

GLAAS 2012 REPORT

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

THE CHALLENGE OF EXTENDING AND
SUSTAINING SERVICES

A young girl with dark curly hair, wearing a green and white checkered shirt and a green backpack, is smiling at the camera. She is standing in front of a blue building with white trim and several doors, which appears to be a sanitation facility. The building has a flat roof with a few pipes. The ground is dry and dusty.

INCLUDES ANNEX
ON TRACKING
NATIONAL FINANCIAL
FLOWS TO SANITATION,
HYGIENE AND
DRINKING-WATER

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UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater related issues. Established in 2003, UN-Water fosters greater cooperation and information sharing among UN entities and relevant stakeholders.

UN-Water monitors and reports on the state, utilization and management of the world's freshwater resources and on the situation of sanitation through a series of interconnected and complementary publications that, together, provide a comprehensive picture and, individually, provide a more in-depth analysis of specific issues or geographic areas.

PERIODIC REPORTS:

World Water Development Report (WWDR) is coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) on behalf of UN-Water and published every three years. It provides a global strategic outlook on the state of freshwater resources, trends in use of the resource base in the various sectors (inter alia, agriculture, industry, energy) and management options in different settings and situations (inter alia, in the context of urbanization, natural disasters, and impacts of global climate change). It also includes regional assessments.

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ State, uses and management of water resources
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Triennial (4th edition)

Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is produced every two years by the World Health Organization (WHO) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of sanitation and drinking-water. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 2008)

The progress report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is produced every two years. The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and presents the results of the global monitoring of progress towards MDG 7 target C: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaux in accordance with international criteria.

- ✓ Status and trends
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional and national assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 1990)

IN THE YEARS 2012-2013 UN-WATER WILL ALSO PUBLISH:

2012

UN-Water Report on Integrated Approaches in the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources is produced by UN-Water for the Rio+20 Summit. A similar status report was produced in 2008 for UNCSD. The report assesses the status and progress of the management of water resources in UN Member States and reports on the outcomes and impacts of improved water resources management.

2013

UN-Water Country Briefs pilot project. They provide a strategic outlook on the critical importance of investments in water for human and economic development at country level.

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Foreword

With the 2015 target date for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) clearly on the horizon, this 2012 edition of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) contributes importantly to the implementation of the UN-Water strategy of delivering strong messages on water that help shape the post-2015 sustainable development landscape. Its publication is timely in the lead-up to the next key event in this process, the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

UN-Water, the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all fresh water-related issues, has drinking-water and sanitation among its focus areas. While progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target 7.C is regularly monitored by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), the UN-Water GLAAS builds on these results and analyses the underlying reasons for success—or lack of it.

In its relatively short life, UN-Water GLAAS has earned its place in the water monitoring and reporting landscape and is increasingly used as the basis for more informed decision-making. This came from the recognition that the scarcity of information on national sanitation and drinking-water-related policies, financing and human resources was a major barrier to progress. It also results from the dearth of exact knowledge concerning the status of and trends in development assistance.

In early March 2012, the JMP announced that significant progress on improved access to drinking-water had been achieved. This encouraging news comes, however, with a message of caution: many are still unserved, disparities are great and the monitoring of key attributes, such as water quality, remains challenging. Moreover, the estimated 780

million people still unserved are increasingly hard to reach, and the MDG target for sanitation is not on track: there are currently 2.5 billion people with no access to improved sanitation.

This 2012 UN-Water GLAAS provides further reason for vigilance—resources are neither targeted nor apparently sufficient to sustain routine operation and maintenance requirements. Thus, there is a serious risk of slipping backwards on gains already made. The analysis emerging from UN-Water GLAAS also helps to identify the reasons behind the disparities in access to sanitation and drinking-water among different regions, communities and income groups that have been identified by the JMP.

Based on the evidence emerging from UN-Water GLAAS, there are a number of achievable immediate steps that countries, external support agencies and other stakeholders can undertake to continue extending sanitation and drinking-water provisioning, while sustaining services already in place. These immediate steps are highlighted in this report, together with a number of areas that warrant in-depth studies, a challenge that UN-Water GLAAS is ready to take up.



Michel Jarraud
Chair
UN-Water

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The preparation of this report involved contributions from hundreds of individuals representing all regions of the world. UN-Water and WHO would like to extend their gratitude to all those individuals and organizations that contributed to the development of this report—especially those individuals who submitted information from countries and external support agencies. A full listing of individuals who contributed to this report and their affiliations is given in Annex G.

Acronyms and abbreviations

3Ts	tariffs, taxes and transfers
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund, Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund, African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
CSO	Country Status Overview (World Bank Water and Sanitation Program)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESA	external support agency
EU	European Union
GDP	gross domestic product
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (formerly Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water)
GoAL WaSH	Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (United Nations Development Programme)
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HR	human resources
IDA	International Development Association, World Bank
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
LDC	least developed country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NDP	national development plan
NGO	nongovernmental organization
O&M	operation and maintenance
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-CRS	OECD Creditor Reporting System
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PRSP	poverty reduction strategy paper
SEEA-Water	System of Environmental Economic Accounting for Water
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TICAD IV	Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WSA	Water and Sanitation for Africa (formerly known as CREPA)
WSP-Africa	Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank
WSP	Water safety plan

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