

AUSTRALIA

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

Australia's priority sectors for aid are: economic growth; health (that includes WASH); education, governance; and disaster risk reduction.

The CAPF¹, provided the framework for funding decisions for the Australian aid program in 2012–2013, and set out the purpose and strategic goals for as: saving lives; promoting opportunities for all; sustainable economic development; effective governance; and humanitarian aid.

Delivering aid efficiently and effectively is also a major priority for Australia. Australia targets its aid to countries/regions: of greatest need (as measured by poverty and poor WASH coverage); where Australia has an established presence and is involved in strategic dialogue; where good governance and reform efforts have been established; where Australia can make a significant contribution; that are fragile or in conflict; and where Australia has set specific targets for spending or serving populations.

Specific Targets

The CAPF set out the WASH targets (non-financial) to 2015–2016 for the Australian aid program: more than 8.5 million people will be provided with increased access to safe water and women will be equally represented on water and sanitation management committees. More than 5 million additional people will have increased access to basic sanitation and 5 million people will have increased knowledge of hygiene practices

Since the change in government as of September 2013, these targets are likely to change.

¹ The Comprehensive Aid Performance Framework (CAPF): <http://aid.dfat.gov.au/about/Documents/capf.pdf>

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

The 2011 WASH Strategy set out three pillars: 1. Increased access to safe water and basic sanitation: Facilitate increased access to safe water and basic sanitation that results in the provision of universally accessible facilities. 2. Improved hygiene behaviour: Support the development of increased capacity to ensure hygiene promotion services bring about sustainable behaviour change. 3. Creating sustainable services: Support policies and strategies to keep services operating through effective governance and partnerships with multilateral agencies, civil society and business.

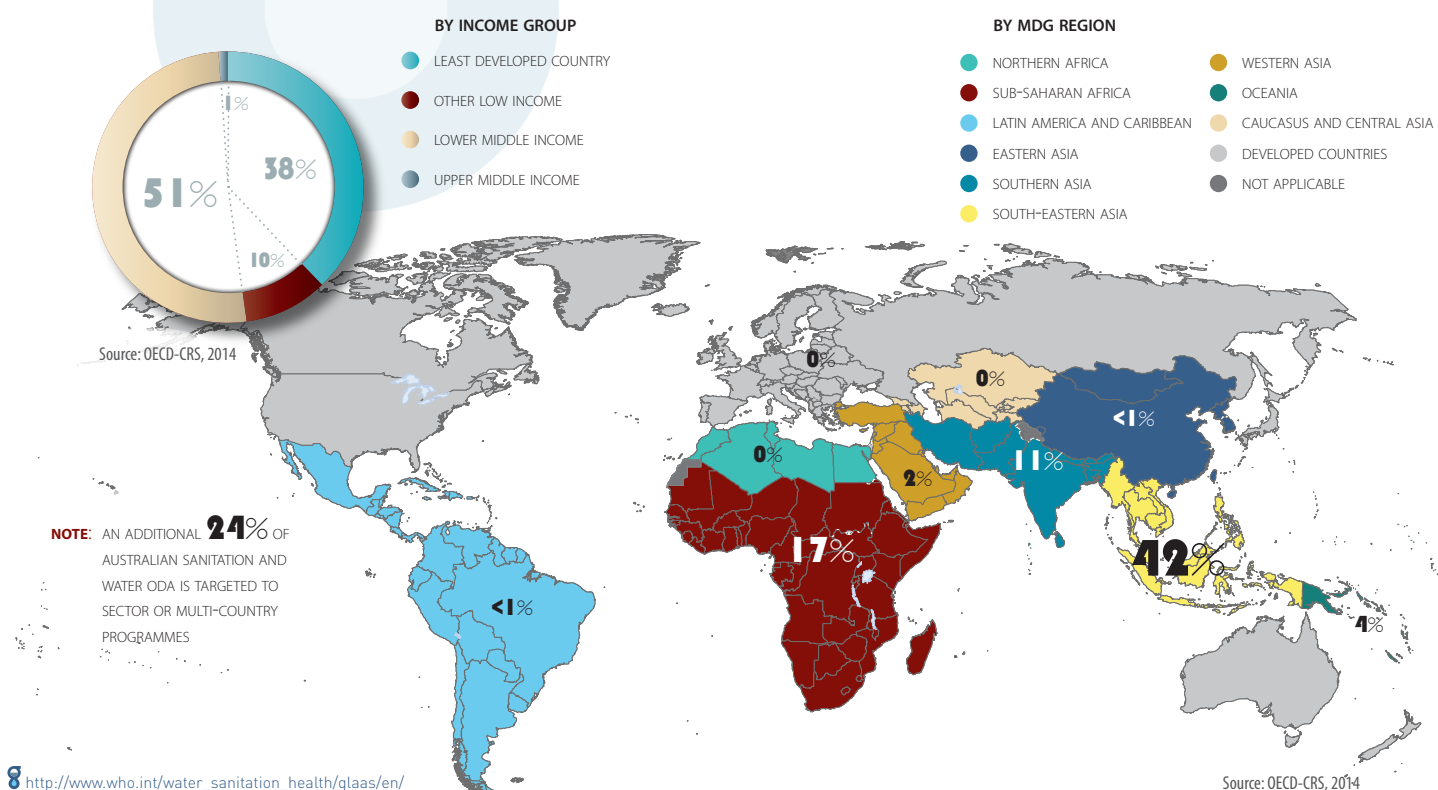
All WASH programmes integrate hygiene promotion with drinking water and sanitation programmes. Australia focuses on issues relating to urban wastewater treatment through the Water and Sanitation Hibah program in Indonesia in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB).

