USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

FISCAL YEAR
2014

SAFEGUARDING THE WORLD'S WATER

USAID Report of Water Sector Activities

Water and Development Strategy Implementation – Year One

JULY 2015

"Development is a fundamental part of our national security.
It is extreme poverty – the realities of access to water and food –
which creates the long-term drivers of our insecurity."

Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator from 2010-2015

Front Cover: A child promotes good hygiene practices by using a handwashing station.
Photo Credit: USAID/Nepal

Back Cover: Farmers in Haiti plant rice using a new technique that will help increase yields.
Photo Credit: David Rochkin, Feed the Future

Contact USAID's Water Office at waterteam@usaid.gov

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by ME&A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Advancing Development, Saving Lives

The Strategic Shift 1

Improving Health – WASH and Nutrition 3

Suaahara – *Nepal* 3

Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) – *Bangladesh* 3

Yaajeende Agricultural Development Program – *Senegal* 3

Preventing Disease – Sanitation 4

WASH for Life – *Kenya* 4

Northern Uganda Water and Sanitation Project – *Uganda* 4

Creating Sustainable Landscapes – Agricultural Water Management (AWM) 5

Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI) – *Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanzania* 5

Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) – *Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanzania* 5

Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation (P4I) – *India, Kenya, Zambia* 5

Engaging Stakeholders – Sustainability of WASH Services 6

Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA) – *Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia* 6

Risk Assessment and Management – Water Quality 7

Global Water for Sustainability (GLOWS) – *Georgia* 7

USAID at Work

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Activities 9

Improved Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (iWASH) – *Liberia* 10

WASHplus – *Bangladesh, Madagascar, Kenya* 10

Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP) – *Mozambique* 10

Water Resources Management (WRM) Activities 11

West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (WA-WASH) – *Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger* 11

Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) – *Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe* 12

Water Productivity (WP) Activities 13

Hill Maize Research Program (HMRP IV) – *Nepal* 13

Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands (REGAL) – *Kenya* 14

Water Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities 15

Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) – *Cambodia* 15

Assisting Liberians with Education to Reduce Transmission (ALERT) – *Liberia* 16

Figures

Figure 1: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Region 8

Figure 2: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Key Issue 8

Figure 3: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Theme 9

Figure 4: USAID Programming for WASH by Theme 9

Tables

Table 1: Priority Countries for Strategic Objective One 2

Table 2: Priority Countries for Strategic Objective Two 2

Table 3: USAID Programming for the Water Sector Across Regions and Central Programs by Theme 17

Table 4: Number of People with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities 18

Table 5: USAID Programming for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Activities by Operating Unit 19

Table 6: USAID Programming for All USAID Water Sector Activities 21

Table 7: Number of People Benefiting from Improved Agricultural Water Management 22

Appendix

Acronyms & Abbreviations 22

References 23

Resources 23

Advancing Development, Saving Lives

Water is essential to human development and prosperity, but many people still live without reliable access to it. For the 748 million people without dependable access to improved sources of drinking water and the 2.5 billion without adequate sanitation, this means living with the continual threat of illness, lost income, and malnourishment.

IN FY 2014

- More than 4 million people gained access to improved drinking water supply
- Nearly 1.9 million people gained access to improved sanitation facilities
- More than 730,000 people applied technologies or practices for improved agricultural water management *(see Tables 4 and 7 on pages 18 and 22)*

As the number of people in the world increases, water scarcity is forecast to worsen. If current consumption patterns hold, two-thirds of the world's population will live in water-stressed conditions by 2025. This is particularly significant in places like sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and some countries in South America and the Middle East where population growth is high. Ensuring the availability of safe water to sustain natural systems and human life is integral to the success of United States (U.S.) development objectives, foreign policy goals, and national security interests.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 marked the first year of implementation of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Water and Development Strategy (2013-2018) and an important turning point in how global water-related programming is addressed. Guided by the Strategy, emphasis focused on designing well-targeted, sustainable approaches that are informed by past efforts, work through host country systems, and use emerging science and technology. The overarching goal of this five-year Strategy is to save lives and advance development through improvements in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and through sound management and use of water for food security. This report describes a wide range of programs consistent with the Strategy and their focus on water, sanitation, and agricultural water management.

Christian Holmes, USAID Global Water Coordinator

THE STRATEGIC SHIFT

As of FY 2014, water projects are designed and implemented to align with the Strategy. To ensure the greatest transformative impact, the Strategy commits to concentrating the Agency's water programming around two Strategic Objectives in priority countries (see Tables 1 and 2 on page 2). The focus of the first Strategic Objective is water for health, and the focus of the second Strategic Objective is water for food. The Strategy also reflects a shift in the setting of program objectives, country prioritization, and targets for specific numbers of beneficiaries reached over the five-year timeframe of the Strategy.

THE WATER & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- Applies Agency reform principles of selectivity and focus and sets criteria for determining priority countries, based on a combination of country needs and country opportunities.
- Supports longer-term monitoring and evaluation of its water activities in order to assess sustainability and impact of project funds beyond the typical life-of-project and to enable reasonable support to issues that arise subsequent to post-completion of project implementation.
- Emphasizes the need for increased investments and expanded attention to sanitation that translates into broader health and economic benefits.
- Addresses the competing demands of multiple water users – including households, communities, agriculture, and industry – and takes into account the impact of energy requirements, technology, and gender on achieving objectives.
- Sets explicit targets of minimum numbers of people to be reached over the five-year Strategy period: 10 million provided with sustainable access to improved water supply, 6 million provided with sustainable access to improved sanitation, and 2 million benefiting from improved water management for agriculture to enhance food security.
- Promotes close cooperation with non-governmental and civil society organizations that undertake the critical front-line responsibility of developing and implementing water and sanitation programs to address the global challenges of water and sanitation.

Photo Credit: David Speidel – Farmer-to-Farmer

Strategic Objective 1 seeks to improve health outcomes through the provision of sustainable WASH. Measures of success include providing a minimum of 10 million people with sustainable access to improved water supply and 6 million people with sustainable access to improved sanitation over the life of the Strategy.

Table 1:

Priority Countries for Strategic Objective 1 – Water for Health

Tier 1	Tier 2		Tier 3
Ethiopia	DRC	Uganda	West Bank/Gaza
Kenya	Ghana	Zambia	Jordan
Liberia	Malawi	Bangladesh	Lebanon
South Sudan	Mali	Cambodia	Yemen
Nigeria	Mozambique	India	Afghanistan
Indonesia	Rwanda	Nepal	Pakistan
	Senegal	Philippines	
	Tanzania	Haiti	

Tier 1: Countries where USAID has determined there is a favorable programming environment to significantly leverage USAID resources and achieve impact at national scale.
Tier 2: Countries where USAID has determined that relatively small levels of investments are likely to generate significant impact in at least one aspect of WASH.
Tier 3: Strategic priority countries or locations where USAID anticipates continued WASH programming due to a combination of strategic considerations and development needs.

Strategic Objective 2 seeks to manage water in agriculture sustainably and more productively to enhance food security. Measures of success include increasing water-use efficiency and productivity in both rainfed and irrigated areas that will improve water management for agriculture for 2 million people.

Table 2:

Priority Countries for Strategic Objective 2 – Water for Food

Ethiopia	Uganda
Ghana	Zambia
Kenya	Bangladesh
Liberia	Cambodia
Malawi	Nepal
Mali	Tajikistan
Mozambique	Guatemala
Rwanda	Haiti
Senegal	Honduras
Tanzania	

To assist with design and implementation, USAID's Water Office has developed tools and resources and focused efforts to engage host countries. As a result of this new focus, five key areas of strategic importance have emerged: WASH and nutrition; agricultural water management (AWM); sustainability of WASH services; sanitation; and water quality. This report examines the importance of these key areas and the role they play in program design under the Strategy.

Photo Credit: Valerie Caldas – Suaahara

IMPROVING HEALTH – WASH AND NUTRITION

Positive nutritional outcomes are dependent upon both WASH and nutrition improvements. Integration of WASH and nutrition provide an opportunity for health gains that are greater than the sum of the parts.

WASH is closely linked with other USAID programs, including health, education, climate change, food security, governance, and humanitarian assistance. The collaboration between the water and nutrition sectors is an excellent example of how synergy brings about greater change.

The Strategy has led to an increased focus on the link between WASH and nutrition. Diarrheal disease is a leading cause of malnutrition in children under 5, primarily from unsafe water along with inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Each year, diarrhea alone causes the death of 760,000 children under 5.

