AID PRIORITIES
The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is responsible for developing the guidelines and strategies for German development policies in order to help reduce global poverty.

Germany’s top five development priorities for 2016 are: education, climate change adaptation, agriculture and food security, sustainable development and migration.

Criteria used to select these priority areas include international commitments, demand from partner countries, needs-based approach (e.g. poverty levels) of partner countries, different aspects of aid effectiveness, governance situation, reform and development orientation of partner countries, comparative advantages of German development cooperation, and activities of other donors.

Within the framework of bilateral government-to-government development cooperation, Germany currently cooperates with 50 countries in jointly agreed country programmes. A smaller group of 35 partner countries is supported by bilateral government-to-government cooperation in the context of focused thematic and/or regional programmes. Germany also supports other countries beyond its bilateral government-to-government development cooperation. This support is provided, for example, by German contributions to the development policy instruments of the European Union and to numerous multilateral organizations, civil society organizations and other non-profit organizations. Partner countries that are members of regional organizations can also benefit from the support of the BMZ for regional organizations.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES
Germany’s strategic goals for supporting the WASH sector are to:

1) Realize access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and hygiene, in-line with the human rights to water and sanitation, to reach Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6.1 and 6.2.

2) Foster sustainable management and protection of water resources, including improving water quality, increasing water efficiency, implementing IWRM and protecting water-related ecosystems to fulfill SDGs 6.3 to 6.6. Increased resilience towards the impact of climate change receives a special focus, as well as the sustainable water management in agriculture.

3) Reduce structural reasons for flight and migration through the provision of basic services, as well as supporting participative water management in transboundary settings.

4) With regard to the impact of climate change, strengthen the key role water has in mitigation efforts and adaptation measures, through bilateral projects as well as on the international level.

Germany’s WASH sector strategy is outlined in the BMZ Water Sector Concept (2006) and the upcoming BMZ Water Sector Strategy (2017).

Specific targets
With German support, provide access to drinking water and sanitation services for 10 million people per annum until 2030, as outlined in the German Sustainability Strategy.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES
In total, from 2011 to 2015, German development support has reached 60 million people worldwide, providing them with sustainable access to water and sanitation. In 2011–2015, approximately 28.5 million people in Sub-Sahara Africa were provided with sustainable access to drinking-water and approximately five million people attained access to sustainable sanitation as a result of German development cooperation.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type
High priority areas for Germany include: financial and technical support for urban sanitation and drinking-water, WASH in schools, strengthening policy/institutions for sustainable WASH service delivery and reducing inequalities in access and services for WASH.

By region in 2015

- Central Asia and Southern Asia: 9%
- Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia: 43%
- Latin America and Caribbean: 11%
- North America and Europe: 6%
- Oceania: 2%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 15%
- Western Asia and Northern Africa: 6%
- Not applicable: 0%

An additional 14% of water and sanitation ODA is targeted to sector or multi-country programmes.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2016 (Germany)
FUNDING CHANNELS

Germany supports the main objectives of integrated water resources management through its longstanding cooperation with Lusia, Jordan, Morocco and Egypt and several projects supporting transboundary water governance. It also works with countries such as Tanzania to strengthen the capacity of the water sector to enable it to take a leading role in climate change adaptation.

Through the Fit for School Programme, German Development Cooperation is also improving the hygiene, water and sanitation situation in public primary schools in South East Asia by promoting basic hygiene skills such as hand-washing, and brushing of teeth.

Furthermore, as an initiative from the 2011 Bonn conference, the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWASP) aims to strengthen the capacities of public, private and civil society actors to improve water security, especially in the context of a changing climate. Measures identified in a participatory process are partly financed by the private sector and currently implemented in Ethiopia, Grenada, Kenya, St. Lucia, Zambia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

LESSONS/IMPACTS

German Development Cooperation has been supporting the Government of Kenya to increase the ability of the urban poor to access clean water and sanitation facilities. Drawing on the experiences of Zambia and Burkina Faso, Kenya established the Water Services Trust Fund, a pro-poor basket-funding mechanism to scale up the expansion of access to water and sanitation in underserved areas, in particular by using water kiosks, a low-cost technology for providing clean, safe water.

Development partners were convinced to shift a part of their investments from large-scale infrastructure projects to the Trust Fund. Utilities were required to provide services to the poor and, on the whole, willingly did so through the Trust Fund’s programmes.

The successful water kiosk programme was scaled up, providing nearly 1.8 million poor Kenyans with access to water at a reasonable cost. More than 160 000 people were reached with sustainable public and household sanitation services access through the Trust Fund, which has become a professional and trusted organization.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

In recent years, the German Development Cooperation, reacting to demand identified by its partners, put more emphasis on climate change adaptation and mitigation, basic sanitation and supporting refugees and local host communities. This engagement will continue. Further attention will be given to activities relating to the inter-linkage of SDGs, such as WASH and nutrition, WASH in schools, and climate change and water resources as well as the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus. Future efforts will also emphasize the ongoing need for infrastructure investments in water and sanitation.

COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes:
Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)

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<th>2013</th>
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<td>1088</td>
<td>924</td>
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| Source: OECD-CRS, 2016 (Germany) |

Strengthen and use country systems:
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)

| Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey |

Use one information and mutual accountability platform:
Participation (at least moderately) in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)

| Source: OECD-CRS, 2016 (Germany) |

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:
Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

| Source: OECD-CRS, 2016 (Germany) |

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 is provided below:

- WASH basic systems, 18%
- WASH large systems, 60%
- Agricultural water resources, 3%
- Water resources protection, 3%
- River basin infrastructure, 1%

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2015 disbursements of grants and concessional loans is provided below:

- Programmes and projects via direct assistance, 57%
- Programmes and projects via multi-laterals, 27%
- Technical assistance or staffing, 16%

Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/