

ASSESSING THE DELIVERY OF WATER AND SANITATION IN AFRICA:

THE CASE OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY



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SANITATION IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF THE AFRICAN
WATER FACILITY

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African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
31 Atkinson Drive, Hillside

PO Box CY1517, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe

Telephone: 263 4 778531, 778536, Telefax 263 4 747878

Email: afrodad@afrodad.co.zw

Website: www.afrodad.org

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
PREFACE	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	11
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY (AWF)	15
1.1 AWF Administration And Governance	16
1.2 AWF Portfolio	17
2. ROLE OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY IN INCREASING ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	25
3. IMPACT OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY'S PROJECTS ON USER FEES FOR HOUSEHOLDS	30
4. AFRICAN WATER FACILITY'S INTERNAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF PORTFOLIO	35
5. ROLE OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY IN FULFILLING THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANKS' OBJECTIVES IN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	38
6. CONCLUSION	41

7. RECOMMENDATIONS	42
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
ANNEX 1: AWF WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS	47
ANNEX 2: AWF PORTFOLIO/APPROVED PROJECTS	48
ANNEX 3: CLASSIFICATION OF AWF PROJECTS BY IMPLEMENTATION METHOD	54

ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AMCOW	African Council of Ministers
AWF	African Water Facility
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation
GC	Governing Council
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme under WHO/UNICEF
LBVC	Lake Victoria Basin Community
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWSC	National Water Sewerage Corporation
NWRM	National Water Resources Management
PC	Performance Contract
PCR	Project Completion Report
PPM	Pre-Paid Meters
PPSP	Pre-paid Stand Pipes
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBO	River Basin Organizations
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RMC	Regional Member Country
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWSSI	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STIPA	Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation

TWRM	Trans-boundary Water Resource Management
UA	Unit of Account
UGX	Uganda exchange rate
UPPB	Urban Pro-Poor Branch
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WWC	World Water Council

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PREFACE

Africa has over 50 significant water basins spanning across nearly all of the 54 countries. For 14 of these, practically their entire national territories fall within shared river basins. Apart from these, there are also large inland water bodies such as lakes Victoria, Chad, Malawi, and the Kariba Dam. In Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) however, international river basins constitute the principal source of water resources and about one-third of the world's river basins. Thirty five countries in the region share 17 of the aforementioned river basins. However, even with these water resources Africa has the lowest total water supply coverage of any region in the world. As of the year 2008, only about 60% of the total population in Africa had access to water and sanitation.¹ About 300 million people in Africa do not have access to safe water and about 313 million have no access to sanitation² thereby exerting a heavy toll on the health and economic progress of African countries.

Therefore, due to the realisation that 40% of SSA's total population do not have access to clean drinking water and safe sanitation services³, African leaders across the continent took it upon themselves to address this urgent and long standing problem. The leaders declared their commitment to achieving universal access to clean water, through their development blue-print, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and through their support for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by world leaders in 2000. However, if the international

1 http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/brochure%20cost%20recouvry%20urban%203_11_2010.pdf

2 <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/10000008-EN-RURAL-WATER-SUPPLY-AND-SANITATION-INITIATIVE-FRAMEWORK-FOR-IMPLEMENTATION.PDF>

3 <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/water/>

coverage targets of the MDG for 2015 are to be met in Africa, approximately 210 million people in urban areas will need to be provided with access to water supply services, 211 million people with sanitation services, while a similar number of people in rural areas will also need to gain access.⁴

In this report AFRODAD analyses the Africa Water Facility (AWF) project portfolio hosted by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on behalf of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW). The objective of this analysis is to: i) understand how the AWF contributes to fulfilling the objectives of the AfDB in water supply and sanitation ii) assess its effectiveness iii) identify areas for improvement in order to achieve its objectives and mandate.

The report notes that since inception of its operations, the AWF has been active in 50 of the continent's 54 countries and had by end 2012 approved and funded 66 national and regional projects at a total cost of €79 million. The AWF approved projects are distributed across the continent's five main Sub-regions i.e. North, South, East, West and Central Africa.

All grants have so far been given to the public sector, and no public/private partnerships (PPP) were ever forged from inception of the projects to the time of the publication of the report.



Collins Magalasi PhD.
Executive Director
AFRODAD

4 Ibid.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The research found that water is one of the major sectors supported by the AfDB since the number of operations and associated financing have increased in comparison to other sectors financed by the AfDB since inception. The AfDB gives grants for water resources through a number of on-going complementary initiatives in support of its water sector activities such as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), Water Partnership Programme (WPP), New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Water and Sanitation Program and the African Water Facility (AWF). The AWF is run by an African Council of Ministers (AMCOW) and hosted by the AfDB.

Its major role is to assist African countries to meet the Millennium Development Goal number 7 of reducing, by half, the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015 and the Africa Water Vision of achieving 95% access to drinking water supply and sanitation by 2025.

i. Type and geographic spread of AWF supported projects:

The AWF portfolio of 66 projects valued at €79 million are spread across all of the African states as well as across its four main areas of intervention namely; Strengthening Water Governance (19), Investment to Meet Water Needs (33), and Improving Water Knowledge (14). By the end of 2010, a total of 14 projects had been successfully completed (see annex 2). Of the AWF's total project portfolio, 8 projects were implemented in the water and sanitation front valued at €8,557,000 in Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Ethiopia (see annex 1) with 1 project co-financed. 4 projects were implemented by NGOs, 1 by a public utility, and 3 others by governments with

the major aim of meeting basic needs for water supply and sanitation in peri-urban and rural areas through the introduction of innovative technologies and approaches. Of the 8 water and sanitation projects only 3 projects have so far been completed. In this view empirical evidence is limited to these 3 projects when this study tries to measure impact on costs for users or households.

ii. Public-Private Partnerships: It is imperative to note that of the 66 AWF portfolio of projects studied, virtually all projects involved grants to the public sector as no public private partnerships (PPP) were ever forged during the period under study. Thus although the study had wanted to address the role of the private sector this could not be done given the nature of the projects which were purely public.

iii. Accessibility and affordability of water and sanitation services: The projects have demonstrated that ‘where there’s a will, there’s a way’, given the strong political will, innovation and strong community sensitisation, which have given the poor access to services in an affordable and viable manner. Classical examples includes; the Uganda Kagugube water and sanitation project where shortly after completion, the urban poor began accessing water at a pro-poor tariff of UGX19.5/20-litre jerry-can as opposed to between UGX 50-100/20-litre jerry-can before completion, and were even willing to pay UGX100 per visit to the toilet or use of the showers. In Kenya following completion of the Kisumu Primary Schools Water and Sanitation Project, primary schools began benefitting from access to free water supply while communities also began accessing water supply at low priced tariffs of KSh2/20-litre container as compared to KSh5-10/20-litre container from other

sources respectively. While in Uganda, following completion of the Roof catchments rainwater harvesting and management project, 720 households and 30 institutions (i.e. schools, health units, administration centres) were afforded access to free and adequate quantities of water for drinking all year round by having RWH systems constructed.

