![USAID - FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE]

Safeguarding the World's Water

For Fiscal Year 2011 Water Sector Activities

May 2013

"The impact of water on all aspects of development is undeniable: a safe drinking water supply, sanitation for health, management of water resources, and improvement of water productivity can help change the lives of millions."

Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator
World Water Day 2011

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Knowledge•Impact•Sustainability

For more than 50 years, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has worked in cooperation with U.S. and international partners to save and improve lives around the world. USAID is committed to an approach that values partnerships and embraces a spirit of innovation. Success is measured in high-impact, results-oriented projects that are sustainable, and foster knowledge and ownership in communities.

This report looks at USAID water programming for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 to protect and strengthen water resources for the well-being of both people and the environment throughout the developing world. Water is cross-cutting and vital to other USAID programs, including the President's Feed the Future, Global Health, and Global Climate Change Initiatives. While the Agency's new Water and Development Strategy was under development in FY2011, it had not yet been completed and therefore did not yet have any effect on programming.

In FY 2011, USAID programmed approximately $558,359,000 in the water sector in 63 countries, as shown in Figure 1 below and by country in Table 4 on page 17. The programs highlighted in this report support the goals of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121) and strive to ensure "water security and sustainability with equity." In FY 2011, USAID water programs are broken into four programming categories, as shown here in Figure 2 and in Figure 3 on page 2:

- **Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene**
  (WASH) – $360,046,000
- **Water Resources Management**
  (WRM) – $67,189,000
- **Water Productivity**
  (WP) – $109,300,000
- **Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction**
  (DRR) – $21,824,000

Figure 1: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Region (including IDA & FFP) FY 2011
Worldwide Water Sector Programming: $558,359,000
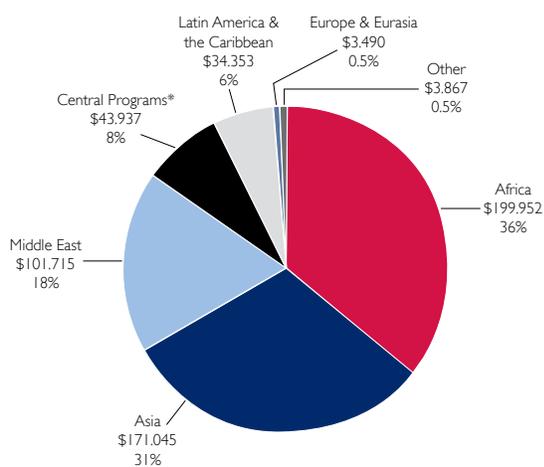
Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2012 with OFDA Extract • November 2011
*USAID/Washington Pillar Bureaus

Figure 2: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Key Issue FY 2011
Worldwide Water Sector Programming: $558,359,000
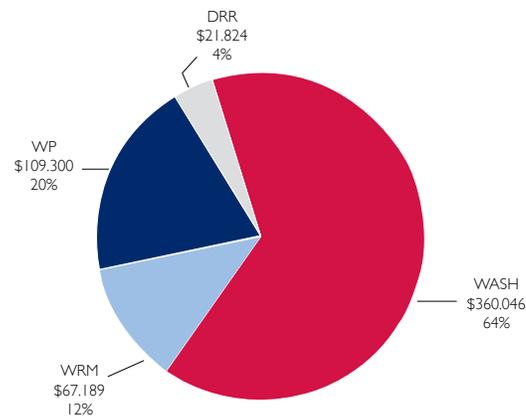
Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2012 with OFDA Extract November 2011

As a result of USAID investments, 3.8 million people gained improved access to drinking water and 1.9 million improved access to sanitation in FY 2011.

Global Achievements and Challenges

In 2012, the United Nations (U.N.) cited that the proportion of people living without access to safe drinking water had been cut in half, thus reaching the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for water supply. Over the last decade, donors, implementers, and countries have worked together to reach the MDGs for water and sanitation. The success of these cumulative efforts is an encouraging milestone in achieving access to safe water for all people. Recent reports on the decline of child mortality make the impact of clean, safe water supplies strikingly clear. It was estimated in 2004 that close to 1.5 million children under 5 died each year due to diarrhea, a disease related to lack of clean water and sanitation; that number is now estimated to be 801,000 according to 2010 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) statistics.[1]

While these achievements are significant, the number of people still living without clean water and sanitation remains high and continues to result in large-scale health problems. As of 2010 more than 780 million people do not use improved sources of drinking water, and 2.5 billion do not have access to improved sanitation, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.[2] Improvements in sanitation have only increased access to 63 percent, still well below the 75 percent MDG target. Regional information about USAID's work to address these and other water-related needs around the world is found in Table 1 on page 13.

Added to these challenges is the global demand for water, which is estimated to be doubling every 20 years.[3] By 2025 more than 2.8 billion people are expected to be living in either water-scarce or water-stressed regions. For many countries, lack of water is becoming a source of local and regional tensions and impeding food production.

Economic growth and social development also are impacted by lack of water and sanitation. People without ready access to household water supplies spend significant time obtaining water. The responsibility usually falls to women and children and takes away from productive activities like education and employment. For this reason, efforts to engage and empower women underscore USAID's water programs.

Figure 3: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Account FY 2011
Worldwide Water Sector Programming: $558,359,000

FFP - WRM $4.480 0.8%
DRR $6.023 1%
FFP - DRR $7.102 1%
IDA - DRR $8.699 2%
FFP - WASH $8.884 2%
FFP - Household WASH $10.437 2%
Other Development Containing WASH $19.303 3%
Household WASH $30.533 5%
WRM $62.709 11%
WP $108.810 20%
FFP - WP $0.490 0.2%
IDA - WASH $128.733 23%
WASH $162.156 29%
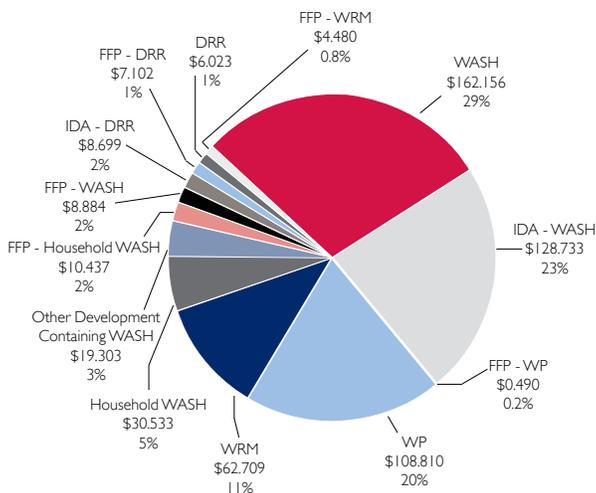
Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2012 with OFDA Extract November 2011

Reducing child mortality, disease, stresses created by water scarcity, and poverty depends on improving access to and efficient use of clean water and sanitation. But there are huge constraints. Public and private funds for development are limited, and water resources are being depleted at a rapid pace. Answering this challenge requires USAID water programs to continue to be strategic in partnerships and innovative in approach.

