



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**GLOBAL  
WATER AND  
DEVELOPMENT**

**Report of Water and Sanitation Activities FY 2017**



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## COVER PHOTO

In the Malle District in South Omo, Ethiopia, children enjoy water access for the first time from a simple hand scheme thanks to the USAID Lowland WASH Activity. Photo credit: AECOM

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AMCOW</b>	African Ministers' Council on Water
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>FSM</b>	Fecal Sludge Management
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>IUWASH PLUS</b>	Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene <i>Penyehatan Lingkungan untuk Semua</i>
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>PREPARED</b>	Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development
<b>SSD</b>	Sanitation Service Delivery
<b>SURGE</b>	Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity
<b>SWN</b>	Safe Water Network
<b>SWS</b>	Sustainable WASH Systems
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WADA</b>	Water and Development Alliance
<b>WALIS</b>	Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support
<b>WARIDI</b>	Water Resources Integration Development Initiative
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
<b>WASH-FIN</b>	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance
<b>WRM</b>	Water Resources Management

## DEFINITIONS

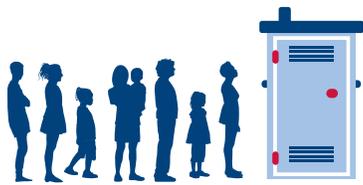
**High-Priority Country:** Designated under the criteria of the Water for the World Act of 2014 as a high priority for water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance based on needs, opportunities, and strategic considerations. Countries highlighted in this report as high-priority were designated in FY 2018.

**Strategy-Aligned Country:** In addition to high-priority countries, USAID will address 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.





USAID's WASH for Health project pioneered the easy to manufacture and clean Digni-Loo latrine that costs less than traditional latrine models and is much faster to install. The project is marketing the latrine option in rural areas of Ghana, such as Ada District. *Photo credit: Seema Johnson*



# Transforming Communities Through Water Security to Self-Reliance

In 2017, USAID released its Water and Development Plan as part of the U.S. Government Global Water Strategy, which guides a whole-of-government approach for addressing the world's water problems in the years ahead. USAID's goal for water and sanitation, as outlined in the Strategy, is to increase availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation for the underserved and most vulnerable, in alignment with U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. At the same time the Agency is supporting partner countries to put into place their own policies, plans, people, and systems that will deliver clean water and safe sanitation to their citizens for years to come, independent of foreign assistance.



Helping to strengthen the internal operations and management of wastewater treatment plants, the Lebanon Water Project provides training to lab technicians as part of its Water Operators Certification Program.

*Photo credit: Lebanon Water Project*

## COMMITMENT, CAPACITY, AND IMPACT

USAID is reorienting the way it does business to focus on supporting partner countries on the journey to self-reliance—or, to put it another way, their ability to solve their own development challenges. Success in the water and sanitation sector is not defined by only the number of boreholes drilled, toilets or latrines built, or catchment areas under improved management. Instead, programs are focusing on building strong and well-funded water systems that are locally managed and sustained.

The Agency works with partner countries committed to ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for its people, not only because the needs are so great, but because returns on these investments are high. When the capacity to deliver water services is strengthened and resources are effectively managed, funded, and delivered, they unlock the potential for economic prosperity, government stability, cross-country cooperation, and resilience to future shocks and stresses. Citizens live healthier, more dignified, and productive lives with safe water and sanitation. Women and girls have more time to pursue education and economic opportunities. A country moves closer to self-reliance. And the world grows closer to solving its water crisis.

This edition of the “Global Water and Development Report of Water and Sanitation Activities” examines USAID programming through the lens of our new areas of focus and opportunity, also known as development results:

- Strengthen sector governance and financing
- Increase sustainable access and use of safe sanitation and encouraging regular practice of key hygiene behaviors
- Increase sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Improve management of water resources

To make sustainable progress in addressing the world's most pressing water and sanitation needs, USAID cannot go it alone. As required annually by the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014, USAID identified 13 high-priority countries and regions in 2017 that serve as the primary recipients of U.S. water and sanitation assistance, selected in part because of their potential for transformative change. In accordance with the Water for the World Act, USAID annually designates high-priority countries based on level of need and opportunity in the context of U.S. foreign policy interests. The Agency also partners with the vibrant private sector to tap into its innovative ideas, services, and revenues. In FY 2017, USAID leveraged funding resources from partners such as the Coca-Cola Company and Gap Inc.

In FY 2017, USAID provided \$449.6 million to support water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in 41 countries. As a result, 3.6 million people gained access to improved water while 3.2 million gained access to improved sanitation. This is an increase of 16.1 percent for drinking water access and 7.2 percent for sanitation access from USAID FY 2016 results. These results also include more than 1.7 million women and girls benefiting from improved water services, and more than 1.9 million women and girls gaining access to improved sanitation.

## TAKING A CLOSER LOOK

This report explores USAID's support for partner countries on their journeys to self-reliance through the voices of:

- A community mobilizer in India marketing safe water kiosks to her neighbors
- A sanitation entrepreneur putting his personal stamp on Rwanda's rural latrine offerings
- A regional water bureau manager in Afar, Ethiopia, closely monitoring water point functionality through a data visualization platform
- A mother in the Dominican Republic who has traded a wetland for the open sewer that used to run through her backyard
- A homeowner in Indonesia who can now afford to build a septic tank system with funds from a community savings account
- A vacuum truck operator in Côte d'Ivoire with new management skills that enable him to expand his sludge removal business
- A South Sudanese schoolgirl more motivated to attend class because of a private and safe latrine
- A female conservationist in South Africa educating rural communities in the Eastern Cape to protect their rivers and springs from free-ranging cattle and invasive species

On the following pages, explore how USAID also applies the best approaches, data, and innovations to build capacity and contribute to global learning. Some examples include:

- Conducting a series of ex-post evaluations that look back at projects that have been closed for several years to determine why interventions are—or are not—effective and increase the likelihood that USAID's WASH investments are successful and lasting
- Developing geospatial tools to improve the resilience of transboundary freshwater ecosystems along the Victoria Basin in East Africa
- Applying systems approaches to challenges that USAID implementers are facing in the field as they work to strengthen WASH service sustainability

This year's "Global Water and Development Report of Water and Sanitation Activities" also provides a country breakdown of WASH and water funding. Each spotlight, data point, and quotation is representative of USAID's global vision for progress in achieving its goal of providing 15 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking water services and 8 million more people with sustainable sanitation by 2022.



*Top:* IUWASH PLUS has worked with the Government of Indonesia to establish regular desludging services in 40 cities.

*Photo credit:* Shinta Nurwulan/IUWASH PLUS

*Bottom:* To make fee collection easier for community-owned water supply organizations in Tanzania, the Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI) is piloting eWater pay meters. Users pay with a pre-paid ID card that can be reloaded at mobile phone kiosks.

