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FISCAL YEAR
20 | 3

SAFEGUARDING THE WORLD'S WATER
USAID Report of Water Sector Activities

“Water scarcity and its impact on food security affect everyone on the planet. By harnessing the expertise and creativity of the world’s brightest innovators, we can tackle this critical challenge with new thinking and partnerships.”

**Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator
World Water Week, September 2013**

Front Cover: Children collect water from a small pond in Puralia, India.

Photo Credit: Avi Nash

Back Cover: A family works together watering crops in their garden with the help of irrigation equipment.

Photo Credit: Esther Havens

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Introduction & Summary

KNOWLEDGE • IMPACT • SUSTAINABILITY

Water is an essential resource that plays a crucial role in ecosystems, climate change, energy, peace, and economic growth. Sometimes we have too much and sometimes we have too little. Accordingly, balancing water demands is a top priority for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in its efforts to meet public health and food security goals. Water considerations cut across nearly every aspect of USAID programming, including the President's Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health, and Global Climate Change Initiatives.

This report looks at USAID water programming for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. Because the Agency's new Water and Development Strategy was announced in FY 2013, programming around its Strategic Objectives of water for health and water for food did not begin until FY 2014. However, to show progression towards those objectives, we have organized this report with them in mind.

USAID water programs work to empower vulnerable populations and increase resilience across the developing world. The Agency's goal is to use knowledge gathered from regular evaluations and reports to create the greatest impact on the global challenges of water. These water programs strive to help fulfill the Agency's mission "to partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity."

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	\$320,727,000 ¹
Water Resources Management (WRM)	\$92,503,000
Water Productivity (WP)	\$78,860,000
Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	\$31,693,000

USAID FY 2013 water sector programming totaled \$523,783,000 for WASH, WRM, WP, and water-related DRR activities in 63 countries, as shown in Figure 1 below and Table 1 on page 15. More than half of USAID's investments, \$304.8 million, went toward WASH programs, of which 54 percent was obligated in Africa.

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 attributable to the Congressional Water Directive, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below:

Figure 1: FY 2013 USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Region
(including IDA & FFP)
Worldwide Sector Funding: \$523,783,000
(Millions of Dollars)

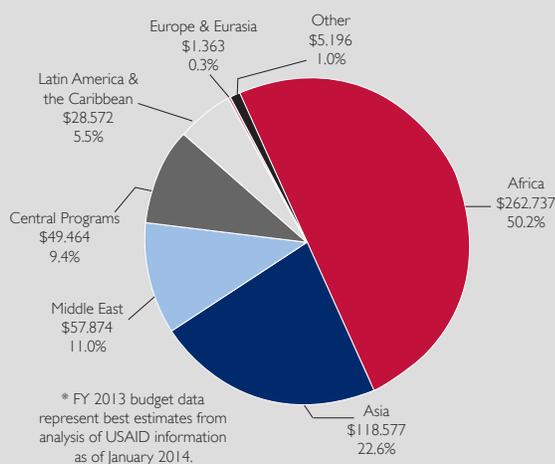
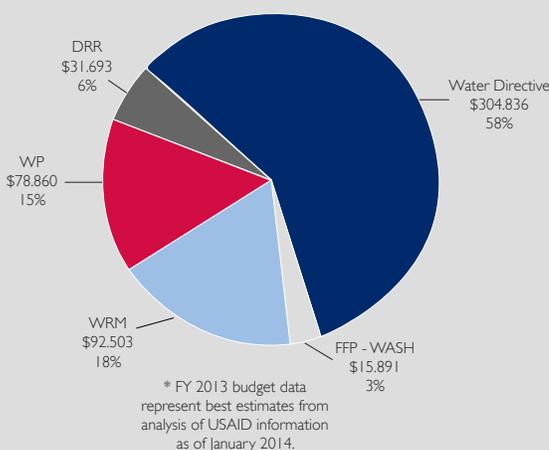


Figure 2: FY 2013 USAID Programming for the Water Sector by Key Issue
Worldwide Sector Funding: \$523,783,000
All WASH: \$320,727,000 – 61% of World Total
Water Directive – \$304,836,000 – 58% of World Total
(Millions of Dollars)



Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Activities

WASH is closely linked with other USAID programs, including health, education, climate change, food security, governance, and humanitarian assistance. Through WASH programming, USAID works to improve health outcomes by providing safe water, emphasizing sanitation, promoting improved hygiene practices, and supporting programs that can be brought to scale and sustained.

Programs such as USAID's Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP) in Mozambique work to tighten linkages between health providers and other community-based development activities including water, sanitation, HIV and health, environmental health infrastructure development, and social mobilization. SCIP, which began in 2009 and runs through December 2015, is supported by the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and USAID. Through FY 2013 the program constructed and rehabilitated 479 water sources, providing close to 284,000 people with access to clean, safe water. More than 400 water committees have been established and trained to maintain and manage these water sources. The program has also constructed more than 58,000 household latrines, benefiting more than a quarter of a million people.

As shown in Figure 3 on page 6, USAID programmed more than \$320 million in WASH-related programming during FY 2013. These projects work to provide clean and adequate water supplies, safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene behaviors in rural, peri-urban, and urban communities.

As shown in Figure 2 on page 1, USAID allocated \$304.8 million toward WASH to meet the congressional requirement specified in the FY 2013 Appropriations Act for Foreign

Operations.² USAID also allocated an additional \$15.8 million to WASH via Food For Peace (FFP) programs, for a total WASH allocation of \$320,727,000 in FY 2013.

As shown in Table 2 on page 16, USAID FY 2013 WASH programs show:

- **More than 3.5 million people now have improved access to drinking water supply.**
- **Nearly 1.3 million people now have improved access to sanitation facilities.**

USAID's WASH activities focus on:

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

WASH Snapshot

Working within critically threatened watersheds, the Tanzania Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (iWASH) Program supports the delivery of sustainable, market-driven WASH services to improve health and increase economic resiliency of the poor. iWASH (2010-2015) is part of USAID's Global Water for Sustainability (GROWS) program and receives support from the Water and Development Alliance, a public-private partnership between USAID and the Coca-Cola Foundation. In FY 2013, iWASH brought first-time access to clean, safe drinking water to more than 53,500 people, over 50 percent of whom were women or girls. The program also provided hygiene and sanitation education to close to 64,000 people and access to improved sanitation facilities to over 11,500 people, mostly through the construction and rehabilitation of school latrines. A



total of 70 water points were installed for community water supply or rehabilitated with new rope pumps. In addition, there are 12 workshops commercially producing Rope Pumps for projects, but at least 140 Rope Pumps were sold privately, benefiting an estimated 9,200 additional people.

