

# WHO/UNICEF GLAAS 2025 report webinar

18 March 2026



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





# Housekeeping



All participants are automatically muted by the webinar organizers.



This webinar will be recorded. The recording and slides will be shared with all registrants after the session.



Please use the **chat** for introductions and comments and the **Q&A** for questions.



The webinar is in English. You can enable live subtitles and select your preferred language.

To enable subtitles or translation:

More (...) → Language and speech → Turn on Live captions → Translate captions (select your language)



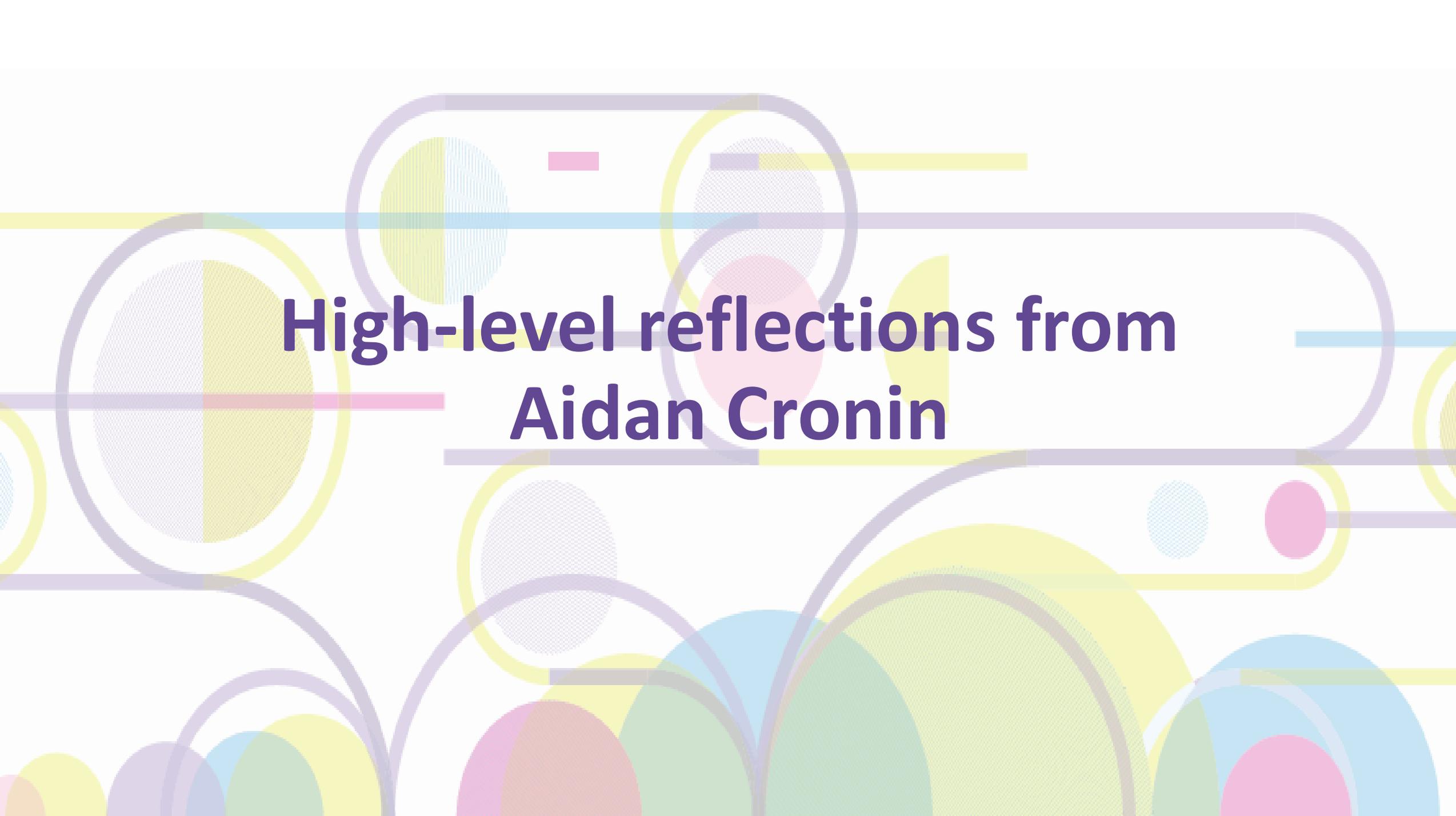
# Objectives

- Share key findings from the GLAAS 2025 report
- Understand how GLAAS fits into larger political landscape
- Demonstrate how to use the GLAAS data portal
- Reflect on how countries and partners are putting GLAAS findings into action

# Programme



Time (CET)	Segment	Lead Speaker(s)	Content/Focus
13:00–13:03	Welcome & Opening	Dave Trouba, WHO	Welcome, objectives and housekeeping
<b>Keynote Speakers</b>			
13:03–13:08	High-level reflections	Aidan Cronin, UNICEF	Importance of strengthening WASH systems in the final stretch toward 2030
<b>About GLAAS and the 2025 Key Findings</b>			
13:10–13:20	What is GLAAS: what it measures and why it matters	Betsy Engebretson, WHO	Scope and approach; monitoring governance, financing, regulation, human resources and monitoring functions that underpin sustainable WASH services
13:20–13:35	About the GLAAS 2025 report and headline findings	Janet Atim, UNICEF	Overview of the 2024/2025 cycle; key global trends and systems constraints
13:35–13:45	Using the GLAAS results – data portal demonstration	Marina Takane, WHO	Overview of country profiles and the interactive GLAAS data portal; extracting indicators for policy dialogue and investment planning
<b>Global reflections, examples and practical application</b>			
13:45–14:25	What this means for the sector – putting GLAAS into action and Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Juste Nansi, Director Africa Hub, IRC</li> <li>- Ms. Mwenya Mulindwa, Government of Zambia</li> <li>- Khairul Islam, WaterAid</li> </ul> Moderated by Fiona Gore, WHO	Short reflections on applying GLAAS findings in policy dialogue and planning by Government representatives and Partners
<b>Closing reflections and next steps</b>			
14:25–14:30	Closing and Thanks	Bruce Gordon, WHO	Follow-up on resources