When children don't have proper nutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life (from conception through a child's second birthday), it impacts the development of their brains and bodies. They can experience stunted growth, better known as stunting. The damage is thought to be irreversible and means these children are unlikely to grow, learn, or eventually earn in the way they would have with adequate nourishment. Stunted children also have weaker immune systems and are five times more likely to die from diarrheal disease.

Undernutrition results when a person does not have enough food or cannot absorb nutrients. Safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and hygiene contribute to prevention of stunting and undernutrition. Essential WASH actions, including handwashing with soap, treatment, and safe storage of drinking water, and sanitary disposal of human feces, have been shown to effectively reduce the prevalence of diarrhea.

In May 2014, USAID released the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, mapping an integrated Agency approach to the fight against malnutrition and setting a goal of reducing the number of stunted children worldwide by a minimum of 2 million over five years. This strategy highlights the strong link between WASH and nutrition and the importance of WASH practices to reduce diarrhea and in turn child malnutrition and stunting. The Water Strategy, in combination with the Nutrition Strategy, is setting a new course in addressing the relationship between clean water, hygiene, and health.

Many new WASH and nutrition programs were in the early stages of design and implementation in FY 2014. They took their lead from projects already underway, including Suaahara in Nepal; Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally Project (SPRING) in Bangladesh; and Yaajeende Agricultural Development Program in Senegal.

Suaahara, meaning good nutrition in Nepali, is a $54.9 million, five-year program focused on women and children during the critical 1,000 days period. Started in 2011, Suaahara has focused on changing behavior by promoting small doable actions such as maintaining a vegetable garden for nutritious food, washing hands with soap prior to handling food, using toilets, and boiling drinking water. As of 2014, the program reached more than 410,000 women and family members with health and nutrition messages. Since the program's inception, the percentage of women washing their hands at critical times rose from 35 percent before the project started to 60 percent, and the percentage of households with latrines increased from 78 to 84 percent. Thirteen districts have committed a total of $400,000 from village development committee block grants toward integrated nutrition promotion-related activities, and 65 committees have declared open defecation free zones.

In Bangladesh, SPRING (2011-2016) has been working in partnership with the government to train health workers to integrate WASH and nutrition interventions. In support of the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future, SPRING's goal is to help frontline care providers develop the confidence and capacity to counsel households with pregnant or lactating women and children under age 2 on breastfeeding, nutrient-rich diets, and proper hygiene, from community clinics to home visits.

Yaajeende (2010-2015), a nutrition-led agriculture program, is addressing key nutritional deficiencies in the most vulnerable areas of Senegal. The program promotes diverse nutritious and affordable foods along with improved access to drinking water and sanitation services. Yaajeende has established a network of 703 trained community nutrition volunteers since it began. More than 719,850 people have attended 54,340 health talks, and more than 45,300 people have been trained on WASH technologies.

Photo Credit: Nestle – Sanergy

PREVENTING DISEASE – SANITATION

Sanitation encompasses the facilities, behaviors, and services that safely prevent human contact with excreta.

The Strategy calls for an increased emphasis on sanitation. Poor sanitation increases the risk of diarrheal disease and undernutrition. It also prevents people from productive activities such as work and school, either due to illness or time spent searching for private, safe locations to defecate. Thousands of children around the world die each day from diarrheal disease caused by inadequate sanitation. And yet globally, more people have access to a mobile phone than a toilet.

Improved sanitation translates to greater dignity, security, health, and financial well-being. Investments in sanitation reduce health care costs and boost productivity, as time available for work and school increases. It is estimated that there is $5 of economic gain for every $1 spent on improved sanitation. Because this change can be so transformational, the Strategy specifically targets bringing sustainable improved sanitation services to 6 million people within five years.

Working toward effective, equitable, and sustainable sanitation solutions is a cornerstone of the Strategy. Recognizing that sanitation is more than just toilets, the Strategy focuses on the entire sanitation service chain, from excreta capture to its treatment and disposal. Through a systematic approach that also considers behaviors, institutional development, and commercial orientation, the Agency is striving for at-scale improvements.

Sanitation programming under the Strategy has bolstered interest in partnership. One example is the work among USAID's water experts, the Agency's venture capital-style investment fund, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Established in 2011, the $17 million WASH for Life partnership identifies and supports cutting-edge WASH solutions through Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), USAID's open innovation fund.

The WASH for Life partnership sources new ideas through the DIV competition, where organizations pitch their innovation in an initial five-page business plan. In the past three years, the WASH for Life partnership has invested in 13 innovations in 10 countries.

One of these DIV investments was with the social enterprise, Sanergy. Sanergy takes an innovative systems based approach to solving the urban sanitation crisis. They franchise toilets that cost approximately $350 to manufacture and install (traditional community toilet blocks can cost up to $25,000), collect the waste from these toilets, and convert it into nutrient-rich organic fertilizer. Residents of informal settlements run these toilets as viable businesses, charging customers a nominal fee for use. Operators are investing in two toilets and generating up to $2,000 in profit per year.

During its pilot phase, Sanergy launched 60 toilets in Mukuru, Nairobi. With the additional support from the WASH for Life partnership, Sanergy is building 700 toilets that will be available to more than 90,000 residents of Kenya's informal settlements.

Another emerging sanitation partnership is between USAID and the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ). This collaborative effort seeks to engage local governments to design and implement city sanitation plans in four Northern Uganda towns. Only 34 percent of urban populations in Uganda have access to hygienic sanitation facilities, and far fewer are in areas with adequate management services. This lack of access hinders the country's health, education, economic, and social development sectors, as well as environmental protection. USAID has committed $2 million to the effort, with matching funds from the German Development Cooperation, implemented by GIZ.

In addition to making tangible improvements to sanitation service delivery in the four participating towns, two complementary projects will build the capacity of local government officials to plan, design, and implement sustainable sanitation systems. They will provide local and national training workshops, tailor-made coaching, peer-to-peer learning exchanges, and national exposure visits. The partnership will potentially set country-wide standards for a planning approach to sanitation in rapidly growing small towns and will allow for faster replication in the future.

Photo Credit: Africa RISING

CREATING SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES – AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT (AWM)

AWM uses water in a way that provides crops and animals the amount of water they need, enhances productivity, and conserves natural resources for the benefit of downstream users and ecosystem services.

Meeting the Strategy's second Strategic Objective to *enhance food security through the sustainable and more productive management of water in agriculture* is critically urgent. Globally, agriculture accounts for the majority of freshwater withdrawals, and some water sources are being drawn down faster than they are being replenished.

Although AWM includes irrigation, it is not simply about applying water. It includes soil, land, and ecosystem conservation practices, such as drainage and watershed management; fisheries management; and technologies for lifting, storing, and conveying water. Traditional AWM was concerned with improving the efficiency of water use in large-scale irrigation schemes in which the objective was to control, not manage, water. As larger numbers of farmers are investing in small-scale irrigation systems, and regulation is either absent or uncoordinated, there is a need for improved practices. It has the potential to improve incomes and food security for poor farmers in priority countries.

To help USAID staff and partners identify and implement best-fit AWM practices to increase sustainability, USAID developed an Agricultural Water Resources Sustainability Assessment (WRSA) tool. It is designed to help users assess key risks in their local area related to the natural resource base; identify current water technology and practices; determine the relevant sociocultural and market environment and infrastructure and governance context; and assess farmer knowledge and awareness of agricultural water management, natural resources management and climate change adaption issues.

USAID has also designed and awarded several new projects in FY 2014 that support improved AWM through the Agency's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) and the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives. Among these was the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI), awarded to Texas A&M University. ILSSI is working to identify promising small-scale irrigation technologies, practices, and strategies at the farm-level that have the potential to improve agricultural productivity, reduce farmer risk during the dry season, improve dietary diversity and nutrition outcomes, and reduce poverty.

This research program complements the Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) project in Ghana, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, where results can be scaled up to transform AWM for food security and economic growth. During FY 2014, ILSSI implementers conducted stakeholder meetings in all the three countries, as well as finalized site selection and training in Ethiopia.

The program consists of four components: 1) Identifying promising, context-appropriate, small-scale irrigation interventions, management, and practices for poverty reduction and improved nutrition outcomes; 2) Evaluating production, environmental, economic, nutritional, and gender impacts, trade-offs, and synergies of small-scale irrigation technologies and practices; 3) Identifying key constraints and opportunities to improve access to small scale irrigation technologies and practices; and 4) Developing capacity and engaging stakeholders.

