

WaSH and the New Zealand Aid Programme

The Mission of the New Zealand Aid Programme

The mission of the New Zealand Aid Programme is to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world.

Investment Priorities

Flagship

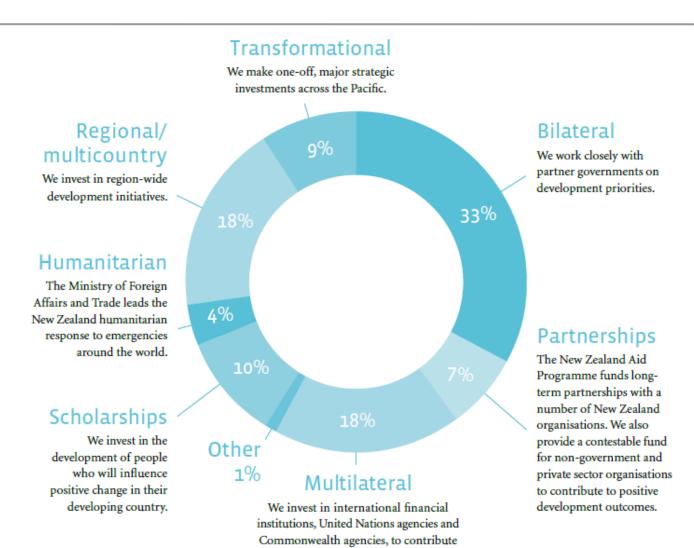
- Renewable energy
- Agriculture

Other

- ICT
- Economic governance
- Law and justice
- Health
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Trade and mobility
- Education
- Resilience
- Humanitarian response



Funding by programme type 2015/16 – 2017/18



to global development outcomes.

Aid Budget

- Three year budget to June 2018
- Total NZ\$1.7 billion
- Pacific focused \$1.0 billion



Aid Programme Spend on WaSH

Total spend over last 10 years NZ\$75 million

Spend this triennium is estimated at \$30 million

Main activities have included:

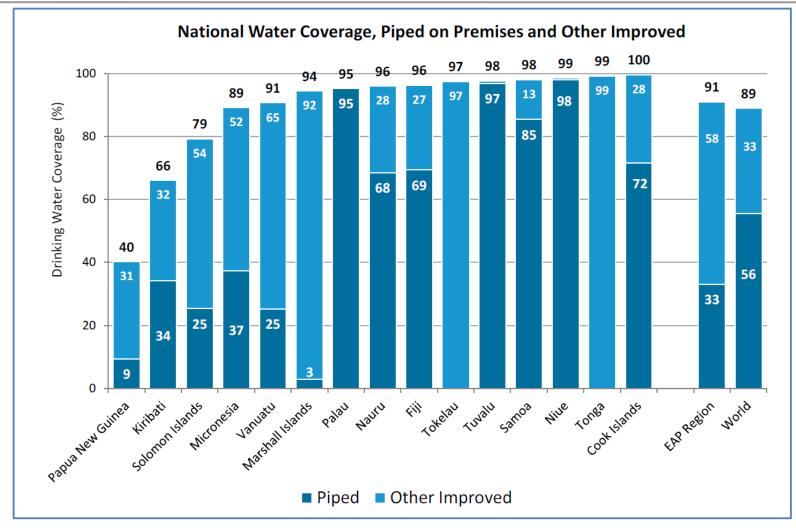
- 1. Sewerage expansion in South Tarawa
- 2. Rarotonga water supply
- 3. Rarotonga sewerage at design stage
- 4. Water supply in Vanuatu
- 5. Supporting the work of NZ NGOs- 14 activities