> In Ethiopia, working with the World Bank, USAID completed a program that improved the hygiene and sanitation practices of 5.8 million people, moving an estimated 2.8 million people from open defecation to using pit latrines.

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Activities

WASH programming responds to the urgent need to safeguard water for improved public health. As shown in Figure 4 and by country in Table 3 on page 15, USAID programmed more than $360 million

WASH Snapshot

A strong relationship between USAID and the Indonesia Government has led to vast improvements in WASH in the archipelago. More than 100 million Indonesians lack access to safe water, and approximately 60 percent of the Indonesian urban population is not served by piped water. Building on the work of the Environmental Services Program, the Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH) project is improving the capacity of service providers to expand coverage, the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in decision making, and the enabling governance and financial systems. IUWASH is targeting sustainable, improved access to safe water supply for 2 million people and improved access to sanitation for 200,000.

Figure 4: USAID Programming for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene by Region (including IDA & FFP) FY 2011
Worldwide WASH Programming: $360,046,000

Europe & Eurasia $1.814 0.5%
Other $1.700 0.5%
Latin America & the Caribbean $17.718 5%
Central Programs $14.865 4%
Middle East $86.215 24%
Africa $185.590 52%
Asia $52.144 14%
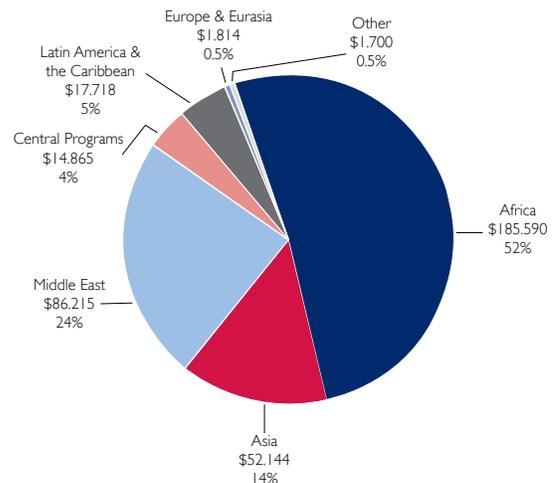
Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2012 with OFDA Extract November 2011

in WASH-related activities during FY 2011. Water projects also provided more than 3.8 million people with improved access to drinking water and more than 1.9 million people with improved access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities, as shown in Table 2 on page 14. More than 8 billion liters of drinking water were disinfected through point-of-use (POU) treatment activities funded by USAID during the year. WASH is closely linked with other USAID development objectives and programs including education, climate change, food security, health, and humanitarian assistance as well.

USAID's WASH activities focus on:

• **Access to appropriate hardware and supplies:** National, municipal, and community water supply systems and sewers, household sanitation facilities, and other household-level technologies and products, such as soap and handwashing devices.

• **Hygiene and sanitation promotion and behavior change:** Community mobilization for sustained management of drinking water supply and sanitation services; social marketing of products and behaviors like POU drinking water treatment and safe feces disposal; dissemination of messages through mass media and other communication channels; and hygiene promotion through school and health clinic programs.

• **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.

> In the Philippines, USAID provided credit enhancements that mobilized $10 million in local capital for rehabilitating water systems in Puerto Princesa, improving water delivery for 117,000 people across 36 villages.

Water Resources Management (WRM) Activities

All countries and communities depend on sustainable supplies of fresh water of sufficient quantity and quality. Stresses from population growth, environmental degradation, and climate change can force dramatic shifts in where people live, how they produce food, and how they make their livings. USAID's WRM activities are aimed at helping governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), and communities improve water resources planning and strengthening participatory governance through multi-stakeholder approaches. With more than 260 river basins shared by at least two countries, USAID's WRM activities also focus on data sharing and protocol development. USAID programmed more than $67 million in WRM-related activities during FY 2011.

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.

WRM Snapshots

In Jordan, water resources are severely limited. The Government of Jordan recognizes the urgent need to protect and conserve scarce water resources through regulation, education, and coordination with industry, local communities, and the private sector. USAID's Water Reuse and Environmental Conservation project supports improvement of the regulatory environment, industry training, and networking on pollution prevention/environmental management, and water reuse to support community livelihoods.

Photo Credit: USAID/Ecuador

In Ecuador, the Sustainable Forests and Coasts Project is working to preserve the country's coastal biodiversity and improve the livelihoods of the populations living in and around these critical habitats. In FY 2011, 15,648 additional hectares are under mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil, benefiting 20 red crab associations, representing approximately 1,200 crabbers and more than 2,200 families. The project has also helped carry out an historic red crab stock analysis over 58,000 hectares that involved crabbers themselves voluntarily collecting data that resulted in approximately 400 entries per day over 16 months.

> USAID implemented community-led total sanitation programs in Senegal that resulted in 25,720 people in target areas with first-time access to improved sanitation facilities.

Water Productivity (WP) Activities

Economic enterprises from agriculture to industry require dependable water supplies. Globally, more than 70 percent of all freshwater use is devoted to agriculture, often in inefficient irrigation systems.[4] USAID programmed more than $109 million in WP-related activities during FY 2011. More systematic use of water in agriculture is vital to bolstering food security. Improved water-use efficiency in urban, industrial, and commercial settings will ensure water resources remain adequate for society's competing demands.

Reducing pollution and other threats to water quality will ensure existing water supplies remain usable.

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.

WP Snapshot

Photo Credit: Zohrab Samani

The Afghanistan Water, Agriculture, and Technology Transfer (AWATT) project brought 14,431 acres of farmland under irrigation and benefited 91,760 families through a range of infrastructure projects, including on-farm demonstrations of micro-irrigation using gravity-fed drip irrigation systems for production of vegetables.

Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities

Water-related hazards account for 90 percent of all natural disasters, and their frequency and intensity is rising. In 2011, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other water-related natural disasters affected nearly 206 million people. These events resulted in the destruction of shelters and damage to ecosystems, water supply, and sanitation infrastructures, as well as energy, power, and transportation systems. USAID programmed nearly $22 million in water-related DRR activities during FY 2011. Weather and climate events can cause disruptions in health and social services, scarcities of food and water, and an increase in conflict and migration. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster As-

DRR Snapshot

Photo Credit: Kendra Helmer, USAID

In Haiti, USAID provided nearly $7 million to support WASH efforts in cholera prevention in FY 2011. Ten thousand community health workers were trained in hygiene promotion and provided with soap and water purification supplies for distribution. In total, 15 million water purification tablets and 33,180 hygiene kits were distributed.

sistance (OFDA) works closely with governments and communities that are facing challenges resulting from natural disasters. USAID is helping to develop and expand advances in technology which have allowed adaptation measures to help communities be more resilient.

