



**USAID**  
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WATER FOR THE WORLD

# GLOBAL WATER AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

**FY 2020** Annual Report of  
Water Security, Sanitation, and  
Hygiene Activities



COVER PHOTO: In Bogor District, Indonesia, Tri Putri Hardianti, a hygiene promoter on staff from a community health post, uses a newly installed handwashing station to help curb the spread of COVID-19. Photo credit: USAID/IUWASH PLUS

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## Letter from Maura Barry, USAID's Interim Global Water Coordinator

As part of the Water for the World initiative, the United States prioritizes water security, sanitation, and hygiene as critical foreign assistance objectives. We envision a water-secure world, where people and nations have the water they need to be healthy, prosperous, and resilient. Reliable access to clean water and sanitation, sustained hygienic practices, and robust water resources management are strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate, conflict, and COVID-19 shocks.

Through the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Water and Development Plan, the Agency aimed to reach 15 million people with access to sustainable drinking water services, and 8 million with access to sanitation by 2022. Despite challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, which further underlined the urgency of increasing access to safe water and sanitation, **we exceeded these targets ahead of our projections.**

In FY 2020:

- USAID **mobilized more than \$216 million** outside of U.S. taxpayer funding.
- USAID **strengthened 289 water and sanitation institutions.**
- **3.9 million people gained access to sustainable water service**, with 68 percent of those gaining access for the first time.
- **4.1 million people gained access to sustainable sanitation service**, with 90 percent of those gaining access for the first time.
- **Women and girls made up 51 percent** of those who gained access to sustainable water and sanitation services.



Environment and Public Health Organization staff member, Radhika Ghamire, teaches four-year-old Rhythm Phuyal the technique for effective handwashing. In the aftermath of the 2015 Nepal earthquake, and now to prevent COVID-19 outbreaks, hand hygiene is critical to public health and community resilience. Photo credit: Gavin Gough/CAWST

## (Letter, continued)

This report outlines how USAID's Water for the World activities and partners worked to professionalize water services providers, elevate sanitation and hygiene as a priority, and build resilience through improved water resources management across partner countries, despite the emergence of a long-lasting global pandemic.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID quickly pivoted to an all-hands-on-deck approach to understand and support utilities responding to the crisis and to increase and promote handwashing. As our approach to the pandemic shifts from response to recovery, we recognize that water and sanitation service providers must stay in business if countries are to safely reopen communities, businesses, and schools. We are also applying lessons learned from the pandemic to inform our approach to the climate crisis. Thus, we are strategically strengthening water resource management to facilitate reliable, equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation as unpredictable weather and rising temperatures and sea levels alter the availability and quality of water supply.

Access to basic water services is not an end goal, but the start of a journey to getting communities to higher levels of safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Through diverse partnerships and a comprehensive interagency approach, we are advancing a water-secure world by increasing climate-resilient access to safe water and sanitation among vulnerable and underserved communities in both development and humanitarian contexts. As USAID's Interim Global Water Coordinator, I am pleased to present this work.

Maura Barry  
Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator of USAID's Bureau  
for Resilience and Food Security  
Interim USAID Global Water Coordinator



Residents of Wita, a small rural community three hours south of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, examine infrastructure that will be used to improve the reliability of their water supply. Photo credit: Triple Bottom Line (3BL) Enterprises



Photo credit: Meenakshi Dalal, USAID/India

## Acronyms

PWO	Private water operator
RISE	Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced
SURGE	Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity
SWP	Sustainable Water Partnership
SWS	Sustainable WASH Systems Learning Partnership
TEV	TerresEauVie
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VICAS	Vidange Curage Assainissement Du Sahel
WALIS	Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WASH-FIN	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance
WASHPaLS	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability



# GLOBAL TRENDS



Vidal Delizo, a local customer of San Isidro RWSA, enjoys their potable water in one of the villages in Batangas City, Philippines. Photo credit: Veejay Villafranca, USAID/Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE)



## RESPONDING TO COVID-19

Soon after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID's Water Leadership Council released the [USAID Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Strategic Approach to COVID-19 Response](#), which emphasized the vital roles WASH infrastructure and sustainable services play in reducing the risk of transmitting this deadly disease.



In the Tangerang District, Indonesia, newly-installed handwashing stations feature foot pedals, making them accessible to people in wheelchairs. Photo Credit: USAID/IUWASH PLUS

### INDONESIA | Promote handwashing.

In Indonesia, USAID worked with civil society groups and local governments to mobilize demand for safe drinking water and improved sanitation services, and to build the capacity of private businesses, utilities, and national-level programs to provide these services in a fair and sustainable manner. These efforts led to more than 1 million people gaining access to safe drinking water and more than 700,000 people gaining access to improved sanitation services.