Water Resources Management (WRM) Activities

Water is a vital resource not just for people, but also for a variety of aquatic ecosystems, including wetlands, watersheds, rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal areas. The misuse and over-exploitation of water resources is hastening the deterioration of these natural systems, and impacting where people live, work, and produce food. Through WRM programming, USAID considers the wider role water and watershed management play in conflict, energy, climate change, education, population growth, biodiversity, ecosystems, and economic growth. These development challenges make sound management of water resources an urgent matter. 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.

The Agency explores opportunities to restore and protect natural systems and, where possible, to use science to inform decision-making and strengthen governance frameworks. For four years, USAID's Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC) program (2009-2013) worked with river basin management and irrigation agencies in the water-stressed Oriental and Doukkala Abda regions to better manage more than 494,000 acres of farmland. To do this, MEC developed geographic information system (GIS) tools and purchased nine automated meteorological stations to collect accurate data on daily weather conditions and help predict water demand. The data from the stations is run through a program that computes water requirements for individual crops based on their stage

of growth. To put this information in the hands of those who need it most, MEC developed an SMS texting system that provides more than 500 smallholder farmers with information about current weather conditions and the amount of irrigation water needed daily for different crops. Using this system, the farmers have been able to reduce their water usage by an estimated 30 percent.

As shown in Figure 2 on page 1, USAID programmed more than \$92.5 million in WRM-related programming during FY 2013.

USAID's WRM activities focus on:

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

WRM Snapshot

Less than half of Madagascar's population has access to potable water and just 12 percent has access to sanitation in rural areas. The USAID Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Water Resource Management (RANOn'ALA) project worked from 2010 through 2013 to help people in the country's vulnerable remote eastern coastal areas to improve WRM and access to WASH. RANOn'ALA was one of the first programs to link WASH with natural resource management. The project created action plans for reforestation and protection of catchment areas as well as holding workshops that stressed the links between the environment and health. In addition, the program works to change sanitation and hygiene behavior through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The project helped install 326 boreholes and pumps and 10 water supply



Photo Credit: CARE

systems that provided water to 4,271 private water taps and 427 community water points. RANOn'ALA's efforts have improved WASH for more than 125,000 people.

Water Productivity (WP) Activities

Studies suggest two-thirds of the world's population could be living in water-stressed regions by 2025. With agriculture accounting for approximately 70 percent of freshwater usage in the world today, the impact on food supply will be substantial. USAID works to increase food security by helping countries sustainably and productively manage their agricultural water supplies. Additionally, the Agency recognizes the important role nutritious foods play in healthy families and communities, especially in the development of children. By coordinating water productivity efforts with household WASH interventions, USAID ensures that healthy communities will continue to be productive and thrive for generations.

Food production places one of the greatest strains on water resources and, as population increases, this demand is growing. Because food security is dependent on water, many of USAID's WP and FTF programs are intertwined. FTF is the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative led by USAID. This Presidential initiative draws on the strengths of several U.S. Government agencies and leverages resources and efforts with multilateral organizations, NGOs, the private sector, research institutions, and other stakeholders. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, FTF supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth to increase incomes and reduce hunger, poverty and under-nutrition.

Under the FTF Cereal Value Chain program in Mali, USAID supported the opening of new irrigated land in the region of Sikasso and rehabilitated irrigation structures in the region of Mopti in FY 2013. In total, the program secured 1,800 acres for rice farming, of which 412 acres were new, and benefited 2,046 farmers. In addition to expanding irrigation, the rehabilitation of canal systems reduced water loss, pumping, and other costs associated with water distribution. The increased water-use efficiency led to increased crop yields and higher incomes for the producers.

As shown in Figure 2 on page 1, USAID programmed more than \$78.8 million in WP-related programming during FY 2013.

USAID's WP activities focus on:

- **Ensuring food security:** Increasing farmers' adoption of improved production technologies, systems, and appropriate crops, while stemming losses in water systems and developing demand management programs.
- **Improving water-use efficiency:** Working with public and private extension services to better manage agricultural, urban, and industrial water use.
- **Supporting pollution prevention:** Teaching businesses to incorporate environmental considerations into daily

operations, including best practices and other measures to improve natural resources and water management.

- **Supporting climate change resiliency:** Helping countries vulnerable to climate change associated with floods, droughts, and other extreme weather events by reducing exposure and sensitivity and increasing adaptive capacity.
- **Expanding productive fisheries:** Improving the sustainability and protection of this abundant source of protein.

WP Snapshot



Photo Credit: Catholic Relief Services

USAID's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is a major component of the Government of Ethiopia's Food Security Program. USAID is the largest bilateral supporter to PSNP, contributing more than 20 percent of the total cost of approximately \$2 billion over five years. PSNP focuses on chronically food-insecure households in 319 woredas (districts) and makes an important contribution to the FTF Initiative. The program currently has a target caseload of 6 million people within these districts. PSNP addresses the immediate causes of food insecurity by engaging beneficiaries in various public works, including agro-ecological interventions essential for improved management of farmlands and restoration of degraded communal lands. In the current phase of the USAID-funded PSNP (2012-2016), the program reaches approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries. The water component focuses on small-scale irrigation, which is based on moisture collection, storage, and use. Its major activities include water harvesting on seasonal streams, stream diversion and construction of micro-dams, runoff diversion structures, and the development of hand-dug wells. In the Tigray Regional State, PSNP activities have enabled two large previously unproductive and environmentally degraded valleys and surrounding watersheds to be restored and become highly productive.

Disaster Risk Related (DRR) Activities

In 2013, natural disasters took the lives of more than 22,000 people, affected nearly 94 million others, and caused \$116 billion in economic damage. Of all the natural hazards that occur, 90 percent are water-related, and their size and number are increasing. With each disaster, development suffers setbacks as infrastructure is destroyed, poverty increases, and economic opportunities and livelihoods are interrupted or lost. DRR is a broad term that includes anything USAID does to prevent or reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts, and storms. Investments in DRR save lives, not just after disaster occurs, but also as disaster strikes. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) works closely with governments and communities that are facing challenges resulting from natural disasters.

USAID is working in areas like Kenya's northern region to help communities become more adaptive and resilient to water-related shocks and stresses. This area is vulnerable to intermittent floods and droughts, which have led to chronic food insecurity, poor health, and poverty. The USAID supported, \$9.83 million Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (KALDRR-WASH) is building resilience by piloting advanced water use monitoring systems that employ Field Level Operations Watch (FLOW), a program developed by the project's Dutch partners, and Really Simple Reporting (RSR) platforms. The program assists the Kenyan government and local communities to better predict and prepare for drought and flash flooding. FLOW collects, manages, and analyzes geographically-referenced monitoring data, while RSR is designed to make it easy to bring complex networks of location-based projects online.