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.
- **Build capacity to increase resilience:** Working closely with communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on global flood hazard mapping, community-based flood and drought management, global flash flood guidance systems, and the dissemination of hydro-meteorological information.

USAID activities in Angola improved access to water and sanitation for more than 300,000 people including over 50,000 in Angolan schools.

USAID at Work

USAID has brought safe water, sanitation, and improved hygiene to more than 50 million people around the globe during its 50 years of operations, while assisting governments and private firms to plan, manage, and distribute water more equitably and affordably. The Agency is dedicated to improving access to clean, safe water to grow food and stay healthy. These goals require creative thinking and working together to create lasting change. The following section explores the many accomplishments of the Agency-wide water programs during FY 2011 and specifically those related to innovation, gender, partnership, and resilience.

Change Through Innovation

Investments in science, technology, and innovation are enabling USAID to transform development approaches. From mobile phones to satellite imagery, technology has revolutionized the way the developing world communicates information and program data. Already at people's fingertips, technology provides an opportunity for USAID and its partners to help individuals receive better services in real time, gather data, and share it in new ways. With more than 5 billion mobile subscriptions in circulation in 2011, many USAID programs are creating tools to make the most of this common technology. In Indonesia, for example,- USAID's WATER SMS program created a system for residents in Malang and Makassar to send texts and emails to report water service problems and arrange for repairs.

Satellite data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is being used to track the impacts of climate change on water resources and agriculture in the Middle East and North Africa. This climate change modeling, called the Land Development Assimilation System, will help predict potential weather-related threats to water-vulnerable regions under USAID's Monitoring Agriculture Water Resources Development program. When applied to local situations, technology can lead to improved and more effective management of water resources.

Tools for Change in Afghanistan

Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation (SWSS)
Duration: 2009-2012

In Afghanistan, deficient WASH services have resulted in high incidences of diarrheal disease, especially for children. Additionally, the burden of collecting water often falls on children. Just 27 percent of rural households have access to improved drinking water, and only 10 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities. Because an estimated 30 to 50 percent of all water points in Afghanistan are not functional after two years due to lack of maintenance or construction issues, communities need to be equipped with new tools to ensure maintenance of the wells over the long term.

Since 2009, Afghan villagers have mobilized to improve water and sanitation with the help of USAID's Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation (SWSS) project. To assure their continued operation, SWSS trained local individuals, selected by their communities, to repair broken hand-pump wells. This not only made the wells more sustainable, but created livelihoods for dozens of previously unemployed people. SWSS also developed an innovative well-monitoring tool called Watertracker

Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (SWSS)

Photo Credit USAID/SWSS (all images)

From CLTS training (upper left) to well construction (above), community members are involved in every step of the process to gain access to clean water (below left).

and set up training for select community members to learn how to report on each well's functionality.

The Watertracker tool allows community members to report problems by calling into an automated system. Once a community member concludes his or her report, the information is transferred to the Watertracker website with all new data and changes reflected. Detailed well information, such as the technical specifications, project history, community contact information, and recorded voice messages left by community members, are stored on dedicated, searchable pages for each water point constructed during the project.

Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC)

USAID supported the acquisition of three weather stations able to record temperature, rainfall, and other factors automatically. Technicians can now access the data remotely.

Watertracker enables SWSS to track the status of its wells, while also providing further assistance to communities. The system is set up so that after a call comes in, a technical associate for Watertracker follows up with the communities to get more information and helps facilitate the response.

In conjunction with community-led total sanitation (CLTS) training, SWSS increased access to sanitation by working with community members to build or improve more than 21,500 latrines and increased access to safe drinking water by constructing over 1,900 wells and five pipe schemes in FY 2011. The new water infrastructure brought clean water to 335,000 Afghans.

By the end of FY 2011, 65 mechanics were trained in pump repair, and the Watertracker system was completed. Training for Afghans to support the system as well caretakers was also in place. Ownership of Watertracker transferred to the Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development in September 2012, establishing its use by Afghans for the long term.

Texting for Water Conservation

Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC)
Duration: 2009-2014

Morocco is a semi-arid country with a largely rural population, where climate change is projected to reduce overall water availability by 10 to 20 percent during the coming decades. Close to half of the population is dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. Until recently the country's regional irrigation management agencies delivered water to farmers roughly every one to three weeks, depending on the season. During these water days, farmers would receive a set amount of water and use the entire quantity to flood their fields. Since no other water was avail-

able, the practice was to water the fields whether they needed it or not. The challenge was to curb inefficient use of water while communicating better with farmers about their needs and water availability.

A texting service, launched in February 2011, delivers daily irrigation advice via mobile phone and is altering the way the 500 participating farmers water their crops in the eastern region of the North African country. The service, developed by the USAID Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC) project, is capitalizing on the high number of Moroccan households that own at least one mobile phone. It promotes innovative irrigation techniques based on rainfall, temperature, and evaporation rates to determine water requirements for specific crops. Now, instead of the water days, farmers are installing water storage basins and more efficient drip irrigation systems.

Before the MEC texting program only one weather station operated in the area, and it required an operator to manually record data on temperature, rainfall, and other factors. This information was then relayed to a regional office by phone, fax, or radio. With the implementation of the texting program USAID, supported the acquisition of three weather stations able to record the same data automatically. Technicians can now access the data remotely using the mobile phone network.

The data collected from the automated weather stations is downloaded to a computer and a program computes water requirements for individual crops based on their stage of growth. Because the database contains extensive information on the participating farmers and their farms, including planting dates, type of irrigation and pump output, the program is able to send messages specifically tailored for each individual to his or her cell phone. With this help farmers can reduce their water consumption by as much as 30 percent or more.

Change Through Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Despite significant progress, gender inequality continues to be a challenge in development work around the world. Women account for more than 40 percent of the agricultural labor force, yet they only represent 3 to 20 percent of landholders. In Africa, less than 10 percent of all businesses are women-owned, and in South Asia that number is even lower at 3 percent.

Gender equality and female empowerment are central to achieving human rights and effective, sustainable development outcomes. For this reason, USAID's 2012 Policy on Gender Equality and Female Empowerment reinforces the critical role women play in development and advancing global prosperity and security. In Nigeria, the Women Farmer's Advancement Network (WOFAN) is working to help women build needed skills. WOFAN, with support from USAID, is teaching women in northern Nigeria about soil, water, and agro-forestry conservation, as well as providing education about health issues, economic empowerment, and leadership skills.

Water, Women, and Education

School Environment and Education Development for Somalia (SEEDS)
Duration: 2008-2012

The burden of inadequate access to water and sanitation falls heavily on women and girls. On average, women and girls in developing countries walk 6 kilometers per day, carrying 20 liters of water.[5] In Somalia, only 37 percent of the student population is female, and a lack of proper sanitation facilities in schools continues to keep many from attending, as cultural norms require absolute privacy for girls when using the latrines.