## GLOBAL | Maintain continuity of services.

The USAID [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability](#) (WASHPaLS) project researched the [impacts of COVID-19](#) on WASH across seven countries to shape and target emergency assistance during the pandemic. The [research](#) found that many national and county governments, especially in low- and middle-income countries, deemed access to WASH as essential. Despite this, nearly a third of respondents said their water access had become more challenging as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and as many as 30 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa may have lost access to even a basic source of water.

Some larger water service providers, like utilities in **Kenya** and **Senegal**, avoided disruptions with assistance from the national government and aid institutions. Many smaller operators, however, were under acute financial pressure. In **Nepal**, small to mid-sized utilities indicated widespread losses in July 2020, and 4 of 10 reported no revenue since the onset of the pandemic. **Ghana's** free water mandate, the most expansive and long-lasting in Africa, while well-intentioned, placed rural water and small-town providers under considerable financial pressure due to delays in reimbursements of lost revenue.



A household in Kitui County, Kenya that had recently constructed an offset pit latrine. The offset option, which is designed to withstand loose soils, was constructed using funds from a village group savings. Photo credit: Edinah Samuel, USAID/Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability (WASHPaLS)



## DATA-INFORMED DECISIONS AND TARGETS

Data plays a foundational role in ensuring that USAID focuses investments and interventions on the locations and approaches that yield the greatest impact on WASH services. USAID supports UNICEF and the Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership in several foundational investments in the global WASH data architecture, including the [UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme](#) and [IB-NET](#), to uncover data-driven insights used throughout USAID and the WASH sector more broadly.

### AFRICA | Facilitate regional strategic planning.

USAID's [Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support](#) (WALIS) program assisted the African Ministers' Council on Water in [strategic and financial planning](#) to identify new and existing country-led monitoring and reporting processes that support continent-wide priorities related to water and sanitation. The resulting Ngor Commitments Monitoring Framework was used in 2020 to conduct a second round of data collection and measure progress on national sanitation targets in more than [50 member countries](#).



*From the results of the monitoring process we...measure progress against country-specific targets, identify any gaps or bottlenecks in national sanitation action plans, and make policy recommendations for bridging these gaps.”*

—Emmanuel Uguru, the African Ministers' Council on Water's AfricaSan Monitoring Support Officer



A representative speaks at the Ngor Commitment Country Dialogues at the AfricaSan/FSM5 Conference in Cape Town in 2019. Photo credit: Emmanuel Uguru, African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

## HAITI | Identify system improvements.

The USAID Water and Sanitation Project partnered with other donors and the Government of Haiti to improve billing and collections at municipal water service providers. A [nine-month collaboration](#) led to the development and customization of a cloud-based system on the [mWater](#) platform to upload data on water production, operating costs, and sales using ten key monthly performance indicators. In the beginning, the initiative supported five utilities and, following a decision by the Haiti Water and Sanitation Authority, expanded to 26 service providers. To date, the project has increased sustainable water access to more than 130,000 people through expanded services to households and community water sales points (kiosks) and has helped 18 small and medium-sized sanitation businesses reach customers faster.



All 26 semi-private municipal water utilities in Haiti participated in training on the mWater cloud-based data collection platform. Photo credit: Maxcy Ceant



## BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AT THE SOURCE

USAID demonstrated ways to reduce disaster and climate change risks while ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth through whole-ecosystem water security strategies and locally owned solutions.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA | Enhance environmental resilience.

Protecting diverse ecosystems upstream improves the quality and quantity of water flowing downstream, contributing to the sustainability of the community livelihoods that are dependent on these ecosystems. Along the Limpopo River in Southern Africa, [USAID's Resilient Waters Program](#) provided grants to local organizations working in protected areas to improve water catchment management and assist governments, park personnel, and communities prepare for climate change pressures on biodiversity and water supplies. One grant supported traditional leaders and local municipalities to conduct socio-economic and water, sanitation, and hygiene surveys to develop climate change adaptation activities.



A Resilient Waters project officer teaches a community-based natural resource monitor in the Matobo Hills, Zimbabwe, to conduct a riverine assessment. Photo credit: Resilient Waters

## PHILIPPINES | Support public health, environmental protection, economic growth, and community goodwill.

In the Philippines, USAID's [Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity \(SURGE\)](#) project and the Tagbilaran City Government, in partnership with the private sector, developed a septage management program to benefit around 200,000 people. This was one of many strategies for resilient and low-emission local economic development. This type of institutional strengthening pays dividends in sustained improved services, reduced pollution, and lower water treatment costs, and increased trust among Tagbilaran City's residents in its public utilities and local government. This was part of a "whole of government" partnership between the governments of the United States and the Philippines to support an inclusive growth trajectory on par with other high-performing emerging economies.



