

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

The main priorities for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are: social policy for equity and productivity; infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare; institutions for growth and social welfare; competitive regional and global international integration; protection of the environment, response to climate change, promotion of renewable energy and assurance of food security.

General criteria for funding are established based on the individual country's demands, previous IDB work in each country/sector, on-going IDB activities, and sectoral and sub-regional balance. IDB does not have significant multisectoral projects with WASH components.

IDB has developed criteria for determining its support to countries based on needs (including poverty and WASH coverage), IDB's established presence; its strategic in-country dialogue; the presence of a limited number of donors; and the significance of IDB's contribution.

Specific Targets

IDB does not have specific global or regional targets but targets are set for individual projects/programmes based on number of households or size of population to be reached.

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

IDB bases its interventions on the needs of each recipient country, but there is an emphasis on sanitation. All water and sanitation for rural areas include an integrated hygiene promotion programme. IDB does not have stand-alone hygiene promotion programmes.

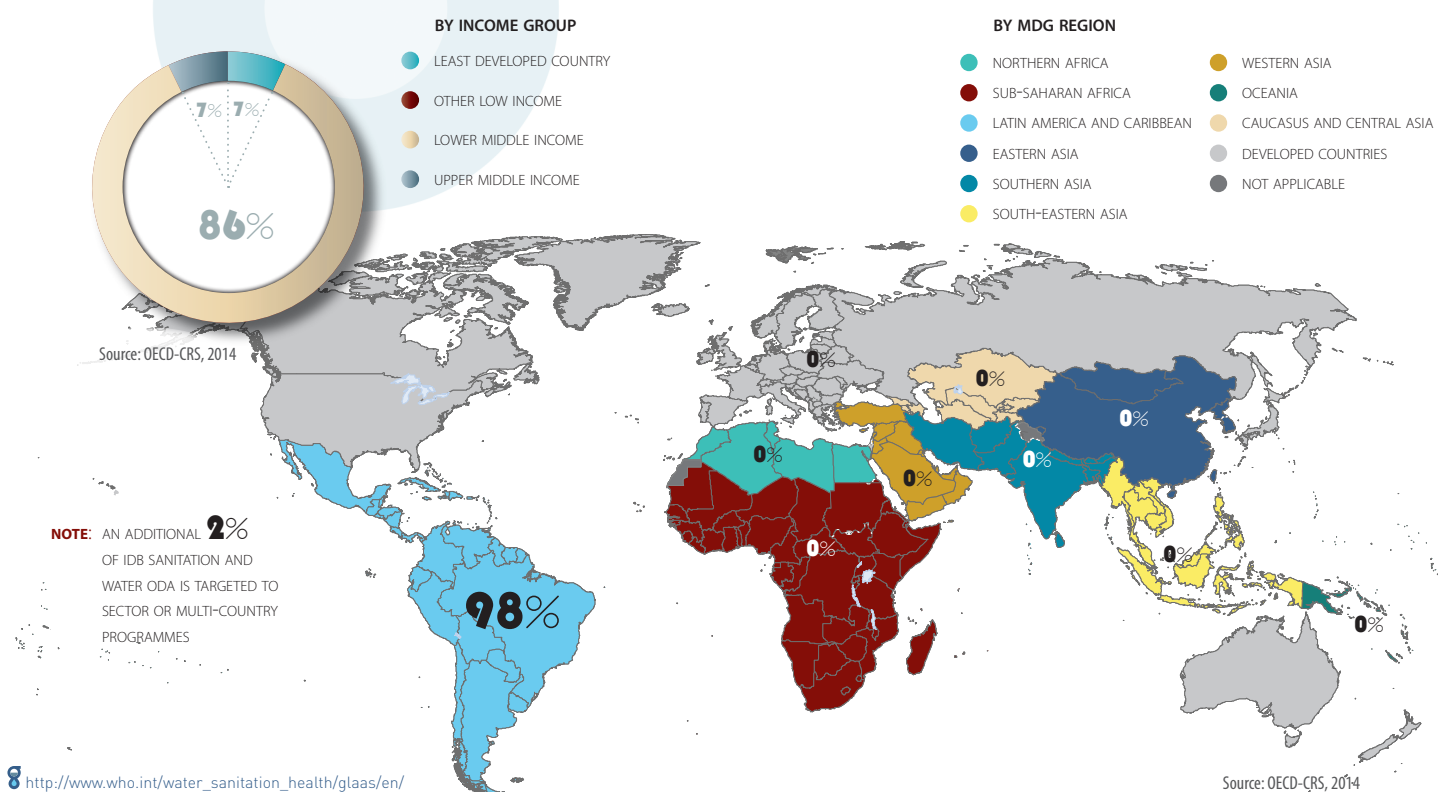
Urbanisation is a priority area for many countries. The Bank is conducting a survey to establish a database, by country, in Latin America and the Caribbean, on coverage of wastewater treatment. This is an area of work most likely to be prioritised in the future. IDB has provided technical assistance at the regional and country level dealing with the identification of potential impacts, adaptation measures, and modelling of climate change.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

The Montevideo Sanitation Program has successfully extended the sewerage system in the city so that over 90% of the total urban population of Uruguay is served, compared to only 69% prior to the project.

