

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

AID PRIORITIES

Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, a private foundation, works to help all people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health and giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WSH) programme strategy team is located within the Global Growth and Opportunity (GGO) division. In the United States, the Foundation seeks to ensure that all people – especially those with the fewest resources – have access to the opportunities they need to succeed in school and life. Based in Seattle, Washington, the foundation is led by CEO Dr. Susan Desmond-Hellmann and guided by co-chairs William H. Gates Sr., and Bill and Melinda Gates.

The Gates Foundation has 32 programme strategies in the following five divisions:

1. Global Health
2. Global Development
3. Global Growth and Opportunity (where the WSH strategy is located)
4. Global Policy and Advocacy
5. The US Program

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

For years the Foundation has successfully advocated for greater investment in faecal sludge management (FSM). Over the past year the Foundation has broadened its focus, and, with partners, articulated a vision for City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) that is inclusive of both sewerage and non-sewerage approaches, focuses on service delivery – rather than just infrastructure – and ensures that even the poorest neighborhoods are served. Once stakeholders publicly commit to CWIS, and to the importance of innovation and FSM in achieving CWIS, the Foundation believes that they are well positioned to make comprehensive progress. This global, sector-wide CWIS vision and strategy has been successful in gaining alignment with international financial institutions and governments, as evidenced by the US\$ 2.5 billion in commitments to fund CWIS (and support innovation) that were announced at the Reinvented Toilet Expo (RTE) in Beijing in November 2018.

In India, notable successes include the announcement of a national Faecal Sludge and Septage Management policy, followed by the subsequent commitment of national and state-level financial resources to improve FSM.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The WSH programme focuses on developing innovative approaches and technologies that can lead to radical and sustainable improvements in sanitation in the developing world. The top-line vision of the WSH strategy is to achieve universal use of sustainable sanitation services.

This requires understanding issues across the entire sanitation service chain, including waste containment (toilets), emptying (of pits and septic tanks), transportation (to treatment facilities), waste treatment, and disposal/reuse. Because the innovations supported by the Foundation can be most immediately valuable in densely populated areas, the main focus is on urban sanitation.

WSH priorities include developing non-sewered sanitation approaches, identifying new service models, and advocating for public policies that support improved sanitation in densely populated areas. Ultimately, better sanitation will be key to ensuring healthy, sustainable cities in the developing world, and the approaches that prove successful can be adapted and extended to rural communities.

Since its inception, the WSH strategy has supported many water supply and hygiene projects that have delivered significant results. At present, sanitation is the exclusive focus given the scale of the challenge and the Foundation's ability to spur significant change. Most of the Foundation's sanitation projects are in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where the burden of inadequate sanitation is greatest.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Strategy Overview

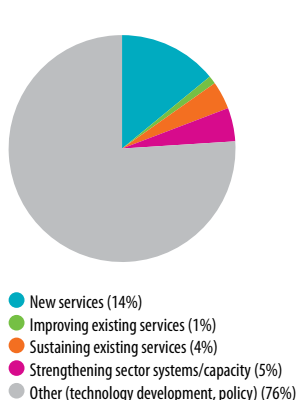
<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/What-We-Do/Global-Development/Water-Sanitation-and-Hygiene>

BUDGET

US\$ 91 million annually over three years

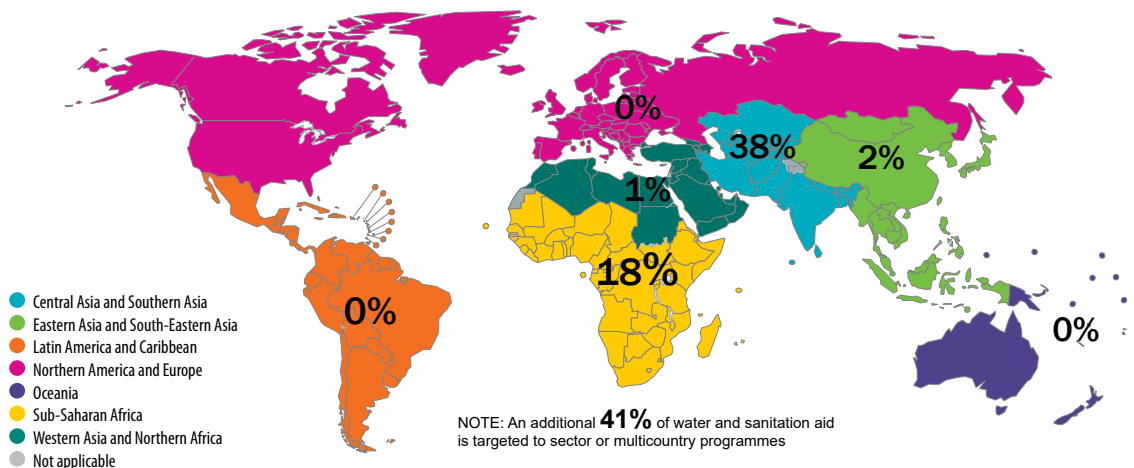
WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type in 2017



