



# GLAAS 2012 REPORT

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

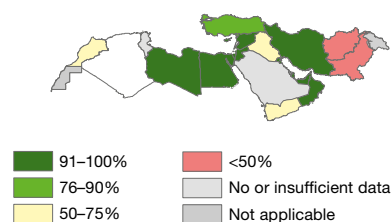
## THE CHALLENGE OF EXTENDING AND SUSTAINING SERVICES

### WHAT IS GLAAS?

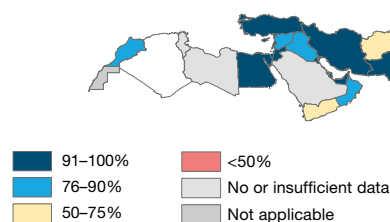
The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS) monitors the efforts and approaches to extend and sustain water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems and services. Between 1990 and

2010 in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region<sup>1</sup> (EMR), over 183 million people gained access to improved water sources and 190 million people gained access to improved sanitation. In the EMR an insufficiency in financing, exacerbated by water scarcity, indicates a real risk of slippage against national targets.

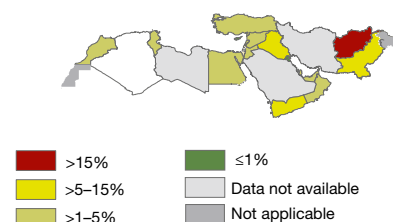
#### Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities (2010)



#### Percentage of population obtaining drinking-water from an improved source (2010)

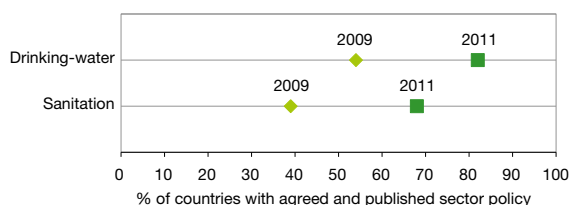


#### Percentage of deaths attributable to inadequate WASH



**POLITICAL WILL AND ACCOUNTABILITY:** There is growing political will for WASH implementation, as expressed in new efforts to be more accountable and to plan and coordinate more effectively.

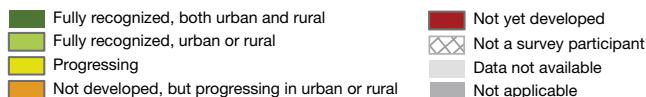
#### Countries report strong progress globally in adopting and publishing WASH sector policies



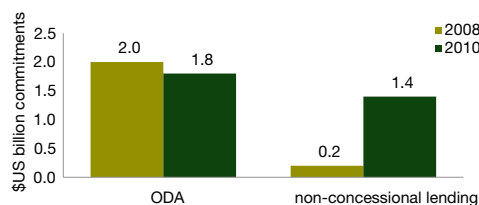
Nearly all respondent countries in the region fully recognize the right to water, but only one-third of respondent countries fully recognize the right to sanitation



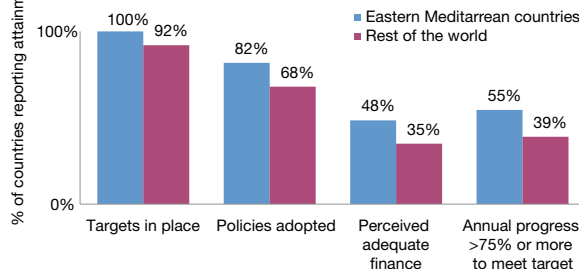
#### Is the right to sanitation explicitly recognized in policy or law?



Despite the global financial crisis, external support for WASH in the region increased from 2008 to 2010, with a seven-fold increase in non-concessional lending.



Despite progress on setting targets and establishing policies, output is insufficient in some countries to meet national targets



In 2011, countries reported substantive political commitments to WASH, increasing funding allocations, and leadership and coordination among implementing agencies. The majority of countries have established transparent WASH service provision targets and have put in place supporting policies, and many monitor against these targets. Countries also confirm that the rights to water and sanitation are increasingly adopted in laws or policies. Accountability can be improved, as most countries do not include consumers in planning and only half have established regular review processes.