KALDRR-WASH is also building more than 20 rainwater harvesting facilities in schools, more than 40 water systems in health clinics, and more than 60 rainwater storage tanks in communities to enable the capture of water during rainy times. The program teaches households how to safely store and treat water, and how to improve hygiene through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation while at the same time promoting the Kenya Government-led sanitation program "Open Defecation Free roadmap" through CLTS. The two-year program, implemented by the Millennium Water Alliance (MWA), ends in December 2014 and aims to reach 160,000 people in Kenya's most vulnerable areas with these interventions.

As shown in Figure 2 on page 1, USAID programmed nearly \$31.7 million in DRR-related programming during FY 2013.

USAID's DRR activities focus on:

- **Reducing risk and vulnerability:** Identifying, monitoring, understanding, and forecasting hydro-meteorological hazards and strengthening early warning capacity and information dissemination.
- **Building capacity to increase resilience:** Working closely with communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, and 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.

DRR Snapshot

To protect the most vulnerable populations and mitigate food-related disaster in Bangladesh, USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) program supported the construction, renovation, and maintenance of 1,964 disaster mitigation structures including multi-purpose disaster shelters, wave protection walls, and earthen embankments.

USAID trained over 200,000 people living in disaster-prone areas in community preparedness and contingency planning. Along with this community-level support, the Agency assisted in the development of long-range early warning systems that resulted in 2,327 communities with early warning and response systems. These systems can alert them to approaching floods up to 10 days in advance, as opposed to the two-day warning they previously received. FFP programs also worked with



Photo Credit: Save the Children

farmers and local agriculture extension workers to promote the use of flood- and saline-tolerant, high yielding, early maturing rice varieties.

Integrating Health and Food Security

Around the world, USAID is developing projects that address the competing demands of multiple water users – including households, communities, agriculture, and industry. With one in nine people lacking access to improved water sources, the impact that safe water and decent sanitation can deliver is transformational.

Sustainable supplies of fresh water of ample quantity and quality are necessary for countries and communities to thrive. The goal of the Agency's water programming is to save lives and advance development through improvements in water for health, and through sound management and use of water to grow food.

Access to safe water allows for a healthier, more sanitary and hygienic way of life. Effectively managed water is needed to grow food for an expanding population. USAID's work to improve water access, management, and use is vital to the Agency's development objectives across multiple sectors.

WASH, AGRICULTURE, AND NUTRITION

West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (WA-WASH)

Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger – The goal of USAID's WA-WASH Program is to increase sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and to improve hygiene in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger. Building on past USAID efforts to increase access to safe water in West Africa, this four-year program seeks to develop improved models for sustainable rural and peri-urban WASH services that can be replicated throughout the region.

WA-WASH also works to build synergies between WASH interventions and food security, climate change, and resource management. In FY 2013, the program provided access to an improved drinking water source to 28,297 people, equipped 1,417 individuals to help them ensure food security for themselves and their communities, developed the capacity of 131 stakeholders (decision makers, water agencies, private sector, etc.), and helped community members to adapt to climate change.

WA-WASH also developed three public-private partnerships to promote WASH programming with more than \$1,188,002 leveraged and \$705,000 matched funds from the private and public sectors and international development agencies in Burkina Faso and Niger.



Photo Credit: FIU

Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition, and Child Health (LAUNCH)



Photo Credit: ACDI/VOCA

Liberia – The majority of the population of Liberia still lacks access to clean water, sanitation, and health services following two devastating civil wars between 1989 and 2003. Half the population does not have regular access to nutritious food necessary to lead productive and healthy lives. As a result of poor nutrition, it is estimated that 39 percent of children under 5 are physically stunted. USAID’s five-year, \$40 million, FFP Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition, and Child Health (LAUNCH) program works with communities to address the root causes of poverty and child malnutrition.

LAUNCH addresses hunger and malnutrition in two of the most vulnerable counties of Liberia, Bong and Nimba. The program does so by investing household and community capacity to grow and sell food, better care for their children, access quality health and education services, and better utilize the food they eat through improved water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions.

LAUNCH addresses hunger and malnutrition by investing household and community capacity to grow and sell food, better care for their children, access quality health and education services, and better utilize the food they eat through improved WASH conditions.

As a show of their commitment to improved sanitation and hygiene, community volunteers in Nimba County built a handwashing station for their community using locally available resources. In Bong County, community water committees constructed wells, latrines, and handwashing stations for their local use and maintenance. By the end of FY 2013, LAUNCH had helped build or rehabilitate 120 wells and 20 institutional latrines in clinics and schools.

Other activities the LAUNCH program supported in FY 2013 included the distribution of nutritious food commodities to pregnant and lactating women and children between 6-25 months, training to farmers in low-cost agricultural practices, and natural resource management to protect and support local ecosystems.

Together, these program components complement each other to improve the overall health, well-being, and livelihood opportunities of Liberia’s most vulnerable households.

Innovation: Thinking Outside the Box

Innovations can come in many forms. They can involve technology, communications, financing, or partnerships. USAID explores fresh ideas and approaches whenever possible to help amplify and accelerate sustainable development outcomes.

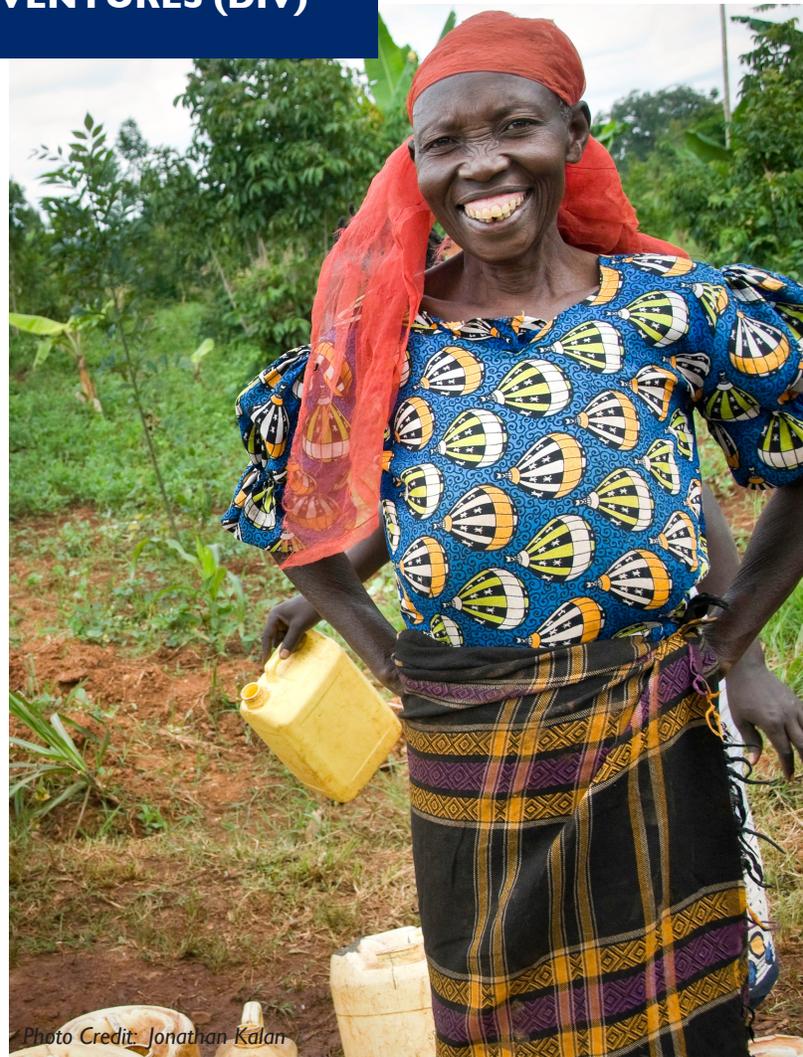
Through the use of ingenuity and expertise, the Agency can help vulnerable and poor populations not only survive, but to thrive as well. Investments in science, technology, and other innovations can lead to cost-efficient and effective development solutions.