BFS also supported the development of small-scale drip irrigation products for smallholder farmers in conjunction with Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation (P4I). Under this program several awards were made to support efforts to bring affordable technologies to farmers. In India, start-up company Driptech has begun to commercialize a new do-it-yourself drip irrigation system called the InstaKit. This product is affordable, customizable, and can irrigate twice as fast as a traditional irrigation system. Driptech partnered with three large regional Indian companies and local distributors to sell 1,000 systems and develop a marketing and expansion strategy to introduce the InstaKit into select Feed the Future countries. In Kenya, Feed the Future P4I partnered with the U.S. irrigation company Netafim to develop an innovative finance loan program to sell small-scale drip irrigation equipment, called the Family Drip System, to smallholder farmers. And in Zambia, the non-governmental organization (NGO) iDE, teamed up with Toro, a U.S. developer of agricultural equipment, to introduce a Toro-branded drip irrigation kit in the Zambian smallholder farmer market.

Photo Credit: SUWASA

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS – SUSTAINABILITY OF WASH SERVICES

When host country partners and communities take ownership of the development processes and when the local systems and resources are in place to deliver and maintain results beyond the life of external support, WASH services become sustainable.

The focus on providing sustainable WASH is central to the Strategy. Understanding what is meant by WASH sustainability requires a distinction between the physical infrastructure – pipes and pumps – and the services they provide. Water service is the flow of water with certain quantity, quality, and continuity characteristics, while sustainable water service is the maintenance of that flow of water over time.

Sustainability of WASH services is achieved when host country partners and communities on the ground are empowered to take ownership of the development processes, and when the local systems are in place to deliver the inputs and resources needed to maintain results and deliver impacts beyond the life of external donor support.

The evidence of service failure along with an increased drive for aid effectiveness has resulted in increased research, analysis, and thinking around sustainability of WASH services. USAID and other development partners have learned that too often donor and NGO interventions fail soon after the external partner leaves the scene, particularly in rural settings.

As part of the implementation of the Strategy, USAID's Water Office has been working to develop a suite of tools to help Missions apply global, Agency, and Congressional best practice sustainability requirements to WASH programming. The ultimate responsibility for service sustainability rests with local stakeholders and government. For that reason, USAID is rooting guidance and resources in local systems and taking into account primary factors that affect sustainability: technical, environmental, financial, social, and institutional governance.

The Strategy also calls for the Agency to make longer-term investments in monitoring and evaluation of water activities in order to assess sustainability beyond the typical program cycle, and to enable reasonable support to issues that arise subsequent to project implementation. Throughout FY 2014, the Water Office has been working to develop programmatic approaches and field guidance to strengthen the Agency's ability to deliver sustained WASH services.

Future programming is likely to be informed by activities like USAID's Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA) program. This six-year program (2009-2015) has strengthened the financial sustainability of the WASH sectors in Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia, many of which are priority countries under the Strategy.

SUWASA focused on building financial sustainability in each country through activities like regulatory reform, better pricing and billing, improved sector efficiencies, and creating access to commercial finance. Building collaborative approaches with other development partners and with stakeholders in-country was critical to SUWASA's success, and increased the potential for improved results at scale.

In Kenya, SUWASA worked with three commercial banks, water utilities, and the Kenyan Government's Water Services Trust Fund to mobilize previously unavailable commercial finance to the sector. More than $2 million in private commercial finance has been accessed to date by the utilities, leading to new access to utility water for more than 2,000 people, investment finance for improved water quality and competition among banks to offer better lending terms including lower interest rates.

This fundamental change in the financial sector through mobilization of domestic resources reduces aid dependence and leads to sustainability. Furthermore, gender integration was an explicit goal of the activity. SUWASA's work led both the trust fund and the utilities to adopt tangible changes in their investment, hiring, operational, and decision-making processes. Integration of gender inclusiveness advances sustainability by building the potential workforce and the customer base for the utility.

Photo Credit: The World Bank – mWaterCo

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT – WATER QUALITY

The chemical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water determine water quality.

Under the Strategy, USAID established a goal to provide access to improved water supply to at least 10 million people. Further, USAID has committed to not only consider the quantity of the drinking water provided through our interventions, but also the quality of that water. USAID's Missions will lead the efforts to address chemical and microbiological water quality concerns during project planning, design, and implementation. The Agency will achieve this by seeking improvements along three pillars – protection, monitoring, and governance. The ultimate goal is to design programs so that drinking water quality is maintained for the long term, which will involve water user associations, community groups, and local governments to ultimately ensure sustainability.

The World Health Organization/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme defines an improved drinking water source as one that, "by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter." It is unlikely that any one intervention will result in a completely safe drinking water supply. Delivering safe drinking water entails mitigating hazards at all points from the catchment to the consumer. This can involve interventions at the watershed, water production, distribution system, and household levels.

The most effective means of consistently ensuring the safety of a drinking-water supply is through a comprehensive approach that involves risk assessment and risk management throughout the water cycle. During FY 2014, USAID has developed recommendations for Missions to conduct sanitary surveys and to develop Water Quality Assurance Plans and Water Safety Plans. The Water Office is developing a toolkit that helps Mission staff incorporate water quality considerations throughout the project's lifecycle.

While USAID works on long-term, comprehensive approaches, we anticipate that interventions at the household level will be most effective in the short term. Projects will continue to focus on behavior change with regard to household treatment, storage, and use. They will work to ensure that water from a safe source is not re-contaminated by unsanitary storage and use practices. Likewise, if water is not treated or collected from a safe source, the project will promote proven interventions for household water disinfection, such as chlorination and filtration, and safe storage.

Future programs are likely to take lessons from the successful development of a Water Quality Assurance Plan in Kenya and a Water Safety Plan in Georgia.

The Water Quality Assurance Plan in Kenya outlines monitoring criteria, monitoring frequency, and measures for ensuring the safe provision of water to recipients. This work is providing a template for other USAID programs.

In Georgia, the Water Safety Plan was used to incorporate good water supply practices: the prevention of contamination of the source water; the treatment of the water to reduce or remove contamination and meet water quality targets; and the prevention of re-contamination during storage, distribution, and handling of drinking water.

Under its Global Water for Sustainability (GLOWS) program, USAID established a team to identify hazards, their sources, and assess risks in Georgia. More specifically, the team identified all potential biological, physical, and chemical hazards associated with each element of the drinking water supply system that could affect the drinking water safety. This was followed by basic risk assessment of these hazards. The final step for the drinking water supply system assessments was the determination of control measures for each hazard. Risks were prioritized in terms of their likely impact on the capacity of the system to deliver safe water.

USAID at Work

While USAID launched new programs and refined design under the Strategy in FY 2014, the Agency continued to integrate water across agriculture, health, and climate change programming by:

- Expanding access to WASH to promote better hygiene and fight preventable disease, especially to vulnerable communities;
- Improving water resource management (WRM) and reforming governance and regulations to equitably share access and defuse competition;
- Increasing water productivity (WP) in agriculture and industry to boost output while conserving a precious resource; and
- Strengthening water-related disaster risk reduction (DRR) in order to help countries to adapt to a changing climate.

The Water Office works closely with BFS, Bureau for Global Health, and Regional Bureaus to integrate their programs to tackle global water challenges and to reach the goals of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 [Public Law 109–121]. These programs seek to achieve the Agency's mission "to partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity."

USAID water activities continue to be reported in four major categories: WASH, WP, WRM, and DRR.

USAID FY 2014 water sector programming totaled $520,055,000 for WASH, WRM, WP, and DRR activities in 56 countries, as shown in Figure 1 below and Table 6 on page 21. More than 69 percent of USAID's investments, $361,120,000 went toward WASH programs, of which 86.5 percent was allocated in Africa and Asia.

The budget data represented in this report reflects the most current information available for the FY 2014 reporting cycle at the time of the release of this document. This information does not yet represent the full allocation for USAID water sector programming, however, once this information becomes available it will be shared on the USAID website.