USAID facilitated the partnership between the Tagbilaran City Government and the Baliwag Water District to increase access to water and sanitation services. Photo credit: USAID/ Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth Equity (SURGE)



## MANAGING WATER RESOURCES IN FRAGILE STATES

Water scarcity and water resource mismanagement can undermine economic growth, food security, and livelihoods. USAID activities support participatory water resources management to improve coordination and cooperation in communities in fragile states.

### SOUTH SUDAN | Put women at the center of safety planning.

USAID worked directly with communities in South Sudan through the [Integrated WASH Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence program](#) to improve access to safe water and sanitation and encourage women's leadership. USAID trained women to take on leadership and management roles in water management structures within communities as well as within local, county, and state governments. With women at the center of management and maintenance planning, USAID is building and repairing water points and distribution systems, as well as sanitation infrastructure for households, health centers, and schools. This work includes safety audits in consultation with local women and girls to ensure sanitation and water sources are perceived as safe as a measure to mitigate sexual assault.



*We are developing plans for their improvement, where [communes] see their issues, where they see their strengths, and where they want to take this. Together, we develop a capacity-building plan.”*

—Harvey Schartup, Director of TerresEauVie



In the commune of Barsalogo, Burkina Faso, TerresEauVie rehabilitated 20 water points, reaching approximately 6,000 people, and trained five community relays to instruct members of all local water users' associations. Photo Credit: TerresEauVie

## BURKINA FASO AND NIGER | Promote fair use.

In Burkina Faso and Niger, water scarcity and water resource mismanagement affects farming, livestock livelihoods, and the availability of water for household use. This sometimes results in violent conflicts and internal displacements. To address these challenges, USAID's Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) II program and its water and resilience activity—[TerresEauVie \(TEV\)](#)—are working with communes to improve access to data and information so that they can make more informed decisions about water resources and WASH investments.

Communes in both countries are responsible for managing land, natural resources, water, and infrastructure development. Because this can be difficult in the Sahel, commune officials were especially interested in using these data to develop local land use and natural resource and risk management plans. For example, in southwestern Niger, the commune of Filingué was looking for ways to solve frequent conflicts over water sources. TEV, in collaboration with other RISE II implementers, worked with communal authorities and their stakeholders to map out the various resources and competing interests in the area. Using this information, they developed a plan and a series of administrative ordinances that established fair water and land use.



## EMPOWERING WOMEN IN THE WATER SECTOR

Women and girls, in particular, face serious health risks because of inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor understanding of healthy hygiene practices. To go beyond simply including women, USAID is using research and data to better understand [women in the workforce](#) and their economic empowerment.

### MOROCCO | Innovative training attracts women.

In Morocco, USAID's [H2O Maghreb](#) activity is addressing water sector challenges by [training the next generation of female water managers](#) on state-of-the-art technology and building the country's capacity for sustainable water and wastewater management.

To equip youth with the necessary skills to find a job in water and wastewater management, H2O Maghreb uses an innovative training approach, combining hands-on experience and technologies such as virtual reality. This training has been very popular among young women, who make up the majority of each cohort—even though this field is traditionally male-dominated—supporting USAID's objective to promote female empowerment.

To date, H2O Maghreb has trained four out of five planned cohorts of water technicians. Seventy-five percent of the 91 students trained found employment within six months of graduation (before the COVID-19 pandemic). In addition, the program trained more than 164 professionals already working in public or private water sector companies. The program is currently supporting the Mohammed VI Polytechnic University to adapt H2O Maghreb for its bachelor's and master's degrees.



A trainee carrying out a practical water management exercise in Morocco. Photo credit: H2O Maghreb



## INDIA | Invest in communities along supply chains.

Women make up approximately 80 percent of garment workers. The garment industry is responsible for roughly one-fifth of freshwater pollution globally. The USAID Gap Inc. [Women + Water Alliance](#) is committed to improving and sustaining the health and well-being of women and communities touched by the apparel industry in India and, to date, has [empowered more than 1 million people](#) to improve their access to clean water and sanitation. As of October 2021, Women + Water Alliance partners CARE, Water.org, WaterAid, and Institute for Sustainable Communities had reached 140,216 women in rural India through the [Gap Inc. P.A.C.E. program](#). The project mobilized more than \$9.7 million in WASH financing and facilitated more than 50,000 affordable loans for women for piped water connections, water filtration, water storage, new sanitation facilities, and retrofits. The project also developed more than 1,000 Village Action Plans for increasing local water access and trained over 3,000 cotton farmers on methods to reduce water and chemical use in cotton production.



