

PARTNERSHIPS AND EXTERNAL SUPPORT TO ACCELERATE AND SUSTAIN PROGRESS

Seventeen responding countries plan to reach a total of 73 million additional persons with improved sanitation and/or drinking-water by 2014

At the same time, in addition to some donors having established specific targets, Table 18 shows that 17 responding countries plan to reach a total of 73 million additional persons with improved sanitation and/or drinking-water by 2014.

TABLE 18: Populations (in thousands) expected to gain access to improved sanitation and/or drinking-water over the period 2010–2014, as reported by countries

County	Drinking-water		Sanitation		Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Philippines	10 080	6 800	11 690	6 900	34 470
Burundi	245	2 375	260	3 170	6 050
Rwanda	1 010	1 370	805	1 820	5 005
Chad	880		2 200	1 100	4 180
Thailand	1 250	2 500			3 750
Senegal	915	958	746	873	3 492
Paraguay	546	209	1 878	572	3 206
Morocco		1 000	2 000		3 000
Burkina Faso	1 194	170	1 021	152	2 537
Niger	79	313	36	859	1 287
Lao PDR		300	200	600	1 100
Togo	1 002				1 002
Cambodia	250	744			994
Benin	991				991
Lesotho		200	125	150	475
Honduras	36	192			229
Timor-Leste	15				15
Total	18 495	17 131	20 960	16 196	72 781

Source: 2009–2010 CSO and GLAAS country survey results

Five-year disbursements are equivalent to 71% of five-year commitments (assuming one-year time lag)

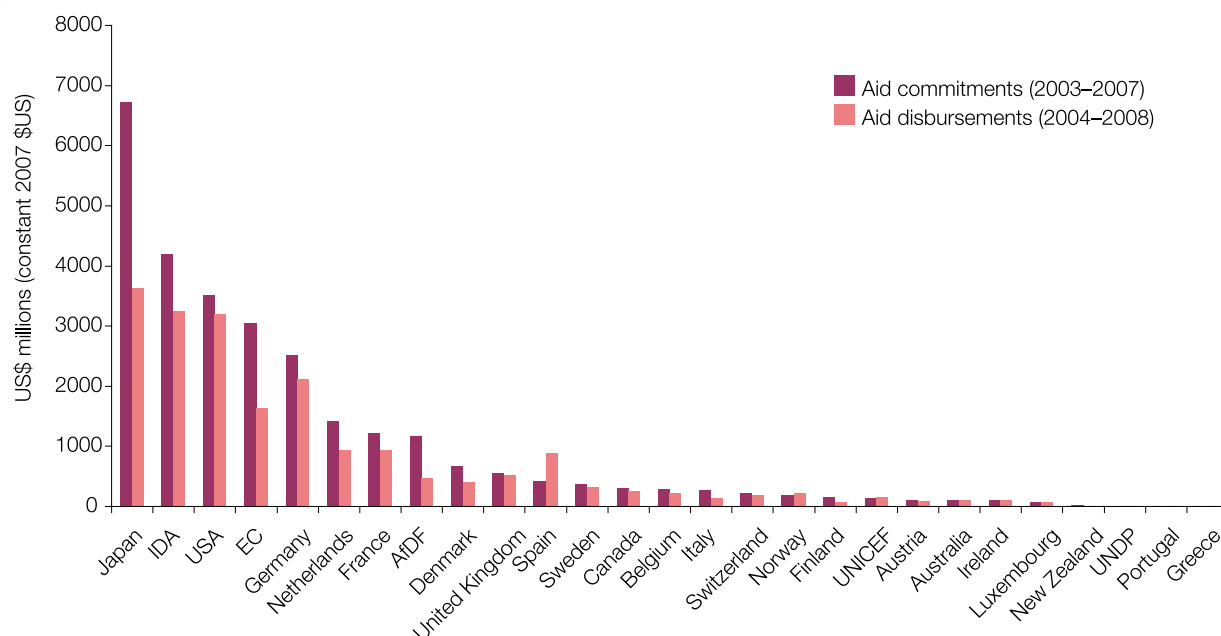


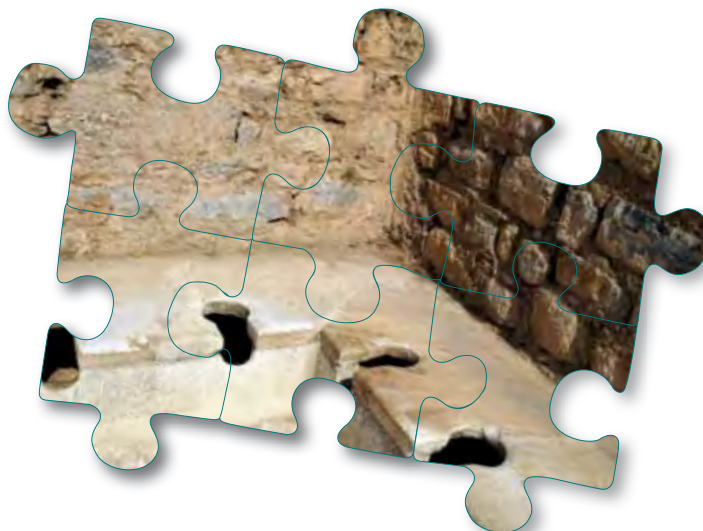
FIGURE 37: Aid commitments (2003–2007) versus aid disbursements (2004–2008)

AfDF, African Development Fund, African Development Bank; EC, European Commission; IDA, International Development Association, World Bank;

UNDP, United Nations Development Programme

Source: OECD (2010a)

From 2003 to 2007, a total of US\$ 27.9 billion was committed to sanitation and drinking-water from 27 bilateral and multilateral agencies that report both commitments and disbursements to the OECD-CRS. Under the assumption that new commitments do not begin to be fully disbursed until after one year (Hallet, 2009), a comparison of disbursements made from 2004 to 2008 was performed. As shown in Figure 37, disbursements from 2004 to 2008 were 71% (US\$ 19.9 billion) of the amount of commitments made during 2003–2007. Note that some 2003–2007 grant and loan commitments made by donors may not be fully disbursed by donors at the end of 2008, especially if large, long-term commitments were made late in this period. In addition, some total disbursements may be higher than total commitments, which is in part due to the different time periods covered. For these reasons, a more in-depth analysis of the relationship between commitments and disbursements will be included in future GLAAS reports.



PARTNERSHIPS AND EXTERNAL SUPPORT TO ACCELERATE AND SUSTAIN PROGRESS

Mapping the numerous sanitation and drinking-water initiatives is a first necessary step towards better coordination

Tables 19 and 20 list examples of monitoring efforts, strategic partnerships and political and financing initiatives in water and sanitation at global and regional levels. These are not exhaustive lists, but they constitute a preliminary effort to map a wide range of evolving partnerships focused on progress in water and sanitation.