**High-level reflections from  
Aidan Cronin**



# About GLAAS

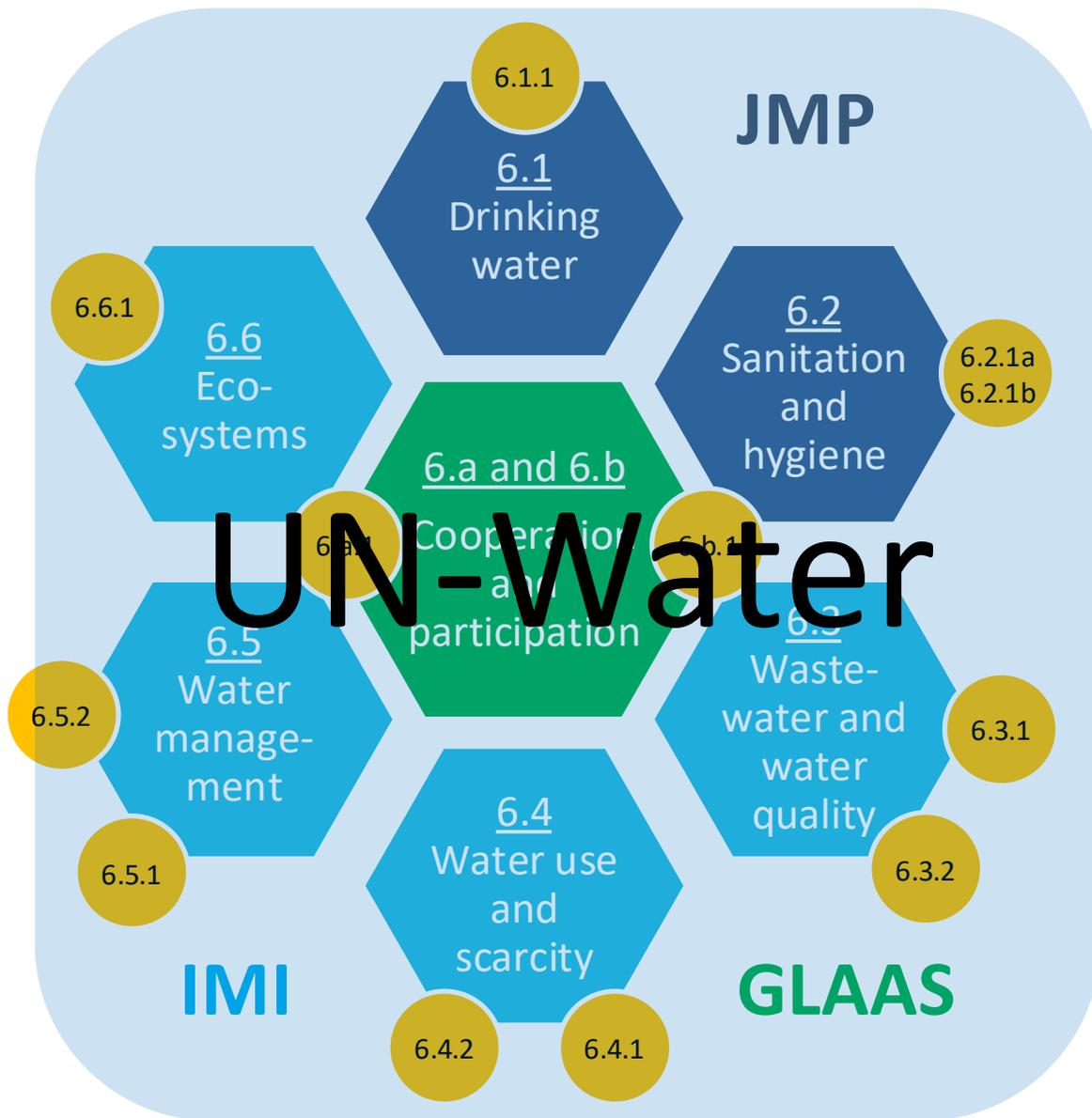
# About the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)



- Monitors elements of WASH systems and the enabling environment
- Main areas of focus: governance, monitoring, human resources and finance, but evolving to address other topics such as climate and gender
- Piloted in 2008
- Total of eight GLAAS cycles and reports
- Co-custodian for monitoring SDG targets 6.a and 6.b
- GLAAS is more than data at the global level – the GLAAS process in countries is an important aspect of GLAAS
- All GLAAS data are national data reported and validated by governments



# Monitoring SDG 6 global indicators and targets



- UN-Water coordinates the monitoring of the targets and indicators under SDG 6
- Contributors include:
  - UN-Water GLAAS
  - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP)
  - Integrated Monitoring Initiative (IMI) with other UN agencies

# GLAAS areas of work



**SDG monitoring**

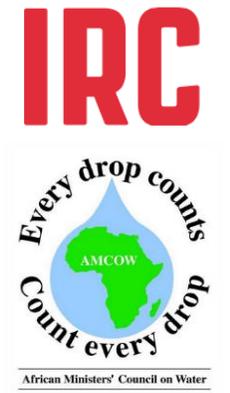
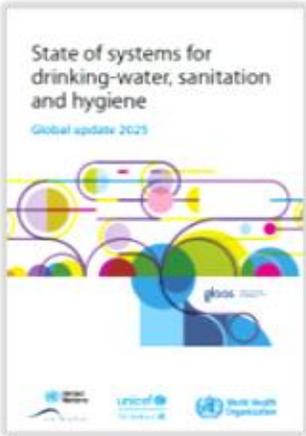
**WASH accounts using the TrackFin methodology**