As the local head of her village, Maya Mausariya prioritized water infrastructure that improved the lives of women, children, and her community. Photo credit: WaterAid

## GLOBAL | Period inclusion for workplace dignity.

Working women experience significant challenges stemming from lack of access to private, safe, and hygienic toilets, inadequate provisions for managing menstruation, and stigma around menstruation. USAID’s [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Partnerships and Learning for Sustainability](#) (WASHPaLS) program found, as part of a 2019 review of existing evidence, that policies in many countries inhibit investments in menstrual hygiene management improvements. Efforts to [address menstrual hygiene](#) would benefit from an intersectional approach that emphasized “period inclusion” in the workplace, where menstruators are not penalized and do not experience stigma or lack opportunities because of menstruation. In response, WASHPaLS implemented [workplace menstrual hygiene health interventions](#) at four workplaces in Nepal and Kenya; results from these interventions, including a cost-benefit analysis of implementing workplace menstrual hygiene health interventions, will be available in late 2021 and early 2022.

# USAID PROGRAMMING BY THE NUMBERS

Explore more results via this interactive map



**59.5 million** people have gained access to a **sustainable drinking water service** since 2008

**FY 2020: 3.9 million people**

**68%**

gained first time access<sup>1</sup> to water services

**51%**

were women and girls<sup>2</sup>



**44.6 million** people have gained access to a **sustainable sanitation service** since 2008

**FY 2020: 4.1 million people**

**90%**

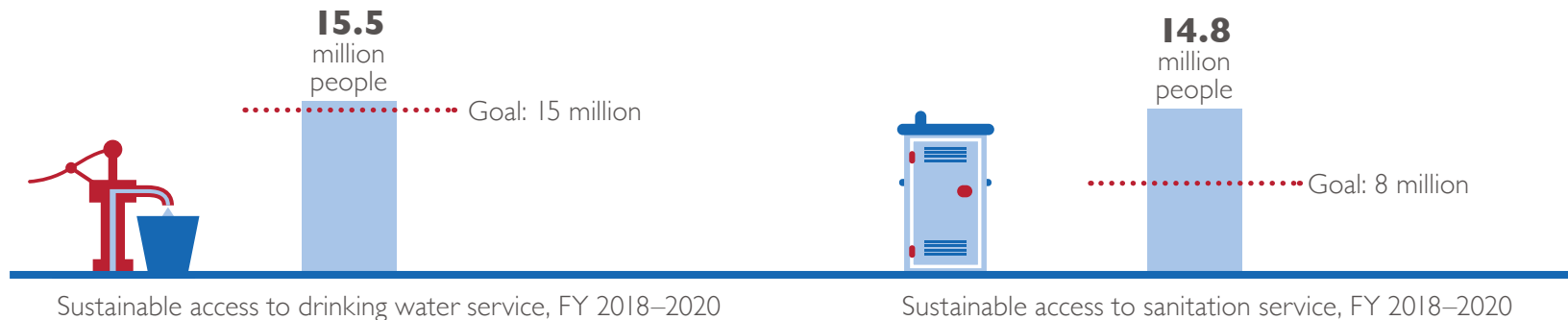
gained first time access<sup>1</sup> to sanitation services

**51%**

were women and girls<sup>2</sup>



## USAID exceeds U.S. Global Water Strategy targets<sup>3</sup> ahead of schedule



<sup>1</sup> First time access is defined as when a person receives access to a higher level of water or sanitation service (i.e., first time to access that service level), as defined by the Joint Monitoring Program (WHO/UNICEF). This includes people who receive access at both the basic and safely managed service levels.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated as a percentage of women/females with access compared to the total numbers reported for each service level indicator for each operating unit that included women/female access.

<sup>3</sup> These targets were set in the [2018-2022 U.S. Global Water Strategy](#).



# DEVELOPMENT STORIES



A female sanitation worker, one of few in Senegal, assists with a fecal sludge emptying operation in a waste treatment plant. Photo credit: USAID/Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance (WASH-FIN)



## STRENGTHEN SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE

To reach universal access to sanitation and safe water by 2030, national and municipal governments, development partners, local financial institutions, and other stakeholders must work together to close the [financing gap](#) and support urban private water and sanitation service providers to access capital for sustainable, climate-resilient, and critical infrastructure. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated [financial stress on water utilities](#). USAID's [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Finance](#) (WASH-FIN) program has mobilized more than \$61 million from public and private sources for WASH services in eight countries in Asia and Africa, almost \$20 million of that in the past year alone.



