

WORLD BANK

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

The World Bank Group (WBG) has two ambitious goals – end extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity. The WBG understands that sustainable access to improved water and sanitation is critical to achieving these goals.

Sector prioritization and budget allocation are done at country level between the client governments, their citizens and the WBG through the Country Partnership Framework. Increasingly this involves a subnational consultative process. These two principles apply to the WASH sub-sector.

The cumulative active WASH portfolio is over \$35 billion. The IDA share (focused on the poorest countries) has increased in relation to the IBRD share in recent years. The WBG also supports knowledge and advisory services that could be stand-alone, or help upstream design of future programs.

Specific Targets

Specific targets on WASH are set at the country, program or project levels, with baselines, milestones, and project completion targets. Current core sector indicators – which are mandatory – measure sector outputs. Some of them (e.g. measuring access to improved water sources or sanitation) are disaggregated for urban vs. rural. The project/program indicators are monitored regularly to update the results framework.

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

Investments focus primarily on access to WASH infrastructure and systematically include institutional and capacity development components. Increasingly these components focus on sustainability through utility reform and strengthening water system management through context-specific management solutions, such as involving small-scale local entrepreneurs and the implementation of national enabling environment policies (e.g. rural sanitation).

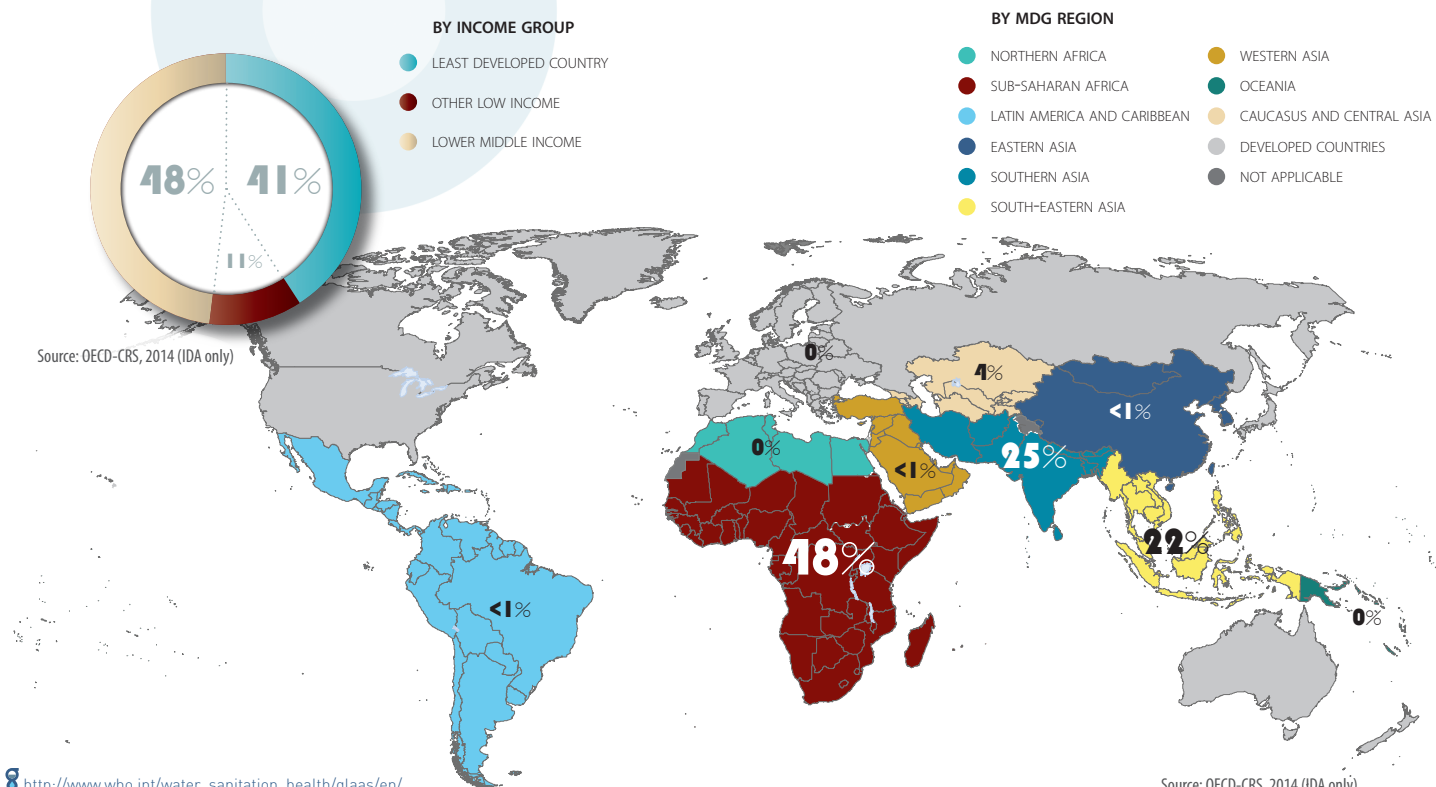
The WBG being a multi-sector agency adapts WASH investments to address clients' specific challenges and contexts for example by: integrating WASH into urban services investments, improving water resource management to secure the resource for WASH service provision, integrating WASH into agricultural and pastoralist programs, and, including hygiene promotion in health projects.

