

United Nations Development Programme

AID PRIORITIES

UNDP helps countries eradicate extreme poverty, and roll back inequalities and exclusion. UNDP, the development arm of the United Nations (UN) and one of the world's largest multilateral development agencies, is present in over 170 countries and territories.

First, UNDP encourages a shift to sustainability, where economic growth benefits poor and marginalized groups, and avoids irreversible environmental damage. Second, UNDP supports democratic systems to become inclusive and accountable, and able to meet expectations for participation, services and security. Third, UNDP backs efforts to systematically identify and prevent big risks to development, and to help countries and communities with quick recovery, and greater resilience to crisis.

UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions in three main areas:

- Sustainable development
- Democratic governance and peacebuilding
- Climate and disaster resilience

In all activities, emphasis is put on the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities and the poorest and most vulnerable.

UNDP prioritizes core programme resources to low-income countries (LICs) and least developed countries (LDCs). In 2014–2015, UNDP allocated on average 88% of its core programme resources to LICs and 71% to LDCs.

UNDP had a total organizational budget of US\$ 5.2 billion in 2016, of which US\$70 million was WASH-related. Fragile states receive special attention as their WASH challenges tend to be the most serious and they often lack donor assistance.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

A recent review of the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP), including GoAL WaSH (Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), concluded that the governance emphasis of WOGP interventions nicely complements the infrastructure investments underway in many countries. The continued demand for WOGP/GoAL WaSH services from governments and national water agencies is also a measure of its relevance.

The purposeful 'upstream' nature of the WOGP programme interventions – focusing mainly on governance and capacity development – makes direct attribution of outcomes and impacts more difficult. However, qualitative evidence and testimonials from stakeholder interviewees demonstrate that projects do have a positive influence on water policy and governance.

A quantification of how the small but catalytical GoAL WaSH programme has influenced the WASH sector in the country of operation found GoAL WaSH outputs (studies, guidelines, methodologies etc.) to have influenced other programmes to a value of 39 million USD. Most of the outputs that had been used were tariff setting methodologies.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

UNDP's *Water and Ocean Governance Programme* focuses on supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 14. The significant socio-economic benefits provided by the earth's freshwater and marine systems underscore the need to take adaptive, integrated, ecosystem-based approaches to the management of freshwater and ocean resources through more effective governance.

Further information: <http://www.undp.org/water>

Governance is also the entry point for the support towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2, where UNDP supports countries with *Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene* to:

- Formulate change: setting priorities and build shared visions;
- Prepare for change: developing the required institutions and functions; and
- Making change happen: implementing reform with accountability and transparency.

An important share of UNDP's work on WASH governance, including the strategic management of GoAL WaSH, is delivered through the Water Governance Facility (WGF), a long-standing collaboration between UNDP and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).

Specific targets

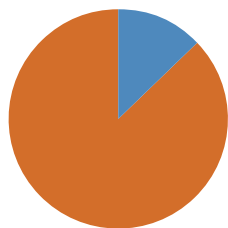
For the 2016–2017 period, the UNDP WOGP has the following indicators and targets related to WASH:

- 1) National/local water governance gap/barrier assessments leading to joint understanding and enhanced political will to take action on water supply and sanitation via governance reform and/or direct local action:
 - Six national/local water governance assessments undertaken;
 - One thematic assessment (WASH sustainability) undertaken.
- 2) Formal and informal institutional arrangements (effectively) addressing gender, water integrity and the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to water supply and sanitation:
 - Four countries have established institutional arrangements addressing the above;
 - Two countries have established institutional arrangements addressing accountability.
- 3) Number of countries and local areas where agreed reforms are being implemented:
 - Three countries;
 - Twenty local action initiatives.
- 4) Number of individuals/institutions that have gained strengthened knowledge and capacity to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies:
 - Six hundred individuals (at least 40% female);
 - Thirty-two institutions/water utilities;
 - Two hundred and twenty-five organizations/networks institutions/water utilities;
 - Twenty trainers on WASH governance capacity development.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