The SEEDS project worked to improve the academic success of students in Somalia, particularly girls. The project focused on providing access to WASH facilities, promoting hygiene education, and improving the capacity of teachers and government officials to deliver quality education. SEEDS created and delivered training tools on good hygiene and sustainable management of WASH facilities. This included developing hygiene and education clubs, each with an equal number of girls and boys. Throughout its work, SEEDS emphasized the importance of adequate and separate latrines for girls and boys when constructing or rehabilitating facilities in schools.

In FY 2011, 8,441 students, including 3,686 female students, were provided access to improved WASH facilities and practices through the SEEDS program. An increase in attendance by both students and teachers allowed improvements in teaching methodologies and school environments in target institutions.

School Environment and Education Development for Somalia (SEEDS)

Photo Credit: Mercy Corps Somalia (all images)

Designed to benefit both the communities and schools, SEEDS has improved access to water and sanitation in Somalia's villages. Putting an end to long distance searches for water brought many girls back to school. Low school enrollment was attributed to water scarcity in the community because children, mostly girls, were responsible for fetching water for daily household needs.

East Aberdare Forest Rehabilitation Project

The simple act of planting trees is improving the water supply for Nairobi, the place of women in the community, and watersheds.

Elevating the Voice of Women

East Aberdare Forest Rehabilitation Project
Duration: 2008-2012

USAID programming pays particular attention to elevating the voice of women and addressing their specific and unique water needs. The Agency supports the Green Belt Movement's East Aberdare Forest Rehabilitation Project in central Kenya. It provides opportunities for women to lead and increase their technical, leadership, and management capacities while helping them prepare and respond to the impacts of climate change.

The simple act of planting trees is improving the water supply for Nairobi, the place of women in the community, and watersheds. Small groups of women address their access to clean water and lack of firewood by growing trees on their farms, often with USAID support. The movement has given women a reason to come together and become involved in resolving their communities' challenges. In FY 2011, 82 percent of the members were women.

The project planted 524,663 trees in FY2011, improving previously degraded watersheds and helping to provide much-needed wood, shade, and fruit. Since 2008, the reforestation efforts of the women have led to the rejuvenation of some 60 springs, mitigating the effects of climate change.

Improving the Lives of Women

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project (Ba Nafaa)
Duration: 2009-2013

In The Gambia and Senegal, many people live within the coastal zone, and fishing not only provides their livelihoods and means of food security, it is a way of life. Each year, 1.5 million tons of fish, with a retail value of $1.5 billion, are harvested off the coast of West Africa. Seafood products are the leading export in the region, generating as much as 20 percent of the gross value of exports. This dependence on fishing, however, has led to overfishing and some harvesting techniques that threaten some species as well as the environment.

Fisheries are critical to rural populations as both a source of food and employment. A significant number of these fisher-folk are women, who traditionally have struggled to make a living in harsh working conditions. In 2009, USAID launched a project to address the problems of overfishing, by-catch, and habitat loss that threaten the ecosystem, toward the goal of improving the sustainability of fish stocks.

The Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project, or "Ba Nafaa," ("benefits from the sea" in the Mandika language) builds on existing initiatives of the Department of Fisheries in The Gambia to help people whose livelihoods are tied to the fisheries play a larger role in fisheries management. Ba Nafaa works with oyster harvesters, a fisheries industry dominated by women. In 2007, 50 of these ladies formed a Women's Oyster Harvesters Association with the goal of self-sufficiency by improving cultivation techniques and marketing of the oysters they collect in the Tanbi wetlands near the capital of Banjul.

USAID began to support the program in 2009 by providing much-needed technical assistance on harvest management to help the women produce better yields while protecting the environment. Ba Nafaa assisted government agencies and CSOs to build capacity by funding exchange visits between Gambian and Senegalese fishermen and women to highlight best practices for oyster aquaculture, processing, and marketing.

This modestly funded project ultimately assisted 250 beneficiaries. In 2011, the women's association received a Global Environment Fund grant which allowed the association to develop improved oyster products and rehabilitate critically important mangroves.

More than 250 additional participants organized a fundraising event that raised 100,000 Gambian dalasi ($3,000) that provided 20 scholarships for girls.

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project (Ba Nafaa)

Women work on oyster cultivation techniques as part of the TRY Oyster Women's Association in The Gambia.

Achieving Results Through Partnership

Partnerships have long been key to development work, but have never been more important than now. In 1970, the U.S. Government provided 70 percent of American foreign assistance. Today, the private sector now accounts for 80 percent of capital flows to the developing world. USAID is committed to an approach that recognizes and incorporates the efforts of partnership to meet program goals.

USAID partners with governments, CSOs, NGOs, and businesses to support projects that help ensure water security and sustainability and reduce water-related disaster risk. These cooperative relationships are key to the Agency's success and enhance programs focused on grassroots support, local ownership, and accountability. In many regions these partnerships create lasting change. In Africa, a continent particularly vulnerable to water scarcity and challenged by poor sanitation, USAID is working with missions and governments to pursue co-investments from the private sector, foundations, and regional institutions to address these challenging issues.

Not all partnerships are large-scale, many are between individuals with common issues. A South-South knowledge sharing regional network in Asia called WaterLinks is facilitating partnerships between water operators in cities throughout Asia. The program paired mentor operators with expertise in water access, water quality, and sanitation with recipient operators looking to improve their service quality. As a result, both mentor and recipient organizations benefited from the sharing.

Working Together to Increase Demand for Water and Sanitation

Water and Development Alliance (WADA) – Senegal Duration: 2009-2013

Despite infrastructure, policy, and economic reform during the last two decades, rural Senegal faces significant obstacles to development, especially in water and sanitation. Improving access to safe water in Senegal requires reaching remote, rural areas. People in these regions had little-to-no knowledge or experience using improved water and sanitation sources and practicing good hygiene. Simply providing the hardware would not be a long-term, sustainable solution. With no history of behavior change methods like community-led total sanitation (CLTS) in West Africa, on-the-ground skills and knowledge were needed.

USAID and The Coca-Cola Company have created a unique partnership to address community water needs in developing countries. With combined programming of $31.6 million since 2005, this partnership is impacting the lives of people in 24 countries throughout Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

In Senegal, USAID and Coca-Cola funds support the existing Millennium Water and Sanitation Program (PEPAM), which ad-

Water and Development Alliance (WADA)

A Peace Corps Volunteer in Senegal trains local masons how to construct latrines through the USAID/PEPAM program.

dresses both partners' goals. USAID/PEPAM works to simultaneously improve water and sanitation infrastructure in targeted rural, small-town, and peri-urban parts of Senegal, while also implementing hygiene education programs and promoting local governance of water and sanitation. Coca-Cola leveraged its network, USAID leveraged its development expertise, and Senegalese NGOs leveraged their on-the-ground experience to integrate WASH promotion through community engagement.

USAID/PEPAM selected the communities it worked in based on recommendations from the Government of Senegal, targeting communities with a pre-existing USAID presence to minimize logistical obstacles. The partnership was able to address the combined objectives by focusing on water and sanitation infrastructure, hygiene education, and local governance and capacity building.

