

SDG 6 progress webinar series

Means of Implementation Targets 6.a and 6.b

GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle



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



Agenda

- Introduction (10 min)
- UN-Water GLAAS background (20 min)
- SDG 6 MoI (20 min)
- 2021-2022 GLAAS data collection (10 min)
- Q&A (remaining time)

Monitoring the SDG 6 Means of implementation

- The Means of implementation refer to enabling factors such as financial resources, human capacity, governance, which allow countries to make progress towards the outcome targets and the overall goal
- UN-Water GLAAS has been monitoring the enabling environment for water, sanitation, and hygiene since 2008, including national targets, provisions for vulnerable populations and finance, that contribute to countries making progress towards SDG 6.
- The GLAAS country survey contributes to monitoring 6.a and 6.b and complements other SDG 6 monitoring initiatives
- The development of WASH accounts using the TrackFin methodology will also contribute to monitoring 6.a.

UN-Water GLAAS background



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

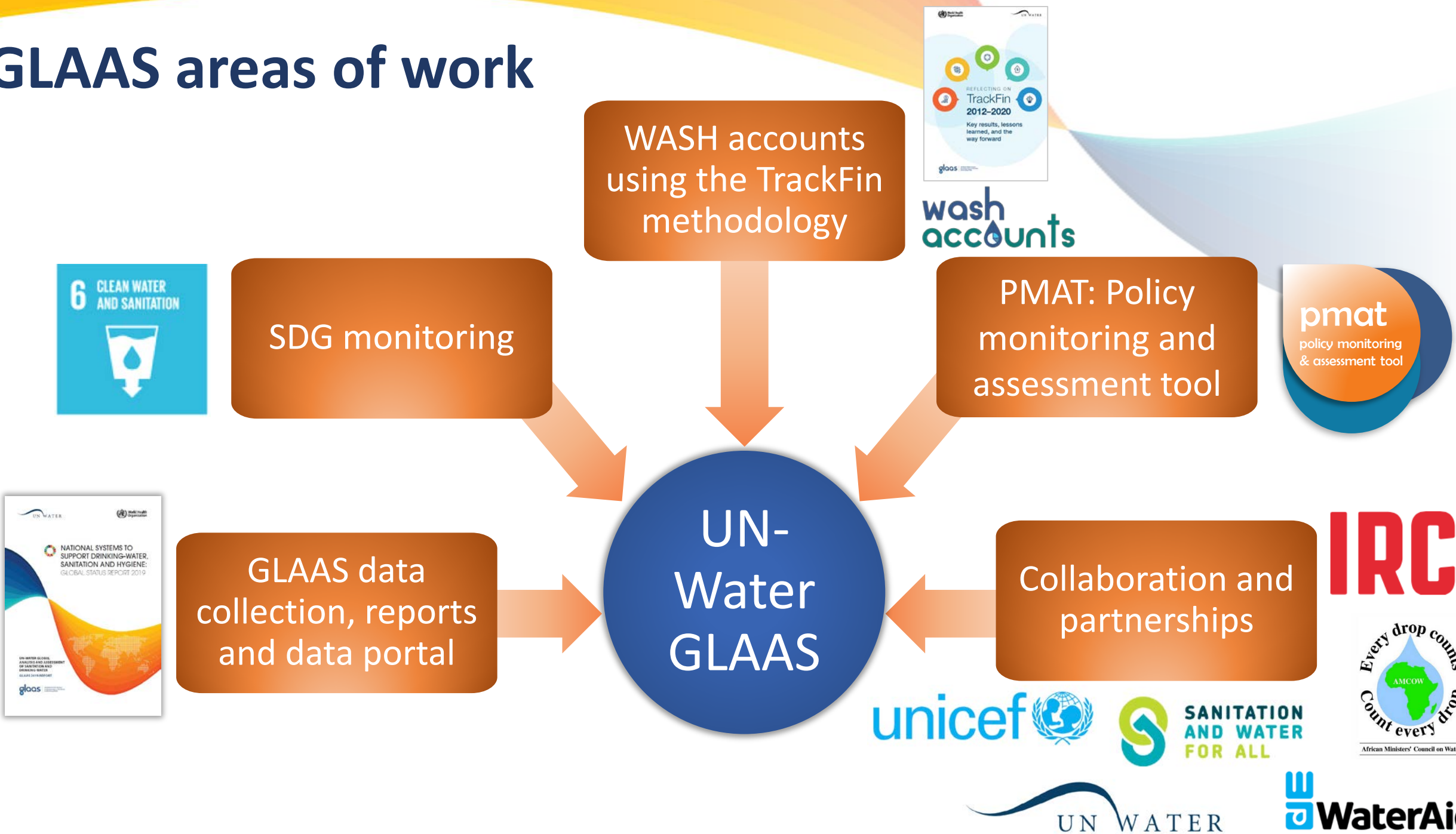


What is GLAAS?

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

- Implemented by the World Health Organization on behalf of UN-Water.
- A global update on WASH systems, including policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, monitoring systems, regulation, human resources and finance.

