

WATERAID

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

WaterAid is a single issue international NGO with its priority being improving sustainable access to WASH for the poor populations of the world in low and middle-income countries.

WaterAid's multisectoral strategy includes engaging other sectors such as education and health to promote WASH. The four aims in WaterAid's 2009-15 strategy are investing in organisations that realise people's right to water and sanitation; working with duty bearers and service providers to increase and improve delivery at scale and including marginalised people; working to try and mainstream water and sanitation in other development areas such as education, health and nutrition so other players are including WASH in their work; and ensure WaterAid develops as an effective global organisation.

WaterAid's criteria for selecting countries include those with greatest needs in terms of poverty and low WASH coverage, combined with a commitment to remain for long term engagement in a country and the relevance of the contribution that can be made.

Specific Target

WaterAid has three specific targets: 1) to reach 25 million people through direct investments (with the assistance of its partners) with WASH services between 2011 and 2015; 2) to reach 100 million people through leveraging and influencing of other organisations; and 3) to reach an annual funding total of £100 million by 2015.

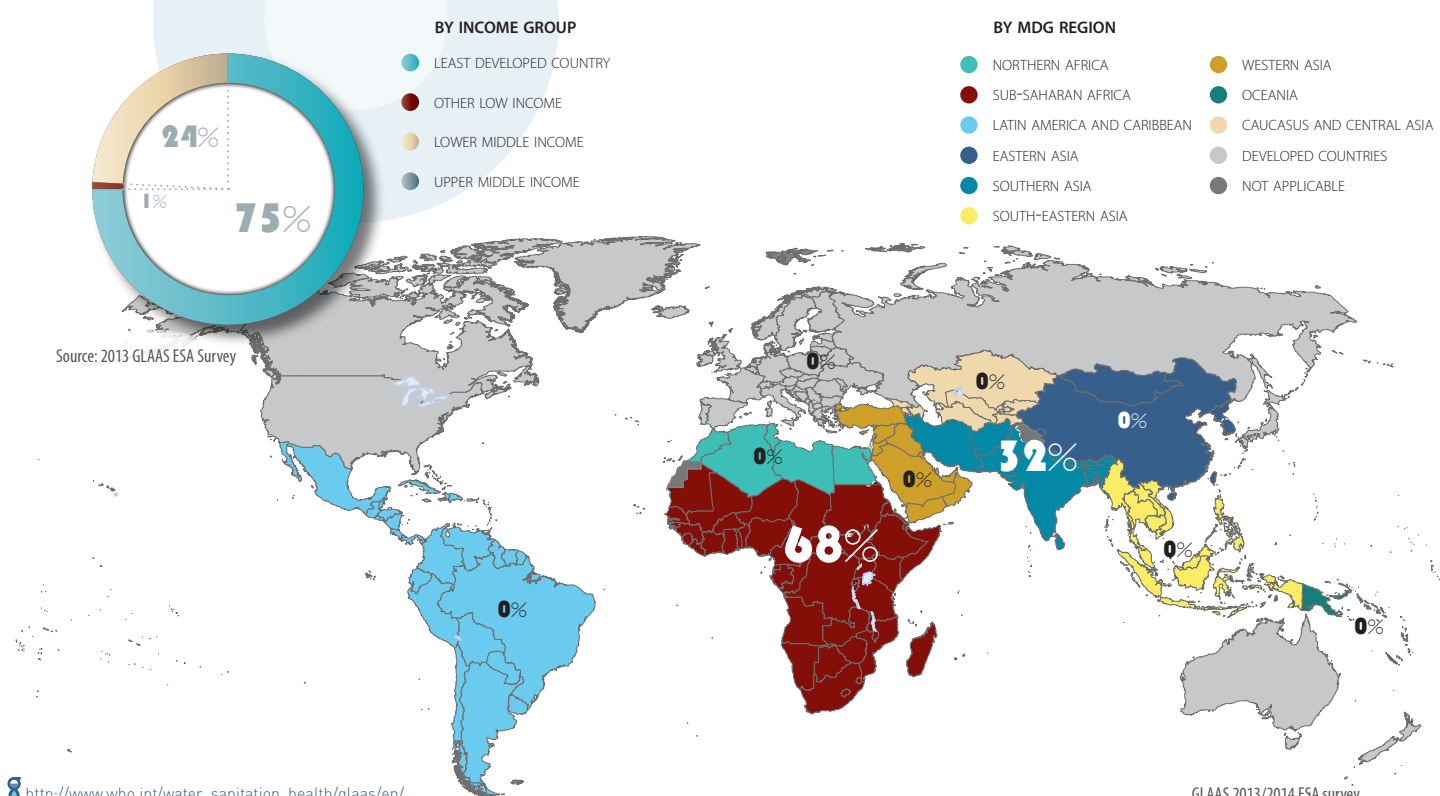
EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

WaterAid has successfully led in the sector with work on equity and inclusion including on disability, gender and menstrual hygiene management.

WaterAid is committed to improving sustainability and conducts Post Implementation Monitoring Surveys after one, three, five and ten years.