Employees of Nakuru Rural Water and Sanitation Company (NARUWASCO) prepare a business plan by applying Business Planning Guidelines that were updated by WASH-FIN in collaboration with the sector regulator, the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). The updated business planning guidelines focus on improving the process, increasing credibility of providers with financiers, and improving performance. Photo Credit: USAID/Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance (WASH-FIN), Kenya

## CAMBODIA | Expanding Water Supplies and Services

Because only 12 of Cambodia's 25 provincial areas have functioning public water systems, private water operators (PWOs) play a vital role in filling this gap in service provision. Those who invest, develop, and operate private water systems are enabled by the development of a governance structure that has formalized and legalized PWO operations through a licensing framework. USAID has worked in partnership with the Cambodia Water Supply Association to provide tailored capacity-building support to more than 20 PWOs, working to build their creditworthiness and, once ready, apply for loan financing. With USAID's support, five PWOs have now closed 13 loan transactions, generating over \$3.46 million in financing to enable capital investment in water supply network expansions and service improvements. More transactions are expected in the near future as PWOs continue to make internal improvements required to strengthen their creditworthiness. In Kandal Province, the Kampong Chamlong Water Supply's loan transactions alone will enable more than 70,000 people to have improved access to higher quality water.



Water Tour of Bavel Water Supply, held on February 18, 2021. Attendees were staff from Bavel district of Battambang province, commune councils, village head and village deputy chief as well as key line departments. The tour included a presentation of the water treatment process and benefits of using clean water (pipe water). The tour was organized at the end of a district meeting between Bavel Water Supply and Bavel district of Battambang province. Photo credit: USAID/Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance (WASH-FIN)



*...without WASH-FIN's support, I would never have been able to analyze and access such a competitive financing opportunity or have been able to so clearly articulate my strategic vision."*

*—Ham Nguon, the owner of Kampong Chamlong Water Supply (KWS)*



WASH-FIN worked with Senegalese sanitation service provider, Delvic, to pilot the commercialization of the Janicki Omni Processor, a new waste-to-energy sanitation technology. Photo credit: USAID/Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance (WASH-FIN)

## SENEGAL | Capitalizing on Growth Potential in Sanitation Services

In Senegal, [WASH-FIN](#) surveyed 100 sanitation service providers to assess the growth potential of their businesses. Finding that many of these businesses were not well positioned to grow, USAID designed [a program to support the expansion of sanitation services](#) with new business plans, capital raising strategies, financial modeling, and the development of compelling loan applications to local commercial banks. This program complements the role of the Senegalese government in creating a market for private sanitation services, primarily through operations and maintenance contracts held by several of the largest sanitation service providers.

Vidange Curage Assainissement Du Sahel (VICAS) is a successful sanitation service provider founded in 2000 and is now one of Senegal's four largest with an annual revenue of approximately \$4.5 million, and a fleet of 22 trucks, 29 full-time staff, and 300 seasonal workers. With assistance from USAID, VICAS negotiated and selected the most competitive loan offer from a major local bank. Through the loan, VICAS furthered its ability to maintain and repair its equipment and infrastructure, thereby improving the quality of sanitation services for the approximately 50,000 households it serves.

# GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE BY THE NUMBERS

**\$314 million**  
of new funding  
mobilized since 2018



Of that,  
**\$216 million**  
mobilized in FY 2020

**497** water and  
sanitation institutions<sup>4</sup>  
strengthened since 2018



Of those, **289**  
were strengthened  
in FY 2020

<sup>4</sup> A single institution may only be counted once in a single reporting year, regardless of the amount of improvement achieved. An institution may be counted again in subsequent years if further improvements are made.



## INCREASE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

Globally, one in four people still lacks access to safe drinking water sources. For those who have access, services are often inadequate to meet basic needs. Access to a safe and reliable drinking water source is critical for health and livelihoods and is especially important for unlocking educational and economic opportunities for women and girls.

Increasing access to safe drinking water requires the purposeful engagement of people across the community—officials, utilities, businesses, community members—in collaborative work and deliberation. USAID programming focuses on professionalizing service delivery and support for viable business models that maintain a safe water supply. USAID also supports businesses to introduce water-saving and recycling technologies into their operations.

### UGANDA | Shifting Paradigms for System-Wide Improvements

In Uganda, the USAID-funded [Sustainable WASH Systems Learning Partnership](#) (SWS), along with its partner, Whave Solutions, a local water service provider, collaborated with the government to [build a sustainable model for rural water service delivery](#) in four pilot districts. Previously, water points in these areas did not fully function as much as 70 percent of the time. “Mechanics actually had a financial incentive not to keep hand pumps maintained regularly and didn’t have access to quality parts,” says Adam Harvey, Whave’s Managing Director. Rather than paying mechanics only when they fixed a broken hand pump, Whave linked payment to the number of days the pump was in good working order. As a result of this performance payment, [preventive maintenance](#) occurs on a regular basis. When breakdowns do occur, they are repaired promptly. Whave has demonstrated its ability to maintain high levels of functionality, consistently above 97 percent, while maintaining payment compliance and minimizing the number and duration of breakdowns through this preventive maintenance model.