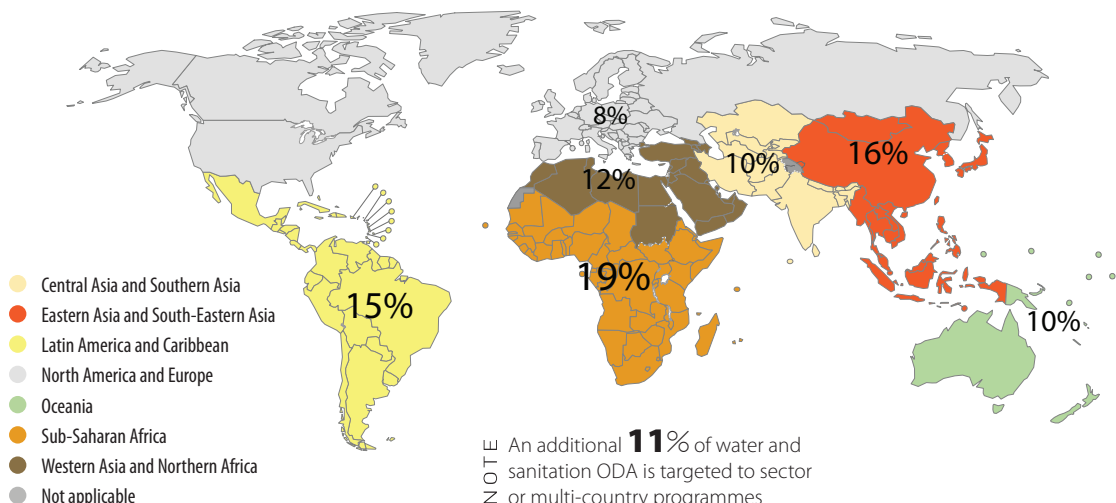
By activity type

- New services, 13%
- Strengthening sector systems/capacity, 87%



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

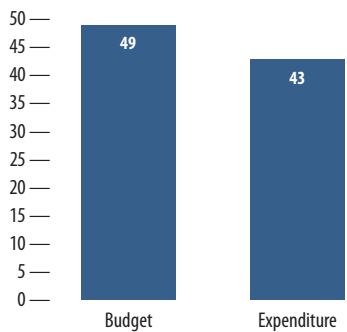
By region in 2015



NOTE An additional **11%** of water and sanitation ODA is targeted to sector or multi-country programmes

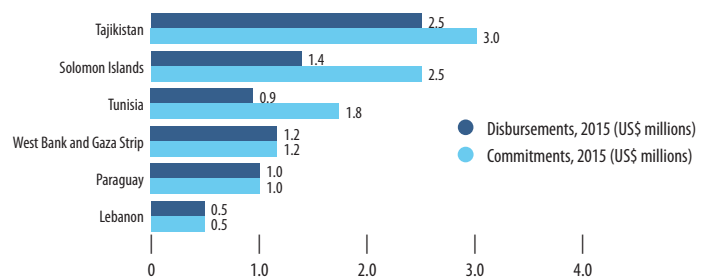
Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (2015) US\$ millions



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

MAIN WASH AID RECIPIENTS (2015)



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey (based on UNDP-Open Aid)

WASH SECTOR TARGETING

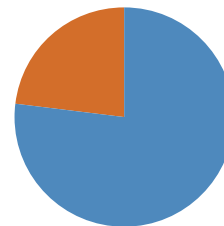
The signature programme, GoAL WaSH, aims to enhance performance of the drinking-water and sanitation sectors for effective, equitable and sustainable service delivery. The programme targets post-conflict countries, complex political environments and those falling behind targets. UNDP programme development in this area is guided by national priorities and national capacities.

GoAL WaSH has supported the establishment of Public Advisory Councils (PAC) in water supply companies in Tajikistan, implemented together with the Consumers Union of Tajikistan. It has also trained four water utilities in Laos on the Integrity Management Toolbox methodology, and supported the development of a Social Audit Manual in El Salvador.

In Togo, GoAL WaSH supported a study on drinking water supply systems in peri-urban areas and proposed a strategy to improve them. This study facilitated the investment by the government in this area.

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 is provided below:



ODA disbursements for agricultural water resources is included in this graph to illustrate activities across SDG 6. They are however not included in the disbursement charts shown above.

Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

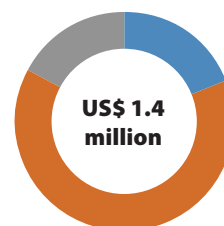
LESSONS/IMPACTS

Since its inception in 2008, GoAL WaSH has successfully raised awareness about water governance in 14 countries, particularly among fragile and post-conflict economies. It has also generated comprehensive sets of country-specific and generic outputs and created a database of knowledge and information products. GoAL WaSH is in most countries of support transitioning from supporting the elaboration of policy documents to supporting the implementation of these agreed policy frameworks (e.g. decentralisation, tariff setting methodologies, regulatory functions etc.).

The recent review of WOGP concluded that GoAL WaSH partners greatly appreciated the outcomes of GoAL WaSH interventions in their countries and had high regard for the quality of the support received from GoAL WaSH staff.

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2015 aid disbursements, where funding channels were identified, is provided below.



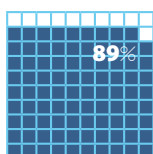
ODA disbursements for agricultural water resources is included here to illustrate activities across SDG 6, however, is not included in disbursement charts shown above.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2016

COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes:

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)



The median % for all donors is 8%

Strengthen and use country systems:

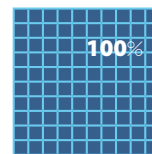
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)¹

Tunisia: 100%
Solomon Islands: 100%
Paraguay: 91%
Tajikistan: 0%

¹ Out of the six countries reported by UNDP in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey, the % of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems was known for six countries. This figure may not include all countries in which UNDP works.

Use one information and mutual accountability platform:

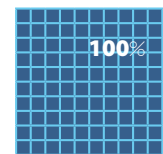
Participation (at least moderately) in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)¹



¹ Out of the six countries reported by UNDP in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey, the extent of UNDP participation in mutual assessment exercises was known for four countries. This figure may not include all countries in which UNDP works.

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)¹



¹ Out of the six countries reported by UNDP in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey, % of WASH funding published/shared with the Ministry of Finance was known for five countries. This figure may not include all countries in which UNDP works.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

UNDP has most of its water portfolio in multiannual and multidimensional projects linked to climate related funds. Consequently, UNDP will continue to work both in water resources management and WASH areas, with a vision to enhance resilience overall. UNDP's focus remains on the governance aspects, in areas such as policy-making, strategy development, coordination mechanisms, decentralization, capacity development, and tariff setting. This work on water and WASH services will continue as part of overall WOGP support to sustainable development and the 2030 agenda at large.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO).

Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

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