	Van der Voorden	Programme Officer	WSSCC	N/A
Mr	Sanjay	Wijesekera	Team Leader, Water and Sanitation	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	UK
Ms	Jacqueline	Zoungrana	Directrice des Études et de l'information sur l'eau.	Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques	Burkina Faso

Secretariat

	First name	Last name	Position	Institution	Country
Mr	Dick	van Ginhoven	Senior water and sanitation advisor	DGIS	The Netherlands
Ms	Irene	Kruizinga		DGIS	The Netherlands
Ms	Ziggy	Marot		IRC	The Netherlands
Mr	Paul	van Koppen	Facilitator	N/A	The Netherlands
Mr	Federico	Properzi	Technical Officer	WHO	N/A
Mr	Peregrine	Swann	Senior Adviser	WHO	N/A
Mr	Mark	Hoeke	Consultant	WHO	N/A
Ms	Catherine	Jung	Secretary	WHO	N/A
Mr	Robert	Bos	Coordinator, WSH	WHO	N/A
Mr	Mazen	Malkawi	Technical Officer CEHA	WHO EMRO	N/A
Mr	Paulo	Teixeira	Regional Adviser on Urban Health Infrastructure	WHO AMRO/PAHO	N/A
Mr	Thebe	Pule	Technical Officer	WHO AFRO	N/A
Mr	Bonifacio	Magtibay		WHO WPRO	N/A

AGENDA FOR GLAAS EVALUATION MEETING
The Hague, 21-22 June 2010

Objective: To evaluate the GLAAS process and formulate recommendations for the preparation of the GLAAS 2011 report

Day 1 Monday 21 June

12:30 - 13:30	Arrival of participants Lunch	
13:30 - 13:50	Welcome and introductions Selection of Chair(s) Objectives and expected outputs of the meeting	Karin Roelofs, Acting Director of Environment, Climate, Energy and Water, DGIS WHO (Robert Bos)
13:50 – 14:45	Background: Setting the stage: What is GLAAS and what does it try to achieve Summary of participant viewpoints concerning the 2009-2010 GLAAS	Federico Properzi Paul van Koppen
14:45 – 16:00	Session 1: The GLAAS data collection process Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sources • The process of data collection from developing countries and external support agencies • Partners in the collection process Feedback on data collection	Chaired by Dick van Ginhoven Federico Properzi Facilitated by Paul van Koppen <u>Partners</u> Catarina Fonseca (WASHCost) Bonifacio Magtibay (Philippine experience) Sue Cavill (HR capacity research)
16:00 - 16:30	Break	IRC to be taking confirmations for dinner
16:30 - 17:45	Session 2: The GLAAS data analysis process Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of data analysis • Lessons learned on opportunities and constraints in data analysis • The GLAAS technical support group Feedback on data analysis	Chaired by Dick van Ginhoven Mark Hoeke Facilitated by Paul van Koppen
17:45 - 18:15	General feedback of Day 1 Closure	Paul van Koppen Dick van Ginhoven
18:15	Reception	

Day 2 Tuesday 22 June

08:30 – 08:45	Overview of the previous day	Paul van Koppen
08:45 – 10:15	Session 3: The GLAAS data presentation Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept behind the presentation of the GLAAS findings • Focus or themes of the reports • Dissemination • Outreach / communication • Target audience Feedback on data presentation	Chaired by (TBC) Peregrine Swann Facilitated by Paul van Koppen
10:15- 10:45	Break	
10:45 - 12:45	Session 4: Recommendations for GLAAS 2011, Part 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working group session on possible recommendations for GLAAS 2011 	Please check the view screen for your assigned working group
12:45 - 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14.45	Session 5: Recommendations for GLAAS 2011, Part 2 Report back from working groups	Facilitated by Paul van Koppen
14.45 - 15:00	Break	
15:00 - 16:30	Session 6: GLAAS as an advocacy and monitoring tool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of GLAAS in regional conferences and meetings • GLAAS and JMP • Identification of potential opportunities for using GLAAS • Use by national governments • Use by donors • GLAAS and the SWA 	Chaired by Nina Odenwälder Paulo Teixeira Robert Bos Tom Slaymaker Pom Chreay Johan Gély Sanjay Wijesekera (TBC)
16:30 - 17:00	Session 7: Next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft programme of work for GLAAS 2011 • Lessons learned, conclusions, recommendations 	Chaired by Nina Odenwälder Robert Bos Paul van Koppen
17:00	Closure of the meeting	Dick van Ginhoven

Annex 3

Working Group Discussion Questions 22 June 2010-11-30 The Hague, Netherlands

Session 4: Recommendations for GLAAS 2011

Moderators:

Method: *Please select a subset of the questions attached to discuss within the working group. The intent would be to develop concrete recommendations for several, but not necessarily all the questions. Please note that the list of recommendations can also reach beyond the scope of the attached questions if deemed appropriate by the working group.*

- I. Selection of presenter/rapporteur
- II. Recommendations for data collection
- III. Recommendations for data analysis
- IV. Recommendations for data presentation
- V. Working group report

Working Group Discussion Questions

Please consider the list of the following questions for discussion. We are seeking recommendations from the group for GLAA 2011 and medium-term.

Data Collection

1. Should GLAAS aim for comprehensiveness or aim to be selective in data collection?
2. What is the best overall balance between quantitative and qualitative data?
3. How many GLAAS help to improve or catalyse country processes for data collection and validation?
4. How can GLAAS best build ownership and support for the data?
5. What other sources of data would be useful in compiling the assessment?
6. Do the GLAAS questionnaires adequately respond to data knowledge gaps? How can they be improved?
7. What immediate improvements to the GLAAS data collection process can be made? (questionnaires, frequency of data collection, partnering, etc)
8. What types of case studies and research would be useful and should be included in the assessment in the near term?

9. How can GLAAS best partner with other data collection efforts at international level and national level (e.g., national review processes) to minimize duplication?
10. Is there a need to reduce data collection burden?
11. How much time and level of effort is needed at country level to perform a fully developed data collection effort on the scale of 2009 GLAAS? Would this process be less burdensome with a short form? If the 2011 GLAAS were to request information at a further disaggregated level, how would this impact data collection efforts?

Data analysis

12. Who are the decision makers we are trying to reach?
13. What are the most interesting indicators for reporting on the status, inputs and progress in sanitation and drinking-water?
14. How can GLAAS best provide/present evidence of what is working to improve and accelerate progress?
15. What other data analysis tools may be appropriate in the analysis of the sanitation and drinking-water data?
16. What types of analysis and aggregation are of interest at national level?
17. How can we balance the need for a comprehensive overview and the need to provide more in-depth analysis?

Data presentation

18. Do you find the report reader-friendly?
19. If the report is themed how will this change the look? What themes?
20. Do we need more detailed case studies that demonstrate "What appears to work"?
21. What specific products are required for special meetings/events?
22. What needs to be available online?
23. Should we report only on developing countries or on both developed and developing countries (e.g., water quality issues, regulatory environment, etc.)?
24. What is the best way to reach policy-makers in terms of report organization and timing? Will this be different for: a) countries, b) donors, c) NGOs, and d) international organizations?
25. What is the purpose of the report and our target audience?