

United Kingdom (DFID)

AID PRIORITIES

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the United Kingdom's work to end extreme poverty, in line with the government's UK Aid Strategy.

DFID has Offices in 28 countries to deliver a large part of its bilateral programme, although its overall country footprint is larger than this. Bilateral aid is also spent through central Departments, including in projects designed to increase access to water and sanitation. DFID's focuses most of its bilateral aid in Africa, South Asia and the Middle East. It also provides core contributions to multilateral agencies, which are spent in a wide range of low-income countries.

DFID has four strategic objectives which determine their aid priorities:

- 1) Strengthening global peace, security and governance;
- 2) Strengthening resilience and response to crisis;
- 3) Promoting global prosperity;
- 4) Tackling extreme poverty and helping the world's most vulnerable.

The UK Aid strategy includes commitments by the UK Government covering a range of sectors. This includes a commitment to help at least 60 million people gain access to water and sanitation by 2020. To support this goal, £183 million of water/WASH-related bilateral and multilateral financial assistance was provided in 2015.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

Between 2011 and 2015, the UK supported 64.5 million people in gaining access to water and sanitation. DFID has continued to work closely with country governments, implementing partners and other donors to ensure water and sanitation services are sustainable and can demonstrate good value for money.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

DFID's priority is to support and provide leadership in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6. In water and sanitation, DFID's priorities are:

- 1) Help at least 60 million people gain access to sustainable water and sanitation ensuring value for money for UK taxpayers;
- 2) Ensure the international architecture is fit for purpose, including ensuring reliable data is available to support decision-makers;
- 3) Provide policy leadership on the sustainability and greater resilience to climate change of services;
- 4) Provide policy leadership in providing sanitation for the urban poor.

In water resources, DFID's priorities are:

- 1) Support countries to 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;
- 4) Ensure the development of effective international architecture.

Specific targets

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 which is published on the gov.uk website: <http://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/wash/>.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

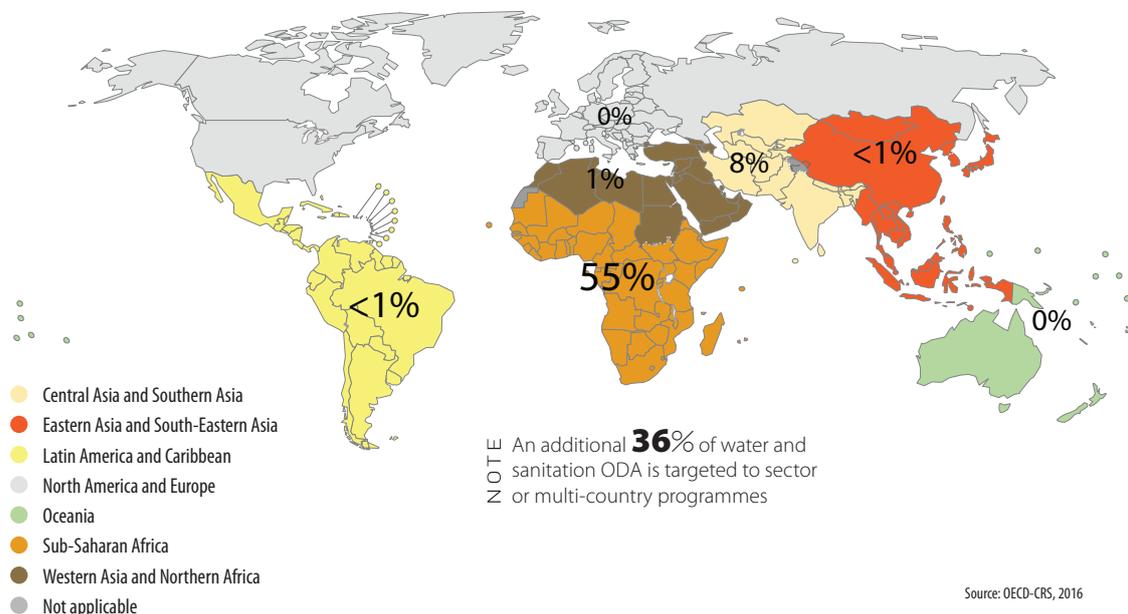
By activity type

The following areas are of high priority in DFID's WASH strategy:

- Sector strengthening;
- Coordination and harmonization;
- Promoting alignment with national recipient government priorities;
- Improving transparency and accountability.