iv. Internal management: An Effectiveness Assessment of the Facility's operational activities and the institutional set-up was initiated in 2009 in accordance with the AWF's operational procedures to determine the effectiveness of the AWF and identify areas of improvement needed to achieve its objectives and mandates. The draft report was endorsed by the AWF Governing Council at an Extra-ordinary meeting in Cape Town in July 2010 and completed and submitted in September 2010. The report confirmed that the effectiveness of the internal management of issues of the AWF hinges on a number of factors that have transformed the AWF into a successful institution with many valuable assets over the past 5 years namely; innovation and quality, sound management, scaling up capacity, support to fragile States, support to applicants, skilled and highly motivated staff as well as valuable knowledge. During the initial years of establishment, the AWF has however naturally focused on developing a substantial portfolio of innovative projects, as part of its consolidation. Thus one of its major challenges has been to significantly increase its human resources in order to ensure adequate numbers of professionals to enable the Facility achieve its strategic objectives.

v. Widespread resistance of ECOSAN toilet facilities: Although the AWF has generally been successful in delivering the objectives of its water and sanitation projects (judging from the benefits that the recipients have acquired), it has however also

met with little success in its endeavours to provide Ecological Sanitation (ECOSAN) toilets in both Kenya's Nyanza province and Uganda's Kagugube province. This has largely been the case owing to widespread resistance by local communities who perceives this measure as a taboo to African culture thereby rendering the noble intentions of the AWF sanitation projects partly ineffective.

vi. Participation by local municipalities: In cases where the public sector was involved, some beneficiary municipalities however still felt they were not sufficiently involved in the project implementation since they did not have direct contact with the AWF.

vii. The Role of the AWF in fulfilling the objectives of the AfDB on water and sanitation: Since inception, the AWF has generally been playing a pivotal role in fulfilling the objectives of the AfDB. This is evidenced by its diverse portfolio of projects which has been fairly distributed across the continent and its various areas of interventions. This has contributed to the overall successful completion of 14 projects out of the total portfolio of 66 projects, with 8 submitted reports for which 5 of them had been approved by end 2010. Furthermore there has been increased access to reliable and affordable water and sanitation services for a number of households in beneficiary countries.

In order to step up service delivery of water and sanitation in Africa, special recommendations were made with respect to the need for the prioritisation of projects, timely disbursement of funds, community involvement in decision making, and recruitment of additional staff as well as the adoption of innovative ways of sustaining water supply and sanitation.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY (AWF)

The AWF is an initiative of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) established in 2004 to address the need for increased investments for the development and management of Water resources on the continent.

The mission of AMCOW is to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy in the provision, use and management of water resources for sustainable social and economic development and maintenance of African ecosystems and strengthen inter-governmental co-operation to address the water and sanitation issues in Africa.⁵

The fact that AWF was conceived by Africans in order to address the African water problems and politically raise the issue of water is an advantage in its quest to shape the development processes and practices in the Water Sector on the continent and beyond. Administratively, AWF has a strong link with the AMCOW and donors including the AfDB. This is reflected in its governance structure (see 1.1 below). These characteristics, coupled with the ability to work with various other development partners, both regional (Regional Economic Communities or River/Lake Basin Organisations) and national entities (national/local governments/municipalities, parastatals, NGOs, and civil society organisations) gives it a comparative advantage. In addition, the varied nature of its financing arrangement which enables it to fund small and medium size projects from €50,000 up to €5,000,000 enables that

5 <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/en/about-us/amcow/>

these projects are demand driven and negotiated reflecting the expressed need of potential beneficiaries. This dialogue does not only end at the project acceptance stage but continues throughout the entire duration of the project so that quality of the project is improved.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a multilateral development finance institution, established in 1964 and mandated to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members; individually and collectively. The bank promotes development by providing loans and grants for projects and programmes that contribute to the growth and development of African countries and its shareholders include 54 African member countries and 24 non-African member countries from the Americas, Asia, and Europe.⁶ One of the Bank Group's key working areas is the water sector which it gives grants for water resources through a number of initiatives such as the Integrated Water Resources Management Policy (IWRM), African Water Vision (AWV), the Framework for Action (FFA), the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) and the African Water Facility⁷ among others.

1.1 AWF ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

The AWF's operations are guided by its Governing Council and implemented according to the rules of its host agency, the AfDB. The AWF Governing Council approves the operational focus of the Facility and the proposed areas of intervention. The Governing

6 <http://www.terravivagrants.org/Home/view-grant-makers/international-organizations/african-development-bank>

7 African Development Bank Guidelines for User Fees and Cost Recovery for Urban, Networked Water and Sanitation Delivery.

Council has a total of 13 members: five (5) persons appointed by the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) on a sub-regional basis, five (5) members appointed by donors to the Water Fund, one (1) member appointed by the African Union under NEPAD, one (1) member appointed by U.N. Water Africa, one (1) member appointed by the AfDB, and is chaired by an AMCOW Minister⁸.

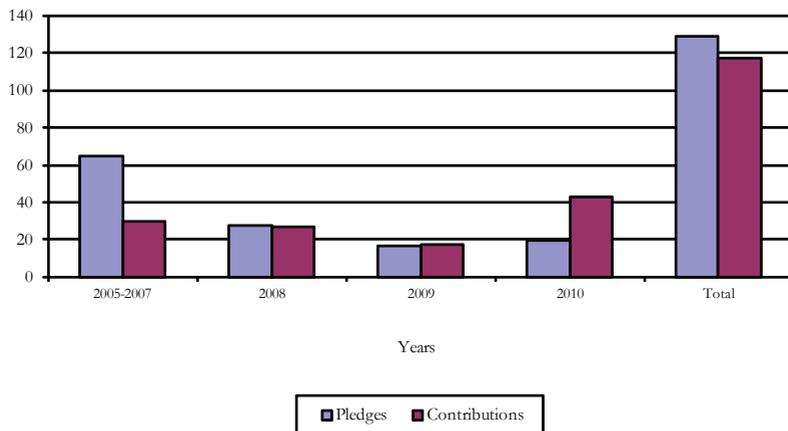
In addition, the Board of Directors of the AfDB has the mandate to approve operational procedures and the financing of projects. The Board of Directors functions include among other things approval of projects beyond €2 million and delegating approval for smaller projects. The AfDB President is delegated by the Board of Directors to approve projects between €500,000 and €2 million, while the AWF Director is responsible for the overall management of the Facility and is delegated to approve projects valued below €500,000. Below the AWF Directors is the AWF Coordinator whose main responsibility is the day-to-day management of the Facility and supervision of staff.

1.2 AWF PORTFOLIO

In order to carry out its operations the AWF maintains a Special Fund financed through cash pledges, in-kind contributions as well as Technical Assistance. Several governments and institutions have made pledges against which they make their contributions.

