



## DEBATE PACK

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# Clean water and sanitation in Africa

**Westminster Hall**

**Thursday 21 April 2016 – 1.30pm to 4.30pm**

**Debate initiated by Jim Shannon**



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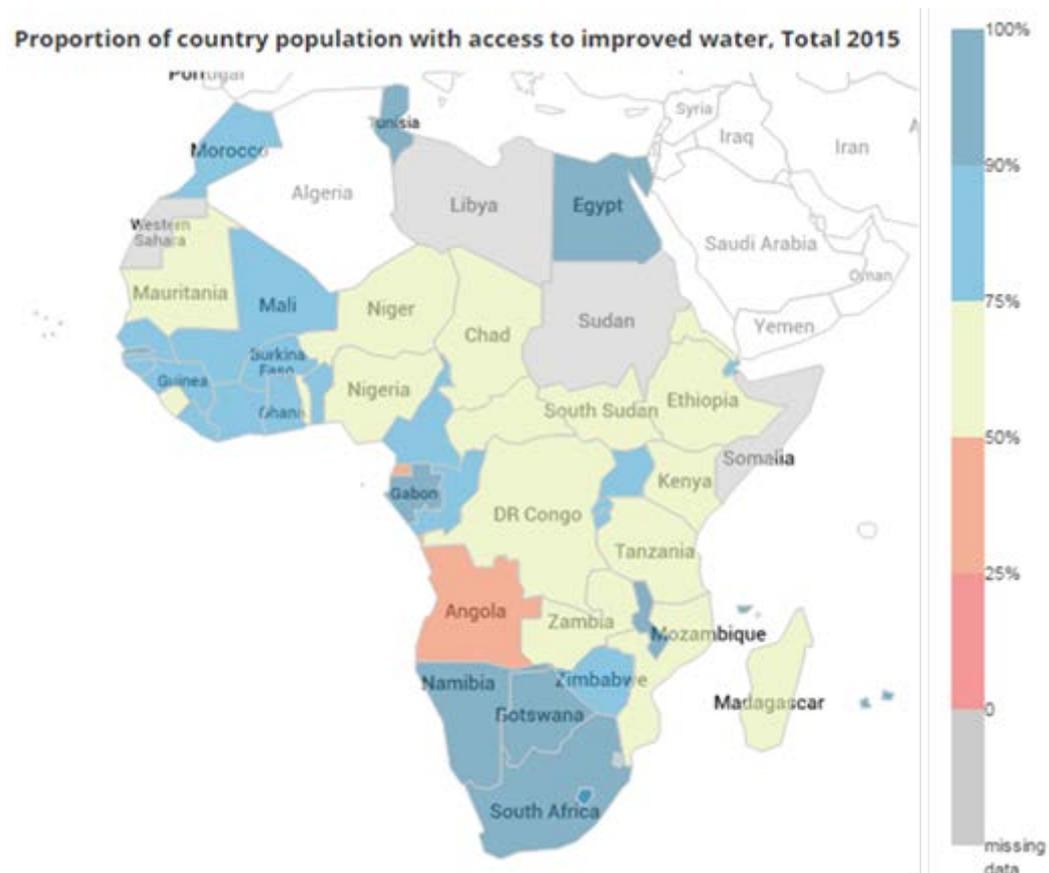
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Attributed to: [Carrying water in Woukpokpoe village](#) by [World Bank photo collection](#) /Image cropped. Licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND 2.0](#)