A group of Karabole District hand pump mechanics and artisans repair a hand pump. Photo credit: Whave Solutions



## MADAGASCAR | Driving Investment in Rural Water Services

To generate greater investment in safe water access in Madagascar (currently facing a severe drought), [USAID's RANO WASH program](#) works with the government and private sector enterprises to identify public-private partnerships to invest in, build, and operate rural water systems. In 2021, 19 private operators provided affordable and reliable piped water services to more than 31,000 people. These operators invested almost \$250,000 of their own funds into their water supply system. This is part of a larger shift toward public-private partnerships across the country.



Children at the Public Primary School of Wash Niarovana Caroline, Atsinanana Region, Madagascar wash their hands during recess using newly provided water infrastructure. Photo credit: Razaka Rafenomanana, USAID/RANO-WASH



Aerial photo of the Ghazzeah Pumping Station with the 174 Kwp solar farm. Photo Credit: USAID/Lebanon Water Project

## LEBANON | Building Climate-Smart Industry

USAID's Lebanon Water Project worked to improve both the service delivery of safe drinking water and water resources management to [address the dual crisis](#) of climate change and an influx of Syrian refugees. This two-pronged approach included an \$800,000 investment in a solar-powered pumping station that saves the Bekaa Water Establishment \$60,000 a year in fuel costs and provides 21,000 people in Ghazzeah, a city hosting numerous refugees, with 24-hour water service. USAID also worked with the Association of Lebanese Industrialists to introduce water-saving and recycling technologies in nine stone-cutting factories, resulting in a 90 percent decrease in freshwater use, \$700,000 annual savings in water fees, and reduced pollution in the Litani River Basin.



## INCREASE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS AND USE OF SANITATION AND THE PRACTICE OF KEY HYGIENE BEHAVIORS

Six in ten people lack proper sanitation. Sanitation and hygiene are critical for health, economic growth, personal security, and dignity, especially for women and girls. Investments in sanitation reduce health care costs and boost productivity, as time available for work and school increases.

USAID works with partner countries to reach the poor and underserved to end open defecation, gain first-time or improved access to basic sanitation services, move progressively toward safely managed services, and create hygiene behavior change that lasts.

### GHANA | Targeting Assistance to Maintain Toilet Use

USAID's [WASHPaLS](#) activity partnered with USAID/Ghana, UNICEF Ghana, and the Government of Ghana to understand how financial support to poor and vulnerable households could encourage toilet ownership and use. The study covered 109 communities in northern Ghana where earlier sanitation programs had initially achieved open defecation-free status. They found that sanitation conditions had deteriorated dramatically since the program ended, largely due to the poor quality latrines initially constructed.

Led by local district assemblies and the participation of the community, [poor and vulnerable households were identified](#) and provided with vouchers they could use to select an installed, high-quality toilet from a certified local supplier or artisan. This study found that the vouchers increased the ownership and use of toilets among those who received them and those in the same compounds. Future sanitation programs should consider targeted subsidies and more robust support for local sanitation markets as part of efforts to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of outcomes.



In Ghana, a family works together to install their new Digni-Loo. The entire installation process only takes about 10 minutes. Photo credit: Melissa Burnes, USAID/WASH for Health

## GLOBAL | SCALING AFFORDABLE SANITATION FOR ALL

### Private sector partnerships for scale.

The private sector, both local and global, makes critical contributions to addressing the global sanitation crisis. In 2020, [USAID announced a new partnership](#) with global sanitation company LIXIL to extend market-based solutions for low-income households, schools, and healthcare facilities to access sanitation and hygiene products that meet their needs. This partnership will scale production and sales of LIXIL's SATO latrine and toilet products in up to 11 countries across sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. In 2021, USAID and LIXIL will start activities under this partnership that seek to strengthen sanitation supply chains, create business opportunities for women entrepreneurs, and grow small and medium-sized enterprises in emerging economies.

### Games for growth.

USAID works with implementing partners, donors, and other sector stakeholders to fill gaps in and broaden the evidence base on the use and effectiveness of sanitation interventions, using that evidence to develop useful training programs for global programs. In a review of market-based sanitation programs, USAID's [WASHPaLS](#) activity identified a range of tactics and factors that enabled enterprises to grow and thrive. These findings informed [USAID's Market-Based Sanitation game](#), which teaches potential sanitation entrepreneurs the fundamentals of a sanitation market system and how an enterprise's choices affect its viability as a business.