WaterAid has championed efforts to improve the effectiveness of aid in strengthening national systems for extending and sustaining WASH services and was instrumental in establishing the Sanitation and Water for All global partnership.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

WaterAid reports annually with WASH expenditure in 2013 being £47 million.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

In all countries where there have been joint sector reviews, WaterAid has actively been part of the discussions and decision making processes e.g. Rwanda, Uganda, Ethiopia etc.

PREDICTABILITY

WaterAid does not provide general budget support or WASH sector budget support. WaterAid projects are less than three years in duration. However, WaterAid commits to long-term engagements in districts and works hard to ensure that programmes are aligned with and supportive of local government efforts, commonly working in partnership with local government.

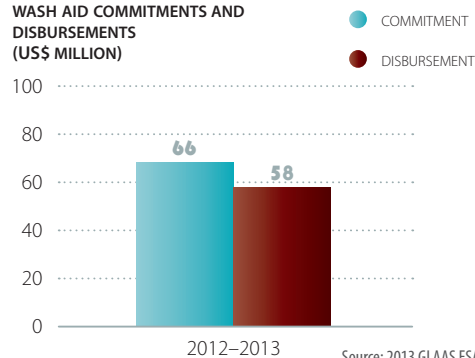
FOCUS ON EQUITY

Sanitation expenditure is equally divided between urban and rural populations while rural expenditure for drinking water projects is three times that of urban. WaterAid focuses on poor populations, populations living in slums or informal settlements, people with disabilities.

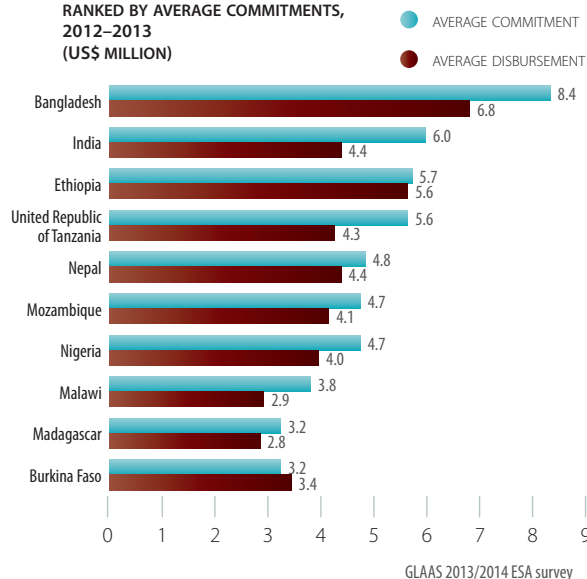
OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

WaterAid has direct relationships with its partners allowing for direct support to them in the event that progress and spending is slow. Adjustments are made to plans and budget forecasts accordingly. Conversely, WaterAid has to also respond to slow disbursements from donors. WaterAid assesses the level of risk and has limited ability to prefund some work if it is critical for continuity, however, WaterAid is sometimes forced to slow down work until funding disbursements are received.

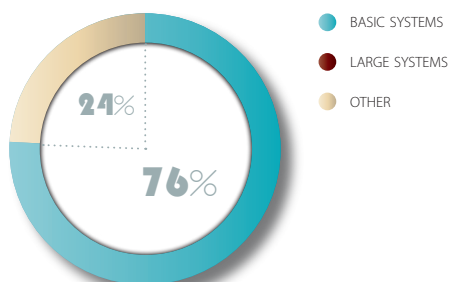
WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (US\$ MILLION)



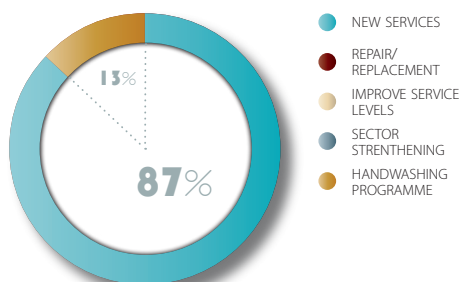
TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2012-2013 (US\$ MILLION)



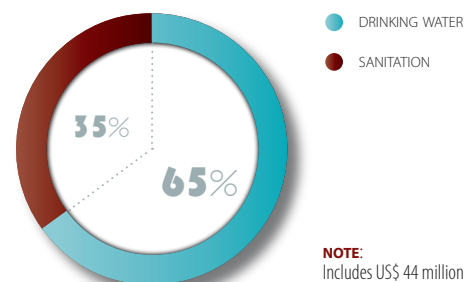
BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2012-2013)



NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012-2013)



WATER VS. SANITATION (2012-2013)



ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

100% Grants.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

WaterAid policy teams engage actively on these issues. WaterAid has worked with JMP to implement data reconciliation workshops in many countries to enhance national monitoring, and country programmes support the building of effective results frameworks.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

WaterAid does not generally use country procurement systems as it works mainly through local NGOs. In cases where WaterAid funds work directly through local government, their procurement systems are used. WaterAid only request modifications to country procurement systems if they are not up to standard or if additional requirements are imposed upon WaterAid by its donors.

WaterAid will develop a new organisational strategy for the period 2015-2020, which will look to catalyse maximum change towards our vision of WASH for all by 2030 and put sector strengthening at the heart of WaterAid's engagement in the sector.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

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 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.

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