

# UNDP

## AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

Overall priority areas for UNDP are: adopting sustainable development pathways; building and strengthening inclusive and effective democratic governance; and building resilience.

UNDP has not traditionally had WASH as a high priority but there are WASH related activities in many countries. The globally managed Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) has consistently put WASH among its four top priority areas. UNDP's decentralised structure means that the choice of sectors to support is made by the in-country staff in consultation with programme countries and UN Country Teams.

UNDP programmes in water and sanitation are often combined with other sectors. Many development focus areas have expected key results related to water and sanitation.

UNDP uses a range of criteria to determine its support for water programmes, including poverty, low coverage of WASH, its in-country relationships, the existence of national plans and budgets, willingness of recipients to reform, and the contribution that UNDP can make.

### Specific Target

UNDP's WOGP has a wide range of WASH-related indicators for 2014 onwards, including: a) 200–250 local level projects in 30 countries completed; b) water governance reforms for improved WASH access adopted in at least 16 countries; c) 200 organizations/networks with enhanced capacity for delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services; d) Awareness campaigns carried out in 40 countries; e) At least 100 knowledge and information products developed and disseminated to appropriate target groups.

## ASPECTS OF WASH AID

UNDP's strategic priorities for the Water Governance Programme focus on support in the following areas: 1) National strategies for equitable management and governance of water, 2) Local action on water and sanitation, 3) Cooperation on transboundary waters, 4) Adaptation to climate change, 5) Global and regional advocacy & collaboration on water governance, 6) Capacity development.

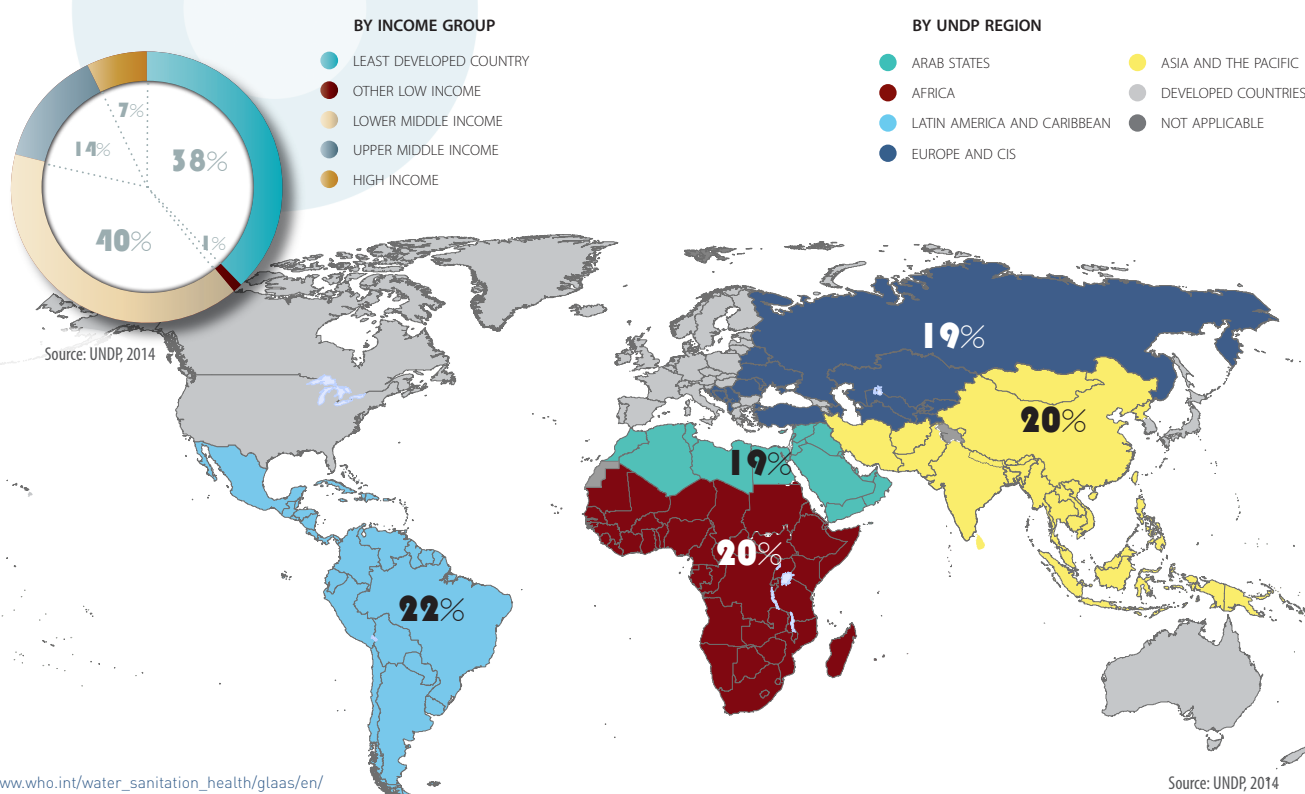
UNDP is more active in water supply than in sanitation but this is driven ultimately by country demand.

Wastewater management and treatment is supported through UNDP's Global Environment Facility (GEF) International Waters portfolio and includes efforts to identify and remediate wastewater pollution hot spots in the Danube, East Asian Seas and the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem, among others. UNDP/GEF has also supported introduction of low cost, sustainable 'ecosan' solutions in small Island developing states. UNDP/GEF has supported large-scale demonstrations of constructed wetlands to treat a portion of Cairo's wastewater that normally flows untreated into Lake Manzala, and has helped the government of Havana, Cuba in the design and construction of a wastewater treatment plant. UNDP also has a large portfolio of Adaptation to Climate Change programs related to WASH.

## EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

UNDP's GoAL WASH programmes work in Mongolia (developing a roadmap to achieve MDG WASH targets); Lao PDR (strengthening WASH in emerging towns); Tajikistan (developing sustainable tariff structure); El Salvador (legal and regulatory frameworks); and Liberia (WASH 'compact').

## WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2012–2013)



## ACCOUNTABILITY

### Reporting

UNDP monitors and regularly reports on all its development activities including WASH.

### Mutual Assessment Exercises

UNDP WASH programs are coordinated and usually implemented by the government. UNDP is usually part of the sector dialogue in most of the countries.

## PREDICTABILITY

UNDP does not provide general or WASH sector budget support. Approximately 70% of WASH projects are less than three years duration with 30% being between three and five years in duration.

## FOCUS ON EQUITY

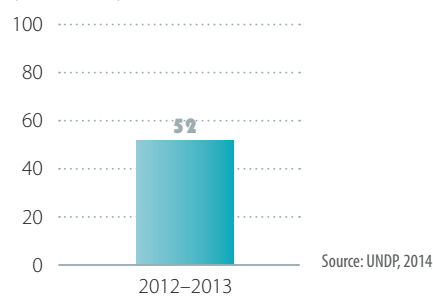
UNDP Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Portfolio promotes and facilitates equitable access to water and sanitation services as a fundamental contribution to enhancing human development.

UNDP uses and promotes a Human Rights Based Approach, which implies non-discrimination, universal enjoyment of rights to WASH, and gender equity. Discriminated and vulnerable groups are consistently included in the targets of each program.

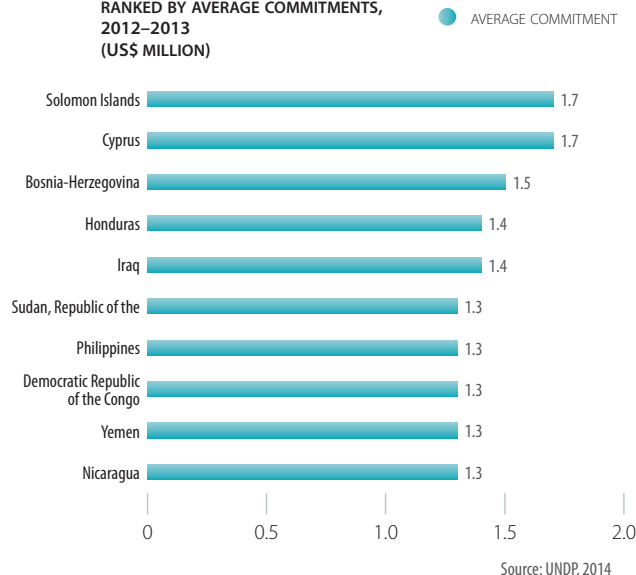
## OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

UNDP endeavours to deliver measurable impact on WASH sector even through its smallest programmes. Financially modest programmes such as GoAL-WaSH work towards sector transformation via the removal of key bottlenecks in WASH governance. Programs such as UNDP-Coca Cola Company Every Drop Matters support communities in identifying and implementing sustainable water and sanitation access solutions.

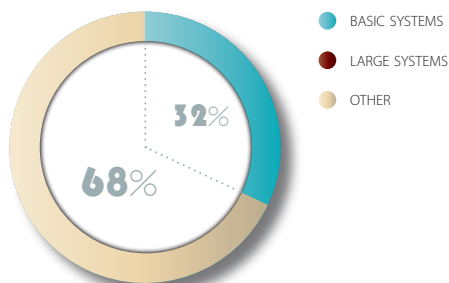
WASH AID COMMITMENTS (US\$ MILLION)



TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2012-2013 (US\$ MILLION)



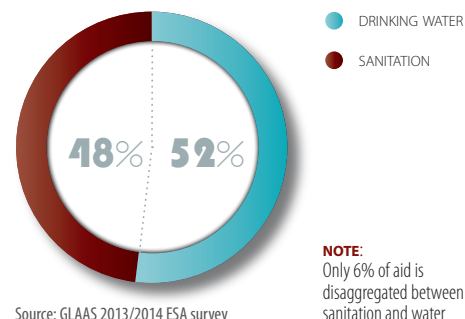
### BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2012-2013)



### NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[ No disaggregated data available. ]

### WATER VS. SANITATION (2012-2013)



## ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

### GRANT VS LOAN

100% Grants.

### USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

As much as possible. UN Development Assistance Frameworks agreed with the government and aligned with national objectives.

### USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

A sizeable fraction of UNDP support to its beneficiary programme countries is manifested through UNDP's "national execution (NEX)" modality via which the recipient government agency is fully accountable for use of funds including use of its internal procurement policies and systems.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

UNDP recently completed development and Executive Council approval of its 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan includes commitments to continue progress on the MDGs, including water and sanitation, and positions UNDP to continue supporting WASH work under the anticipated post-2015 framework. In parallel, UNDP's Water & Ocean Governance Programme has developed its "Contribution to the UNDP Strategic Plan" which includes explicit commitment to continue supporting enhanced WASH services in over 50 countries through both governance reform and local action.

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 provided by UNDP 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.

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