Safeguarding the World's Water

Report for USAID Fiscal Year 2012 Water Sector Activities

October 2013

"The impact of water on all aspects of development is undeniable."

Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator
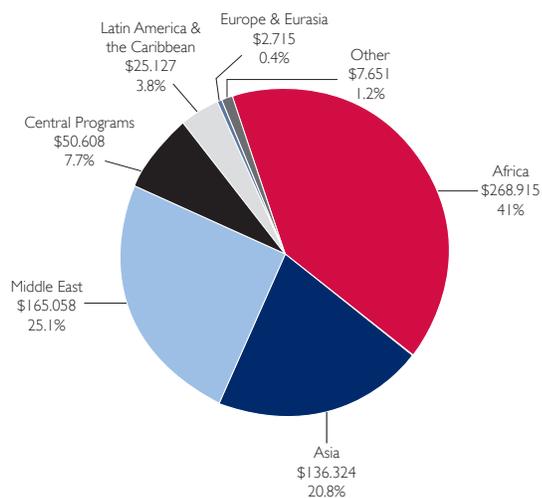**May 21, 2013**

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Knowledge • Impact • Sustainability

One of the great development challenges confronting the world today is access to clean, safe water for regions, nations, and individuals to improve health and grow food. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works in cooperation with U.S. and international partners to save and improve lives around the world. Water is critical to the well-being of all people – socially, personally, and economically. By its nature, as a basic and essential resource, water considerations cut across nearly every aspect of USAID programming, including the President's Feed the Future, Global Health, and Global Climate Change Initiatives.

All countries and communities depend on sustainable supplies of fresh water of sufficient quantity and quality. This report looks at USAID water programming for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 to protect and strengthen water resources for the well-being of both people and the environment throughout the developing world.

USAID FY 2012 water sector programming totaled $656,398,000 as shown in Figure 1. The programs highlighted here 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." USAID water programs are broken into four programming categories, as shown in Figure 3 on page 3 and Figure 4 on page 4.

- **Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene** (WASH) – $453,801,000
- **Water Resources Management** (WRM) – $94,031,000
- **Water Productivity** (WP) – $70,333,000
- **Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction** (DRR) – $38,233,000

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Activities

Programming in WASH responds to the urgent need to protect water for improved public health. As shown in Figure 2 on page 2, USAID financed more than $453 million in WASH-related programing during FY 2012. These projects help provide clean and adequate supplies of drinking water, improved sanitation facilities,

Figure 1: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Region (including IDA & FFP) FY 2012 Worldwide Water Sector Funding $656,398,000 (Millions of Dollars)

Europe & Eurasia $2.715 0.4%
Latin America & the Caribbean $25.127 3.8%
Other $7.651 1.2%
Central Programs $50.608 7.7%
Africa $268.915 41%
Middle East $165.058 25.1%
Asia $136.324 20.8%

Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2013 with OFDA Extract November 2012

WASH Snapshot

Credit: USAID Angola

Only 50 percent of Angola's population has access to safe drinking water, and less than 31 percent of the population uses an improved sanitation facility. Average daily water consumption in Angola is 1.3 to 1.8 gallons per person, significantly less than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommendation of the 10.5 gallons needed to maintain adequate health and hygiene. In close collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Angola water authorities, USAID is working to increase access to safe drinking water through the Government of Angola's Water for All initiative. In FY 2012, USAID provided 148,000 people with improved access to drinking water and sanitation. The project rehabilitated 95 water points and established corresponding community management groups that stimulated participation and inclusion. USAID's project trained 533 community members in sanitation and health practices, constructed 187 latrines to reduce waterborne diseases, and increased access to information about sanitation and health practices through education and information campaigns.

and promote appropriate hygiene behaviors in rural, peri-urban, and urban communities. WASH is closely linked with other USAID programs including: education, climate change, food security, health, and humanitarian assistance.
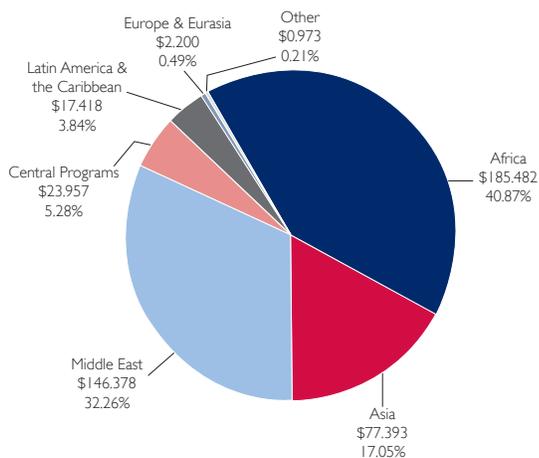
In FY 2012, USAID's WASH activities focused on:

- **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 point-of-use (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.

As shown in Table 2 on page 16, USAID FY 2012 WASH program results include:
- More than 2.7 million people now have improved access to drinking water supply.
- Nearly 900,000 people now have improved access to sanitation facilities.

Figure 2: USAID Programming for WASH by Region (including IDA & FFP) FY 2012
$453,801,000 — 69% of World Total
(Millions of Dollars)

Europe & Eurasia $2.200 0.49%
Latin America & the Caribbean $17.418 3.84%
Central Programs $23.957 5.28%
Middle East $146.378 32.26%
Asia $77.393 17.05%
Africa $185.482 40.87%
Other $0.973 0.21%

Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2013 with OFDA Extract November 2012

Water Resources Management (WRM) Activities

Stresses from population growth, environmental degradation, and climate change can force dramatic shifts in where people live and how they produce food and make their livings. USAID's WRM activities are aimed at helping governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), and communities improve water resources planning and strengthen participatory governance through multi-stakeholder approaches. Because water coordination activities can help reduce tensions and conflicts, USAID's WRM activities focus on data sharing and protocol development. With more than 276 international river basins in the world, more than 50 percent of the world's population relies on these shared water resources. As shown in Figure 3, USAID programmed more than $94 million in WRM-related programing during FY 2012.

WRM Snapshot

Credit: Steve Goertz, USAID/Haiti

In Haiti, environmental degradation has added to the developing island's economic challenges. To strengthen economic stability, USAID's Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment (DEED) project worked to improve the livelihoods of watershed inhabitants while promoting sustainable natural resource management. From 2008 to 2012, DEED supported the development of watershed restoration and management plans by the local stakeholders. Land use and business plans developed by DEED now protect fragile natural resources and boost the local economy. As of June 2012, more than 100 Haitian organizations worked in collaboration with DEED and over 16,000 households were involved in DEED-supported initiatives in improved farm practices and small agriculture enterprise development in two watersheds.

In FY 2012, USAID's WRM activities focused 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.