*Photo credit:* WARIDI



# USAID Water: By the Numbers

## FUNDING

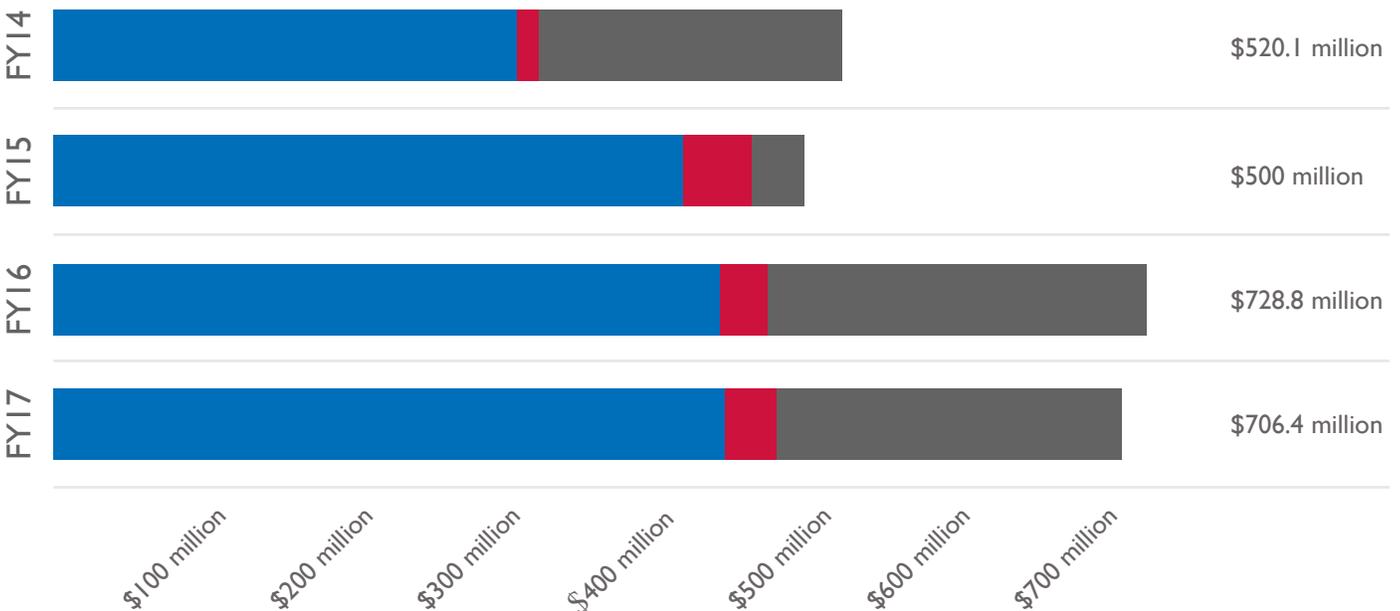
More than 64 percent of USAID FY 2017 water-related investments, \$449.6 million, went toward WASH programs. USAID allocated 37 percent of its funds to WASH programs in Africa. The Agency also worked in the areas of water for food, water resources management, water productivity, and water-related disaster risk reduction, investing \$134.2 million in these important efforts to build a more water-secure world.



**In FY 2017**

**\$706.4 million**  
in **45** countries

### USAID's Total Water Funding by Issue Area for FY 2014 to Present



\* Funding allocated to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Congressional Directive. All funding is based on USAID data available as of September 2018.

## RESULTS

### USAID Water and Sanitation Results

(cumulative from FY 2008–FY 2017 and for FY 2017 specifically)

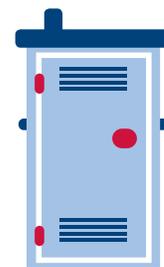
As a result of USAID programs, communities around the world are benefiting from access to improved water and sanitation services.

#### Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water service



Cumulative: **42 million**  
FY 2017: **3.6 million**

#### Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation service



Cumulative: **27.2 million**  
FY 2017: **3.2 million**

#### Women and Girls

FY 2017:  
**1.7 million**



#### Women and Girls

FY 2017:  
**1.9 million**





# Governance and Finance

When USAID talks about self-reliance in the WASH sector, it is in part referring to a country's demonstrated commitment in the areas of governance and finance. Governance and finance are inextricably linked; attracting investment capital for water and sanitation services becomes much easier for countries that have effective policies, country-led processes, and institutions in place. To lay the groundwork for sustainability—and eventual self-reliance—USAID's holistic approach:

- Strengthens the enabling environment and local systems to promote economic viability and sustainability
- Improves cost recovery and government and institutional capacity
- Reforms water and sanitation sector policies
- Ensures sustainability of water supply

Strengthening WASH sector governance and financing is an overarching goal of USAID's Water and Development Plan and an important component of every USAID-supported water and sanitation activity. Governance refers to the political, social, economic, and administrative systems in place that influence water and sanitation use and management. It is, therefore, important to work on improving governance because these structures determine who gets what, when,

and how. Strengthening the capacity of governments and decision-makers to develop and implement sector policies and strategies that help increase sustainable access to water and sanitation services, particularly to those underserved and unserved, is crucial to achieve the global goals for water and sanitation by 2030.

Achieving them also requires an unprecedented mobilization of funding. Just for annual capital expenses alone, an estimated \$114 billion per year is required to meet these global goals for water and sanitation, which represent only a third of current global investment levels. To help close global financing gaps, more domestic resource mobilization, through taxes and tariffs, and innovative finance is needed.

USAID's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Finance (WASH-FIN) project seeks to close financing gaps through sustainable and creditworthy business models, increased public funding and expanded market finance for infrastructure investment, and learning from and replicating successful financing models that yield tangible results for customers in unserved or underserved target populations. Tracking expenditures in WASH and supporting governments in creating national WASH accounts is one way to help increase funding to the sector. To expand market finance, USAID provides technical assistance to water and sanitation providers in a variety of areas such as development of business plans and bankable proposals.

*“For the whole continent, we need ministers to get together to discuss and agree on the ways they will conduct business in the water and sanitation sectors. That will also enable the African Union to have an opportunity where some countries will learn from their peers. Because in Africa—like elsewhere in the world—there are countries who progress more and better than others. So they can learn from one another.”*



—Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), speaking about AMCOW's newly released 2018–2030 water and sanitation strategy. Dr. Kanangire discussed with Global Waters Radio how the strategy, created with technical guidance from USAID's Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support (WALIS) program, will help solidify AMCOW's financial autonomy and strengthen WASH sector governance in AMCOW's 53 member states. As a Specialized Technical Subcommittee of the African Union, AMCOW is in a critical position to lead the African agenda on water and sanitation.

Photo credit: AMCOW

# Governance Spotlight

**SURGE Philippines (2015–2020)**

## IMPROVING MUNICIPAL WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

**T**agbilaran, a city in central Philippines, is considered a tourist gateway to popular destinations, with great economic potential. The city, however, has struggled to develop an effective water and septage treatment infrastructure. USAID, through its Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE) project, partnered with the Tagbilaran City government to plan for a new septage management system. Once completed, the facility will be the first of its kind in the island province of Bohol.

In early 2017, USAID trained city government representatives on how to develop a project proposal, conduct a prefeasibility study, and package an application for a national sewerage and septage treatment facility grant. USAID then trained 50 local health workers, sanitary inspectors, plumbers, and college students to collect data on household water and sanitation systems and practices. They surveyed more than 21,000 households, collecting data on toilet facilities, onsite sewage treatment systems, sanitation habits, and willingness to pay for septage services. Officials from the Tagbilaran City Waterworks System used the survey results to guide the development of sustainable water and sanitation programs and identify the appropriate technology for the septage treatment facility.

In August 2017, Tagbilaran City government's septage management team finalized a draft sanitation ordinance to support the implementation of a local septage management program and shared it with the public. "The Septage

Ordinance clearly outlines the policies that will protect the environment and resources of Tagbilaran," said Tagbilaran City Mayor John Geesnell Yap II. "It is a conscious step to improve, maintain, and conserve the ecosystem from pollution."