8 The AMCOW membership consists of Ministers in Charge of Water of Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Senegal while the donor's membership is from Austria, Canada, EU, France, Norway (representing also Sweden and Denmark) (Source: <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/en/about-us/the-governing-council/> accessed on 6 January 2012)

FIGURE 1: PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AWF (€ MILLIONS)

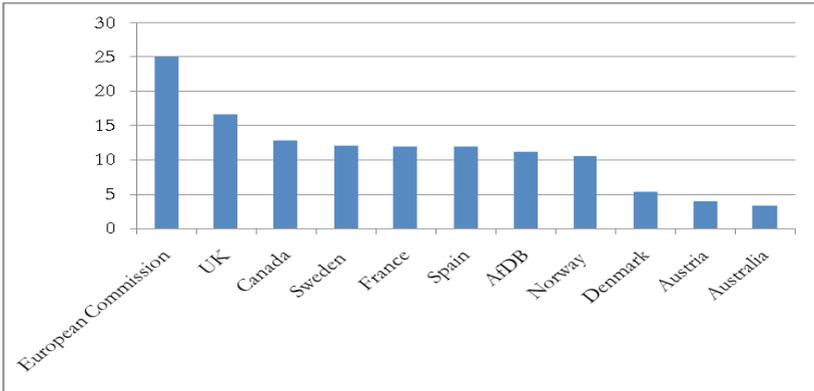


Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report and AFRODAD analysis

Figure 1 above shows that the total funds pledged by these various donors (Algeria, Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, UK, and AfDB) as of end December 2010 amounted to about €129.3 million⁹. The figure shows that cumulatively the donors have fulfilled 91% of their pledges. Between 2005 and 2007, the donors had contributed less than half of their pledges (45%), in 2008 this percentage increased to 98%. In 2009 and 2010, the donor contributions have surpassed the yearly contributions thereby catching up with the shortfalls that occurred prior to 2009. The contributions as a percentage of pledges increased to 103% and 222% in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

⁹ African Water Facility (2011) 2010 Annual Report, Tunis, p.A11-1

FIGURE 2: MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AWF SINCE 2004 (€ MILLIONS)



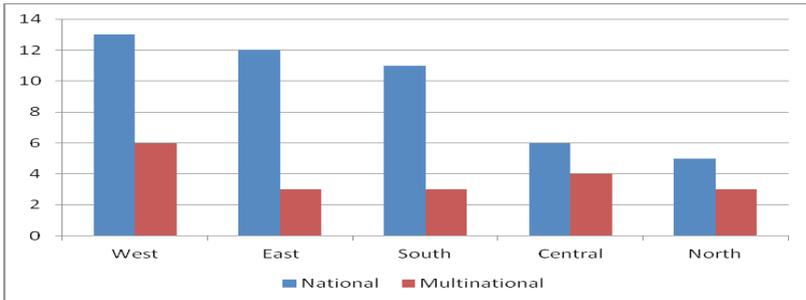
Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report and AFRODAD analysis

Figure 2 above, shows that the three major cash contributors to the AWF are the European Union, the AfDB and Canada who have contributed 52% of the total contributions since 2005. The Norwegian government with a total of €10.788 million in cash and €0.393 million in technical assistance is the 7th largest donor to the AWF. In addition the AWF has earned a total of €2.7 million in interest fees since the inception of the project.

Furthermore, since inception of its operations, the AWF has been active in 50 of the continent's 54 countries and has so far approved and funded 66 national and regional projects for a total of €79 million¹⁰ (See Annex 2). Of the total portfolio of projects, 45 are national projects while the remaining 19 are multinational projects. Overall, virtually all approved portfolio projects involved grants to the public sector as no private or public private partnerships (PPP) were ever forged during the period under study (see annex 3). Thus although the study had wanted to address the role of the private sector this could not be done given the nature of the projects.

¹⁰African Water Facility (2011) 2010 Annual Report, Tunis, p. 11

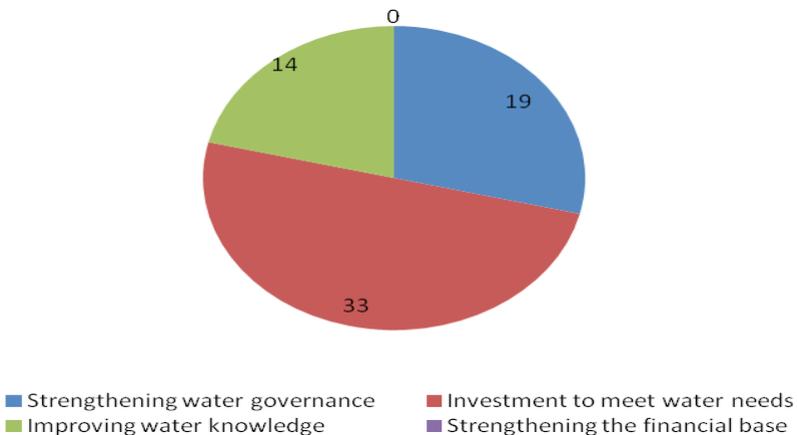
FIGURE 3: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWF PROJECTS



Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report and AFRODAD analysis

In terms of coverage, the AWF portfolio of approved projects is distributed across four main areas of intervention namely strengthening water governance (19 projects), investment to meet water needs (33 projects), improving water knowledge (14 projects), and strengthening the financial base (0 projects) (see figure 4).

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF THE 66 APPROVED PROJECTS BY AREA OF INTERVENTION



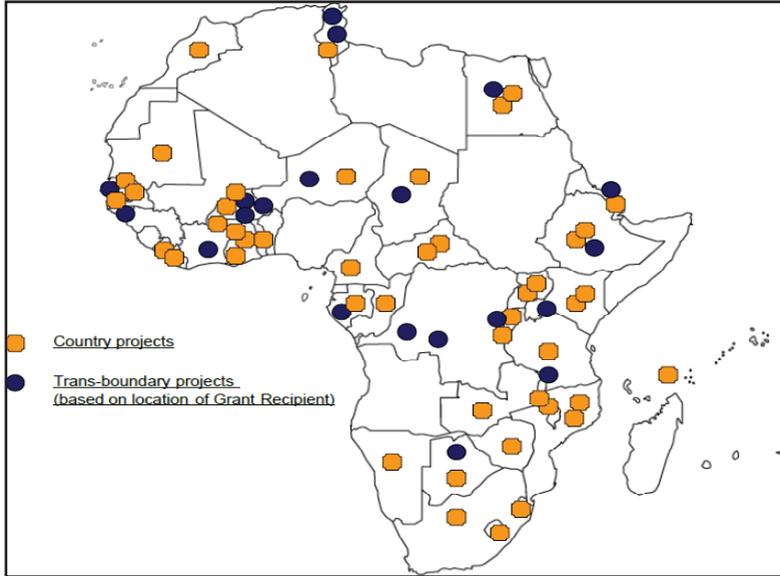
Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report and AFRODAD analysis

In addition to this the AWF project portfolio is also distributed across the continent's five main sub-regions i.e. North, South, East, West and Central Africa (see Map 1). When the geological aspect is taken into consideration such that multinational projects are classified based on where the recipient is located, the total number of countries with AWF projects therefore reduces to 36. Furthermore, while the projects have been in all the five sub-regions of the continent, if the total number of countries in the region is taken into consideration, then North Africa has the highest concentration (83%), with West Africa having the lowest concentration of projects.