In FY 2011, the program assisted 24 rural communities with the completion of their local water and sanitation plans as well as infrastructure inventories. WADA II, which began in FY 2011 as a second phase of the program, established and trained 23 water users associations and local village management committees to support water infrastructure planning and management. The improved sanitation and hygiene also increased school attendance rates. Three months before the project's arrival, the absenteeism rate related to diarrheal disease was 15 percent, but three months after starting the project, the rate dropped to 6 percent. These activities are expanding to other villages and schools.

Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)

Marine protected areas (top and bottom left) are flourishing in Raja Ampat, New Guinea. Community members in Maliangin, Malaysia (right), release a dugong into the Maliangin marine sanctuary after being educated by the CTSP on the importance of the endangered species.

Protecting Marine Biodiversity through Partnership

Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) – Asia
Duration: 2008-2013

The Coral Triangle covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. With over 500 species of reef-building corals and 3,000 species of fish, it is a critical area for global marine diversity. The resources from the Coral Triangle sustain the lives of the region's more than 126 million people and benefit millions more around the world. But these precious resources are at risk. More than 40 percent of the reef and mangroves in the region have disappeared over the last 40 years, leaving many habitats and species vulnerable to extinction. Added to this, over-fishing, destructive fishing practices, coastal development, pollution, and climate change threaten the future of the region's seascape and its inhabitants.

The Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) supports six governments of in Southeast Asia in their quest to ensure these vital marine resources are sustained. CTSP is a five-year, $32 million project supported by USAID. The partnership is comprised of the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and The Nature Conservancy. These organizations work with the governments in the region to develop conservation guidelines and sustainable fishing practices, as well as to plan for a changing climate.

The partnership's goal is to improve the management of the Coral Triangle's coastal and marine resources, both environmentally and economically. Enforcement activities in Baguan Strict Protection Zone, home and major nesting area of marine turtles, have been strengthened through CTSP support. Five park wardens and four enforcement officers from the Philippine Coast Guard and the Philippine Navy Marines have conducted patrols on land and sea to protect the 1,238 hectares of marine and terrestrial "no-take" zones in Baguan. As a result, in October 2010 through September 2011, a total of 917,800 marine turtle eggs were protected. Prior to the program turtle egg poaching and destructive fishing were rampant. The strong presence of law enforcement and park wardens in the area is serving as a deterrent to would-be violators. The coral reefs surrounding Baguan now show signs of recovery after many parts were destroyed by dynamite and cyanide fishing.

Building Resilience

Most natural disasters are caused by water and climate-related events such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, storm surges, and landslides. As the climate changes, extreme weather and water-related disasters are expected to rise. USAID is working on ways to help developing nations reduce their vulnerability to these hazards by improving water resources, land management, disaster planning, preparation, and response.

Projects like the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, in Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, work to teach local communities better conservation-based farming, irrigation, and reforestation techniques to make them less susceptible to climate and weather shifts. Work is also being done with the Maldives, the lowest country on the planet, to meet their unique climate-related challenges. Plans include the design, construction, and operation of seawater desalination facilities to increase water-security for communities already facing water scarcity problems associated with poor sanitation practices, salt-water intrusion, and limited quantities of harvested rainwater. With the right tools to adapt to and mitigate adversity, communities can build resilience and continue to achieve development goals.

From Relief to Resilience in the Horn of Africa

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) – Ethiopia
Duration: 2008-2011

In August 2010, USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) warned of La Niña weather conditions on the Indian Ocean that would reduce rainfall and cause drought conditions. Climate scientists, USAID teams, and partners expected Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya to be hit the hardest. The predictions were accurate; the rains failed to come in the fall of 2010 and the spring of 2011. The Horn of Africa suffered what is considered the worst drought in 60 years, with more than 13 million people in the region left in need of humanitarian aid.

Beginning in October 2010, USAID pre-positioned food in the region and ramped up food assistance programs. USAID and its partners participated in food distribution, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, economic recovery, and agricultural development projects. In Ethiopia, USAID and other donors supported the government's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which has been working to reduce food insecurity for households and communities since the PSNP was launched in 2005. The program provides cash and food transfers as wages for labor on public works projects. Crucial infrastructure has been built or repaired by program participants. This translates to better roads, watersheds, canals, terracing, irrigation systems, schools, and health clinics. The project works to "graduate" beneficiaries from the need for assistance.

As PSNP's largest single bilateral donor, USAID supported 2 million of the 7.4 million chronically food-insecure individuals covered under the program. PSNP applied different types of

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

Photo Credit: Nena Terrell, USAID

Photo Credit: Audree Montpetit, CARE

Farmers like Selass Hailu (top) and Mohammed Abdule (bottom) are benefitting from PSNP. Ms. Hailu's gardens are abundantly producing crops due to the watershed's irrigation works, and Mr. Abdule recieved materials to start beekeeping as a means of supporting his family.

soil and water conservation technologies that resulted in improved soil moisture, controlled runoff and therefore reduced risk of downstream damage, increased downstream spring and water well discharge, and improved capacity to manage watersheds.

Protecting Lives and Livelihoods in Haiti

Feed the Future West
Duration: 2009-2014

About 60 percent of Haiti's 10 million people are farmers, yet the country still imports more than 50 percent of its food. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), approximately 80 percent of Haiti's population lives below the poverty line, and more than 60 percent cannot access sufficient food to eat due to lack of purchasing power. Farmers need help protecting their land against extreme weather, preventing soil erosion, and improving agricultural productivity.

Feed the Future West is a multi-sector program that gathers farmers, NGOs, agribusinesses, and government actors to comprehensively increase productivity and postharvest efficiency through integrated activities in two development corridors. These groups work together to improve the management and protection of the corridors' key watersheds identified by the U.S. Government and to strengthen agriculture markets. The program's reforestation and grass planting are critical to stabilizing hillsides and keeping rivers and canals flowing downstream. This complements the efforts to dredge irrigation canals and widen waterways in the valleys. The program is also training farmers in modern farming techniques and providing them with access to innovative scientific and technological advances, in addition to seeds, fertilizers, and tools.

Feed the Future West also upgraded several irrigation systems in focus corridors during FY 2011, including one important system that had been in disrepair for two decades. This work cleaned 21.5 kilometers of irrigation canals that feed key farmlands. Seventeen ravines were treated in partnership with farmer associations, and 1.55 million seedlings were transplanted over vulnerable farming hillsides as part of the agroforestry program supported and promoted by Feed the Future West. As a result of the improved agricultural practices introduced by this project, the average production of corn increased by 325 percent, rice production increased by 63 percent, and plantain yields increased by 21 percent during FY 2011. Approximately 2,000 farmers participated in the winter bean campaign producing 2,278 metric tons on 1,912 hectares, an 83 percent increase. The spring campaign also showed increases in productivity yielding approximately $10.5 million in gross margin for farmers. Throughout FY 2011, 638 master farmers (166 women and 472 men) were certified, and the program helped 139 associations set up 133 nurseries.