TABLE 19: Examples of international and regional monitoring initiatives in drinking-water and sanitation

Name of initiative	Area covered	Partners	Area	Drinking-water	Sanitation	Urban	Rural
Asian Water Development Outlook	Asia	Asian Development Bank	Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central America and Dominican Republic Forum for Water and Sanitation (FOCARD-APS)	Central America and Dominican Republic	Countries in the region supported by Water and Sanitation Program – Latin America and Caribbean and WHO/Pan American Health Organization	Policy, monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
Country Status Overviews (CSOs)	35 countries in Africa	Water and Sanitation Program – Africa	Monitoring, policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Initiative on Rationalizing Water Information (GIRWI) Project	Global report on the status of implementation of 13th Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-13) policy actions	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Monitoring, policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (GoAL WaSH)	12 countries globally	United Nations Development Programme	Water governance	✓	✓	✓	✓
International Benchmarking Network for WATSAN Utilities (IBNET)	Global	Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank	Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sector Information and Monitoring Systems (SIMS)	Global – but focus on Africa	Water and Sanitation Program – Africa and African Water Facility	Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
South East Asian Water Utilities Network (SEAWUN)	South-east Asia	Asian Development Bank, water utilities	Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)	Global – reports on drivers for and barriers to progress	UN-Water through WHO	Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)	Global – reports on use of improved water sources and sanitation facilities	WHO, UNICEF	Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Internet

TABLE 20: Examples of international and regional funding and policy initiatives in drinking-water and sanitation

Name of initiative	Area covered	Partners	Area	Drinking-water	Sanitation	Urban	Rural
Africa Caribbean Pacific – European Union (ACP-EU) Water Facility	Developing countries in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific	European Union through the European Investment Bank	Implementation	✓	✓	✓	✓
African Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricaSan)	Africa	Policy-makers and stakeholders on sanitation and hygiene	Policy		✓	✓	✓
African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)	Africa	African Union	Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Asia Pacific Water Forum	Asia Pacific	National governments, development partners, civil society organizations	Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central America and Dominican Republic Forum for Water and Sanitation (FOCARD-APS)	Central America and Dominican Republic	Countries in the region supported by Water and Sanitation Program – Latin America and Caribbean and WHO/Pan American Health Organization	Policy, monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Infrastructure Financing Facility	Global	Bilateral donors through Homeless International and Cities Alliance	Implementation – slum infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	
Community Water and Sanitation Facility	Global, targeted at slum communities in cities	Bilateral donors through Cities Alliance	Implementation	✓	✓	✓	
East Asia Ministerial Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (EASAN)	East Asia	Policy-makers and stakeholders on sanitation and hygiene	Policy		✓	✓	✓
European Union Water Initiative	i. Africa, ii. Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, iii. Mediterranean and iv. Latin America	National governments, bilateral donors	Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Sanitation Fund	Global	Pooled fund operated by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council	Implementation		✓	✓	✓
Latin American Sanitation Conference (LATINOSAN)	Latin America	Policy-makers and stakeholders on sanitation and hygiene	Policy		✓	✓	✓
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative	Africa	African Development Fund, bilateral donors, local communities	Implementation	✓	✓		✓
South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)	South Asia	Policy-makers and stakeholders on sanitation and hygiene	Policy		✓	✓	✓
Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action	Global	National governments, bilateral donors, development partners, NGOs	Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slum Upgrading Facility	Global	UN Habitat, Cities Alliance, development banks, bilateral donors	Implementation – slum infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	
Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)	Global	Most NGOs, donors and UN agencies working on sanitation issues	Policy/information-sharing platform, sanitation/urban/rural				
UN Habitat Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (Water for Asian Cities and Water for African Cities)	Urban areas in 14 countries in Africa and 9 countries in Asia	Multidonor programme facility implemented by Asian Development Bank and African Development Bank	Implementation	✓	✓	✓	
UN Water	Global	All UN-system agencies working on water-related issues	Coordination/information sharing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water and Sanitation Initiative and Aqua Fund	All member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank	Inter-American Development Bank	Implementation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water and Sanitation Program	Global	Multidonor partnership administered by World Bank	Policy, implementation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Financing Partnership Facility	All member developing countries of the Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank, bilateral donors	Implementation	✓		✓	✓
Water Integrity Network	Global	Multiple stakeholders	Transparency	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Internet

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

C1

Sanitation and drinking-water are relatively low priorities for domestic allocations and ODA, despite the huge potential benefits for public health, gender equity, poverty reduction and economic growth.

- Aid for sanitation and drinking-water is increasing in absolute terms, but its share of total aid decreased from 8% in 1997 to 5% in 2008.
- Government allocations to sanitation and drinking-water are perceived to be inadequate to meet the MDG target and, in most cases, are well below established national and regional targets (where those targets exist).

Recommendation

R1

Developing countries and external support agencies to demonstrate greater political commitment to sanitation and drinking-water, given their central role in human and economic development.

Specific activities recommended:

- A1.1:** Developing countries and external support agencies to increase allocations to sanitation and drinking-water.
- A1.2:** The appropriate level of resources for sanitation and drinking-water, compared with other social sectors, to be researched.
- A1.3:** Stakeholders to continue to build on the evidence for making the economic and development case for increased investment in sanitation and drinking-water.

Conclusion

C2

Aid for sanitation and drinking-water is not well targeted to achieving the MDGs.

- Donor aid is increasing but is generally not directed to either low-income countries or the provision of basic services.
- Of the top 10 recipient countries in terms of aid per capita for sanitation and drinking-water, only one is a low-income country, the others all being middle-income countries.
- Very few countries have developed criteria for targeting resources to the unserved population.

Recommendation

R2

External support agencies and developing countries to consider how to better target resources to accelerate progress towards meeting the sanitation and drinking-water MDG target.

Specific activities recommended:

- A2.1:** Discussions to be held at the highest level on how resources can be targeted to basic sanitation and drinking-water programmes, to low-income countries and specifically to areas with the highest proportion of the unserved population.
- A2.2:** Specific measurable commitments to be made at the Sanitation and Water for All: High Level Meeting in April 2010 to improve MDG targeting of resources.



Conclusion

C3

Country capacity to sustain progress is relatively weak, especially in sanitation and in rural areas.

- While positive trends in policy formulation are generally reported, sanitation policies still lag behind in both urban and rural areas.
- In many countries, there is a lack of clarity on institutional roles and responsibilities, especially in sanitation.
- Lack of reliable data, especially at subnational and local levels, is a barrier to developing and implementing investment plans in sanitation and drinking-water.
- Countries are generally not allocating sufficient funds for hiring and maintaining the staff that the sanitation and drinking-water institutions require to meet the MDG target.

Recommendation

R3

Developing countries and external support agencies to strengthen national and subnational systems to plan, implement and monitor the delivery of sanitation and drinking-water services, especially to unserved populations.

Specific activities recommended:

- A3.1:** Roles for all institutions responsible for sanitation and drinking-water to be identified in country development plans, with lead institutions made accountable for delivery.
- A3.2:** Availability and reliability of data and information in sanitation and drinking-water to be improved, especially at the subnational level.
- A3.3:** Human resource development plans for sanitation and drinking-water to be prepared and implemented in all countries.

Conclusion

C4

Stakeholder coordination, harmonization, alignment and transparency in sanitation and drinking-water are generally increasing, but there is still room to improve coordination and local stakeholders' participation.

- Aid is increasingly untied, and the majority of it is in the form of long-term commitments of five years or more.
- Increasingly, donor and recipient countries transparently set goals for their own action in sanitation and drinking-water.
- Aid disbursements generally follow commitments.
- Some developing countries receive aid from as many as 20 donors.
- Participation of local stakeholders in decision-making and implementation processes in sanitation and drinking-water is weak.

Recommendation

R4

All stakeholders to work in partnership to support the development and implementation of national plans for sanitation and drinking-water, using their particular skills and resources and aligning with national systems.

Specific activities recommended:

- A4.1:** External support agencies to review ways to reduce representation through silent partnerships and other delivery mechanisms.
- A4.2:** Developing countries, with external support agency support where appropriate, to prepare plans for meeting the MDG target that include participation by the main stakeholders at national and local levels.

