



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

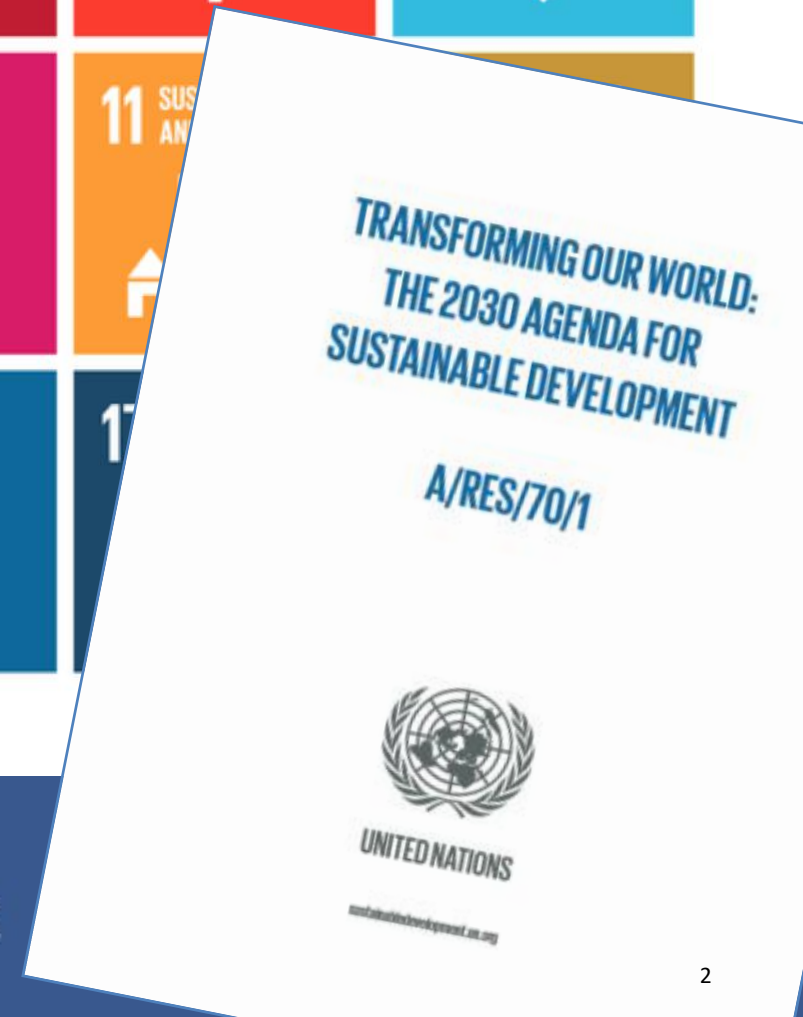
Overview of how GLAAS and TrackFin fit into the SDGs and other monitoring initiatives

Module 3

GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 17 goals, 169 targets, 232 global indicators