The completion of the septage treatment

facility is expected by mid-2020, and will benefit around 200,000 people. "With USAID's technical assistance, we've made great progress in establishing the Tagbilaran City septage treatment plant," said Caesar Pelaez, city environment and natural resources officer and the team leader of the Septage Management Team. "Local capacities were built and strengthened."

This type of institutional strengthening pays dividends in improved service, reduced pollution and the cost of water treatment, reduced water wastage, and increased trust among Tagbilaran City's residents in its public utilities and local government.

"We are now better able to implement programs for a safe, sanitary, and livable city," said City Health Officer Dr. Jeia Pondoc.

*USAID's SURGE works in eight secondary cities to increase revenue generation, simplify administrative procedures, and upgrade water and sanitation systems, among other activities, to enhance conditions for inclusive and resilient economic growth.*



**Left:** A Barangay (village) leader consults with community members about the development of a septage treatment facility in Tiptip, Tagbilaran City.

**Right:** Health workers help collect data on local sanitation conditions to inform the development of sustainable water and sanitation treatment plans.

*Photo credit: SURGE*



## Finance Spotlight

### IUWASH PLUS (2016–2020)

## STRENGTHENING WASH FINANCING IN INDONESIA FOR A CLEANER, HEALTHIER FUTURE

As cities grow, the supply of clean water and sanitation cannot always keep up—particularly in countries like Indonesia, where only one in three urban families have access to clean piped water. To help tackle sustainable water supply and wastewater treatment issues in Indonesia, the USAID Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene *Penyehatan Lingkungan untuk Semua* (IUWASH PLUS) project has been working to extend the reach of water and sanitation services while simultaneously strengthening their financial foundations. Since 2016, IUWASH PLUS has engaged with more than 30 local governments across the country.

IUWASH PLUS supports cities in sanitation planning, establishing and/or strengthening the institutional foundation for designing and implementing safely managed sanitation solutions. USAID conducted research with more than 3,450 Indonesian families to better understand WASH conditions facing poor, urban households in the lowest two quintiles. IUWASH PLUS also explored barriers and motivations associated with WASH behaviors among this population, and identified entry points and communication channels to help households adopt healthier WASH practices. Based on the results, IUWASH PLUS is rolling out informed strategies on behavior change and communication, sanitation marketing, and microfinance—aiming for new and lower-cost approaches for helping poor households and communities access better water and sanitation services and adopt better hygiene practices,

including tailored interventions that address local needs in 32 urban areas.

In communities like Taman Agung Village in Central Java's Magelang District, IUWASH PLUS organized transect walks through neighborhoods that allowed residents to see how inadequate sanitation was polluting their environs, and raised public awareness about fecal-oral transmission to convince residents about the public health benefits of building latrines and septic tanks. IUWASH PLUS's innovative approaches to septic tank financing have also helped lay the foundation for sustainable sanitation improvements, generating community buy-in and positive buzz among neighbors. "After I was invited to an [IUWASH PLUS] training on the important functions of septic tanks, I decided to build a septic tank facility for my own house," says resident Mr. Marsudi. "The total cost was about two million rupiah (U.S. \$143). While it was not inexpensive, my neighborhood was very supportive and helped to build the facility. We will continue to construct more septic tanks in our neighborhood, building one for each neighbor in turn. The funding for each septic tank comes from a community savings account," he said, referring to a pooling fund of community savings that IUWASH PLUS helps manage. Through this fund, new loans are extended as existing loans are repaid.

These community-based approaches to sanitation financing are helping Indonesians become more self-reliant as they pursue sustainable sanitation solutions for their homes and communities, and IUWASH PLUS has complemented such efforts by training more than 6,000 Indonesians in improved WASH practices. By the time the project concludes in 2021, IUWASH PLUS expects to facilitate access to improved water service to more than 1 million Indonesians in urban areas, and increase access to safely managed sanitation to more than 500,000.





IUWASH PLUS–trained participants help install a household septic tank and practice making septic tank lids.  
*Photo credit: IUWASH PLUS*



# Sanitation

Lack of sanitation continues to be a problem hiding in plain sight in far too many parts of the world. The reasons why sanitation lags behind other development gains (such as improved drinking water supply) are complex. In its new Water and Development Plan, as outlined in the Strategy, USAID has elevated improving sanitation access. USAID's focus expands beyond behavior change and toilet construction to address weak demand and low capacity for sanitation improvements in rural and urban areas alike. Its approach includes a comprehensive suite of efforts—from private sector engagement to financing and marketing options, community coverage, and fecal waste disposal—to ensure sustained access to and use of sanitation services.

The goal is to move people away from open defecation and toward sustainable, basic sanitation services—meaning improved facilities not shared with other households—with

a particular emphasis on poor and underserved communities. In communities that have already achieved a basic level of sanitation or are located in densely populated urban areas, USAID invests in increasing access to safely managed sanitation services—services that segregate human waste from human contact—to improve health outcomes and reduce pollution associated with improper treatment, with an emphasis on containment and safe disposal of waste.

Women and girls face additional challenges associated with sanitation access that relate to both their personal security and their ability to manage their menstruation with privacy and dignity.

These challenges are heightened in emergency settings. USAID's commitment to providing safe sanitation access empowers women and girls by alleviating a major constraint to their participation in education and public life.

*“We did not have confidence in coming to school, we had nowhere to relieve ourselves and for that we felt very low and saw ourselves as hopeless girls. Now that we have a latrine where we can help ourselves and keep our privacy, we feel confident that our self-worth has been restored and we can even do better in school.”*



—Amot Ateny Reng, a 12-year-old girl at St. Paul's Girls' Primary School in Mingkaman, an area in central South Sudan where thousands of internally displaced persons have fled since the war began.

Photo credit: Global Communities

# Rural Sanitation Spotlight

## Rwanda Rural Sanitation Activity (Isuku Iwacu) (2017–2020)

### CREATING A VIBRANT PRIVATE SECTOR-DRIVEN SANITATION BUSINESS IN RWANDA

Partnering with the Government of Rwanda and local communities, USAID is working to enhance private-sector involvement in rural sanitation markets to help the nation achieve 100 percent improved sanitation coverage by 2020. Meeting this goal means overcoming a number of challenges, including a shortage of sanitation supplies and contractors; a lack of construction professionals involved in household sanitation; the need for a variety of latrine models that function in unique geographies and take consumer preferences and water access into account; and limited financing options.

As a market facilitator, USAID's Rwanda Rural Sanitation Activity, known locally as *Isuku Iwacu* meaning “hygiene in our area,” engages the private sector in six rural and two urban districts across Rwanda to increase demand for sanitation, raise awareness of available technical and financial solutions, and ensure the supply and accessibility of sanitation products and services to communities.

Tapping into the know-how and entrepreneurial spirit of professional engineers and contractors, and introducing them to new technologies and training, has already opened up new possibilities. *Isuku Iwacu* facilitated a five-day SAFI (Kiswahili for “clean”) latrine construction training that Tuyisenge Emmanuel, CEO of Temaco Builders, attended. Shortly thereafter he expanded his business to include latrine construction and developed his own toilet model geared toward disabled clients, which he calls the Eco-teto toilet. “I am passionate about finding innovative solutions to solve problems in the society, so I was excited to find out from *Isuku Iwacu* that through my construction business I could make a positive difference in the lives of people,” he said.

*Isuku Iwacu* is looking to centrally located district sanitation centers—with one in each of the eight districts—to become one-stop shops for a household's sanitation needs. These centers will feature latrine prototypes; sanitation products, services, and salespeople; financing information; and WASH-related trainings. Business people like Emmanuel will use these spaces to exhibit their products and services and generate new business.

