

31st January 2011

To: the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness Panel

Re: Submission from the WASH Reference Group

Please find attached a submission to the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness prepared by the WASH Reference Group.

The WASH Reference Group comprises 25 NGOs, the Australian Red Cross, academic institutions and representatives of the Australian water industry.

The organisations listed below have worked together to prepare this submission.

We are available to discuss any aspects of our submission.

Yours sincerely



Peter Dwan
Co-Chair



Jan Parry
Co-Chair



Submission to the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness

Introduction

This submission has been prepared by the WASH Reference Groupⁱ. The Group welcomes the opportunity to make a submission. Much of the content is based on our experience of working collaboratively with AusAID on the Water and Sanitation Initiative. This submission is based around the key areas raised in the Panel's ToR and addresses them from the perspective of water, sanitation and hygiene. Whilst the submission takes a specific sectoral view, many of the issues and recommendations apply more broadly to the aid program.

Summary of key recommendations

ToR focus	Recommendations	Page
1. Sectoral focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next strategic framework for Australia's aid program should recognise sanitation, hygiene and water as essential basic services and central to improving health, education and gender equality, to reducing poverty and to supporting sound economic growth. Increase the level of aid allocated to sanitation, hygiene and water to meet Australia's fair share of AUD 500 million per year and commit to meeting its fair share by 2015 and beyond. Ensure that at least 50% of funding for WASH is allocated to sanitation. 	2
2. Geographic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on the poorest countries and the countries that are least likely to meet their MDG targets for sanitation and waterⁱⁱ. Adopt an inclusive approach to ensure sustainable services for all vulnerable groups. 	4
3. Low and middle income countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure at least 70% of WASH investment is targeted at Low Income Countries. Provide support for sector capacity strengthening in Middle Income Countries where national governments are investing their own resources in the water and sanitation sector and taking steps to improve sector governance and equity of service delivery. Allocate at least 75% of sector investment to "basic services" to ensure investment reaches unserved populations (contributing to the MDGs) and poor people. 	4
4. Different forms of aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For multi-lateral programs undertake more robust analysis of their quality and cost-effectiveness before investing, increase scrutiny and improve accountability. Increase support to civil society organisations for to between 20% and 30% of the total AusAID WASH budget. 	5
5. Performance of the program and lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the predictability of funding levels to WASH to allow design and implementation of longer term programs and partnerships. 	6
6. Approach to efficiency and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise and approve a WASH strategy to guide Australia's increased investment in the sector. Integrate WASH into health and education strategies and programs. Develop a long-term sector capacity building program in focus countries. 	6
7. Organisational structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate the WASH team within the Service Delivery Group alongside Health and Education. Improve organisational structure to make it easier for WASH staff to work across sectoral boundaries and to provide them with incentives to do so. Rebalance advisory capacity towards neglected sectors, such as WASH, and increase the number and skill levels of staff managing WASH programs. Restructure to form multi-disciplinary teams accountable for delivery of core outcomes, such as reducing child mortality. 	7
8. Donor coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate global leadership in turning around sanitation, through committing Ministerial support for the international Sanitation and Water for All initiative. 	8
9. Review and Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report separately on allocations and expenditure on water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion using the latest OECD DAC codes. Publish annual progress reports on the WASH program to communicate impact to the public and commission more detailed bi-annual reports to assess WASH program spend and performance. Establish a searchable list of all current aid activities on the AusAID website. 	9

1. Sectoral focus

Optimise results and value for money by investing in WASH

If the Australian Government's international development assistance program aims to reduce poverty and promote economic growth, the case for investing in sanitation, hygiene and water is clear. Safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene (WASH) are critical to all the MDGs, particularly in achieving universal access to health and education (see Box 1 below).

This call is not in pursuit of a narrow sectoral interest but is about maximising the impact of Australia's international development investments. Sanitation and water receive significantly less funding than other areas of development (see Figure 1 below) and without redressing this, Australian taxpayers' investments in international development will gain increasingly marginal rates of return and communities will not enjoy the benefits of development.

Box 1: WASH is central to achieving each of the MDGs

When asked to identify what would improve their lives the most, poor people consistently prioritise access to safe waterⁱⁱⁱ. One regional example is Papua New Guinea where poverty consultations found the biggest problem people cited was the need for safe drinking water^{iv}.