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# 1. Background

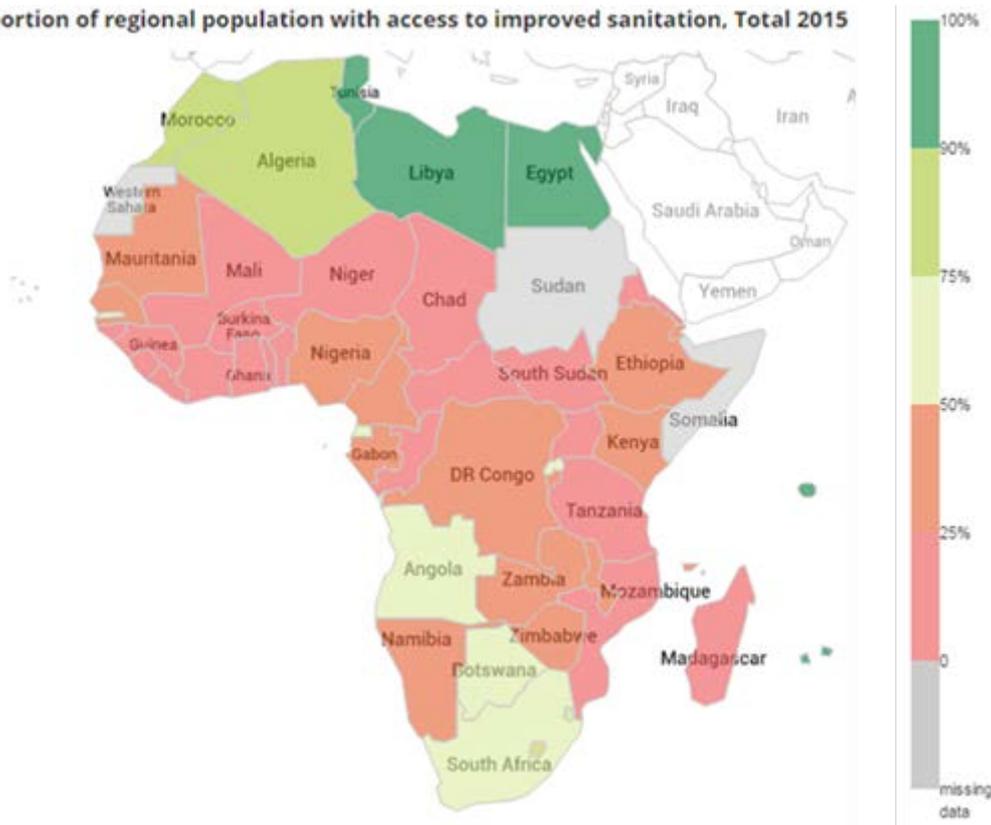
The map below shows that by 2015 between 50% – 90% of the population had access to improved water in the majority of countries in Africa. 2015 was the year in which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for [Water Supply and Sanitation](#)

The map below demonstrates that in a majority of countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, less than 50% of the population had access to improved sanitation by 2015. North Africa performed better, with rates consistently above 75%.

**Proportion of regional population with access to improved sanitation, Total 2015**



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for [Water Supply and Sanitation](#)

The SDGs+ include a stand-alone goal on water and sanitation: [SDG 6](#) – *ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*.

In March, a [global indicator framework](#) for the SDGs, including SDG 6, was approved by the UN Statistical Commission. The next step is for it to be adopted by the UN Economic and social Council and the General Assembly.

Once the global indicators are in place (they are not yet completely finalised), UN Member States can begin to move ahead in earnest with agreeing regional, national and sub-national indicators that are tailored to their own circumstances and reflect their own priorities. These indicators will be a crucial element of the wider 'national action plans' that Member States are being encouraged to produce.

DFID set itself a target of reaching 60 million people with WASH interventions in the period 2011 to 2015. In its [Annual Report 2014-15](#), DFID reported that it had exceeded this target by 2.9 million – with 22.2 million of those reached being women.

According to a recent [document](#) by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact, which is currently conducting an investigation of DFID's performance on WASH:

DFID uses a range of delivery channels for its WASH programmes, including multilateral agencies, contractors, NGOs and partner governments. DFID informs us that 60% of its programmes are delivered by UNICEF. In some countries, including Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania, the national government is the primary implementer, using budget support or other financial aid. In some humanitarian contexts, such as South Sudan, WASH results are delivered through multi-donor trust funds. These may be implemented by the United Nations or the World Bank. The majority of projects incorporate water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. A small number are focused only on water supply (e.g. in Zimbabwe and Syria).

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the lead UK government department on water policy. To date, Defra has not made any specific statements on implementation of SDG 6 in the UK.