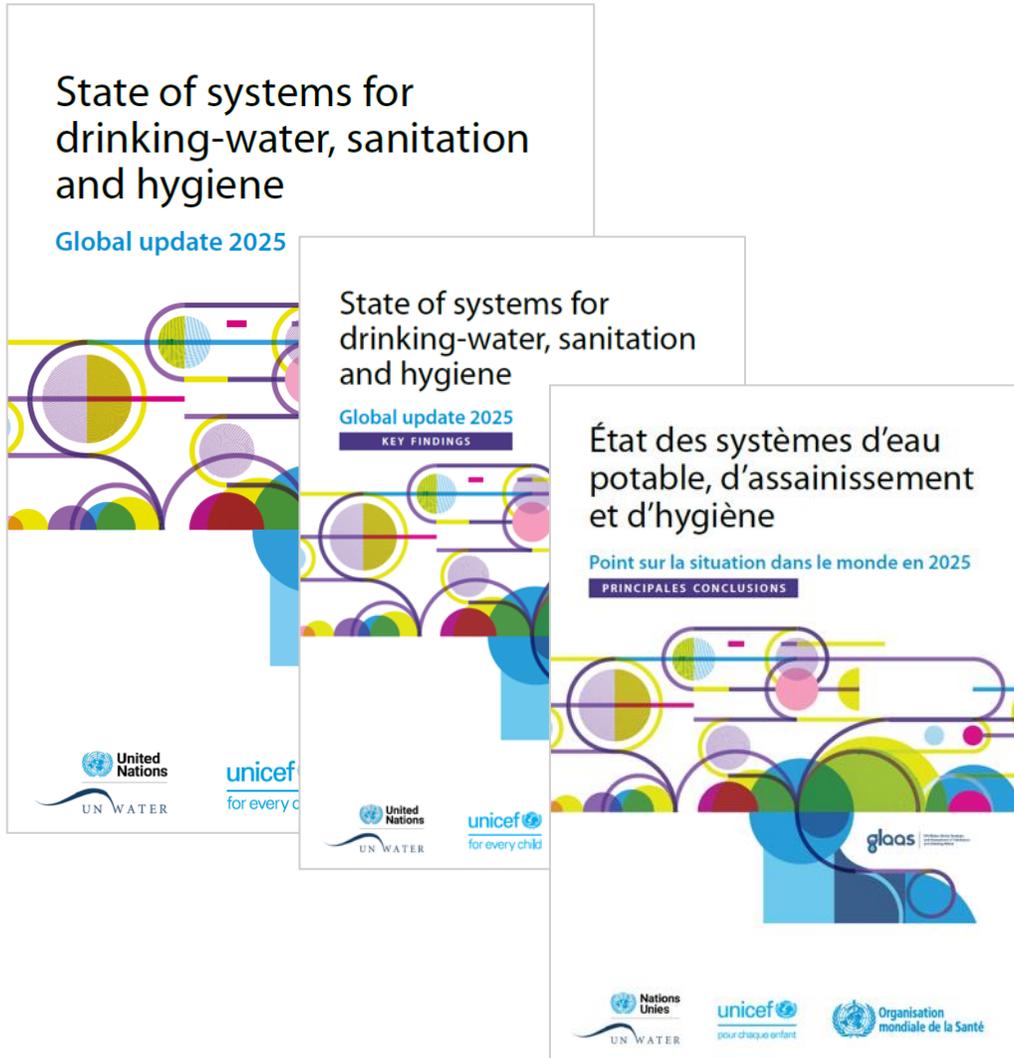
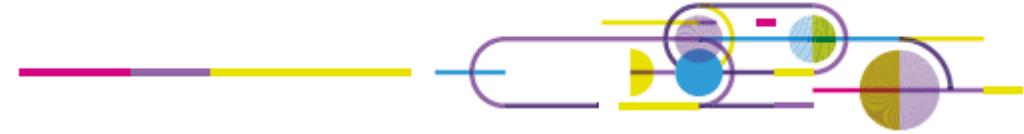
**UN-Water GLAAS**

**GLAAS data collection, reports and data portal**

**Collaboration and partnerships**



# GLAAS 2025 report

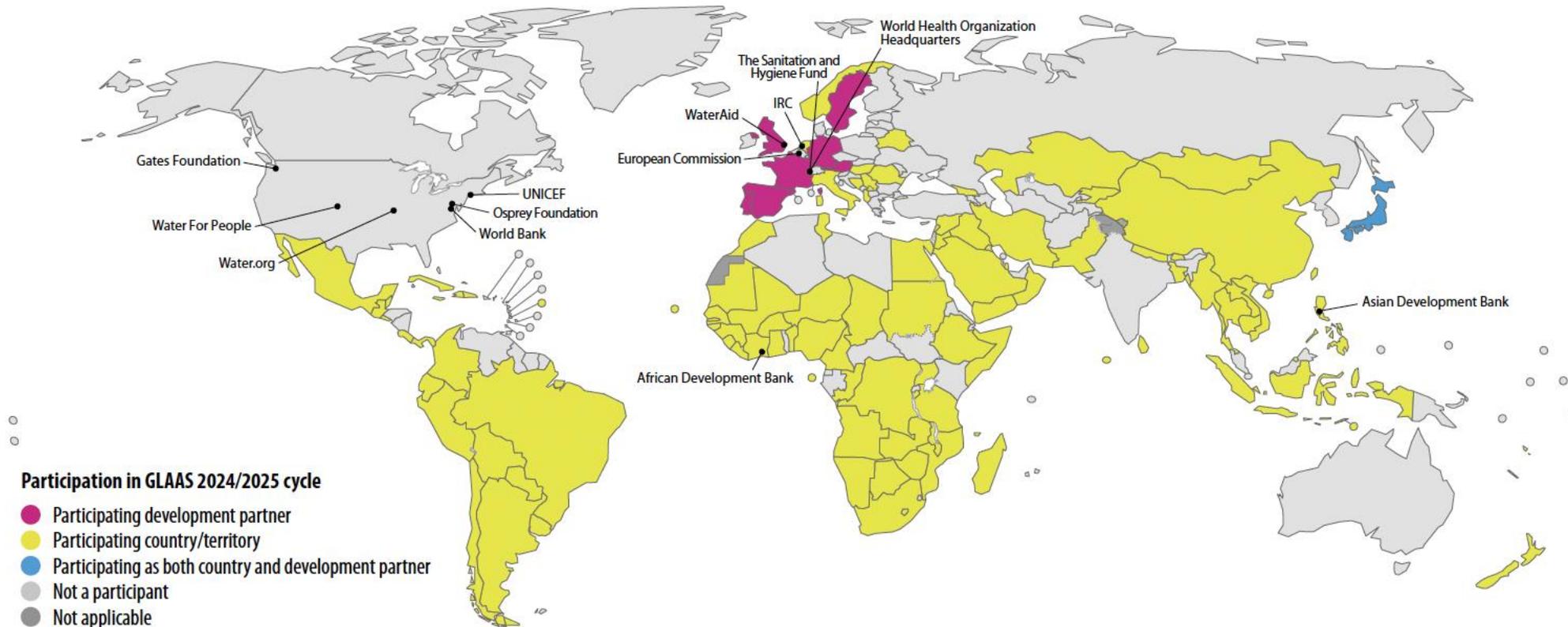


1. Introduction
2. Policies, plans, institutional arrangements and national targets
3. Monitoring, review and use of data for decision-making
4. Regulation and surveillance
5. Human resources
6. Finance
7. Development partner support for WASH
8. SDG 6 Means of Implementation targets 6.a and 6.b
9. Leaving no one behind
10. Climate and WASH



# Key findings from the GLAAS 2025 report

# 105 countries and 21 development partners participated in the GLAAS 2024/2025 cycle, which involved thousands of individuals and hundreds of institutions.



