

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

AID PRIORITIES

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) is a multi-stakeholder membership and partnership organization that delivers results by working with national and local governments, civil society networks, communities, schools and local entrepreneurs, and shaping a movement for change. As a UN-hosted organization, WSSCC convenes, leverages, funds and makes a positive difference in the lives of millions of vulnerable and marginalized people through improvements in their access to and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities and services, education and advocacy on issues like menstrual hygiene management, and sector convening which accelerates progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 6.2. This includes grants made through the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), which currently finances national sanitation and hygiene programmes in 11 countries. Additional in-country WASH support is directed to WSSCC's National Coordinators, which focus on national sector convening, capacity strengthening, and advocacy initiatives.

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

The majority of WASH support is directed through the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), which focuses on ending open defecation and ensuring access to, at minimum, basic sanitation facilities, improving hygiene habits, and strengthening local systems and capacities in the poorest and most vulnerable areas of priority countries. Since the start of GSF programme implementation in 2010 until the end of 2018, 24.4 million people were verified to live in open defecation free (ODF) environments; 18.1 million people have gained access to improved toilets; and 23.8 million people have gained access to handwashing facilities.

Specific targets for WASH for 2017–2020 include:

- 16 million people living in ODF environments (in GSF targeted areas) following national criteria;
- 16 million people (in GSF targeted areas) with access to a handwashing facility on premises with water and soap (JMP: basic hygiene service level), and;
- 16 million people (in GSF targeted areas) with access to an improved sanitation facility (JMP: limited, basic and safely managed sanitation service levels).

Additional progress/impact indicators include, but are not limited to:

- Number of subnational administrations (in GSF targeted areas) with a strategy or roadmap in place to achieve universal ODF and/or SDG target 6.2, using collective behaviour change approaches;
- Percent of schools that provided education regarding menstrual hygiene management during the last school term;
- Percent of schools (in GSF targeted areas) with basic sanitation facilities (JMP definition); and
- Percent of schools (in GSF targeted areas) with basic handwashing places (JMP definition).

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

WSSCC's 2017–2020 strategic plan is centered on an ambitious vision of using targeted investments in collective behaviour change and strengthening national and local enabling environments, combined with strategically convening and influencing partners, to catalyse achievement of adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all. The Global Sanitation Fund is re-doubling its focus on supporting programmes to target the most vulnerable and hardest to reach populations and contribute to national strategies to achieve SDG 6.2.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WSSCC Strategic Plan 2017–2020

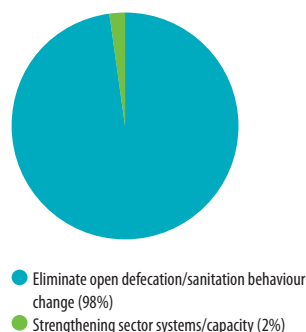
<https://www.wsscc.org/resources-feed/wsscc-strategic-plan-2017-2020/>

BUDGET

US\$ 190 million

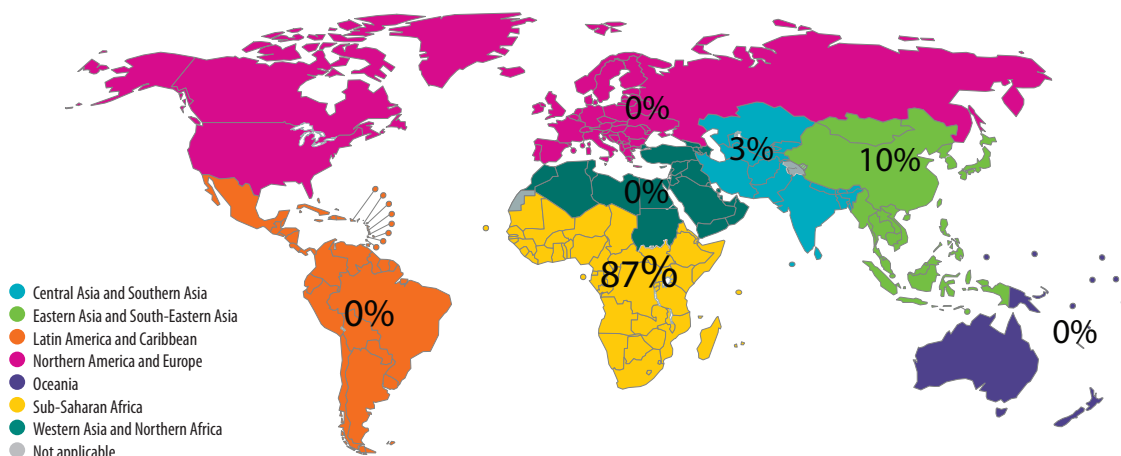
WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type in 2017