Figure 3: USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Key Issue FY 2012 Worldwide Water Sector Funding $656,398,000 (Millions of Dollars)
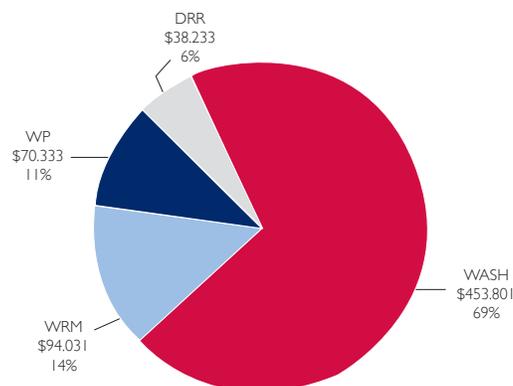
Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2013 with OFDA Extract November 2012

Water Productivity (WP) Activities

Economic enterprises from agriculture to industry require dependable water supplies. USAID supported more than $70 million in WP-related programming during FY 2012, as shown in Figure 3. 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 that water resources remain adequate for society's competing demands. Reducing pollution and other factors that threaten water quality will ensure existing water supplies remain usable.

In FY 2012, USAID's WP activities focused 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.
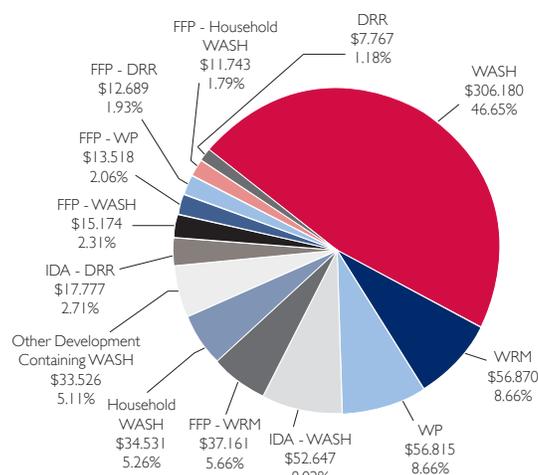
WP Snapshot

Credit: USAID/Tajikistan

Tajikistan's investment in irrigation and drainage infrastructure has not kept up with agriculture growth and technology advances in the past twenty years. The USAID Family Farming Program is helping to organize water users associations of farmers who combine financial, material, and technical resources to improve the productivity of irrigated farming. These groups emphasize equitable distribution of water and efficient use of irrigation and drainage systems. The program added 11 new user associations to the 52 associations created under previous USAID projects over the past eight years. Approximately 38 more associations covering 154 square miles will be established in the coming two years in collaboration with wider-scale irrigation infrastructure improvements in coordination with the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

Figure 4: USAID Programming for the
Water Sector by Theme
FY 2012
Worldwide Water Sector Funding $656,398,000
(Millions of Dollars)

DRR
$7.767
1.18%

WASH
$306.180
46.65%

FFP - Household
WASH
$11.743
1.79%

FFP - DRR
$12.689
1.93%

FFP - WP
$13.518
2.06%

FFP - WASH
$15.174
2.31%

IDA - DRR
$17.777
2.71%

Other Development
Containing WASH
$33.526
5.11%

Household
WASH
$34.531
5.26%

FFP - WRM
$37.161
5.66%

IDA - WASH
$52.647
8.02%

WP
$56.815
8.66%

WRM
$56.870
8.66%

Data Source: FACTS Extracts April 2013 with OFDA Extract November 2012

Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities

In 2011 alone, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters – the vast majority of which were water-related – effected 206 million people worldwide. These events resulted in the destruction of shelters and damage to ecosystems, water supplies, and sanitation infrastructure, as well as energy, power, and transportation systems. USAID supported nearly $38 million in DRR-related programing during FY 2012, as shown in Figure 3 on page 3. 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 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 become more resilient.

In FY 2012, USAID's DRR activities focused on:

- **Reducing risk and vulnerability:** Identifying, monitoring, understanding, and forecasting hydro-meteorological hazards and strengthening early warning capacity and information dissemination.

DRR Snapshot

Credit: Fintrac Inc.

Flooding and landslides in 2007 and 2008 caused considerable damage and human suffering throughout the Terai region of Nepal. More than 800,000 people lost livelihoods, land, and vital community infrastructure. In response, US-AID launched the Nepal Flood Recovery Program (NFRP) in May 2008.

As of December 2012, the project had completed 132 community infrastructure projects, including flood control and irrigation systems for 19 square miles of land. The projects provided 171,948 days of temporary employment for local residents and benefited more than 830,000 people. NFRP also installed 1,100 low-cost latrines and helped establish and support 72 youth clubs to help construct community infrastructure, including public toilets, potable water supply points, and culverts. The program has directly impacted more than 909,000 people and improved household food security by 32 percent. In addition, the program had a strong water-related training component with close to 6,000 people receiving training in sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, and home gardening. More than 1,500 people were also trained in disaster management and preparedness contingency planning.

- **Building 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.

FY 2012 Activities

The following section explores the areas of health and food production as they relate to water and presents illustrative projects with accomplishments in FY 2012 that exemplify USAID's goals in these areas.

Water's Role in Global Health and Food Security

To effectively create sustainable change and build capacity, USAID water projects focus on finding innovative solutions, involving the most vulnerable populations, working in partnership, and creating resiliency in regions threatened by climate change.

Still, dependable access to improved sources of water remains unmet for nearly 800 million people around the world. At the same time, population growth and increased energy use is creating a rising need for water, and it is being used faster than it can be replenished. Studies suggest that two-thirds of the world's population could be living in water-stressed regions by 2025.

Effectively managed water is needed to grow food for an expanding population. *Access to safe* water allows for a healthier, more sanitary and hygienic way of life. The role of water in development is unmistakable, and the work USAID does to improve its quality, management, and use affects millions of lives every year in the developing world.

Credit: Iman Yazdani, TWB-MRB

Improving Health

Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in the Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB)

Kenya, Tanzania

Each year, nearly 800,000 children under the age of 5 die due to diarrhea, a disease related to lack of clean water and sanitation, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Diarrheal disease is responsible for more child deaths worldwide than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. With one in nine people worldwide without access to improved water sources, the impact that safe water and decent sanitation can deliver is transformational.

Access to safe water can increase productivity while decreasing illnesses, disabilities, and early deaths. People with access to improved sanitation services experience greater dignity, privacy, and security. This is especially important for women and girls, who may miss work or school when they are menstruating, or risk sexual assault when they do not have access to safe sanitation facilities.

USAID's Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in the Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB) project in Kenya and Tanzania works to improve access to water and improve public health. Of the approximately 700,000 residents from both countries, 73 percent reported spending an hour or more to access water from various sources during the dry season, and a majority of the residents did not have basic knowledge of sanitation, hygiene, and water management. In 2007, only one percent of households reported access to Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines.

Credit: Richard Portsmouth

TWB-MRB | USAID is helping communities living in the Mara River Basin gain improved access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Many of the beneficiaries are school children who previously lacked access to safe drinking water in their schools.