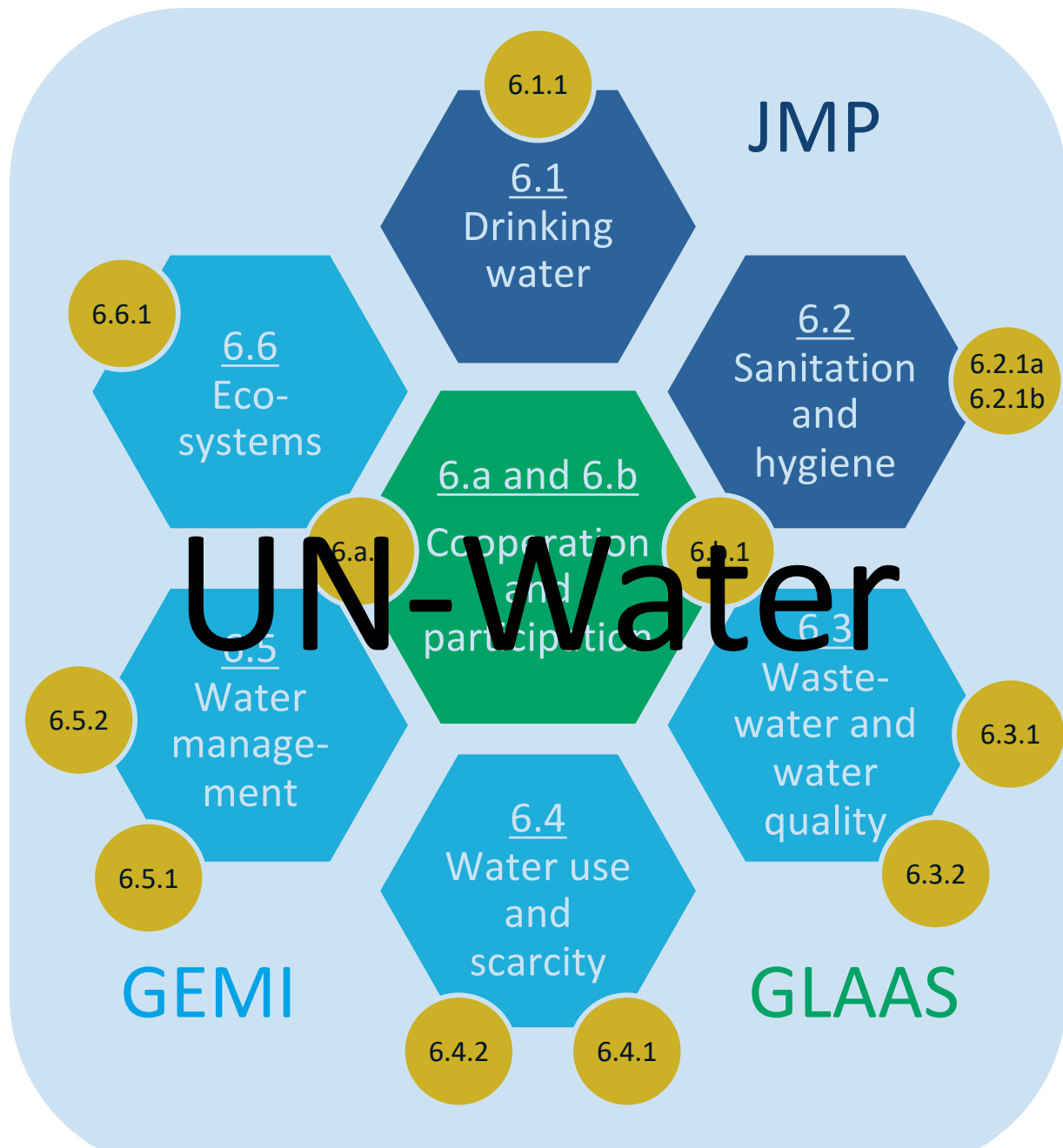
Eight Water and Sanitation Targets



Seven others with direct links to WASH



SDG 6 global indicators and targets



GOAL 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 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
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

11 global indicators for monitoring Goal 6

Indicator	Custodian agencies	Indicator (brief title)
6.1.1	WHO/UNICEF	Safely managed drinking-water services
6.2.1a 6.2.1b	WHO/UNICEF	Safely managed sanitation services Handwashing materials
6.3.1	WHO, Habitat	Safely treated wastewater
6.3.2	UNEP	Ambient water quality in water bodies
6.4.1	FAO	Level of water stress
6.4.2	FAO	Change in water use-efficiency over time
6.5.1	UNEP	Degree of integrated water resource management implementation
6.5.2	UNECE, UNEP	Transboundary basin areas with operational arrangements for cooperation
6.6.1	UNEP	Change in wetlands extent over time
6.a	OECD, WHO	Water and sanitation ODA as part of coordinated spending plans
6.b	WHO	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

JMP and the SDGs

- What's the same (mostly)?
 - Basic services (similar to improved facilities)
 - Data from household surveys
 - Focus on inequalities (even more so)
- What's new?
 - Higher levels of service (safely managed water, sanitation)
 - Hygiene
 - WASH in schools and health care facilities—reports coming in 2018

Target 6.1: Drinking-water

*By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safe** and affordable drinking water for all*

6.1.1: Population using safely managed drinking-water services

Definition: Population using an improved drinking water source which is:



- located on premises,
- available when needed, and
- free of faecal and priority chemical contamination

Accessibility

Availability

Quality

New JMP ladder for drinking-water

	SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
 SDG 6.1.1	SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
 SDG 1.4.1	BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
	LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
	UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
	SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Target 6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

*By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation** and hygiene for all, and **end open defecation**, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

6.2.1a: Population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water




Definition: Pop. using an improved sanitation facility which is:

- not shared with other households and where
- excreta are safely disposed in situ or
- transported and treated off-site

Accessibility

Quality

New JMP ladder for sanitation

	SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SDG 6.2.1 	SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
SDG 1.4.1 	BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
	LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
	UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
SDG 6.2.1 	OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

Target 6.2b: Handwashing

6.2.1b Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home



SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.



