

WSSCC

AID PRIORITIES

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)'s goal is to achieve sustainable sanitation, hygiene and water supply for all people. Since progress on safe sanitation and hygiene remains slower than that on water supply, the primary focus of WSSCC's current Strategic Plan cycle is equal access to, and continued use of, improved sanitation and hygiene (Target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals).

WSSCC's priority countries are selected based on their sanitation and hygiene needs, specifically:

- 1) Number of people without access to improved sanitation;
- 2) Proportion of the population without access to sanitation;
- 3) Human Development Index scores; and
- 4) Ability of WSSCC to achieve a useful impact.

For Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) countries, a sector analysis is also undertaken to determine WSSCC's ability to have an impact.

The 35 WSSCC priority countries are: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

WSSCC's organizational focus is on WASH and believes that sanitation is a strategic entry point for social and economic development. The processes WSSCC pursues to achieve SDG 6.2 go beyond this goal, with positive impacts on health, education, women's empowerment, employment, urban development and climate change adaptation.

WSSCC has a total organization budget of \$41.7 million, all of which is dedicated to WASH.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

Since the start of the GSF programme implementation in 2010, 13.2 million people have been empowered to live in open defecation-free environments; 10 million people have gained access to improved toilets; and over 18 million people have gained access to handwashing facilities.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The primary focus of WSSCC for 2017–2020 is equal access to, and continued use of, improved sanitation and hygiene as pursuant to Target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, WSSCC will assist countries to empower people to end the practice of open defecation; invest in safe and secure sanitation; and adopt good hygiene behaviours, paying special attention to the needs of women and those living in vulnerable situations.

Through the GSF, WSSCC supports countries to carry out collective behaviour change programming for sanitation and hygiene. WSSCC's programme activities also have a strong focus on reducing vulnerabilities and increasing equality, and are targeted to some of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Other WSSCC programmes have focused on policy changes, targeting inclusion. Furthermore, WSSCC contributes to sector harmonization and coordination efforts, often through direct support to National Coordinating Mechanisms.

The WSSCC Strategic Plan 2017–2020 is available online at:

<http://wsscc.org/resources-feed/wsscc-strategic-plan-2017-2020/>

Specific targets

Between 2012 and 2016, WSSCC's target was to ensure that at least 11 million people would stop defecating in the open and start practicing safe sanitation and hygiene.

This target included:

- 1) At least 15 million people in GSF-supported programme areas to stop defecating in the open;
- 2) Of them, at least 11 million people to use improved toilets;
- 3) Of them, at least 11 million people to wash their hands with soap at critical times.

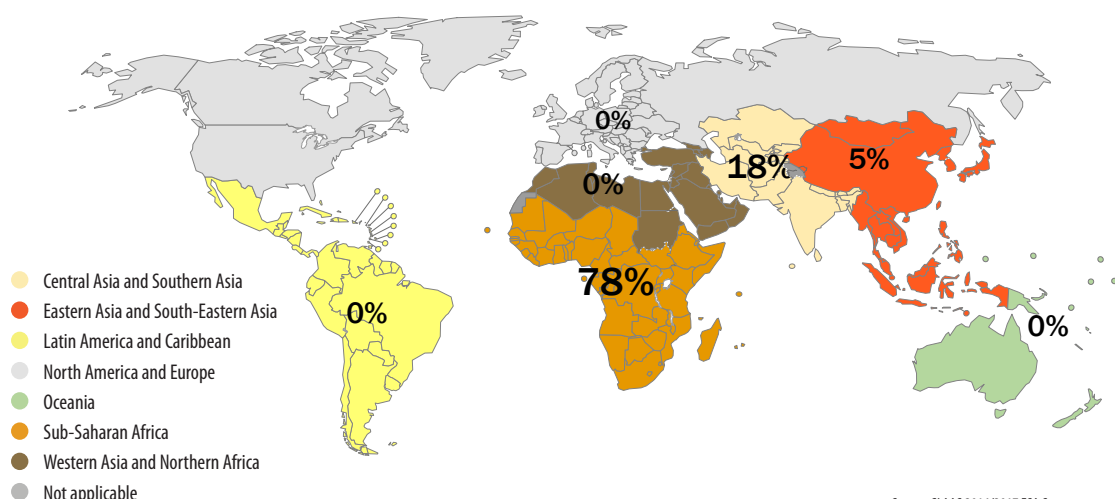
As per the WSSCC Strategic Plan 2017–2020, in the coming four years WSSCC aims to reach an additional 16 million people to live in open defecation-free (ODF) environments. According to GSF's ODF definition, this will involve all these people accessing improved sanitation facilities and handwashing facilities.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type