Juxtaposed with the total number of people without access to water supply in the region, it can be noted that, coverage remains **very low in SSA** which is currently not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target by 2015. Over 40 per cent of Africa's population without improved drinking water live in SSA¹¹. Therefore if the water and sanitation needs of SSA are not adequately addressed in the short-term, the AWF risks not being able to effectively address the AfDB's objectives of improving access to water supply and sanitation in Africa as well as the United Nations Millennium Development Goal number 7 of halving the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water resources by the year 2015 and the Africa Water Vision of achieving 95% access to drinking water supply and sanitation by 2025.

¹¹ <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/water/>

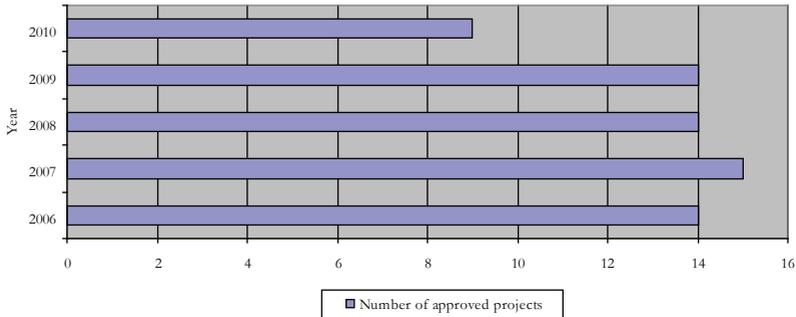
FIGURE 5: MAP OF AWF PROJECTS IN AFRICA



Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report

Of this total, 14 of these were approved in 2006 alone valued at €8.971 million, 15 in 2007 at a total cost of €15.151 million, another 14 in 2008 and 2009 valued at €20.360 million, and €18.279 million respectively, and a further 9 in 2010 valued at €16.090 million.

FIGURE 6: NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED PER YEAR



Source: African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report and AFRODAD analysis

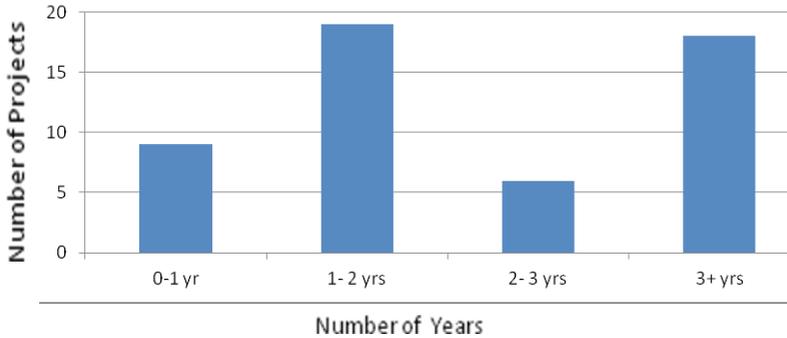
Analysed further, status-wise, of this total project portfolio fourteen (14) projects were completed, another fourteen (14) projects are on-going and were expected to be completed in 2011, twenty-two (22) projects are on-going while an additional sixteen (16) projects had been approved but not yet started by December 2010.

Since 2005, the AWF has completed 14 projects and there are currently 52 projects that are on-going and of these 18 projects are more than three years old, 19 are between 1-2 years, 9 are between 0-1 years and 6 are between 2-3 years, with 9 of the total project portfolio nearing completion (see figure 6 below). This has largely been the case given that there is a wide variation in time from approval of a project to the first disbursement of funds. Thus although some projects are very quick in disbursing (five disbursed in less than 100 days), others have experienced considerable delays (six projects over 500 days), mainly due to difficulties by recipients in meeting the conditions for Grant Effectiveness.

Coupled with this, is the fact that apart from supporting a very broad spectrum of applications thereby suffering weak prioritization,

the facility had over the years been plagued by low staff numbers, increasing workload and reducing efficiency, inadequate focus on supervision and project implementation support, and insufficient communication of project outcomes and garnered knowledge¹².

FIGURE 7: AVERAGE AGE OF AWF'S PROJECTS



Source: AWF Annual Report 2010

¹²<http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/fileadmin/uploads/awf/publicationsreports/Strategic%20Plan%202012-2016.pdf>

2. ROLE OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY IN INCREASING ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

The value addition of the AWF that distinguishes it from other donors and other AfDB Bank initiatives is captured in its establishment instrument which states that its goal is “to pool the resources mobilized from donors to finance water infrastructure and water investment activities in Africa”¹³. The key factors that added value specifically had to do with (i) speed: the facility is supposed to be a fast track instrument and (ii) a leveraging impact instrument on the water sector.

Since beginning operations in 2006 the AWF has managed to establish partnerships with other partners like NEPAD, the EU Water Initiative, the EU/Africa Infrastructure Partnership, UN Water, the Global Water Partnership among many others. This is an achievement in that the partnerships have improved synergies of the various partners in increasing access to Water and Sanitation on the continent. The AWF’s project beneficiaries include government agencies, river basin organizations, regional institutions, and non-governmental institutions.

The AWF projects have been spread across all the five regions of the continent including in those countries that are considered fragile states where other multilateral and bilateral donors have had little success. The AWF portfolio of projects is also diverse covering multiple uses of water on the continent such as domestic

¹³ Instrument establishing the Water Facility, section 1.2 page 2; http://www.africanwater-facility.org/fileadmin/uploads/awf/publications-reports/AWF_INSTRUMENT_EN.PDF downloaded on 12 November 2011

water use, agricultural water use, and industrial water use. It is however important to note that out of the total project portfolio of 66 projects, only 8 so far implemented were concerned with meeting basic needs for Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) in peri-urban and rural areas (see Annex 1). This was largely the case given that the AWF has multiple purposes with a particular focus on Transboundary Water Resources Management thus water and sanitation is just but one of the smaller focus areas. To this point 3 of these water and sanitation projects have so far been completed while the remaining 5 are still on-going. Results include: (i) improved access to water supply for 240,000 people and sanitation for 85,000 people; (ii) increased capacity of service suppliers, support agencies and beneficiaries to provide, manage and maintain water and sanitation services and facilities; (iii) demonstration and adoption of innovative technologies; (iv) improved hygiene practices and better health among beneficiaries; (v) knowledge from successful projects made widely available. Narrowing down to country specific examples, the following projects were specifically designed and implemented by the AWF in order to step up WSS provision in low income communities.