Within the WASH sub-portfolio drinking water receives the greatest share of funding. Onsite sanitation investment levels remain below wastewater investments but are getting more attention, and hence growing as a share of the portfolio. There is also an increasing effort to monitor the pro-poor and gender impacts of investments. The regular water portfolio review has started to track investment contributing to climate adaptation, and financial sustainability.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/12/water-sanitation-results-profile>

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



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

WB reports to its Board of Executive Directors and governors. Besides external communications, internal water portfolio reviews help monitoring funding and project quality.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

The WB works with other donors to develop strategic cooperation and sector and geographic interventions. In such cases, joint review missions are undertaken.

PREDICTABILITY

The WB provides Sector and General Budget Support through Development Policy Lending operations, which may be used to support WASH policy reforms.

Projects are between three and five years in duration.

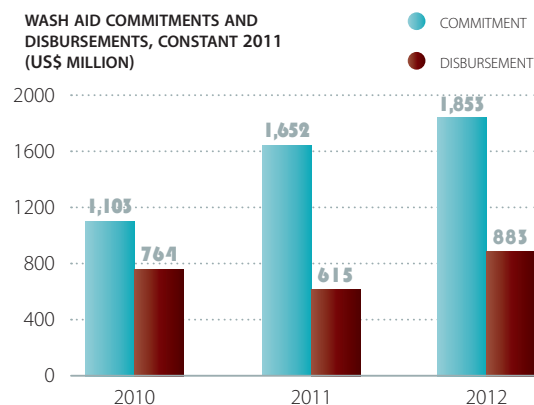
FOCUS ON EQUITY

There are currently no mandatory indicators to track WASH for vulnerable groups or by poverty quintile. With the new corporate goals, new operations will increasingly focus on addressing inequalities, through better targeting of the poorest.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

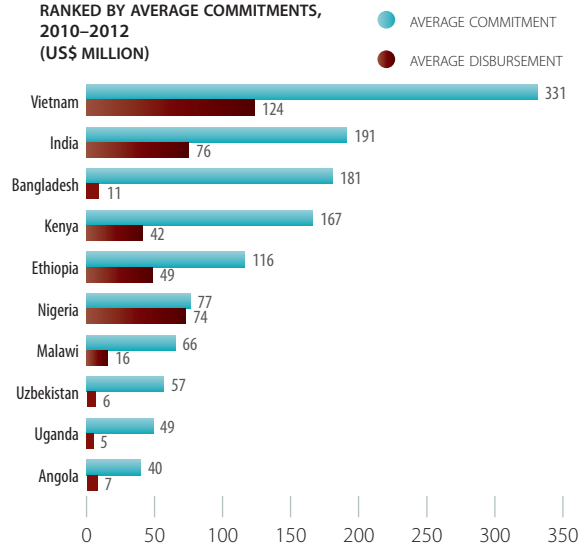
One measurement of operational efficiency is to compare the rate of disbursement against commitments from previous years. Potential reasons for low disbursements in specific projects range from limited procurement and implementation capacity of implementing agencies to country political and security contexts. Risks are assessed during project preparation and mitigation measures are put in place. The WBG closely monitors project progress and provides implementation support to strengthen client capacities.

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



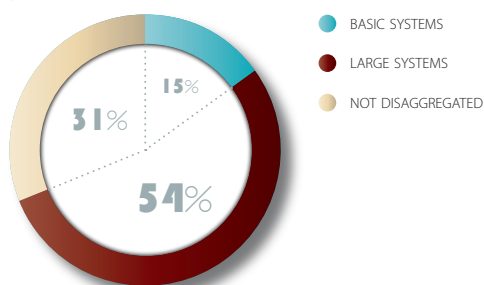
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014 (IDA only)

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



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014 (IDA only)

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010–2012)

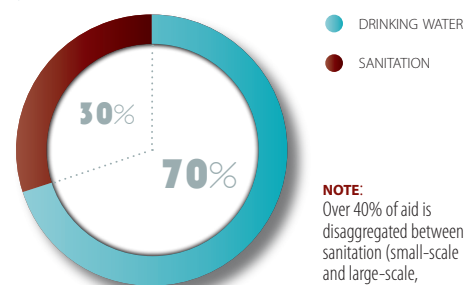


Source: OECD-CRS, 2014 (IDA only)

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[No disaggregated data available.]

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014 (IDA only)

NOTE: Over 40% of aid is disaggregated between sanitation (small-scale, i.e. wastewater management) and water

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

IDA products include both grants and concessional loans, benefitting 82 poorest countries.

IBRD lending is 100% non-concessional loans.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Country results frameworks and, wherever possible, national data, are used systematically.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

Depending on the WB's assessment of recipient country's capacity, government procurement systems may be used or used with modifications. International competitive bidding (ICB) always follows WB guidelines. National competitive bidding follows country procurement systems where these are deemed adequate by the risk assessment. The procurement plan for each project can be a combination of these procurement methods.

The sanitation agenda is supported at the highest level, with President Kim committed to the issue. Other areas of interest will be mainstreaming poverty and gender in water and sanitation projects, ensuring the financial sustainability of water and sanitation services, addressing water scarcity and climate adaptation.

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 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.

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¹ OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

Special note: Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) estimates presented in this 'ESA Highlights - World Bank' are based on the International Development Association (IDA) aid flows only and do not include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

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