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 listed by IAEG-SDGs

- ✓ Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan

Data sources:

GLAAS

- 2018 survey question D9 on how external funding channeled
- Expanded to cover IWRM

TrackFin

- If a country participates, data can complement GLAAS survey data

OECD

- Data on Official Development Assistance through Creditor Reporting System from DAC data



Target 6.b "Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management"

Indicator listed by IAEG-SDGs

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

Data Sources:

GLAAS

- 2016 Survey question A14
- Expanded to cover IWRM
- Revised question on administrative units and number with participation policies/procedures

OECD

- Potentially through Water Governance Indicators

Aspirational global targets

55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

Source: UNGA 2015, Transforming our World

Aspirational targets and link with GLAAS

2018/19 focus on national targets

- GLAAS survey features questions on national targets and country reported progress towards reaching those targets
- Results will capture progress that is being made that may not be reflected in global 6.1 and 6.2 reporting

GLAAS and SDG monitoring

- GLAAS has also expanded the country survey to include topics related to SDG 6 including:
 - Wastewater
 - Integrated water resource management
 - Ambient water quality
 - Regulation
- Participating in GLAAS complements other SDG 6 monitoring initiatives
- TrackFin data will also contribute to monitoring 6.a

Collaboration with AMCOW



- GLAAS continues to work closely with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).
 - The GLAAS 2018 survey has been mapped onto the N'gor indicators and can contribute data, reducing the reporting burden on countries.
 - The GLAAS team has also worked with AMCOW to align indicators from the Africa Water Sector and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting with GLAAS and TrackFin.
- AMCOW sanitation and M&E focal points can contribute to the GLAAS process at national level.

Collaboration with other regional initiatives

- GLAAS findings are presented as evidence for regional conferences such as Latinosan in Latin America and SACOSAN in South Asia.
- In Europe, GLAAS synergy with the Protocol on Water and Health supports setting baselines and identifying national targets.

Collaboration with SWA

- GLAAS is the evidence arm of SWA.
- GLAAS 2019 report will be launched ahead of the High Level Meeting (HLM) in 2020.
- GLAAS is a data source for monitoring SWA's four Collaborative Behaviours
- Participating in GLAAS will help with preparatory work for the 2020 HLM.



BEHAVIOUR 1

ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

INDICATORS		GOVERNMENT	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
1.1	A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan ¹ for WASH is in place and implemented	★★★★★	
	1. Sanitation	✓ Urban plan ✓ Rural plan	
	2. Drinking water	✓ Urban plan ✓ Rural plan	
	3. Hygiene promotion	✓	
	4. Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health care facilities)	✓ Schools ✓ Health care facilities	
	5. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH issue	NO	
	6. Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups ²	✓	
1.2	A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review	★★★★★	Insufficient data
	1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/actors with responsibilities for WASH (health, education, environment, public works, etc.)	✓	
	2. Multi-sector coordination process bears its work on agreed national plan	✓	
	3. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery	✓	
	4. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally	✓	
	5. Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups)	✓	
	6. Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible	✓	
	7. Development partners ³ that are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform		✓ ODA, UN MDG A (GADP) Data not available for other partners
1.3	Percentage of WASH activities that are captured in the national WASH plan or aligned with a government national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)	Data not available	Insufficient data
	1.3.1 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (in terms of WASH budget)		
	a. Ministry of Urban Development	Data not available	
	b. Data not available	Data not available	
	c. Data not available	Data not available	
	d. Data not available	Data not available	
	e. Data not available	Data not available	
	TOP 3 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)		
	a. Germany	10.0%	
	b. Japan	Data not available	
	c. International Development Association (World Bank)	10.0%	
	d. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds	9%	
	e. Norway	Data not available	
	1.3.2 Does any have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that sites support to government-led national plan	No information publicly available	
1.4	ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as a proportion of ODA		
	1. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training ⁴		<p> 70% ODA allocated to policy, administration, education and training 30% WASH ODA allocated to infrastructure 23% to other WASH infrastructure </p>

Collaboration with WASH BATs

- The two tools are complementary and ultimately serve different purposes.
- If a country recently conducted a WASH BAT before a GLAAS data collection period, the WASH BAT can feed into the GLAAS survey.
- If a country participates in GLAAS and wants to dive deeper into certain topics, it could conduct a WASH BAT.
- GLAAS questions have been mapped onto the next version of the WASH BAT and GLAAS sections align with WASH BAT building blocks.
- UNICEF and WHO are working together to continue to ensure alignment and cooperation.



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Thank you!

*For additional information or assistance please
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