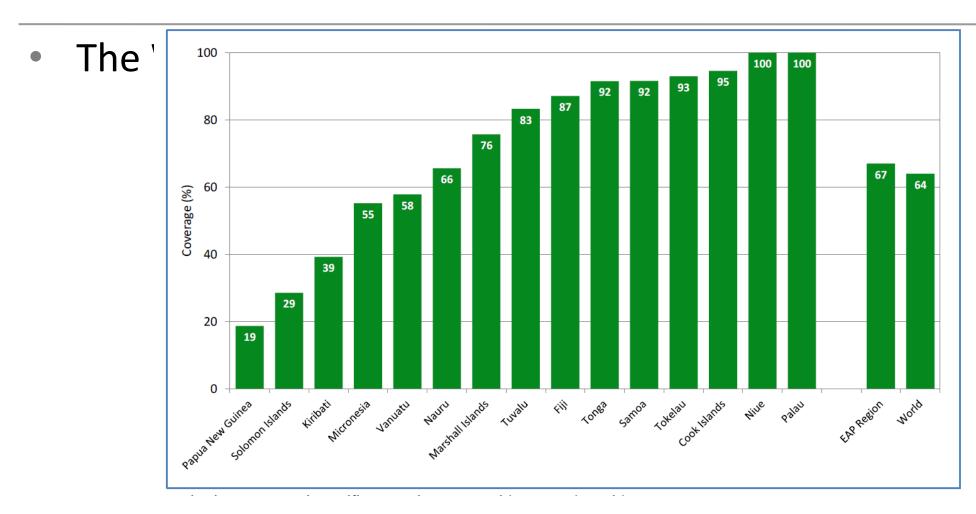
The WaSH Need

- Access to improved water supply 52%
- Access to improved sanitation 31%
- 6.9 million people in PIC cannot access improved sanitation
- 4.8 million cannot access improved water supply



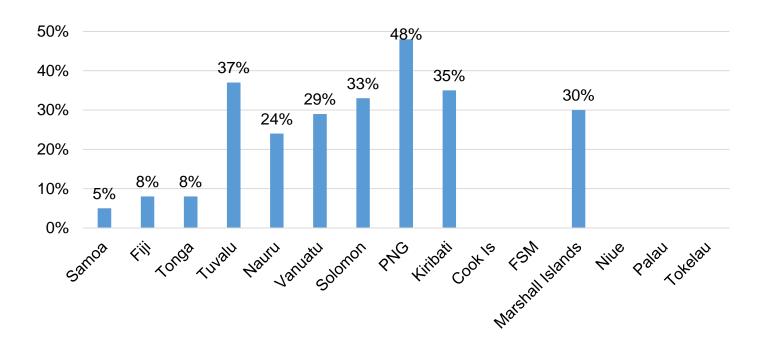


Improved and piped water coverage



Sanitation Coverage in the Pacific

The WaSH Need



Stunting in Children under 5 years of age

WASH Contribution to the First 1,000 Days



Pregnancy

- Safe water
- Toilets,
- Handwashing with soap;
- Proper WASH in health facilities

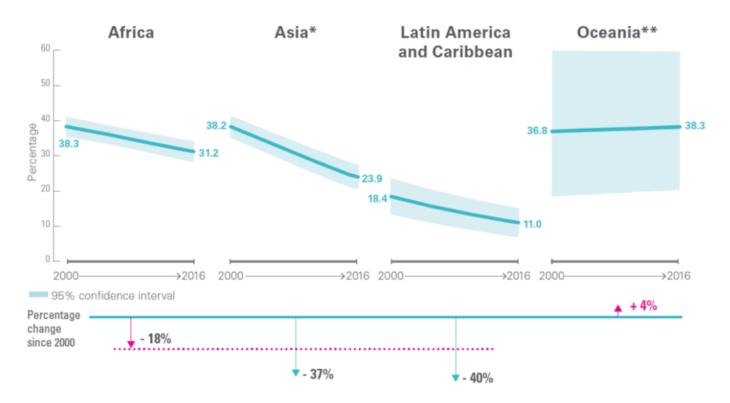
Birth to 2 years and beyond

- Safe disposal of children's feces
- Use of safe water: household water treatment, boiling drinking water and safe water storage
- Good hygiene practices such as handwashing with soap after toilet and before eating and feeding child
- Safe water, sanitation and handwashing with soap in children's institutions

The Need in the Pacific

Two regions have experienced slow or no progress in reducing stunting

Percentage of stunted children under 5, by United Nations region, 2000 - 2016



Urban Settlements

TABLE 2.1: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED POPULATION DATA