The programs highlighted strive to ensure "water security and sustainability with equity." USAID's total funding according to the four programming categories, as shown in Figure 2 below and Figure 3 on page 9 equals:

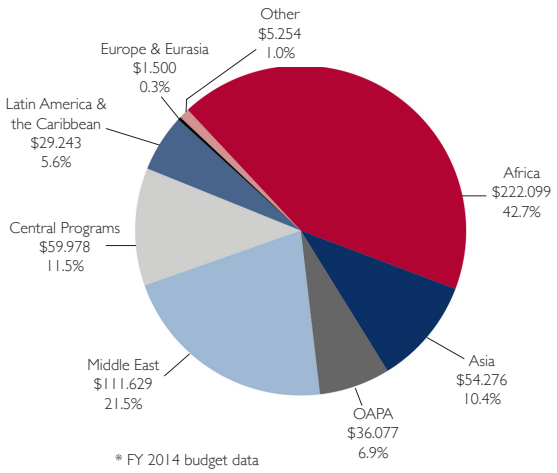
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
$361,120,000[1]

Water Resources Management (WRM)
$29,895,000

Water Productivity (WP)
$105,655,000[2]

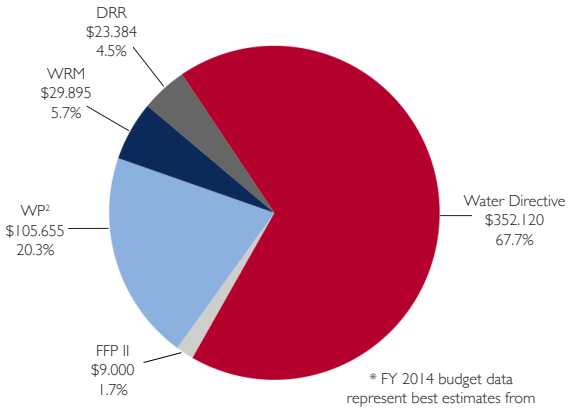
Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
$23,384,000

Figure 1: FY 2014 USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Region
(including IDA & FFP)
Worldwide Sector Funding: $520,055,000
(Millions of Dollars)



* FY 2014 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of May 2015.

Figure 2: FY 2014 USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Key Issue
(including IDA & FFP)
Worldwide Sector Funding: $520,055,000
(Millions of Dollars)



* FY 2014 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of May 2015.

Photo Credit: WASHplus

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Activities

Through WASH programming, USAID works to improve health outcomes by providing improved access to safe water and sanitation while promoting improved hygiene practices, and supporting approaches that can be brought to scale and sustained. These services can improve health, lower health care costs, and save time, particularly for poorer populations. The results can be immediate and long-term with economic and social benefits vital to millions of people.

As shown in Figure 4 below, USAID programmed more than $361 million in WASH-related programming during FY 2014. These projects work to ensure safe and adequate water supplies, hygienic sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene behaviors in rural, peri-urban, and urban communities.

In FY 2014, USAID allocated $352.1 million toward WASH to meet the congressional requirement specified in the FY 2014 Appropriations Act for Foreign Operations, as shown in Figure 2 on page 8. USAID also allocated an additional $9 million to WASH via Food For Peace (FFP) programs, for a total WASH allocation of $361,120,000 in FY2014 as shown in Table 5 on page 19.

USAID'S WASH activities focus on:

- **Access to appropriate hardware and supplies:** National, municipal, and community water supply systems and sewers, household and institutional sanitation facilities, and other household-level technologies and products, such as soap and handwashing devices.
- **Hygiene and sanitation behavior change:** Community mobilization for sustained management of drinking water supply and sanitation services; social marketing of products to facilitate behaviors like point-of-use

Figure 3: FY 2014 USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Theme
Worldwide Sector Funding: $520,055,000
(Millions of Dollars)

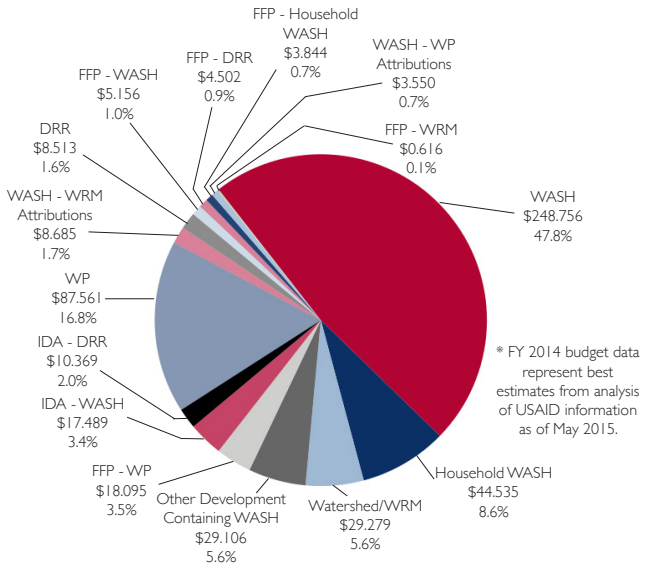
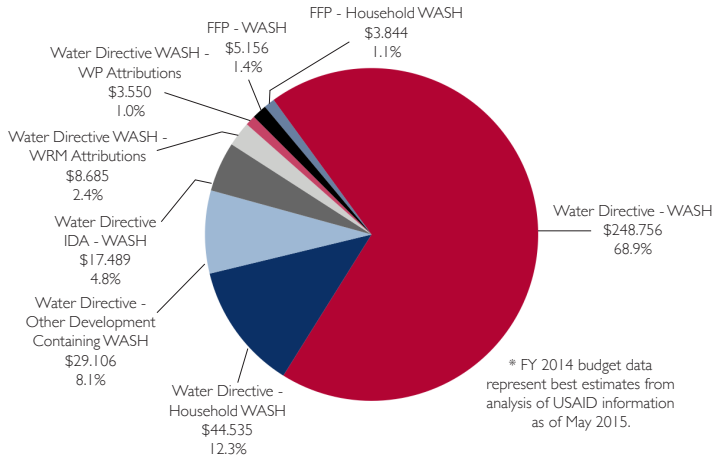


Figure 4: FY 2014 USAID Programming for WASH by Theme
(including IDA & FFP)
Worldwide Sector Funding: $520,055,000
All WASH: $361,120,000 – 69.4% of World Total
Water Directive: $352,120,000 – 67.7% of World Total
(Millions of Dollars)



(POU) drinking water treatment and safe feces disposal; dissemination of messages through mass media and other communication channels; building capacity for improved hygiene practices; and hygiene promotion through schools and health care facilities and at the household level.

- **An improved enabling environment**: Improved policies, institutional support, community organization, finance and cost recovery, utility reform, governance and regulatory improvements, improved operations and maintenance, and public-private partnerships.

Changing Behavior

Improved Water Sanitation and Hygiene (iWASH) – Liberia

iWASH is a 5-year, $10 million program designed to make measurable improvements in WASH, support entrepreneurs to provide goods and services needed for safe WASH, help local communities reach open defecation free status, and strengthen the overall capacity of the government of Liberia to develop and manage WASH programs.

Over the life of the project, iWASH aims to reach approximately 100,000 people with access to improved drinking water and 95,000 people with access to improved sanitation.

To increase sustainable sanitation, iWASH is mobilizing local leaders to change norms and behaviors at the community level (i.e., eliminating open defecation), strengthening existing country-owned systems for hygiene promotion, and promoting latrine designs using locally sourced materials that can be built without external support.

Implementing Small Doable Actions

WASHplus – Bangladesh, Madagascar, and Kenya

WASHplus, USAID's flagship environmental health activity and follow-on program to the Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP), supports sanitation initiatives, urban, and rural water supply interventions, and behavior change approaches that take into account policy, products, and peoples' preferences. The project (2010-2016) has undertaken a wide variety of activities in several countries.

In Bangladesh, WASHplus has helped increase access to water and sanitation and improve WASH practice in a challenging flood-prone and tidal area of the southwest of the country. The project's communities constructed 17,467 household latrines and installed 17,310 handwashing devices, providing 89,049 people with improved access to sanitation facilities. A total of 407 communities in that area have been declared open defecation free. To increase access to potable water, the beneficiary communities installed 479 new drinking water tube wells and trained 868 community members – about 50 percent women – to operate and maintain the wells. As a result, 57,714 people gained access to an improved drinking water source.

In Madagascar, WASHplus renovated sanitary blocks, which include showers, toilets, and laundry areas, and tested low-cost approaches for integrated hygienic fecal sludge management. In Kenya, the program implemented the "small doable actions" approach that HIP had pioneered in Ethiopia and Madagascar, by training community health workers to make sanitation more accessible to the elderly, sick, and the disabled. This was done by implementing simple measures such as making bedside commodes or installing support guides and ropes to assist the mobility challenged and blind so they could navigate independently to the latrine.

