

WaterAid

AID PRIORITIES

WaterAid's mission is to transform the lives of the poorest and most marginalized people by expanding and improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), working with partners and decision-makers to maximize its impact. WaterAid takes a threefold approach—clean water, decent toilets and good hygiene are basic human rights and should be available to everyone, everywhere.

The WaterAid Federation comprises seven member countries (United Kingdom, United States, Australia, Canada, India, Japan and Sweden), with a respective Chief Executive and Board. Each member has the capacity to fundraise and manage country programmes. WaterAid International oversees membership and activities to maintain global coordination and the most effective delivery of the global strategy. There are then 37 country programmes across Africa, Asia, Central America and the Pacific region where WaterAid works in partnership with local organizations and governments.

As a central pillar of its strategy, WaterAid works with local and national governments to develop robust governance, financial, institutional, environmental and technical capacity and systems to provide sustainable WASH services for all. As of 2018, 75% of WaterAid's total organizational budget of US \$124 million was devoted to WASH-related programmes and activities.

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

WaterAid uses a basket of measures to assess how successful its programmes are in increasing access. These measures are generated at country programme level and aggregated globally. This includes populations reached directly and indirectly from WaterAid's work. The user number targets are broken down between water, sanitation and hygiene; and WaterAid also separates numbers reached in households, health care facilities, and schools. WaterAid also captures, through quantitative measures, the changes it has contributed to through advocacy. For all these measures, detailed annual targets are set as well as high-level approximate targets over longer time periods.

From 2010 to 2016, WaterAid worked with partners, communities and governments to help over 12 million people gain access to water, 17 million to sanitation and over 20 million to hygiene. WaterAid also indirectly benefits millions more by influencing and strengthening the policies and practices of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, so that it can spark lasting change on a larger scale. In fiscal year 2018, WaterAid provided clean water to 321 000 people, sanitation to 405 000 people, and good hygiene to 1.4 million people.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

WaterAid's strategic vision aligns with SDG 6, which is a world where everyone, everywhere has safe WASH by 2030. WaterAid has four strategic aims, as outlined in its Global Strategy Everyone, Everywhere 2030: WaterAid's Global Strategy 2015–2020. They are:

1. Reducing inequality in WASH access: WaterAid adopts a rights based approach, and works with partner organizations to support marginalized groups to demand their WASH rights and hold duty bearers accountable;
2. Sector strengthening for sustainability: WaterAid works closely with governments to build sector and institutional capacity and systems, and support water security and resilience;
3. Integrating WASH with other development sectors: WaterAid works to integrate WASH into the health and education sectors; and
4. Promoting hygiene behaviour change: WaterAid advocates for and implements innovative approaches which foster sustainable hygiene behaviour change.

To deliver its strategy, WaterAid adopts a programmatic approach, which provides a coherent package of service delivery and advocacy for WASH, based on political economy analyses of the WASH sector in the context of each country. The organization works with local partners who are familiar with local contexts, and focuses on a holistic approach across distinct districts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Everyone, Everywhere 2030: WaterAid's Global Strategy 2015–2020
<https://www.wateraid.org/uk/our-global-strategy>

BUDGET

There is no firm financial target for the strategy. Net global spending in 2017/18 was US\$ 124 million.

TIME PERIOD

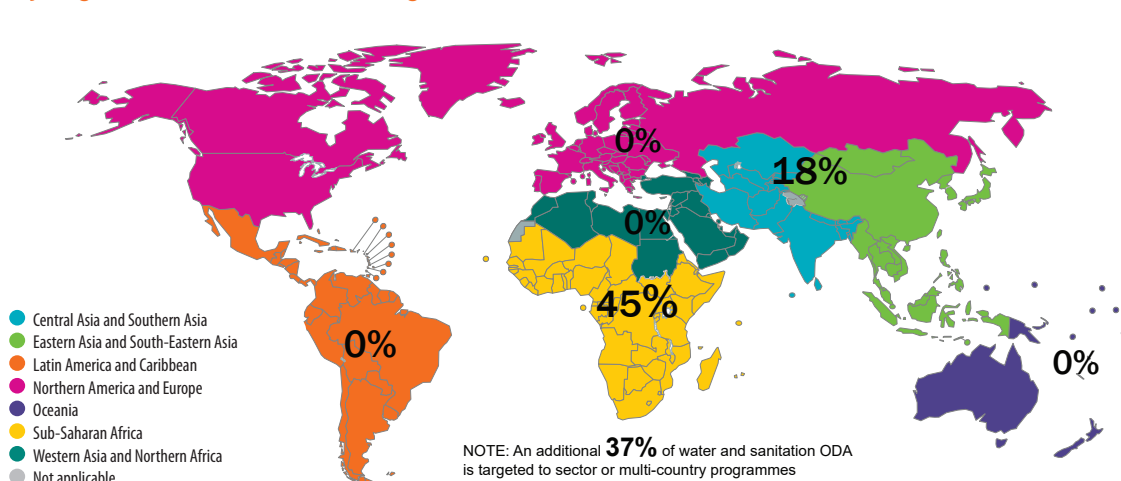
2015–2020. The Global Strategy has been extended to 2022.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type in 2017

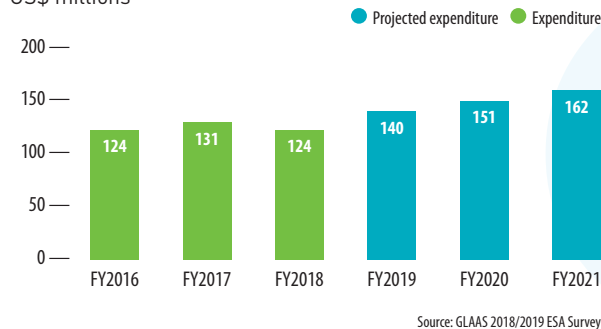
WaterAid does not track budget by activity types, as each country programme allocates funding according to dynamic contextual need. However, WaterAid does track where programmes are funded and the specific activities under broader categories (see below).