CASE STUDY 1**a) Implementation of an integrated project of water supply and sanitation services for the urban poor in Kagugube parish, Kampala**

Following the provision of a grant of €800,000 by the AWF to Uganda's National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) to undertake an integrated project of water and sanitation services to the mainly low-income community of Kagugube Parish, Kampala, in 2008 which would contribute to poverty reduction and improve health outcomes as well as provide lessons in the delivery of services to the urban poor, a major concern in Africa's ever increasing slums created by rapid urbanization, 80% of Kagugube's 3,750 residents who initially did not have direct access to the utility's mains then started having improved access to water supply.

With regards to sanitation services, 23% of this population who initially did not own or share a toilet facility and mainly relied on costly and limited number of public commercial toilets¹⁴, ended up being grouped to use communal toilets per 5-7 households following implementation of the project due to limited space. Whilst landlords or their representatives were responsible for operation and maintenance, with monitoring from the Parish Steering Committee¹⁵. In total, 26 VIP toilets, 2 Double Vault, 1 Waterborne and 1 ECOSAN toilet were successfully delivered and installed such that sanitation services considerably improved.

CASE STUDY 2**a) Kisumu District primary schools water and sanitation project.**

Apart from the above project the AWF in 2008 supported a partnership of 2 NGOs - Horizont3000 and Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation (STIPA) - with a grant of €235,806 to undertake the Kisumu Primary Schools water and sanitation project in Kenya's Nyanza Province which had some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the country, notably: the highest incidence of poverty (60%), highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS (14%), highest infant and child mortality rates as well as the lowest in coverage for water (27%) and sanitation (10%) such that school children's health was often at risk. The Kisumu Project was therefore designed to contribute to addressing these concerns and to draw lessons for subsequent interventions. The 3 key

¹⁴ AWF 2010 Annual Report.

¹⁵ Ibid.

objectives of the project were: (i) improved knowledge about hygiene and environmental sanitation; (ii) improved access to water supply and ECOSAN toilets; and (iii) improved capacity to manage, maintain and scale up the project model in the district and beyond. Natural conditions in the Kisumu area – reasonable rainfall, frequent flooding, and unstable soils – justified the choice of ECOSAN and Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) to deliver cost-effective facilities to the selected schools.

Following completion of the project, the beneficiaries of this intervention were the pupils, teachers and communities in and around the targeted schools (See table 1). In total 3,200 pupils and 75 teachers were direct beneficiaries of the project, whilst over 30,000 people benefited in the 6 communities mostly through sanitation and hygiene promotion, as they initially did not have direct and permanent access to the water and sanitation facilities.¹⁶

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARY POPULATIONS

Beneficiary populations/ Name of District	Name of School	School Pop	Community Pop
Kisumu West	Kokulo Primary School	323	1,288
Kisumu West, Nyanza Province	Bar Mathonye Primary School	302	1,141
Kisumu Municipality, Nyanza Province	Obambo primary School	491	2,560
Tinderet, Rift Valley Province	Gotnelel Primary School	448	689
Muhoroni, Nyanza Province	Songhor	314	1,376
Kisumu East, Nyanza Province	Nyamware Primary School	710	3,156

Source: Kisumu Case Study

Of the 6 beneficiary schools each received a similar number of water and sanitation facilities. This included 2 x 25 m³ water storage tanks, 12 ECOSAN toilets, 3 urinals and one composting shed in each school. The impact of the project is already showing in; improved hygiene practices as 70% of children now wash their hands after using the toilet; absenteeism has sharply-reduced and there's increased enrolment (13%), especially among girls (17%); there's

¹⁶ <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/fileadmin/uploads/awf/publications/reports/Kisumu%20Case%20Study.pdf>

improved water supply as people now have reliable access to water almost all year round and there's improved sanitation as 90% of children now use ECOSAN toilet and communities have adopted hygiene and improved sanitation practices. In addition to this, a total of 300 parents were mobilised, sensitised and trained in hygiene practices, while 210 pupils and 62 teachers were also mobilised and trained to train others.

CASE STUDY 3

a) Roof catchments rainwater harvesting and management.

In addition to the above projects, the AWF also supported a partnership of NGOs/CBOs, NETWAS-U and the government of Uganda with a grant of €449,830 to undertake the Roof catchments rainwater harvesting and management project. The key objective of the project was to build capacity of communities to install and manage rainwater harvesting (RWH) systems. The activities included: (i) increasing awareness amongst beneficiaries and decision makers on the potential benefits of roof rainwater harvesting technologies for safe water provision; (ii) installation of 750 small-scale RWH and water storage facilities in three Districts; (iii) undertaking training programmes that target effective management of the seasonally limited rain water resource; and (iv) promotion of improved sanitation and hygiene among project beneficiaries.

Following completion of the project, the beneficiaries of the project were 720 households and 30 institutions (schools, health units and administration centres) that had RWH systems constructed for them thereby affording them access to free and adequate quantities of water for drinking all the year round. In addition to these 18 local masons were trained, sub-county staff were mobilized as local advocates for rainwater harvesting, village awareness meetings were carried out along with beneficiary exchange visits to other RWH projects and the capacity of partner NGOs was strengthened.

3. IMPACT OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY'S PROJECTS ON USER FEES FOR HOUSEHOLDS

Of the total AWF portfolio of 66 projects, it is imperative to note that only 8 of these have been concerned with water and sanitation and of these, only 3 projects have so far been completed while the remaining 5 projects are still on-going. So when this study tries to measure impact on costs for users or households the empirical evidence is limited to these 3 projects.

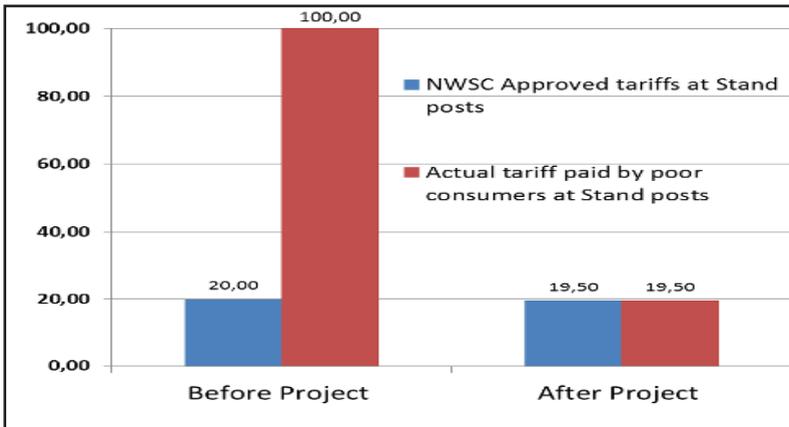
The AWF Projects have demonstrated that 'where there's a will, there's a way', and given the strong political will, innovation and strong community sensitisation, the poor have been given access to affordable services. A case in point is the Kagugube project in Uganda where shortly after the completion of the integrated water and sanitation project initiated in February 2008, the ultimate goal of increasing access to water for the urban poor at the official NWSC's tariff was attained in fulfilment of its poverty alleviation intentions expressed in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP/PRSP) of 1997, 2000, and 2004 which planned to achieve universal access by all households to improved water sources by 2015.