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

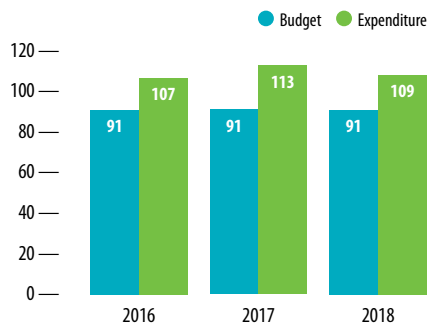
By region in 2017



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

WASH AID BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

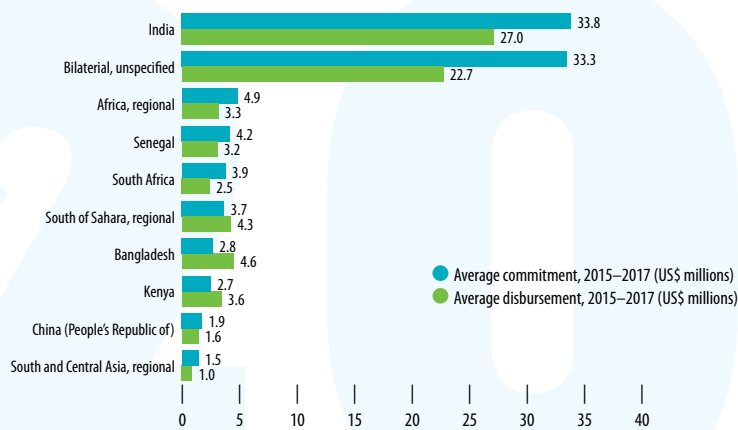
US\$ millions



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

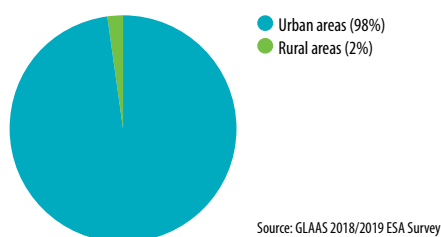
Note: 2018 expenditure is projected.

TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



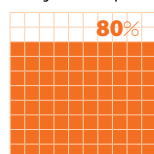
Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

WASH SECTOR TARGETING



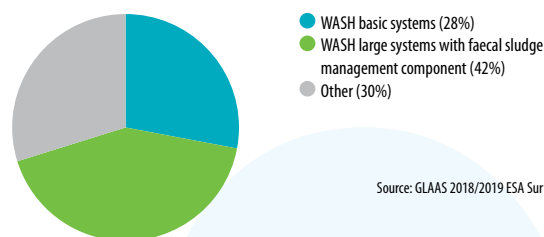
Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Percentage of aid for sanitation that has a faecal sludge management component



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursements for 2017 is provided below:

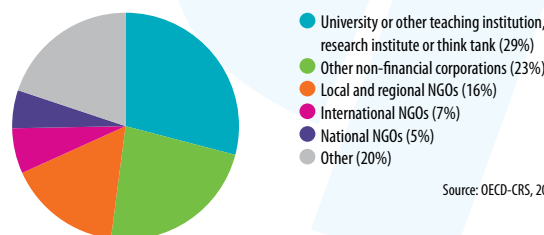


Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

US\$ 113 million

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

US\$ 94.8 million

LEVERAGING OF AID

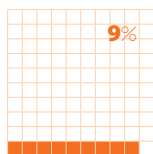
Bangladesh is one of the Foundation's priority countries where the Foundation has been supporting the government in developing its FSM policies and their implementation. Recently, the Government of Bangladesh committed at least US\$ 3.2 billion towards urban sanitation over the next five years, with at least 20% dedicated to FSM solutions, which will reach all 329 municipalities by 2030.

More broadly, the Foundation has been working with a number of multi-lateral development banks and bilateral donors to articulate a vision for CWIS in the African Urban Sanitation Investment Fund (AUSIF) and the Urban Sanitation Innovation Partnership (USIP). While the Foundation is supporting those initiatives with some US\$ 20 million in funding, it is the financing partners (AFD, World Bank, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank, with further expansion possible) who have committed to significant investments in urban sanitation according to the CWIS principles, including at least US\$ 550 million for FSM solutions (out of a total of at least US\$ 3 billion).

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 9%.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

Strengthen and use country systems

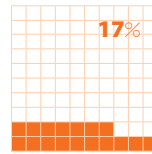
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)

Government procurement systems are not used, as large WASH service delivery programmes are not funded. However, 90% of grant funds to India (the Foundation's top WASH aid recipient) are allocated to strengthen government systems and capacity, and monitoring and evaluation systems.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)

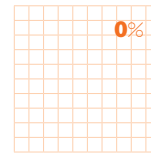


One out of six countries with average disbursement of US\$ 1 million annually from 2015–2017.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey; OECD-CRS, 2018

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

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



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Although the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation reviews programme strategies on an annual basis, it does not anticipate any major shifts in WSH funding or focus areas from 2016–2020.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of 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 2018/2019 ESA survey.

WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/19.05

© World Health Organization 2019. Some rights reserved. This work is available under the CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence.

The designations employed and presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or 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.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

Jan Willem Rosenboom
Senior Program Officer
GGO - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
500 5th Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109
USA

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/>

✉ janwillem.rosenboom@gatesfoundation.org
☎ +1 (206) 709 3580