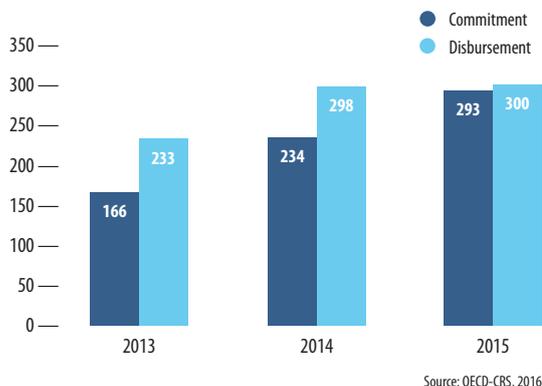
Support for service delivery includes financial and technical support. WASH sub-sectors of highest priority for these activities include rural sanitation and hygiene promotion.

By region in 2015



Source: OECD-CRS, 2016

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS constant 2014 US\$ million



WASH SECTOR TARGETING

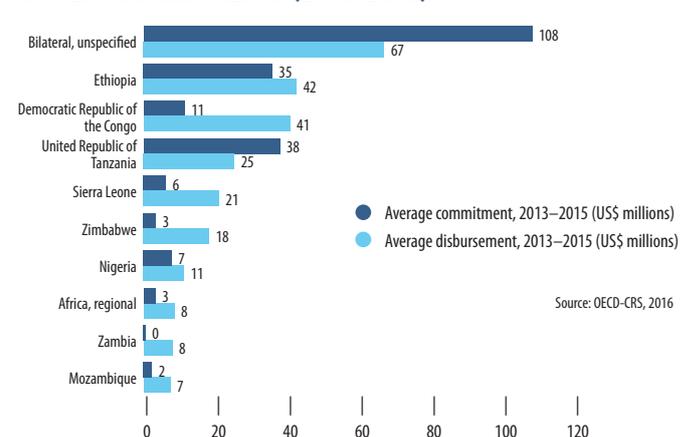
DFID supports country programmes in 22 countries, which help people gain access to water, sanitation and hygiene. DFID works with governments and other partners to ensure that all its water and sanitation programmes are sustainable. In addition, it has two large programmes managed centrally that work across 13 countries to deliver sustained access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

DFID continues to work closely with the international community to improve coordination and to improve access to high quality data to support decision-making. It continues to be one of the largest funders of research for WASH in developing countries, for example through the SHARE and TRANSFORM programmes.

LESSONS/IMPACTS

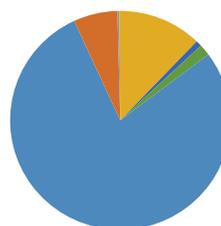
The annual report of all DFID's aid includes data on WASH outputs. DFID does not particularly try to compare programmes, because the context of delivery is so location dependent. DFID endeavours to draw the best learning possible from each programme and project and to use this across the organization to improve future programming. DFID shares learning from each programme internally across the organization. The Independent Commission on Aid Impact published an impact review of DFID's work in water, sanitation and hygiene in 2016. This endorsed the results achieved by DFID and made key recommendations on sustainability, value for money and shared learning. The report is publicly available on the DFID website: <http://ica.independent.gov.uk/report/wash/>.

TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2013–2015)



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 is provided below:



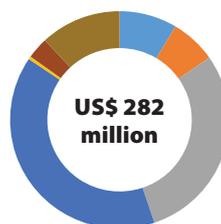
ODA disbursements for agricultural water resources is included here to illustrate activities across SDG 6, however, is not included in disbursement charts shown above.

- WASH basic systems, 78%
- WASH large systems, 7%
- Agricultural water resources, <1%
- Water sector policy, 12%
- Water resources protection, 1%
- WASH basic systems, 2%

Source: OECD-CRS, 2016

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2015 aid disbursements, where funding channels were identified, is provided below:



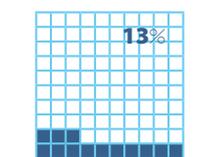
- Recipient government, 9%
- Multi-lateral financing institution, 7%
- UN organization, 30%
- NGOs, 39%
- Academic or training institute, <1%
- Public-private partnerships, 3%
- Other, 12%

Source: OECD-CRS, 2016

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 8%

Strengthen and use country systems:

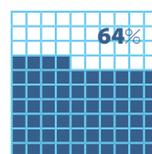
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)¹

- Zimbabwe: 59%
- United Republic of Tanzania: 45%
- Zambia: 30%
- India: 0%
- Nepal: 0%
- Nigeria: 0%
- Sierra Leone: 0%

¹ Out of the 11 countries reported by DFID in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey. The % of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems was known for nine countries. This may not include all countries in which DFID works.

Use one information and mutual accountability platform:

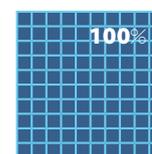
Participation (at least moderately) in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)¹



¹ A total of 11 countries was reported by DFID in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey. This figure may not include all countries in which DFID works.

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)¹



¹ A total of six applicable countries was reported by DFID in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey. This figure may not include all countries in which DFID works.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The UK Aid strategy has committed to helping at least 60 million people gain access to water and sanitation by 2020. 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.