Feed The Future West

Farmers are able to cultivate crops such as peppers (top), leeks (middle), and cabbage (bottom) on farms that are part of a Feed the Future West project in Kensacoff, outside Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

USAID BY THE NUMBERS

Table 1: FY 2011 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	Middle East	Central Programs	Latin America & the Caribbean	Europe & Eurasia	Other	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**199.952**	**171.045**	**101.715**	**43.937**	**34.353**	**3.490**	**3.867**	**558.359**
Key Issue Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	**185.590**	**52.144**	**86.215**	**14.865**	**17.718**	**1.814**	**1.700**	**360.046**
Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	66.071	18.255	65.142	7.838	1.711	1.714	1.425	**162.156**
Other Development Containing WASH	9.167	2.609	3.532	1.605	2.015	0.100	0.275	**19.303**
FFP - WASH	4.612	4.272			-			**8.884**
IDA - WASH	78.318	23.188	16.991		10.236			**128.733**
Household WASH	16.985	3.820	0.550	5.422	3.756			**30.533**
FFP - Household WASH	10.437	-			-			**10.437**
Key Issue Watershed/Water Resources Management (WRM)	**5.384**	**31.889**	**15.500**	**4.062**	**9.535**	**0.150**	**0.669**	**67.189**
Watershed / Water Resources Management	2.384	31.889	15.500	4.062	8.055	0.150	0.669	**62.709**
FFP - WRM	3.000			-	1.480			**4.480**
Key Issue Water Productivity (WP)	**4.090**	**77.344**	**-**	**19.538**	**7.100**	**1.000**	**0.228**	**109.300**
Water Productivity	3.600	77.344	-	19.538	7.100	1.000	0.228	**108.810**
FFP - WP	0.490							**0.490**
Key Issue Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	**4.888**	**9.668**	**-**	**5.472**		**0.526**	**1.270**	**21.824**
Disaster Risk Reduction	-	3.415	-	1.313		0.025	1.270	**6.023**
FFP - DRR	3.973	3.129						**7.102**
IDA - DRR	0.915	3.124		4.159		0.501		**8.699**

* FY 2011 budget data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of April 2012 and OFDA information as of November 2011.
FFP = Food for Peace Title II; IDA = International Disaster Assistance;
NOTE: A dash (-) within a cell represents that activities were being operated within that category, but funds for the activities had been allocated during a previous fiscal year.
Cells that contain no data represent that there was no activity taking place for that particular category during FY 2011.

Table 2: Number of People with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities, and Liters of Drinking Water Disinfected with POU Treatment Products*
FY 2011

	Number of People in Target Areas with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance	Number of People in Target Areas with Improved Access to Sanitation Facilities as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance	Liters of Drinking Water Disinfected with U.S. Government-supported Point-of-Use Treatment Products
GRAND TOTAL	**3,824,501**	**1,925,266**	**8,153,282,009**
Africa	**1,176,021**	**548,745**	**7,899,470,965**
Angola	304,020		
Benin			285,902,000
Chad			6,816,365
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,200	1,020	
Ethiopia	46,625	207,590	
Ghana	7,050	5,696	5,668,000
Kenya	120,206	129,275	1,180,384,300
Liberia	28,164	9,100	140,400,000
Madagascar	131,316		3,286,000,500
Mali			140,831,800
Mozambique	116,504	76,058	
Niger	5,108	20,504	
Nigeria	36,905	33,440	
Rwanda			606,949,000
Senegal	18,750	25,720	35,546,000
Somalia	152,191	9,054	
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	80,030	2,744	200,973,000
Tanzania	15,985	1,640	
Zambia	77,388	16,000	2,010,000,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	16,980		
USAID East Africa Regional	8,599	10,904	
Asia	**1,516,705**	**604,881**	**181,421,750**
Afghanistan	380,725	174,594	156,908,000
Cambodia	63,961	63,961	24,513,750
India	17,569	8,309	
Indonesia	201,580	6,760	
Nepal		7,266	
Philippines	192,141	55,513	
Tajikistan	76,744		
Timor-Leste	17,892	19,293	
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	566,093	269,185	
Middle East	**880,982**	**614,589**	
Egypt	4,680	342,500	
Jordan	17,685	30,300	
Lebanon	576,971	13,000	
West Bank and Gaza	281,646	228,789	
Central Programs	**60,514**	**40,465**	
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	60,514	40,465	
Latin America & the Caribbean	**140,086**	**116,586**	**72,389,294**
Guatemala			9,000,000
Haiti	140,086	116,586	
Nicaragua			63,389,294
Europe & Eurasia	**50,193**		
Armenia	11,662		
Kosovo	38,531		

* FY 2011 Indicator data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of May 2012 and includes both "first-time" and "improved" access.

	Water Supply & Sanitation **	IDA Water Supply & Sanitation	FFP Water Supply & Sanitation ***	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**211.993**	**128.732**	**19.321**	**360.046**
Africa	**92.223**	**78.318**	**15.049**	**185.590**
Angola	-			-
Benin	0.550	0.599		1.149
Burkina Faso			-	-
Burundi	-		1.250	1.250
Central African Republic		0.226		0.226
Chad		1.400	1.000	2.400
Cote d'Ivoire		2.454		2.454
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.064	1.665	-	6.729
Ethiopia	7.800	6.466	-	14.266
Ghana	5.248		-	5.248
Guinea	-			-
Kenya	8.165	3.862	-	12.027
Liberia	7.000	0.451	4.000	11.451
Madagascar	4.543		1.786	6.329
Malawi	1.305		0.450	1.755
Mali	2.210		5.000	7.210
Mozambique	3.710			3.710
Niger			0.327	0.327
Nigeria	2.319			2.319
Rwanda	1.699			1.699
Senegal	5.050		-	5.050
Sierra Leone			1.236	1.236
Somalia	0.500	11.771		12.271
South Sudan	6.850	19.844		26.694
Sudan	3.000	17.243		20.243
Sudan - Three Areas		5.739		5.739
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-			-
Tanzania	4.500			4.500
Uganda	2.350	0.050		2.400
Zambia	6.750			6.750
Zimbabwe	-	5.388		5.388
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4.080			4.080
USAID East Africa Regional	2.000			2.000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1.530	0.630		2.160
USAID West Africa Regional	6.000	0.530		6.530
Asia	**24.685**	**23.187**	**4.272**	**52.144**
Afghanistan	5.000	1.869		6.869
Bangladesh	1.883		4.272	6.155
Burma		0.043		0.043
Cambodia	1.500			1.500
India	0.620			0.620
Indonesia	6.333	0.497	-	6.830
Kazakhstan	-			-
Kyrgyz Republic	-			-
Laos		0.203		0.203
Nepal	1.463			1.463
North Korea		0.056		0.056
Pakistan	-	19.588		19.588
Philippines	1.250			1.250
Sri Lanka		0.797		0.797
Tajikistan	2.648			2.648
Timor-Leste	-			-
Turkmenistan	-			-
Uzbekistan	-			-
Asia Middle East Regional	3.988			3.988
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-			-
USAID South Asia Regional		0.134		0.134