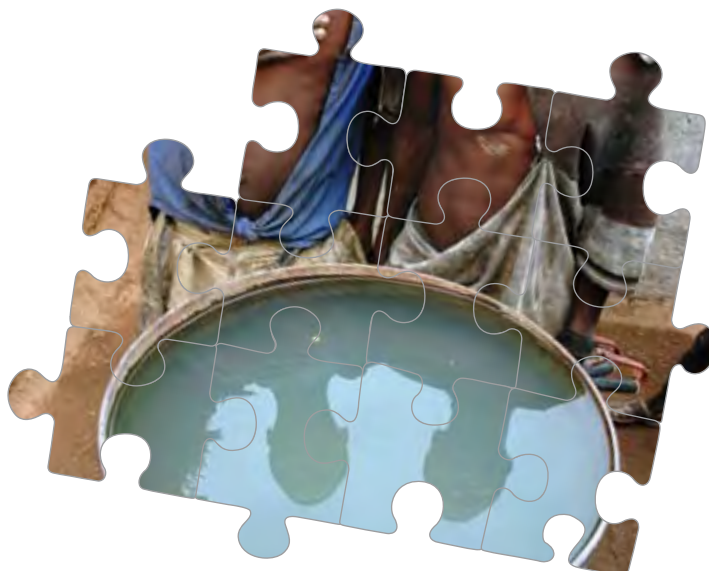
LOOKING AHEAD

In the preparation of this first annual UN-Water GLAAS report, it has become increasingly clear that the kind of information it contains is in high demand. At a total of 42, the number of developing countries participating in GLAAS has exceeded initial expectations. These countries represent 1.3 billion people, out of which 360 million do not use drinking-water from an improved source and 700 million people do not use improved sanitation. The response from external support agencies has also been excellent, with 27 agencies reporting, including nearly all the OECD donors and representing an estimated 90% of ODA to water and sanitation. Starting from this baseline, the next report should aim at covering at least 60 developing countries, all the major donors and many of the larger NGOs and private foundations. The next report would thus even more strongly reflect the global picture of sanitation and drinking-water.

The links with the preparatory process for the Sanitation and Water for All: High Level Meeting have been tangible. Discussions were held with many country representatives during Africa Water Week, the East Asia Sanitation Conference and visits by staff from the Sanitation and Water for All Secretariat to specific countries. The linkage through Sanitation and Water for All to the first High Level Meeting of ministers of finance, ministers of water and heads of development agencies has been useful in focusing attention on the GLAAS report, but also in considering what future GLAAS reports might include.

This first report marks the start of a process that will shed more light on key factors affecting progress in sanitation and drinking-water (e.g. the split between sanitation and drinking-water financing, the human resource capacity to sustain progress, the targeting of sanitation and drinking-water aid flows to the MDGs). However, it is also clear that there are still some major gaps in our knowledge of water and sanitation, which means that there is only limited evidence of what conditions or actions may lead to accelerated progress towards the MDG target. For example:

- Why is aid for sanitation and drinking-water on a declining trend compared with that for education and health? Given the central role that sanitation and drinking-water play in human and economic development, and given that sanitation is one of the most off-track of all the MDG targets, are the right choices being made?
- Why is the proportion of aid allocated to basic drinking-water supply and basic sanitation, at 16% of the total to water and sanitation, so low, and why did this figure decline from 27% in 2003?
- Why do different countries allocate very different proportions of their GDP to sanitation and drinking-water (from less than 0.1% of GDP to almost 3.5%)?
- How does the presence or absence of specific criteria to prioritize the allocation of resources to the unserved population in sanitation and drinking-water affect the achievement of the MDG target?
- What is the aid flow coming from non-OECD countries and organizations (e.g. China now being the largest donor to Cambodia and Sri Lanka; ODI, 2010)?
- What are the resources that the private sector and households themselves bring to water and sanitation?
- What is the appropriate level of staffing of the institutions responsible for sanitation and drinking-water at the subnational level, especially for rural sanitation, and how can these levels be achieved given the limited resources available?





These are just some of the questions that future GLAAS reports will try to answer. Realizing the complexity of these issues and the numerous initiatives associated with sanitation and drinking-water, UN-Water GLAAS intends to continue to work together with relevant actors to keep improving the knowledge of the sanitation and drinking-water area. Particularly noteworthy are the close technical cooperation with the CSO in Africa, being implemented by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the World Bank's WSP, and the important links with the United Nations Development Programme's Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (GoAL WaSH) programme and with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (UNESCAP) water security studies in Asian countries.

An evaluation of the first annual GLAAS report will be carried out so that we can learn from the experience gained, looking into how the process can be further strengthened, how the perceived knowledge gaps can be filled and how we can determine what works and what does not work.



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APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Absorption rate (donor funds)

The absorption rate indicates the percentage of official donor commitments utilized over a given time period. The 2009–2010 CSO and GLAAS country survey questionnaire referred to a three-year average percentage of official donor commitments utilized.

African Development Fund

Established in 1972, the African Development Fund (AfDF) is administered by the African Development Bank with an objective to reduce poverty in regional member countries by providing loans and grants. The AfDF contributes to the promotion of economic and social development in 38 least developed African countries by providing concessional funding for projects and programmes, as well as technical assistance for studies and capacity-building activities.

Asian Development Fund

Established in 1973, the Asian Development Fund (AsDF), administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is a multilateral source of concessional assistance dedicated exclusively to the needs of the region. Resources consist mainly of contributions mobilized under periodic replenishments from ADB's members and reflows from AsDF loan repayments.

Basic sanitation and drinking-water

Basic systems include water supply and sanitation through low-cost technologies, such as hand pumps, spring catchment, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection, storage tanks and small distribution systems (for water supply); and latrines, small-bore sewers and on-site disposal (e.g. septic tanks) (for sanitation) (OECD, 2010b).

Capital investments

Capital investments include expenditures on fixed assets such as buildings, treatment structures, pumps, pipes, latrines, etc., including the cost of installation/construction.

Commitment

A commitment is a firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of the recipient country (OECD, 2010b).

Concessional loans

Concessional loans are extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by long grace periods, or a combination of these (OECD, 2010b).

Country compact agreement

A country compact agreement is a multi-year agreement between a donor and a recipient country to fund specific programmes aimed at an objective such as reducing poverty and/or stimulating economic growth. The agreement may be developed in consultation with country stakeholders, may include streamlined access to funds, will include programme objectives and specific activities to be implemented, and may include mechanisms to monitor progress.

Disability-adjusted life year (DALY)

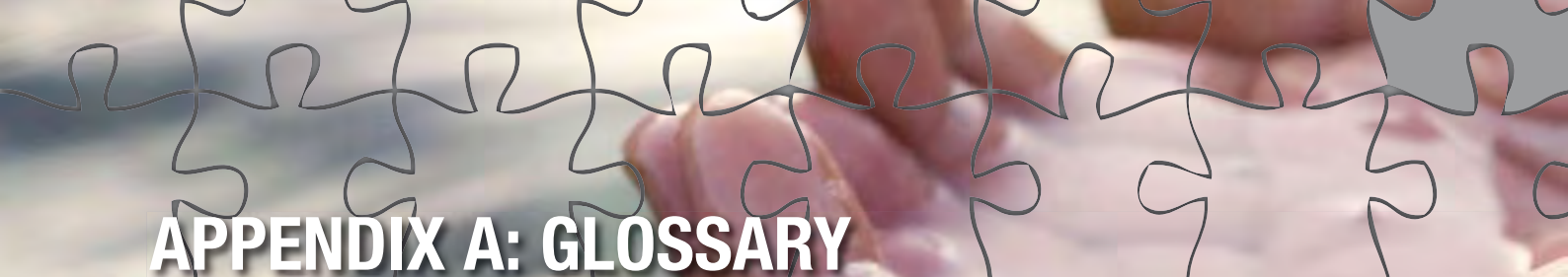
A disability-adjusted life year is a common currency by which deaths at different ages and disability may be measured. One DALY can be thought of as one lost year of “healthy” life, and the burden of disease can be thought of as a measurement of the gap between current health status and an ideal situation where everyone lives into old age, free of disease and disability (WHO, 2009).