*"Safe water and sanitation are necessary for sustaining life and human dignity"
ODE, Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009 p.32*

The economic returns from WASH are high and pro-poor (MDG1)

For every \$1 invested in WASH, the WHO estimates an economic return of \$8 mainly through time savings and reducing productive days lost to illness^v. The benefits are pro-poor because the losses are borne disproportionately by poor people and by women.

More girls stay in school after WASH investments (MDG2)

Girls miss school because they must spend hours fetching water for their families. With the onset of puberty, unisex toilets and the lack of menstrual hygiene facilities deter attendance. A WaterAid study from Tanzania found a 12% increase in girls' enrolment when clean water points were installed closer to home^{vi}. And, in 2000, a UNICEF school sanitation programme in Bangladesh was instrumental in increasing the number of girls enrolling by 11%^{vii}.

The burden of WASH poverty falls disproportionately on women (MDG3)

72% of the population tasked with water-fetching labour are women and girls^{viii}. In much of rural Africa and South Asia, women and girls spend on average two hours each day collecting water, often from dirty, unprotected sources.^{ix}

Diarrhoea is the biggest killer of children in Africa and the second biggest killer globally, and 90% of cases are due to poor WASH (MDG4)

A recent study of the causes of child mortality published in the Lancet found that diarrhoea was the biggest killer of children in Africa, killing more children than malaria, measles and AIDS combined^x. Some 90% of diarrhoeal deaths are caused by inadequate sanitation, unsafe water and poor hygiene. Furthermore, aid programs focused on clinical responses will be of questionable benefit when there is a high risk that medicines are taken with water contaminated by human faeces. Finally, a World Bank review ranks sanitation amongst the most cost-effective health interventions^{xi}. Given the Panel's welcome focus on efficiency and effectiveness, there is a clear case that sanitation should be more of a priority for AusAID.

WASH poverty incurs additional health risks for women (MDG 5)

As set out above, access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) affects the duration of girls' education, with a knock on effect on their age at marriage and the age at which they first give birth. WASH provision therefore contributes to efforts to reduce the number of early-age pregnancies, reducing the adolescent fertility rate, and the number of unsafe abortions. Providing a safe and hygienic environment for childbirth and post-natal care, is part of increasing the chances of survival of mothers and newborns. Similarly, reducing diarrhoea and worm infection contributes to reducing maternal anaemia.

Adequate care of HIV/AIDS patients requires more water (MDG6)

The most common diseases for people suffering from AIDS are diarrhoeal and skin diseases, both of which are often waterborne and caused by poor hygiene. The water needed for adequate care of HIV/AIDS patients exceeds normal consumption and one study suggests by rates of two to five times^{xii}.

The sanitation MDG is off track in the Pacific and the most off-track in sub-Saharan Africa (MDG7)

At current rates, the projected achievement date of the sanitation MDG in sub-Saharan Africa is in the 23rd century. In Africa, the sector now leads as the most 'off-track' MDG target^{xiii}.

Basic services are a key element of resilience to climate change.

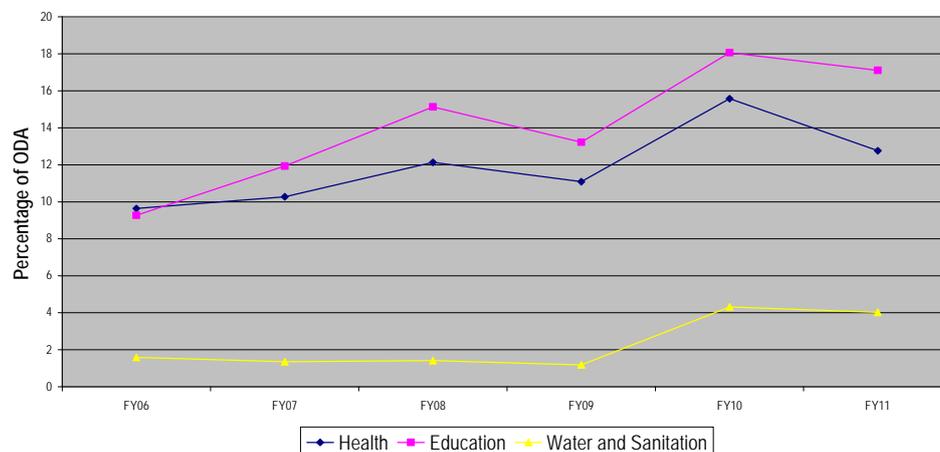
The precise impacts of climate change on WASH are hard to predict, but much of adaptation is about water – too much, too little or the wrong type^{xiv}. The poorest are most at risk because they are already the least able to cope with seasonal change and extreme weather. WASH access improves their resilience and their ability to adapt to climate change.