## 2. Press Articles

The following is a small selection of recent press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

The Independent

**[World Water Day: What happens when you don't have clean water](#)**

Fleur Anderson  
22 March 2016

The Guardian

**[If we want water for everyone, we're going to have to pay for it](#)**

Kevin Rudd  
22 March 2016

The Metro

**[UN World Water Day 2016: What is it and why is it important?](#)**

Taran Bassi  
22 March 2016

Mail online

**[Malawian babies captured with their mothers in moving photos just 24 hours after being born in a filthy hospital with NO clean water](#)**

Aimee Brannen  
12 January 2016

Financial Times

**[Sustainable Development: sanitation needs more private investment](#)**

Sarah Murray  
15 September 2015

The Guardian

**[We must squeeze every drop from water initiatives to pump up scant resources](#)**

Ian Ross  
24 August 2015

The Guardian

**[Access to clean water and sanitation around the world – mapped](#)**

Katherine Purvis  
1 July 2015

The Guardian

**Kenya hoping to make a splash with Africa's first public-private water fund**

Jessica Hatcher

22 March 2015

The Guardian

**Lack of safe water, sanitation and soap 'an embarrassment', says WHO**

Lucy Lamble

17 March 2015

### 3. PQs

#### Developing Countries: Sanitation

30 March 2016 | 31973

**Asked by: Paul Blomfield**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what plans the Government has to support efforts to achieve goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on water and sanitation.

**Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

In the manifesto in April 2015 and in the UK Aid Strategy published in November 2015, we committed to help 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation in support of goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

We will achieve this target through projects managed by our Country Offices, through projects managed from the UK and through our contributions to multilateral organisations such as the World Bank. We will continue to invest in country and regional programmes to improve water resources management, water efficiency and improve water quality, as well as drive value for money.

#### Developing Countries: Sanitation

11 Feb 2016 | HL5849

**Asked by: Baroness Northover**

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Baroness Verma on 1 February (HL5238), what proportion of UK aid spending on water, sanitation and hygiene is targeted at the maintenance and upkeep of existing facilities.

**Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

Our WASH programmes take an integrated approach to both provision and maintenance of existing facilities, involving building national, local and community capacity and systems to ensure that services continue to function over time. In 2014, total UK bilateral ODA spending on water supply and sanitation was £181 million. UK aid expenditure is reported in Statistics on International Development report at table A6a which I have attached for your convenience.

We do not collect data separately on the amount of funds allocated to installation of facilities and their subsequent maintenance. In most countries responsibility for financing operation and maintenance is passed to the community where services have been installed, after appropriate training has been provided.

## Developing Countries: Water

02 Feb 2016 | 24427

### Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what programmes her Department has in place to facilitate access to wells and water in developing countries.

### Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

In 2012 the UK Government set a target of reaching 60 million people in the developing world with one or more water, sanitation or hygiene (WASH) interventions by the end of 2015. The Department for International Development (DFID) delivered a range of WASH programmes in 19 countries through its network of country offices. In addition DFID ran 2 regional programmes and 4 centrally managed programmes from DFID HQ.

The target was achieved 9 months early in April 2015.

More detailed information on individual WASH programmes that contributed to meeting this target is available through the development tracker function <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/sector/3> on the DFID website.

We are currently formulating our new portfolio to deliver on the UK government's commitment to help a further 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020.

## Developing Countries: Sanitation

01 Feb 2016 | HL5238

### Asked by: Baroness Northover

To ask Her Majesty's Government what measures the Department for International Development is taking to reach rural communities with water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, as well as urban ones.

### Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

DFID reached over 62 million people with water, sanitation and/or hygiene in the five years to 2014/15. Approximately 90% of these results were delivered in rural communities.

DFID supports large programmes focussed on basic rural water and sanitation services for the poor. These include programmes with the governments of Ethiopia and Mozambique and a programme implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and WaterAid in Nigeria.

Through partnerships with organisations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP), DFID is supporting the water and sanitation sector in developing better and faster ways of delivering improved urban water

and sanitation services in unserved slums and low income communities in towns and cities.

### **Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**01 Feb 2016 | HL5237**

**Asked by: Baroness Northover**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what proportion of the Department for International Development's spending currently goes towards water, sanitation and hygiene programmes.

**Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

Expenditure by sector is reported in Statistics on International Development which I have attached for your convenience.

In 2014, UK bilateral expenditure on water supply and sanitation was £180.8 million. This was 2.6% of the UK's total bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA).

When DFID or other UK government departments provide core contributions in support of multilateral organisations, we do not break down by sector. However, there are a number of multilateral organisations that are focussed on water and sanitation. Details of the contributions from DFID to each multilateral organisation can be found at Table A8 of the attachment.

### **Developing Countries: Malnutrition**

**28 Jan 2016 | HL5075**

**Asked by: Lord McColl of Dulwich**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene are considered in all plans to tackle malnutrition.

**Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

All DFID nutrition programmes are based on an assessment of the causes of malnutrition, in line with the UNICEF conceptual framework. These include the role that lack of clean water and poor sanitation and hygiene plays in making children ill and therefore increasing the risk of malnutrition. DFID is already integrating water, sanitation and hygiene activities into nutrition programmes in a number of countries and we are actively looking for opportunities to do so in other places where we are addressing malnutrition.

## **Developing Countries: Malnutrition**

**28 Jan 2016 | HL5074**

### **Asked by: Lord McColl of Dulwich**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the relationship between malnutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene.

### **Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

DFID commissioned the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to undertake a review of the evidence on the links between water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition in 2012. The review concluded that there was good evidence that WASH has an impact on under-nutrition. At the very basic level, the act of infant and child feeding needs good personal hygiene – hand washing with soap and water, plus good food hygiene. In addition, water is important in that it is generally required to prepare complementary foods. It needs to come from a safe source and then be collected, transported and stored safely. The living environment of infants has to be free from faecal contamination to minimise the risk of ingesting pathogens or coming into contact with intestinal worms.

This review is currently being updated drawing on a report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2014 which estimated that 50% of child under-nutrition is associated with repeated diarrhoea or intestinal worm infections as a result of unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene. There is increasing evidence that chronic diarrheal disease may inhibit nutrient absorption even if sufficient food is consumed. This latter condition referred to as Environmental Enteropathy is currently one of the subjects of a large randomised control trial being conducted in Zimbabwe with DFID support.

## **Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**28 Jan 2016 | 23629**

### **Asked by: Ian Liddell-Grainger**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what research her Department has conducted or commissioned on the link between poor sanitation and associated hygiene practices and maternal and newborn health and survival.

### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

DFID is providing £16 million over 8 years for SHARE (**S**anitation and **H**ygien**e** **A**ppli**e**d **R**esearch for **E**quity), a research consortium led by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. SHARE has funded five key studies which have significantly advanced our understanding of this critical issue and put water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) firmly on the global maternal & newborn health (MNH) agenda. Research includes a systematic review establishing the impact of WASH on maternal mortality and a cohort study in Odisha, India that has provided the first rigorous evidence that poor sanitation during pregnancy is

associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, low birthweight, spontaneous abortion and still birth

DFID is also providing £7.2 million of funding to support the Sanitation, Hygiene Infant Nutrition Efficacy (SHINE) trial currently underway in Zimbabwe. The trial aims to prove and describe the causal relationship between sanitation and child stunting.

### **Developing Countries: Infant Mortality**

**28 Jan 2016 | 23599**

#### **Asked by: Ian Liddell-Grainger**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what information her Department holds on the number of child mortalities attributable to infections caused by (a) lack of access to safe water and (b) unclean environments of each of the last five years.

#### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

The most recent estimates from WHO are that diarrhoea caused by inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene results in 842,000 deaths each year in low and middle income countries. Of these, 502,000 deaths are due to inadequate and unsafe drinking water, 280,000 deaths are due to inadequate sanitation and 297,000 are due to inadequate hygiene. WHO indicate that 361,000 of these deaths each year are among children under-five. This equates to nearly 1,000 unnecessary deaths in children under-five every day. WHO has identified a range of other diseases linked to inadequate water sanitation and hygiene but has not provided recent estimates of the number of deaths caused by these infections. These diseases include infections such as trachoma and malaria.

DFID reached over 62 million people with water, sanitation and/or hygiene in the five years to 2014/15. We are currently formulating our new portfolio to deliver on the UK government's commitment to help a further 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020.

### **Sierra Leone: Water**

**28 Jan 2016 | 23574**

#### **Asked by: Stephen McPartland**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, pursuant to the Answer of 24 November 2015 to Question 17479, what recent steps her Department has taken to work with the government of Sierra Leone to deliver high-quality programmes that will increase access to clean water.

#### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

The President of Sierra Leone has identified water as one of his top six priorities for the post-Ebola recovery period. In the first phase, the "early

recovery" period, DFID is providing assistance to establish or improve water and sanitation facilities in over 250 health facilities and over 300 schools.

In July 2015 the Secretary of State announced a new £240m commitment to Sierra Leone for to help the country recover from the Ebola crisis, including the better delivery of public services. DFID has been supporting the Presidential Delivery Team to prioritise needs for the next phase, which include Water, Health and Education. The UK's support on water and sanitation will be determined when those prioritised plans have been agreed. It may involve further upgrading of health facilities and schools. Significant support is also envisaged for improving infrastructure, including the existing water distribution system in Freetown; improved waste management, through support to the Government's National Waste Management Policy and Strategy; and further investment in a programme of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) – building on our successful £58m WASH programme from 2010 to 2015 which resulted in over 1 million people gaining access to water and to sanitation in Sierra Leone.