SEEKING NEW SOLUTIONS

USAID'S DEVELOPMENT INNOVATION VENTURES (DIV)

In 2013 USAID announced seven winners in the open competition for development ideas. The projects were co-funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and USAID's Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) WASH for Life partnership, which supports DIV grantees improving WASH in developing nations. The winning programs included:

- **Dispensers for Safe Water:** Supporting treatment of drinking water to more than 5 million people for approximately \$0.50 per person, per year.
- **Rand Corporation:** Testing a plan to make water filters more affordable to lower income groups in Kenya through mobile phone payments.
- **Sanergy:** Building 700 toilets in Kenya from which the human waste collected will be converted into high-quality organic fertilizer for sale to commercial farmers.
- **IDEO.org:** Using open-source mapping and mobile phones in Ghana to provide communities with the tools and resources they need to raise support for improved sanitation.
- **WaterSHED:** Testing the commercial introduction of an affordable handwashing product in Vietnam known as the HappyTap.
- **Bear Valley Ventures, Ltd.:** Developing and testing anti-microbial hand cleaning products for families in poor urban communities who have limited access to water and outside sanitation facilities.
- **KickStart International:** Testing different models of financing services to make irrigation pumps more accessible to farmers. Approximately 800,000 rural farming families (or about 4 million people) in Kenya alone could benefit from using these devices to grow more crops, and increase their income.



These winners exemplify the Agency's commitment to finding new, cost-effective methods to approach development challenges in water programming. While these efforts are in their early stages, many water programs are already employing innovative approaches to address global water needs.

FEED THE FUTURE WEST (FTFW)/WATERSHED INITIATIVE FOR NATIONAL NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES (WINNER)

Haiti – Under the FTF West (FTFW)/Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNER) program, USAID is helping communities build and operate greenhouses in the highlands of Haiti, situated between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level. The project has found that one 775-square-foot greenhouse costs about \$3,000 and pays for itself in just 18 months. These greenhouses are often constructed on the terraces of a slope and use gravity-fed drip irrigation.

This innovative technique of protected and vertical agriculture generates more money per year on 775 square feet of land than what a Haitian hillside farmer usually makes on two acres with traditional practices. In FY 2013, the project built more than



Photo Credit: Kendra Helmer

250 greenhouses in the Saint-Marc and Port-au-Prince development corridors, which have benefitted the members of 36 farmer associations.

WATER GRAND CHALLENGE FOR DEVELOPMENT (WGCD)

Improving water resource management will not only improve food security, health, and enhance livelihoods, but also enhance resilience to climate change and promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Launched at the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm, Securing Water for Food: A Grand Challenge for Development is supported by USAID, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of The Netherlands (MFA-NL).

The \$32 million challenge aims to source and accelerate innovations that will enable the production of more food with less water and/or make more water available for food production, processing, and distribution.

The first call for proposals sought technology and business model innovations at two stages: The product and business development stage and at the scaling and commercial growth stage. The call for proposals specifically focused on identifying market-driven, low-cost, and scalable solutions to improve water efficiency and wastewater reuse; enhance water capture and storage; and reduce the impacts of salinity on aquifers and food production. Up to 40 innovators will receive between \$100,000 and \$3 million in funding and acceleration support.

The second call for innovations, called the Desal Prize, is designed to incentivize the creation of a small-scale brackish water desalination unit that can provide potable water for humans, as well as water appropriate for crops in developing countries.

KENYA HORTICULTURE COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT (KHCP)

Kenya – In Kenya, KHCP (2010-2015) is working to improve food security and nutrition while raising incomes for more than 200,000 smallholder farmers. The \$32.5 million FTF project helps farmers upgrade the quality of their produce and introduce new products. Twelve million vines of sweet potato have been produced and distributed to smallholder farmers, dramatically increasing commercial production and the availability of this nutritious food.

The program works in partnership with the Government of Kenya and 45 Kenyan public and private sector organizations

to deliver technical and marketing services. Through the project's interventions, 2,200 growers in eastern Kenya have been trained in water-harvesting techniques and have established 60 water ponds that serve 4,750 farmers in the region.

To date, the project has helped 112,676 smallholder farmers to adopt good agricultural practices that increase their yields, incomes, and improved nutrition. Cumulative gross sales by the project's supported growers increased by 162 percent from the first year of implementation to \$38 million as of May 2013.

Reaching the Most Vulnerable

For women and children throughout the developing world, the time-intensive chore of water collection often keeps them from engaging in income-generating opportunities or attending school. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, 40 billion hours each year are spent collecting water, according to a 2006 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimate.

Having water points in villages and near schools reduces the distances women and children have to walk, therefore reducing their exposure to potential violence. Less time gathering water means women have more time to engage in social, economic, and political activities, benefiting their families and communities.

It is also important that proper hygiene and sanitation be extended to schools. Without sanitary, private latrines in schools, girls often find it impossible to attend, especially after they reach puberty and begin menstruating. Staying home to avoid inadequate sanitation and menstrual hygiene management facilities can lead girls to miss 10 to 20 percent of class days, impacting their education and futures.

CREATING NEW ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES

SUSTAINABLE WATER & SANITATION IN AFRICA (SUWASA)

Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia – The six-year SUWASA project (2009-2015) works to promote commercially focused solutions to the water and sanitation service challenges in the urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa. An important consideration is how to balance the needs of the poor and disadvantaged for affordable and reliable water services with the need for financial viability in the sector to achieve long-term sustainability. One approach is to engage those populations as partners in the provision of service.