"Good quality basic services for health, education, water supply and sanitation are central to reducing poverty and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Not being able to provide them can seriously inhibit a country's prospects for economic growth; it can also threaten a country's political and social stability."

ODE, Annual Report on Development Effectiveness 2009, p.34

Given the above evidence, the Panel need to ask some searching questions about how AusAID has overlooked the essential role that sanitation and water play in human development.

Figure 1: AusAID allocations to sanitation and very low compared to health and education and increasing in recent years



Until recently Australia was allocating just 1.5% of its ODA to water and sanitation^{xv} (see Figure 1). This proportion has increased significantly over the last two years with the short-term, three year, Water and Sanitation Initiative. Our analysis finds that most country strategies do not address WASH, even when child health is identified as a key objective and diarrhoea is amongst the leading causes of child death, for example PNG. Australia's portfolio should be rebalanced by using planned aid increases to allocate more resources to WASH. Without this, Australian taxpayers' investments in other human development sectors will gain only marginal rates of return.

How much to invest?

It is estimated that it will cost US\$70 billion per year^{xvi} to reach the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation^{xvii}. Australia's fair share of these costs, estimated by taking into consideration the proportion of this cost to be covered by donors and Australia's share of donor wealth, is estimated at AUD 500 million per year^{xviii}. To reach this level Australia's allocations to sanitation, hygiene and water need to be increased threefold^{xix}.

The number of people without sanitation is almost three times greater than the number of people without access to safe drinking water. Yet donors and governments allocate much less funding to sanitation than to water^{xx}. Funding for sanitation needs to be significantly increased.

Recommendations:

- The next strategic framework for Australia's aid program should recognise sanitation, hygiene and water as essential basic services and central to improving health, education and gender equality, to reducing poverty and to supporting sound economic growth.
- Increase the level of aid allocated to sanitation, hygiene and water to meet Australia's fair share of AUD 500 million per year and commit to meeting its fair share by 2015 and beyond.
- Ensure that at least 50% of funding for WASH is allocated to sanitation.

2. Geographic focus

Focus on the poorest and most off-track countries

Australia should target its aid for sanitation, hygiene and water at people who lack access to these services in the poorest countries and the countries that are least likely to meet their MDG targets for sanitation and water. Fifty eight countries are off-track to achieve the MDG target on sanitation and 23 countries are off-track to achieve the MDG drinking water target^{xxi}.

At the community level programs need to be inclusive and ensure sustainable services for all vulnerable groups including women, people with disability and people living with HIV/AIDs.

Recommendations:

- Focus on the poorest countries and those most off-track to meet the MDGs.
- Adopt an inclusive program approach to ensure sustainable services for all vulnerable groups.

3. Low-income and middle-income countries

Donors need to better target investments towards Least Developed Countries

Currently donor resources for sanitation and water are not targeted at those that need them most. Least Developed Countries receive only 42% of international aid for water and sanitation^{xxii}. This proportion must be increased to ensure aid reaches where it is needed most. The lack of information in the public domain on Australia's WASH program means it is not possible to determine the proportion currently allocated to LDCs (please refer to section 9 below for discussion on improving public reporting of the aid program).

Support to Middle Income Countries

Many of the world's WASH poor now live in Middle Income Countries. Some of these countries are performing well and expanding services to their unserved populations and do not require external support. Some countries, particularly those towards the lower end of the MIC category, will continue to benefit from external support focussed on strengthening WASH sector capacity. Support to such MICs should be contingent upon government providing its

own resources to the water and sanitation sector and taking steps to improve sector governance and equity of service delivery.

Target the poorest by focusing on “basic services”

One way to ensure that Australia's resources to both LICs and MICs are targeted at people without services is to use ODA for “basic services”. Basic drinking-water systems are defined by the OECD DAC as drinking-water supply through low-cost technologies; basic sanitation systems are defined as latrines, small-bore sewers and on-site disposal^{xxiii}. Development assistance for basic sanitation and water services has declined from 27% to 16% of sector aid over the last 5 years. Focussing on “basic services”, for example interventions tailored to the needs of growing urban slum populations, instead of larger infrastructure systems, such as wastewater treatment plants, is a reasonable guarantee of targeting the unserved poor.

