

UNITED STATES (USAID)

WASH WITHIN US OVERALL AID POLICY

The five priority sectors for USAID are:

- ❶ Health (includes WASH as well as other sectors that affect health);
- ❷ Infrastructure;
- ❸ Agriculture;
- ❹ Good governance;
- ❺ Education.

The Paul Simon Water for Poor Act (as amended to the Foreign Assistance Act) defines access to safe water and sanitation for developing countries as a specific priority of US foreign assistance programs. Each year USAID, with the US Department of State, reports to the US Congress on progress achieved towards the goals of this Act.

Specific Target

In May 2013, USAID released its first ever Water and Development Strategy. The strategy prioritises WASH for health benefits as a key Strategic Objective, and sets quantitative metrics and indicators to measure results. Specifically, the strategy sets targets to provide 1) first-time and improved access to sustainable drinking water to 10 million people (2013–2018); and 2) first-time and improved access to sustainable sanitation to 6 million people (2013–2018).

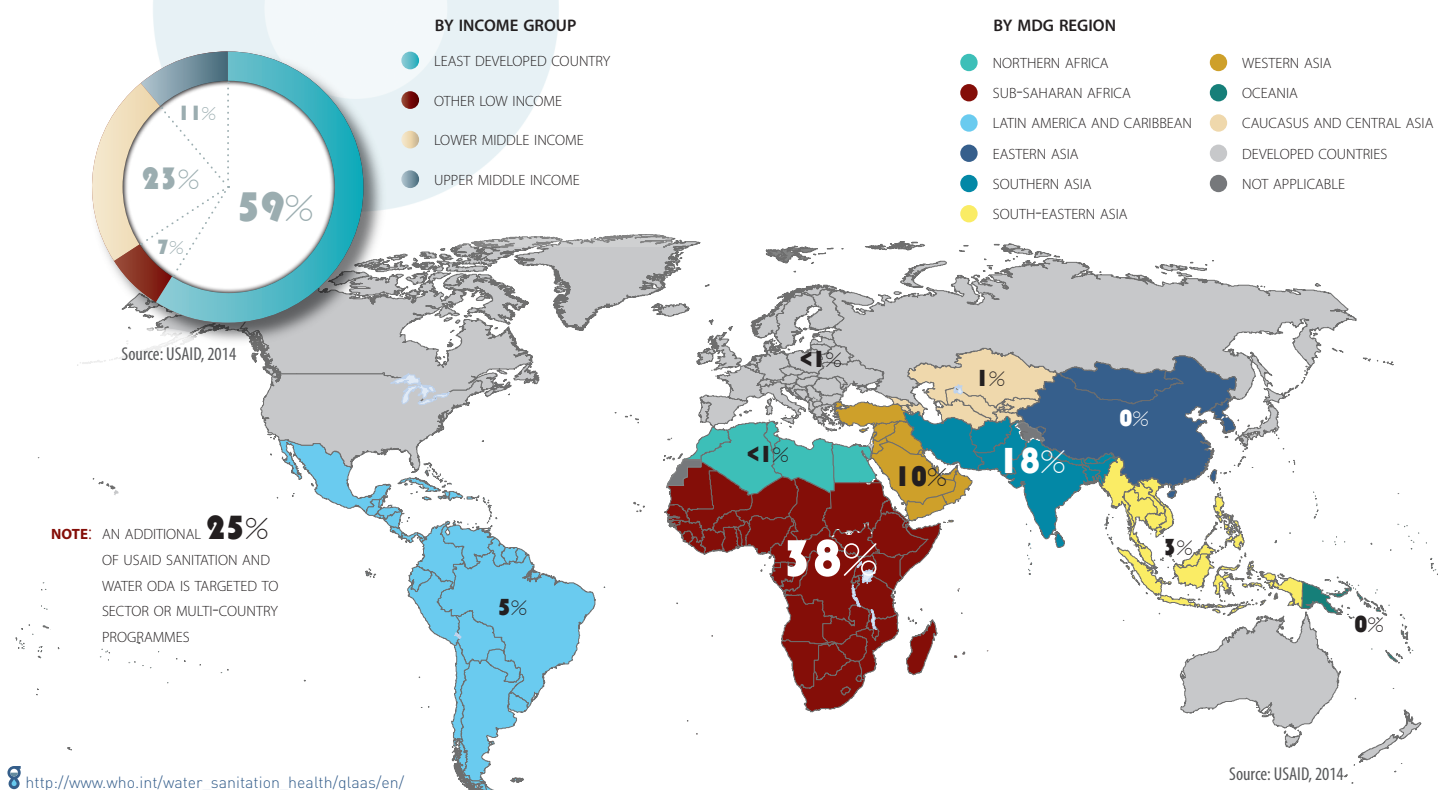
ASPECTS OF WASH AID

The release of the USAID Water and Development Strategy (2013–2018) elevates the importance and visibility of WASH as a development priority within the Agency and highlights its importance in meeting the development imperative of improved health. The strategy's operating principles include supporting host country ownership, building in sustainability from the start, applying integrated approaches to development, leveraging partners more strategically, promoting gender inclusiveness, leveraging science and technology and measuring/evaluating impact.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

The United States, through USAID's Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH) Project, works side-by-side with the Government of Indonesia to make significant progress toward achieving its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for safe water and sanitation by expanding access to these services, with a particular focus on the urban poor. Specifically, IUWASH has helped partner water utilities to reach almost 1 million new customers with piped water supply access for the first time. Under the umbrella of the US-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, IUWASH now works in 54 municipalities throughout the archipelago and will continue its work through 2015, the end of the MDG period. Additional examples are available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/water-neglected-tropical-diseases>.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

The annual Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act Report <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/water/waterforthepeople/>, as well as USAID's annual Safeguarding the World's Water Report, http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2151/safeguardingfy12_101013_508.pdf, both provide data on WASH-related financial allocations and results.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

Carried out with the governments and main stakeholders in Cambodia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal.