Community members learn about SATO latrine pans during a product demonstration hosted by the USAID-supported Water Resources Integration Development Initiative. Photo credit: USAID/Tanzania



## IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Water security is the adaptive capacity to safeguard the sustainable availability of, access to, and safe use of an acceptable and reliable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems, and productive activities resilient to risks and conflicts.

USAID investments promote sustainable and long-term management of polluted, scarce, or variable freshwater supplies to assist partner countries in better coping with rising pressures on freshwater resources. These investments also work to secure the availability of water for households, improve the storage and quality of water through sustainably managed watersheds, and promote adaptive innovations to build resilience and reduce water-related risk for vulnerable households and communities.

The USAID [Sustainable Water Partnership](#) (SWP) worked with local stakeholders to improve water resource management and broader water security in the Mara River Basin in Kenya and Tanzania and the Stung Chinit River Basin in Cambodia. In both locations, the [uncertain impacts of climate change and planned infrastructure](#), such as dams, irrigation systems, and municipal water supply, have made it difficult to forecast water availability. Uncertainty of future water availability has major consequences when planning for infrastructure that is designed for a long-term useful life.



The Mara River is used for various agriculture needs and crops, as well as to support livelihoods and ecosystems in Kenya and Tanzania. Photo Credit: Bobby Neptune, USAID/Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP)

### KENYA AND TANZANIA | Balancing Human and Environmental Needs

The Mara River Basin is home to 1.2 million people and covers nearly 14,000 square kilometers. It [provides water](#) for domestic use, productive economies (e.g., agricultural production in Kenya and Tanzania), and sustains the region's stunning biodiversity, from forest ecosystems to the wildebeests migrating between Serengeti National Park and Maasai Mara National Reserve. USAID facilitated a stakeholder-driven process to develop and finalize a [Water Allocation Plan](#) for the Tanzania portion of the Mara River Basin, with guidelines to reserve water for basic human needs and the environment, allocate water during dry and wet periods, and issue water permits for more equitable distribution.

## CAMBODIA | Fostering Collaborative Approaches

Cambodia's Stung Chinit Basin has the potential to be the rice bowl of Cambodia, but its irrigation system meant to service 20,000 hectares has only reached approximately 3,000 hectares since 2008. The farmers who managed the water schemes found it challenging to reliably and equitably distribute water, which led to conflicts over water access. SWP organized farmers into a working group and built capacity to address watershed issues, such as non-payment of water fees and inefficient use of water. SWP developed a low-cost game to help facilitate discussions and mutual understanding of the watershed and water management tradeoffs. Participants used wooden blocks, paper, and gameboard pieces to represent irrigation scheme components. They built a scale replica of their community's irrigation scheme, starting with the main canal and adding distribution canals and gates. The game increased participants' understanding of how their irrigation scheme functions within the larger system and the importance of conducting timely maintenance. A Plan of Intervention developed by the group will now serve as a roadmap for water management.



Representatives from Farmer Water User Communities participating in the Stung Chinit Irrigation System play a game to better understand water management needs during training. Photo credit: USAID/Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP)



*The game was so important, it helped me and other participants to understand our scheme collectively...I did use the feedback from other participants to reflect with the current situation of the identified specific infrastructure.”*

—Mr. Khut Savoin, Vice Chairman, Hun Sen Baray Farmer Water User Communities

# FY 2020 FUNDING

Explore more results via this interactive map



**WASH**  
Health and Development

**\$450 MILLION<sup>5</sup>**



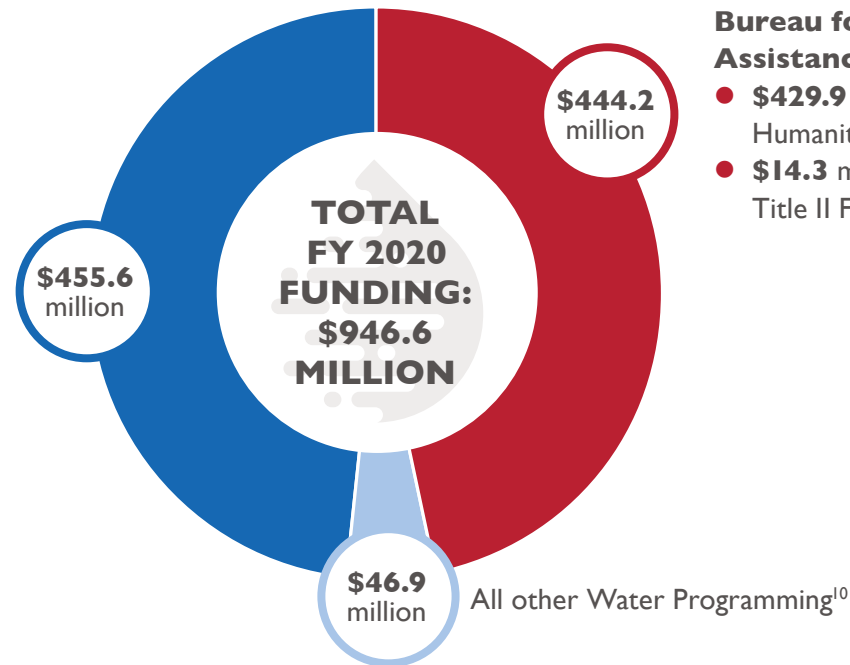
INVESTED IN



**41 COUNTRIES**

## WASH

- **\$450 million:** Health and Development<sup>6</sup>
- **\$5.6 million:** Supplemental Funding<sup>7</sup>



## Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)

- **\$429.9 million:** Humanitarian Assistance<sup>8</sup>
- **\$14.3 million:** Title II Food For Peace<sup>9</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Including funding provided through USAID's bilateral Missions, regional, and technical Bureaus.

<sup>6</sup> Funding allocated to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Congressional Directive. This includes \$6.25M of Humanitarian Assistance funding that meets the requirements of the water directive. Based on USAID data as of 11/2021.

<sup>7</sup> Supplemental funding appropriated to the Economic Support Fund through the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act. Based on USAID data as of 11/2021.

<sup>8</sup> International Development Assistance (IDA) funding used for WASH programming in FY2020. Based on BHA data as of 11/2021. Includes supplemental funding.

<sup>9</sup> Non-emergency Title II Food for Peace WASH programming in FY 2020. Based on BHA data as of 11/2021.

<sup>10</sup> Funding allocated to the water (non-WASH) key issue in USAID's FY 2020 Operational Plans.

# FY 2020 MISSION RESULTS

Operating Unit	Number of People Gaining Access to Sustainable Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Sustainable Sanitation Services
<b>AFRICA</b>		
▲ Democratic Republic of the Congo	380,894	216,372
▲ Ethiopia	231,024	168,106
▲ Ghana	24,000	34,648
▲ Kenya	97,451	47,870
▲ Liberia	733	-
▲ Madagascar	212,203	107,126
▲ Mali	34,800	20,508
▲ Mozambique	114,347	-
▲ Nigeria	31,908	-
▲ Senegal	11,587	65,780
▲ South Sudan	39,801	15,048
▲ Tanzania	199,467	155,770
▲ Uganda	3,000	132,130
● Malawi	-	8,438
● Rwanda	237,103	696,539
● Zambia	20,391	70,946
◆ USAID Sahel Regional Program	135,350	118,328
◆ USAID West Africa Regional	-	302,041
○ Burkina Faso	5,293	-
○ Djibouti	-	-
○ Niger	-	6,145
○ Zimbabwe	-	6,504
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,779,352</b>	<b>2,172,299</b>
<b>USAID WASHINGTON</b>		
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	146,092	103,868

▲ **High-Priority Country:** Designated under the criteria of the Water for the World Act of 2014 as a high priority for water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance based on needs, opportunities, and strategic considerations.

○ **Other**

◆ **Regional Program**

● **Strategy-Aligned Country:** USAID addresses water and sanitation needs and opportunities in other countries through development assistance programs aligned with the Congressional Water Directive and the Agency's strategic objectives.

■ **Strategic Priority Countries** are countries where USAID anticipates continued water and sanitation programs due to a combination of strategic considerations and water-related development needs.

Sustainable drinking water and sanitation service results are inclusive of three service levels: limited, basic, and safely managed. See [Water and Development Indicator Handbook](#) for more information.

Operating Unit	Number of People Gaining Access to Sustainable Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Sustainable Sanitation Services
<b>ASIA</b>		
▲ Afghanistan	112,222	266,381
▲ India	178,648	719,284
▲ Indonesia	372,410	377,810
▲ Nepal	10,410	-
● Bangladesh	156,162	61,097
● Cambodia	120,483	9,856
● Philippines	144,638	-
● Tajikistan	-	39,976
○ Burma	-	110
○ Laos	-	9,853
○ Pakistan	306,610	272,000
○ Sri Lanka	21,479	-
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,423,062</b>	<b>1,756,367</b>
<b>EUROPE AND EURASIA</b>		
○ Armenia	26,615	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</b>		
▲ Haiti	94,908	-
● Guatemala	29,590	-
○ Dominican Republic	4,386	3,983
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>128,884</b>	<b>3,983</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		
■ Jordan	219,000	-
■ Lebanon	72,174	27,064
○ Egypt	-	-
○ West Bank and Gaza	-	-
○ Yemen	55,165	30,189
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>346,339</b>	<b>57,253</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,850,344</b>	<b>4,093,770</b>

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U.S. Agency for International Development  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20523  
[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)  
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