Table 3 (continued)

	Water Supply & Sanitation **	IDA Water Supply & Sanitation	FFP Water Supply & Sanitation ***	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**211.993**	**128.732**	**19.321**	**360.046**
Middle East	**69.224**	**16.991**		**86.215**
Egypt	5.000			5.000
Iraq		8.237		8.237
Jordan	20.000			20.000
Lebanon	17.395			17.395
Libya		0.498		0.498
West Bank and Gaza	25.953			25.953
Yemen	0.876	8.256		9.132
Asia Middle East Regional	-			-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-			-
Central Programs	**14.865**			**14.865**
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8.130			8.130
USAID Global Health (GH)	5.422			5.422
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)	1.313			1.313
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	-			-
Latin America & the Caribbean	**7.482**	**10.236**	**-**	**17.718**
Bolivia	0.300		-	0.300
Colombia	-	0.006		0.006
Ecuador	0.500			0.500
El Salvador	-			-
Guatemala	0.642		-	0.642
Haiti	3.922	10.230		14.152
Honduras			-	-
Nicaragua	0.578		-	0.578
Peru	1.540			1.540
Europe & Eurasia	**1.814**			**1.814**
Armenia	1.000			1.000
Azerbaijan	-			-
Georgia	-			-
Kosovo	0.814			0.814
Moldova	-			-
Russia	-			-
Ukraine	-			-
Other	**1.700**			**1.700**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	0.100			0.100
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	1.600			1.600
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	-			-

* FY 2011 budget data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of April 2012 and OFDA information as of November 2011.

** All of these activities meet the 2011 Water Earmark Statutory Requirement.

*** FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP) and cannot be counted towards the 2011 Statutory Requirement.

FFP - WASH in Africa includes 10.437 in FFP - Household WASH, and 4.612 in Regular FFP - WASH.

FFP - Household WASH is included in FFP - WASH column.

WASH programming includes the following accounts:
        Development Assistance (DA)
        Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP - USAID)
        Global Health Programs - U.S. Department of State (GHP - State)
        Economic Support Fund (ESF)
        Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA)
        International Disaster Assistance (IDA)

NOTE: A dash (-) within a cell represents that activities were being operated within that category, but funds for the activities had been allocated during a previous fiscal year.

Cells that contain no data represent that there was no activity taking place for that particular category during FY 2011.

Table 4: USAID Programming for All USAID Water Sector Activities
(Household WASH, WASH, WRM, WP, DRR)*
FY 2011
(Millions of Dollars)

	Household WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	Total WASH	Watershed / Water Resources Management	Water Productivity	Disaster Risk Reduction	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**40.970**	**319.076**	**360.046**	**67.189**	**109.300**	**21.824**	**558.359**
Africa	**27.422**	**158.168**	**185.590**	**5.384**	**4.090**	**4.888**	**199.952**
Angola		-	-				-
Benin	0.550	0.599	1.149				1.149
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-		-
Burundi	1.250	-	1.250	-			1.250
Central African Republic		0.226	0.226				0.226
Chad	0.300	2.100	2.400		0.490		2.890
Cote d'Ivoire		2.454	2.454				2.454
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.064	6.665	6.729				6.729
Ethiopia	2.700	11.566	14.266	3.000	-	-	17.266
Ghana	1.100	4.148	5.248	-			5.248
Guinea	-		-				-
Kenya	1.865	10.162	12.027	-	-		12.027
Liberia	2.000	9.451	11.451	-	-		11.451
Madagascar	4.067	2.262	6.329	-		3.973	10.302
Malawi	1.205	0.550	1.755	0.594			2.349
Mali	4.210	3.000	7.210	-	3.250		10.460
Mozambique	1.250	2.460	3.710	-	-	-	3.710
Namibia						-	-
Niger	0.327	-	0.327				0.327
Nigeria	0.299	2.020	2.319				2.319
Rwanda	0.699	1.000	1.699				1.699
Senegal	0.450	4.600	5.050	1.790	-		6.840
Sierra Leone	1.236	-	1.236				1.236
Somalia	0.500	11.771	12.271				12.271
South Sudan	0.850	25.844	26.694			0.676	27.370
Sudan		20.243	20.243				20.243
Sudan - Three Areas		5.739	5.739				5.739
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-		-
Tanzania		4.500	4.500	-	-		4.500
Uganda	0.350	2.050	2.400				2.400
Zambia	2.150	4.600	6.750		0.350		7.100
Zimbabwe		5.388	5.388				5.388
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	4.080	4.080			-	4.080
USAID East Africa Regional		2.000	2.000				2.000
USAID Southern Africa Regional		2.160	2.160			0.239	2.399
USAID West Africa Regional	-	6.530	6.530	-	-		6.530
Asia	**3.820**	**48.324**	**52.144**	**31.889**	**77.344**	**9.668**	**171.045**
Afghanistan		6.869	6.869	13.441	15.385	1.313	37.008
Bangladesh	1.141	5.014	6.155	-		3.129	9.284
Burma		0.043	0.043				0.043
Cambodia	0.500	1.000	1.500		-		1.500
FSM and RMI **						0.492	0.492
India	0.310	0.310	0.620		2.000		2.620
Indonesia	-	6.830	6.830	15.824			22.654
Kazakhstan		-	-				-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos		0.203	0.203				0.203
Nepal	1.463	-	1.463		3.059	2.923	7.445
North Korea		0.056	0.056				0.056
Pakistan	-	19.588	19.588	-	54.500	-	74.088
Philippines	-	1.250	1.250	-	-	-	1.250
Sri Lanka		0.797	0.797				0.797
Tajikistan	0.406	2.242	2.648		-		2.648
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-			-
Turkmenistan		-	-				-
Uzbekistan		-	-		-		-
Vietnam						0.711	0.711
Asia Middle East Regional		3.988	3.988	2.624	2.400		9.012
Central Asia Regional					-		-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	-				-
USAID South Asia Regional		0.134	0.134			1.100	1.234

Table 4 (continued)