Reaching the Most Vulnerable

Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP) – Mozambique

USAID's Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP) projects work in Mozambique's most populous provinces of Nampula and Zambézia. These six-year projects (2009-2015) have been working to improve health services by training community health workers. Topics include WASH and primary health – nutrition, vaccination, and disease prevention; family planning and reproductive health; maternal newborn and child health; HIV/prevention, care, and treatment; community mobilization and behavior change communication; agriculture; capacity building and training; and community work to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable populations. The SCIP projects are supported by USAID's Health and Agriculture programs and the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In Mozambique, just 43 percent of the population has access to safe water, only 19 percent has access to improved sanitation, and 14 percent of children die before age 5.

In FY 2014, the SCIP projects built 23 new water sources, rehabilitated 38 water sources, and established 30 community-based water committees. As a result, 258,080 people gained access to improved drinking water supply in the two provinces. The projects also constructed 11,551 household latrines and installed 2,395 tippy-taps, which resulted in 45,155 people with improved access to sanitation.

To ensure sustainability of WASH services, both SCIP projects established and equipped community-based water committees. The committees maintain infrastructure and were trained on water treatment and the correlation among sanitation, hygiene, and health.

Photo Credit: The World Bank – mWaterCo

Water Resources Management (WRM) Activities

Access to water resources is one of the mainstays of inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Many development challenges – food security, rapid urbanization, energy, environmental protection, and climate change – require WRM. Helping national and local governments develop and implement plans to improve water security, productivity, and WASH services is vital not just for people, but also for a variety of aquatic ecosystems, including wetlands, watersheds, rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal areas.

Successfully managing water requires sound knowledge of the water available, how it will be used, and the competing demands for it. This is particularly difficult since water can cross many national boundaries and can impact many species and ecosystems.

The misuse and over-exploitation of water resources is hastening the deterioration of natural systems, and impacting where people live, work, and produce food. Through WRM programming, USAID considers the stabilizing role of water and watershed management. The Agency aims its activities at helping improve water resources planning and strengthening participatory governance through multi-stakeholder approaches.

As shown in Figure 2 on page 8, USAID programmed more than $28 million in WRM-related programming during FY 2014.

USAID's WRM activities focus on:

- **Meeting human needs:** Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of water resources, thereby protecting the quantity and quality of surface water and groundwater for drinking, irrigation, and other uses.
- **Protecting environmental resources:** Preserving ecosystem services provided by rivers, lakes, aquifers, fisheries, wetlands, and coastal environments.
- **Balancing competing uses for water:** Promoting environmentally sound technologies and clean production practices that reduce the amounts of water used in agricultural, industrial, manufacturing, and other production processes.
- **Bolstering resilience to global climate change:** Supporting efforts to manage and/or adapt to hydrological variability and the risks of floods and droughts.

Working in Partnership

West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WA-WASH) Program – Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger

The West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (WA-WASH) is building on past USAID efforts to increase access to safe water and sanitation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger. The program seeks to develop improved models for sustainable rural and peri-urban WASH services that can be replicated throughout the region. While program activities focus primarily on WASH, there are also activities that address water use for agriculture, reflecting the need to consider water for multiple uses – for both domestic as well as productive uses. WA-WASH was designed to take into account the health, social, and economic needs of the community and is part of the innovative work done by Florida International University (FIU) under the GLOWS program.

GLOWS started in 2006 with $84 million in USAID support using an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach to water programming. A consortium of FIU, CARE, WaterAid America, Winrock International, World Wildlife Fund, and World Vision operated the program. In FY 2014, GLOWS oversaw USAID supported programs in Georgia, Tanzania, Rwanda, and several West African countries.

Since its start in 2011, WA-WASH has conducted extensive GPS-assisted mapping of water facilities and became a technical resource for multiple-use water systems, latrine construction, and more. The program works to

build synergies between WASH interventions and food security, climate change, and resource management, while mainstreaming gender and capacity building in all of its activities. As of December 31, 2014, the program has helped more than 52,900 people gain access to an improved drinking water source and more than 18,500 gain access to improved sanitation facilities. Through 2014, WA-WASH also provided food security and agriculture productivity related training to more than 4,500 individuals. As a result, more than 1,500 farmers have applied new technologies or management practices, which resulted in a substantial increase in their income.

To foster sustainability, WA-WASH has used radio spots in Niger and Burkina Faso to reinforce water and sanitation technology adoption and water and hygiene-related behaviors. The program has also granted scholarships to students pursuing Master's degrees at local universities in fields related to water and sanitation, climate change, and food security. The scholarship program has benefited 30 graduate students from Burkina Faso, Niger, and Ghana for the 2013-2014 academic year, and 42 new graduate scholarships were granted in Burkina Faso and Ghana for the 2014-2015 academic year. The applied research conducted by all these graduate students was supported in the field by WA-WASH and a number of government agencies and NGOs in the three countries. The scholarships for students in Burkina Faso, were co-funded by the National Lottery there. Furthermore, the program has hosted more than 120 students and young professionals from various African countries, as interns for periods ranging from 3 to 12 months.

Cooperating Across Borders

Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) – Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe

USAID's Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) is one of two programs in the Limpopo River Basin designed to address its ongoing decline. In this region of southern Africa, people face water shortages, increased floods, and declines in crop productivity due to climate change. Transboundary cooperation and action is needed to prevent further degradation of these critical river ecosystems and to support livelihoods in the basin. This is a five-year, $14.6 million program designed to support the IWRM objectives of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission.

In FY 2014, RESILIM applied recommendations from a basin-wide risk and vulnerability assessment to begin to restore and conserve mangroves critical to coastal protection at the mouth of the Limpopo River in Mozambique. The mangroves are highly productive ecosystems that are home to many important fish species, as well as commercially important crabs, shrimp, and mussels.

Photo Credit: Julien Harneis – GLOWS

The other program, RESILIM Olifants, is designed to support a more resilient Olifants Catchment in South Africa and Mozambique. Improvement in the transboundary management of the water, biodiversity, and other natural resources is needed to assure the economic security of the 18 million people living in the basin. This five-year, $10.7 million program reduces vulnerability of people and ecosystems through improved transboundary governance and management there.

In FY 2014, the program completed a comprehensive and systemic resilience assessment of the Olifants sub-catchment to define biodiversity conservation priorities. Detailed analysis on the drivers of ecosystem degradation and implications for future scenarios were completed and will serve as the basis for targeted interventions planned for the year.

RESILIM is grounded in a grassroots approach to understanding and tackling the systemic causes of vulnerability, including climate vulnerability. These programs work to enhance the resilience of people and ecosystems in order to better respond to climate change impacts. Government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders from Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe are supported through technical assistance, training, and capacity building.

Photo Credit: USAID/Nepal – Suadhara

Water Productivity (WP) Activities

Producing enough food and generating adequate income to better feed the poor and reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty is a challenging proposition. USAID works to increase food security by helping countries sustainably and productively manage their agricultural water supplies.

Agriculture accounts for approximately 70 percent of freshwater usage in the world today. Because food security is dependent on water, many of USAID's WP and Feed the Future programs are intertwined. Feed the Future draws on the strengths of 11 U.S. Government agencies and leverages resources and efforts with multilateral organizations, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions, and other stakeholders. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, Feed the Future supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth to increase incomes and reduce hunger, poverty and under-nutrition.

USAID programmed more than $105 million in WP-related programming during FY 2014, as shown in Figure 2 on page 8. $96,133,000 was spent on AWM as part of Global Climate Change adaptation and Feed the Future programming as seen in Table 3 on page 17.

USAID's WP activities focus on:

- **Ensuring food security:** Increasing farmers' adoption of improved production technologies, systems, and appropriate crops, while stemming losses in water systems and developing demand management programs.
- **Improving water-use efficiency:** Working with public and private extension services to better manage agricultural, urban, and industrial water use.
- **Supporting pollution prevention:** Teaching businesses to incorporate environmental considerations into daily operations, including best practices and other measures to improve natural resources and water management.
- **Supporting climate change resiliency:** Helping countries vulnerable to climate change associated with floods, droughts, and other extreme weather events by reducing exposure and sensitivity and increasing adaptive capacity.
- **Expanding productive fisheries:** Improving the sustainability and protection of this abundant source of protein.

Innovating for Change

Hill Maize Research Program (HMRP IV) – Nepal

Feed the Future's Hill Maize Research Program (HMRP IV) in Nepal took aim at the issues of food insecurity, poverty, and climate change through improved seed varieties and better crop management technologies.

Maize, a staple crop that makes up about a quarter of the country's food grain supply, is in jeopardy due to climate change and limited access to new information and technology. Many families are consequently trapped in a cycle of extreme poverty, chronic hunger, and undernutrition.