During FY 2012, the project targeted rural public schools and community water sources and exceeded expectations by providing access to clean drinking water to over 19,100 people in the Mara Basin in Kenya and Tanzania. The project also helped over 11,000 people gain access to improved sanitation facilities, including VIP latrines; 7,000 more than originally projected. The sanitation activities focused on schools with handwashing facilities and strategically placed demonstration VIP latrines within communities. These efforts are expected to lead to a significant reduction in waterborne and hygiene-related diseases.

Credit: Helen Ho, USAID

Credit: Phyllis Craun Selka, USAID

WALA | USAID is working to improve watersheds in Malawi while building the capacity of farmers. In FY 2012, the program rehabilitated 13 mico-watersheds and increased the yield of smallholder farmers through training in improved agricultural techniques and access to treadle pumps for better irrigation.

Using Water More Effectively to Grow Food

Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA)

Malawi

USAID wants to create a water secure future, free from waterborne diseases, where food is available and affordable and populations are less vulnerable to the risks of a changing planet. All countries and communities – rich and poor – depend on sustainable supplies of fresh water to live and to grow food.

Food production is one of the greatest strains on water resources, with 70 percent of available freshwater use devoted to agriculture, often in inefficient irrigation systems. That demand is only growing. Based on current use patterns, water consumption from rainfed and irrigated agriculture will increase by approximately 19 percent by 2050. This projection takes into account the worldwide rise in meat and dairy consumption, food sources that require more water than the starch-based foods that currently dominate diets in the developing world.

New strategies are necessary to increase food security, strengthen economies, increase climate resiliency, and maintain water security. Around the world, USAID is developing projects that address the competing demands of multiple water users – including households, communities, agriculture, and industry.

In Malawi, an estimated 85 percent of the population depends on rainfed agriculture; most people are smallholder farmers who cultivate less than one hectare of land. The USAID Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) program is working in Malawi to reduce food insecurity caused by drought due to climate change and deforestation. WALA builds the capacity of farmers to increase their yield by training them on conservation agriculture techniques, including digging rain-harvesting catchments, and by providing access to treadle pumps to facilitate irrigation.

Rehabilitated watersheds are already yielding greater water availability for irrigation and have reduced river siltation. As of FY 2012, WALA has rehabilitated 13 micro-watersheds covering three square miles. Technical assistance and training to Government of Malawi staff in watershed rehabilitation has included contour ridging and reforestation. WALA has also developed irrigation schemes to improve management on 285 hectares. Based on program successes to date, the Government of Malawi is replicating the WALA watershed treatment approach in other areas.

Innovation:
It's More Than High-Tech

To address increasing water demands successfully in the areas of health and food, USAID's water programs must be innovative, involve the most vulnerable populations, create partnerships to expand their scope and reach, and work for resiliency in the face of environmental changes.

USAID programs have a long history of using innovative advances in technology to increase water availability and quality. Several programs take advantage of the 6 billion cell phone contracts around the world. USAID's WATER SMS project in Indonesia enables residents to use their cell phones and email to rapidly report chronic and acute conditions of their water supply. This type of internet mapping technology can increase civic participation and improve water services using the technology already at people's fingertips.

The high-tech world has also impacted water programs through the use of satellite technology, which makes programs like the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) possible. FEWS NET is used to monitor and predict developments that affect food security, such as droughts and flooding. FEWS NET predictions help countries facing extreme environmental conditions associated with climate change to better prepare for the impact of these events.

Simple Tool, Big Impact

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Enterprise Development (WaterSHED)

Vietnam

Advances in technology have had a significant impact on USAID's water programming, but innovation isn't limited to high-tech tools. There are also many low-tech innovations that help deliver safe water to people in a sustainable way.

The HappyTap is a hand-washing device commercially launched in Vietnam by WaterSHED (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Enterprise Development). More than $780 million in gross domestic product is lost each year due to the effects of poor sanitation on health, productivity, mortality, the environment, and other aspects of welfare in Vietnam. WaterSHED seeks to catalyze a market-driven, cost-effective solution to enable consistent handwashing in the country.

Developed through a rigorous design and iterative testing phase through 2010, the HappyTap reflects a mix of aesthetic appeal, functionality, durability, and affordability. The project aim is to create a dynamic commercial market for handwashing devices in which businesses can earn an attractive return, and consumers are empowered.

In FY 2012, under a WASH for Life grant from USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WaterSHED conducted test marketing to validate assumptions about the product price, distribution strategy,

and ultimately the marketability of the device. During that phase, 95 percent of consumers said they would wash their hands more frequently with a HappyTap, and 79 percent said they would buy one if it were available in the market. In sharp contrast to do-it-yourself products such as plastic jugs and buckets, the HappyTap was the first purpose-built handwashing device to be commercially available in Vietnam.

With innovative products like the HappyTap, WaterSHED uses a market-based approach to attain scale and sustainability for improved hygiene practices. WaterSHED fosters public-private partnerships and leverages existing distribution channels and local entrepreneurs to bring affordable WASH products and services to market. The program has not only improved access to WASH products and services, but has also developed small and medium enterprises, strengthened supply chains, encouraged marketing and behavior change, and promoted product innovation and sustainable financing. WaterSHED's tangible results include more than 70,000 water filters and 50,000 latrines sold since 2011. Overall during FY 2012, WaterSHED implemented WASH marketing programs and provided improved access to sanitation for over 92,000 people, 31 percent above projected targets for the year.

Growing More with Less

Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)

Bangladesh, India, Nepal

Innovation is also making a difference in crop management practices and irrigation techniques, saving time and money while increasing production. The USAID-supported Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) is working in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, and ultimately endeavors to help more than 6 million small farmers achieve significant cereal yield increases. Like many in the developing world, South Asian farmers struggle with rising energy and fertilizer costs coupled with decreasing water supplies.

To improve irrigation efficiency, CSISA has introduced a water-saving irrigation technique known as alternate wetting and drying. Under this method, irrigation water is applied a certain number of days after the disappearance of ponded water. Through 2012, 5,362 farmers' fields growing Boro rice used this irrigation management method. Alternate wetting and drying technology reduced water consumption by up to 500m^3 per hectare, reducing by about half the total irrigation requirement for conventionally-managed rice, and diesel costs for pumping water by up to $50 per hectare. Farmers also reported that plots using this irrigation technique had fewer insect pests. These interventions help farmers grow more food in the face of climate change while using less energy, water, and fertilizer. The lessons learned from CSISA are expected to be transferable in sub-Saharan Africa to smallholder farmers.

CSISA is implemented in Bangladesh through the collaboration of the International Rice Research Institute, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, and the World Fish Center, all operated by the USAID-supported Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The program's 10-year goal is for 4 million farmers to achieve a yield increase of at least 0.5 ton per hectare on 5 million hectares, and an additional 2 million farmers to achieve a yield increase of at least 1 ton per hectare on 2.5 million hectares. Water in this case not only sustains life, it fuels economies. Increasing grain production by 5 million tons annually, while reducing production costs, would mean $1.5 billion more each year for farmers. These efforts would reduce hunger and malnutrition and increase the incomes of smallholder farm families in South Asia.