By 2020, *Isuku Iwacu* aims to help more than 113,000 Rwandan households gain access to improved household sanitation.



*Left:* Rwanda lacked enough sanitation contractors and entrepreneurs. Thanks to *Isuku Iwacu* training, this mother now has the skills to work as a full-time mason.

*Right:* A mother washes her daughter's hands outside her newly built latrine.  
Photo credit: *Isuku Iwacu*

# Urban Sanitation Spotlight

## West Africa Sanitation Service Delivery Project (2014–2019)

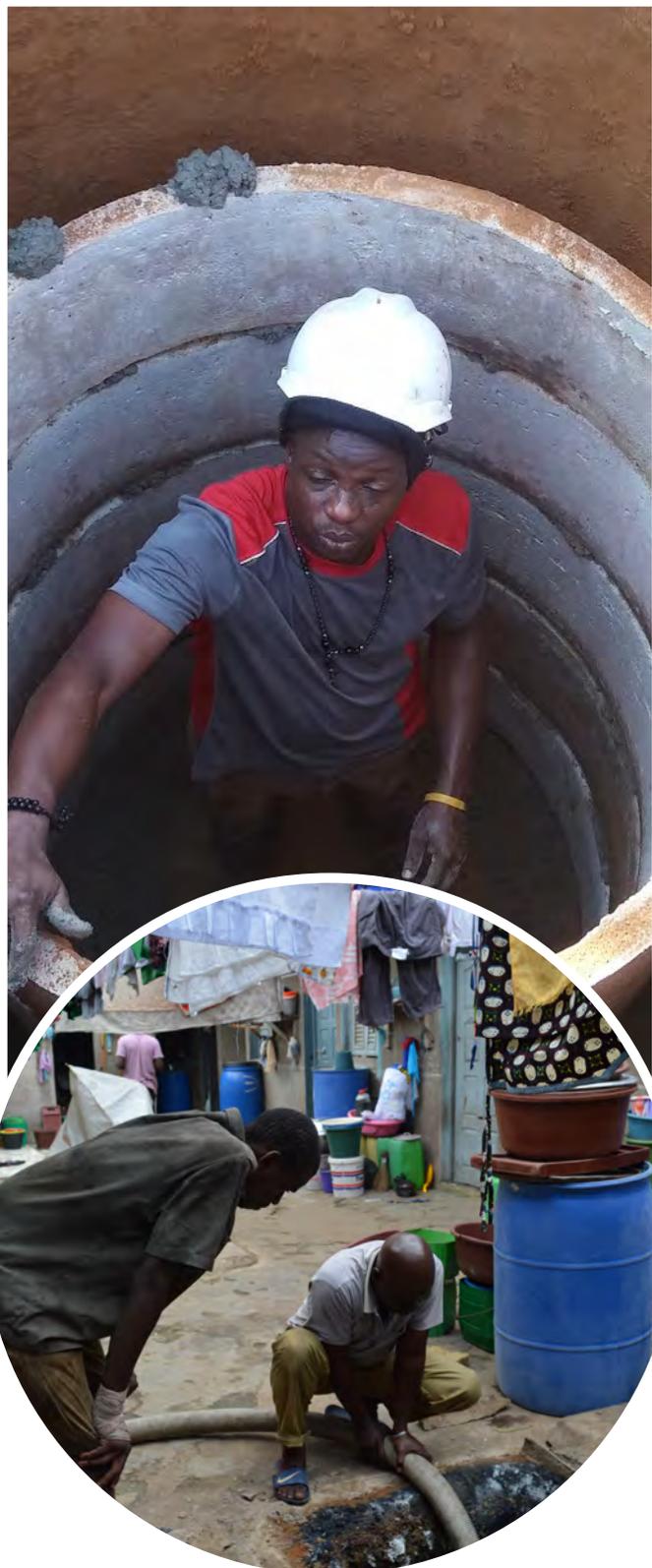
### MAKING SLUDGE REMOVAL A BETTER BUSINESS

In West Africa, sanitation access for the urban poor is extremely low. A significant portion of the population living in informal settlements resorts to open defecation, and those that have sanitation access often share a poorly maintained latrine with multiple families. Cholera outbreaks are not unusual. And prohibitive prices for fecal sludge collection services—a necessity for the type of onsite sanitation in these neighborhoods—stop many landlords and poor households from investing in latrines and proper waste disposal. To build a market for toilets, it is important to ensure that fecal sludge management (FSM) services are affordable, professional, and accessible.

USAID's West Africa Sanitation Service Delivery (SSD) Project is working to create a more effective, efficient, and inclusive sanitation market in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana by partnering with the private sector, governments and municipalities, and consumers. Improving FSM options in these countries starts with building the capacity of the private sector. After becoming familiar with each country's toilet entrepreneurs and vacuum truck operators and their markets and challenges, SSD offers training to professionalize operations, increase pricing transparency, and reduce operational costs. Entrepreneurs who go through the program are certified, provided starter kits, and connected with municipalities who help promote their services.

Vacuum truck operator Adama Ballo participated in a pilot training/mentoring program in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, where he learned how to make better management decisions and increase his profit margins. As a result, he has devised a smarter scheduling scheme that groups his clients into three zones based on the distance from their home and the dumping site, which has reduced his transportation costs and simplified his pricing. "In the next six months I hope to acquire a third vacuum truck...because I am more confident about the future of my business," he says.

As of the end of FY 2017, SSD trained 130 sanitation entrepreneurs, helped more than 400 people gain access to safe FSM services, and close to 4,000 people improve their sanitation access.



Top: A toilet artisan installs a new latrine.

Bottom: A technician conducts sludge removal at a compound.

Photo credit: PSI/SSD Project



Residents learn about how to maintain their new latrine and practice good sanitation and hygiene habits.  
*Photo credit: PSI/SSD Project*



# Safe Drinking Water

A nation's well-being and productivity rests on its water supply. For far too many people, a clean, reliable water source at home, or even a short walk away, is far out of reach, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. USAID is committed to eliminating the use of surface water and other unimproved water sources through direct investment in building and rehabilitating water points in rural communities. The needs of rapidly urbanizing areas and secondary cities increasingly require attention as well, as municipal service providers and utilities are unable to keep pace with growing demand and struggle with an unreliable water supply.

In addition to providing the critical infrastructure households need to improve access to safer water sources, USAID tailors

its investments to the public and private entities responsible for delivering water services, ensuring these businesses are viable, efficient, and reliable. This support helps service providers set and collect tariffs to reduce water losses, improve cost-recovery, and manage their water reliability and quality. This, in turn, contributes to community resilience.

Innovation and sustainable financing are critical to achieving reliable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, as is the engagement of partners such as the private sector and local citizens. USAID works on the ground to put all these pieces together to help the poor, vulnerable, and underserved achieve lasting access to safely managed water supplies.

*“In Kenya, there were places where we’ve reduced the length of a trip to get the water from five kilometers to one kilometer. In Turkana in Kenya, there was a group of girls who we spoke with, who now were able to go to school because of the access to the water in their community. That’s the kind of real life impact that we want to have, that this time that would otherwise be taken up with the water gathering, is now used for more productive purposes.”*



# Basic Drinking Water Spotlight

## Lowland WASH (2016–2020)

### SENSOR MONITORING KEEPS THE WATER FLOWING IN ETHIOPIA'S LOWLANDS

In the harsh, arid lowlands of Ethiopia, USAID is working with the government to accelerate progress on its One WASH National Program to increase access to basic water services to 83 percent of its population. In the mostly pastoral communities where the USAID Lowland WASH Activity is based, water sources are few and far between, and even when available, may not be functioning or dispensing safe water. In two of the activity's three focal regions, Afar and Somali, mechanized boreholes serve as the predominant water schemes. These motorized water points benefit large numbers of communities, so a system failure affects a lot of people.