Disbursements

Disbursements reflect the execution of projects/programmes and the real transfer of funds. Disbursements record the actual transfer of financial resources, goods and services. As a project or programme is usually not realized in a year, there is no direct relation between the level of commitment and the level of disbursement during one period (OECD, 2010b).

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources (World Bank, 2010b).



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Gross national income

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad (World Bank, 2010b).

Improved drinking-water supply

Improved drinking-water supplies include sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. These include piped water in a dwelling, plot or yard and other improved sources, including public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

Improved sanitation

Improved sanitation includes facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include 1) flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; 2) ventilated improved pit latrine; 3) pit latrine with slab; or 4) composting toilet.

International Development Association

Established in 1960, the International Development Association (IDA) is a part of the World Bank that aims to reduce poverty by providing interest-free loans and grants for programmes that boost economic growth in the world's poorest countries (<http://www.iadb.org/aboutus>).

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was established in 1959 to support the process of economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB Group addresses development challenges by partnering with governments, companies and civil society organizations. The IDB provides grants and lends money at competitive rates to its clients (central governments, city authorities and businesses).

Large sanitation and drinking-water systems

Large systems include water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; and domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants (OECD, 2010b).

Least developed country

The UN General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, decides on the countries to be included in the list of the least developed countries (LDCs). The Committee for Development Policy used the following three criteria for the identification of the LDCs:

1. a low-income criterion, based on a three-year average estimate of the gross national income per capita (under US\$ 905 for inclusion, above US\$ 1086 for graduation);
2. a human capital status criterion, involving a composite Human Assets Index based on indicators of (a) nutrition: percentage of population undernourished; (b) health: mortality rate for children aged five years or under; (c) education: the gross secondary school enrolment ratio; and (d) adult literacy rate; and
3. an economic vulnerability criterion, involving a composite Economic Vulnerability Index based on indicators of (a) population size; (b) remoteness; (c) merchandise export concentration; (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product; (e) homelessness owing to natural disasters; (f) instability of agricultural production; and (g) instability of exports of goods and services.

To be added to the list, a country must satisfy all three criteria. In addition, since the fundamental meaning of the LDC category (i.e. the recognition of structural handicaps) excludes large economies, the population must not exceed 75 million (UNOHRRLLS, 2010). For a complete list of least developed countries, see Appendix E.

Lower middle income country

The World Bank classifies countries in one of four income categories: low, middle (lower and upper) and high. Lower middle income countries are defined as countries with a per capita gross national income of more than US\$ 935 and less than US\$ 3706 in 2007. For a complete list of lower middle income countries, see Appendix E.

**Official development assistance**

Official development assistance consists of grants or loans to countries and territories on Part I of the Development Assistance Committee List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) that 1) are undertaken by the official sector, 2) have promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and 3) have concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%) (OECD, 2010a).

On budget

On-budget projects are resources (internal and external) that are allocated to specific activities or cost centres that are presented in government budget documents.

Pooled funding

Pooled funding is a mechanism in which contributions from more than one donor are combined (i.e. pooled) and disbursed upon instructions from the Fund's decision-making structure by an administrative agent. Pooled funds can be established in support of one theme (e.g. water and sanitation), or they can be country or region specific and designed for a variety of purposes (<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=152>).

Low-income country

The World Bank classifies countries in one of four income categories: low, middle (lower and upper) and high. Low-income countries are defined as countries with a per capita gross national income of US\$ 935 or less in 2007. For a complete list of low-income countries, see Appendix E and refer to both least developed countries and other low-income countries.

Other low-income country

The World Bank classifies countries in one of four income categories: low, middle (lower and upper) and high. Low-income countries are defined as countries with a per capita gross national income of US\$ 935 or less in 2007. Other low-income countries are defined as low-income countries that do not meet all criteria to be classified as a "least developed country". For a complete list of other low-income countries, see Appendix E.

Other official flows

Other official flows are transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients that do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA or official aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they have a grant element of less than 25% (OECD, 2010a).

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Endorsed on 2 March 2005, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was an international agreement to which over 100 ministers, heads of agencies and other senior officials adhered and by which they committed their countries and organizations to continue to increase efforts in harmonization, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

Procurement systems

Procurement systems are used for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring goods or services.

Untied aid

Untied aid includes development aid that is freely available to buy goods and services from all countries and that is not restricted to the procurement of goods and services from the donor country (i.e. "tied aid").

Upper middle income country

The World Bank classifies countries in one of four income categories: low, middle (lower and upper) and high. Upper middle income countries are defined as countries with a per capita gross national income of more than US\$ 3705 and less than US\$ 11 455 in 2007. For a complete list of upper middle income countries, see Appendix E.

APPENDIX B: METHOD

In order to avoid duplication of efforts, GLAAS in part uses data that have already been collected, together with new data collected from countries and external support agencies. More details on the methods used are provided below.

Use of existing data

GLAAS has used several existing sources of information, including the following:

- The JMP is the official UN mechanism to monitor the sanitation and drinking-water MDG target. It reports biennially on estimated national coverage levels for sanitation and drinking-water. The JMP report uses current and historical in-country household surveys to determine coverage trends and to statistically extrapolate coverage levels for the reported data year where needed. Coverage levels are disaggregated between sanitation and drinking-water and between urban and rural coverage.
- The OECD collects aid funding data from bilateral (23 countries) and multilateral (16 agencies or international banks) donors. The OECD-CRS database currently provides data on aid funding from 1973 to 2008 and is accessible online. Financial data on grant and loan commitments and disbursements for sanitation and water are reported at the project level. Some of the data are incomplete because multilateral donors are not required to report, and not all multilateral agencies report disbursements to the system.

In 2008, WHO conducted a GLAAS pilot study that demonstrated both the need for and the importance of collecting additional data from countries and external support agencies regarding sanitation and drinking-water. At country level, it was determined that existing data on institutional capacity and financing contained critical gaps relating to periodicity, geographical extent of reporting, disaggregation of data and comparability. For external support agencies, it was determined that existing data did not cover all types of donors to sanitation and drinking-water and that additional data beyond financing, such as prioritization, future planning and alignment, were of interest to policy-makers. The pilot report concluded that these additional data are crucial to improve the comprehensiveness of global sanitation and drinking-water reporting and to better inform policy-making.

Critical information gaps

The GLAAS pilot survey in 2008 confirmed the presence of critical information gaps that limit the development of a complete picture for sanitation and drinking-water. Such gaps include:

- accurate tracking of domestic central and local government budget allocations for water and sanitation;
- household and private sector spending on water and sanitation;
- non-OECD development assistance flows;
- quantification of human resources capacity and needs in sanitation and drinking-water.

Collecting data on country capacity and financing

To address sanitation and drinking-water information gaps in countries, UN-Water GLAAS, in collaboration with the World Bank's WSP CSO project (see highlight box in Acknowledgements), developed a three-part survey questionnaire and consultation process for data collection at country level. Each questionnaire consisted of questions for governments concerning policies, institutions, planning, financing, human resources, sustainability and outputs, broken out by four areas (i.e. urban water supply, rural water supply, urban sanitation and rural sanitation), as there are often different issues between sanitation and drinking-water, as well as between urban and rural services. There was a mix of objective questions (e.g. "does an urban sanitation policy exist?") and subjective questions (e.g. "is the predictability of donor financing in rural water supply improving, diminishing or staying constant?"). Detailed financial information on drinking-water and sanitation budgets and expenditures from both government and external sources was also requested. For the complete survey questionnaires and associated guidance notes, see http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas.