### **Developing Countries: Malnutrition**

**28 Jan 2016 | 23572**

#### **Asked by: Stephen McPartland**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, pursuant to the Answer of 19 November 2015 to Question 16005, what steps her Department is taking to promote water and sanitation within the (a) agriculture, (b) social protection and (c) education programme areas to tackle malnutrition.

#### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

In total, DFID reached over 62 million people with water, sanitation and/or hygiene in the five years to 2014/15. We are currently formulating our new portfolio to deliver on the UK government's commitment to help a further 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020. All DFID nutrition programmes are based on an assessment of the causes of malnutrition, including the role that lack of clean water and poor sanitation and hygiene plays in making children ill and therefore increasing risk of malnutrition.

DFID's approach on agriculture for the coming years is set out in detail in the new DFID Conceptual Framework on Agriculture (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfids-conceptual-framework-on-agriculture>). The Conceptual Framework focusses on the role of agriculture in supporting inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and environmentally sustainable food production. This addresses key considerations on water.

DFID supports a range of social protection programmes, with a strong focus on social transfers. The transfers are non-contributory, regular and predictable grants to households or individuals, in cash or in-kind. They help poor and vulnerable people to increase their food consumption and diversify their diets, meet the costs of sending children to school,

pay for health services, and meet other basic needs such as clothes, shelter, clean water and soap.

DFID provides access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools through a range of programmes. Several projects under the Girls' Education Challenge (GEC) are implementing water and sanitation activities as part of their education initiatives. These activities include the construction and/or upgrading of toilets or other sanitation facilities, as well as communication and behaviour change activities to improve hygienic practices. Under this programme, Health Poverty Action (HPA) have constructed Eco-san toilets and girls' changing rooms and Eco-Fuel have built disabled toilets in school to accommodate girls with disabilities.

### **Sub-Saharan Africa: Water**

**14 Jan 2016 | 21893**

#### **Asked by: Gregory Campbell**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what progress has been made to further develop clean water programmes in sub-Saharan Africa in the last 12 months.

#### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

In 2014/15, DFID provided access to clean water for 5.8 million people including 2.6 million people in sub-Saharan Africa. These were some of the almost 63 million people in Africa and Asia that DFID supported to gain access to water and sanitation between 2011 and 2015. We are currently formulating our new portfolio to deliver on the UK government's commitment to help a further 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020. We expect sub-Saharan African countries to feature significantly including continuation of programmes in Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Two programmes designed to meet our previous commitments, a programme with UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Results Programme, will continue to deliver results until early 2016, including in Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

### **Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**01 Dec 2015 | 17479**

#### **Asked by: Derek Thomas**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what support her Department is giving to strengthening water, sanitation and hygiene services in countries affected by Ebola.

#### **Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development**

Prior to, during and following the Ebola outbreak, DFID has provided funding and technical assistance to increase access to water, sanitation services and hygiene education (WASH) in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Between 2012-2016, DFID has committed through our country programmes up to £71.3m for WASH programmes in Sierra Leone and £4.75m for Liberia. We have no bilateral programme in Guinea.

During the Ebola outbreak our existing WASH programmes were adapted to help Sierra Leone and Liberia respond to the crisis. The above figure includes DFID assistance to improve water and sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities as part of our support to the post-Ebola recovery.

The President of Sierra Leone has identified water as one of his top six priorities for the post Ebola recovery period. DFID has committed to support delivery of this agenda and we are working with them to define high quality programmes that will increase access to clean water.

### **Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**25 Nov 2015 | 16874**

#### **Asked by: Madeleine Moon**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what assessment she has made of the relationship between clean water and sanitation in schools and girls' school attendance in developing countries; and if she will make a statement.

#### **Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

Clean water and adequate sanitation in schools ensure safe and hygienic environments for learning. The UK Government supports the view that providing toilets at schools for girls is necessary to provide privacy and dignity. There is some evidence that WASH interventions in schools do improve attendance by girls but much evidence points to other important factors as well.