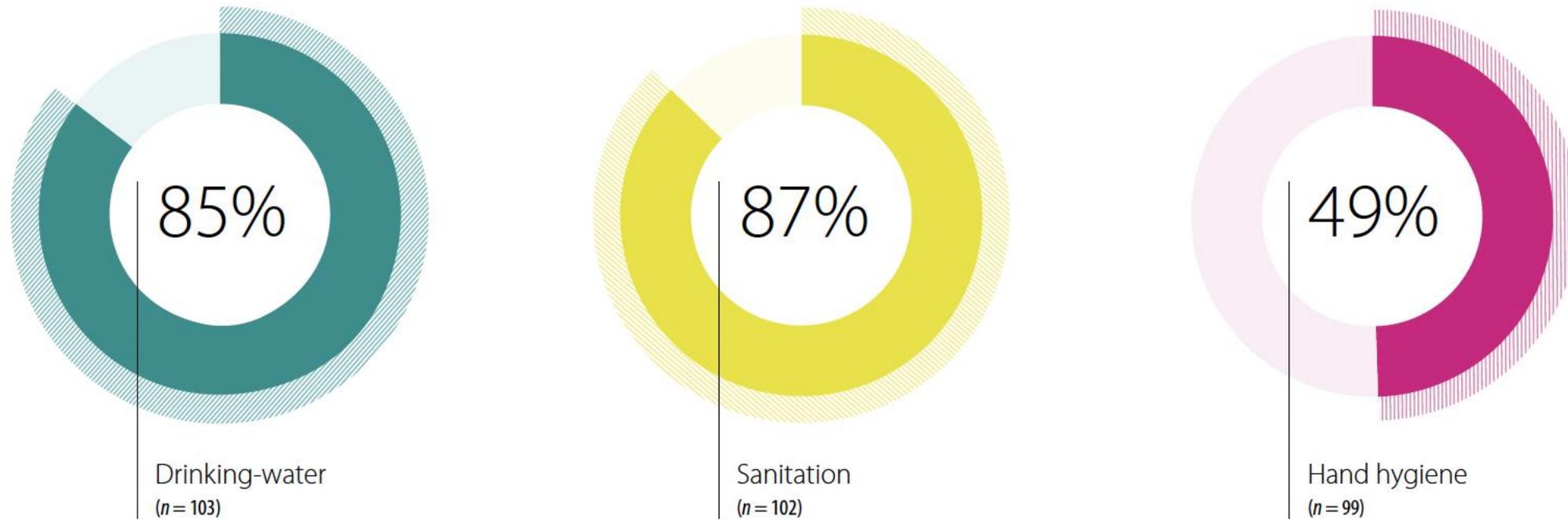
Map production: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, WHO.

Sources: GLAAS 2024/2025 country and development partner surveys.



# The majority of countries report having national targets.

Fig. 2.3 Percentage of countries that have drinking-water, sanitation or hand hygiene targets



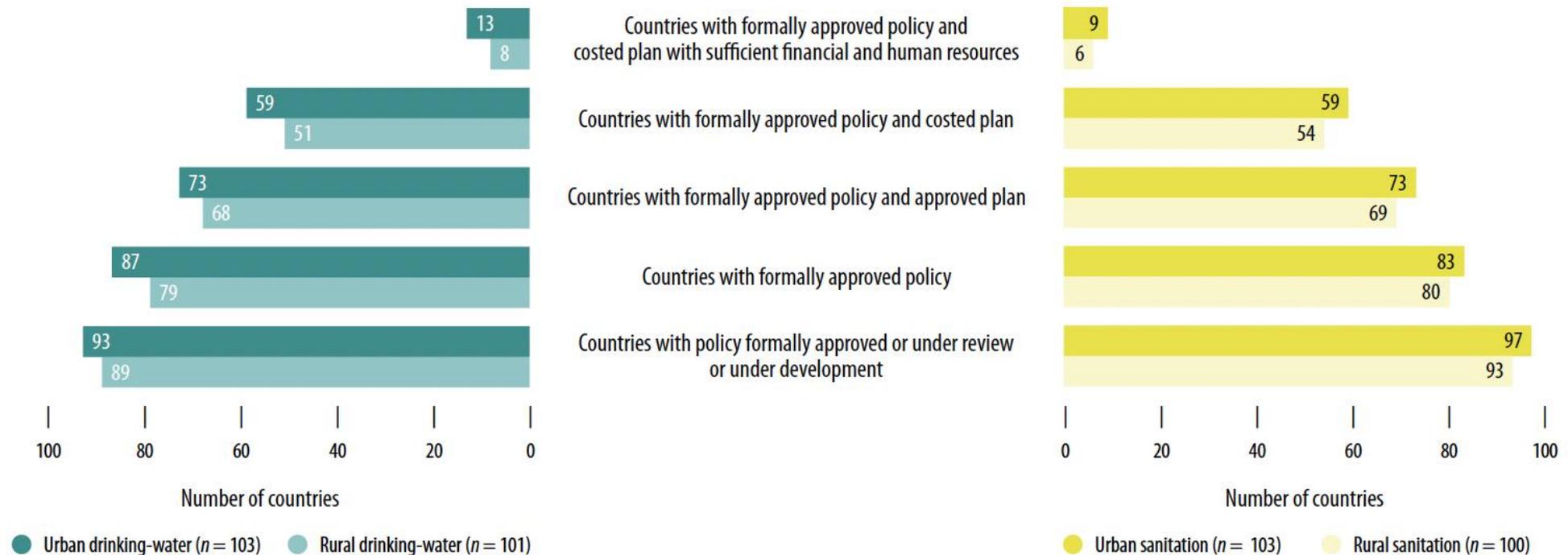
Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.



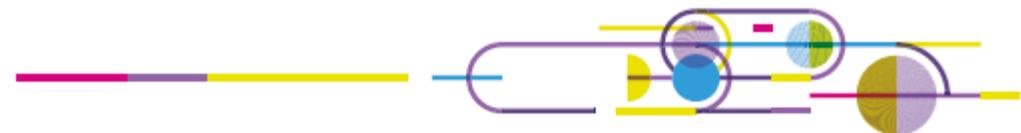


# Most countries report having policies and plans for drinking-water and sanitation, but few have sufficient human and financial resources to implement them.