UN-Water GLAAS and WSP CSO data collection for African countries began in May 2009, supported by the African Ministers' Council on Water. Questionnaires were sent to country governments (e.g. ministry of public health, ministry of water), and consultants assisted with contacting government officials and following up with data collection efforts. For other parts of the world, WHO, through its regional offices, contacted countries based on a set of criteria (e.g. off-track to reach MDG target, amount of ODA received, other monitoring processes occurring in-country) and assessed their interest in participating. Invitations to participate in the country data collection were sent to over 60 countries.

A total of 42 countries, 27 in sub-Saharan Africa, 10 in south or south-east Asia and 5 in other areas of the world, participated in the combined CSO and GLAAS data collection effort. These 42 countries represent 1.3 billion people, of which 360 million do not use drinking-water from an improved source and 700 million people do not use improved sanitation. Country responses included in this report include Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. WSP is expected to continue the CSO project work through 2010. Thus, data collection in Africa is still ongoing, and new data collected will feed into both the final CSO report and the next annual GLAAS report.

For each country, numerous ministries were involved in responding to the questionnaire and in some cases were aided by partners, such as WHO, WSP, WaterAid and UNICEF. In some countries, such as Bangladesh and Viet Nam, workshops were held that brought together government officials and stakeholders in sanitation and drinking-water for the purpose of discussing and responding to the various questions raised in the CSO and GLAAS survey. In other countries, one or more ministries of central and local governments provided a compiled response. Examples of responding government ministries and departments include, but are not limited to:

- ministry of water
- ministry of energy and water
- ministry of health
- ministry of agriculture and rural development
- ministry of natural resources
- ministry of roads, transportation, construction and urban development
- ministry of education
- department of hygiene and prevention
- department of housing and urban planning
- department of rural health care
- department of rural water supply
- interior/provincial waterworks authority (and other urban utilities).

Because of the link with the WSP CSO, for a majority of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, consultants facilitated the production of budget and expenditure data and evidence-based responses found in Part III of the questionnaire (i.e. CSO scorecard) through desk reviews and country visits. These preliminary results were circulated to country officials for consultation and comment.

Responses were reviewed for internal consistency and completeness. In cases of doubt about the information provided, respondents were requested to provide clarification. Discrepancies with other data sources, such as OECD's CRS database on donor activity, were investigated to ensure the best possible data set. Outlier data identified by GLAAS or by technical reviewers were also verified to the extent possible. Non-verified outlier data were not included in the analysis. It is also important to note that while data availability was vastly improved since the pilot GLAAS, not all country respondents could respond to all parts of the questionnaire. Of the 42 countries, 30 responded to Part I of the

APPENDIX B: METHOD

questionnaire, which was composed of mostly subjective trend information, but also coverage data for schools, information on human resources and future coverage targets. Twenty-six countries responded at least partially to Part II of the questionnaire, which requested a breakdown of budgets and expenditures from 2006 to 2011, with many countries having difficulty reporting on subnational and local government expenditures (see Figure A1). Forty out of 42 countries responded to Part III of the questionnaire, which contained mostly evidence-based questions concerning policies, institutions, financing and sustainability, with potential responses on a three-step scale.

Financial information is generally available for central government and external donors, but it is difficult to report on subnational and local government expenditures

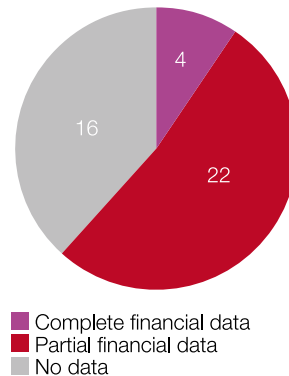
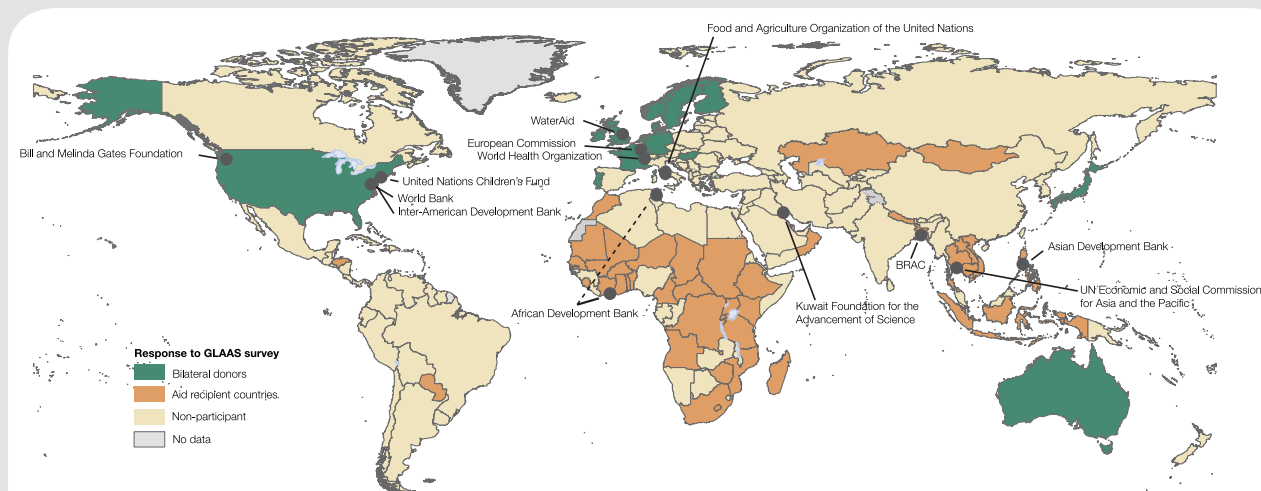


FIGURE A1: Number of countries with 2006–2011 budget and expenditure data collected and/or submitted as part of the 2009–2010 CSO and GLAAS country survey

Sources: 2009–2010 CSO and GLAAS country survey results

Collecting data on external development aid

To address information gaps concerning external development aid, a survey questionnaire was developed with the consultant assistance of the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) and pilot-tested with four external support agencies. Each questionnaire consisted of questions on aid priorities and targets, aid flow categorization, and aid alignment and harmonization, specific to drinking-water and sanitation. The survey was designed to complement and not duplicate existing information on aid flows. OECD definitions of aid terms, such as commitments and disbursements, were used, although respondents did in some cases report on both ODA, as defined by OECD, and other official flows (non-concessional lending) to drinking-water and sanitation. For definitions of terms used, please refer to the Glossary in Appendix A. For the complete survey questionnaires and associated guidance notes, see http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas.



Note: Non-bilateral external support agencies are shown in text.

FIGURE A2: Aid recipients and external support agencies participating in the 2009–2010 GLAAS external support agency survey

Sources: 2009–2010 CSO and GLAAS country survey results; 2009–2010 GLAAS external support agency survey results



WHO invited 65 bilateral and multilateral agencies, private foundations and other NGOs that provide development aid, research or other support to sanitation and drinking-water to participate in the GLAAS survey of external support agencies. Twenty-seven external support agencies responded to the 2009–2010 GLAAS external support agency survey (Figure A2), representing an estimated 90% of reported aid directed specifically at water and sanitation. External stakeholder responses included in this report include the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australia (AusAID), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, BRAC-Bangladesh, Denmark (DANIDA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Germany (BMZ), European Commission, Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), France (AFD), Hungary (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Inter-American Development Bank, Ireland (Irish Aid), Japan, Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, Netherlands (DGIS), Norway, Portugal (IPAD), Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), UNICEF, United Kingdom (Department for International Development [DFID]), USA (United States Agency for International Development and Millennium Challenge Corporation), WaterAid, WHO and World Bank (International Development Association, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Global Environment Facility).