This is where Lowland WASH's innovative approach to water system functionality comes into play. With the help of private-sector partner SweetSense, 107 sensors have been installed so far in Afar region of the lowlands to conduct real-time data monitoring of each water scheme's operations. These sensors transmit a daily data flow signal via cell phone or satellites (in the case of more remote settings) to a central cloud-based remote dashboard. This system maps where the problems are to help the water bureau plan and prioritize its maintenance responses. Maintenance requests are tracked through a ticket system and tasks assigned to the operations and maintenance department and relevant staff or crew. By the end of 2018, 100 percent of the mechanized water points will be monitored using the unique sensors and tracked using a data visualization platform, which is connected to the regional water bureau's management information system. "These sensors will help us significantly by improving timeliness of our maintenance responses," says Ahmed Sultan, deputy head of the Afar Regional Water Bureau.

In addition to enabling decision-makers at the regional and district level to improve accountability, the system can serve as a powerful advocacy tool to address additional equipment, manpower, and resource needs. Says Lowland WASH Director Petros Birhane, "Lowland WASH might not be able to address all the gaps from this process, but the findings will be owned by the regional governments and shared with other partners to improve the whole process because the gap is huge."



*Top: Real-time water system data can be tracked from borehole wells within remote communities directly to the regional water bureaus.*

*Photo credit: Michael Blair*

*Bottom: Children in South Omo, Ethiopia, enjoy water access for the first time thanks to the USAID Lowland WASH Activity.*

*Photo credit: AECOM*

# Safely Managed Drinking Water Spotlight

Urban Small Water Enterprises (2014–2017)

Establishing Community Water Systems in Bangalore Slums (2014–2017)

## WOMEN MOBILIZE TO PROMOTE CHEAPER, CLEANER DRINKING WATER IN INDIA

In late 2017, USAID Administrator Mark Green visited a water kiosk in Hyderabad, India, to understand how a public-private partnership model of water service delivery makes safe drinking water available and affordable for people who generally have limited access to it. He met a community mobilizer, Surekha, who encourages her neighbors to frequent the kiosk.

“I have six people living in my home: two sons, two daughters-in-law, and two grandsons. I earn money working as a community mobilizer by going door-to-door and convincing people to get clean drinking water from the nearby kiosks. It just makes more sense, especially when it’s hot outside. Before, if people decided to buy water from the store, they would pay 20 rupees (30 cents) for a liter. From the kiosks one liter costs only two rupees (two cents). People don’t really understand the connection between water and their health. I want to help, so I go around and explain. First, I’ll ask a family what kind of water they drink. They’ll usually say piped water. I’ll tell them that that water isn’t good for your health. It’s why

you get jaundice and diarrhea. Then, people usually say it’s too expensive to buy other water. I explain a different point of view! Buying water from the kiosk is cheaper than spending 1,000 rupees (U.S. \$14) for one person to visit the doctor when the water makes someone sick. After all, 20 liters of safe water at the kiosk only costs 10 rupees (15 cents) and is enough for the entire family for a day. It just makes more sense.”

The water kiosk Surekha is referring to is a Safe Water Network (SWN) kiosk. SWN, a USAID partner, developed this model to operate water kiosks as viable, profit-earning enterprises that provide safe drinking water to underserved communities at affordable prices. This partnership leveraged funding from U.S. private sector partner Honeywell, which is contributing to the construction of 50 kiosks across Hyderabad by the end of 2018. USAID/India contributed an initial investment of \$400,000, which SWN leveraged into \$1.9 million to fund the 50 kiosks. The water kiosk model has buy-in from both the private sector and the Government of India, paving the way for replication in other cities and demonstrating how comparatively small investments from USAID can scale across the country.

With dedicated community mobilizers like Surekha changing minds, each kiosk will soon be providing safe drinking water for up to 3,000 people.





Community Mobilizer Surekha shows the front and back end of a water kiosk.  
Photo credit: Meenakshi Dalal/USAID/India



# Water Resources Management

**W**ater resources management (WRM) is a multisectoral challenge. The Agency's work protecting and restoring water quality often benefits other top development objectives, such as global food security, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and natural resources management. Managing human land use, preventing or reversing ecosystem degradation, and planning more nature-based solutions, known as "green infrastructure"—wetlands restoration, rain gardens, and infiltration ponds—within critical watersheds can provide lasting benefits that are often more cost-effective than construction of water treatment plants, canals, and pipelines (known as "gray infrastructure"). USAID is working within watersheds in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East to promote sustainable land management and other actions that increase water-related ecosystem services and enhance water storage, regulation, and quality. Such watershed conservation and restoration efforts also help reduce the cost of water treatment.

Risks associated with unpredictable water supplies are multiplying due to population growth, land use trends, and climate change. More people are being pushed into marginal, flood-prone areas with limited freshwater resources, and/or without adequate infrastructure and public services, which in turn creates high risk for WASH-related disease. Sound water resources management is not only integral to achieving USAID's goal of increasing sustainable access to water and sanitation among the poor and underserved, but these investments also reduce communities' vulnerability to shocks and stresses associated with water-related disasters that can exacerbate the spread of disease, migration, and conflict. Using assessments, planning, and mapping, USAID works with local communities and institutions to prepare in advance for emergencies and strengthen local response.

*“People need to understand the connection between freshwater conservation and water access, sanitation, and hygiene activities. The more we degrade our land, the less the water will flow and that means no water access.”*



—Nolubabalo Kwayimani, Conservation South Africa WASH and One Health program manager for the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group  
Photo credit: Patrick Nease/Conservation International

# Reduced Vulnerability Spotlight

## East Africa's PREPARED (2012–2018)

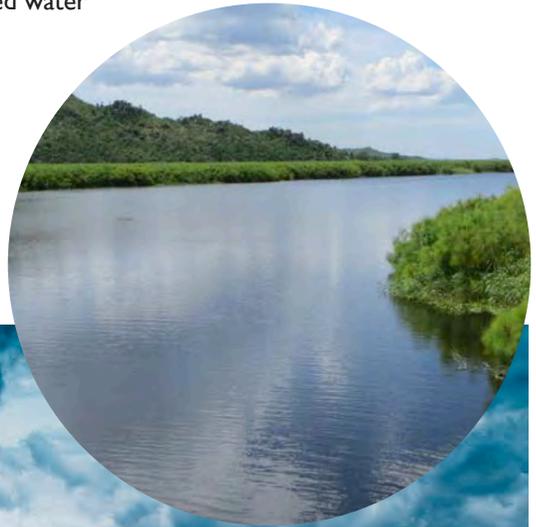
### PREPARING EAST AFRICA FOR AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Rising temperatures and an increase in extreme weather events in East Africa are impacting community livelihoods, the regional economy, and access to improved water and sanitation. Against this backdrop, USAID launched Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development (PREPARED) in 2012, to help build the region's capacity to plan and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.