**Fig. 2.1** Number of countries reporting formally approved policies supported by resourced plans for urban and rural drinking-water and sanitation



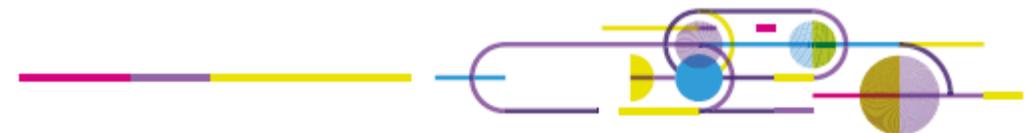
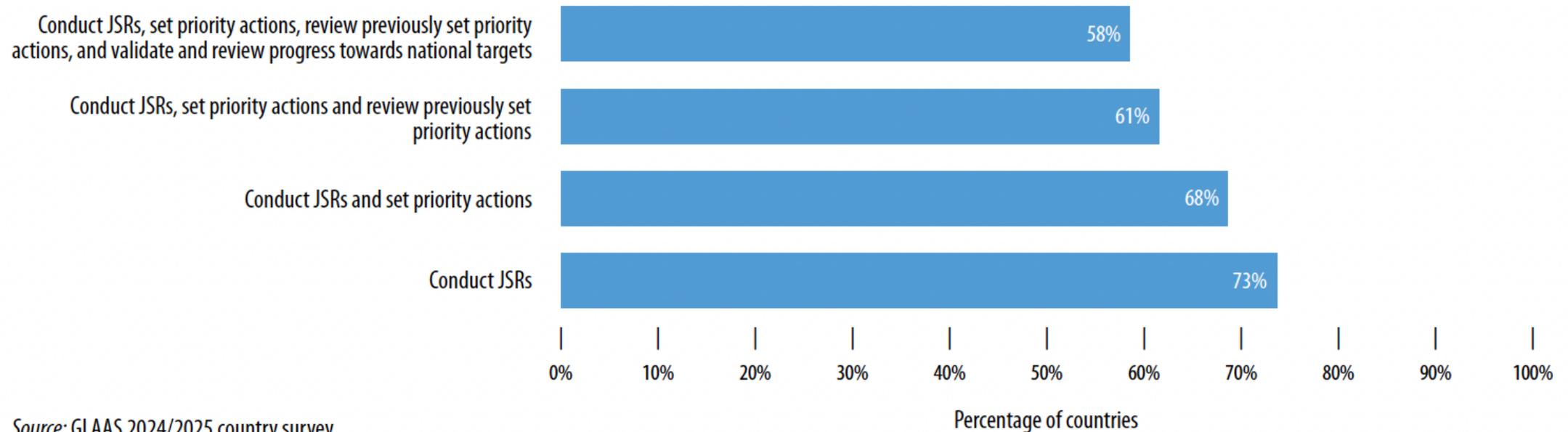
Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.





# Most countries conduct joint sector reviews.

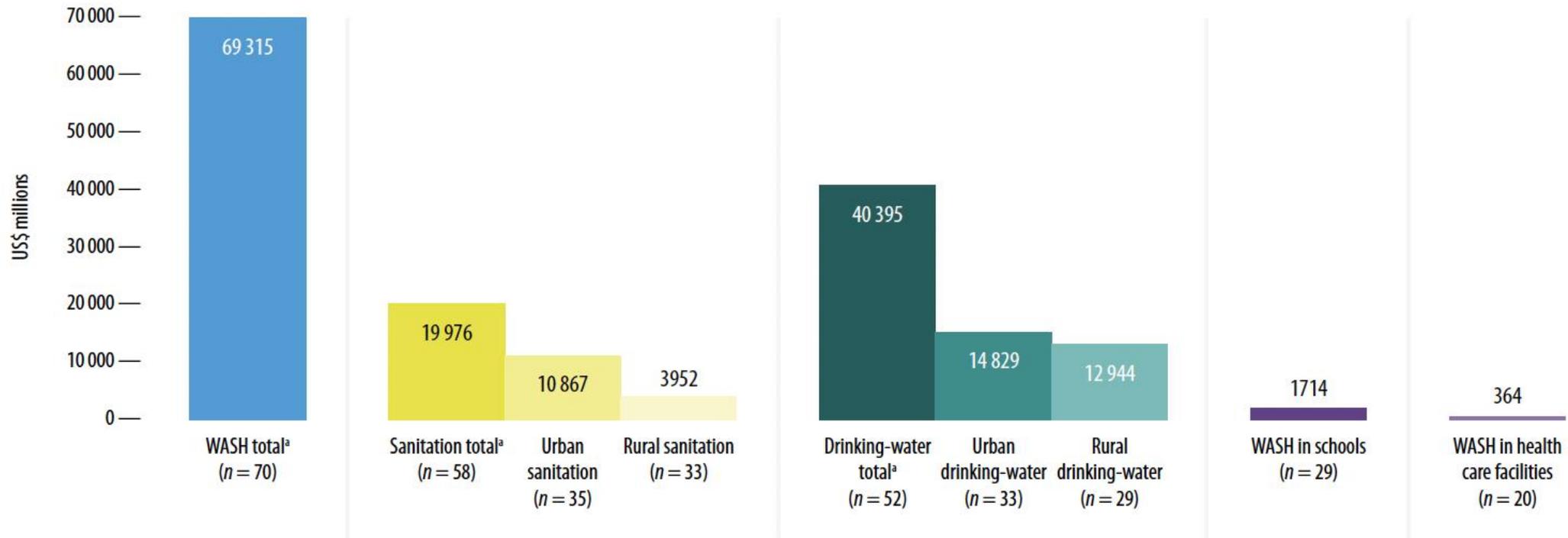
**Fig. 3.3** Percentage of countries conducting JSRs in which priority actions are set, previous priority actions are reviewed, and progress towards national targets is validated and reviewed ( $n = 100$ )





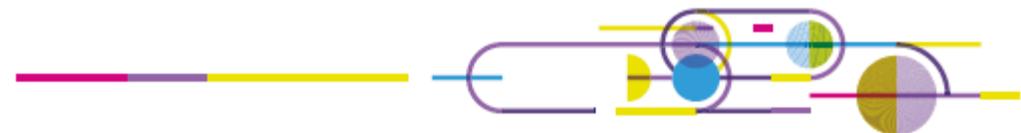
# Across 70 countries, over US\$ 69 billion in annual costs is estimated to implement WASH plans and strategies.