As a result, following completion of the project, residents of the project area could now have 24 hour access to water supply dispensed directly at an affordable social tariff of UGX19.5/20-litre jerry-can as opposed to between UGX 50-100/20-litre jerry-can to resellers before completion¹⁷ (see figure 7 below) which

¹⁷<http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/fileadmin/uploads/awf/publicationsreports/Kagugube%20Case%20Study.pdf>

is about a fifth of what poor consumers used to pay. Moreover, At the pro-poor tariff for water dispensed at pre-paid meters, the utility could still more than cover its cost of production (including depreciation) of around UGX 550/cubic meter. In addition to this the non-payment of bills to the utility by standpipe attendants which often led to disconnections no longer existed as 27 pre-paid water dispensers had been delivered and installed and were fully operational as of August 2010.

FIGURE 8: TARIFFS BEFORE AND AFTER AWF PROJECT



Source: AWF Annual Report 2010

In addition to this, with regards to a Performance Contract (PC) signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) of Uganda, performance indicators for the delivery of services to the urban poor were set and agreed upon to be measured by an increase in number of connections on subsidised tariffs. To this effect, the NWSC is required to meet pro-poor orientation targets as set forth in the PC of 2009-2012. The baseline for tariffs was set at 2%, and expected to rise to 3% between 2009/10, 4% between 2010/11 and

eventually 5% between 2011/12 with a customer satisfaction index of 70 up from 65 in 2010/11 and 60 in 2009/10. With regards to the number of new water connections for commercial use, from a baseline of 22, 637, the connections were expected to rise to 23, 000 during the period 2009/2010, and by another 500 during the period 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively (see table 2 below). It was envisaged that this would lead to an increase in water sales from 45.6 UGX to 50.3 UGX of the same period.

TABLE 2: AWF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS

	Key Performance Targets	Baseline	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
A	FINANCIAL	44.5	45.6	47.2	50.3
	Water Sales (UGX)				
	Average receivables collection days	155	140	135	130
B	TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY				
	Non revenue water (NRW)-Kampala	42.9%	41.9%	40.5%	39%
C	COMMERCIAL EFFICIENCY				
	Increase in new water connections	22, 637	23, 000	23, 500	24, 000
D	CUSTOMER ORIENTATION				
	Customer satisfaction index		60%	65%	70%
E	PRO-POOR ORIENTATION				
	Increase in number of connections on subsidised tariff)	2%	3%	4%	5%

Source: Performance Contract between NWSC and MoWE, (2009-2012)

As regards sanitation, following completion of the project, toilets now operate on “pay as you use basis” and UGX 100 is charged per visit or use of showers. However for an individual who uses these facilities on a daily basis, this means that UGX3,000 could be spent on visits to the toilet every month while a similar amount could be spent on the use of showers, bringing the total to UGX6,000. For

many residents this could be up to 10% of monthly income and a bit unsustainable thereby forcing some households to end up spending more on sanitation than they did with open defecation where this was the only option though it was socially costly.¹⁸

For grouped communal toilets it was further agreed between the PSC and landlords that households shall pay an additional UGX 1,000 per month for those with less than 6 members on top of the UGX 3000 per month as user contribution towards operation and maintenance. While in some areas user fees were incorporated into the rent paid by tenants.

Apart from Uganda's Kagugube province, notable changes were also realized in Kenya's Nyanza province following completion of the Kisumu water and sanitation project for primary schools. According to evidence gathered from the dispensary there was a significant decline in medication dispensed to school children for water related illnesses, savings in medical bills were also realized due to reduced incidences of diseases especially those related to water and sanitation. Furthermore, according to one head teacher at Nyamware primary school, the burden of frequent constructions of pit latrine toilets at the school also reduced, while flower beds and tree seedlings that were watered irregularly also improved the aesthetic value of the school compound according to a field observer¹⁹. Moreover, since completion of the project, water could now be accessed at lower tariffs of KSh2/20-litre container as compared to KSh5-10/20-litre container from other sources.

18 AWF 2010 Annual Report., pg A10-3

19 AWF 2010 Annual Report., pg A10-3

Despite notable improvements in increasing access to water supply, the practice has however put an unintended pressure on available water, particularly during the drier months of the year. This has led to some anti-social community members resorting to stealing water from the schools given that the sale of water in the schools is stopped when tank levels are low.

In addition to the above, significant improvements in access to water supply were also registered in Uganda following completion of the Uganda roof catchment project as 720 households and 30 institutions (i.e. schools, health units, administration centres) were given access to free and reliable water supply for drinking all the year round supply by having RWH systems constructed.

Overall, while the AWF has been successful in delivering the objectives of the afore-mentioned water and sanitation projects (judging from the benefits that the recipients have acquired), it has however also met with little success in its endeavours to provide Ecological Sanitation (ECOSAN) toilets in both Kenya (Kisumu province) and Uganda (Kagugube province). This has largely been the case owing to widespread resistance by local communities who perceives this measure as a taboo to African culture thereby rendering the noble intentions of the AWF sanitation projects partly ineffective. Moreover in cases where the public sector was involved, some beneficiary municipalities still felt they were not sufficiently involved in the project implementation since they did not have direct contact with the AWF.

4. AFRICAN WATER FACILITY'S INTERNAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF PORTFOLIO

The effectiveness and success of the AWF Water and Sanitation Projects hinges on a number of assets as revealed by a Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of an independent Effectiveness Assessment and Management Response of the AWF completed in October 2010 and supervised by the Effectiveness Assessment Committee.²⁰ The most notable and important of these undoubtedly being a diverse portfolio, so far 66 projects have been approved, with a diversity of innovative projects in many African countries, with a particular strength in Transboundary Water Resource Management while other areas of innovation include water sector monitoring and evaluation and urban water and sanitation services. Apart from a diversified portfolio another crucial asset of the AWF is Innovation and quality measured through 8 project assessments that were part of the Effectiveness Assessment and Management Response of the AWF considers AWF projects to be generally effective, and delivering stated outcomes, while other partners commonly views AWF funded projects as innovative and focused on emergent issues.²¹

In addition to this is yet another asset that is, sound management of its projects, as the Facility uses an effective operating system with strong financial controls anchored to an efficient institution (AfDB)

20 African Water Facility (2010), Operational review and institutional assessment of the African Water Facility HYDROCONSEIL/WEDC – Project assessments report – Draft final version – July 2010 available on <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/fileadmin/uploads/awf/publicationsreports/AWF%20Main%20Report%20v10%2004%2010%2010%20FINAL-Operational%20review%20and%20institutional%20assessment.pdf>, accessed on 29 November 2011.