The project developed a series of geospatial tools (GeoTools) to help national and regional institutions improve forecasting of seasonal weather variations. One of these tools, GeoCLIM, developed in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, analyzes historical and projected climate data and creates climatic trend maps in regions of need, including Lake Victoria, a key water source that borders Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. Using GeoCLIM, PREPARED created "vulnerability maps" to show which populations are most at risk during droughts and floods.

The knowledge gained from GeoCLIM and other GeoTools helped inform another key component of PREPARED—improving the resilience of transboundary freshwater ecosystems. Using the vulnerability maps along with other research, the program identified nine biologically significant areas upon which to focus conservation efforts, resulting in the expansion of protected wetlands in Uganda's Nabugabo region and the development of the first transboundary agreement between Kenya and Tanzania to manage the Mara River Basin.

PREPARED's goal, according to Project Director Scott McCormick, is to improve "the capacity to cope with uncertainty rather than react to a specific climate event." Building that capacity through training and technical assistance, PREPARED provides decision-makers in East Africa with the tools to make more strategic, evidence-based water management decisions, and ultimately, make the region more resilient.



*Top:* USAID's PREPARED project supported the development of the first transboundary agreement to manage the Mara River Basin between Kenya and Tanzania.

*Photo credit:* Tetra Tech/ARD

*Bottom:* The project also worked to strengthen the institutions that provide water and sanitation services in the five East African countries that border Lake Victoria.

*Photo credit:* Bobby Neptune

# Watershed Protection Spotlight

## Dominican Republic's Climate Adaptation Measures (2015–2019)

### CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS SOLVE WASTEWATER WOES

In the future, urban areas in the Dominican Republic will face increased risk of severe flooding, sea level rise, higher temperatures, and changes in rainfall patterns. This flooding and uneven rainfall exacerbates wastewater disposal challenges for the 75 percent of the country's residents who are not connected to regulated wastewater and sewage systems. Large-scale treatment facilities are not feasible given the lack of available land and localization of major settlements, so the Climate Risk Reduction Project "thought small."

Small-scale constructed wetlands are designed to serve three to five households. Pipes from each kitchen sink flow into a grease trap to remove system-clogging food wastes, and from there into an underground anaerobic tank, which also captures wastewater from bathrooms and toilets. Solids settle to the bottom of the tank while bacteria start to break down pollutants. Liquids then flow into a small wetland, where specialized plants further break down pollutants and layers of sand and gravel act as a mechanical filter. The final treated water is then allowed to enter the water table through a last series of sand, gravel, and rock layers. By that time, 75 to 80 percent of contaminants have been removed.

The cost of a five-household system is around \$2,500, or \$500 per household, and families often divide the responsibility for hosting the physical infrastructure. For people like Carola Piña, who now has a compact wetland adjacent to her home, the most important thing is that she now has a healthier environment for herself and her two sons. "Now we can breathe!" she exclaims.



*Right:* Households contributed labor to build this first wastewater treatment structure under the Climate Risk Reduction Project in Santiago. The cost of a five-household system is approximately \$500 per household, which is affordable for many families in the Dominican Republic.

*Left:* These wastewater treatment facilities are simple, but effective, and can be shared by multiple households.

Photo credit: Erick Conde





In partnership with USAID and Coca-Cola through the Water and Development Alliance (WADA), staff at mills that supply sugar to local Coca-Cola operations in Guatemala received training on water resources management and helped pilot a new sugar production standard that is now in use around the world.

*Photo credit: WADA*



# Advancing Effectiveness and Sustainability

The Global Water Strategy lays out a roadmap for coordinating with interagency partners to channel the technical expertise of scientists and researchers, build local scientific capacity, and increase access to cutting-edge technologies. USAID takes the lead to advance this

important work and has also initiated a research and learning agenda of its own to contribute to and expand global knowledge on the effectiveness of water and sanitation programming—a key to accelerating progress toward global water security and self-reliance.

## Spotlight on Interagency Partnerships

**CDC in Haiti Cholera and Hurricane Matthew (2010–present)**

**USAID Haiti Water and Sanitation Project (2017–2021)**

### COLLABORATING TO IMPROVE DRINKING WATER IN HAITI

Haiti's vulnerability to natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and flooding have complicated efforts to repair, expand, and sustain access to safe water and sanitation. The low levels of water and sanitation services and poor hygiene practices contributed substantially to the severity and rapid spread of the cholera epidemic in 2010. Hurricane Matthew in 2016 further compromised the fragile WASH sector in affected areas. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and USAID have collaborated on improving WASH in Haiti, with each agency bringing complementary strengths to the effort.

CDC has been providing technical assistance to the National Water and Sanitation Directorate and other partners on WASH since 2010 when two separate emergencies, a major earthquake and the start of the ongoing cholera outbreak, affected Haiti. That in-depth experience allowed CDC to provide valuable input for the design and implementation of USAID's Haiti Water and Sanitation Project, which focuses on priority cholera hotspot communes and those recovering from cyclical disasters, and aims to build the capacity of governments and service providers to expand water distribution and sanitation services. The CDC/USAID collaboration has included identifying how USAID can contribute to advancing the Government of Haiti's Plan for the Elimination of Cholera—a plan that encourages both agencies, other donors, the government, and the private sector to work together to accelerate improvements to increase access to safe water and adequate sanitation by 2022.



The CDC trains rural WASH technicians to conduct water quality testing for free chlorine residual.  
Photo credit: David Snyder/CDC Foundation

## SERVIR (2005–present)

# HARNESSING THE POWER OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION TO ADVANCE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Since 2005, USAID and NASA's joint SERVIR project has been helping communities across the world better prepare for natural disasters. Working in close collaboration with local scientists and development partners via a series of regional hubs in Africa and Asia, SERVIR combines NASA's state-of-the-art scientific innovations and satellite technology with USAID's extensive development know-how and global reach to streamline rural communities' benefits of satellite data. When applied correctly, Earth observation data can strengthen national and international systems by enhancing the monitoring, forecasting, and overall awareness of hazards and impacts. This allows

for better targeting of operations by disaster managers preparing for and responding to natural disasters; mitigating against the worst impacts of future floods; building resilience in the face of the next extended drought; and informing more sustainable land-use decisions.

Now entering its 14th year, the unlikely partnership animating SERVIR has been a driving force behind its achievements. To date, SERVIR has helped streamline access to scientific data in 45 countries, collaborated with 260 institutions around the world, trained more than 3,500 people on how to use SERVIR tools and services, and facilitated exchanges between more than 400 scientists and decision-makers.

In addition, some 1.5 million maps have been created interactively via SERVIR's website.

"The success of SERVIR is a result of bringing together perhaps two of the most different agencies in the federal government—NASA and USAID," says SERVIR co-founder Dan Irwin. "NASA works in space and uses the unique vantage point of space to monitor our planet, and USAID works on the ground in over 100 countries around the world. By sharing our complementary expertise—and partnering with leading technical organizations—we're connecting space to village, by creating demand-driven, actionable services using satellite data to help countries address critical issues such as floods and droughts."



A joint initiative of NASA and USAID, the SERVIR project streamlines communities' access to satellite data, allowing local policymakers, farmers, and emergency response teams to make better-informed decisions with regard to food production, land use, and disaster risk reduction.