In 2011, DFID published a systematic review of this issue. This determined that separate facilities for girls were likely to encourage their attendance at school, but insufficient alone to increase attendance and that there are many influential factors, including social and economic pressures on poor families. DFID therefore takes a holistic approach to this issue.

The UK played a key role in ensuring that the recently agreed Sustainable Development Goals include a dedicated goal on water which aims to ensure universal access to water and sanitation by 2030.

### **Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**23 Nov 2015 | 16873**

#### **Asked by: Madeleine Moon**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much of her Department's budget is spent on supporting water, sanitation and hygiene services; and if she will make a statement.

**Answering member:** Grant Shapps | Department for International Development

Expenditure by sector is reported in Statistics on International Development (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-2014>).

### Developing Countries: Sanitation

19 Nov 2015 | 15677

**Asked by:** Caroline Spelman

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what proportion of her Department's budget was spent on supporting water, sanitation and hygiene services in each of the last five years.

**Answering member:** Grant Shapps | Department for International Development

Expenditure by sector is reported in Statistics on International Development (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-2014>).

The table below shows the proportion of DFID bilateral aid spent on water, sanitation and hygiene for the last 5 years for which data are available.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Water and Sanitation Expenditure (£ million)</b>	106	112	142	130	163
<b>Proportion of Total DFID Bilateral Programme</b>	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%

When DFID or other UK government departments provide core contributions in support of multilateral organisations, we do not break down by sector. However, there are a number of multilateral organisations that are focussed on water and sanitation. Details of the contributions from DFID to each multilateral organisation can be found at Table A8, online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-2014>.

## Developing Countries: Sanitation

03 Nov 2015 | 13461

### Asked by: Alan Brown

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, when she last discussed with Ministerial colleagues in the Department for Energy and Climate Change the effect of climate change on global access to water and sanitation facilities.

### Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development

Climate change is expected to reduce the availability of clean and safe water and sanitation facilities for the poorest and most vulnerable communities in the world. Through the International Climate Fund (ICF) the UK government is providing significant investment to help improve water security and support sustainable growth to reduce poverty. The ICF is jointly managed by DFID, the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Ministers from these departments have regular discussions on the UK government's strategic approach to tackling climate change and poverty reduction.

## Developing Countries: Sanitation

03 Nov 2015 | 13460

### Asked by: Alan Brown

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what recent steps she has taken to promote the importance of access to safe water and sanitation to improve climate change resilience.

### Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development

Through the International Climate Fund (ICF) the UK government is providing significant investment to help improve water security and support sustainable growth to reduce poverty.

For example, a UK-funded programme in South Asia is enabling seven countries to manage their shared water resources more effectively and to reduce the risk of conflict. This will help improve the lives of the 700 million people living beside the great Himalayan Rivers of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Last month the Prime Minister announced that UK climate funding will increase by at least 50% over the next five years. The UK also reaffirmed its commitment to achieve a 50:50 balance between adaptation and mitigation spend over this period.

**Developing Countries: Sanitation****02 Nov 2015 | 13369****Asked by: Stephen Gethins**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what assessment she has made of the effect that climate change is having on (a) clean water and (b) adequate sanitation facilities in developing countries.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

Through the UK Government's International Climate Fund DFID has worked with the World Health Organisation to assess the effect that climate change will have on water and sanitation facilities and has produced a joint report titled 'Vision 2030'. This outlines the evidence, and sets out what can be done to optimise the resilience of water and sanitation technologies, infrastructure and services. DFID has also funded the Overseas Development Institute to produce a report assessing the risks that climate change poses to the delivery of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programmes. All of DFID's WASH programmes require sustainability and climate risks to be taken into account in design and delivery.

**Liberia: Sanitation****22 Sep 2015 | 10311****Asked by: Richard Burden**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much her Department has spent on water, sanitation and hygiene services in (a) rural and (b) urban areas in Liberia in each of the last five years; and how much such spending her Department has planned in each of the next five years.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

DFID has spent £6.8m on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services (WASH) programmes in Liberia since 2009.

This includes work on both physical infrastructure and hygiene promotion in rural and urban areas; however the data is not broken down in the format requested.

In addition to support for water, sanitation and hygiene services, DFID has supported the World Bank Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund (LRTF) since its inception, which has resulted in improved solid waste management and collection in Monrovia.

Full details of DFID funding to Liberia are published on the Development Tracker website: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>.

DFID is currently in the process of finalising its programme portfolio for 2016-2020 and will decide any continued investments in WASH accordingly.