The Economics of Water

Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Prosperity, or RANO HamPivoatra (RANO HP)

Madagascar

USAID's Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Prosperity, or RANO HamPivoatra, (RANO HP) project uses improved access to savings and financing to encourage people to invest in water and sanitation. One of the program's most successful efforts in this area has been the formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). This innovative trend in microfinance is a rudimentary form of banking that brings together community members to save and manage their money collectively. These groups help households improve financial resource management, and provide access to short-term loans at reasonable interest rates for investments in projects like high quality water services.

VSLAs bring together small groups of people, usually 15 to 25 households. As the name suggests, the model is based on savings and internal lending and leaves the spending control in the hands of members instead of professionals. Every loan taken out during a savings cycle is paid back with interest that grows the group's collective savings.

VSLAs develop solidarity and social capital in rural communities. Numerous examples surfaced of VSLA members supporting one another to build latrines. Others lend the financial capital to non-VSLA members to install a communal water connection. The habit of weekly savings helps poor families afford to pay for water, as they find that contributing small amounts weekly is easier than paying a larger lump-sum at the end of the month.

VSLAs were designed to help the poorest save, because many are distrustful of debt and not attracted to traditional micro-finance institutions. This financial structure works well in a country like Madagascar, where 80 percent of the estimated 21 million people make less than $1.25 a day. RANO HP has started 254 VSLAs since its inception in 2009. Health workers have taken advantage of these savings groups' weekly meetings

to provide education on sanitation and hygiene. In FY 2012, the project reported that 2,417 VSLA members had adopted one or more of the three key WASH messages it promoted. Throughout the life of the project, VSLAs have helped to build approximately 2,000 latrines.

These groups can be empowering for members, particularly women, by improving their capacity to manage money and creating access to micro loans generated from each group's savings. In FY 2012 alone, the project supported the creation of 107 new VSLAs with 1,982 members, 1,188 of whom are women.

State-of-the-Art Marketing

Public Action in Water, Energy, and Environment Project (PAP)

Jordan

Behavior change is a key component to successful WASH programs, yet today reaching out to communities requires increasingly innovative techniques. USAID programs are always looking for new ways to get the message out.

In Jordan, the Public Action for Water, Energy, and Environment (PAP) project is reaching new audiences through social networking and mass media. PAP encourages the public, especially children, to conserve water and energy. Jordan is one of the ten most water deprived countries in the world. Despite this, conservation behavior is not yet widespread.

As part of its work, PAP builds capacity with its NGO partners to utilize state-of-the-art social marketing techniques and create effective media campaigns. As part of these strategies, PAP and its partners use blog sites, Facebook, You Tube, and Twitter as social marketing outlets, as well as radio, television spots, and print material to share information and affect behavior change around water and energy conservation.

In 2012, PAP joined forces with Jordanian bloggers, students, filmmakers, and radio hosts to creatively document the impact water scarcity has on rural communities. The resulting articles, blogs, and videos were shared through social media on World Water Day 2012 and ignited dialogues about water conservation. In January 2012, PAP signed a $1.4 million agreement with Roto Studios to develop an interactive exhibit about water and energy at the Children's Museum of Jordan. The exhibit, which is slated to open in 2013, will highlight conservation behaviors and actions individuals can take to conserve water and energy.

Reaching Vulnerable Populations

Women and children are vital to reach because they tend to be the most vulnerable in regions under water stress and they have the greatest effect on practices in the home. The time-intensive chore of water collection often keeps women from engaging in income-generating opportunities or children from attending school. Cumulatively, 40 billion hours each year are spent collecting water in sub-Saharan Africa according to a 2006 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimate.

In many parts of the world, sanitation requires special needs for privacy and safety for women. For the greatest impact, USAID projects work to increase the participation of women in WASH programs. The presence of water points in villages or near schools reduces the walking distance for women and girls and their exposure to violence. Well-targeted services improve the health and security of women and their families and free them to engage in social, economic, and political activities, strengthening communities and entire countries.

Empowering Women

Ghana Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (GWASH)

Ghana

USAID's Ghana Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene project (GWASH) targets women and children through its provision of water and sanitation facilities for communities and their schools, clinics, and households that will last. Approximately 25 percent of water and sanitation infrastructure established in Ghana becomes non-operational after just five years, and a large percentage of the remaining facilities are either underutilized or diverted for other purposes.

The project is working to build the capacity of local communities and organizations to improve WASH, but also empower them to continue promoting development well after the project has reached completion. Because women are mainly responsible for WASH activities in their families and communities, GWASH is working to help them play a larger role in decision-making around these issues. Through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) training, GWASH is helping men, women, and even children to have discussions and problem solve around water and sanitation issues in a way that gives everyone an equal voice. The project works in five regions, 22 districts, and more than 160 communities to help Ghana reach its national WASH goals.

GWASH is working in 69 schools in 11 districts to educate communities about improved WASH. Using rainwater-harvesting systems, mostly in schools, thousands of liters of clean water are now available to students for handwashing. Through the construction of hand-dug wells, boreholes, small-town piping systems, and the development of water kiosks, the project is

Credit: Victoria Okoye, USAID/Ghana

Credit: Felix Amofa, USAID/Ghana

GWASH | USAID is educating communities about improved WASH. Using rainwater-harvesting systems, thousands of liters of clean water are now available to students for hand washing in 69 schools in 11 districts of Ghana.

creating access to potable water for thousands of people. During FY 2012, GWASH, with support from USAID and the Coca-Cola Africa Foundation's Water and Development Alliance (WADA), developed a potable drinking water supply that impacted more than 3,000 beneficiaries, providing first time access for nearly half of these, in the poor peri-urban community of Nsakina, Ghana. GWASH also constructed 55 community boreholes and trained an estimated 350 local masons in household latrine construction. Through 2012, over 35,000 people in the project's regions benefited from improved water infrastructure and more than 22,000 from improved sanitation infrastructure.

Women, Children, and Food Security
USAID-ACCESO
Honduras

USAID programs promote women's decision-making power within households in many areas, though perhaps the most important is family nutrition decisions. USAID-ACCESO is a four-year project working to lift rural Honduran households out of poverty and undernutrition through access to economic development opportunities and improved health and nutrition practices. ACCESO empowers women as agents of change to improve household food security and health outcomes while continually reinforcing the messaging with men.

Maternal and child health, sanitation, and nutrition are substantially worse in the six target ACCESO zones than the national Honduran average. The nation's maternal mortality rate is 108 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality is 23 per 1,000, and under 5 mortality is 30 per 1,000. While stunting in children under 5 is 25 percent nationally, ACCESO regions see higher percentages of stunted and underweight children and a higher incidence of diarrhea in this age group.