By region for WaterAid UK Programmes



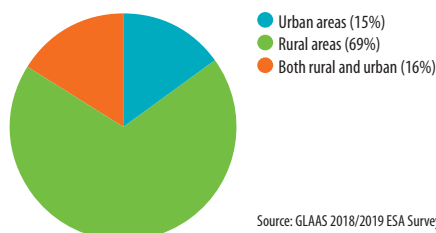
WASH AID EXPENDITURE

US\$ millions



WASH SECTOR TARGETING

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2017 as it relates to urban/rural areas is shown below:



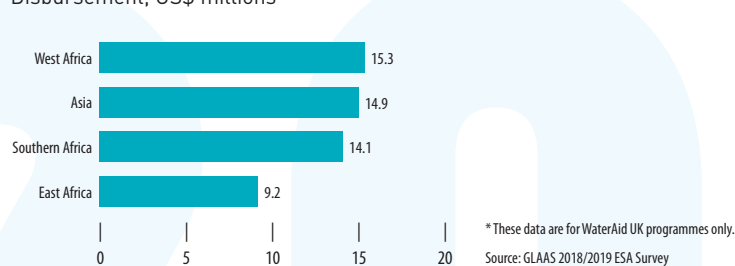
LEVERAGING OF AID

This is not routinely reported on but is often undertaken in country programmes as relevant to their strategy and contextual analysis. Recent examples include:

- In Pakistan, the team's advocacy work contributed to the government pledging significant budget increases for improving water and sanitation infrastructure in Sindh province.
- In Zambia, the programme has continuously advocated for increased funding for the WASH sector and made a pre-budget submission justifying the need for an increase in allocation. The country programme succeeded in influencing the allocation target, as it was increased from 565 million Zambian Kwacha budgetary allocation to the WASH sector in 2018 to 1 985 million Zambian Kwacha in 2019.
- In Mozambique, the programme continues to advocate for greater allocation of budget at national level for WASH and the government has committed to improve the budget allocation. This budget increase also led the Mozambican Government to launch Water for Life Program (PRAVIDA).

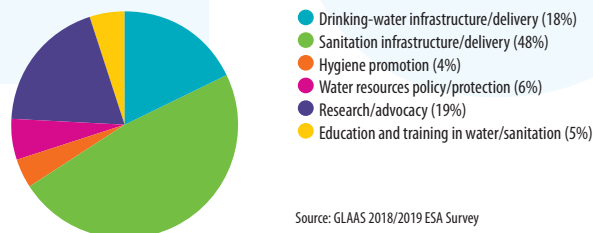
TOP AID RECIPIENTS (2017)*

Disbursement, US\$ millions



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursements for 2017 is provided below:



LESSONS/IMPACTS

A few examples of noteworthy achievements over the past couple of years include:

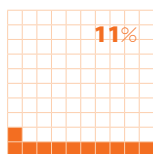
Through the '20 Towns' programme, Ethiopia is making progress in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of WASH service provision in 20 towns through strengthening the capacity of the towns' utilities and municipalities. The main approaches taken include partnership and experience sharing within and outside Ethiopia. This has helped build the capacity of utilities to improve service efficiency (including asset management, leakage management, customer service, water quality, and data management), attract further investment and improve WASH access for poor and marginalized communities in those towns and peri-urban areas.

In 2017, work began on the three-year SusWASH programme in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Uganda. It is a systems strengthening programme whereby WaterAid works to improve WASH governance, coordination, planning, monitoring, financing, accountability, service delivery, private sector engagement and water resource management at the district level. The evidence generated will be used to advocate for policy change and a better enabling environment at the local and national levels. SusWASH aims to lay the foundations for a long-term systems change agenda, ultimately contributing to the achievement of SDG 6.

COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

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



This is a key part of WaterAid's work. The data are self-reported from four Country Programmes and WaterAid is committed to improving systems of measuring this.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Strengthen and use country systems

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

Indicator not applicable

A proportion of WaterAid resources are used to strengthen government systems and capacity. The data are self-reported from four Country Programmes and WaterAid is committed to improving systems of measuring this.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

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

WaterAid does not routinely collect data on this, but its country programmes do participate in multi-stakeholder reviews. For example, in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Eswatini and Uganda, WaterAid has participated in multi-stakeholder reviews.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

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

The data are not shared as a matter of protocol but if asked for or useful to a country programme they may share annual reports.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

WaterAid's approach continues to be aligned to its Global Strategy. As such, it maintains a strong focus on sector strengthening, hygiene behaviour change and reduction of inequalities. WaterAid is considering the 'final push' in regard to its Global Strategy to ensure it does everything it can to deliver its priorities, particularly strengthening and growing existing country programmes in core and high potential countries, such as Nigeria, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India.

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/19.27

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

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