The Solid Waste Management Project in Belize has improved the environment in many of the country's main tourist towns, which has been a major boon to tourism that accounts for 13% of the economy of Belize.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

IDB prepares an annual report, delivered to Board of Governors but does not report disbursements by sector or have a specific report on WASH.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

IDB does not participate in mutual assessment exercises.

PREDICTABILITY

IDB does not provide general or sector budget support.

IDB's programmes are generally of a long-term duration, frequently taking between eight and twelve years to implement.

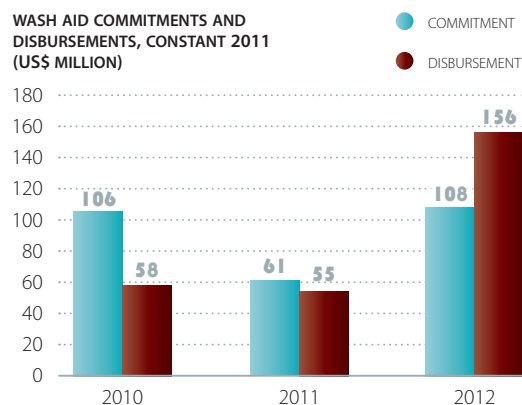
FOCUS ON EQUITY

Funding for urban sanitation projects is six times that for rural ones, while funding for urban drinking water projects is twice that for rural ones. Usually the economic analysis measures impact of the project on low-income families, taking into account the national poverty line.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Most delays are related to problems with executing agencies. In on-going projects efforts are made to strengthen these units, with consultants or better personnel.

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

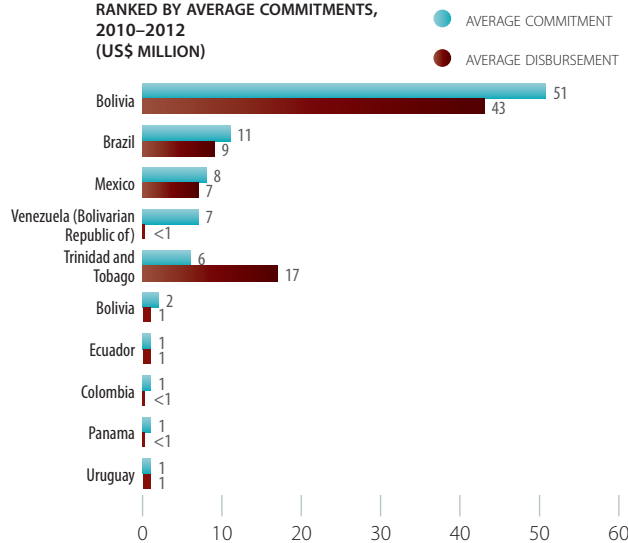


NOTE:

A total of US\$ 2.6 billion in lending (both ODA and non-concessional) for WASH programs was committed during the 2012-2013 period. The above figures reflect ODA grants/ODA loans only.

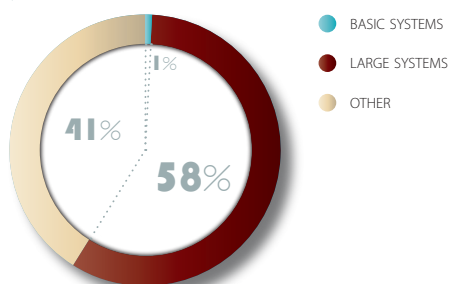
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

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



Source: 2013, GLAAS ESA Survey

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010-2012)

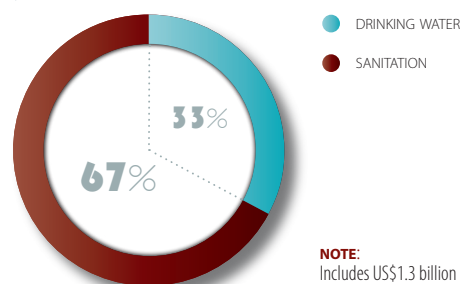


Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey

NOTE:
Includes US\$1.3 billion in disbursements for 2012-2013

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

7% Grants.
93% Loans.
(ODA only)

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

None.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

Use country procurement systems in 10 out of 25 recipient countries.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

IDB expects to increase aid activities post 2015 in view of expected new Millennium Development Goals. Likely that IDB will have an increased focus on urban WASH services, particularly wastewater treatment infrastructure.

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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