To help address these issues ACCESO is opening 40 nutrition training centers and training 300 community health volunteers. The project expects to reach 6,520 rural households in 60 communities once all the equipment is distributed and the centers are operational. The first center opened in FY 2012 and children in target communities are already showing positive improvement. From March to September 2012, the percentage of underweight children under 2 years old with consecutive weight gain increased from 25 to 48 percent in one center.

The nutrition centers serve as meeting points for mothers and children to attend trainings on diet diversification strategies; better household hygiene and sanitation practices; and the preparation of nutrient-rich foods. ACCESO is working to train women on cultivation of small family gardens, which can be a reliable source of fruits and vegetables, playing an important role in improving nutrition in this region. Agronomists and nutritionists work in tandem to ensure families reap the nutritional benefits of these gardens by choosing crops that are high in important vitamins and minerals and are relatively easy to grow, including green leafy vegetables, sweet potatoes, tree fruits, passion fruit, taro, plantains, and bananas – all crops that do not require the purchase of seeds.

Credit: Hector Santos, USAID/Honduras (all images)

ACCESO | USAID is working in Honduras to address issues of stunting and undernutrition. The project is training local families on diet diversification, improved agricultural practices, and hygiene and sanitation. As a result, children have gained weight, and women are learning to cultivate small family gardens.

Partnerships:
The Power of Working Together

Helping people come together to address mutual needs can achieve sustainable change. From water user associations in Tajikistan to cooperative agreements with governments, CSOs, NGOs, and businesses, USAID supports partnerships aimed at increasing water security and reducing risks from water-related disasters. Companies such as The Coca-Cola Company and more than 1,700 other partners collaborate with USAID to innovate solutions that advance business interests and contribute to the long-term social and economic growth of countries around the world.

These cooperative relationships – big and small – are vital to the Agency's success and further programs focused on capacity building, grassroots support, local ownership, sustainability, and accountability.

Partnering for Capacity Building

Sustainable Water Resources: Capacity Building in Education, Research, and Outreach

Ethiopia

USAID's grant to support Ethiopia's Sustainable Water Resources: Capacity Building in Education, Research, and Outreach program addresses the critical need for institutional capacity and workforce expertise for sustainable development and management of the country's water resources. In Ethiopia, the shortage of highly trained professionals in the water sector means bottlenecks in higher education institutions and shortfalls in developing and managing the nation's water resources that require outside assistance.

The partnership between Ethiopia's Addis Ababa University and the University of Connecticut, along with five collaborating institutions (Arba Minch, Bahir Dar, Hawassa, and Mekelle Universities in Ethiopia, and Alabama A&M University in the United States) is developing the human and institutional capacity at Ethiopian higher education institutions in the water sector.

In FY 2012, 42 of Ethiopia's best and brightest were selected from a pool of 600 applicants to be the first students of the USAID-backed Ethiopian Institute of Water Resources graduate program. Through this program, the next generation of professors, researchers, and professionals are prepared to address Ethiopia's development challenges as they relate to water.

Building capacity has long been a priority of USAID, but these partnerships represent a new approach, as the projects are localized and owned by the citizens and governments of developing nations. By focusing on African universities,

USAID is working to improve education systems and research capabilities, which in turn will increase the knowledge base and skills needed to impact growth and development.

These high-level academic programs on African soil guard against a mass exodus of the most talented African students that occurs when quality of education is low and jobs are scarce. The programs enable students to get a top-notch education while staying at home. Although there is no guarantee that they won't migrate abroad after graduation, the programs are tailored to growing sectors with a high demand for educated professionals.

Credit: HED

Capacity Building in Education, Research, and Outreach | M.Sc. candidate Lemlem Teweldemedhin, Ph.D. candidate Rahel Eshetu, EIWR Program Assistant/Gender Specialist Dr, Mary Thuo, and Ph.D. candidate Adanech Yared are all changing their country's future at the Water Resources and Engineering Management program at the Addis Ababa University-based Ethiopian Institute for Water Resources.

Cooperating for Reform

Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA)

sub-Saharan Africa

Partnerships also advance reform. USAID's Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA) program was designed to promote commercially-focused solutions to the water and sanitation service challenges of the urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa. SUWASA pursues these solutions in tandem with its development partners, including service providers, governments, financial institutions, the private sector, and other development partners.

The six-year project has activities in eight countries – Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia – ranging from regulatory reform for improved financial sustainability, facilitated financial flows to the sector, utility reform, and increased access to sanitation services. In each activity, USAID's work is crafted to complement and augment the work of others in the sector, leading to leveraged results and improved aid effectiveness.

SUWASA's work in Zambia and Nigeria directly sustains the investment finance available through Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and The World Bank, respectively. In Zambia, SUWASA is revising and updating the regulator's ability to assess the cost of service delivery, leading to a strong financial basis to sustain MCC's investments. In Nigeria, USAID is leading sector reform in Bauchi State, including policy and institutional reforms, but is also working with the water and sanitation utility to improve its services, billing, and collection. The improved cost recovery and commitment to reform led to infrastructure finance from The World Bank, which will help the utility keep pace with its growing population.

In Kenya, SUWASA has implemented two successful partnerships. In Nakuru, SUWASA helped mobilize a loan from Family Bank, a commercial bank, to the Nakuru utility (NAWASSCO) for installation of 75 prepaid meters to serve tenants in six low-income areas of the city. Currently, 8,000 Nakuru residents are using the meters to access water at a cost of about two cents per 20-liter jerry can – 70 percent less than they had been paying before. The utility will recover its costs within two years.

NAWASSCO receives upfront payment, and the urban poor have access to better, affordable water. There are now plans for financing to expand the number of meters to serve 30,000 residents within the year. Based on this success, the Kenya Water Services Trust Fund is committed to replicating the system in low-income areas throughout Kenya. In Kisumu, SUWASA worked with USAID's Development Credit Authority to leverage its guarantee with K-Rep Bank to extend credit to the Kisumu water utility. This loan is extending water services to low-income communities previously unserved by the utility, demonstrating the financial feasibility of this customer class.

The private sector is also critical to the SUWASA approach in Senegal, where a new fecal sludge-dumping site is being developed in consultation with private haulers and the government. In South Sudan, the partnership is focused on South-South capacity building. As part of the SUWASA program, the National Water and Sewerage Corporation of Uganda is developing the technical knowledge and skills of staff at the South Sudan Urban Water Corporation.

Credit: SUWASA (all images)

SUWASA | In Nakuru, USAID worked with financial institutions to enable the local utility to install 75 prepaid water meters to serve tenants in six low- income areas of the city. The system has meant a 70 percent savings for the residents using the meters.

Building Resilience to Recurrent Crises

Most natural disasters are caused by water and climate-related events such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, storm surges, and landslides. As climate change increases, extreme weather and water-related disasters are expected to rise. With the right tools to adapt to and mitigate adversity, communities can build resilience and continue to achieve development goals.