	Population (City, 2013)	Estimated Population (Settlements)	Annual Population Growth Rate (City)	Annual Population Growth ^a (Settlements)	Settlements as Percent of City Population as of 2013	Settlements as Percent of City Population by 2023 ^b
Honlara, Solomon Islands	64,600	22,600	3%	6% to 26%	35%	64%
Suva, Fiji (Greater Suva Area)	244,000	50,000	2%	8%	20%	31%
Port Vila, Vanuatu	44,000	15,400	4%	3% to 12%	35%	43%
Port Moresby, PNG	500,000 to 700,000	225,000 to 315,000	2%	5% to 8%	45%	56%

SDG: Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations



Estimated investment required to achieve SDG

US\$120 million per annum

2/3rds in PNG

Major donors are:

Australia

New Zealand

ADB

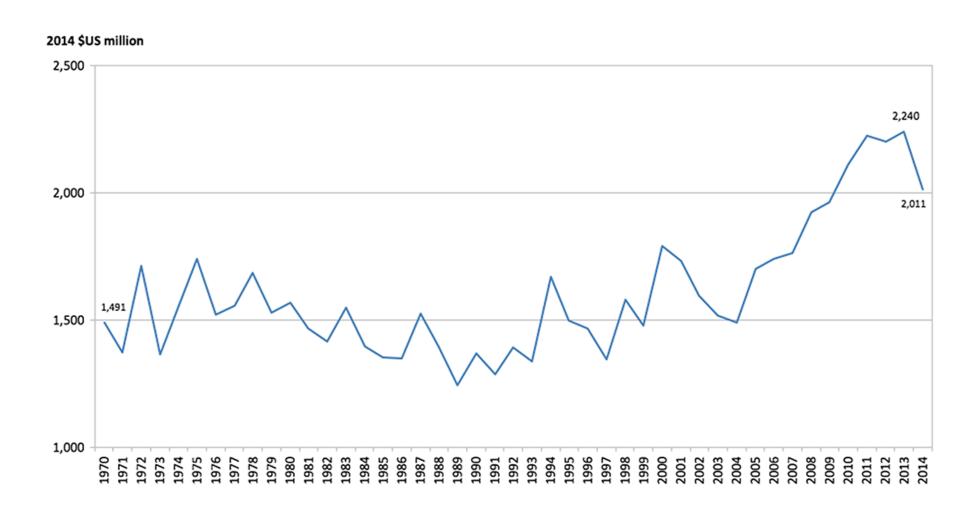
World Bank

European Union

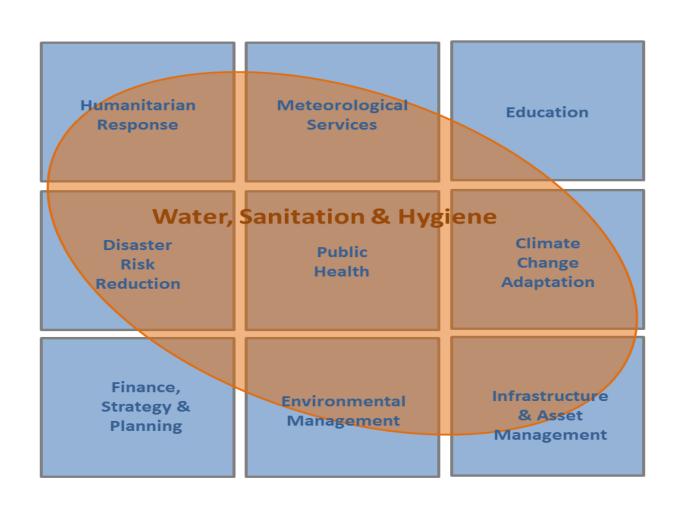
JICA



Foreign Aid to the Pacific: Trends and Developments in the Twenty-First Century



Where does WaSH belong?



Other issues

- Ending Build-neglect rebuild
- Building institutional capacity
- Funding O & M
- Skilled staff
- Management alternatives
- Technical challenges



Conclusions

- Several countries in the Pacific are behind and falling further behind in WaSH
- 2. This carries high humanitarian and economic costs
- 3. To meet SDG targets requires significant investment
- 4. The sector is very likely to see increased investment.
- 5. Investment in human capital and operating costs is critical to success