Responses were reviewed for internal consistency, and respondents were requested to provide clarification on information that was out of the expected range of responses. Discrepancies with other data sources, such as OECD's CRS database on donor activity, were also investigated to ensure the best possible data set.

Milestones in the development of the GLAAS 2010 report

The GLAAS 2008 pilot report was used as a basis for the development of the GLAAS 2010 report. From October 2008 to April 2009, the survey questionnaires were improved, pilot-tested and merged with the ones being developed by the WSP CSO. Data collection first started in May 2009 in Africa and was then rolled out in all the other continents. Data acquisition for the GLAAS 2010 report stopped in January 2010. Meanwhile, in October 2009, an informal working group composed of representatives from WHO, WSP, WaterAid, IRC, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation, OECD, UN-Water, DFID and independent experts was called to advise on the overall report structure and on the types of data analysis that were most useful to include. Data being collected from the country surveys and the external support agencies were then integrated with existing data sources to develop the analysis presented in this report. In February 2010, a complete draft of the report was transmitted to all UN-Water members, other relevant stakeholders and a peer review team for their feedback and comments. A total of 32 peer review forms were received, and all reviewers are noted in the Acknowledgements.



APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF 2009–2010 CSO AND GLAAS COUNTRY SURVEY RESPONSES ¹

	Angola	Bangladesh	Benin	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cambodia	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Country status											
Population (millions)	18.0	160.0	8.7	15.2	8.1	14.6	19.1	4.3	10.9	20.6	64.3
Use of improved sanitation (%)	57	53	12	11	46	29	47	34	9	23	23
Use of improved drinking-water source (%)	50	80	75	76	72	61	74	67	50	80	46
Sanitation in primary schools, urban (%)				69	75				80		
Sanitation in primary schools, rural (%)				55	28				10		
Sanitation in primary schools, total (%)		65				65	62				
Sector budget / expense											
Total for sectors (US\$ million)	459			258	17			7		14	
- Drinking-water only (US\$ million)	268			221	17			5		13	
- Sanitation only (US\$ million)	190			37	0			2		2	
- Internal sources (US\$ million)	439			182	1			1		5	
- External sources (US\$ million)	20			75	16			6		9	
Capital investment (US\$ million)	439			40	1			0		4	
Recurrent costs (US\$ million)	0			143	1			1		1	
Policies & institutions											
Targets in PRSP or national strategy	10	10	8	10	8	10	5	10	6	8	8
Approved policies (status)	3	10	6	9	5	10	8	10	10	4	3
Approved policies (trend)		5	8	10	5	9	5	10	5		
Institutional roles (status)	5	6	9	10	5	10	5	0	10	6	3
Institutional roles (trend)		5	10	8	8	10	10	10	6		
Planning & evaluation											
Investment programmes	8	8	6	10	1	9	5	10	9	8	4
Coordination/participation (status)	6	3	6	3	2	6	1	0	5	3	1
Coordination/participation (trend)		10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8		
Annual reviews (status)	4	6	6	10		6	0	0	5	4	4
Review process (trend)			9	10	5	8	5	10	5		
Financial planning & resources											
Sufficiency of funds (status)	6	5	3	5	1	3	0		0	4	1
Sufficiency of funds (trend)		10	10	10	8	6	5	5	0		
Budget transparency	8	3	3	10	4	1	0	0	0	6	0
Percentage of donor funds used	8	5	3	5	6	7	8	1	8	5	1
Percentage of domestic funds used	1	10	9	10	6	5	9	10	0	4	0
Equitability criteria used	1	6	1	4	3	6	0	1	4	6	1
Predictability of funds (internal)		5	5	5	5	5	10	5	0		
Predictability of funds (external)		5	10	10	8	6	0	10	8		
Human resources											
HR addressed in strategy or reviews		10	0	10	5	10	10	10	10		
Existing HR development plan		10	0	10	0	5	5	0	5		
In-country training and education		10	10	10	10	5	10	10	5		
People trained find work		10	5	10	5	7	3	0	0		
Overall perception											
Policies & institutions		7	8	8	4	7	6	6	3		
Planning & evaluation		6	7	8	3	5	6	5	2		
Financial planning and resources		6	6	6	4	5	7	4	2		
Human resources		5	8	4	5	5	4	5	3		

	Ethiopia	Ghana	Honduras	Indonesia	Kazakhstan	Kenya	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lesotho	Madagascar	Mali	Mauritania
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Country status

Population (millions)	80.7	23.4	7.3	227.3	15.5	38.8	6.2	2.0	19.1	12.7	3.2
Improved sanitation (%)	12	13	71	52	97	31	53	29	11	36	26
Improved drinking-water (%)	38	82	86	80	95	59	57	85	41	56	49
Sanitation in primary schools, urban (%)					90						
Sanitation in primary schools, rural (%)					10						
Sanitation in primary schools, total (%)	77						24	100			

Sector budget / expense

Total for sectors (US\$ million)		96				286		33	13		208
- Drinking-water only (US\$ million)		96				214		29	13		206
- Sanitation only (US\$ million)		0				73		4	0		2
- Internal sources (US\$ million)		21				260		14	7		27
- External sources (US\$ million)		75				26		18	6		180
Capital investment (US\$ million)		20				260		11	7		22
Recurrent costs (US\$ million)		1				0		3	0		6

Policies & institutions

Targets in PRSP or national strategy		8	8			5	10	10	10	10	4
Approved policies (status)		8	1			10	8	10	10	9	5
Approved policies (trend)	10		10		5	8	8	10	5	10	8
Institutional roles (status)		10	10			5	8	6	5	9	5
Institutional roles (trend)	10		10		5	5	10	10	10	10	8

Planning & evaluation

Investment programmes		6	4			9	6	4	5	5	4
Coordination/participation (status)		5	4			5	10	5	1	5	0
Coordination/participation (trend)	10		10		5	8	10	10	10	10	8
Annual reviews (status)		8	10			10	4	3	5	6	1
Review process (trend)	10		3		5	5	10	5	5	10	10

Financial planning & resources

Sufficiency of funds (status)		3	5			4	8	5	4	1	1
Sufficiency of funds (trend)	10		5		5	10	6	10	10	5	5
Budget transparency		5	10			10	1	8	6	8	0
Percentage of donor funds used		9	10			10	5	10	4	6	3
Percentage of domestic funds used		10	10			10	1	10	4	8	5
Equitability criteria used		6	4			5	8	3	0	1	1
Predictability of funds (internal)			0		5	5	6	10	0	0	9
Predictability of funds (external)	10		5		5	3	5	10	0	8	5

Human resources

HR addressed in strategy or reviews	10		10		0	10	10	5	10	10	10
Existing HR development plan	10		0			10	10	5	0	35	0
In-country training and education	10		0		10	10	0	0	10	10	0
People trained find work	10		8		0		0	8	10	0	

Overall perception

Policies & institutions	7		7		1	6	7	6	6	5	3
Planning & evaluation	6		6		1	5	6	6	5	5	2
Financial planning and resources	6		6		1	5	6	6	5	3	3
Human resources	6		6		1	5	3	5	2	4	2

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF 2009–2010 CSO AND GLAAS COUNTRY SURVEY RESPONSE¹