GLAAS areas of work



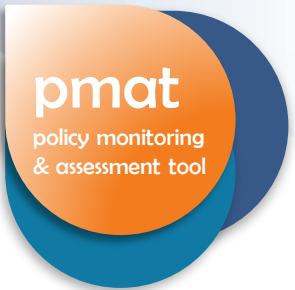
wash accounts



SDG monitoring

WASH accounts using the TrackFin methodology

PMAT: Policy monitoring and assessment tool



UN-Water GLAAS

GLAAS data collection, reports and data portal

Collaboration and partnerships

IRC

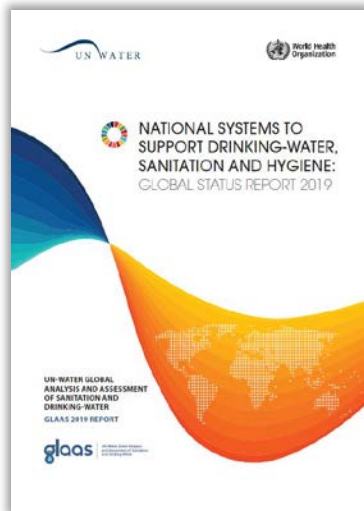


GLAAS data collection and reports: Purpose and objectives

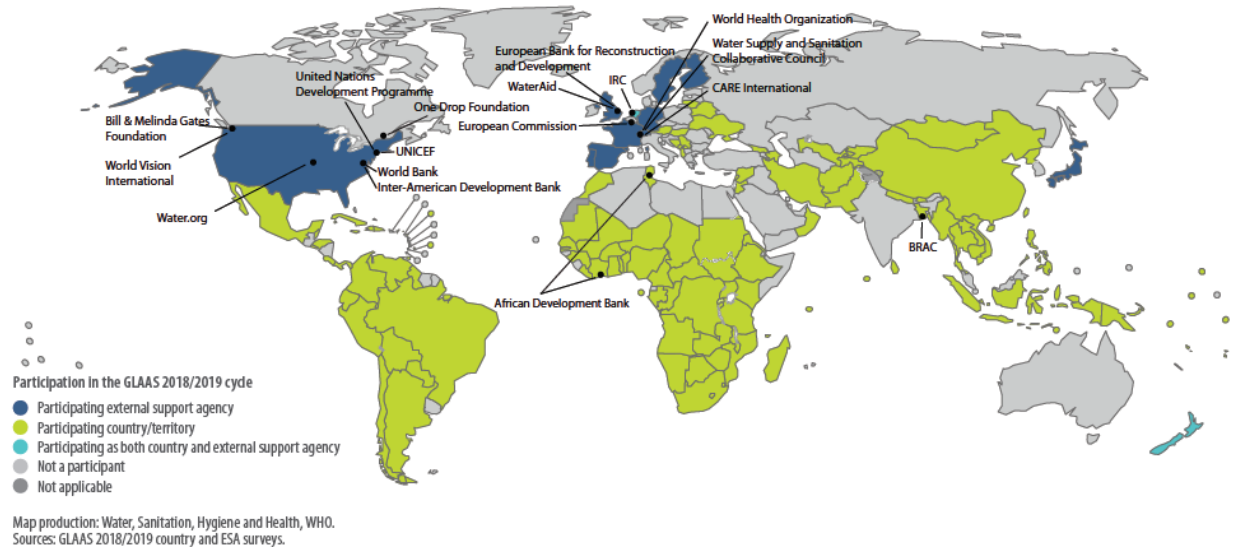
- **Monitor the inputs** required to extend and sustain WASH systems and services to all, especially unserved and disadvantaged groups
- **Support country-led processes** that bring together the many institutions and actors that are involved in WASH
- **Identify drivers and bottlenecks of progress**, highlight knowledge gaps and assess strengths and challenges across countries
- **Analyze and highlight data** from countries and external support agencies in reports, highlights and on the GLAAS data portal

UN-Water GLAAS 2022 Report

- Information collected through the GLAAS country survey will be presented in the UN-Water GLAAS 2022 report.
- The GLAAS 2022 Report is expected in Q4 2022.



The GLAAS 2019 Report featured data from 115 countries and 29 external support agencies (ESAs).



Collaboration with regional initiatives in **Africa**

- **AMCOW**: GLAAS continues to work closely with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).
 - **Africa Water Sector and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting (WASSMO)** indicators are aligned with GLAAS and WASH accounts.
 - **N'Gor monitoring**: The GLAAS 2021 country survey contributes to and aligns with monitoring of the N'gor commitments, reducing the reporting burden on countries.
 - AMCOW focal points can contribute to the GLAAS process at national level.



Collaboration with regional initiatives in Africa

Contribution towards the Global Water Partnership (GWP) - Southern Africa's **Water Investment Scorecard**:

- GLAAS information will be used as a data source informing the Water Investment Scorecard.
- WHO is working in collaboration with UNICEF, SWA and AMCOW on WASH aspects of the scorecard.
- The overall objective of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard is to enhance accountability for results in mobilization of water investments in Africa and sustain political and leadership commitment at the Heads of State level for gender transformative and climate resilience water and sanitation investments for the achievement of SDG 6.



Collaboration with other regional initiatives

- **Latin America:** GLAAS findings are presented as evidence for LATINOSAN in Latin America.
- **South Asia:** GLAAS findings have been used as part of SACOSAN in South Asia.
- **Europe:** 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 and provides data for the SWA results framework and helps inform SWA working groups including the systems and finance working group.
- Participating in GLAAS will help with preparatory work for SWA High Level Meetings.