	Household WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	Total WASH	Watershed / Water Resources Management	Water Productivity	Disaster Risk Reduction	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**40.970**	**319.076**	**360.046**	**67.189**	**109.300**	**21.824**	**558.359**
Middle East	**0.550**	**85.665**	**86.215**	**15.500**	**-**	**-**	**101.715**
Iraq		8.237	8.237				8.237
Jordan	-	20.000	20.000	5.000	-	-	25.000
Lebanon		17.395	17.395	-	-		17.395
Libya		0.498	0.498				0.498
Morocco				2.500	-	-	2.500
West Bank and Gaza	0.100	25.853	25.953				25.953
Yemen	0.450	8.682	9.132	-			9.132
Asia Middle East Regional		-	-				
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)		-	-	4.000	-		4.000
Central Programs	**5.422**	**9.443**	**14.865**	**4.062**	**19.538**	**5.472**	**43.937**
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)					16.400		16.400
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)						4.159	4.159
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)		8.130	8.130	2.750	1.225	-	12.105
USAID Global Health (GH)	5.422	-	5.422				5.422
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)		1.313	1.313	1.312	1.313	1.313	5.251
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)		-	-				-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)					0.600		0.600
Latin America & the Caribbean	**3.756**	**13.962**	**17.718**	**9.535**	**7.100**	**-**	**34.353**
Bolivia	0.300	-	0.300	-			0.300
Colombia		0.006	0.006				0.006
Dominican Republic				0.075	-		0.075
Ecuador	-	0.500	0.500	0.980	0.100		1.580
El Salvador	-		-				-
Guatemala	0.642	-	0.642	-	-		0.642
Guyana				-			-
Haiti	1.711	12.441	14.152	8.480	7.000		29.632
Honduras	-		-				-
Jamaica				-			-
Mexico				-			-
Nicaragua	0.578	-	0.578		-		0.578
Panama				-			-
Peru	0.525	1.015	1.540				1.540
USAID Caribbean Regional				-			-
USAID Central America Regional				-			-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)				-			-
Europe & Eurasia		**1.814**	**1.814**	**0.150**	**1.000**	**0.526**	**3.490**
Armenia		1.000	1.000		-		1.000
Azerbaijan		-	-				-
Georgia		-	-	-	-		-
Kosovo		0.814	0.814		-		0.814
Moldova		-	-				-
Russia		-	-	0.150			0.150
Ukraine		-	-			0.025	0.025
Eurasia Regional					1.000		1.000
USAID Balkans Regional						0.501	0.501
Other		**1.700**	**1.700**	**0.669**	**0.228**	**1.270**	**3.867**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)		0.100	0.100	0.099	0.228		0.427
State East Asia and Pacific Regional						1.170	1.170
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)		1.600	1.600	0.100	-		1.700
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)		-	-				-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)				0.470		0.100	0.570

* FY 2011 budget data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of April 2012 and OFDA information as of November 2011.

** FSM and RMI = Federated States of Micronesia and Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Water Sector Funding includes the following accounts:
   Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States; (AEEDS)
   Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)
   Development Assistance (DA); Economic Support Fund (ESF)
   Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP - USAID)
   Global Health Programs - U.S. Department of State (GHP - State)
   International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
   Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

NOTE: A dash (-) within a cell represents that activities were being operated within that category, but funds for the activities had been allocated during a previous fiscal year.

Cells that contain no data represent that there was no activity taking place for that particular category during FY 2011.

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AWATT	Afghanistan Water, Agriculture, and Technology Transfer
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
CSO	Civil society organization
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ESP	Environmental Services Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Fund
IUWASH	Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEC	Morocco Economic Competitiveness
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PEPAM	Millennium Water and Sanitation Program
POU	Point-of-use
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SEEDS	School Environment and Education Development for Somalia
WATER SMS	Water Short Message Service
SWSS	Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation
U.N.	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WASH	Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WOFAN	Women Farmer's Advancement Network
WP	Water productivity
WRM	Water resources management

References

[1] UNICEF. "Pneumonia and diarrhea: Tackling the deadliest diseases for the world's poorest children." June 2012. Available at http://www.unicef.org/media/files/UNICEF_P_D_complete_0604.pdf (page 8).

[2] WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update" Available at http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-report-2012-en.pdf

[3] Colaizzi, P.D., R. D. Bliesner, R.D., and Hardy, L.A. "A Review of Evolving Critical Priorities for Irrigated Agriculture," in *Proceedings of The World Environmental & Water Resources Congress*. Roger W. Babcock, Jr., and Raymond Walton, eds. (Reston, VA: American Society of Civil Engineers, 2008). Available at http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/37841/PDF

[4] Colaizzi, P.D., R. D. Bliesner, R.D., and Hardy, L.A. "A Review of Evolving Critical Priorities for Irrigated Agriculture," in Proceedings of The World Environmental & Water Resources Congress. Roger W. Babcock, Jr., and Raymond Walton, eds. (Reston, VA: American Society of Civil Engineers, 2008). Available at http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/37841/PDF

[5] UNICEF. "Children and water: global statistics." May 2012. Available at: http://www2.unicef.org/wash/index_31600.html

Additional Resources

Adapting to Climate Variability and Change:
>   http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADJ990.pdf

Afghanistan Water, Agriculture, and Technology Transfer (AWATT) project:
>   http://map.usaid.gov/ProjectDetail?id=a0cd000000011nrmAAA

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project (Ba Nafaa):
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/water/globalwaters/may2011/3_may11.html

Cholera Prevention:
>   http://www.usaid.gov/haiti/cholera

Coral Triangle Support Partnership:
>   http://www.usctsp.org/

Ecuador the Sustainable Forests and Coasts project:
>   http://map.usaid.gov/ProjectDetail?id=a0cd000000011mG4AAI

Feed the Future West:
>   http://haiti.usaid.gov/work/docs/economic/120611-ftf_west.pdf

Green Belt Movement's East Aberdare Forest Rehabilitation Project:
>   http://kenya.usaid.gov/programs/economic-growth/1023

Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH) project:
>   http://map.usaid.gov/ProjectDetail?id=a0cd0000000alzdAAA

Land Data Assimilation System:
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/omep/documents/MAWRED_Factsheet_January_2012.pdf

Monitoring Agriculture and Water Resources Development project:
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/omep/documents/MAWRED_Factsheet_January_2012.pdf

Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC):
>   http://www.programmemec.ma/index_en.html

Millennium Water and Sanitation Program (PEPAM):
>   http://senegal.usaid.gov/en/node/426

Product Safety Net Program (PSNP):
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_may12/FL_may12_ETH_SAFENET.html

School Environment and Education Development for Somalia (SEEDS):
>   http://eastafrica.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Activity/1098/School_Environment_and_Education_Development_for_Somalia_SEEDS

Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation (SWSS) project:
>   http://map.usaid.gov/ProjectDetail?id=a0cd000000011nszAAA

Water and Development Aliiance (WADA):
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_mar12/FL_mar12_PPP_SENEGAL.html

Water SMS program:
>   http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Activity/294/Water_SMS_Improving_Water_Services_in_Indonesia_through_Crowd_Sourced_Map_Data

WaterLinks:
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/water/globalwaters/gw_ezine.html (page 10)

Women Farmer's Advancement Network (WOFAN):
>   http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/water/globalwaters/may2011/6_may11.html

Zambezi River Basin Initiative:
>   http://sa.usaid.gov/southern_africa/sites/south_africa/files/USAID-OFDA Zambezi River Basin DRR Programs.pdf

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