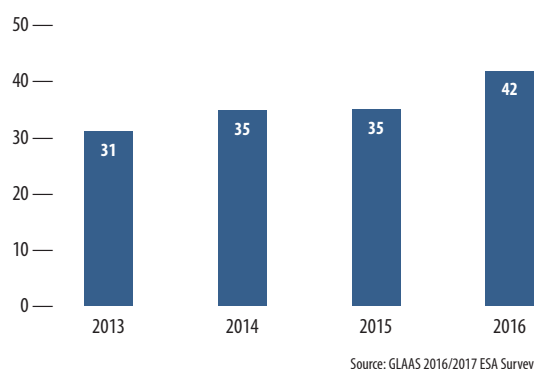
The entire budget of WSSCC is used to improve sanitation service delivery and strengthen the sub-sector, with the majority of contributions flowing through GSF. The majority of funds are used to target household level sanitation and handwashing behaviours, with increasing integration of menstrual hygiene management and broader hygiene-related practices. Depending on the phase of a country programme, expenditure is split between enhancing/increasing access and use for previously unserved populations; sustaining behaviours and services in already targeted areas, and strengthening aspects of the enabling environment.

By region in 2015

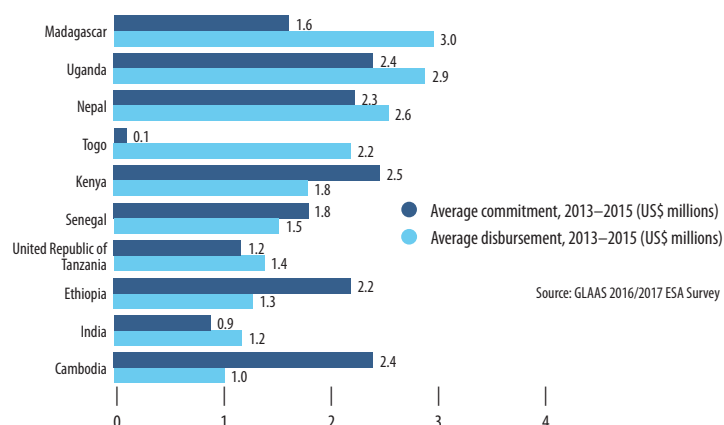


Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

WASH AID DISBURSEMENTS/EXPENDITURES US\$ million



TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2013–2015)



WASH SECTOR TARGETING

Through the GSF, WSSCC currently supports 13 countries in Africa and Asia to carry out collective behaviour change programming for sanitation and hygiene through a variety of delivery mechanisms and models. These programmes aim to build both national and local systems capacity and increase commitments and resources, so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of any behavioural gains made. The key behaviours of interest are use of toilets and handwashing with soap, and living in an ODF environment.

Other WSSCC programmes have focused on policy change targeting inclusion, for example around menstrual hygiene management in Senegal and India, or giving voice to the most vulnerable, for example in regional sanitation conferences.

LESSONS/IMPACTS

The GSF Nepal programme supports the national goal of achieving 100% sanitation coverage by 2017, with a focus on eliminating open defecation and promoting good hygiene practices. The programme operates in 17 out of 75 districts and works with a range of national, regional, district, municipal and village-level coordinating bodies.

Despite a devastating earthquake in April 2015, by the end of 2015 over 1.5 million people were reported to be living in open defecation-free environments across the programme's target areas. Work has accelerated in the Terai region, where much of the programme's challenges are related to population density and sociocultural barriers.

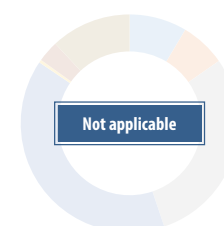
As a result of strong WASH sector collaboration, significant progress has been observed. In June 2015, Bardiya became the first GSF-supported Terai district to be officially certified as ODF.

Multiple innovations are associated with the programme, including: latrine financing through microcredit schemes; setting up triggering teams in sanitation camps within communities for extended periods of time to build momentum; campaigns supporting the poorest households by mobilizing individual contributions of cash, materials and time to help build latrines; and Village Development Committee (VDC)-level sanitation conferences.

FUNDING ACTIVITIES



FUNDING CHANNELS



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 (%)

Not applicable

Strengthen and use country systems:

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

Not applicable

Use one information and mutual accountability platform:

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

Data not available

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:

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

Reports on WASH assistance or spending in country are not generally shared with governments' Ministries of Finance. More detailed data on this were not available.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

WSSCC's mission calls for resolute and ceaseless work until everybody has access to sustained water supply, sanitation and good hygiene. WSSCC's strategic planning process during 2016 – which involved national consultations and inputs from partners, staff and a recent external review – confirmed that WSSCC has an important role to play in catalyzing progress in sanitation and hygiene, where needs remain great. WSSCC expects to continue its sanitation and hygiene focus as well as its funding allocations.