To serve some of the low-income neighborhoods of Kisumu, Kenya's third largest city, the Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company (KIWASCO) employs a delegated management model originally piloted by the Water and Sanitation Program of The World Bank. This model uses community agents as the interface between the water service provider and the consumer. Under this system, the water utility sells water at a wholesale price to community agents called 'Master Operators,' who in turn sell it to households at an affordable retail price. The Master Operators contract with the utility to bill customers, collect revenue, and perform minor maintenance on behalf

of the utility. Having paid the utility a bulk rate for the water, Master Operators retain any surplus revenue as profit after covering their own costs. This arrangement gives the Master Operators an insight to the challenges of utility operations while providing low-income customers with a trusted broker.

As part of SUWASA's efforts to extend KIWASCO's services to the underserved, the Oliketi Women's Self-Help Group from Kisumu's low-income neighborhood of Nyamasaria was competitively selected as a Master Operator in FY 2013. Founded in 1994, the group mainly focuses its activities on savings and internal lending in order to help its members provide education for their children through primary, secondary, and even university levels. The group serves over 160 customers, and plans to use the substantial returns to achieve more of its goals of community philanthropy and development, particularly to help orphans and the elderly.

The partnership among the utility, the Master Operators, and the consumers benefits all parties. The utility is able to focus on supplying potable water, but reduces the risk of collecting payment from low-income customers.

COMMERCIAL AGRIBUSINESS FOR SUSTAINABLE HORTICULTURE (CASH)

Zambia – Zambia contains 40 percent of southern Africa's water resources and has the best quality surface and underground water supplies on the continent, offering excellent prospects for irrigation programs. Despite this, water

resources are largely unexploited with only an estimated 14 percent of total agricultural land currently being utilized, according to a 2012 Zambia Ministry of Agriculture report. USAID's CASH project is a 4-year program designed to

train farmers in several improved agricultural practices that began in 2012.

One of the project's key objectives is to promote women's participation in agriculture. In FY 2013, CASH trained 1,481 farmers (481 women) in production-enhancing technologies such as organic and conservation agriculture, integrated pest management procedures, post-harvest loss reduction, storage mechanisms, improved water management, entrepreneurship development,

and market intelligence. Through CASH, many women's groups have been linked to major food chain stores to sell their produce. The project also constructed a 22,388-square-foot greenhouse in Lusaka to demonstrate innovative technologies. CASH signed several memoranda of understanding with private sector players in the value chain and facilitated market linkages that resulted in crop sales totaling \$1,196,730. The horticultural value chain provides a window for smallholder farmers to remain productive and increase their incomes throughout the year.

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FUTURE (COMFISH)

Senegal – In 2012, the USAID/COMFISH project started working with women in Senegal to pioneer eco-friendly fish processing methods and boost their incomes. The program works with women's fish processing associations to address the needs of the population and ecosystem.

For years women used land in Kayar to process fish, but did not own it. COMFISH's efforts helped to obtain a title deed. The land is now home to a new processing unit with fish smoking ovens and a modern 16,145-square-foot facility. More than 200 women work there to salt, ferment, dry, and roast the fish. With support from USAID/COMFISH, they have developed a code of conduct to govern their trade, the first of its kind in the women's fish processing sector. The code ensures that fish are processed in a hygienic and safe manner that complies with environmental regulations. Kayar stands out as

a place where early on fishermen and fisherwomen stood up to protect their resources and ban destructive fishing practices on their own initiative.

Each month the women meet to discuss their work and plan initiatives to boost their productivity and earning capacity. The program helps organize these meetings and put their plans into practice. Among the successful initiatives is a literacy program to enhance livelihood opportunities and to further empower them. As the women gain skills and confidence, they are better equipped to pursue alternative livelihoods, further reducing pressures on the fish and the ecosystem.

Kayar is a flagship activity COMFISH will use to promote increased investments by the Senegal Ministry of Fisheries in upgrading processing facilities, which are mostly run by women.

INDONESIA URBAN WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (IUWASH)

Indonesia – In urban areas of Indonesia, only 37 percent of the population has access to a piped water supply and only 69 percent has access to basic sanitation. IUWASH works with government agencies, water utilities, water associations, and non-governmental organizations in 54 municipalities across the country to help increase the demand for services, while also building the capacity of public and private institutions to meet this demand. Throughout the life of the program IUWASH has leveraged more than \$22 million from both public and private sources to support the expansion of improved water and sanitation services. Sources include national and local government budget resources, private sector funds, and financial institution lending for micro finance to access the improved water and sanitation services. The project is now in its third year and has reached 1,163,855 people with water services and 77,655 people with sanitation services.

Gender mainstreaming is integrated into nearly every aspect of IUWASH's work. The project works to involve both men and women in providing access and in deciding how resources are

allocated. Encouraging the voice of women in urban communities is of particular importance, given their role as primary caregivers in the home. Women tend to experience the lack of water and sanitation services most acutely, whether it be through standing in long lines at public taps or providing basic medical treatment for children suffering from waterborne diseases.

Throughout FY 2013, IUWASH also conducted several gender awareness trainings and workshops for its partners. The South Sulawesi Regional Office, for example, organized a training session on gender mainstreaming in the water supply and sanitation sectors for community cadres, sanitarians, and heads of neighborhood associations. The project also partnered with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Rights Protection to conduct capacity building for officers on the development of local budgets that adequately reflect the needs of women and girls. Specifically, trainings for staff were implemented in Kota Medan (North Sumatra), five cities in Central Java, and seven cities in East Java.

Resilience: Learning to Recover and Adapt

Crises like those in the Sahel in 2013 and the Horn of Africa in 2011 cause human suffering, loss of life, livelihoods, dignity, and hope, while also negatively impacting national and regional economies. USAID cannot prevent natural disasters or water scarcity, but the Agency is working to help communities more effectively mitigate, recover, and adapt to crisis. With the right tools communities can build resilience and continue to achieve development goals.

Working in partnership can make development dollars go further and bring about significant change along with faster results. In water-stressed areas partnerships can make all the difference. Working effectively with communities and decision-makers allows for more focused and targeted solutions when lives are at stake.

A MORE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

LITANI RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM

Lebanon – The Litani River Basin is essential for agriculture, urban development, and industry in Lebanon. Yet the region suffers from widespread water pollution due to lack of discharge regulation and enforcement, few operable wastewater treatment facilities, environmentally damaging agricultural practices, and a lack of consistent public education and awareness programs. The major sources of water pollution in the basin are wastewater releases from domestic, industrial, and agricultural sources as well as solid wastes and leachates.

The Litani River Basin Management Support program promotes improved and sustainable water resources management and assists the Litani River Authority (LRA) by providing training to stakeholders on agricultural soil and water management for pollution prevention. In FY 2013, the program promoted good agricultural practices through pilot irrigation activities that demonstrated efficient irrigation and improved soil management. The program constructed a four-acre wetland as a pilot demonstration of a cost-effective means to mitigate environmental pollution and completed the construction of two gravity irrigation diversions. The diversions will potentially provide farmers with additional water for irrigation of approximately 1,480 acres of land as well as increased revenue for the LRA. The program also helped establish a farmers' committee to standardize irrigation practices and water rights within the basin.