PREDICTABILITY

WASH programming is incorporated in Country Development and Cooperation Strategies (CDCS) prepared by USAID Missions. CDCSs are five-year plans developed in collaboration with country partners based on analysis, evidence and anticipated level of resources. CDCSs define areas in which a Mission will work, projected results, and priority country Mission alignment with Agency-wide policies and Strategies. WASH programming is therefore developed through a consultative process, inclusive of out-year funding projections to enhance predictability and coordination with host country counterparts, donors and stakeholder partners.

FOCUS ON EQUITY

USAID is committed to advancing equality and fostering equal opportunity in its work. Through the development of its Water and Development Strategy, USAID has sharpened its focus on consistent use of criteria to allocate resources – both in terms of priority country focus and targeting of activities within countries. The core criteria USAID has embraced are indicators of water and sanitation access need and the waterborne disease burden on children. USAID will be applying these criteria to guide targeting of activities toward greatest health needs.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

USAID programs funds towards WASH annually in accordance with Congressional foreign assistance appropriations. The annual congressional directive for water has been, on average, \$315M per Fiscal Year. USAID frequently programs greater funding than required. Between Fiscal Years 2003–2012, USAID annually allocated, on average, \$332 million to WASH. Geographically, the Agency's budget allocations for water programs are highly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. From 2008 – 2012, 41% of the Agency allocations for WASH were directed to Sub-Saharan Africa.

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

100% Grants,
Cooperative
Agreements and
Contracts.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS

FRAMEWORKS
USAID prepares Country Development Cooperation Strategies (CDCS) that define the areas in which a Mission will work over a five year period. Priority countries under the USAID Water and Development Strategy must ensure that CDCS documents fully contemplate WASH.

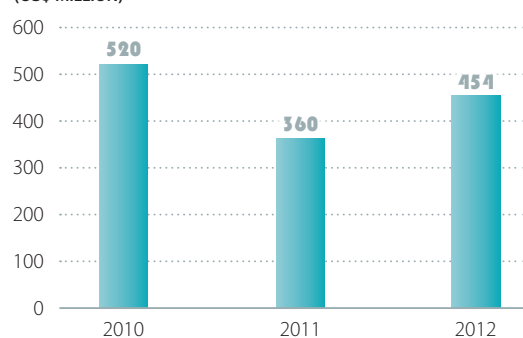
USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

USAID's reform agenda, USAID Forward, promotes sustainable development through high-impact partnerships and local solutions. In order to achieve long-term sustainable development, we support the institutions, private sector partners and civil society organizations that serve as engines of growth and progress for their own nations. USAID Forward is helping us to do that through increased investment directly to partner governments and local organizations. Cash transfers are part of USAID's Government-to-Government (G2G) funding, in which a project or activity is implemented by a partner government entity using their financial management (budgeting, accounting, and payment) and procurement systems. A Fixed Amount Reimbursable Agreement (FARA) is a U.S. Government assistance mechanism whereby a host government implementing agency is reimbursed a fixed amount upon successful completion of specified activities or outputs with previously agreed upon specifications or standards.

The USAID Water and Development Strategy calls for increased emphasis in three areas of WASH programming: sanitation, safe drinking water, and sustainability. In addition, the Strategy calls for resources to be concentrated in fewer countries using needs and opportunity-based criteria. USAID's priority countries under the Strategy are: Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and South Sudan.

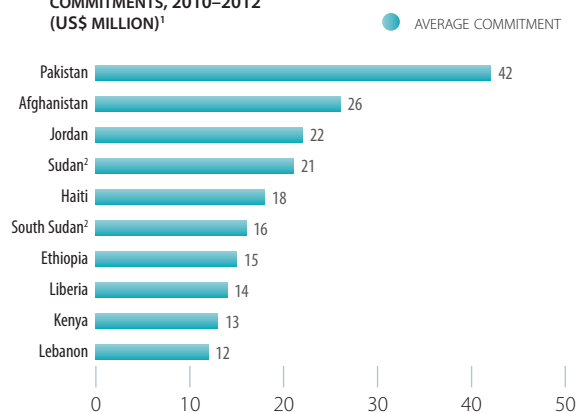
FUTURE OUTLOOK

WASH AID BUDGET ALLOCATION
(US\$ MILLION)



Source: USAID, 2014

TEN HIGHEST USAID WASH AID
RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE
COMMITMENTS, 2010–2012
(US\$ MILLION)¹



Source: USAID, 2014

¹ Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Funding includes accounts encompassing development activities (Development Assistance, Global Health Programs, Economic Support Funds, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia), as well as relief efforts (International Disaster Assistance).

² Sudan encompasses funding pre July 2011, and South Sudan encompasses funding post July 2011.

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 estimates and text provided in the responses to the 2013/2014 GLAAS ESA survey, financial data provided by USAID and interviews conducted with USAID 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.

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