	Mongolia	Morocco	Mozambique	Nepal	Niger	Oman	Paraguay	Philippines	Rwanda	Senegal	Sierra Leone
Country status											
Population (millions)	2.6	31.6	22.4	28.8	14.7	2.8	6.2	90.3	9.7	12.2	5.6
Improved sanitation (%)	50	69	17	31	9		70	76	54	51	13
Improved drinking-water (%)	76	81	47	88	48	88	86	91	65	69	49
Sanitation in primary schools, urban (%)	95				40	80	100				
Sanitation in primary schools, rural (%)	10				60	60	100				
Sanitation in primary schools, total (%)							100		77		
Sector budget / expense											
Total for sectors (US\$ million)	25	1303	30	77			60		53		
- Drinking-water only (US\$ million)	2	908	23	65			0	70	53		
- Sanitation only (US\$ million)	23	395	6	12			60		0		
- Internal sources (US\$ million)	9	1246	4	42			35		39		
- External sources (US\$ million)	17	57	26	35			25		14		
Capital investment (US\$ million)	9	689	3	37			0	0	31		
Recurrent costs (US\$ million)	0	557	1	5			35	0	9		
Policies & institutions											
Targets in PRSP or national strategy	10	10	10	10	10		10	3	10	10	10
Approved policies (status)	9	10	8	10	7		5	3	9	10	5
Approved policies (trend)	5	10		10	10	10	5	8	10	10	
Institutional roles (status)	8	10	5	8	5		9	3	5	10	6
Institutional roles (trend)	5	10		10	10	10	5	10	10	10	
Planning & evaluation											
Investment programmes	8	10	8	3	7		5	4	1	10	3
Coordination/participation (status)	6	10	5	6	7		4	4	8	4	5
Coordination/participation (trend)	5	10		10	10	10	5	8	10	10	
Annual reviews (status)	8	10	4	3	5		5	3	6	10	6
Review process (trend)	5	10		10	10	10	5	8	10	10	
Financial planning & resources											
Sufficiency of funds (status)	1	8	4	8	2		0	0	8	4	1
Sufficiency of funds (trend)	5	10		10	2	10	1	3	10	9	
Budget transparency	6	10	10	8	7		0	0	6	6	6
Percentage of donor funds used	4	10	6	9	5		0	0	5	8	5
Percentage of domestic funds used	3	8	10	10	5		0	0	9	0	10
Equitability criteria used	8	10	3	4	5		4	3	5	4	8
Predictability of funds (internal)	0	10		5	5	10	0	5	10	4	
Predictability of funds (external)	10	10		5	0	10	9	0	10	9	
Human resources											
HR addressed in strategy or reviews	10	10		10	10	3	0	0	10	8	
Existing HR development plan	10	10		0	5	10	0	0	0	8	
In-country training and education	10	10		10	10	3	10	10	0	10	
People trained find work	10	3		10	5	10	10	5	10	10	
Overall perception											
Policies & institutions	5	9		8	5	9	5	5	5	7	
Planning & evaluation	3	9		6	5	9	3	5	5	7	
Financial planning and resources	4	9		6	4	10	5	3	5	7	
Human resources	5	8		6	4	8	4	3	5	6	

Country status	South Africa	Sudan		Thailand	Timor-Leste	Togo	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Viet Nam	Zimbabwe
		north	south							

Country status

Population (millions)	49.7	41.3		67.4	1.1	6.5	31.7	42.5	87.1	12.5
Improved sanitation (%)	77	34		96	50	12	48	24	75	44
Improved drinking-water (%)	91	57		98	69	60	67	54	94	82
Sanitation in primary schools, urban (%)			95		70					
Sanitation in primary schools, rural (%)			90		48			68		
Sanitation in primary schools, total (%)			93							

Sector budget / expense

Total for sectors (US\$ million)						9	52	191		
- Drinking-water only (US\$ million)						2	7	13		
- Sanitation only (US\$ million)						4	43	194		
- Internal sources (US\$ million)						8	16	10		
- External sources (US\$ million)				130		2	31	194	0	
Capital investment (US\$ million)			130	174		1	12	0	0	
Recurrent costs (US\$ million)			174			11	59	204		

Policies & institutions

Targets in PRSP or national strategy	10	10	10	10	0	3	10	10	9	2
Approved policies (status)	10	5	9	9	1	8	5	5	10	5
Approved policies (trend)			6	6	8	8			10	
Institutional roles (status)	10	5	9	9	10	1	6	8	10	5
Institutional roles (trend)			10	10	10	5			10	

Planning & evaluation

Investment programmes	10	9	9	9	4	5	10	5	5	0
Coordination/participation (status)	10	4	8	8	7	1	5	3	5	3
Coordination/participation (trend)			6	6	10	6			8	
Annual reviews (status)	10	9	8	8	1	1	10	9	8	0
Review process (trend)			10	10	10	5			7	

Financial planning & resources

Sufficiency of funds (status)	10	5	5	5	2	3	0	3	1	3
Sufficiency of funds (trend)			5	5	8	3			10	
Budget transparency	10	6	5	5	4	5	5	9	5	0
Percentage of donor funds used	10	10	5	5	6	10	10	4	5	8
Percentage of domestic funds used	10	10	5	5	10	9	10	4	8	10
Equitability criteria used	10	3	6	6	5	3	1	3	4	5
Predictability of funds (internal)			5	5	10	3			6	
Predictability of funds (external)			0	0	8	7			10	

Human resources

HR addressed in strategy or reviews			8	8		10			10	
Existing HR development plan			8	8		3			5	
In-country training and education			8	8		5			10	
People trained find work			8	8		3			10	

Overall perception

Policies & institutions			8	8	6	5			5	
Planning & evaluation			8	8	7	3			6	
Financial planning and resources			7	7	5	5			6	
Human resources			8	8	4	5			5	

HR, human resources; PRSP, poverty reduction strategy paper

¹ Ten-point scale used. Country-reported three-step indicator responses were converted to 10-point scale (i.e. 0, 5 and 10) and averaged across the four categories (urban drinking-water, urban sanitation, rural drinking-water and rural sanitation) in aggregated scores above.

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF 2009–2010 GLAAS EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCY SURVEY RESPONSES¹

	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Australia	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	BRAC	Denmark	European Commission	FAO	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Inter-American Development Bank
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Aid policies

Was sanitation an organizational priority? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Was drinking-water an organizational priority? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Used criteria to select priority recipient countries? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	No		No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Measured impact of WASH aid on the poor in 2008? (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Foresee an impact of financial crises on aid levels? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Aid flow amounts (Source: OECD, 2010a)

Commitments, 2006–2008 average (US\$ M)	334	182	23			70	503		43	334	664		37
- Commitments, 2006–2008 average, grants (US\$ M)	128		23			70	464		43	84	349		
- Commitments, 2006–2008 average, concessional loans (US\$ M)	207	182					39			250	310		37
Disbursements, 2008 total (US\$ M)	193		14	39	5	98	513		27	192	578		
Non-concessional loans, 2008 commitments (US\$ M)	76	259					149		0		2		631
General budget support, 2008 commitments (US\$ M)	661	184	28			31	3102		1	942	139		

2008 disbursement funding channels (grants and loans)

Estimated general budget support to WASH (%)	No		No			No		No	No	No	No	No	No
Sector budget support to governments (%)	100	26		28		68						15	
Programmes and projects via multilaterals (%)				59		13	4						100
Programmes and projects via NGOs (%)				13			2						
Academic and training institutes (%)													
Direct implementation (%)		74			100	19			100	100	85		
Other (%)							94						

2008 commitments by sector (grants and loans)

Sanitation (%)	20	38	15		69	15			35	44	37		85
Drinking-water (%)	80	62	85		31	85		100	65	52	63		15
WASH emergency (%)		<1								4			

2008 disbursements by output type (grants and loans)

New services, sanitation (%)	40	27			97	70							
Maintaining existing services, sanitation (%)	40	36				20							
Improving service levels, sanitation (%)	20	36			3	10					0		
New services, drinking-water (%)	40	46			97	70							
Maintaining existing services, drinking-water (%)	40	18			3	20							
Improving service levels, drinking-water (%)	20	36			<1	10					0		