*Photo credit: SERVIR Global*



# Spotlights on Monitoring, Evaluating, Learning

## Sustainable WASH Systems Learning Partnership (2016–2021)

### PROMOTING COLLABORATION FOR SUSTAINABLE SERVICES

USAID recognizes that strong local systems are needed to maintain functional water and sanitation services and daunting challenges are associated with sustaining these services over time. The Sustainable WASH Systems (SWS) Learning Partnership was developed through a co-creation process and demonstrates the power of collaborative, iterative design. SWS brings together the collective expertise of its eight consortium members—University of Colorado Boulder, Environmental Incentives, IRC, LINC, Oxford University, Tetra Tech, WaterSHED, and Whave—to apply systems approaches to challenges that USAID implementers are facing in the field as they work to strengthen the sustainability of WASH services.

SWS's systems approach starts with bringing together a broad network of local stakeholders to work toward a shared vision. In 2017, SWS consortium members IRC, Tetra Tech, and LINC put this approach into practice in Ethiopia, in two rural districts and one small town. They identified NGOs and public, academic, and private-sector institutions that actively contribute to the provision of WASH services

to participate in a “Learning Alliance,” a forum to increase collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in each locale. SWS then conducted three separate Organizational Network Analyses to assess the relationships among organizations in each Learning Alliance and to provide a basis for understanding and strengthening their networks. For example, in the Mille district, NGOs showed limited engagement with district governments. As a consequence, NGO-supported water infrastructure projects often fall into disrepair due to lack of coordination with government offices that could otherwise help provide ongoing maintenance. This insight suggests that the Mille Learning Alliance could improve service sustainability by developing an action plan for improving relationships between NGOs and district government offices. SWS partners conducted similar exercises in Cambodia, Kenya, and Uganda. Moving forward, SWS will continue to explore findings from these network analyses to better inform where and how to strategically provide support to Learning Alliances and other stakeholder networks.

SWS's learning process is designed to generate evidence on the effectiveness and potential future applications of systems approaches. By generating knowledge and engaging with key actors, SWS fosters learning among local governments and actors to improve services, and provides USAID and other development partners with knowledge of how to work with local systems to sustain WASH services.



The South Ari woreda is one of three districts in Ethiopia where SWS is establishing Learning Alliances to increase collaboration and knowledge sharing among water sector stakeholders, such as NGOs, public institutions, academic institutions, and the private sector with the ultimate goal of improving and sustaining WASH services.

Photo credit: IRC

## Water Communications and Knowledge Management (2015–2020)

### APPLYING A SUSTAINABILITY LENS TO PAST PROJECTS TO INFORM THE FUTURE

Sustainable WASH investments underpin USAID's Water and Development Plan. Achieving sustainability requires country partners and communities to have ownership of processes and systems in place to ensure that inputs and resources are able to be sustained after an activity ends. Monitoring and evaluation during activity implementation provide insight into

USAID-funded activities' performance, but after the activity ends it is difficult to know if the outcomes observed will be sustained.

In support of its learning agenda, USAID is funding a series of six ex-post evaluations to further USAID's understanding of why its completed WASH activities have or have not been sustained, provide insight into what happens after an activity ends, and how to potentially mitigate challenges in future programming. The series will inform USAID's WASH activity design and implementation and contribute to a larger sector discussion on achieving sustainability.

As of 2017, four evaluations have been completed on closed activities: Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Prosperity's sanitation and hygiene work in Madagascar; Indonesia Environmental Services Program's water utility capacity building, microcredit, and finance work; the Ethiopia Millennium Water Alliance's rural sanitation and water point construction, rehabilitation, and management activities; and India's Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion—Debt and Infrastructure activity that partnered with central, state, and city governments to expand water and sanitation service access to the urban poor.

USAID is sharing these findings widely with water stakeholders and the broader sector through evaluation reports, blogs, briefs, and webinars, all available on [Globalwaters.org](http://Globalwaters.org). A forthcoming synthesis paper will share the series' broader learnings.



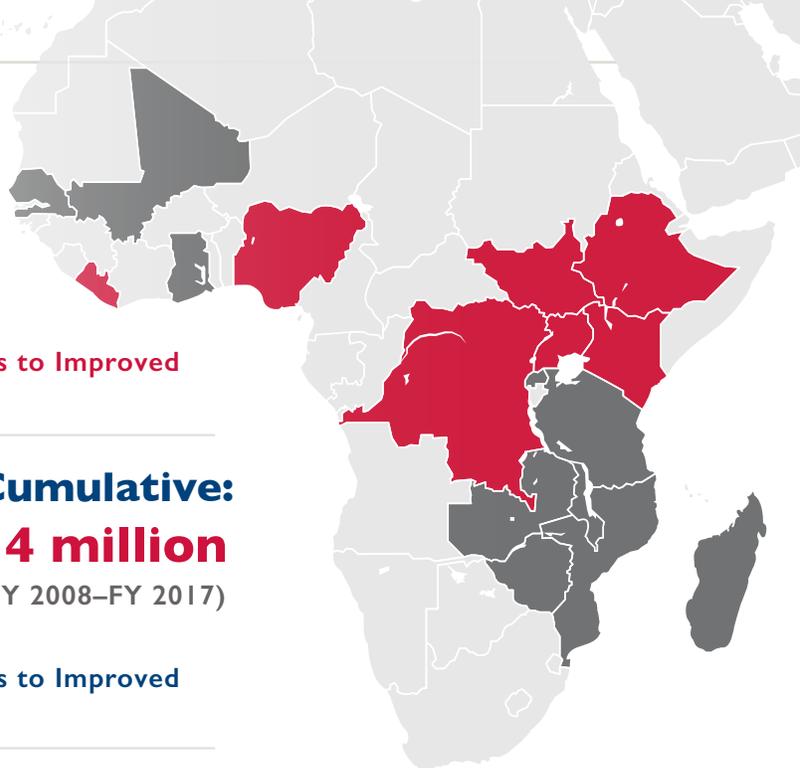
Top: Years after FIRE-D support ended, a community in Sangli, Maharashtra, India, has continued to successfully manage this public toilet.

Photo credit: Sujit Mridha

Bottom: At this water point in Ethiopia, 95 people wait in line to collect water because the taps only function a few hours every day.

Photo credit: Annette Fay

# AFRICA REGION

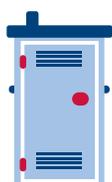


Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**1.7 million**

**Cumulative:**  
**14 million**

(FY 2008–FY 2017)



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**1.3 million**

**Cumulative:**  
**11 million**

(FY 2008–FY 2017)

- HIGH-PRIORITY COUNTRIES
- STRATEGY-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Priority	2017 Country/ Operating Unit	WASH (Health and Development)	All Other Water Programming	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
High-Priority	Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$12,023,000	\$3,240,000	354,052	256,526
High-Priority	Ethiopia	\$15,670,000	\$96,617,794	300,714	237,007
High-Priority	Kenya	\$13,500,000	\$ -	293,148	243,647
High-Priority	Liberia	\$13,078,422	\$ -	19,530	58,646
High-Priority	Nigeria	\$10,637,000	\$ -		
High-Priority	South Sudan	\$6,000,000	\$ -	409,774	250,265
High-Priority	Uganda	\$5,000,000	\$ -	89,757	7,639
	Angola	\$0		-	12,320
	Benin	\$420,000			
	Burkina Faso	\$125,000		5,700	33,205
	Botswana	\$50,000			
	Cameroon	\$0			
	Cote d'Ivoire	\$225,000			
	Djibouti	\$0		5,740	976
Strategy-Aligned	Ghana	\$7,709,029	\$3,000,000	23,100	54,448
	Lesotho	\$75,000			
Strategy-Aligned	Madagascar	\$6,255,000	\$5,000,000	41,636	115,977
Strategy-Aligned	Malawi	\$5,357,769	\$1,173,000	816	72
Strategy-Aligned	Mali	\$5,025,000	\$2,726,599	18,069	
Strategy-Aligned	Mozambique	\$9,500,000	\$ -		-