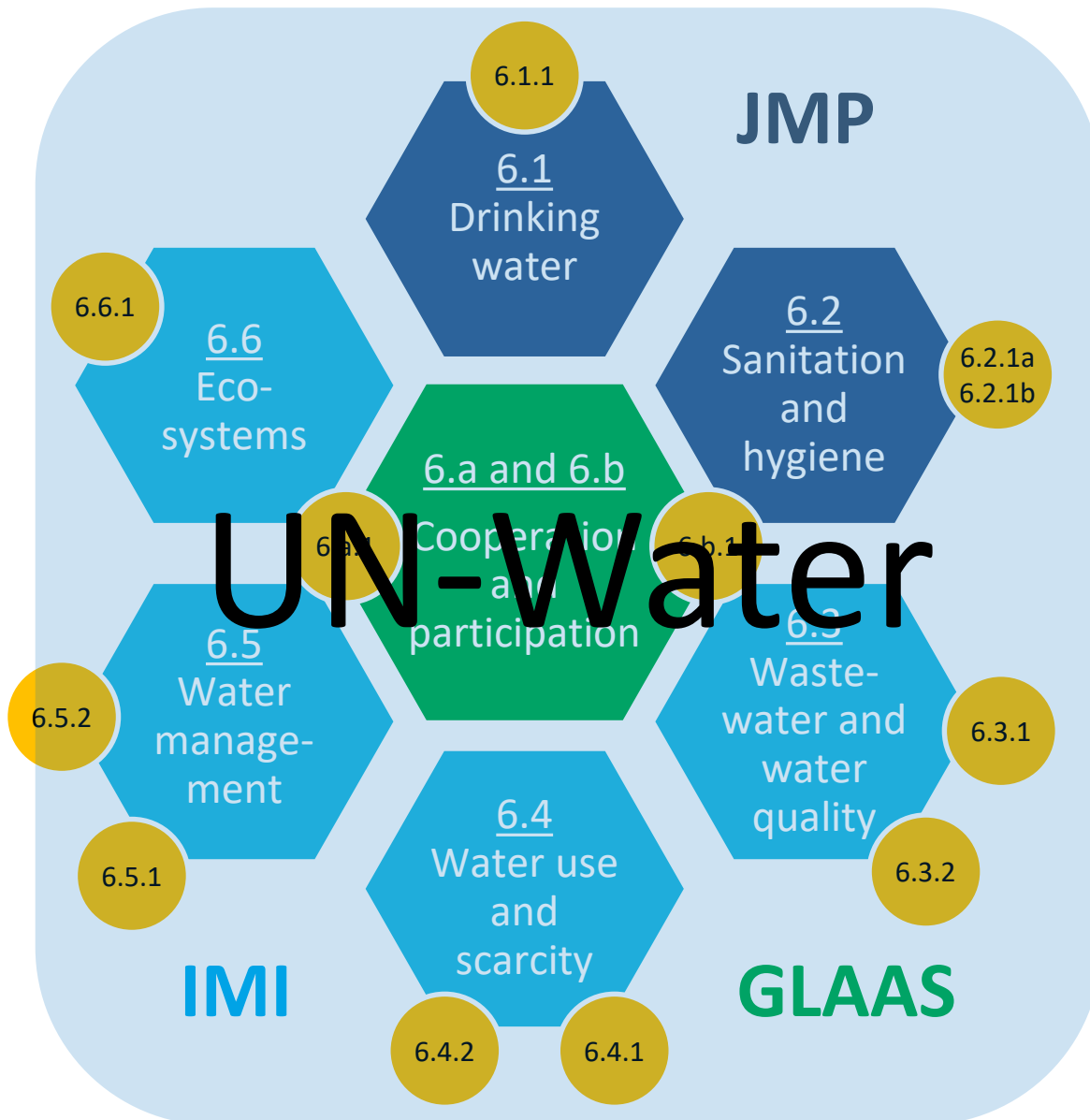


Benefits of GLAAS to Countries

- Provides a useful situation analysis of the WASH sector
- Identifies information gaps
- Helps decision-makers define priorities and devise plans
- Brings different stakeholders together
- Contributes to SDG monitoring and regional monitoring initiatives

SDG 6 – Means of Implementation

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

11 indicators for monitoring Goal 6

Indicator	Custodian/partner 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, UNEP	Water and sanitation ODA as part of coordinated spending plans
6.b	WHO, OECD, UNEP	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

5 indicators monitored by WHO with co-custodians

GLAAS contributes to monitoring 6.a and 6.b

Goal 6: Target 6.a on community and user participation



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

- 2021/2022 country survey question D9 on how external funding is channeled

■ OECD

- Data on Official Development Assistance through the Creditor Reporting System

Goal 6: Target 6.b on community and user participation



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

- 2021/2022 country survey question A11
 - Includes questions on IWRM
 - Revised question on percent of population with access to opportunities for participation
- 6.b study on refining the monitoring of this target

■ UNEP

- IWRM survey collects complementary data on community participation

■ OECD

- Complementary data collected through Water Governance Indicators



UN WATER

INTEGRATED MONITORING INITIATIVE FOR SDG 6

SDG 6.A INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

World Health Organization (WHO)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



6.a.1 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

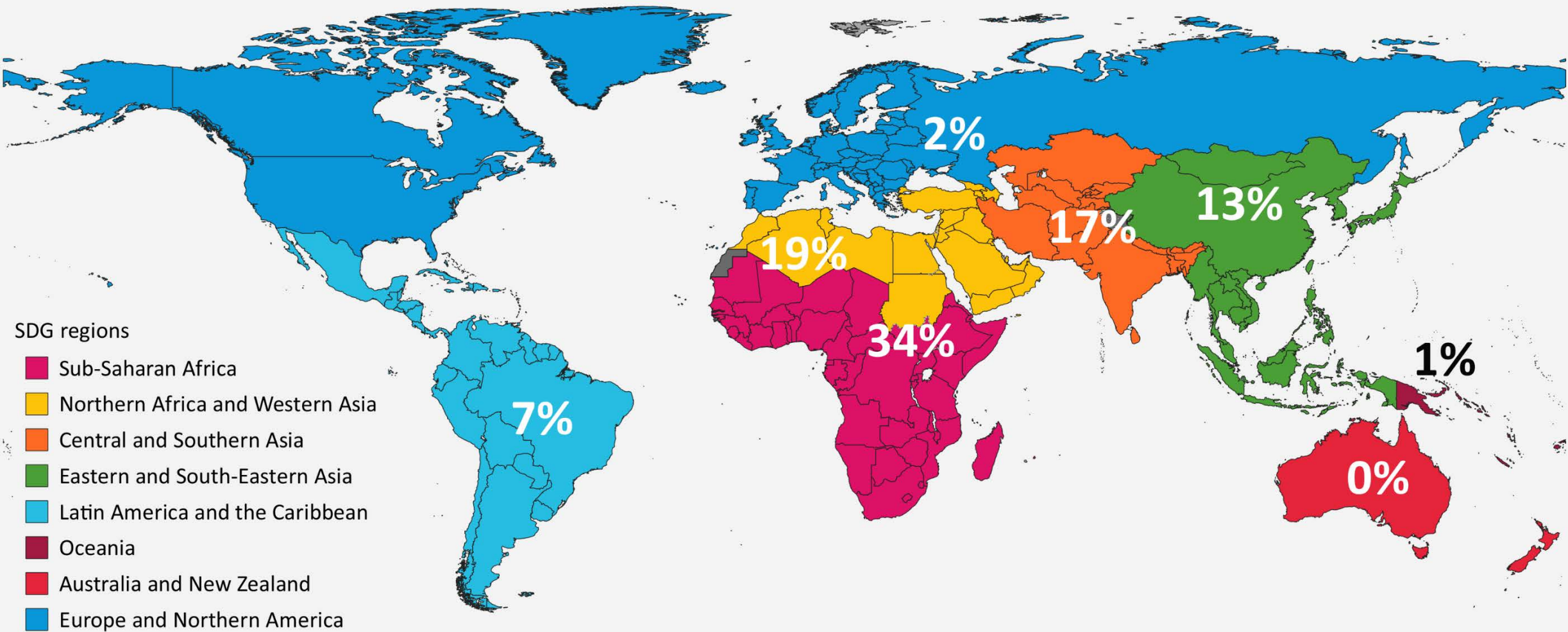


Official development assistance (ODA) commitments to the water sector increased

9%

from 2015 to 2019,
but disbursements showed little change

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (2019)