Further, USAID promoted collaborative water management among leaders and local citizens in the Litani River Basin. LRA officials and selected community mayors participated in a study tour to France to witness a demonstration of



integrated basin management. The tour inspired mayors to take the unprecedented initiative of forming the Litani River Committee and an action plan to address pollution and better water management along the river basin. This committee now engages local residents in joint small-scale water activities.

ZAMBEZI RIVER FLOOD EARLY WARNING & MITIGATION PROGRAM



Photo Credit: Petri Viljoen

Zambezi River Basin – Water-related disasters account for the largest number of natural disasters globally and affect more people than any other type. Although they have been increasing in frequency, fatalities from these events have actually decreased significantly over the past 60 years. In 2013, weather-related fatalities declined to almost one-tenth of what they were in the 1950s.

In FY 2013, USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) prioritized programs that work to reduce risks from water-related disasters, particularly river flooding in several important river basins in Africa and South and Southeast Asia. As a result, USAID provided \$500,000 in continued support to the multi-year Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation Project. The

World Meteorological Organization, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey jointly implement this effort.

This program has developed a strategy to guide the implementation of an end-to-end Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS) in the Zambezi basin.

This program has developed a strategy to guide the implementation of an end-to-end Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS) in the Zambezi basin. This strategy was developed in close consultation with the countries bordering the basin. Full implementation of the strategy will provide lead time and information to decision-makers and affected populations, and help relevant authorities work at the community

and local level to reduce the impact of floods, as well as assist with water resource management in the basin.

USAID by the Numbers

TABLES

Table I: FY 2013 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	262.737	118.577	57.874	49.464	28.572	1.363	5.196	523.783
All WASH	164.816	75.023	42.083	24.536	10.831	0.693	2.745	320.727
Water Directive - WASH*	152.135	71.813	42.083	24.536	10.831	0.693	2.745	304.836
Water Directive - WASH*	109.068	60.014	28.656	15.985	0.200	0.693	1.472	216.088
Water Directive - Household WASH	20.534	7.211	0.500	6.492	1.113			35.850
IDA - WASH	22.533	1.759	2.255		0.003			26.550
WASH - WRM Attributions	-	-	9.172	0.748	7.915	-	0.718	18.553
WASH - WP Attributions	-	2.829	1.500	1.311	1.600	-	0.555	7.795
FFP II	12.681	3.210			-			15.891
FFP - WASH	4.575	3.210			-			7.785
FFP - Household WASH	8.106				-			8.106
Watershed / Water Resources Management (WRM)	54.249	8.442	13.791	1.225	13.328	0.420	1.048	92.503
Watershed / Water Resources Management	2.676	8.442	13.791	1.225	13.328	0.420	1.048	40.930
FFP - WRM	51.573				-			51.573
Water Productivity (WP)	35.817	17.338	2.000	19.553	3.599	-	0.553	78.860
Water Productivity	7.830	17.338	2.000	19.553	3.599	-	0.553	50.873
FFP - WP	27.987							27.987
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	7.855	17.774	-	4.150	0.814	0.250	0.850	31.693
Disaster Risk Reduction	2.339	11.433	-	-		0.050	0.850	14.672
IDA - DRR		3.341		4.150	0.814	0.200		8.505
FFP - DRR	5.516	3.000						8.516

FY2013 budget data represent best estimates of analysis of USAID information as January 2014.

*Water Directive:

Beginning FY2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive.

IDA WASH funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond immediate disaster response efforts.

FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP) and cannot be counted towards the 2013 Statutory Requirement.

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 2013.

Table 2: FY 2013 Number of People with Improved Access to Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities*

	Water Supply Indicators		Sanitation Indicator
	3.1.8.1-2 Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	3.1.8.1-3 Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources	3.1.8.2-2 Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility
Grand Total	3,509,090	976,347	1,299,023
Africa	1,545,316	19,860	1,135,185
Angola			958
Democratic Republic of the Congo	446,989		320,924
Ghana	37,700		28,784
Kenya	368,762		242,893
Liberia	47,124		25,710
Madagascar	91,223		53,152
Malawi	15,860		
Mozambique	186,106		29,938
Nigeria	26,800		31,970
Rwanda	160		3,138
Senegal	19,860	19,860	8,090
South Sudan	140		-
Sudan	20,195		475
Tanzania	48,694		12,799
Zambia	62,098		110,737
USAID East Africa Regional	-		-
USAID West Africa Regional	173,605		265,617
Asia	928,994		51,306
Afghanistan	197,788		
India	36,238		15,226
Indonesia	595,670		36,080
Maldives	-		
Nepal	21,320		
Pakistan	-		
Philippines	77,978		-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-		-
Middle East	1,014,162	944,942	105,050
Egypt	560,000	820,000	34,000
Jordan		65,958	-
Lebanon		58,984	
West Bank and Gaza	104,162		71,050
Yemen	350,000		
Central Programs	11,685	11,545	7,482
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	11,545		-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	140	11,545	7,482
Latin America & the Caribbean	-		
Dominican Republic	-		
Europe & Eurasia	8,933		
Armenia	8,933		

* FY2013 indicator data represents best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of January 2014.

Table 3: FY 2013 USAID Programming for WASH Activities by Operating Unit*
(Millions of Dollars)