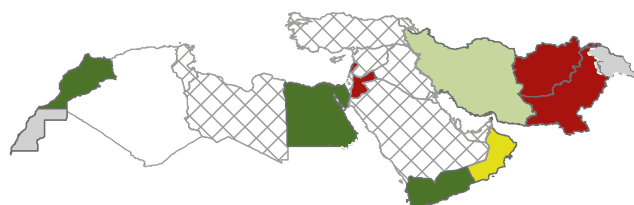
The total amount of development aid, including non-concessional lending, for sanitation and water for the EMR increased from US\$ 2.2 billion in 2008 to US\$ 3.2 billion in 2010.

Despite these efforts, most countries are falling short on meeting their own national WASH commitments, with over 80% of countries reportedly falling significantly behind the trends required to meet their defined national access targets for sanitation and drinking-water.

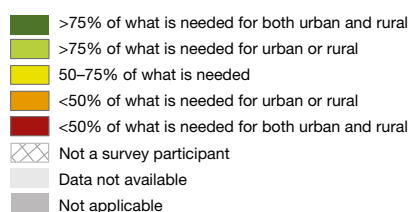
<sup>1</sup> This highlight document is aimed to reflect data from the WHO Eastern Mediterranean GLAAS respondents in the Region (EMR). South Sudan has been analysed in the Africa region highlight and thus will not be included in this report.

**DOMESTIC FINANCING:** There is insufficient domestic financing for WASH overall, with particularly serious shortfalls for sanitation. This is exacerbated by difficulties in spending the limited funds that are received.

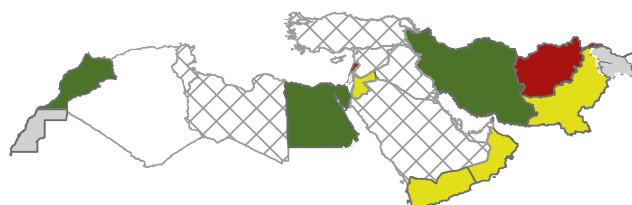
In many countries in the EMR sanitation funding remains inadequate to meet the MDG target or their own national target



Are financial flows sufficient to meet the MDG Sanitation target?



Average absorption rates of central government commitments in the EMR are low



What is the percentage of domestic capital commitments utilized for Sanitation?



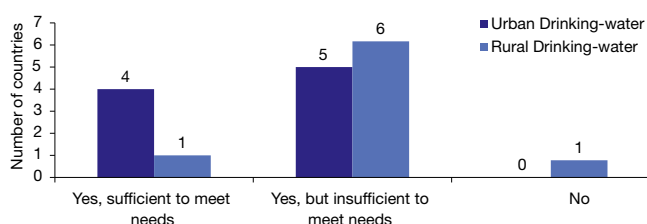
**SUSTAINABILITY:** There is a risk of slippage on progress made unless sufficient and coordinated financial and human resource support is given to sustain operation and maintenance to efficiently use the region's scarce water resources.

Water security, in some countries aggravated by unbalanced distribution of population growth is a great concern for Eastern Mediterranean countries

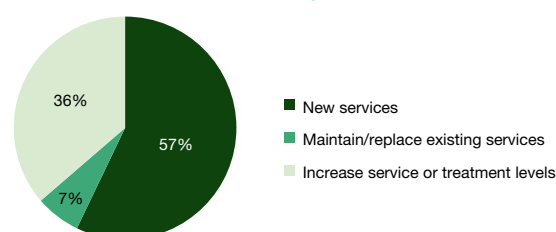
"The water resources to mobilise are more and more costly" Morocco 2011 GLAAS survey

"Rapid growth and unbalanced distributions of population" - One of the main obstacle for sustainability of services Egypt 2011 GLAAS survey. This concern was also voiced by Iran.

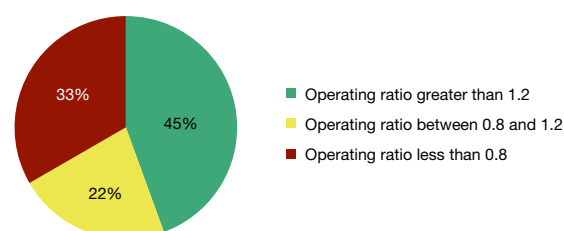
Less than half the countries in EMR report having sufficient staff to operate and maintain urban water systems and only one out of eight having sufficient staff to operate and maintain rural systems



Global data suggest that less than 10% of external WASH funding is directed towards maintenance of existing services