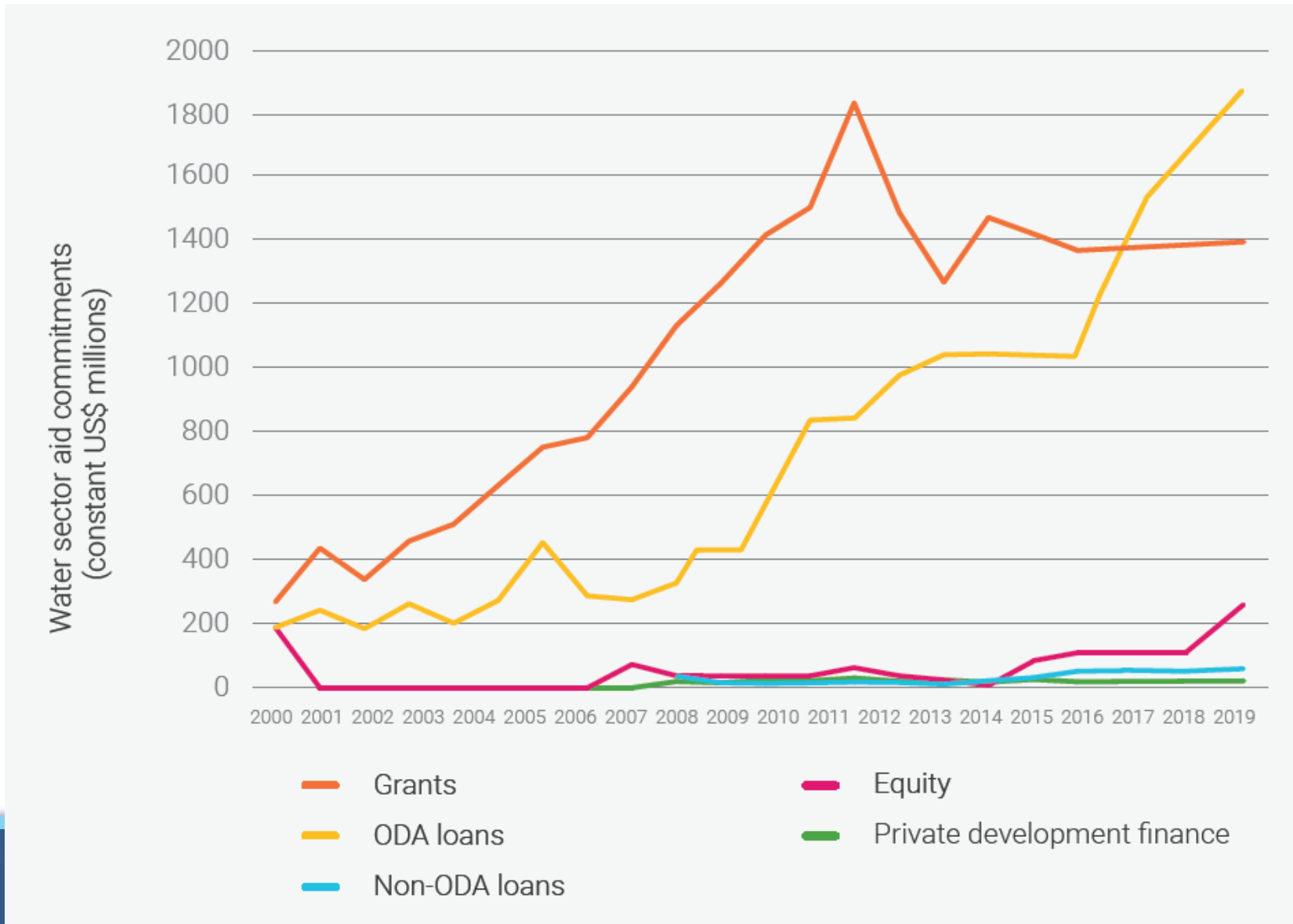


SDG regions

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Northern Africa and Western Asia
- Central and Southern Asia
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Oceania
- Australia and New Zealand
- Europe and Northern America



Development of aid flows for the water sector in least developed countries, 2000–2019





UN WATER

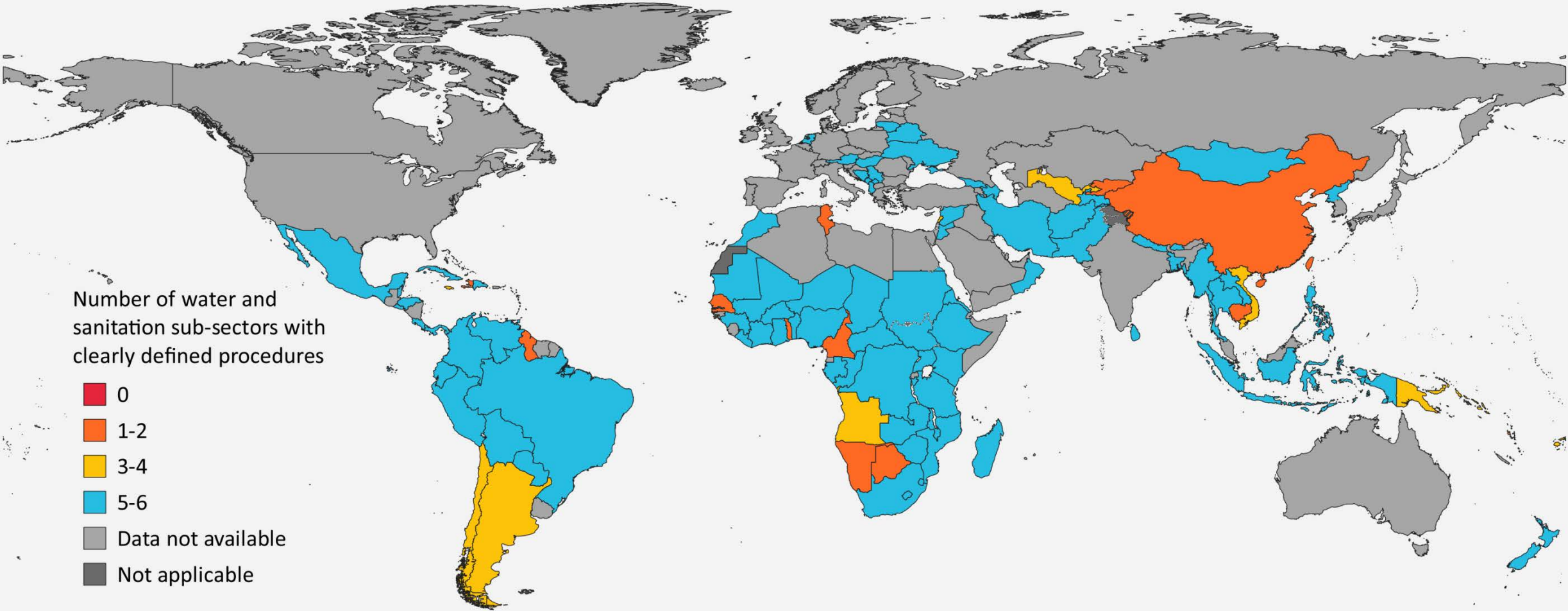
INTEGRATED MONITORING INITIATIVE FOR SDG 6

SDG 6.B LOCAL PARTICIPATION

World Health Organization (WHO)