	Water Directive - WASH		Water Directive - WASH Total	FFP ****	Grand Total
	Development (D) **	International Disaster Assistance ***			
Grand Total	278.286	26.550	304.836	15.891	320.727
Africa	129.602	22.533	152.135	12.681	164.816
Angola	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	0.300	-	0.300	-	0.300
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	0.101	-	0.101	-	0.101
Chad	-	0.169	0.169	0.153	0.322
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.769	0.626	9.395	3.050	12.445
Ethiopia	14.310	0.786	15.096	0.673	15.769
Ghana	5.777	-	5.777	-	5.777
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10.622	1.966	12.588	-	12.588
Liberia	13.020	-	13.020	2.000	15.020
Madagascar	0.750	-	0.750	1.540	2.290
Malawi	2.411	0.102	2.513	2.050	4.563
Mali	5.220	-	5.220	-	5.220
Mozambique	4.877	-	4.877	-	4.877
Niger	-	-	-	1.749	1.749
Nigeria	4.777	-	4.777	-	4.777
Rwanda	2.827	-	2.827	-	2.827
Senegal	8.621	-	8.621	-	8.621
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	0.500	0.500
Somalia	1.911	2.046	3.957	-	3.957
South Africa	0.232	-	0.232	-	0.232
South Sudan	12.341	11.291	23.632	-	23.632
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6.688	-	6.688	-	6.688
Uganda	5.799	-	5.799	0.200	5.999
Zambia	6.777	-	6.777	-	6.777
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	0.766	0.766
USAID East Africa Regional	1.911	-	1.911	-	1.911
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3.917	-	3.917	-	3.917
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1.911	3.047	4.958	-	4.958
USAID West Africa Regional	5.733	2.500	8.233	-	8.233
Asia	70.054	1.759	71.813	3.210	75.023
Afghanistan	38.578	-	38.578	-	38.578
Bangladesh	2.402	-	2.402	3.210	5.612
Burma	1.000	-	1.000	-	1.000
Cambodia	3.659	-	3.659	-	3.659
India	1.000	-	1.000	-	1.000
Indonesia	7.210	-	7.210	-	7.210
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.289	-	0.289	-	0.289
Maldives	0.955	-	0.955	-	0.955
Nepal	5.071	0.130	5.201	-	5.201
Pakistan	5.234	-	5.234	-	5.234
Philippines	3.822	-	3.822	-	3.822
Solomon Islands	-	0.500	0.500	-	0.500
Sri Lanka	-	0.429	0.429	-	0.429
Tajikistan	0.834	-	0.834	-	0.834
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	0.500	0.500	-	0.500
Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	0.200	0.200	-	0.200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	39.828	2.255	42.083	-	42.083
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	20.222	-	20.222	-	20.222
Lebanon	11.993	-	11.993	-	11.993
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	1.929	-	1.929	-	1.929
Yemen	3.844	2.255	6.099	-	6.099
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPE)	1.840	-	1.840	-	1.840

Table 3 (continued)

	Water Directive - WASH		Water Directive - WASH Total	FFP ****	Grand Total
	Development (D) **	International Disaster Assistance ***			
Grand Total	278.286	26.550	304.836	15.891	320.727
Central Programs	24.536		24.536		24.536
Asia Middle East Regional	1.911		1.911		1.911
Eurasia Regional	-		-		-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4.777		4.777		4.777
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-		-		-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	7.691		7.691		7.691
USAID Global Health (GH)	6.492		6.492		6.492
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)	-		-		-
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	2.710		2.710		2.710
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	0.955		0.955		0.955
Latin America & the Caribbean	10.828	0.003	10.831	-	10.831
Bolivia	-		-	-	-
Colombia	-		-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-		-	-	-
Ecuador	0.449		0.449		0.449
El Salvador	-		-	-	-
Guatemala	0.113		0.113	-	0.113
Haiti	10.266		10.266		10.266
Honduras	-		-	-	-
Nicaragua	-		-	-	-
Peru	-		-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional		0.003	0.003		0.003
Europe & Eurasia	0.693		0.693		0.693
Armenia	0.500		0.500		0.500
Azerbaijan	-		-	-	-
Georgia	-		-	-	-
Kosovo	-		-	-	-
Moldova	0.193		0.193		0.193
Russia	-		-	-	-
Ukraine	-		-	-	-
Other	2.745		2.745		2.745
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	0.887		0.887		0.887
OST - Office of Science and Technology	0.955		0.955		0.955
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	0.903		0.903		0.903
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	-		-		-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	-		-		-

* FY2013 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of January 2014.

** All of these activities meet the 2013 Water Directory Statutory Requirement. Household WASH is included in Development (D) column. Beginning FY2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are also reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive.

*** These funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond

**** FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP) and cannot be counted toward the 2013 Statutory Requirement.

FFP - WASH in Africa includes \$6.566 M in FFP - Household WASH, and \$6.115 M in Regular FFP - WASH.

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

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)
- 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 2013.

**Table 4: FY 2013 USAID Programming for All USAID Water Sector Activities
(Household WASH, WASH, WRM, WP, DRR)*
(Millions of Dollars)**

	All WASH		All WASH Total	Watershed / Water Resources Management (WRM)	Water Productivity (WP)	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Grand Total
	Water Directive - WASH*	FFP **					
Grand Total	304.836	15.891	320.727	92.503	78.860	31.693	523.783
Africa	152.135	12.681	164.816	54.249	35.817	7.855	262.737
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	0.300	-	0.300	-	-	-	0.300
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	0.101	-	0.101	-	-	-	0.101
Chad	0.169	0.153	0.322	-	0.097	-	0.419
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.395	3.050	12.445	-	-	-	12.445
Ethiopia	15.096	0.673	15.769	52.939	27.890	3.956	100.554
Ghana	5.777	-	5.777	0.750	1.450	-	7.977
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12.588	-	12.588	-	-	-	12.588
Liberia	13.020	2.000	15.020	-	-	-	15.020
Madagascar	0.750	1.540	2.290	-	-	1.100	3.390
Malawi	2.513	2.050	4.563	-	-	-	4.563
Mali	5.220	-	5.220	-	2.070	-	7.290
Mozambique	4.877	-	4.877	-	-	-	4.877
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	1.749	1.749	-	-	2.799	4.548
Nigeria	4.777	-	4.777	-	-	-	4.777
Rwanda	2.827	-	2.827	-	-	-	2.827
Senegal	8.621	-	8.621	0.500	1.850	-	10.971
Sierra Leone	-	0.500	0.500	-	-	-	0.500
Somalia	3.957	-	3.957	-	-	-	3.957
South Africa	0.232	-	0.232	-	-	-	0.232
South Sudan	23.632	-	23.632	-	-	-	23.632
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6.688	-	6.688	0.060	2.360	-	9.108
Uganda	5.799	0.200	5.999	-	-	-	5.999
Zambia	6.777	-	6.777	-	0.100	-	6.877
Zimbabwe	-	0.766	0.766	-	-	-	0.766
USAID East Africa Regional	1.911	-	1.911	-	-	-	1.911
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3.917	-	3.917	-	-	-	3.917
USAID Southern Africa Regional	4.958	-	4.958	-	-	-	4.958
USAID West Africa Regional	8.233	-	8.233	-	-	-	8.233
Asia	71.813	3.210	75.023	8.442	17.338	17.774	118.577
Afghanistan	38.578	-	38.578	6.105	6.105	-	50.788
Bangladesh	2.402	3.210	5.612	-	0.625	3.000	9.237
Burma	1.000	-	1.000	-	-	0.550	1.550
Cambodia	3.659	-	3.659	-	-	-	3.659
India	1.000	-	1.000	-	-	-	1.000
Indonesia	7.210	-	7.210	1.700	0.500	-	9.410
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.289	-	0.289	-	-	-	0.289
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	0.319	0.319
Maldives	0.955	-	0.955	0.637	0.212	-	1.804
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0.227	0.227
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	0.977	0.977
Nepal	5.201	-	5.201	-	0.978	0.775	6.954
Pakistan	5.234	-	5.234	-	6.000	4.249	15.483
Philippines	3.822	-	3.822	-	-	5.955	9.777
Solomon Islands	0.500	-	0.500	-	-	-	0.500
Sri Lanka	0.429	-	0.429	-	-	-	0.429
Tajikistan	0.834	-	0.834	-	2.918	-	3.752
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	0.322	0.322
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0.500	-	0.500	-	-	-	0.500
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	0.900	0.900
Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Asia and Pacific Regional	0.200	-	0.200	-	-	-	0.200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	0.500	0.500
Middle East	42.083	-	42.083	13.791	2.000	-	57.874
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	20.222	-	20.222	10.221	2.000	-	32.443
Lebanon	11.993	-	11.993	-	-	-	11.993
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	1.929	-	1.929	-	-	-	1.929
Yemen	6.099	-	6.099	2.000	-	-	8.099
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1.840	-	1.840	1.570	-	-	3.410

