Assessment – How far are we from effectively financing the water and sanitation sector?

Didier Allely
World Health Organization
Level of sufficiency of financial resources allocated to sanitation to meet national targets

- Less than 15% of countries reported adequate financing to implement national WASH plans
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Global coverage of WASH services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030

- Less than 15% of countries reported adequate financing to implement national WASH plans

- JMP: Achieving global SDG WASH targets will require an important acceleration / current rates of progress

- 54 of 115 countries reported some WASH expenditure data.
- 35 countries responding to the GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey were able to categorize WASH expenditures by all revenue sources.
- Household contributions were 66% of WASH expenditures.
- External sources and repayable finance represent 12% of WASH expenditures.

Total ODA for water and sanitation
Commitments and disbursements, 2000-2019

Note: This chart includes both ODA and private grants
Source: OECD-CRS, 2021
UN-Water GLAAS provides a global update on WASH systems, including policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, monitoring systems, regulation, human resources and finance through its government-led GLAAS country survey.

Strong focus on developing WASH Accounts based on TrackFin methodology over the past 10 years that are being conducted in nearly 30 countries:

- To provide detailed analysis of WASH financial flows and trends in a comparable manner
- The process of developing WASH accounts is government-led and can be tailored to meet a government’s objectives.

The GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Survey:

- Complements data collected through the GLAAS country survey and OECD-CRS.
- Topics include aid flows and information on ESA priorities, future planning and alignment, and how aid is being delivered.
- Focus of the 2022 ESA survey is sanitation and hand hygiene and how particularly international financial institutions fund sanitation.

More information: glaas@who.int
WASH accounts results and lessons learned

- Better coordination, communication and collaboration among the many WASH actors / contributors, through a harmonized approach;
- Improved availability and quality of WASH financial data by subsectors, by actors, by types of funding and by costs
- Evidence to identify disparities between sub-sectors, by geographical distribution,
- Identification of financial gaps, and
- Stronger positioning to advocate for increased WASH resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities that provide or mobilize funding to the WASH sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FU1 Users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU2 National authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>FU3 Regional authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU4 Local authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU5 Network corporate providers</td>
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<tr>
<td>FU6 Non-network corporate providers</td>
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<tr>
<td>FU8 Bilateral and multilateral donors</td>
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<tr>
<td>FU9 NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs)</td>
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<td>FU10 Banks and financial institutions</td>
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<td>FU.nec Other</td>
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WASH accounts results

Distribution of WASH expenditure per capita by region Senegal (2016)

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## WASH accounts results

### Burkina Faso: Estimate of funding gap to cover national plans for drinking water and sanitation 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Public Expenses 2016-2020</th>
<th>Program Costs 2016-2020</th>
<th>Coverage Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total period</td>
<td>Annual Average</td>
<td>Total period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services alimentation en eau potable (PNAEP)</td>
<td>246,05</td>
<td>61,51</td>
<td>418,46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services d’assainissement (PNAEUE)</td>
<td>70,86</td>
<td>17,72</td>
<td>250,54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>316,91</td>
<td>79,23</td>
<td>669,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dépenses totales en millions USD</td>
<td>539,22</td>
<td>134,81</td>
<td>1138,30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Comptes nationaux du secteur eau, hygiène et assainissement de 2016 à 2019. MEA Burkina Faso.

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How should we proceed to effectively finance the WASH sector?

- Detailed and costed plans are absolutely necessary to estimate the need for funding;
- Monitoring of financial flows from all actors is necessary to assess the situation and determine funding gaps;
- Coordination and communication with all contributors, based on data, can facilitate advocacy and mobilization of additional funding.
GLAAS data portal

- Allows 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.
- Check it out at https://glaas.who.int.
Thank you!

For additional information please contact
glaas@who.int