6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2019)



6.b.1 PARTICIPATION

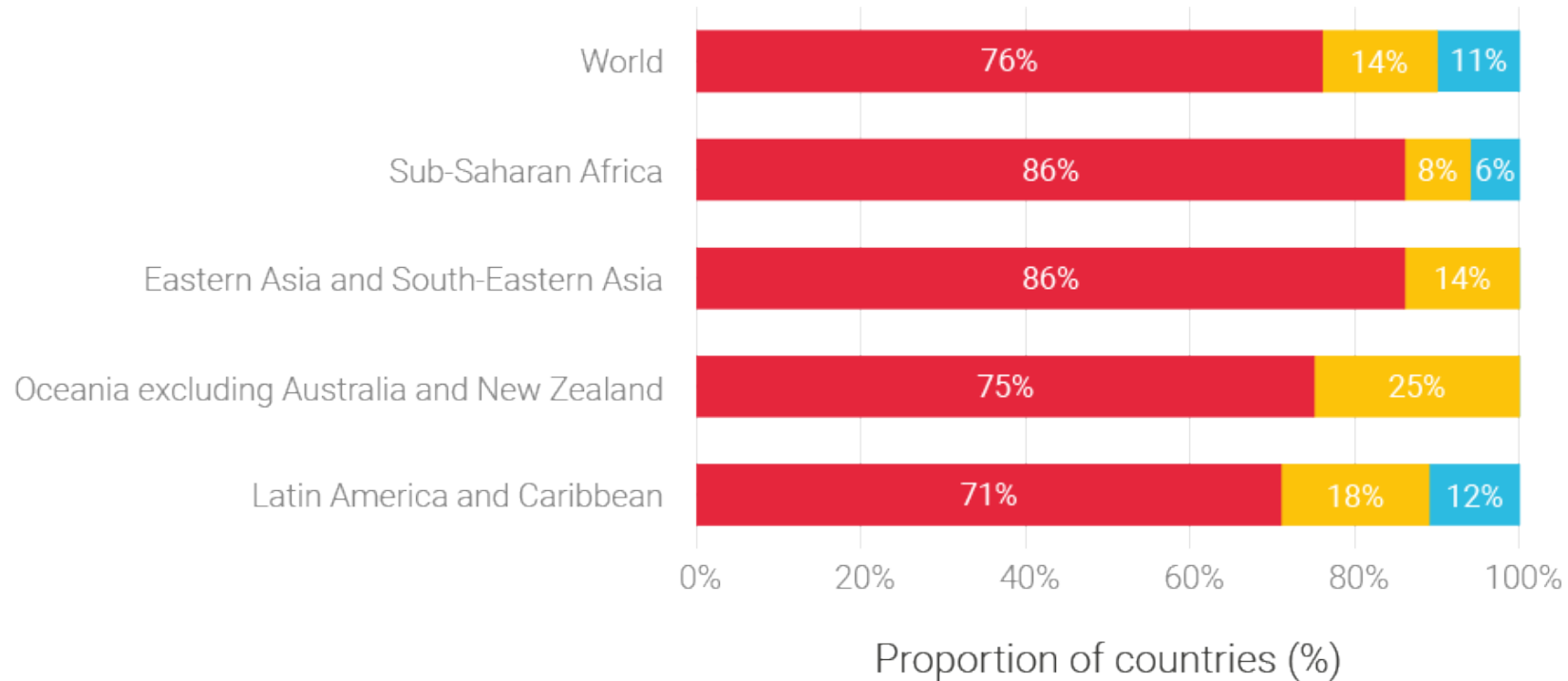


Only **14** countries out of **109**

report having high levels of participation by communities in water and sanitation decision-making



6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2019)



- Less than 50% of needed financial resources
- Between 50% and 75% of needed financial resources
- More than 75% of needed financial resources

Q&A



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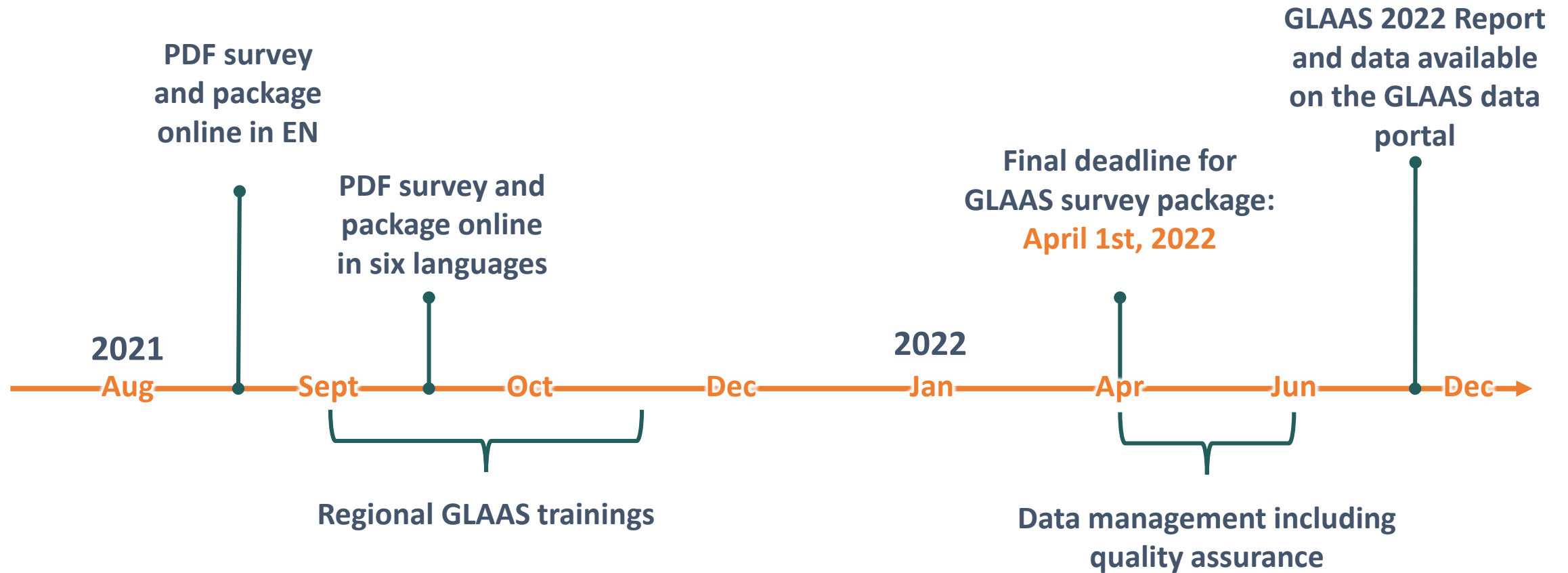
2021-2022 GLAAS data collection