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

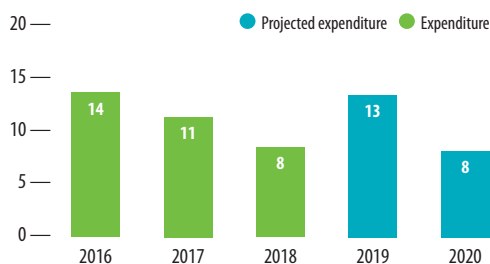
By region in 2017



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

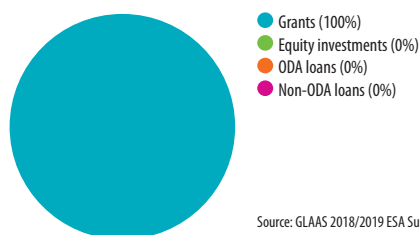
US\$ millions



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investments, ODA & non-ODA loans



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

LEVERAGING OF AID

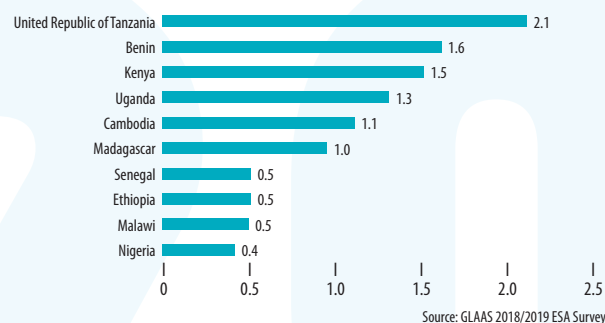
WSSCC aims to leverage funds at national and local levels, as well as to leverage technical expertise. At the national level, GSF-supported programmes aim to catalyze increased financing for demonstrated collective behaviour change-based interventions – especially targeting vulnerable populations. In 2018, additional financing was leveraged from the Governments of Uganda and Nigeria to scale-up GSF-supported programmes. At the local level in Nepal, the GSF-supported programmes matching fund mechanism leveraged close to US\$ 2 million from local governments to scale up the national sanitation campaign.

Wherever possible, GSF-supported programmes strengthen and finance existing government-led systems. A significant source of leveraged funds are salary and time contributions from local government staff, for example, in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Uganda. This human resource leveraging, however, remains to be fully costed.

WSSCC is a key partner with the Government of India in building capacity in selected states and districts. Between 2017 and 2018, US\$ 0.8 million was leveraged from the Government of India to support capacity building in collective behaviour change, facilitating menstrual hygiene management, training of trainers, and facilitating rapid action learning workshops for district government staff.

TOP AID RECIPIENTS (2017)

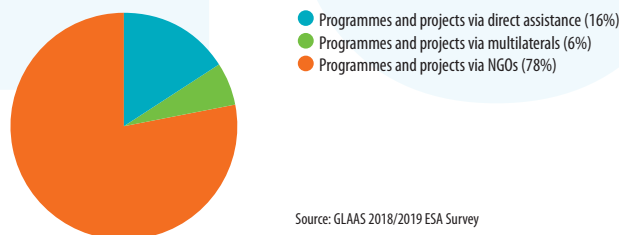
Disbursement, US\$ millions



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUNDING CHANNELS

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



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

LESSONS/IMPACTS

The GSF-supported programme in Nepal made significant gains in consolidating local government leadership of the country's sanitation campaign. One of the highlights of this strategy was a matching fund mechanism, which has leveraged an estimated US\$ 2 million from local governments since 2011 towards behaviour change activities and targeted support for the poorest – two thirds more than the GSF contribution. The matching fund mechanism not only leveraged public financing, but it consolidated government leadership and established a dedicated channel for local allocations for the next phase of Nepal's sanitation campaign.

In 2018, WSSCC and UN Women concluded the Joint Program on Gender, Hygiene and Sanitation. The programme's objective was to support governments for the design of inclusive and evidence-based policies in the water and sanitation sector, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls. After this four-year programme, several WASH sector policies, strategies, and laws in Cameroon, Niger, and Senegal were adopted or revised to address menstrual hygiene management. For example, in Niger, the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sectorial Program, the National Gender Policy, and the Niger Educational Orientation Law were amended to incorporate menstrual hygiene management.

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 (%)

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

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

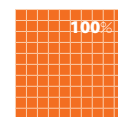
Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe

Note: As of 2018, no government-led coordination platform exists in Madagascar. WSSCC is presently supporting the government and sector partners on the formulation of this body.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

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



GSF-supported programmes are led by a Programme Coordinating Mechanisms (PCM), headed by the government and composed of sector partners, which embed the programme within the government's WASH framework. Where possible PCMs are integrated in or form part of national sector coordinating mechanisms. PCMs receive periodic programme reports on activities, outputs and outcomes achieved, and financial status. Lessons learned from programmes are routinely shared through PCM meetings, but more importantly through national sanitation conferences or joint-sector reviews supported by the GSF and WSSCC National Coordinators.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

WSSCC plans to increase the number of countries where it has programmatic presence in up to 20 countries by the end of 2020. In these countries, WSSCC strategic engagement will cover a mix of the following priorities, adapted to context: 1. Harmonization of activities with the Sanitation and Water for All collaborative behaviours and building blocks; 2. Informing national progression towards SDG 6.2 through GSF learning and an area-wide focus; 3. South-South learning and convening for 'leaving no one behind'; 4. Societal engagement for national and/or WSSCC core priorities; and 5. Multi-partner strategies for menstrual hygiene management.

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

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