21 http://amcon-online.org/images/initiatives/AWF%20at%20glance_ENG.pdf

as has been recognized in the 2009 evaluation commissioned by the European Union.²² As well as scaling up capacity given that some projects such as the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative, a project formulation study, have already led to good proposals for larger scaled up projects to other 15 towns in 5 countries²³ thereby demonstrating an interesting leverage effect in number of projects and providing the necessary financing for the follow-up investments. Also illustrating the very purpose for which the Facility was established thereby mobilising more financial resources for the water sector in Africa. Support to fragile States is also another asset of the AWF which has over the years taken advantage of its ability to provide support to post conflict countries, with projects particularly being commissioned in most of the so called “fragile States” in Africa²⁴.

Coupled with the afore-mentioned assets is also the AWF’s valuable support to applicants during the project development process which is also recognised by the sector as a flexible, innovative, participative and unique way of preparing and appraising projects. In addition to this is also the presence of the skilled and highly motivated staff which has greatly contributed to AWF’s success as can be seen from the clear indication that, except for top management, turnover of staff is rather limited. Apart from these, another important asset has been the AWF’s already established roots that stem from it being an African based organisation. Hence it has strong links with AMCOW, and therefore the ministerial level of the water sector in all African countries which indubitably contributed to its success. The final and crucial asset of the Facility has been noted as valuable

22 *African Water Facility (2011), African Water Facility 2010 Annual Report, available on <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/PolicyDocuments/AWF%20Annual%20Report%202010.pdf>*

23 <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=647&cid=8721>

24 *Ibid.*

knowledge which the Facility has accumulated and substantially produced on the water sector²⁵. This is then used to prepare different types of documents tailored for specific audiences such as project beneficiaries, the academia, key stakeholders etc, as well as to identify promising projects, technologies or approaches, to inform future project design.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

5. ROLE OF THE AFRICAN WATER FACILITY IN FULFILLING THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANKS' OBJECTIVES IN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

The Bank Group is well placed to play the lead catalytic role in galvanising broad support and building partnerships to implement the Initiative through collective action by donors, RMCs and other stakeholders as noted by the AfDB²⁶. The Bank's portfolio of interventions in the water and sanitation sector spans drinking water supply, water resources management, sanitation and hygiene, capacity building and policy reform among others. The Bank aims at significantly increasing its interventions in rural water supply and sanitation while continuing to support urban and peri-urban water supply and sanitation and promoting integrated management of water resources. In short, its strategy seeks to increase water supply and sanitation financing, focus primarily on the poorest 65% of population living in rural areas, provide some support for peri-urban areas, small and medium towns specifically for urban sanitation, promote transboundary water resources management as well as support the enabling environment to attract more resources²⁷.

In efforts to achieve the above, the AfDB hosts a number of complementary initiatives which together enhance the effectiveness of the Bank's work and provides vital resources for scaling up and for promoting innovation and supporting knowledge management

26 <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/10000008-EN-RURAL-WATER-SUPPLY-AND-SANITATION-INITIATIVE-FRAMEWORK-FOR-IMPLEMENTATION.PDF>

27 <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/water-sanitation-department-owas/>

activities. The four main initiatives underpinning this strategy include the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Water and Sanitation Programme, Multi-donor Water Partnership Programme (MDWPP) and the African Water Facility (AWF)²⁸. Looking at the African Water Facility in isolation, it can be noted that the African Development Bank Group conceived the African Water Facility in 2005 with the view of accelerating access to water supply and sanitation services in Africa by 66% and 80% respectively by 2015.

To date, 8 projects have been approved under the WSS area of intervention (Annex 1). However although 3 of the 8 WSS projects have so far been completed it can be concluded these have managed to fulfil the AWF's overall objective of increasing WSS for the rural and urban poor. Cases in point include; the Uganda Kagugube project which set out to demonstrate lessons in the delivery of water and sanitation services to the urban poor (mainly low-income community of Kagugube Parish), the Uganda roof catchment project which set out to build the capacities of communities to install and manage RWH systems and Kenya's Kisumu project which set out to demonstrate cost-effective and viable options of WASH delivery to schools and associated communities. Following its completion, it can be noted that Local Government officials in the Ministries of Education, Health, Water and Irrigation and the Lake Victoria South Water Board were very pleased with the results and are willing to support its sustainability projects.

²⁸ <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/>

However, whether most of the AWF beneficiary African countries will be able to meet the objectives of the MDG's and of the Africa Water Vision by 2015 and 2025 respectively is still premature. This is because three quarters of the WSS projects are yet to be fulfilled and whether they will be a success is still veiled in obscurity.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the above assessment, since inception, the African Water Facility has to a greater extent been playing a pivotal role in fulfilling the objectives of the AfDB as evidenced by number of households in beneficiary countries that have been given access to reliable and affordable WSS services. A lot however still needs to be done in order for pending projects to be successfully completed in time, and this entails timely disbursement of outstanding funds, and strengthened institutional capacity in order to enhance the African water sector and increase water supply and sanitation in both Urban and rural areas thereby contributing to poverty reduction and improvement of the health and agricultural services in line with the MDG's of 2015 and African Water Vision of 2025.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to step up service delivery of water and sanitation in Africa, the AWF needs to seriously consider the following recommendations;

1. The AWF should increase the budgetary allocation towards human resources for recruitment purposes in order to address the problem of manpower shortages. This will ensure sufficient staff complement to support project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. By having enough manpower, the AWF would be ensuring quality in terms of service delivery.
2. During the initial years of establishment, the AWF has naturally focused on developing a substantial portfolio of innovative projects as part of its consolidation resulting in weak prioritization, increasing workload, reducing efficiency, inadequate focus on supervision and project implementation support, insufficient communication of project outcomes and garnered knowledge. The AWF should, therefore, prioritise water and sanitation and expedite the disbursement of funds in order to ensure effective and timely implementation of the on-going projects. Such prioritisation would mean limiting the number of new project approvals; hence focus on manageable number of projects thereby ensuring project quality.
3. There's also need for the AWF to enhance the capacity of service providers such as the local municipalities charged with overseeing implementation of projects in its portfolio of projects in beneficiary countries by constantly subjecting them to monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and performance appraisals.

4. There's also need for the AWF to encourage community involvement in decision making throughout the whole chain of implementation. This will enable the AWF to take into consideration the cultural values of the end users of the services in order to avoid widespread resistance of modern sanitation facilities such as the ECOSAN toilets in Kenya and Uganda.
5. Despite notable improvements in increasing access to water supply, the sale of water from tanks by beneficiary schools in Kenya has however put an unintended pressure on available water, particularly during the drier months of the year. This has led to some anti-social community members resorting to stealing water from the schools given that the sale of water in the schools is stopped when tank levels are low. The AWF should therefore, consider constructing rain water harvesting systems for local communities in order guarantee access to free and reliable drinking water throughout the year.