In partnership with the government, NGO and community stakeholders, and private seed companies, the four-year, $5.65 million program worked across the middle hills of Nepal to boost maize production, empower disadvantaged populations, and strengthen communities in a sustainable way.

HMRP's first three phases were funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation from 1999 to 2010. In 2010, Feed the Future stepped in to jointly fund the program's fourth phase through 2015. In this phase, the program increased the food security, nutrition, and incomes of more than 56,000 farm families in 20 hill districts by developing improved maize varieties and introducing conservation agriculture techniques to improve AWM and nutrition.

HMRP did more than just promote improved seeds. It also worked with farmers to adapt to climate change in 10 hill locations through conservation agriculture trials. The program encouraged farmers to keep about 30 percent of their crop residue on the soil surface to improve water moisture and biological and chemical needs of the soil and promoted

minimal crop tillage to retain water and nutrients in the soil. It also encouraged crop rotation and intercropping of maize and vegetables (high value crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, and ginger) and maize and legumes, which can result in better soil quality and nutrition for families.

These new techniques were particularly life changing for Nepal's most vulnerable farmers, including women, Dalits (socially and economically disadvantaged populations), and Janajatis (indigenous nationalities). Through using new technologies, like small tools and machinery, activities traditionally assigned to women were made easier, making time for more productive work. Sixty-three percent of the farmers in the program were women and 71 percent were disadvantaged.

Fighting for Food Security

Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands (REGAL) – Kenya

In Kenya, 75 percent of food is produced by small-scale farmers, 70 percent of whom are women with little or no access to farm inputs such as fertilizer and seeds. With limited irrigation, these farmers are heavily dependent on seasonal rains and vulnerable to crop failure if drought occurs. The food insecure population is increasing there, as below-average rains are lowering crop production.

The frequent recurrence of drought combined with the vulnerabilities of local populations continues to be one of the key challenges affecting development in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands. The prolonged drought from 2008-2011, left nearly 4 million people in desperate need of assistance and was characterized by large livestock losses and severe socio-economic distress.

In response, Feed the Future's $20 million Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG) and $45.5 million Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Improved Resilience (REGAL-IR) programs are working to reduce hunger and poverty and increase social stability and economic growth. Together they make up USAID's larger REGAL project.

REGAL-AG (2013-2017) is building on the efforts of REGAL-IR (2012-2017) to facilitate behavior change and improve the enabling environment by working with pastoral communities to advocate for improved national policies that will expand access to critical services and markets.

The program prioritizes natural resource management to support effective management of grazing land, water, and other natural resources and to increase resilience to climate change stresses.

To ensure local ownership, REGAL-AG has established a community contracting fund to support community-driven, basic infrastructure improvement projects that will help lay the foundation for improved market access for pastoralists. Through 2014, the program trained more than 1,300 pastoralists on land use and land tenure systems to improve environmental management, and 2,100 received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.

Photo Credit: REGAL-IR

Photo Credit: John Healey/Fintrac, Inc. – HARVEST

Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities

For more than 30 years USAID has been a leader in DRR, pioneering approaches that have built regional and national disaster response capacities to confront a whole range of hazards. In Latin America and the Caribbean alone, USAID – through its Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) – has trained more than 70,000 people in emergency management and disaster response.

Globally, water-related disasters account for 90 percent of all natural disasters. In 2013, natural disasters took the lives of more than 22,000 people, affected nearly 94 million others, and caused $116 billion in economic damage. Projected changes in climate threaten a higher frequency of intense storms and longer dry periods and droughts. USAID's efforts to reduce risk and build resilience in areas vulnerable to climate change take into account the necessity to anticipate and plan.

USAID's work on adaptation to climate change, water security, food security, and sustainable landscapes impacts the security of the nations around the world. Conflict risks are heightened in places where there is weak institutional capacity to constructively adapt to changes in water variability or to respond to extreme events like hurricanes or droughts.

DRR is a broad term that includes anything USAID does to prevent or reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts, and storms. Much of this work is embodied in USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy (2012-2016), which seeks to help developing countries speed their transition to climate resilience, low emissions, and sustainable economic growth. Stability and well-being around the world often directly helps ensure U.S. national security.

USAID programmed more than $23 million in DRR-related programming during FY 2014, as shown in Figure 2 on page 8.

USAID's DRR activities focus on:

- **Reducing risk and vulnerability:** Identifying, monitoring, understanding, and forecasting hydro-meteorological hazards and strengthening early warning capacity and information dissemination.
- **Building capacity to increase resilience:** Working closely with communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and NGOs on global flood hazard mapping, community-based flood and drought management, global flash flood guidance systems, and the dissemination of hydro-meteorological information.

Building Resilience

Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) – Cambodia

In Cambodia, climate change has meant shorter and more intense rainy seasons and longer dry seasons. More than two-thirds of the country's rural population grows rice, 84 percent of which is rainfed. These climate changes negatively impact agricultural productivity, nutrition, and food security, leaving 56 percent of children in the nation stunted.

USAID's $56.8 million, five-year Cambodia Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (Cambodia HARVEST) program, supported by Feed the Future and the Global Climate Change initiatives, is addressing these issues. By developing sound, agriculture-focused solutions, HARVEST helps farmers adapt to climate change and produce more diverse and nutritious crops.

The program has introduced drought- and flood-tolerant rice varieties, promoted the growth of a variety of vegetables, and taught production methods that conserve water and soil while raising yields. These agricultural practices include planting crops on raised beds, using plastic mulch, employing drip irrigation, and creating trellises.

HARVEST, scheduled to end in June 2016, has already made significant strides to increase the nutrition, food security,

and resilience of Cambodians. As of FY 2014, more than 99,000 farmers were implementing improved agricultural practices and technologies, and 947,878 hectares of land were under improved natural resource management. Rice farmers increased their yields by 50 percent and horticulture farmers increased their yields by 273 percent. More than 78,500 families had access to affordable fresh vegetables for the first time thanks to the astounding gains in productivity.

Furthermore, improved natural resource management will lead to wide-ranging, long-term benefits. An October 2014 study showed the program's work had already led to a 1.46 million ton reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.

Responding to Crisis

Assisting Liberians with Education to Reduce Transmission (ALERT) – Liberia

The goal when building resilience and reducing risk is to plan ahead of disasters, but that isn't always possible. There are times in the midst of a crisis that risk reduction isn't about planning, but responding to an urgent need.

In 2014, there were more than 20,000 total suspected, probable, and confirmed cases of Ebola in Africa and more than 8,000 total suspected, probable, and confirmed deaths from the virus. USAID was a leader in the international response to this crisis. OFDA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), comprised of team members in Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Mali, to coordinate planning, operations, logistics, administrative issues, and aspects of the interagency response to the epidemic. Through organizations partnering with USAID, the Agency supported construction and staffing of Ebola treatment facilities in Liberia devoted to treating those infected with the disease.

The Agency's WASH programs have been instrumental in supporting infection prevention and control of the disease. Critical elements of the Ebola response included safe water supplies for triage and treatment facilities and improved sanitation for infected liquid waste and solid waste disposal. These components, along with encouraging the widespread adoption of hygiene behaviors, such as handwashing with soap, were essential to contain the epidemic. USAID supports a number of programs throughout West Africa that bring safe WASH to millions.

OFDA-supported Global Communities is implementing the Assisting Liberians with Education to Reduce Transmission (ALERT) program to provide intensive and urgent outreach. ALERT is working with other existing USAID programs, such as iWASH (see page 10) to spread information about the importance of hygiene to prevent the transmission of the Ebola virus.