Fig. 6.2 Estimated annual WASH plan/strategy cost (US\$ millions, current)



<sup>a</sup>WASH total includes the estimated costs of sanitation and drinking-water plans, as well as plans that could not be disaggregated by sanitation and drinking-water. Sanitation and drinking-water totals include the estimated costs of urban and rural plans, as well as plans that could not be disaggregated by urban and rural areas.

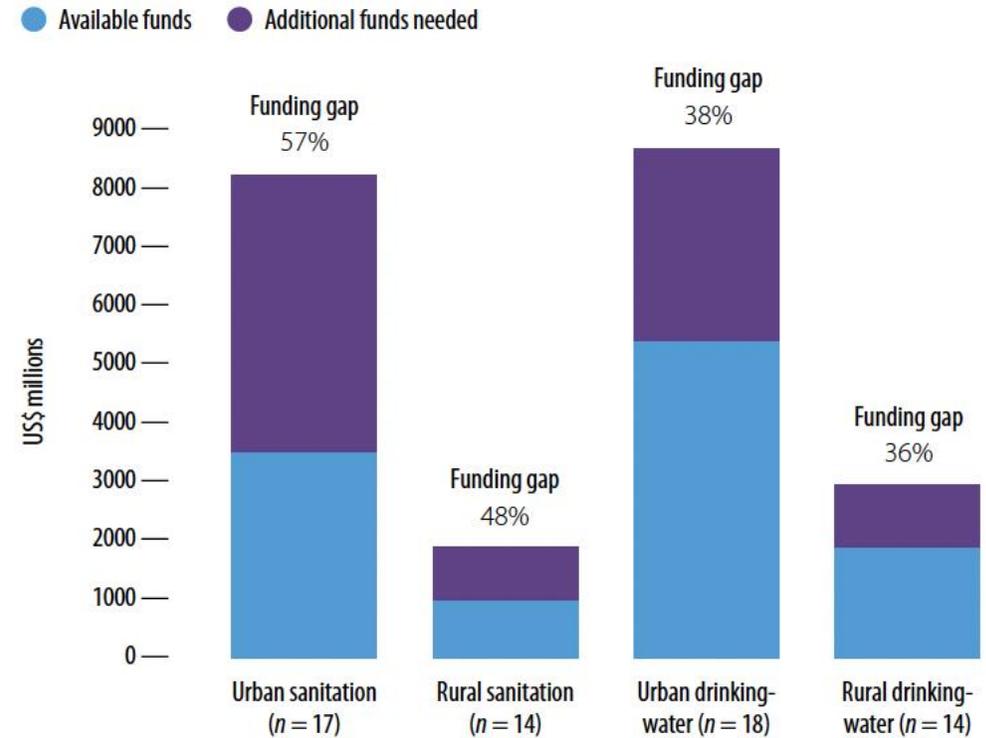
Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.



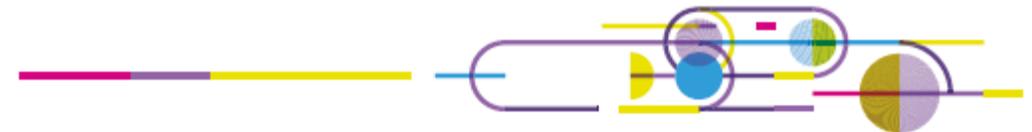


Quantitative data from 20 countries reveal a WASH funding gap of 46% between identified needs and available funding for WASH to reach national WASH targets.

**Fig. 6.4** Available funds versus funds needed to reach national targets (US\$ millions, current)

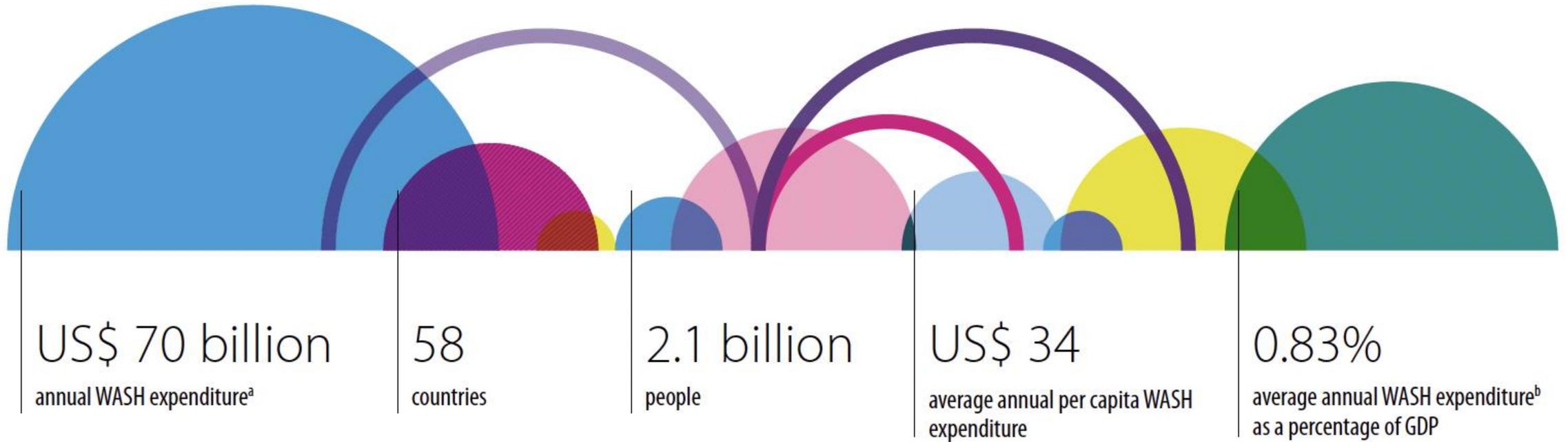


Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.





# Total WASH expenditure



<sup>a</sup> Actual expenditure years ranged from 2020 to 2023 in the responses to the GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.

<sup>b</sup> Annual WASH expenditure in this context includes all WASH expenditure, including public expenditure and expenditure by users.