Length of 2008 commitments

Sanitation, less than 3 years (%)			35	1								1	
Sanitation, 3 years to 5 years (%)	20		65	32			96		100	60	14		
Sanitation, 5 years or more (%)	80			67	100	100	4			40	85		100
Drinking-water, less than 3 years (%)			35					30				1	
Drinking-water, 3 years to 5 years (%)	20		65	100			96			60	14		
Drinking-water, 5 years or more (%)	80				100	100	4			40	85		100

Alignment, harmonization, coordination

Percentage of WASH aid coordinated with country (%)	100	73	90		n/a	100	83		85	100	100		100
Total number of countries with WASH funding	28	11	3	11	n/a	9							26
Number of countries with PIUs in WASH	5	15	2		n/a	0				0			26
Average number of PIUs per country in WASH	1	4	1		n/a	0				0			1
Untied aid amount percentage, 2008 (OECD, 2010a) (%)			78	100		98			98	84	88		
Country procurement systems used, sanitation (#)	1	13	2		n/a	Yes				All	Yes		0
Country procurement systems used, drinking-water (#)	1	13	2		n/a	Yes				All	Yes		0

	Ireland	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	UNESCAP	UNICEF	United Kingdom	USA	WaterAid	World Bank (IDA)	WHO
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Aid policies

Was sanitation an organizational priority? (Y/N)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Was drinking-water an organizational priority? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Used criteria to select priority recipient countries? (Y/N)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Measured impact of WASH aid on the poor in 2008? (Y/N)	No		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Foresee an impact of financial crises on aid levels? (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	No		Yes			No	No	Yes	Yes	

Aid flow amounts (Source: OECD, 2010a)

Commitments, 2006–2008 average (US\$ M)	21	1547	405	39	1	70		38	200	700		975	
- Commitments, 2006–2008 average, grants (US\$ M)	21	190	405	39	1	70		38	200	700		263	
- Commitments, 2006–2008 average, concessional loans (US\$ M)		1358										712	
Disbursements, 2008 total (US\$ M)	25	1353	318	45	0	80		42	126	232	68	724	
Non-concessional loans, 2008 commitments (US\$ M)													
General budget support, 2008 commitments (US\$ M)	42	227	366	230	6	50			508	495			

2008 disbursement funding channels (grants and loans)

Estimated general budget support to WASH (%)	3		2.5	No	No	No							Yes
Sector budget support to governments (%)	81		74			15			15				4
Programmes and projects via multilaterals (%)			13	38					14	2			96
Programmes and projects via NGOs (%)	19		11	18	100				23	26			
Academic and training institutes (%)			2	5					21	1			
Direct implementation (%)				39		2			27	17			
Other (%)						83		100		53			100

2008 commitments by sector (grants and loans)

Sanitation (%)	85		40		92	60			48	30	18	7	
Drinking-water (%)	15		60		8	40			52	59	72	93	
WASH emergency (%)									28	11		14	

2008 disbursements by output type (grants and loans)

New services, sanitation (%)			80		100					50	100	--	
Maintaining existing services, sanitation (%)													
Improving service levels, sanitation (%)			20						50				
New services, drinking-water (%)			80		100				76	100			
Maintaining existing services, drinking-water (%)													
Improving service levels, drinking-water (%)			20						24				

Length of 2008 commitments

Sanitation, less than 3 years (%)					100	35	75	20		9	100		
Sanitation, 3 years to 5 years (%)			100			43	25	80	100			100	
Sanitation, 5 years or more (%)						21				91			
Drinking-water, less than 3 years (%)					100	35	75	20		15	100		
Drinking-water, 3 years to 5 years (%)			100			43	25	80	100				
Drinking-water, 5 years or more (%)						21				85			

Alignment, harmonization, coordination

Percentage of WASH aid coordinated with country (%)	100		90		100	100	90	100		100	100	100	
Total number of countries with WASH funding			18		2	13		101	35				
Number of countries with PIUs in WASH			0		0	0		0	0				
Average number of PIUs per country in WASH			0		0	0		0	0				
Untied aid amount percentage, 2008 (OECD, 2010a) (%)	100	100	75	100	48	90			100	93			
Country procurement systems used, sanitation (#)			Yes	Yes	Yes					Part			
Country procurement systems used, drinking-water (#)			Yes	Yes	Yes					Part			

M, millions; N, no; n/a, not available; PIU, project implementation unit; WASH, water, sanitation and hygiene; Y, yes

¹ Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science not included.

APPENDIX E: OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS, BY INCOME GROUP, EFFECTIVE FOR REPORTING ON 2008 FLOWS

Least developed countries	Other low-income countries (per capita GNI <US\$ 935 in 2007)	Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI US\$936–US\$ 3705 in 2007)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI US\$ 3706–US\$ 11 455 in 2007)
Afghanistan	Côte d'Ivoire	Albania	*Anguilla
Angola	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda ¹
Bangladesh	Ghana	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Kenya	Azerbaijan	Barbados ²
Bhutan	Kyrgyzstan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Belarus
Burkina Faso	Nigeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belize
Burundi	Pakistan	Cameroon	Botswana
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	Cape Verde	Brazil
Central African Republic	Tajikistan	China	Chile
Chad	Uzbekistan	Colombia	Cook Islands
Comoros	Viet Nam	Congo	Costa Rica
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic	Croatia
Djibouti		Ecuador	Cuba
Equatorial Guinea		Egypt	Dominica
Eritrea		El Salvador	Fiji
Ethiopia		Georgia	Gabon
Gambia		Guatemala	Grenada
Guinea		Guyana	Jamaica
Guinea-Bissau		Honduras	Kazakhstan
Haiti		India	Lebanon
Kiribati		Indonesia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Malaysia
Lesotho		Iraq	Mauritius
Liberia		Jordan	*Mayotte
Madagascar		Marshall Islands	Mexico
Malawi		Micronesia (Federated States of)	Montenegro
Maldives		Mongolia	*Montserrat
Mali		Morocco	Nauru
Mauritania		Namibia	Oman ¹
Mozambique		Nicaragua	Palau
Myanmar		Niue	Panama
Nepal		Paraguay	*Saint Helena
Niger		Peru	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Rwanda		Philippines	Saint Lucia
Samoa		Republic of Moldova	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sao Tome and Principe		Sri Lanka	Serbia ³
Sierra Leone		Swaziland	Seychelles
Solomon Islands		Syrian Arab Republic	South Africa
Somalia		Thailand	Suriname
Sudan		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Trinidad and Tobago ²
Timor-Leste		*Tokelau	Turkey
Togo		Tonga	Uruguay
Tuvalu		Tunisia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Uganda		Turkmenistan	
United Republic of Tanzania		Ukraine	
Vanuatu		*Wallis and Futuna	
Yemen		West Bank and Gaza Strip*	
Zambia			

GNI, gross national income

*Territory.

¹ Antigua and Barbuda and Oman exceeded the high-income country threshold in 2007. In accordance with the Development Assistance Committee rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high-income countries until 2010.

² Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago exceeded the high-income country threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the Development Assistance Committee rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high-income countries until 2010.

³ At present, aid to Kosovo is recorded under aid to Serbia. Kosovo will be listed separately if and when it is recognized by the UN.

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UN-WATER GLOBAL ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS) 2010

Sanitation and drinking-water are relatively low priorities for domestic allocations and official development assistance, despite the huge potential benefits for public health, gender equity, poverty reduction and economic growth.

Aid for sanitation and drinking-water is not well targeted to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Country capacity to sustain progress is relatively weak, especially in sanitation and in rural areas.

Stakeholder coordination, harmonization, alignment and transparency in sanitation and drinking-water are generally increasing, but there is still room to improve coordination and local stakeholders' participation.

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