

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

Priority sectors for the European Commission's (EC) aid programme during the period 2014–2020 are: human rights, democracy and governance; inclusive and sustainable growth for human development; social protection, health, education and jobs; business environment, regional integration and world markets; sustainable agriculture and energy.

Priority areas are defined by the 'Agenda for change'¹. Several countries having rural development as priority sector include water and sanitation in their activities. The EC does not have criteria for choosing countries to support.

Specific Targets

The WASH sector.

¹ Agenda for change: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news/agenda_for_change_en.htm

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

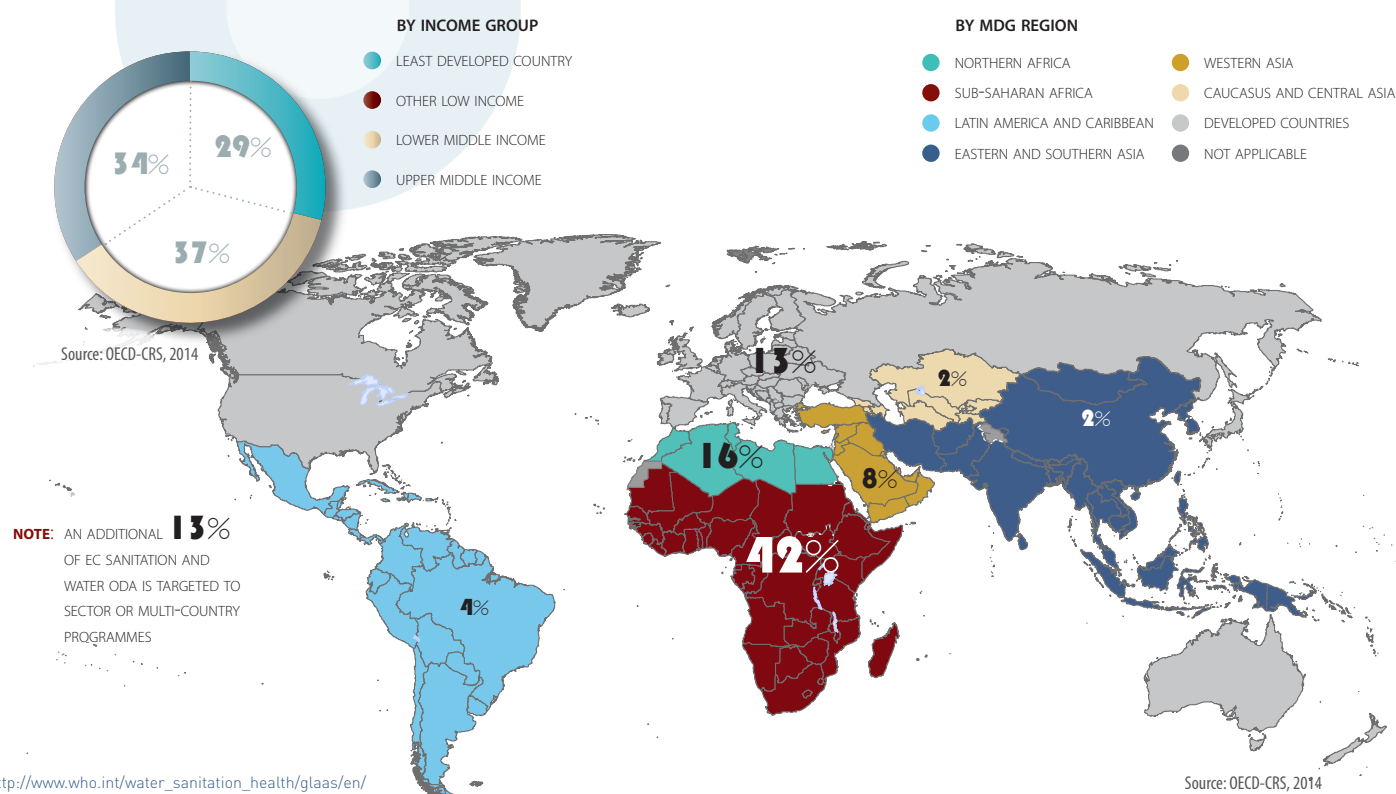
Priorities are based on country strategies. A focus on off-track MDGs, including sanitation, was given for the MDG initiative, under which €266 million have been allocated to WASH projects in 19 ACP countries. The last call for proposals of the ACP-EU Water Facility was dedicated to sanitation.