**Malawi: Sanitation**  
**22 Sep 2015 | 10310**

**Asked by: Richard Burden**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much her Department has spent on water, sanitation and hygiene services in (a) rural and (b) urban areas in Malawi in each of the last five years; and how much such spending her Department has planned in each of the next five years.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

DFID has committed £21.6m in funding for water, sanitation and hygiene in Malawi since 2010. By mid-2016, UK aid will have ensured that 750,000 people in Malawi will benefit from safer water and improved sanitation.

Full details of DFID funding to Malawi are published on the Development Tracker website: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>.

DFID is currently in the process of finalising its programme portfolio for 2016-2020 and will decide any continued investments in WASH accordingly.

**Mozambique: Sanitation**  
**22 Sep 2015 | 10309**

**Asked by: Richard Burden**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much her Department has spent on water, sanitation and hygiene services in (a) rural and (b) urban areas in Mozambique in each of the last five years; and how much such spending her Department has planned in each of the next five years.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

UK has spent £23.9 million in rural water and sanitation in Mozambique over the past five years. Our programme includes direct support and technical assistance to government to plan, build and maintain water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. We have also worked with UNICEF, a global leader in the provision of WASH services. Over the past four years the UK has helped an additional 2.3 million people gain access to clean water and a further 2.1 million to sanitation.

Full details of DFID funding to Mozambique are published on the Development Tracker website: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>.

DFID is currently in the process of finalising its programme portfolio for 2016-2020 and will decide any continued investments in WASH accordingly.

**Developing Countries: Sanitation****29 Jul 2015 | HL1506****Asked by: Lord Chidgey**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to adopt and implement a dedicated sustainable development goal for water and sanitation, with targets for universal access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030.

**Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

The UK supports the inclusion of water and sanitation in the post-2015 agenda. We are pleased that the Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the Open Working Group includes a goal to 'ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' which contains specific targets for drinking water and sanitation. We will continue to build on the work done so far on water, sanitation and hygiene as part of our efforts to finish the job on the current Millennium Development Goals and ensure that no-one is left behind.

In the last five years we have supported 62.9 million people, of whom 22.2 million were women, to access clean water, better sanitation or improved hygiene conditions through DFID's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programmes (exceeding DFID's commitment of 60 million).

**Developing Countries: Sanitation****29 Jul 2015 | HL1505****Asked by: Lord Chidgey**

To ask Her Majesty's Government in which developing countries they are working with other governments to deliver sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

**Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development**

In many countries the UK Government works with other donor governments to deliver sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services. In Mozambique, for example, we have supported a Government of Mozambique led fund which is also financed by Canada, the Netherlands and Switzerland. We are a member of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership where we work with other governments to help set sector priorities. In other countries (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) we work with partners such as UNICEF and non-governmental organisations who coordinate with other governments as appropriate. In all cases we coordinate with other donor governments in the developing countries where we work.

## Developing Countries: Sanitation

29 Jul 2015 | HL1504

### Asked by: Lord Chidgey

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they have plans to introduce measures to maximise the impact of United Kingdom aid investment in water, sanitation and hygiene services (1) in health clinics, (2) in schools, (3) with respect to their strategy for the health of mothers, newborn babies and children, and (4) with respect to gender inequality.

### Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

The UK Government recognises the importance of promoting safe and reliable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in health centres and schools in developing countries to reduce environmental health risks. In health clinics adequate WASH is particularly important for the health of mothers, newborn babies and children, and this is recognised in DFID's health service programmes.

The availability of water and sanitation in schools contributed to cleaner, safer, and more conducive learning environments. This is particularly important for girls who must have privacy as well as safe, convenient, hygienic conditions during menstruation. Where DFID has supported WASH in schools, there is anecdotal evidence that girls school attendance and performance is enhanced. International figures for WASH access in schools are much worse than health facilities and DFID has responded in its programming globally. In Sierra Leone, for example, this has prompted DFID to fund the construction of WASH facilities in 200 schools and 120 community health centres, as part of the Post-Ebola response.

DFID has a statutory duty to ensure gender equality is a consideration across all of its work. This follows the International Development Gender Equality Act passed in May 2015.

## Developing Countries: Sanitation

29 Jul 2015 | HL1503

### Asked by: Lord Chidgey

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they have plans to increase United Kingdom aid spending on water sanitation and hygiene on a regular incremental basis each year over this Parliament.

### Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

The Conservative Manifesto committed to help at least 60 million people to get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020, to stop terrible diseases. Exact allocations are to be determined following the Government-wide Spending Review and subsequent internal DFID processes.

**Developing Countries: Sanitation****22 Jul 2015 | 6984****Asked by: Alec Shelbrooke**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what discussions are taking place among member states of the UN to ensure that clean water and sanitation remains a sustainable development goal.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

United Nations member states have been holding discussions on thematic areas, including water and sanitation (WASH), in preparation for the September UN Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda. These discussions follow the report of the UK co-chaired Post-2015 High Level Panel and the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals both of which included proposals for a dedicated water goal. The UK supports the inclusion of WASH in the Sustainable Development Goal framework.

**Developing Countries: Hygiene and Sanitation****07 Jul 2015 | 5520****Asked by: Mark Hendrick**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much her Department spent on projects relating to (a) the provision of clean water, (b) sewage, (c) women's sanitary projects and (d) other essential hygiene projects in 2014.

**Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

In Financial Year 2013 to 2014 DFID spent £93.3million on providing clean water and £34.8million on sanitation projects. In that year DFID also spent £39.8million on health education which includes promotion of improved hygiene practices. The source for these figures is the publication Statistics on International Development 2013 2014. The tables in that publication are not able to provide a figure for spending on women's sanitary projects. However, we have a number of programmes globally. DFID is supporting a number of initiatives to address menstrual hygiene management. For example, in our education portfolio we support programmes that are improving the availability of disposable sanitary pads. DFID has also supported an extensive menstrual hygiene management research programme which resulted in a comprehensive manual and training pack.

This includes the CAMFED Secondary Education Programme in Zimbabwe that is helping to ensure 24,000 orphaned and vulnerable girls complete secondary school. Through the Girls' Education Challenge programme, DFID is providing £10million to World Vision in Zimbabwe to implement the Improving Girls' Access to Transformational Education programme which aims to support 95,000 rural girls. In the rural zone of Wolaita in Ethiopia, DFID is working with an NGO called 'Link Community Development' to provide sanitary pads and upgrade sanitation facilities for 56,683 marginalised girls.

**Developing Countries: Sanitation**

**06 Jul 2015 | 4954**

**Asked by: Nicholas Brown**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what recent steps she has taken on improving sanitation and access to clean water in developing countries.

**Answered by: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development**

The UK Government committed to reach 60 million people in developing countries with our water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes by December 2015. We are on track to reach this target. Contributions come from projects managed by DFID offices in 15 countries, from a partnership with UNICEF to deliver improved WASH in nine countries, and from a challenge programme which funds three consortia working in 12 countries. To date, our bilateral WASH programmes have reached 54.1 million people.

We also have a renewed commitment to help at least 60 million people get access to clean water and sanitation by 2020.

## 4. Other Parliamentary material

### Early Day Motions

#### **WORLD TOILET DAY 2015**

**Early day motion 687 (Session 2015-16)**

**William Cash**

**10 November 2015**

That this House welcomes World Toilet Day 2015 which falls on 19 November; is concerned that 2.5 billion people are without access to basic sanitation and that 700 million people are without access to safe water globally; recognises the centrality of water, sanitation and hygiene to progress on other key development areas such as health, education and nutrition; acknowledges that two per cent of UK bilateral aid budget is spent on water, sanitation and hygiene; notes that independent polling from May 2015 shows that both MPs and the general public thinks that this amount is and should be far higher; further welcomes that the Government has signed the new global framework including Goal 6 on universal access to water and sanitation by 2030; and calls on the Government to fulfil this commitment by prioritising water, sanitation and hygiene.

### Debates

#### **Water and Sanitation**

Westminster Hall adjournment debate on water and sanitation in developing countries.

21 Mar 2012 | 542 c218-25WH

#### **Water and Sanitation (Developing Countries)**

Westminster hall adjournment debate on water and sanitation in developing countries.

05 Jun 2007 | 461 c1-22WH

## 5. Further reading

### Water Aid

**Water: At What Cost? The State of the World's Water 2016**, *Water Aid*, 2016

**2010 to 2015 government policy: water and sanitation in developing countries**, Department for International Development

**Water and sanitation in developing countries** (Gov.uk)

**World Water Development Report 2016**, United Nations, 2016

### UN Water

**Water, Sanitation & Hygiene** (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** (Unicef)

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