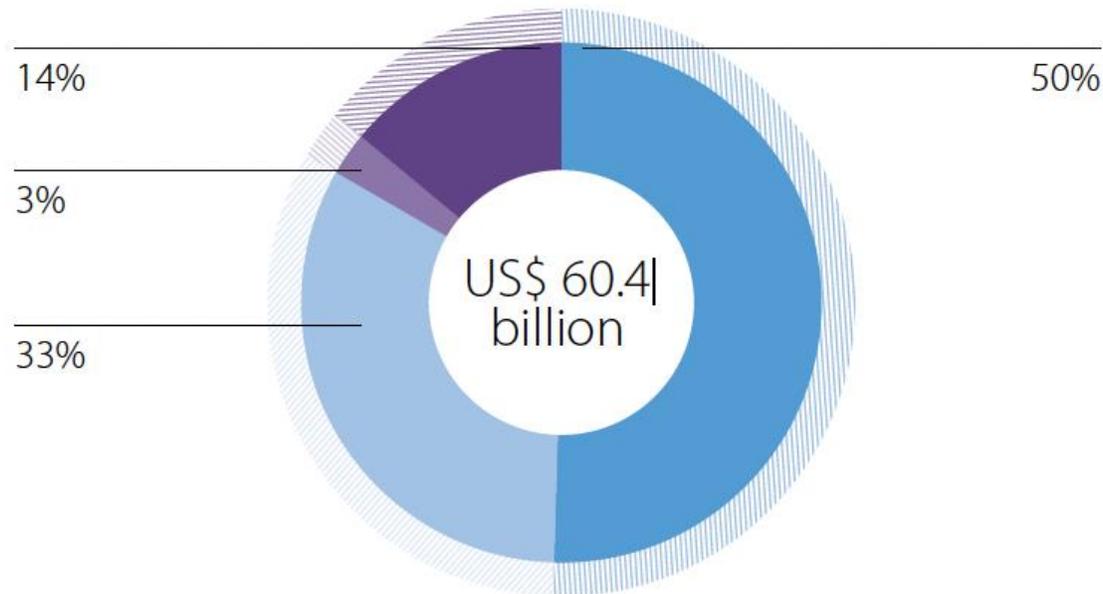
Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.





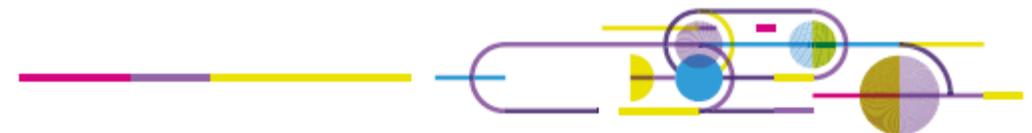
**Fig. 6.13 Sources of funding for WASH (n = 40)**

- Users (tariffs and out-of-pocket expenses)
- Government (central, state, local expenditure)
- Grants (bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and others)
- Repayable finance (concessional and non-concessional – all sources)



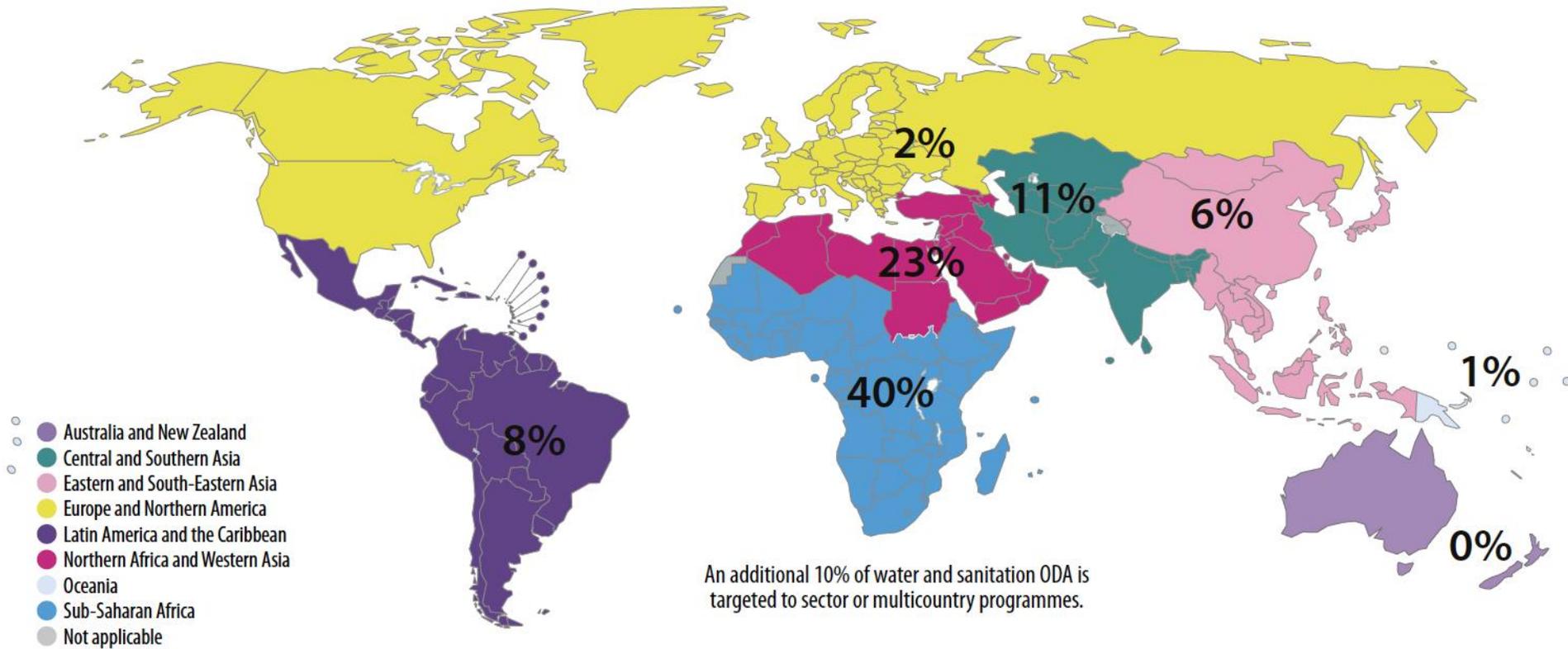
Source: GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.

**Expenditure data from 40 countries show that user expenditure, through tariff payments and out-of-pocket expenses, contributes to 50% of overall WASH spending.**





**Fig. 7.3** Percentage of global water and sanitation ODA commitments directed to each SDG region, 2023



**Sub-Saharan Africa received 40% of all water supply and sanitation ODA commitments in 2023.**

*Note:* SDG regional groupings were used for regional analyses to ensure consistency with SDG reporting. SDG regions are based on the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (known as M49) and are primarily based on geographical location. More information is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Map production: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, WHO.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2025.