EC supports the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience between the EU and developing countries on climate policy and on practical approaches. Inclusion of WASH activities is variable, depending on country programmes.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

The ACP-EU Water Facility has allowed the EC to fund about 290 WASH projects, providing safe drinking water to more than 18 million people and sanitation to more than 6 million. An on-going evaluation will identify specific examples of success.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

Annual Report 2013 on the European Community's Development and External Assistance Policies and their Implementation in 2012¹. The latest report in 2012 covered 524.59 million Euros of aid to water and sanitation (managed by Europa).

Mutual Assessment Exercises

Mutual assessments carried out in: Guinea-Bissau; Joint sector review; Malawi; Solomon Islands; Lesotho; Niger; Tanzania; Comoros; Bolivia.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/publications/annual-reports/2013_en.htm

PREDICTABILITY

The EC provides General Budget Support but it has not been possible to assess how much of this goes to WASH. €88 million of the EC's €565 million for WASH is provided as sector budget support.

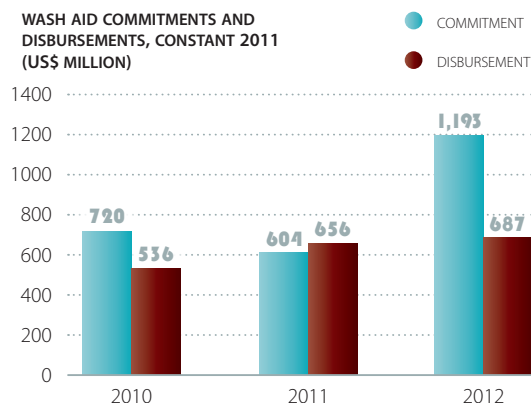
FOCUS ON EQUITY

Individual WASH programmes address equity issues taking account of the specific circumstances that exist within the country or countries where the programmes are being implemented.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

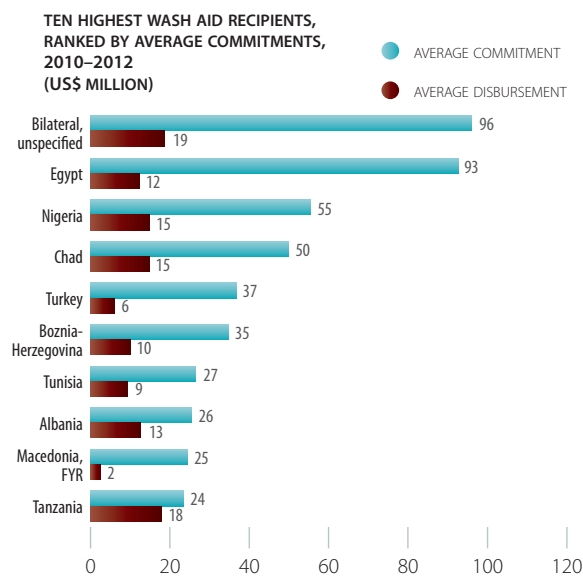
Monitoring of programmes is country specific and actions are determined by the country teams.

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



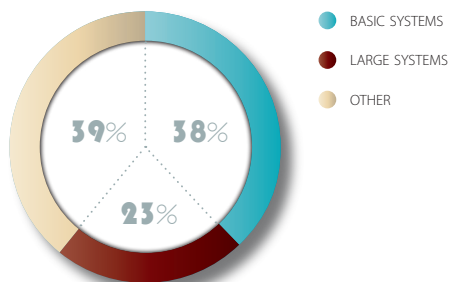
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

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



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010-2012)

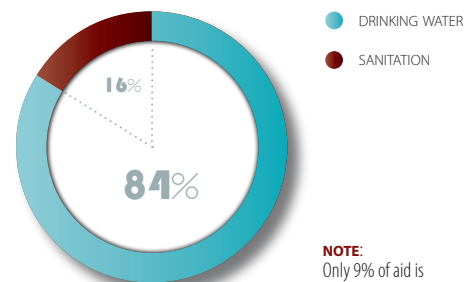


Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NOTE:
Only 9% of aid is disaggregated between sanitation and water

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

100% Grant,
(2013 data).

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

EC (generally) uses country results frameworks.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

EC uses country procurement systems in Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, CAR, Lesotho, Namibia, Burkina Faso, Grenada, Bolivia, Samoa.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Water is reflected in the context of sustainable growth, with focus on agriculture and energy, as well as regional integration.

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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