This material is shared as a learning resource to promote awareness and good practice in the provision, use and management of water resources for sustainable social and economic development and maintenance of African ecosystems.

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Monitoring the enabling environment for sanitation through UN-Water GLAAS and TrackFin

Africa Water Week
Betsy Engebritson, WHO
Libreville, Gabon, 30 October 2018
Celebrating 10 years of GLAAS!

• The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) pilot was in 2008.
• The 2018/2019 GLAAS cycle is the 5th GLAAS cycle.
• In addition to 5 GLAAS reports, there have been regional and country highlights and collaboration with partners and the development of TrackFin.
What is GLAAS?

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

- Implemented by the WHO on behalf of UN-Water
- A global, biennial update on the enabling environment for WASH: governance, monitoring, human resources, finance
- Next report will be published in 2019 with a focus on policies and plans
- Over 100 countries and 25 external support agencies have participated in GLAAS
UN-Water GLAAS

SDG monitoring

TrackFin

GLAAS data collection and reports

Collaboration and partnerships
UN-Water GLAAS 2017-2020 strategy

Key Principles

1. To be a resource for all stakeholders interested in extending and sustaining WASH services
2. To strengthen national processes that contribute to improving WASH status
3. To minimize the burden of data collection wherever possible and maximize the use of existing data
4. To focus on areas where GLAAS is well-positioned for impact to uniquely complement — and not duplicate — the roles of other WASH sector actors
5. To ensure the highest quality data
6. To align and leverage off the SDGs, including integration of SDG principles of universality and equity
7. To be inclusive of information from different perspectives, including national governments and development partners
8. To work with other sectors, including education and health, to learn from their experience and analyse the complementarities between them and WASH
GLAAS objectives: Data collection and reports

- **Monitor the inputs** required to extend and sustain WASH systems and services to all, especially the unserved and vulnerable groups.

- **Support country-led processes** that bring together the many institutions and actors that are involved in delivering WASH services.

- **Identify drivers and bottlenecks of progress**, highlight knowledge gaps and assess strengths and challenges across countries.

- **Collect data** from countries and external support agencies.
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
GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle – What’s new?

• **Thematic focus:** This cycle will focus on national WASH policies, plans and targets including:
  – More comprehensive questions on national WASH policies and plans
  – Focus on national targets to capture national target-setting processes and alignment with SDG 6.1 and 6.2 monitoring ladders
  • GLAAS and JMP are working together to ensure the work is complementary
• Questions for **SDG monitoring** have been incorporated into the survey
  – Revised question on local participation for SDG 6.b
  – Revised question on external funding for SDG 6.a
  – The scope of these questions has been expanded to include integrated water resources management
GLAAS website: 2018/2019 information

GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle

With the 2018/2019 cycle, the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) celebrates its 10th anniversary after successfully completing a pilot in 2008 and four cycles to date. In this fifth cycle, the GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey will cover four key areas of the enabling environment (governance, monitoring, human resources and finance) with a special focus on national policies, plans and targets. There is currently no global mechanism for monitoring progress towards national WASH targets under the SDGs, nor for reviewing how countries have taken the ambitions of the SDGs into consideration in their national WASH enabling environments. The GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle, with a focus on national policies, plans and targets, will contribute to filling this gap.

The next GLAAS report will be published in 2019 well in advance of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meeting in 2020, providing sufficient time for the report to inform national high-level dialogue by both sector and finance ministers. Building on the GLAAS 2017 report, finance will continue to be a major theme of the GLAAS 2019 report.

For more information or to participate in the GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle, please contact glaas@who.int

GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey documents

The GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey is supported by a detailed survey guidance document. GLAAS has also produced a number of informational modules that present key aspects of GLAAS and the 2018 country survey. The informational modules are an additional resource for countries that can be used during the GLAAS process.

- GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey documents
- GLAAS 2018/2019 informational modules
GLAAS country survey documents

GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey documents

The GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey documents are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Portuguese and Spanish.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
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<tr>
<td>Country survey</td>
<td>L'enquête GLAAS 2018/2019 par pays</td>
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<td>pdf, 6.41Mb</td>
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<td>Survey guidance document</td>
<td>Annexe Enquête pays GLAAS docx, 70kb</td>
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<td>Fiche de retour d'information des pays participants pdf, 248kb</td>
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<td>Data collection process form</td>
<td>Fiche d'accord pour la diffusion des données docx, 36kb</td>
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GLAAS informational modules

GLAAS 2018/2019 informational modules

Powerpoint presentations
- Introduction to GLAAS
  - pptx, 393kb
- GLAAS process
  - pptx, 1.07Mb
- GLAAS, the SDGs and other monitoring initiatives
  - pptx, 696kb
- Governance section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pptx, 1.76Mb
- Monitoring section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pptx, 2.42Mb
- Human resources section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pptx, 1.22Mb
- Finance section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pptx, 2.24Mb

PDF files
- Introduction to GLAAS
  - pdf, 643kb
- GLAAS process
  - pdf, 348kb
- GLAAS, the SDGs and other monitoring initiatives
  - pdf, 1.55Mb
- Governance section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pdf, 3.60Mb
- Monitoring section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pdf, 985kb
- Human resources section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pdf, 520kb
- Finance section of the GLAAS survey: An overview
  - pdf, 1.69Mb

