

United Kingdom (DFID)

AID PRIORITIES

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals, and tackle global challenges in line with the government's UK Aid Strategy. The aid budget is spent on tackling the great global challenges. The objective is to end the need for aid by building peaceful and stable societies, creating jobs and strong economies, fighting corruption, unlocking the potential of girls and women, tackling climate change and helping to save lives when humanitarian emergencies hit. DFID is structured into four Directorates: Country Programmes; Policy, Research and Humanitarian; Economic and International Relations; Finance and Corporate Performance. There are Divisions under each Directorate-General with spending Departments (based in Headquarters and in 28 Country Offices).

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

The UK Aid strategy and the DFID Single Departmental Plan commits the UK to helping at least 60 million people gain access to water and sanitation by 2020. Reporting on this target will be included in DFID's annual reports. DFID uses a results framework to measure results. The methodology for the framework can be found on DFID's website (See Additional Information).

DFID has WASH programmes in over 20 countries, which use a variety of delivery mechanisms, the majority of which include activities aimed at building national and local systems, national ownership and improving accountability. Each programme is assessed on its own merits and achievement against its stated objectives. Details of each programme's performance can be found on the Development Tracker on the DFID website (<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>).

Since April 2015, the UK has supported an additional 40.3 million people to gain access to water and sanitation, putting the country well over half way towards the 2020 target of 60 million people. DFID continues to work closely with country governments, implementing partners and other donors to ensure water and sanitation services are sustainable and demonstrate good value for money.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The priority is to support and provide leadership in achieving Global Goal 6. In water and sanitation, DFID's priorities are to: 1) help at least 60 million people gain access to sustainable water and sanitation by 2020; 2) ensure the international architecture is fit for purpose, including ensuring reliable data are available to support policy- and decision-makers; 3) provide policy leadership on the sustainability and greater resilience to climate change of services, demonstrating good value for money, ensuring sustained behavior change in sanitation and hygiene, and developing effective solutions for delivery of sanitation services to the urban poor.

In water resources, priorities are to 1) support countries improve resilience in the face of climate change; 2) improve integrated water resources management in country and transboundary waters to support economic growth and environmental protection; 3) support and leverage greater private investment in water management; and 4) ensure an effective international architecture is developed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

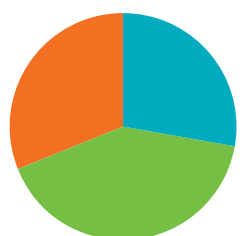
DFID results methodology

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-methodology-notes-2017-to-2018>

Whilst DFID has no official policy specific to water and sanitation at this time, it has developed a WASH Approach Paper in 2018 to inform its support to the sector. This is available on request from DFID (see below for contact).

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

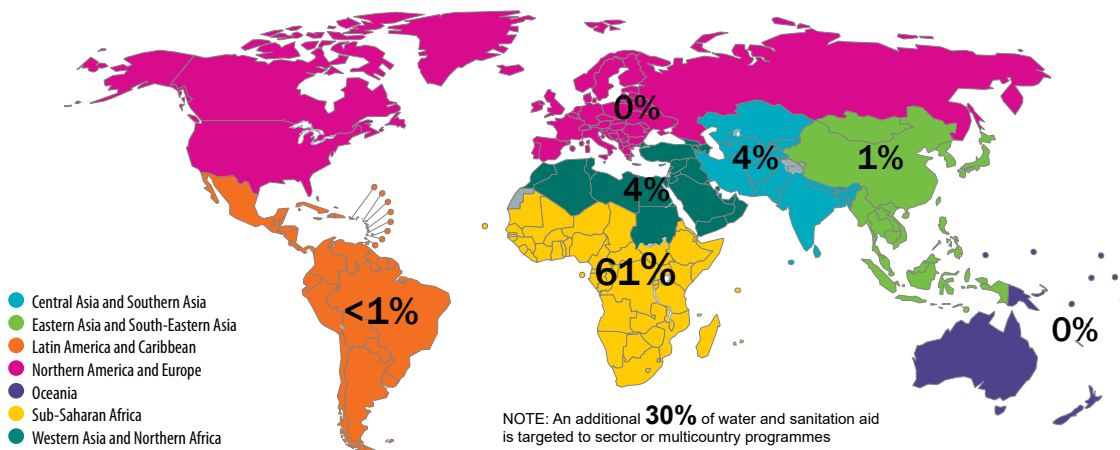
By activity type in 2017



● Sanitation (28%)
● Drinking-water (41%)
● Sanitation and drinking-water (31%)

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

By region in 2017

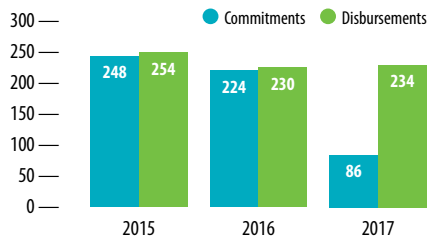


NOTE: An additional 30% of water and sanitation aid is targeted to sector or multicountry programmes