**Table 10.2 Measures to improve and extend services to populations disproportionately affected by climate change, by SDG region**

● 0–39% ● 40–59% ● 60–79% ● 80–100%

	SDG region	Number of countries	Governance Policies and plans have specific measures to reach populations disproportionately affected by climate change	Monitoring Progress in extending service provision to populations disproportionately affected by climate change is tracked and reported	Finance Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to populations disproportionately affected by climate change are consistently applied
<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>All responding countries</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>20%</b>
	Central and Southern Asia	5	80%	20%	20%
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	75%	25%	33%
	Latin America and the Caribbean	17	47%	29%	6%
	Sub-Saharan Africa	27	89%	52%	19%
	Northern Africa and Western Asia	12	58%	58%	33%
<b>Drinking-water</b>	<b>All responding countries</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>29%</b>
	Central and Southern Asia	5	80%	60%	40%
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11	82%	45%	45%
	Latin America and the Caribbean	17	53%	29%	18%
	Sub-Saharan Africa	27	96%	59%	26%
	Northern Africa and Western Asia	12	67%	67%	42%
<b>Hand hygiene</b>	<b>All responding countries</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>23%</b>
	Central and Southern Asia	5	80%	20%	0%
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11	82%	27%	27%
	Latin America and the Caribbean	17	29%	24%	12%
	Sub-Saharan Africa	27	85%	52%	26%
	Northern Africa and Western Asia	12	58%	58%	33%

*Note:* This table shows only those regions for which data cover at least 50% of countries or at least 50% of the population in the region. Based on these criteria, the following regions were excluded: Australia and New Zealand, Europe and Northern America, and Oceania.

*Source:* GLAAS 2024/2025 country survey.

Most countries have measures in policies and plans to reach populations disproportionately affected by climate change; however, far fewer countries have measures to monitor or finance them.



# GLAAS data portal demo



# GLAAS data portal (<https://glaas.who.int>)

Key findings / GLAAS 2024/2025 report: key findings

## GLAAS 2024/2025 report: key findings

Overview **Policies & Plans** Monitoring Regulations & Surveillance Human Resources Finance Development SDG 6 Reporting Leave no one behind Climate



### 2. Policies, plans, institutional arrangements and national targets

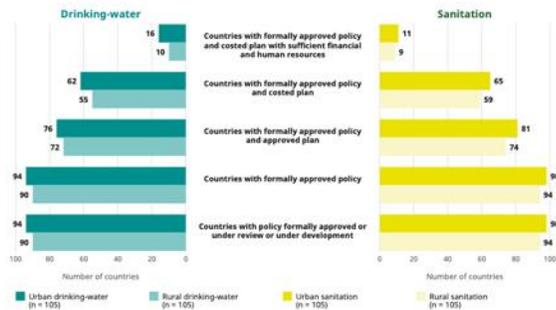
- Most countries have made important progress in establishing policies and institutional arrangements and in setting national targets.
- A majority of countries have incorporated safely managed service levels into WASH policies/plans and national targets.
- While lead agencies for WASH subsectors have largely been designated, two thirds of countries reported overlapping functions, indicating institutional fragmentation remains an issue.
- Lack of sufficient financial and human resources to fully implement WASH policies and plans remains a persistent challenge.

#### Policies and plans

There is widespread adoption of WASH policies and plans: Nearly 90% of countries have adopted policies for at least one WASH subsector. About 70% of countries reported having a formally approved policy and plan for urban and rural drinking-water and sanitation.

Resources remain insufficient for implementation of WASH policies and plans: Fewer than 13% of countries reported having sufficient financial and human resources to implement plans.

Number of countries reporting formally approved policies supported by resourced plans for urban and rural drinking-water and sanitation



Select all

- WHO Regions 6 UNIC
- WHO Region
  - African Region
  - Region of the Americas
  - Eastern Mediterranean Region
  - European Region
  - South-East Asia Region
  - Western Pacific Region



UN-WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER  
Data portal

Home Data Visualizations Key findings Country highlights How we work

GLAAS data portal / Highlights / GLAAS highlights

- Survey year
- 2024
  - 2021
  - 2018
  - 2016
  - 2013

World 1 WHO Regions UNICEF regions

- World (select countries/territories/areas)
- Albania
  - Angola
  - Argentina
  - Bangladesh
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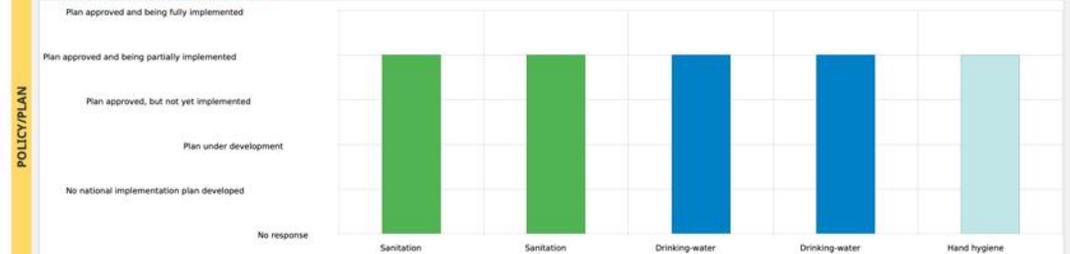
Overview Policies and plans Targets Regulations and standards Data and coordination Finance Human resources Equity SDG 6 reporting Climate resilient WASH

## Bangladesh

Overview (GLAAS 2024/2025)

### POLICY/PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### Status of implementation plan/strategy



More results...



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





# Acting on the findings of this report

The report is strategically timed to be used as a key resource that can:

- Support countries that are assessing progress and updating plans and budgets for the final 5 years of the SDGs;
- Provide insights for development partners, international financial institutions and the private sector looking to invest effectively for maximum impact;
- Serve as a crucial input of data and evidence into the upcoming global policy dialogue on SDG 6 as part of the in-depth review during the 2026 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
- Contribute to the preparatory process for the UN 2026 Water Conference, in particular the interactive dialogue themes on “Water for People” and “Investment in Water” that will take place in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026;
- Share examples showing how specific countries and development partners have found innovative solutions to tackle persistent challenges such as strengthening the monitoring of WASH systems and integrating climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience into WASH services;
- Offer inputs into other platforms and processes that may benefit from GLAAS data such as those of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and
- Contribute evidence to the technical case for water and sanitation in the post-2030 sustainable development framework.





# Country and partner reflections



# Q&A



# Thank you!

For more additional information, please contact

[glaas@who.int](mailto:glaas@who.int)



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and Assessment of Sanitation  
and Drinking-Water