UN-Water Global Analysis
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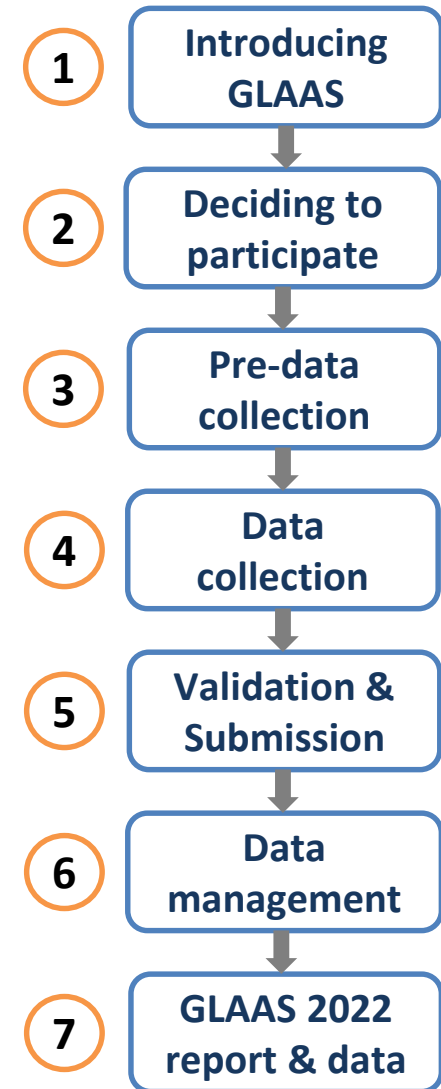
GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle timeline



GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle - Updates

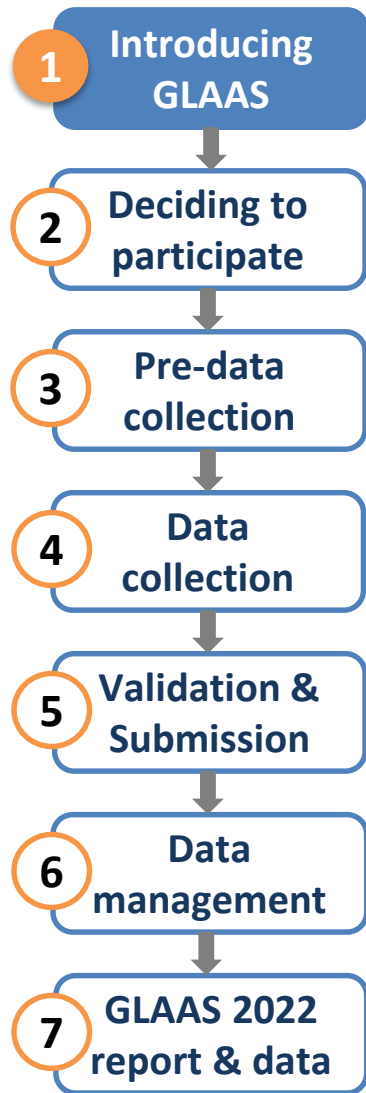
- Updates to the **GLAAS country survey**:
 - More comprehensive questions on hand hygiene
 - New question on WASH in COVID-19 preparedness and response plans
 - Revised Section C on human resources for WASH
 - As in 2018, the GLAAS survey format is a fillable PDF
- Streamlined and refined **survey guidance document**
 - Outlines the GLAAS process and general survey instructions
 - Provides additional information for some key questions
- **eGLAAS**: Piloting an online version of the GLAAS country survey
 - Based on feedback from the 2018/2019 cycle, GLAAS is preparing a pilot for online data collection for the country survey
 - Select countries will complete the GLAAS survey via the online data collection tool in English and in Spanish, providing feedback on the experience
 - For further information, please contact glaas@who.int

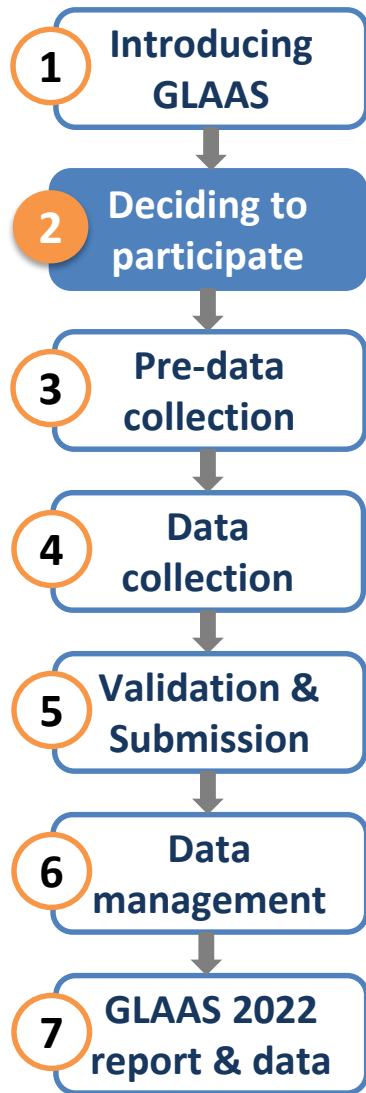
GLAAS process



Introducing GLAAS

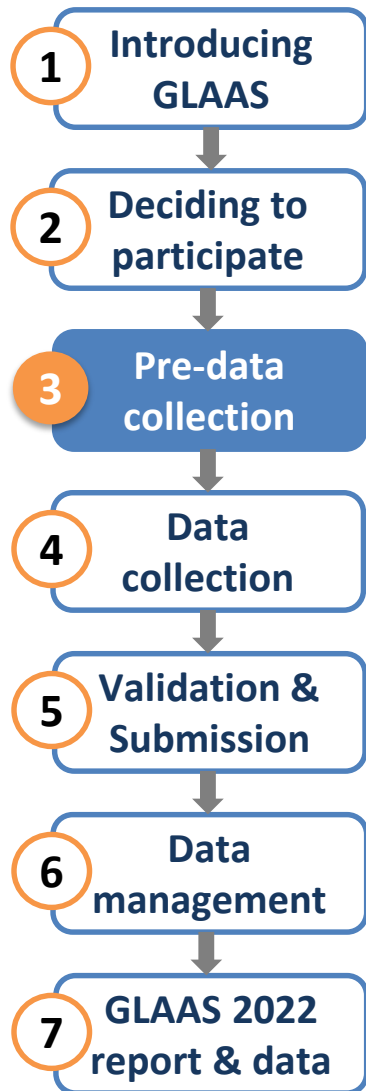
- Exchanges among WHO country and regional offices and partners, including UNICEF, with government representatives and key stakeholders to assess interest in participating in the GLAAS process