Recommendations

- Ensure at least 70% of WASH investment is targeted at Low Income Countries.
- Provide support for sector capacity strengthening in MICs where national governments are investing their own resources to the water and sanitation sector and taking steps to improve sector governance and equity of service delivery.
- Allocate at least 75% of sector investment to “basic services” to ensure investment reaches unserved populations (contributing to the MDGs) and poor people.

4. Different forms of aid

Increasing levels of ODA and pressures to keep transaction costs down, appear to be part of the reason why greater volumes of aid are channelled through multi-lateral institutions (again lack of available data on WASH expenditure hamper our analysis). In the water and sanitation sector the performance of multi-lateral programmes is very mixed, especially in terms of programs ensuring sustainable services and reaching the poor, with both strong and underperforming examples^{xxiv}. For example WaterAid research into projects funded by the Asian Development Bank found a distinct poor/non-poor divide in access to services as the poor are excluded from benefits due to budget allocations, project design and affordability. Whilst transaction costs may be lower for AusAID when working with multi-lateral programs, this does not necessarily mean these programs deliver better value for money. More robust analysis is needed before investment of the likely effectiveness of multi-lateral programs and their value for money.

It is unclear how much influence Australia is able to bring to bear on the design and implementation of multi-lateral programs raising questions over Australia's control of its investment. The level of accountability required from these institutions to AusAID also appears very low. The Panel may decide to examine how Australia can increase scrutiny and accountability of its investment through multi-lateral channels.

NGOs are a strong partner with AusAID in the scale-up of the aid program. Australian NGOs have the capacity to deliver effective WASH programs at a scale far greater than currently supported by AusAID^{xxv}. Under the right donor funding conditions, NGOs and their in-country partners can build strong partnerships with local civil society organizations; give voice to marginalized groups; engage in policy dialogue; demonstrate service-delivery models that can be scaled-up; and deliver immediate services to the poorest and most vulnerable people often in fragile settings. NGOs are well connected in Australian society and are able to communicate the outcomes of their AusAID funded program to their supporter base and thereby raise the profile of the Australian aid program. For more information on the strengths of Australia NGOs please refer to the materials provided to the Panel by ACFID.

Recommendations

- Undertake more robust analysis of the quality and cost-effectiveness of multi-lateral programs before offering Australian support, increase scrutiny of performance and improve accountability.

- Increase support to civil society organisations for to between 20% and 30% of the total AusAID WASH budget.

5. Performance of the program and lessons learned

The need for long-term, predictable sector investment

There is no quick fix to the global sanitation and water crisis; it requires a long-term response from governments. Changing the sanitation and hygiene behaviours of millions of people and building the capacity of communities and governments to operate and maintain facilities takes time. Australia's increased investment in WASH will only have impact if it is continued in the long term.

The WASH program has suffered from unpredictable levels of financing and short programming timeframes. The Water and Sanitation Initiative signalled a welcome and very significant increase in funding. However the allocated funds of \$300 million were to be programmed and spent within 3 years. The level of funding for WASH at the end of the initiative is unknown making it difficult to program and develop long-term relationships and resulting in high levels of uncertainty for implementing partners. Longer-term programs are required to bring about changes in behaviour (needed in sanitation and hygiene programs) and develop sector capacity, as for example AusAID has been doing successfully in Timor Leste, Vietnam and Indonesia.

The experience of the Water and Sanitation Initiative raises broader questions for the Panel to consider about the planning and budgeting process within AusAID and the relationship between thematic areas and country programs. For example what should be the balance of funding allocated to country programs and thematic areas? How can the momentum generated by new initiatives be maintained through longer-term programming?

Recommendations

- Improve the predictability of funding levels to sectors to allow design and implementation of longer term programs and partnerships.

6. Approach to efficiency and effectiveness

Need for a sector strategy to guide increased investment

AusAID lacks a WASH strategy or policy to guide its increasing investment^{xxvi}. A strategy is urgently needed to give direction to increased investment in the sector and increase accountability. The strategy should set the direction for AusAID's investment and include details on Australia's level of investment and the number of people to be lifted out of WASH poverty with this investment. See for example DFID's water policy which includes statements such as "DFID will spend £1 billion on water and sanitation in Africa over the next five years. DFID will support at least 30 million more people to get access to improved sanitation in South Asia by 2011." As well as giving direction to the program clear statements such as these are the basis for greater accountability (see section 9 below)^{xxvii}.