A third of the EMR countries surveyed indicate that revenues cover less than 80% of operating costs for urban utilities (water)



## TARGETING OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

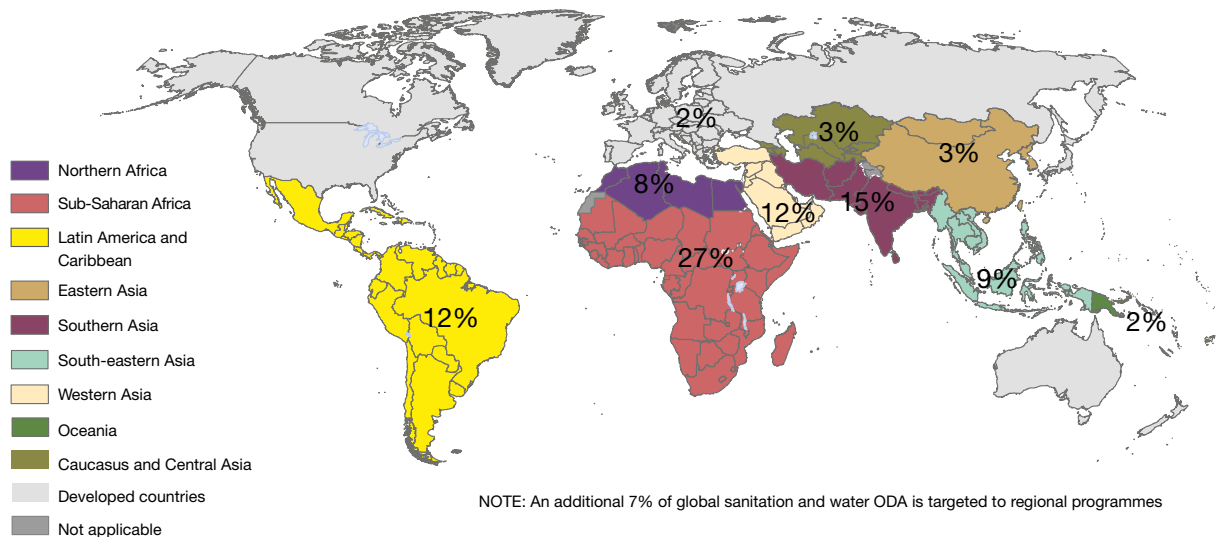
### Domestic WASH funding can be made more equitable

Drinking-water continues to absorb the majority of WASH funding, even in countries with relatively high drinking-water supply coverage and relatively low sanitation coverage. Countries also indicate that expenditures are largely targeted

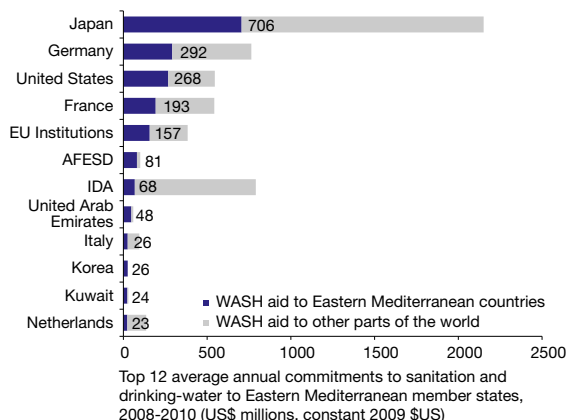
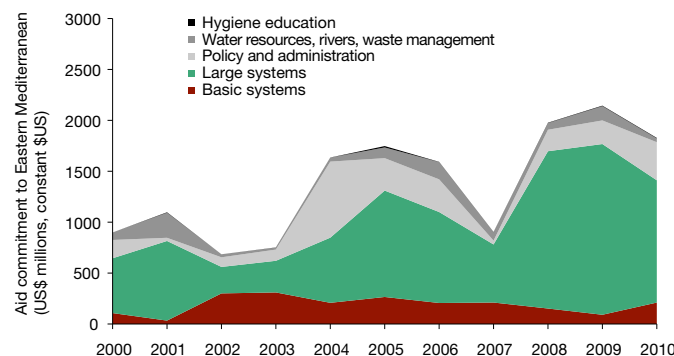
for extending services in urban areas, even in countries where urban areas are relatively well served and rural areas are off-track.