Working in partnership can make development dollars go farther and bring about significant change along with faster results. When crisis strikes, partnerships can make all the difference. Working effectively with communities and decision-makers allows for more focused, targeted solutions when lives are at stake.

In 2011, the widespread suffering seen across the Horn of Africa revealed that in far too many places, too many communities, families, and individuals consistently rely on humanitarian assistance just to survive. Chronic poverty and recurring shocks drive the same communities into crisis year after year, undermining development gains.

Recovering from Flood

The Agriculture Recovery Project

Pakistan

The July 2010 floods that left nearly 20 percent of Pakistan under water were devastating for everyone, but were especially hard on farmers who accounted for 80 percent of the country's flood-impacted population. Over 27,000 square miles were submerged, irrigation systems were badly damaged, and long-term food insecurity was of great concern. Agricultural damage was estimated at more than $5.1 billion.

Finding relief for the multitudes of flood-affected farmers presented a unique challenge. A natural disaster like a flood is an emergency humanitarian crisis. Because people are at risk of losing their lives, the first step is to focus on saving lives, and the next step is to focus on helping people stabilize their lives again.

The Agriculture Recovery Project was successful on both fronts. USAID provided small-scale farmers with certified wheat seeds and fertilizer and distributed feed, fodder, medicines, and other livestock supplies for quick relief. Wheat supplies went to 410,000 farm families and livestock supplies to 134,770 farmers. The project dealt with the issue of the damaged irrigation infrastructure through a cash-for-work program, which paid flood-affected farmers to rehabilitate the damaged canals. This way the project was able to provide farmers with immediate income while enabling them to resume their agricultural livelihoods.

Thousands of flood-affected Pakistanis rehabilitated over 1,300 canals, reinforcing many with bricks and cement to seal the cracks in the walls. The cash-for-work program was credited for the Agriculture Recovery Project's success. Through this mechanism farmers were able to restore the needed irrigation systems for their livelihoods, but they also earned immediate cash.

Credit: USAID/Pakistan (all images)

The Agriculture Recovery Project | Pakistan's floods in 2010 left 7 million hectares underwater, irrigation systems broken, and food security threatened. USAID met immediate food concerns while also putting locals to work repairing the damaged infrastructure through a cash-for-work program wherein flood-affected farmers were able to rehabilitate damaged canals needed to resume their livelihoods.

Credit: CARE

Credit: CARE

Credit: Pintu Saha, SHOUHARDO II

SHOUHARDO II | Climate change is a major development challenge in Bangladesh. USAID is working to improve agricultural diversity and increase cash crops, while also improving health, hygiene, and nutrition. The program exceeded expectations in FY2012 reaching nearly 200,000 beneficiaries.

Resiliency through Health and Food Security

Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportununities (SHOUHARDO II)

Bangladesh

For countries like Bangladesh, climate change is a major development challenge. It has been selected as a priority country for the U.S. Government's Global Health, Feed the Future, and Global Climate Change Initiatives. Agricultural growth is affected by population expansion, urbanization, and frequent natural disasters. Forty percent of children under 5 are stunted, and thirty percent of the population lives below the poverty line. USAID is working to improve the country's ability to respond and adapt to environmental changes and to mitigate their effects on vulnerable populations through projects like SHOUHARDO II.

This Food for Peace project works to increase food security for poor and extreme poor households across 11 impoverished districts of Bangladesh, as well as improving health, hygiene, and nutrition. The project follows up on SHOUHARDO I that reached a total of 4.6 million beneficiaries in 18 districts from 2005-2012. To increase the availability of and access to nutritious foods, SHOUHARDO II focuses on improving agricultural diversity and the productivity of food and cash crops, while increasing incomes and nutrition among farmers and their families, many of them women.

SHOUHARDO II reached 195,022 beneficiaries in FY2012, exceeding the projected 111,000. Forty-six percent of the people living in the target areas now have access to safe sanitation facilities and 68 percent have access to clean water. Farmers reported a 65 percent boost in crop production from the management practices learned through the program. Nearly 13,000 community members were trained in disaster preparedness, and 50 communities now have disaster early warning and response systems in place. To lessen the impact of weather shocks, 41 villages built or renovated disaster preparedness infrastructure like drainage culverts, community resource centers, or flood and cyclone shelters.

Table 1: FY 2012 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	268.915	136.324	165.058	50.608	25.127	2.715	7.651	656.398
Key Issue Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	185.482	77.393	146.378	23.957	17.418	2.200	0.973	453.801
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene	88.978	60.010	138.193	16.907	1.075	0.950	0.067	306.180
Other Development Containing WASH	8.568	5.549	4.173	1.680	11.400	1.250	0.906	33.526
FFP - WASH	11.594	3.580			-			15.174
IDA - WASH	45.866	1.400	3.912		1.469			52.647
Household WASH	18.733	6.854	0.100	5.370	3.474			34.531
FFP - Household WASH	11.743				-			11.743
Key Issue Watershed/Water Resources Management (WRM)	43.175	21.500	18.680	1.900	4.174	0.140	4.462	94.031
Watershed / Water Resources Management	6.525	21.500	18.680	1.900	3.663	0.140	4.462	56.870
FFP - WRM	36.650		-		0.511			37.161
Key Issue Water Productivity (WP)	19.018	27.150	-	19.649	3.500	-	1.016	70.333
Water Productivity	5.500	27.150	-	19.649	3.500	-	1.016	56.815
FFP - WP	13.518							13.518
Key Issue Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	21.240	10.281	-	5.102	0.035	0.375	1.200	38.233
Disaster Risk Reduction	3.400	3.097	-	-		0.070	1.200	7.767
FFP - DRR	9.906	2.783						12.689
IDA - DRR	7.934	4.401		5.102	0.035	0.305		17.777

* FY 2012 budget data represent best estimates of USAID analysis of information as of May 2013 and OFDA information as of November 2012.
** Africa: $3.000 Million of Account DA in WASH in the process of being reprogrammed from Mali to Sahel Regional, split evenly between WRM and WP, due to Mali's coup. The funds are currently pending Congressional approval.
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 2012.

Table 2: Number of People with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities*
FY 2012

	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
GRAND TOTAL	**2,770,213**	**891,011**
Africa	**585,498**	**455,463**
Ghana	54,900	47,888
Kenya	154,855	113,485
Liberia	46,258	
Malawi	35,750	
Nigeria	22,990	29,040
Rwanda	5,399	590
Senegal	17,190	17,400
Sudan	1,800	775
Tanzania	53,594	11,544
Zambia	82,606	53,043
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	
USAID East Africa Regional	19,138	11,180
USAID West Africa Regional	88,518	170,518
Asia	**1,079,159**	**32,829**
Afghanistan	361,079	
India	73,702	12,648
Indonesia	263,635	20,181
Nepal	7,181	
Philippines	373,562	
Middle East	**1,090,556**	**402,719**
Egypt	900,482	393,899
Jordan	8,754	4,820
West Bank and Gaza	161,518	4,000
Yemen	19,802	
Europe & Eurasia	**15,000**	
Armenia	15,000	

* FY 2012 indicator data represents best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of May 2013.