The WASH strategy also raises a broader question for the Panel to consider about the role of thematic strategies within AusAID and their relationship with country strategies; currently WASH is not highlighted in many AusAID country strategies despite many country programs prioritising child health and the massive burden of disease from diarrhoea in these countries.

Sectoral integration - Integrate WASH with AusAID's flagship education and health strategies and programs

AusAID should take a more comprehensive approach to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health that addresses the significant morbidity and mortality burden attributable to poor

water, sanitation and hygiene. Cross-sectoral results (e.g. under-five mortality and under-five nutritional status) should be the principal points of accountability for Australian aid investments and the assessment of Australia's programme effectiveness.

Similarly education programs need to consider all factors that affect school attendance and learning ability. It is estimated that only 47% of schools in developing countries have a water supply and around 37% have some sort of sanitation facilities. AusAID should build on the models of sector integration in its programmes so that, for instance in its large school building programs, as in Indonesia, all new schools are built with a water supply and well-thought out sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities^{xxviii}. The recent Independent Completion Report of the Australia Indonesia Basic Education Program found "the supply of water and potable water to a significant percentage of schools is problematic"^{xxix} however limited discussion of water supply and sanitation in the report means it is not possible to know if schools are being constructed with these facilities.

WASH should be built into education and health goals and strategies. This is not currently the case; for example AusAID's 51 page *Better Education* policy (2007) makes no reference to water supply in schools and contains only one reference to sanitation.

Beyond infrastructure to developing capacity to deliver pro-poor services

Governments have the responsibility to provide sanitation and water services to their citizens. Australian aid should aim to strengthen the capacity of government in these countries to provide these services without external assistance. This capacity building challenge requires a long-term Australian commitment (as AusAID is showing in Timor Leste) especially in countries in our region where capacity is at extremely low levels such as Timor Leste and PNG.

Delivering WASH for the poor requires national policy-making processes and the targeting of resources to be made explicitly pro-poor. Developing pro-poor programmes and outcomes will require Australia's aid to go beyond maximising hardware outputs.

There is sometimes a misconception that building 'taps and toilets' is easy and should be done quickly. AusAID should resist these pressures and investing in sector capacity building, as currently undertaken by AusAID in Timor Leste, should be considered a strategic priority.

Recommendations

- Finalise and approve a WASH strategy to guide Australia's increased investment in the sector.
- Integrate WASH into health and education strategies and programs.
- Develop a long-term sector capacity building program in focus countries.

7. Organisational structure

"Donors also need to think outside of the MDG box in a more joined-up way and break down conventional sectoral barriers. Water and sanitation need to be mainstreamed in wider development, public health and poverty reduction efforts. ... But policy makers still cling onto their sectors and remits, ignoring the multidimensional aspects of the MDGs and how joined up they need to be on the ground"^{xxx}.

Jeremy Allouche and Lyla Mehta, Institute of Development Studies

Improve cross-sectoral working

Until recently WASH was managed by the Climate Resilience and Water section within AusAID. The formation of the Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation directorate is a positive step. However the team remain positioned in the Sustainable Development Group within AusAID whereas health and education are located in the Service Delivery Group. Placing

WASH within an infrastructure team also embeds a common misconception that WASH is solely about construction.

Re-locating the WASH team within the Service Delivery Group would lead to closer integration with health and education programs and also increase the focus on sustainable WASH services rather than infrastructure creation alone.

The limited numbers of existing WASH advisory staff need greater agility and incentives to work across sectoral boundaries. The UK's DFID has started to address this issue in recent years by the WASH team seconding staff to the health team to look for ways to more closely integrate WASH into health strategies and programming.

Increase WASH advisory capacity and support staff managing WASH projects to raise their skills and knowledge of WASH

For the increased investment in WASH suggested above to be used effectively, the Australian Government's human resource allocation to planning and management of WASH programs also needs to be significantly increased. Whilst there may be overall limits to staffing numbers within the agency this does not preclude an analysis of available skill sets and a rebalancing of advisory capacity to neglected sectors. It is vital that there are greater numbers of professional and experienced staff designing and managing projects in post and in Canberra.

The Panel may decide to review the number of advisory staff within AusAID working on WASH, health and education and examine the expertise of staff charged with managing WASH projects in country.