Deciding to participate

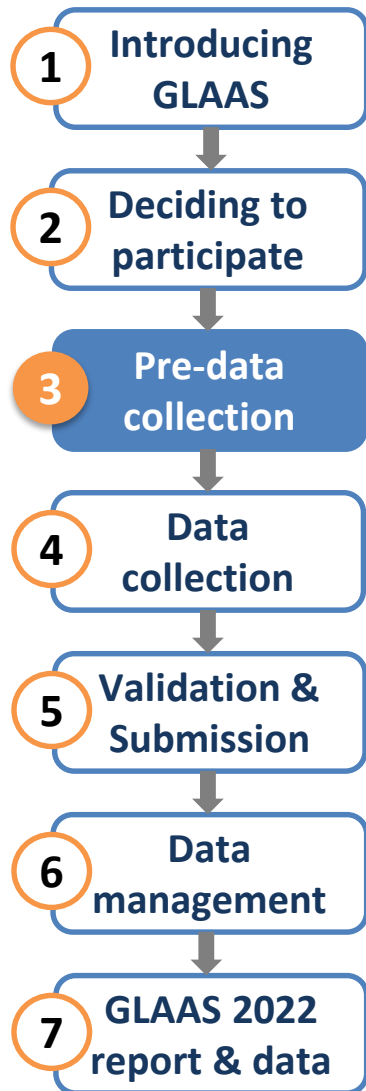
- Decision by government to participation in GLAAS
- Identify a national focal person
 - Preferably from within a lead ministry or department to be the main coordinator of GLAAS
- Identify resource needs and outline a *brief* work plan



Pre-data collection phase

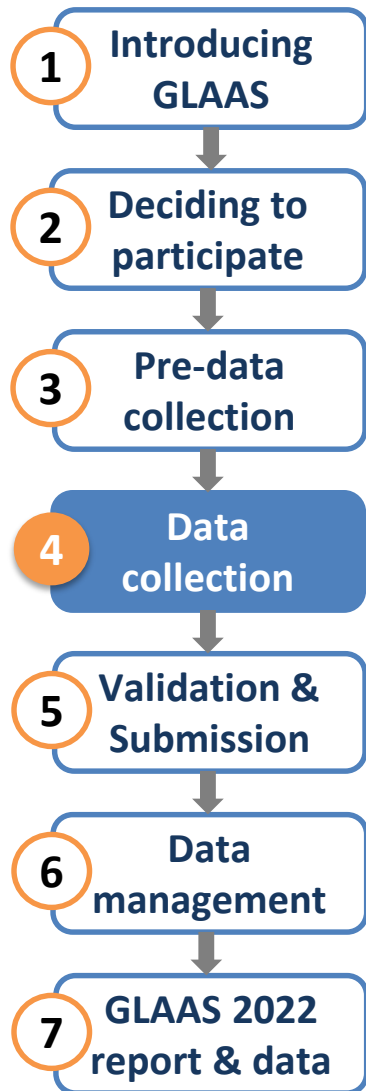
■ Identify key stakeholders including:

- WASH line ministries
- National Statistics Office
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Drinking-water and wastewater regulators
- Ministry of Water Resources or equivalent
- In-country development partners (e.g. donors, NGOs, etc.)
- Private sector
- Other focal points of national, regional, or global monitoring initiatives, such as the SDG 6 focal point, SWA focal point, and the National Statistics Office SDG reporting focal point



Pre-data collection phase

- Gather copies of any relevant sector documents, policies, and plans.
- To prepare for GLAAS data collection, organize an inception meeting or workshop to present GLAAS and discuss data collection with government and key stakeholders.
 - Given the pandemic and depending on the country situation, meetings may need to be virtual.

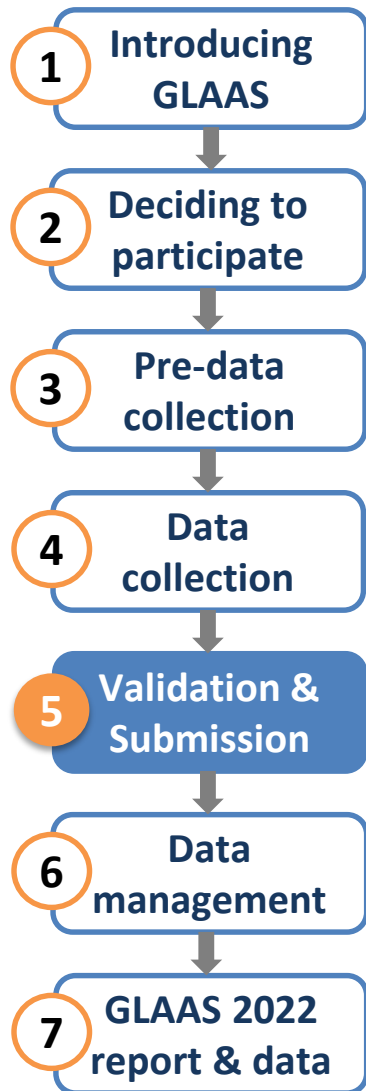


Data collection phase

- National focal point coordinates responses to GLAAS survey from various stakeholders
- Ongoing meetings and discussions among stakeholders to complete individual sections of survey

Validation of results

- As a number of stakeholders have likely been involved in completing the GLAAS survey, it is important to have a final government validation meeting with everyone involved in GLAAS to ensure that everyone agrees with the information in the survey.
- The government reviews the data and signs off on the results before submission.