Priority	2017 Country/ Operating Unit	WASH (Health and Development)	All Other Water Programming	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
	Namibia	\$500,000			
	Niger	\$0	\$15,868,949	102,744	13,815
Strategy-Aligned	Rwanda	\$6,123,000	\$ -		
Strategy-Aligned	Senegal	\$7,060,214	\$ -	34,187	14,424
	South Africa	\$150,000			
	Swaziland	\$150,000			
Strategy-Aligned	Tanzania	\$9,400,000	\$400,000		
Strategy-Aligned	Zambia	\$5,000,000	\$ -		
	Zimbabwe	\$100,000	\$3,823,000		
	USAID Africa Regional	\$6,000,000	\$ -	10,592	
	USAID Sahel Regional Program	\$6,000,000	\$200,000	26,750	27,859
	USAID Southern Africa Regional	\$5,000,000	\$200,000		
	USAID West Africa Regional	\$8,000,000	\$ -	-	1,175
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$164,133,434</b>	<b>\$132,249,342</b>	<b>1,736,309</b>	<b>1,328,001</b>

A health teacher at the Sawla English and Arabic Primary school in Ghana watches a student demonstrate proper handwashing techniques. The WASH for Health program is constructing latrines and providing handwashing stations to improve health and hygiene in schools. Photo credit: Global Communities

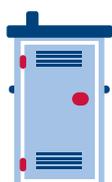
# ASIA REGION



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**1.4 million**

**Cumulative:**  
**16 million**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**1.8 million**

**Cumulative:**  
**7 million**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)

- HIGH-PRIORITY COUNTRIES
- STRATEGY-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Priority	2017 Country/ Operating Unit	WASH (Health and Development)	All Other Water Programming	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
High-Priority	Afghanistan	\$10,000,000		439,288	
High-Priority	Indonesia	\$6,100,000	\$-	2,260	1,115
Strategy- Aligned	Bangladesh	\$3,000,000	\$12,529,000	6,886	10,806
Strategy- Aligned	Cambodia	\$2,000,000	\$-	-	16,234
Strategy- Aligned	India	\$16,500,000	\$-	81,250	1,238,422
	Maldives			4,687	
	Laos	\$340,000	\$-		
	Marshall Islands		\$265,000		
	Micronesia		\$265,000		
Strategy- Aligned	Nepal	\$4,000,000	\$3,315,000	12,289	84,732
	Pakistan	\$-	\$-	278,550	
Strategy- Aligned	Philippines	\$3,500,000	\$-	584,998	479,092
	Sri Lanka		\$400,000	13,819	
	Tajikistan	\$1,810,207	\$-	17,579	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$47,250,207</b>	<b>\$16,774,000</b>	<b>1,441,606</b>	<b>1,830,401</b>

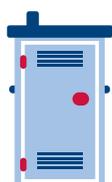
# MIDDLE EAST REGION



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**333,415**

**Cumulative:**  
**8.7 million**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**54,971**

**Cumulative:**  
**8.5 million**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)

- HIGH-PRIORITY COUNTRIES
- STRATEGY-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Priority	2016 Country/ Operating Unit	WASH (Health and Development)	All Other Water Programming	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
High-Priority	Jordan	\$142,491,570*	\$6,498,430	250,000	
High-Priority	Lebanon	\$35,150,000			
	West Bank and Gaza			37,836	2,795
	Egypt			32,000	52,176
Strategy-Aligned	Yemen	\$2,000,000			
	Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	\$651,000	\$651,000		
	USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	\$4,000,000	\$2,221,329	13,579	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$184,292,570</b>	<b>\$9,370,759</b>	<b>333,415</b>	<b>54,971</b>

\* Water and sanitation funding for USAID/Jordan includes the original amount of \$57.9 million notified in the FY 2017 653a process in addition to reprogramming of FY 2017 WASH funds from West Bank/Gaza.

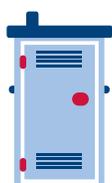
# LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**88,617**

**Cumulative:**  
**2.3 million**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)



Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services

**FY 2017 Results:**  
**3,492**

**Cumulative:**  
**512,503**  
(FY 2008–FY 2017)

- HIGH-PRIORITY COUNTRIES
- STRATEGY-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Priority	2016 Country/ Operating Unit	WASH (Health and Development)	All Other Water Programming	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
High-Priority	Haiti	\$10,013,000	\$5,000,000	41,211	3,492
	Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	\$1,000,000	\$-		
	Dominican Republic	\$809,000	\$70,000	42,636	
Strategy-Aligned	Guatemala	\$4,937,815	\$-	4,770	
	USAID Central America Regional		\$1,159,626		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$16,759,815</b>	<b>\$6,229,626</b>	<b>88,617</b>	<b>3,492</b>



The Natural Infrastructure for Water Security project plans to launch a leadership program to create new opportunities for women in the water sector like Norma Cáceres who is a member of an all-women's agricultural users association in the Chancay-Lambayeque watershed of Peru's northern coast.

*Photo credit: Zarela Estabridis*

# USAID WATER AND SANITATION RESULTS BY COUNTRY

## USAID OPERATING UNITS REPORTING RESULTS IN **FY 2017**

Priority	2017 Country/Operating Unit	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
<b>Africa</b>			
High-Priority	Democratic Republic of the Congo	354,052	256,526
High-Priority	Ethiopia	300,714	237,007
High-Priority	Kenya	293,148	243,647
High-Priority	Liberia	19,530	58,646
High-Priority	South Sudan	409,774	250,265
High-Priority	Uganda	89,757	7,639
	Angola	-	12,320
	Burkina Faso	5,700	33,205
	Djibouti	5,740	976
Strategy-Aligned	Ghana	23,100	54,448
Strategy-Aligned	Madagascar	41,636	115,977
Strategy-Aligned	Malawi	816	72
Strategy-Aligned	Mozambique	18,069	-
	Niger	102,744	13,815
Strategy-Aligned	Senegal	34,187	14,424
	USAID Sahel Regional Program	26,750	27,859
	USAID West Africa Regional	-	1,175
	USAID Africa Regional	10,592	-

During a visit to Germany, officials from Morocco's water sector learn about best practices for sustainable water management.

Photo credit: U.N. Industrial Development Organization



Priority	2017 Country/Operating Unit	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Drinking Water Services	Number of People Gaining Access to Improved Sanitation Services
<b>Asia</b>			
High-Priority	Afghanistan	439,288	
High-Priority	Indonesia	2,260	1,115
Strategy- Aligned	Bangladesh	6,886	10,806
Strategy- Aligned	Cambodia	-	16,234
Strategy- Aligned	India	81,250	1,238,422
Strategy- Aligned	Maldives	4,687	
Strategy- Aligned	Nepal	12,289	84,732
	Pakistan	278,550	
Strategy- Aligned	Philippines	584,998	479,092
	Sri Lanka	13,819	
	Tajikistan	17,579	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			
High-Priority	Haiti	41,211	3,492
	Dominican Republic	42,636	
Strategy-Aligned	Guatemala	4,770	
<b>Middle East</b>			
High-Priority	Jordan	250,000	
High-Priority	West Bank and Gaza	37,836	2,795
	Egypt	32,000	52,176
	USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	13,579	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,599,947</b>	<b>3,216,865</b>

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