Table 3: USAID Programming for WASH Activities by Operating Unit*
FY 2012
(Millions of Dollars)

	Development (D)**	Food for Peace***	International Disaster Assistance	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**374.237**	**26.917**	**52.647**	**453.801**
Africa	**116.279**	**23.337**	**45.866**	**185.482**
Angola	1.000			1.000
Benin	0.500			0.500
Burkina Faso		-		-
Burundi	0.108	1.000		1.108
Chad		1.860	0.718	2.578
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.500	1.250	1.219	11.969
Ethiopia	12.321	5.256	2.199	19.776
Ghana	6.470	-		6.470
Guinea	-			-
Kenya	8.800	-	6.491	15.291
Liberia	13.500	3.500		17.000
Madagascar	0.900	4.505		5.405
Malawi	0.705	0.450		1.155
Mali ****	3.520	4.000		7.520
Mauritania			0.397	0.397
Mozambique	2.480		1.000	3.480
Niger		0.898		0.898
Nigeria	3.520			3.520
Rwanda	4.800			4.800
Senegal	8.600	-		8.600
Sierra Leone		0.618		0.618
Somalia	-		10.470	10.470
South Sudan	10.500		11.836	22.336
Sudan	-			-
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-			-
Tanzania	5.000			5.000
Uganda	3.750			3.750
Zambia	6.695			6.695
Zimbabwe	-		5.619	5.619
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4.080			4.080
USAID East Africa Regional	2.000			2.000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1.530		5.917	7.447
USAID West Africa Regional	6.000			6.000
Asia	**72.413**	**3.580**	**1.400**	**77.393**
Afghanistan	40.000		0.637	40.637
Bangladesh	3.600	3.580		7.180
Burma	-			-
Cambodia	2.350		0.206	2.556
India	1.000			1.000
Indonesia	7.333			7.333
Kazakhstan	-			-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.300			0.300
Nepal	4.140			4.140
Pakistan	-			-
Philippines	3.447			3.447
Sri Lanka			0.557	0.557
Tajikistan	1.650			1.650
Timor-Leste	-			-
Turkmenistan	-			-
Uzbekistan	-			-
Asia Middle East Regional	6.993			6.993
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1.600			1.600

Table 3 (continued)

	Development (D)**	Food for Peace***	International Disaster Assistance	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	**374.237**	**26.917**	**52.647**	**453.801**
Middle East	**142.466**		**3.912**	**146.378**
Egypt	-			-
Jordan	20.000			20.000
Lebanon	10.056			10.056
West Bank and Gaza	110.200			110.200
Yemen	1.760		3.912	5.672
Asia Middle East Regional	-			-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	0.450			0.450
Central Programs	**23.957**			**23.957**
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	8.207			8.207
USAID Global Health (GH)	5.750			5.750
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)	-			-
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	10.000			10.000
Latin America & the Caribbean	**15.949**	**-**	**1.469**	**17.418**
Bolivia	1.300	-		1.300
Colombia	0.200			0.200
Ecuador	1.400			1.400
El Salvador	-			-
Guatemala	1.425	-		1.425
Haiti	10.737			10.737
Honduras		-		-
Nicaragua	0.687	-		0.687
Peru	0.200			0.200
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)			1.469	1.469
Europe & Eurasia	**2.200**			**2.200**
Armenia	1.000			1.000
Azerbaijan	-			-
Georgia	-			-
Kosovo	-			-
Moldova	0.200			0.200
Russia	-			-
Ukraine	-			-
Eurasia Regional	1.000			1.000
Other	**0.973**			**0.973**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-			-
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	0.973			0.973
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	-			-

* FY 2012 budget data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of May 2013 and OFDA information as of November 2012.

** All of these activities meet the 2012 Water Earmark Statutory Requirement.

*** FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP II) and cannot be counted towards the 2012 Statutory Requirement.

FFP - WASH in Africa includes $11.743 M in FFP - Household WASH, and $11.594 M in Regular FFP - WASH.

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

**** Mali: $3.000 Million of Account DA in WASH in the process of being reprogrammed from Mali to Sahel Regional (in WP and WRM), due to Mali's coup.

The funds are currently pending Congressional approval and not included in this table.

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)

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 2012.

Table 4: USAID Programming for All USAID Water Sector Activities
(Household WASH, WASH, WRM, WP, DRR)*
FY 2012
(Millions of Dollars)

	Household WASH	WASH	Total WASH	WRM	WP	DRR	Grand Total
	46.274	**407.527**	**453.801**	**94.031**	**70.333**	**38.233**	**656.398**
Africa	**30.476**	**155.006**	**185.482**	**43.175**	**19.018**	**21.240**	**268.915**
Angola		1.000	1.000				1.000
Benin	0.500		0.500				0.500
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-		-
Burundi	1.108	-	1.108	-			1.108
Chad	0.300	2.278	2.578		0.490		3.068
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.750	9.219	11.969				11.969
Ethiopia	4.550	15.226	19.776	36.650	13.028	3.420	72.874
Ghana	0.600	5.870	6.470	-			6.470
Guinea		-	-				-
Kenya	1.200	14.091	15.291	-	-		15.291
Liberia	2.500	14.500	17.000	-	-		17.000
Madagascar	3.025	2.380	5.405	-		6.486	11.891
Malawi	1.155	-	1.155	-			1.155
Mali ***	5.020	2.500	7.520	3.750	3.750	0.200	15.220
Mauritania		0.397	0.397				0.397
Mozambique	0.250	3.230	3.480	-	-	3.200	6.680
Namibia						-	-
Niger	-	0.898	0.898				0.898
Nigeria	1.405	2.115	3.520				3.520
Rwanda	0.800	4.000	4.800	-			4.800
Senegal	0.500	8.100	8.600	1.275	-		9.875
Sierra Leone	0.618		0.618				0.618
Somalia	-	10.470	10.470				10.470
South Sudan	1.500	20.836	22.336				22.336
Sudan		-	-				-
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-		-
Tanzania		5.000	5.000	-	-		5.000
Uganda	0.600	3.150	3.750			0.499	4.249
Zambia	2.095	4.600	6.695		0.250		6.945
Zimbabwe		5.619	5.619				5.619
Sahel Regional ***				1.500	1.500		3.000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	4.080	4.080			-	4.080
USAID East Africa Regional	-	2.000	2.000				2.000
USAID Southern Africa Regional		7.447	7.447	-		7.435	14.882
USAID West Africa Regional	-	6.000	6.000	-	-		6.000
Asia	**6.854**	**70.539**	**77.393**	**21.500**	**27.150**	**10.281**	**136.324**
Afghanistan	-	40.637	40.637	10.000	11.150		61.787
Bangladesh	1.600	5.580	7.180	-		2.783	9.963
Burma	-		-			0.150	0.150
Cambodia	1.000	1.556	2.556		-		2.556
FSM and RMI						0.100	0.100
India	1.000	-	1.000		2.000		3.000
Indonesia	1.000	6.333	7.333	10.300		1.620	19.253
Kazakhstan		-	-				-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	0.300	0.300	-	-	-	0.300
Nepal	2.040	2.100	4.140		1.800	0.250	6.190
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	11.000	-	11.000
Philippines	-	3.447	3.447	-	-	2.847	6.294
Sri Lanka		0.557	0.557				0.557
Tajikistan	0.214	1.436	1.650		-		1.650
Thailand						0.426	0.426
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-			-
Turkmenistan		-	-				-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-		-		-
Vietnam						1.222	1.222
Asia Middle East Regional		6.993	6.993	1.200	1.200		9.393
Central Asia Regional					-	0.883	0.883
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)		1.600	1.600	-			1.600
Middle East	**0.100**	**146.278**	**146.378**	**18.680**	**-**	**-**	**165.058**
Egypt	-	-	-	0.500			0.500
Jordan	-	20.000	20.000	7.000	-	-	27.000
Lebanon		10.056	10.056	-	-		10.056
Morocco				6.610	-	-	6.610
West Bank and Gaza	-	110.200	110.200				110.200
Yemen	0.100	5.572	5.672	0.970			6.642
Asia Middle East Regional		-	-				-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)		0.450	0.450	3.600	-		4.050