Organise teams around outcomes rather than professions

The issue of working in sectoral silos is long-standing and a challenge to many donors not just AusAID. The suggestions on cross-sectoral working above would lead to improvements. However the Panel could also consider more radical changes in the way AusAID is structured. One option would be to form teams of expertise based on outcomes rather than aligning around professions or sectors. For example a child mortality team would include experts in health systems strengthening, preventative health, WASH and governance and be accountable for delivering outcomes rather than focussing on activity management (as recommended in the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009^{xxxii}).

Recommendations

- Relocate the WASH team alongside their peers in the Service Delivery Group
- Improve organisational structure to make it easier for WASH staff to work across sectoral boundaries and to provide them with incentives to do so.
- Rebalance advisory capacity towards neglected sectors and increase the number and skill levels of staff managing WASH programs
- Restructure to form multi-disciplinary teams accountable for delivery of core outcomes, such as reducing child mortality.

8. Coordination with other donors

Work with the *Sanitation and Water for All* partnership

Turning around the global WASH crisis requires an international global partnership. The Education for All initiative and the International Health Partnership have made large gains with strong Australian support.

The Sanitation and Water for All initiative has made a promising start: within the space of one year since its inception it has leveraged additional commitments of nearly US\$1 billion from the domestic resources of 18 Low- Income Country governments^{xxxii}. This initiative is the most promising innovation in the sector for decades, and its significance was acknowledged by the

UN Secretary General at the recent MDG Summit^{xxxiii}. Australia has engaged with the partnership but is yet to formally join and support its work.

Recommendations

- Demonstrate global leadership in turning around sanitation, through committing Ministerial support for the international Sanitation and Water for All initiative.

9. Review and evaluation

It is important that better quality, up to date information is available in the public domain to generate interest and increase confidence in the aid program.

The need for more detailed and more accurate data on WASH spending

“Despite the importance of this sector, the effectiveness of Australia’s support remains difficult to assess, as water and sanitation activities are often embedded in broader humanitarian and community development efforts and are not reported on separately, wither in terms of funding or performance.”
Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009, p.32

Reporting of Australia’s WASH spending is currently inadequate and unclear. Expenditure reported as ‘water and sanitation’ appears to cover both WASH and water resource management programs, two quite different things.

Furthermore, AusAID does not disaggregate spend on sanitation or hygiene promotion from water supply. This means it is not possible to track allocations to these two critical and neglected sub-sectors. The simple way to address this is to use the OECD DAC codes that disaggregate accordingly.

Limited accountability and transparency

There is limited reporting on progress by AusAID on water and sanitation. AusAID publishes annual progress reports for some sectors. See for example a selection from 2010 - AusAID (2010) *Annual Health Thematic Performance Report 2008-09*; AusAID (2010) *2009 Education Annual Thematic Performance Report: 2009*; and AusAID (2010) *Development for All: Towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–2014: Achievement highlights—the first two years*. There is no equivalent reporting on the WASH program.

Members of the WASH Reference Group and Members of Parliament have requested information from AusAID on the focus and objectives of the Water and Sanitation Initiative and only limited information has been provided and there is no information in the public domain.

The UK offer a good example of public reporting on its WASH program, as cited in the recent Annual Report on Development Effectiveness 2009^{xxxiv}. DFID publish an annual report showing progress against commitments^{xxxv} along with a more detailed analysis of expenditure trends and performance every two years.

Where evaluations are completed, for example the ODE evaluation of water and sanitation^{xxxvi}, the lack of a published management response from AusAID means it is not possible to know how the recommendations are being adopted.

Recommendations

- Report separately on allocations and expenditure on water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion using the latest OECD DAC codes.

- Publish annual progress reports on the WASH program to communicate impact to the public and commission more detailed bi-annual reports to assess WASH program spend and performance.
- Establish a searchable list of all current aid activities on the AusAID website.

ⁱ The WASH Reference Group comprises 25 NGOs, the Australian Red Cross, academic institutions and representatives of the Australian water industry.

ⁱⁱ 58 countries are off-track to achieve the MDG target on sanitation and 23 countries are off-track to achieve the drinking water target. *UNICEF (2010) Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action, Putting in Place the Tools to Achieve Universal and Sustainable Access to Sanitation and Drinking Water.*

ⁱⁱⁱ In national Participatory Poverty Assessments in Zambia, Uganda and Cameroon undertaken between 1999-2001 and in Nigeria in 2008, access to safe and affordable drinking water was the highest preference for the majority of respondents.