UN-Water GLAAS 2019 Report

• Information collected will be presented in the 2019 UN-Water GLAAS report
• The GLAAS 2019 report will have a focus on national WASH policies, plans and targets
• The GLAAS 2019 report is expected in Q2/3 2019
• Country and regional highlights will also be produced
Overview of GLAAS 2019 report

Inputs to GLAAS 2019 report

Country survey
- 100+ countries
- From all WHO regions

External Support Agency (ESA) survey
- 30+ ESAs
- Bilateral donors
- Multilateral donors
- NGOs

Other data sources
- WHO/UNICEF JMP
- OECD data
GLAAS 2018-2019 data collection

- Data collection to be launched: July 2018
- Deadline for submission: 15 December 2018
TrackFin
TrackFin, WASH Accounts and WAPT

- TrackFin is a methodology to track financial flows in the WASH sector.
- WASH accounts are a product of using the TrackFin methodology.
- The WASH Accounts Production Tool (WAPT) is a software tool that aids in data processing and analysis for producing WASH accounts.
Financing data for WASH

• WASH sector is fragmented
  – Many ministries involved in different aspects of WASH
  – Many donors and NGOs at subnational, national and international levels
  – Many service providers for WASH services—may be public or private; may be national, subnational, community-based, self-supply

• Past GLAAS cycles have shown the data are fragmented and often hard to collect
Rationale for TrackFin

• **No consolidated methodology to track financing to WASH**
  – Existing studies provided only part of financial flows, often one-off and externally driven

• **Data on WASH spending is increasingly requested by decision-makers and donors**
  – To formulate plans for achieving the SDGs, countries (and the international community) need a better understanding of how much money is currently being spent in the sector and for what

• **Countries can use better data to:**
  – Put in place realistic sector financing plans and track their achievement using a standard methodology
  – Inform policy decisions for national WASH priorities
TrackFin objectives

- Track the financing flows in the WASH sector using a **globally accepted methodology** leading to better policies/decisions and ultimately to increased access to services
- Produce **WASH accounts**, a snapshot of WASH financing, in a comparable format (between countries, between sectors) which is useful for decision-making, lobbying and advocacy
- Institutionalize production of **WASH accounts within governments’ statistical systems** to mainstream data collection
Key questions answered by TrackFin

1. What is the total expenditure in the sector?
2. How are funds distributed between the various WASH services and expenditure types, such as capital expenditure, operating and maintenance expenditure and cost of capital?
3. Who pays for WASH services?
4. Which entities are the main channels of WASH funding, and what is their respective share of total spending?
TrackFin resources

- Guidance Document
- Guidance Document Summary for Decision-Makers
- TrackFin Brochure
- TrackFin Community of Practice
Who pays for WASH services?

**Funding by financing type and financing unit in Ghana, 2014**

- **Users:** 75%
  - Tariffs (users): 69%
  - Self-supply (users): 5%
  - Voluntary contributions (NGOs): 4%
  - Domestic public transfers (government): 1%
  - International public transfers (donors): 6%
  - Repayable financing (donors): 1%

- **Donors:** 19%
  - International public transfers (donors): 14%
  - Repayable financing (donors): 6%

**Source:** TrackFin Ghana study, 2017.

**Funding by financing type and financing unit in Mali, 2014**

- **Users:** 37%
  - Tariffs (users): 29%
  - Self-supply (users): 4%
  - Voluntary contributions (NGOs): 24%
  - International public transfers (donors): 13%
  - Domestic public transfers (government): 23%

- **Donors:** 36%
  - International public transfers (donors): 29%
  - Repayable financing (donors): 7%

**Source:** TrackFin Mali study, 2017.
How are WASH funds distributed?

**Figure B.3** WASH expenditures by subsector in Ghana, 2014
- Urban water: 39%
- Rural water: 20%
- Rural sanitation: 13%
- Urban sanitation: 13%
- Support services to the WASH sector and IWRM: 1%

Source: TrackFin Ghana study, 2017.

**Figure B.4** WASH expenditures by subsector in Mali, 2014
- Urban water: 41%
- Rural water: 40%
- Rural sanitation, liquid waste: 5%
- Urban sanitation, liquid waste: 2%
- Urban sanitation, solid waste: 2%
- Support services to the WASH sector: 9%

Source: TrackFin Mali study, 2017.
A brief history of TrackFin

Development of the TrackFin methodology by WHO

TrackFin pilot implementations in Brazil, Ghana and Morocco

Revision of methodology and publication of the TrackFin Guidance Document

Madagascar TrackFin launch attended by Prime Minister and four other line ministers

Ghana 2nd cycle; Burkina Faso and Mali 1st cycle

Argentina, India (2 states), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda 1st cycle; Mali 2nd cycle

Brazil (3 municipalities); Kenya, and Madagascar 2nd cycle; anticipated Bangladesh 1st cycle; Burkina Faso 2nd cycle; Ghana and Mali 3rd cycle

TrackFin Training of Trainers Workshop
Questions?
Thank you!

For additional information please contact glaas@who.int