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Constant 2016 US\$ millions

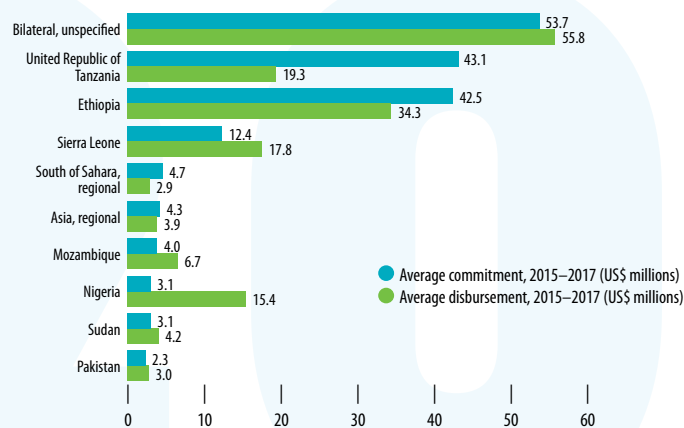


Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

DFID's OECD data on commitments do not necessarily represent a precise measure of financial resources in a sector.

The UK's actual spend on WASH is published in DFID's Annual Report and Accounts and Statistics on International Development (2015, 2016 and 2017). This was £184 million, £170 million and £177 million respectively. The estimate of funds planned to be spent in WASH on Devtracker for 2018–19 is £201.5 million.

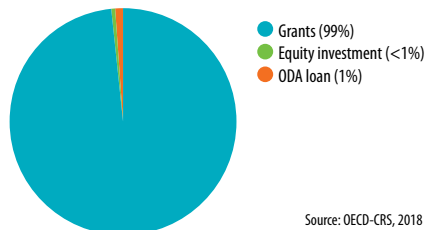
TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investment, ODA and non-ODA loans.



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

LEVERAGING OF AID

DFID has successfully leveraged aid to encourage increased financing to the WASH sector. Examples include:

- Ethiopia, where it is working with the government, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, UNICEF and others to implement the National 'One WASH' Programme;
- A pooled fund, in Mozambique, where it is working with the government and other partners to develop a new joint fund, potentially pulling in new international donors;
- Nepal, with the Gurkha Welfare Trust contributing 3.2 million pounds out of a 21.9 million pounds budget;
- Pakistan, where the government of Sindh has increased its allocation from 20% to 55% of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund; and
- Nigeria, where seven state governments contributed 23 million pounds to the SHAWN II programme.

LESSONS/IMPACTS

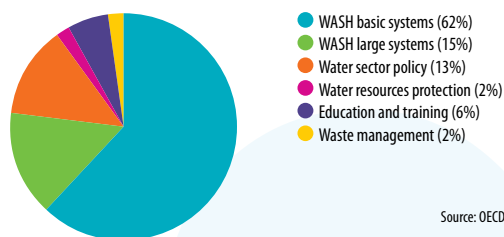
Achievements include:

- Development of the Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH)¹, the roadmap for an open defecation free (ODF) Nigeria;
- Development of Rural WASH Information Management System in Zimbabwe;
- Decentralization of WASH to provinces and districts through a capacity building agent (SNV) in Mozambique;
- Mercy Corps establishing a private company to improve access to WASH in Goma (DR Congo);
- Government of Sindh, through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund, strengthening capacity to deliver WASH including through the procurement of local NGOs in Pakistan;
- Gurkha Welfare Scheme (GWS) establishing earthquake resilient WASH technologies in Nepal; and
- Continuing support to the national Management Information System and for system strengthening at a state and district level in Ethiopia.

¹ PEWASH: http://www.washpmp.com/files/report_file/1_583dc3bf-a67c-4793-8b0a-43a2601e0bea.pdf

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

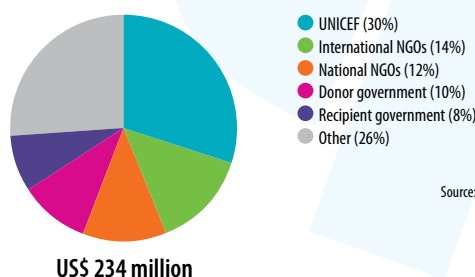
A breakdown of ODA disbursements for 2017 is provided below:



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

FUNDING CHANNELS

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



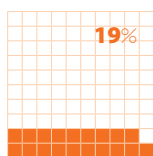
Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

US\$ 234 million

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

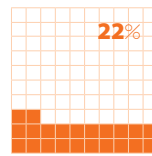
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)

Data are not available on the use of government procurement systems within recipient countries.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

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



Out of 23 countries with average disbursement of US\$ 1 million annually from 2015–2017.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

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

Reports on WASH assistance are consistently shared with Ministries of Finance and other institutions. Examples cited include: Nepal: plans, progress and funds used; Pakistan (Punjab): new proposal and budget; Ethiopia: plans, results and funds used; Mozambique: plans, results and funds used; Nigeria: plans, results and funds used; Zimbabwe: plans, results, funds used and risk. Best examples include Ethiopia and Nigeria, which include joint field missions as part of a formal review process.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

DFID will continue to support the development of an effective international architecture for WASH and prioritize policy work on sustainability, value for money, climate resilience and urban sanitation, and there will be an increased focus on building strong WASH systems as well as working in fragile and conflict affected states.

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.

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