### External support for WASH should be targeted to address the unique needs of the region

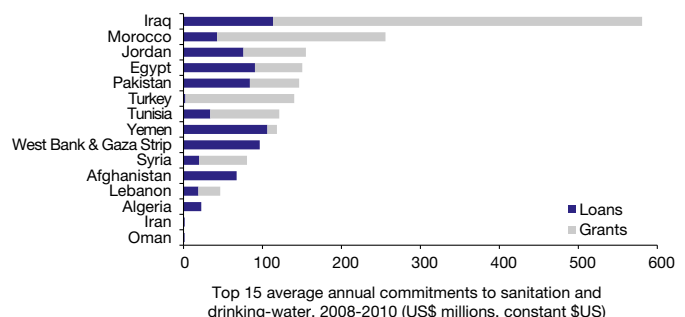
**The significant external support for WASH received by the EMR is commensurate to the specific challenges faced by the region of water scarcity and the densely populated urban centres.**



**Total aid commitments for sanitation and drinking water between 2008 and 2010 decreased though they have increased for basic systems and decreased for large systems.**



**The majority of ODA to the EMR is in the form of loans**



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION: Improved monitoring is required to generate the information for evidence-based decision making.

The use of periodic reviews to monitor and evaluate the performance of sanitation and drinking-water uptake and services is increasingly used by countries as a basis for planning. However, the lack of robust data indicated by some respondent countries in the EMR is a potentially major constraint to progress.

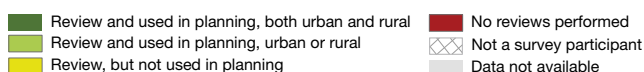
- A third of the countries surveyed in EMR did not report on access to adequate sanitation in schools or health-care facilities, suggesting a lack of monitoring systems and capacity in those countries.

- Though in all EMR countries surveyed responses indicate that water safety plans (WSPs) or equivalent preventive risk management are encouraged in policies, there is no explicit regulatory requirement subject to audits in rural areas and only 14% in urban areas.
- To strengthen the collection of WASH financial information globally, a harmonized method of data monitoring is needed.

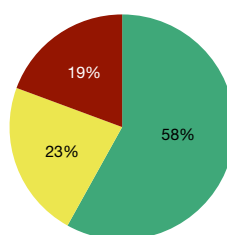
### Periodic sector reviews in Eastern Mediterranean countries exist, but in many cases are still not being used in planning



#### Is there an annual or biennial review of the sector?



### Countries in Eastern Mediterranean region report that less than 60% of urban/rural sanitation and drinking-water sectors use information monitoring systems to inform their decision making



#### Is there a national information system used to inform decision-making?

■ Yes and used ■ Under development ■ No

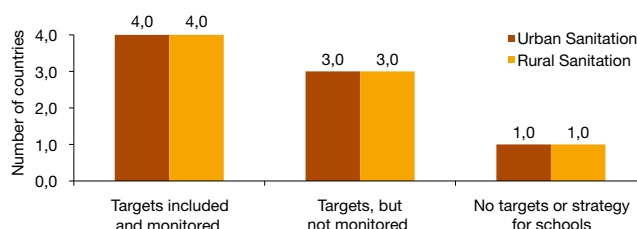
### Less than two thirds of the country respondents in the EMR countries could report on improved drinking-water coverage in health-care centres



#### What percentage of health-care facilities have improved water supplies?



### Half of respondent countries in the EMR countries failed to monitor against established targets for school sanitation



#### Have national sanitation targets for schools been established?

The 2012 UN-Water GLAAS report presents data received from 75 developing countries, covering all the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) regions, of which 9 from the Eastern Mediterranean countries; Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Oman and Yemen, and from 24 external support agencies (ESAs), representing approximately 90% of official development assistance (ODA) for sanitation and drinking-water.

The 2012 report draws on the latest information, including data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), and data gathered through two sets of questionnaires: one for low- and middle-income countries and one for ESAs. These questionnaires have allowed countries and donors to score their progress and WASH inputs according to objective criteria. While the responses are based on consensus from multiple national stakeholders and are subject to validation, it is acknowledged that the accuracy of responses will show variability. Thus, to some extent, the responses should be interpreted as a self-assessment of country and donor priorities.

For further information: [www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/glaas](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas) or [glaas@who.int](mailto:glaas@who.int)

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