Table 4 (continued)

	Household WASH	WASH	Total WASH	WRM	WP	DRR	Grand Total
	46.274	407.527	453.801	94.031	70.333	38.233	656.398
Central Programs	**5.370**	**18.587**	**23.957**	**1.900**	**19.649**	**5.102**	**50.608**
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)					19.150		**19.150**
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)						3.898	**3.898**
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)		8.207	8.207	1.900	0.499	-	**10.606**
USAID Global Health (GH)	5.370	0.380	5.750				**5.750**
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)		-	-	-	-	-	**-**
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)		10.000	10.000				**10.000**
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)						-	**-**
USAID Public Health and Nutrition						1.204	**1.204**
Latin America & the Caribbean	**3.474**	**13.944**	**17.418**	**4.174**	**3.500**	**0.035**	**25.127**
Bolivia	1.100	0.200	1.300	-			**1.300**
Colombia		0.200	0.200				**0.200**
Dominican Republic				-	-		**-**
Ecuador	-	1.400	1.400	1.200	-		**2.600**
El Salvador	-		-				**-**
Guatemala	0.425	1.000	1.425	-	-		**1.425**
Guyana				-			**-**
Haiti	1.337	9.400	10.737	2.974	3.500		**17.211**
Honduras	-		-				**-**
Jamaica				-			**-**
Mexico				-			**-**
Nicaragua	0.412	0.275	0.687		-		**0.687**
Panama				-			**-**
Peru	0.200	-	0.200				**0.200**
USAID Caribbean Regional				-			**-**
USAID Central America Regional				-			**-**
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)		1.469	1.469	-		0.035	**1.504**
Europe & Eurasia		**2.200**	**2.200**	**0.140**	**-**	**0.375**	**2.715**
Armenia		1.000	1.000		-		**1.000**
Azerbaijan		-	-				**-**
Georgia		-	-	-	-		**-**
Kosovo		-	-		-		**-**
Moldova		0.200	0.200				**0.200**
Russia		-	-	0.140			**0.140**
Ukraine		-	-			0.070	**0.070**
Eurasia Regional		1.000	1.000	-	-		**1.000**
USAID Balkans Regional						0.305	**0.305**
Other		**0.973**	**0.973**	**4.462**	**1.016**	**1.200**	**7.651**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)		-	-	0.650	0.650		**1.300**
State East Asia and Pacific Regional						1.200	**1.200**
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)		0.973	0.973	2.844	0.366		**4.183**
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)		-	-				**-**
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)				0.968		-	**0.968**

* FY 2012 budget data represent best estimates from USAID analysis of information as of May 2013 and OFDA information as of November 2012.

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

*** $3.000 Million of Account DA in WASH in the process of being reprogrammed from Mali to Sahel Regional, split evenly between WRM and WP, due to Mali's coup.

The funds are currently pending Congressional approval.

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)

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 2012.

Acronyms & Abbreviations

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
CSISA	Cereals Systems Initiative for South Asia
CSO	Civil society organizations
DEED	Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FY	Fiscal year
GWASH	Ghana Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
HMRR	Hybrid Mitigation, Relief and Reconstruction
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MRB	Mara River Basin
MUS	Multiple-use water services
NFRP	Nepal Flood Recovery Program
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PAP	Public Action in Water, Energy, and Environment Project
POU	Point-of-use
RANO HP	Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Prosperity Ham Pivoatra
SUWASA	Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation in Africa
TWB	Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
VIP	Ventilated improved pit latrines
WALA	Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement
WASH	Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene
WATER SMS	WATER Short Message Service
WaterSHED	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Enterprise Development
WHO	World Health Organization
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] According to surveys conducted by World Vision and Government of Tanzania

Additional Resources

Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA)
      http://agrilinks.org/blog/world-food-prize-2012-andy-mcdonald-usaid-funded-cereal-systems-initiative-south-asia
Economic Development for a Sustainable Environment (DEED)
      http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/fact-sheets/haiti-economic-development-sustainable-environment-deed
Family Farming Program
      http://centralasia.usaid.gov/tajikistan/331
FrontLines Water Issue
      http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/water-neglected-tropical-diseases
Ghana Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project (GWASH)
      http://ghana.usaid.gov/project/118
Global Waters
      http://www.usaid.gov/node/40041
Government of Angola's initiative Water for All project
      http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO925.pdf
Nepal Flood Recovery Program (NFRP)
      http://www.usaid-nfrp.org
Pakistan Agriculture Recovery Project
      http://www.usaid.gov/node/27076
Public Action in Water, Energy, and Environment Project (PAP)
      http://www.jordanpap.com
Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Prosperity HamPivoatra (RANO HP)
      http://www.care.org/careswork/projects/MDG054.asp
SHOUHARDO II
      http://www.care.org/careswork/projects/BGD094.asp
Sustainable Water Resources: Capacity Building in Education, Research and Outreach program
      http://ethiopia.usaid.gov/programs/education/projects/sustainable-water-resources-capacity-building-education-research-and-out
Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA)
      http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation/advancing-water-supply-sanitation-and-hygiene
Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in the Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB)
      http://eastafrica.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Activity/1010/Transboundary_Water_for_Biodiversity_in_the_Mara_River_Basin
USAID-ACCESO
      http://www.usaid-acceso.org
USAID Water Office Website
      http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-economic-growth-education-and-environment/office-water
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Enterprise Development (WaterSHED)
      http://www.watershedasia.org
Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA)
      http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/malawi-WALA/

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