^{iv} ADB (2002) *Priorities of the Poor in Papua New Guinea*

^v WHO (2007) *Economic and health effects of increasing coverage of low cost water and sanitation interventions*

^{vi} WaterAid (2000) *Looking Back: The long-term impacts of water and sanitation projects*

^{vii} UNICEF (1999) *Sanitation and Hygiene: A Right for Every Child*

^{viii} UNICEF and WHO (2010) *Progress on Sanitation and Water: 2010 Update*

^{ix} UNDP (2006) *Human Development Report 2006*

^x Black R et al. (2010) "Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2008: a systematic analysis", *The Lancet 2010*; 375:1969-87

^{xi} World Bank (2006) *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries* (second edition)

^{xii} Ngwenya, B.N. and Kgathi, D.L. (2006) HIV/AIDS and access to water: a case study of home-based case in Ngamiland, Botswana. *Physics and Chemistry of the Earth*; 31:669-680.

^{xiii} UN (2010) MDG report 2010, supplemented with new MDG5 data from the UN inter-agency report released on September 2010, 'Trends in maternal mortality:1990 to 2008'

^{xiv} UN Water "Key Messages on Climate Change and Water". www.unwater.org

^{xv} AusAID (2009) *Australian aid to water supply and sanitation services in East Timor and Indonesia: Evaluation Report*

^{xvi} Hutton G, Bartram J (2008) *Global costs of attaining the Millennium Development Goals for water supply and sanitation*

^{xvii} The Millennium Development Goal targets for water and sanitation are to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation.

^{xviii} The cost of meeting the MDG for water and sanitation is estimated at USD 70 billion per year (Hutton and Bartram, 2008). If donors assume one-third of this burden, then total aid required would be around USD 23.3 billion per year or AUD 25.7 billion at 90c exchange rate with USD. This burden sharing ratio acknowledges that the bulk of responsibility should lie with developing countries but that significant support is required from donors if the targets are to be met, particularly in the low income countries. Based on Australia's share of OECD wealth, 2%, Australia's fair share is estimated at AUD 500 million per year.

^{xix} In the 2010/11 Federal Budget around AU\$180 million was allocated to water and sanitation (*Budget: Australia's International Development Assistance Program (2010)*)

^{xx} WHO (2010) *UN Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water: Targeting resources for better results*

^{xxi} See endnote ii

^{xxii} For example over 2006-2008 Jordan received an average of \$500 in aid for every person without access to water, while Chad only received \$3. Over 2006-2008 Georgia received an average of \$250 in aid for every person without access to sanitation, while Nepal only received \$1 (WHO (2010) *UN Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water: Targeting resources for better results*)

^{xxiii} WHO (2010) *UN Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water: Targeting resources for better results*

^{xxiv} WaterAid (2006) *Water for All? A study on the effectiveness of Asian Development Bank funded water and sanitation projects in ensuring sustainable services for the poor*

^{xxv} Willetts, J., Pedi, D., Carrard, N., Powell, B., De Lacy, I. (2008) *NGO partnerships and capacity building in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector*

^{xxvi} A draft policy was released for public input in 2008 but over two years later this is yet to be finalised.

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- ^{xxvii} DFID (2008) *Water: an increasing precious resource, Sanitation: a matter of dignity*; p.6
- ^{xxviii} Current AusAID documentation on the education program does not appear to report on provision of WASH infrastructure in schools.
- ^{xxix} AusAID (2010) *Australia Indonesia Basic Education Program: Independent Completion Report*. Page 17 para 86.
- ^{xxx} Lyla Mehta and Jeremy Allouche (2010), *Water and Sanitation for All: The need to go beyond the numbers and beyond the MDGs*
- ^{xxxi} AusAID (2010) *Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009*. Page 59.
- ^{xxxii} www.sanitationandwaterforall.org
- ^{xxxiii} At a UNICEF side event on Sanitation and Water at the UN General Assembly MDG Review meeting, September 2010
- ^{xxxiv} AusAID (2010) *Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009*. Page 32.
- ^{xxxv} DFID (2009) *Meeting our promises 2009: The fifth update on DFID's work on water and sanitation since the 2004 Water Action Plan*
- ^{xxxvi} AusAID (2009) *Australian aid to water supply and sanitation services in East Timor and Indonesia: Evaluation Report*