Table 4 (continued)

	All WASH		All WASH Total	Watershed / Water Resources Management (WRM)	Water Productivity (WP)	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Grand Total
	Water Directive - WASH*	FFP **					
Grand Total	304.836	15.891	320.727	92.503	78.860	31.693	523.783
Central Programs	24.536		24.536	1.225	19.553	4.150	49.464
Asia Middle East Regional	1.911		1.911	0.675	1.235		3.821
Eurasia Regional	-		-	-	-		-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4.777		4.777				4.777
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-		-		18.150		18.150
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)						4.150	4.150
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	7.691		7.691	0.550	0.168		8.409
USAID Global Health (GH)	6.492		6.492				6.492
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)							
USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)	-		-	-	-		-
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	2.710		2.710				2.710
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	0.955		0.955				0.955
Latin America & the Caribbean	10.831	-	10.831	13.328	3.599	0.814	28.572
Bolivia	-		-				-
Colombia	-		-	2.534			2.534
Dominican Republic	-		-				-
Ecuador	0.449		0.449	3.053			3.502
El Salvador	-		-				-
Guatemala	0.113		0.113				0.113
Guyana							
Haiti	10.266		10.266	7.741	3.599		21.606
Honduras							
Jamaica							
Mexico							
Nicaragua	-		-				-
Panama							
Peru	-		-				-
USAID Caribbean Regional						0.750	0.750
USAID Central America Regional	0.003		0.003			0.064	0.067
Europe & Eurasia	0.693	-	0.693	0.420	-	0.250	1.363
Armenia	0.500		0.500				0.500
Azerbaijan	-		-				-
Georgia	-		-	0.420			0.420
Kosovo	-		-				-
Moldova	0.193		0.193				0.193
Russia	-		-				-
Ukraine	-		-			0.050	0.050
USAID Balkans Regional						0.200	0.200
Other	2.745	-	2.745	1.048	0.553	0.850	5.196
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	0.887		0.887	0.300	0.136		1.323
OST - Office of Science and Technology	0.955		0.955				0.955
State East Asia and Pacific Regional						0.850	0.850
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	0.903		0.903	0.538	0.417		1.858
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)				0.210			0.210
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	-		-				-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	-		-				-

FY2013 budget data represent best estimates from analysis of USAID information as of January 2014.

*Water Directive:

Beginning FY2013, WP and WRM attributions to WASH are reported under the Water Directive, and WRM and WP only include activities outside the Water Directive.

IDA WASH funds are a subset of overall IDA and have been attributed to the Water Directive, as they contribute to the development of WASH improvements beyond immediate disaster response efforts.

** FFP funds are part of the Food For Peace Title II program (FFP) and cannot be counted toward the 2013 Statutory Requirement.

FFP - WASH in Africa includes \$6.566 M in FFP - Household WASH, and \$6.115 M in Regular FFP - WASH.

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

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)
- 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 2013.

APPENDIX

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

CASH	Commercial Agribusiness for Sustainable Horticulture
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
COMFISH	Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future
CSO	Civil society organizations
DIV	Development Innovation Ventures
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FFP	Food for Peace
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFW	Feed the Future West
FLOW	Field Level Operations Watch
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic information system
GLOWS	Global Water for Sustainability
iWASH	Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
KALDRR-WASH	Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene
KHCP	Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project
KIWASCO	Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company
LAUNCH	Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition, and Child Health
LRA	Litani River Authority
MEC	Morocco Economic Competitiveness
MWA	Millennium Water Alliance
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RANon'ALA	Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health & Water Resource Management
RSR	Really Simple Reporting
SCIP	Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming
SUWASA	Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA-WASH	West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WASH	Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene
WINNER	Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources
WP	Water productivity
WRM	Water resources management

REFERENCES

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

² In FY13, the directive on WASH was reduced from \$315 to \$302 million due to the sequester.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future (COMFISH)

http://www.crc.uri.edu/projects_page/collaborative-management-for-a-sustainable-fisheries-future-in-senegal-usaidcomfish/

Commercial Agribusiness for Sustainable Horticulture (CASH)

<http://www.cashprojectzambia.org/>

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV)

<http://www.usaid.gov/div>

Feed the Future (FTF) Cereal Chain Value Program

<http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/mali-cereal-value-chain>

Feed the Future West/Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (FTFW/WINNER)

<http://www.winnerhaiti.com/index.php/en/>

Food for Peace

<http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-democracy-conflict-and-humanitarian-assistance/office-food>

Global Water for Sustainability (GLOWS) Program

<http://www.globalwaters.net/>

Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH)

<http://dai.com/our-work/projects/indonesia%E2%80%94urban-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-iuwash>

Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (iWASH)

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation/from-the-field/liberia-iwash>

Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (KALDRR-WASH)

<http://rsr.akvo.org/project/880/update/3057/>

Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project (KHCP)

<http://www.growkenya.org/>

Liberian Agricultural Upgrading, Nutrition, and Child Health (LAUNCH)

<http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/liberiaLAUNCH>

Litani River Basin Management Support Program

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaea371.pdf

Millennium Water Alliance (MWA)

<http://mwawater.org/>

Morocco Economic Competitiveness (MEC)

http://www.programmemec.ma/index_en.html

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

<http://www.pepfar.gov/>

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

<http://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia/agriculture-and-food-security>

Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health & Water Resource Management (RANOn'ALA)

<http://www.usaid.gov/global-waters/december-2012/double-progress>

Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP)

<http://www.pathfinder.org/our-work/projects/strengthening-communities-through-integrated-programming-scip-mozambique.html>

Sustainable Water and Sanitation in Africa (SUWASA)

<http://usaid-suwasa.org/>

Water Grand Challenge for Development (WGCD)

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation>

West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WA-WASH)

<http://wawash.fiu.edu/>

Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation Program

<http://www.usaid.gov/global-waters/august-2011/drumbeats-keystrokes>



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