Photo Credit: Morgana Wingard, USAID – ALERT

TABLES

Table 3: FY 2014 USAID Programming for the Water Sector Across Regions and Central Programs by Theme*

(Millions of Dollars)

Water-related Activities by Funding Theme within Main Water Sector Category	Africa	Asia	Office of Afganistan and Pakistan Affairs	Middle East	Central Programs	Europe & Eurasia	Latin America & the Caribbean	Other	Grand Total
Grand Total	**222.099**	**54.276**	**36.077**	**111.629**	**59.978**	**1.500**	**29.243**	**5.254**	**520.055**
All WASH	**179.109**	**30.276**	**15.000**	**89.132**	**32.746**	**1.500**	**11.507**	**1.850**	**361.120**
Water Directive - WASH*	**171.821**	**28.564**	**15.000**	**89.132**	**32.746**	**1.500**	**11.507**	**1.850**	**352.120**
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene	120.185	15.930	15.000	69.247	21.285	1.500	5.609		248.756
Household WASH	29.334	7.324		.479	5.500		1.898		44.535
Other Development Containing WASH	9.892	4.560		4.242	5.961		4.000	.450	29.106
IDA - WASH	12.410	.500		4.579					17.489
WP Attributions				3.000				.550	3.550
WRM Attributions		.250		7.585				.850	8.685
FFP II	**7.288**	**1.712**							**9.000**
FFP - WASH	3.493	1.663							5.156
FFP - Household WASH	3.795	.049							3.844
All Water Productivity (WP)	**30.870**	**3.151**	**21.077**	**10.703**	**21.597**		**17.700**	**.559**	**105.655**
Agricultural Water Management (AWM) **	**30.840**	**2.420**	**21.077**	**2.500**	**21.597**		**17.700**		**96.133**
Agricultural Water Management **	12.870	2.295	21.077	2.500	21.597		17.700		78.039
FFP - AWM	17.970	.125							18.095
Water Productivity (WP)	**.030**	**.731**		**8.203**				**.559**	**9.522**
Water Productivity	.030	.731		8.203				.559	9.522
FFP - WP									-
Water Resources Management (WRM)	**2.646**	**15.045**		**9.188**	**.635**		**.036**	**2.345**	**29.895**
Watershed / Water Resources Management	2.030	15.045		9.188	.635		.036	2.345	29.279
FFP - WRM	.616								.616
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	**9.474**	**5.803**		**2.606**	**5.000**			**.500**	**23.384**
Disaster Risk Reduction		3.013			5.000			.500	8.513
IDA - DRR	5.763	2.000		2.606					10.369
FFP - DRR	3.711	.791							4.502

FY 2014 budget data represent best USAID analysis of USAID information as of May 2015.

*Water Directive - WASH:

Beginning FY 2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive.
IDA WASH funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond immediate disaster response efforts.

The budget data represented in this report reflects the most current information available for the FY 14 reporting cycle at the time of the release of this document. This information does not yet represent the full allocation for water sector programming, however, once this information becomes available it will be shared on the USAID website.

FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP II) and cannot be counted toward the 2014 Statutory Requirement.

**Through the work under Global Climate Change adaptation, Feed the Future, and other relevant programs, the Agency spent $56,100,000 on AWM for food security.

Table 4: FY 2014 Number of People with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities*

	3.1.8.1-2: Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	3.1.8.1-3: Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources	3.1.8.2-2: Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility
Grand Total	**4,014,312**	**250,108**	**1,964,680**
Africa	**1,625,413**		**1,254,101**
Angola			1,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	350,372		347,271
Ethiopia	104,946		8,708
Ghana	14,700		7,056
Kenya	369,503		377,033
Liberia	71,541		53,229
Madagascar	78,251		28,810
Malawi	1,200		6,460
Mozambique	258,080		17,306
Nigeria	29,244		38,870
Rwanda	10,160		6,325
Senegal	65,095		7,190
Tanzania	20,561		8,982
Zambia	41,941		49,415
USAID West Africa Regional	209,819		296,246
Asia	**1,720,651**		**460,953**
Bangladesh	35,470		61,533
India	594,630		356,776
Indonesia	776,380		41,410
Nepal	4,232		
Philippines	158,463		1,234
Tajikistan	10,000		
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	141,476		
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)	**213,404**		
Afghanistan	4,084		
Pakistan	209,320		
Middle East	**349,863**	**250,108**	**169,938**
Egypt	265,738		119,938
Jordan		250,108	50,000
West Bank and Gaza	84,125		
Central Programs	**100,522**		**79,688**
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	47,680		71,262
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	52,842		8,426
Lantin America & the Caribbean	**867**		
Dominican Republic	867		
Europe & Eurasia	**3,592**		
Armenia	3,592		

* FY 2014 indicator data represents best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of April 2015.

Table 5: FY 2014 USAID Programming for WASH Activities by Operating Unit*

(Millions of Dollars)

	Water Directive		Water Directive Total	FFP II
	Development (D)	International Disaster Assistance		
Grand Total	**334.631**	**17.489**	**352.120**	**9.000**
Africa	**159.411**	**12.410**	**171.821**	**7.288**
Benin	.210		.210	
Burundi	.251		.251	
Cameroon	.125		.125	
Chad		.414	.414	
Cote d'Ivoire	.300		.300	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.477	.622	10.100	1.700
Ethiopia	17.335		17.335	
Ghana	7.900		7.900	
Guinea	.015		.015	
Kenya	13.000		13.000	
Liberia	14.320		14.320	2.000
Madagascar	1.101		1.101	1.600
Malawi	4.252		4.252	
Mali	6.210	.425	6.635	
Mozambique	5.970		5.970	
Niger		.907	.907	.522
Nigeria	11.003	1.036	12.039	
Rwanda	5.590		5.590	
Senegal	9.621		9.621	
Sierra Leone				.700
Somalia		3.271	3.271	
South Africa	.242		.242	
South Sudan	11.170	4.000	15.170	
Sudan		.781	.781	
Swaziland	.300		.300	
Tanzania	6.095		6.095	
Uganda	10.549		10.549	
Zambia	7.464		7.464	
Zimbabwe	.755		.755	.766
USAID East Africa Regional	1.911		1.911	
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5.600		5.600	
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1.911	.954	2.865	
USAID West Africa Regional	6.733		6.733	
Asia	**28.064**	**.500**	**28.564**	**1.712**
Bangladesh	3.348		3.348	1.663
Burma	1.000		1.000	
Cambodia	2.847		2.847	
India	2.000		2.000	
Indonesia	9.338		9.338	
Maldives	1.269		1.269	
Nepal	2.012		2.012	.049
Philippines	4.500	.500	5.000	
Tajikistan	1.500		1.500	
Central Asia Regional	.250		.250	
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)	**15.000**		**15.000**	
Afghanistan	15.000		15.000	
Middle East	**84.553**	**4.579**	**89.132**	
Jordan	24.991		24.991	
Lebanon	11.998	.320	12.318	
West Bank and Gaza	40.000		40.000	
Yemen	2.979	4.258	7.237	
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4.585		4.585	

Table 5 (continued)

	Water Directive		Water Directive Total	FFP II
	Development (D)	International Disaster Assistance		
Grand Total	**334.631**	**17.489**	**352.120**	**9.000**
Central Programs	**32.746**		**32.746**	
LAB - Global Development Lab	2.000		2.000	
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10.000		10.000	
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	13.696		13.696	
USAID Global Health (GH)	7.050		7.050	
Latin America & the Caribbean	**11.507**		**11.507**	
Guatemala	.950		.950	
Haiti	7.471		7.471	
Honduras	.800		.800	
Paraguay	.786		.786	
Peru	1.500		1.500	
Europe & Eurasia	**1.500**		**1.500**	
Georgia	1.500		1.500	
Other	**1.850**		**1.850**	
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	.850		.850	
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	1.000		1.000	

FY 2014 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of May 2015.
* Water Directive - WASH:
Beginning FY2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive.
IDA WASH funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond immediate disaster response efforts.
The budget data represented in this report reflects the most current information available for the FY 14 reporting cycle at the time of the release of this document. This information does not yet represent the full allocation for USAID water sector programming, however, once this information becomes available it will be shared on the USAID website.
FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP II) and cannot be counted towards the 2014 Statutory Requirement.