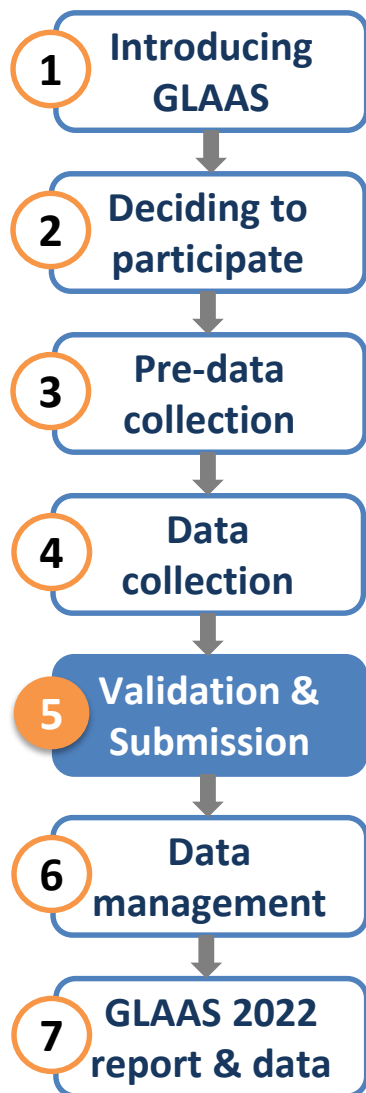


Submission of GLAAS country survey documents

- National focal point submits the following documents:

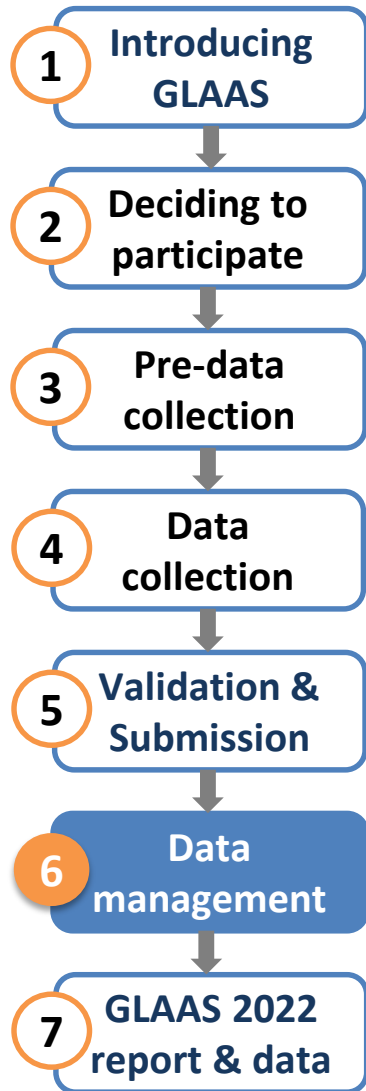
1. Survey form
2. Country feedback form
 - The feedback form has been revised and asks specific questions about data use. The responses to this form will help WHO improve the GLAAS process.
3. Consent form (if applicable)

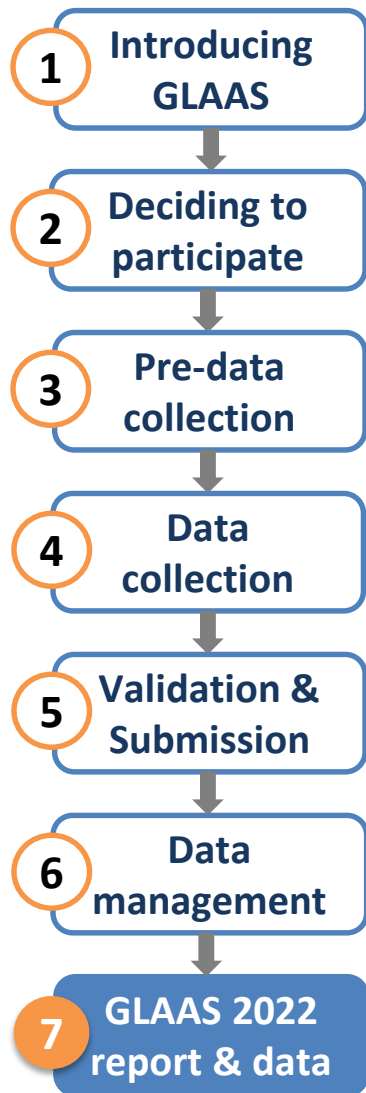
- Documents should be submitted to the WHO regional office and GLAAS at glaas@who.int by **1 April 2022**.



Data management and quality assurance

- After the GLAAS survey is submitted, WHO will review the surveys and follow up with the GLAAS focal point with any additional questions.
- GLAAS country highlights will be generated through the GLAAS data portal for country review as part of the quality assurance process.





GLAAS 2022 report and data

- The GLAAS 2022 report is expected in Q4 2022 and will be publicly available online on the [GLAAS website](#).
- Data from the GLAAS 2021/2022 cycle will also be published on the GLAAS data portal. On the data portal, users can generate customized country highlights as well as other data analyses and download GLAAS datasets.
- Given the increased emphasis on country use of data from the GLAAS process, WHO may follow up on information provided by countries in the country feedback forms.

GLAAS data portal

- Will allow users to interactively explore and download datasets by topic area, visualize key indicators, and search for GLAAS and national documents (such as national WASH policies and plans).
- Automated generation of GLAAS country highlights.
- Initially the data portal will focus on data from GLAAS country surveys from the past three cycles (2013/2014, 2016/2017, 2018/2019).
- Data from external support agency surveys and WASH accounts results to be added progressively over time.
- The first phase of the GLAAS data portal will be launched Q3 2021 and the full GLAAS data portal will be launched by the end of 2021.

The screenshot shows the GLAAS data portal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Global' and 'Regions' dropdown menus, a search icon, and a 'Select language' dropdown. Below this is the World Health Organization logo and a main navigation menu with 'Home', 'Data', 'Indicators', 'Key findings by GLAAS area', and 'How we work'. The main content area features a large blue banner with the 'glaas' logo and the title 'UN-WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER'. A brief description of GLAAS follows. Below the banner is a section titled 'GLAAS areas' with six image-based tiles: 'Governance', 'Monitoring', 'Human resources', 'Finance', 'Equity', and 'External aid'. Underneath is a 'Data visualizations and documents' section with three tiles: 'Data' (View and download GLAAS datasets and tables), 'Indicators' (Visualize information on specific WASH systems indicators), and 'Key findings by GLAAS area' (View key results by GLAAS area). A disclaimer is present below this section. The footer contains three columns: 'What we do' (Countries, Programmes, Frequently asked questions, Employment, Procurement), 'Regions' (Africa, Americas, South-East Asia, Europe, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Pacific), and 'About us' (Director-General, World Health Assembly, Executive Board, Member States, Ethics, Permissions and licensing, Cyber security). A 'subscribe to our newsletters' button is also visible.

Q&A



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Thank you!

*For additional information please contact
glaas@who.int*



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