Australia responds to issues relating to climate change and sustainability of WASH infrastructure through its support to the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program (WSP); the WHO Water Safety Planning programme and water resource management work in the Mekong, Southern Africa and South Asia.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

Work in Vietnam has indicated the value in centralised planning, programming and monitoring & evaluation, as well as support at a decentralised level for budgeting and implementation. Work in Timor-Leste has produced good disability and gender-focussed approaches to WASH. The Civil Society WASH Fund has highlighted the importance of the enabling environment to the sustainability of WASH programmes. The success of the Hibah program in Indonesia has resulted in enhanced consideration / use of output-based aid as a mechanism for delivery of WASH services.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2010–2012)



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

The Annual Report and 'Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012–2013' reports on WASH programmes amounting to Au\$174 million.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

Mutual assessments carried out in Zambia and Vietnam.

PREDICTABILITY

Australia does not provide general or WASH sector budget support. Nearly half of projects are of five years or more duration.

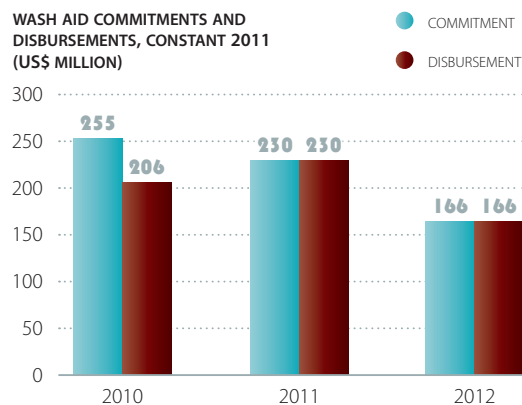
FOCUS ON EQUITY

People living with a disability, women, children, and poor people were targeted during implementation of WASH programmes funded in 2012–2013.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

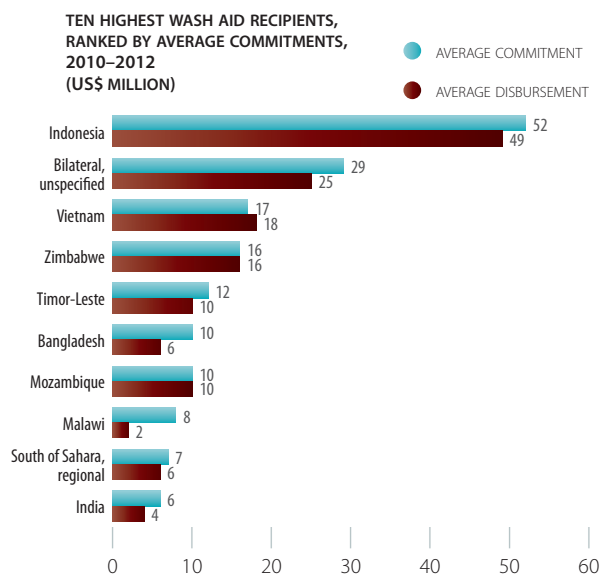
Australia's response to slow disbursement of its WASH aid programmes is to discuss issues with partners, then determine the best course of action. This may include additional technical assistance or withholding future tranches.

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2011 (US\$ MILLION)



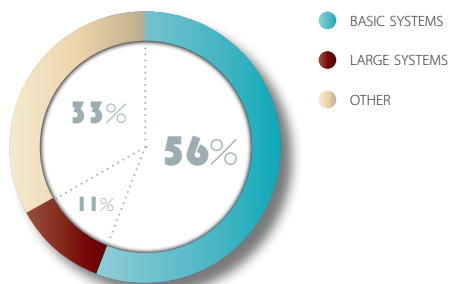
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2010–2012 (US\$ MILLION)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010–2012)

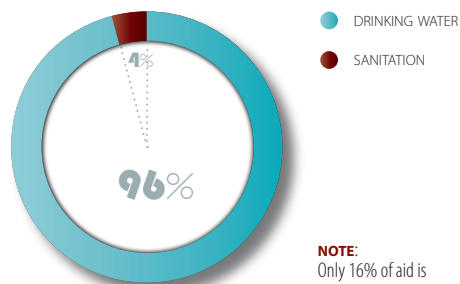


Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NOTE: Only 16% of aid is disaggregated between sanitation and water

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN
100% Grants.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS
Used in Vietnam.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS
As appropriate within context of programmes.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Australian government is currently considering its priorities, including for the aid programme.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO) in preparation for the **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Meeting (HLM)**, April 2014.

Results contained in this 'ESA Highlights' have been compiled by the GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Focal Point and the GLAAS Team using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)¹, estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey, and interviews conducted with ESA representatives at World Water Week in Stockholm, September 2013.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

¹ OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

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