Water Sector Funding includes the following Accounts:
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States (AEEBS)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)
Development Assistance (DA)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)
Food for Peace Title II (FFP II)
Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP - USAID)
Global Health Programs - State (GHP - State)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

Table 6: FY 2014 USAID Programming for All USAID Water Sector Activities (Household WASH, WASH, WRM, WP, DRR)*

(Millions of Dollars)

	All WASH		All WASH Total	All WP		All WP Total	WRM	DRR
	Water Directive	FFP II		AWM **	WP			
Grand Total	**352.120**	**9.000**	**361.120**	**96.133**	**9.522**	**105.655**	**29.895**	**23.384**
Africa	**171.821**	**7.288**	**179.109**	**30.840**	**.030**	**30.870**	**2.646**	**9.474**
Benin	.210		.210					
Burundi	.251		.251					
Cameroon	.125		.125					
Chad	.414		.414					
Cote d'Ivoire	.300		.300					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10.100	1.700	11.800					2.204
Ethiopia	17.335		17.335	19.970		19.970	.616	2.311
Ghana	7.900		7.900					
Guinea	.015		.015					
Kenya	13.000		13.000					
Liberia	14.320	2.000	16.320					
Madagascar	1.101	1.600	2.701					1.400
Malawi	4.252		4.252					
Mali	6.635		6.635	.850		.850		.284
Mozambique	5.970		5.970					
Niger	.907	.522	1.428					.228
Nigeria	12.039		12.039					.175
Rwanda	5.590		5.590					
Senegal	9.621		9.621				2.000	
Sierra Leone		.700	.700					
Somalia	3.271		3.271					2.387
South Africa	.242		.242					
South Sudan	15.170		15.170					
Sudan	.781		.781					.485
Swaziland	.300		.300					
Tanzania	6.095		6.095	9.670	.030	9.700	.030	
Uganda	10.549		10.549					
Zambia	7.464		7.464					
Zimbabwe	.755	.766	1.521	.350		.350		
USAID East Africa Regional	1.911		1.911					
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5.600		5.600					
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2.865		2.865					
USAID West Africa Regional	6.733		6.733					
Asia	**28.564**	**1.712**	**30.276**	**2.420**	**.731**	**3.151**	**15.045**	**5.803**
Bangladesh	3.348	1.663	5.011					.791
Burma	1.000		1.000					1.000
Cambodia	2.847		2.847					
India	2.000		2.000	.689		.689		
Indonesia	9.338		9.338				6.816	
Maldives	1.269		1.269		.731	.731	1.311	
Marshall Islands								.184
Micronesia								.184
Nepal	2.012	.049	2.061	1.370		1.370		.330
Philippines	5.000		5.000					3.314
Tajikistan	1.500		1.500	.361		.361		
Timor-Leste							.176	
Central Asia Regional	.250		.250				.250	
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)							6.493	
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)	**15.000**		**15.000**	**21.077**		**21.077**		
Afghanistan	15.000		15.000	12.000		12.000		
Pakistan				9.077		9.077		
Middle East	**89.132**		**89.132**	**2.500**	**8.203**	**10.703**	**9.188**	**2.606**
Egypt				1.500	2.500	4.000		
Jordan	24.991		24.991		5.703	5.703	3.702	
Lebanon	12.318		12.318					
West Bank and Gaza	40.000		40.000					
Yemen	7.237		7.237	1.000		1.000		2.606
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4.585		4.585				5.485	
Central Programs	**32.746**		**32.746**	**21.597**		**21.597**	**.635**	**5.000**
LAB - Global Development Lab	2.000		2.000					
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10.000		10.000					
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)				20.000		20.000		5.000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	13.696		13.696	1.597		1.597	.635	
USAID Global Health (GH)	7.050		7.050					
Latin America & the Caribbean	**11.507**		**11.507**	**17.700**		**17.700**	**.036**	
Guatemala	.950		.950					
Haiti	7.471		7.471	17.700		17.700	.036	
Honduras	.800		.800					
Paraguay	.786		.786					
Peru	1.500		1.500					
Europe & Eurasia	**1.500**		**1.500**					
Georgia	1.500		1.500					
Other	**1.850**		**1.850**		**.559**	**.559**	**2.345**	**.500**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	.850		.850		.100	.100	.300	
State East Asia and Pacific Regional								.500
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	1.000		1.000		.459	.459	1.770	
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)							.275	

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2014 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of May 2015.

*Water Directive - WASH:
Beginning FY2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive. IDA WASH funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond immediate disaster response efforts.
The budget data represented in this report reflects the most current information available for the FY 14 reporting cycle at the time of the release of this document.
This information does not yet represent the full allocation for USAID water sector programming, however, once this information becomes available it will be shared on the USAID website.
FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP II) and cannot be counted towards the 2014 Statutory Requirement.

** Through the work under Global Climate Change Adaptation, FTF, and other relevant programs, the Agency spent 56,100,000 on AWM for Food Security.

Water Sector Funding includes the following Accounts:
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States (AEEBS)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)
Development Assistance (DA)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)
Food for Peace Title II (FFP II)
Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP - USAID)
Global Health Programs - State (GHP - State)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

Table 7: FY 2014 Number of People Benefiting from Improved Agricultural Water Management*

	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved AWM technologies or practices.
Grand Total	**738,118**
Africa	**584,463**
Ethiopia	9,444
Ghana	19,491
Kenya	204,599
Liberia	0
Malawi	0
Mali	20,035
Mozambique	0
Nigeria	100,497
Rwanda	28,186
Senegal	3,696
Tanzania	47,964
Uganda	18,819
Zambia	57,084
Zimbabwe	74,648
Asia	**98,274**
Bangladesh	0
Cambodia	57,211
Nepal	35,336
Tajikistan	5,727
Europe & Eurasia	**13,531**
Georgia	13,531
Latin America & the Caribbean	**17,040**
Guatemala	2,010
Haiti	0
Honduras	15,030
Middle East	**128**
Lebanon	**128**
Central Programs	**24,682**
USAID Bureau for Food Security	24,682

* Derived from Feed the Future Monitoring System data for indicator 4.5.2-5 for the following technology types: soil fertility and conservation, irrigation, water-management (non-irrigation). Results include all Feed the Future countries and central programs.

APPENDIX

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Africa RISING	Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation
ALERT	Assisting Liberians with Education to Reduce Transmission
AWM	Agricultural water management
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DIV	Development Innovation Ventures
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
FFP	Food for Peace
FIU	Florida International University
FY	Fiscal year
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
GLOWS	Global Water for Sustainability
HARVEST	Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability
HIP	Hygiene Improvement Project
HMRP IV	Hill Maize Research Program
ILSSI	Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Small Scale Irrigation
iWASH	Improved Water Sanitation and Hygiene
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAPA	Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
P4I	Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief
POU	Point-of-use
RDMA	Regional Development Mission - Asia
REGAL-IR	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands – Improved Resilience
RESILIM	Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin
SCIP	Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming
SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally
SUWASA	Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	village development committees
WA-WASH	West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WP	Water productivity
WRM	Water resources management

REFERENCES

[1] FFP funding is appropriated via Title II of the Farm Bill, which is separate from the Appropriations Act for Foreign Operations. FFP funding is therefore not counted toward the Congressional directive on WASH.

[2] Through the work under Global Climate Change adaptation, Feed the Future, and other relevant programs, the Agency spent $96,133,000 on AWM for food security.

RESOURCES

Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING)
http://africa-rising.net

Assisting Liberians with Education to Reduce Transmission (ALERT)
http://www.globalcommunities.org/liberia

Bureau for Food Security (BFS)
http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-food-security

Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)
http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/aug-5-2014-usaid-and-cdc-announce-additional-assistance-west-africa-ebola

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV)
http://www.usaid.gov/div

Food for Peace (FFP)
http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-democracy-conflict-and-humanitarian-assistance/office-food

Florida International University (FIU)
http://www.fiu.edu

Feed the Future
http://www.feedthefuture.gov

Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation (P4I)
http://www.partneringforinnovation.org

German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ)
https://www.giz.de/en/aboutgiz/profile.html

Global Water for Sustainability (GLOWS)
http://www.globalwaters.net

Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST)
http://www.cambodiaharvest.org/about.aspx

Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP)
http://hip.fhi360.org/page/107.html

Hill Maize Research Program (HMRP)
http://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-shee IVts/hill-maize-research-program-hmrp

Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI)
http://feedthefuture.gov/article/feed-future-innovation-labs

Innovation Lab for Small Scale Irrigation
http://ilssi.tamu.edu

Improved Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (iWASH)
http://www.globalcommunities.org/liberia

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy
http://www.usaid.gov/nutrition-strategy

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-democracy-conflict-and-humanitarian-assistance/office-us

Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP)
http://www.pathfinder.org/our-work/projects/strengthening-communities-through-integrated-programming-scip-mozambique.html

Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING)
https://www.spring-nutrition.org

Suaahara
http://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/suaahara-project-good-nutrition

Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA)
http://usaid-suwasa.org

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
http://www.usaid.gov

Water and Development Strategy
http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation/water-and-development-strategy

Water and Development Strategy Implementation Field Guide
http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Strategy_Implementation_Guide_web.pdf

Water and Development Strategy Implementation Webinar Series
http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation/water-and-development-strategy/webinar-series

West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WA-WASH)
http://www.globalwaters.net/blog/usaid-west-africa-water-supply-sanitation-and-hygiene-program-usaid-wa-wash-to-launch-its-activities-in-west-africa/

WASH for Life
http://www.usaid.gov/div/portfolio/wash-life

WASHplus
http://www.washplus.org

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20523
Tel: (202) 712-0000
Fax: (202) 216-3524
www.usaid.gov