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Annex 1: AWF Water and Sanitation projects

Name of Project & Country	Collaborating partners	Funds Received	Status of completion
1. Kagugube Water and sanitation project for the urban poor of Uganda	Government of Uganda and the local utility, National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	€800, 000	Completed
2. Roof catchments Rain-Water Harvesting and management also in Uganda	Government of Uganda and a national NGO the Network for Water and sanitation (NETWAS-U)	€449 830	Completed
3. The Kisumu District Primary schools water and sanitation project in Kenya	The Government of Kenya and local NGOs HORIZONT 3000 and STIPA	€228, 606	Completed
4. The Improved Sanitation and Water supply delivery to the Urban poor in Ghana	Government of Ghana and a local NGO Training, Research and Networking for Development (TREND)	€1, 979, 000	On-going
5. Design for Reuse-Harvesting the value of effluent and nutrients for sustaining the operation of sanitation facilities in Ghana	The government of Ghana and the Ghana Water Resources Commission (WRC)	€ 498, 000	On-going
6. Utilisation of solar and wind energy for rural water supply project in Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia and the Ministry of Water Resources	€1, 991, 880	On-going
7. The water supply and sanitation for low income community development in Malawi	The Government of Malawi and the Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE)	€610, 790	On-going
8. The Chitungwiza water and sanitation Rehabilitation in Zimbabwe	The government of Zimbabwe	€1, 998,00	On-going

Source: AWF 2010 Annual Report

Annex 2: AWF Portfolio/Approved Projects

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
1	AWF supports the formal establishment of the Volta Basin Authority (VBA)	Burkina Faso	Approved	Complete	€165,000
2	Formulation of Burundi's Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan	Burundi	Approved	Complete	€480,000
3	Support to the Development of Water Information and Knowledge Management Systems in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Approved	On-going	€500,000
4	Niger-HYCOS Project	Niger	Approved	Complete	€1,200,000
5	Kenya Kisumu District Primary Schools Water & Sanitation Project	Kenya	Approved	Complete	€228,606
6	Cameroun Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructures Inventory Study	Cameroun	Approved	On-going	€469,486
7	Support to the Development of the African Network of Basin Organization (ANBO)	(ANBO)	Approved	On-going	€439,000
8	GEO-Aquifer Improvement of knowledge and concerted management of North-Western Sahara Aquifer System (SASS)	(SASS)	Approved	Complete	€487,800
9	Uganda: Implementation of an Integrated Project of Water Supply and Sanitation Services for the Urban poor in Kagugube Parish, Central Division, Kampala	Uganda	Approved	Complete	€800,000
10	Senegal-Zinguichor Master Plan Study	Senegal	Approved		€935,000,
11	Mozambique-Preparation of Mozambique National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP)	Mozambique	Approved	Complete	€486,223
12	Piloting Rainwater Harvesting Techniques in Rwanda	Rwanda	Approved	On-going	€450,000

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
13	Namibia-Development of an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan for Namibia	Namibia	Approved	Complete	€1.831.600
14	IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)- Mapping, Assessment & Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the IGAD Sub-region	IGAD	Approved	On-going	€1.831.600
15	Lesotho- Development of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Strategic Investment Plan	Lesotho	Approved		€400,000
16	Uganda-Roof Catchment Rainwater Harvesting and Management in Uganda	Uganda	Approved	Complete	€449,830
17	Niger-Preparation of an IWRM Action Plan for Niger	Niger	Approved	On-going	€660,775
18	Lake Chad Basin Commission-Lake Chad Water Charter Creation and Popularization	Chad	Approved	On-going	€890,000
19	International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Shangha (CICOS)-Strengthening the information and knowledge capacity of CICOS for the water resources management of the Congo River Basin	(CICOS)	Approved	Complete	€455,000
20	CICOS-Preparation of the Strategic Action Plan for the integrated water resources management of the Congo River Basin	CICOS	Approved	On-going	€1.988.673
21	Burkina Faso-Feasibility and design Study of Storm Water Drainage and Solid Waste Management Systems in Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso	Approved	On-going	€642,000

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
22	Botswana-Development of Improved Water Control and Management Systems for Pandamatenga agricultural production	Botswana	Approved	Complete	€1.169.000
23	Central African Republic-Support to a Water Supply and Sanitation Study and priority investment project preparation for the 16 district capitals of RCA	CAR	Approved	Complete	€1.438.000
24	Djibouti-Water Harvesting Project for water supply and agriculture in rural districts of the Republic of Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	Approved	On-going	€1.937.000
25	Liberia-Monrovia Expansion and Rehabilitation of the three county capitals water supply and sanitation study	Liberia-Monrovia	Approved	On-going	€1.520.000
26	Mauritania-Formulation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Land Use Plan, Phase 1	Mauritania	Approved	On-going	€500,000
27	Mozambique-Integrated Study and Project Preparation for COFAMOSA irrigation project	Mozambique	Approved	On-going	€1.178.367
28	Seychelles-Water Supply Development Plan 2008-2030	Seychelles	Approved	On-going	€955,000
29	Senegal-Implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project for Senegal	Senegal	Approved	On-going	€1.580.000
30	Chad-Institutional Support for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Inventory	Chad	Approved	On-going	€490,000
31	Tanzania-Arusha Strategic Sanitation Plan Preparation	Tanzania	Approved	On-going	€654,000
32	Multi-country-Strengthening water and environmental engineering capacity in fragile States	African States/ students	Approved	On-going	€1.990.000

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
33	Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)-Water and Sanitation Initiative: Preparation of investment plan for 15 centers	(LVBC)	Approved	Complete	€994,000
34	Egypt-Comprehensive Study and Project Preparation for the Rehabilitation of Nubaria and Ismailia Canals	Egypt	Approved	On-going	€1.900.090
35	OMVG-Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the KanyangaGeba River Basin.	OMVG	Approved	On-going	€1.585.000
36	South Africa-Integrated Water Harvesting Project in Mpumalanga	South Africa	Approved	On-going	€374,010
37	Morocco-Artificial Recharge of Haouz ground water aquifer	Morocco	Approved	On-going	€1.892.500
38	Ethiopia-Utilization of Solar and Wind Energy for Rural Water Supply in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Approved	On-going	€1.991.880
39	Liberia-Water Sector Reform and Capacity Building Study	Liberia	Approved	On-going	€1.694.000
40	Burkina Faso-Capacity Building for decentralized Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Burkina Faso	Approved	On-going	€450,000
41	Kenya-Integrated Watershed Management of Kiboun and Tende River basins	Kenya	Approved	On-going	€1.940.000
42	Togo-Development of an Integrated Water Information System	Togo	Approved	On-going	€1.569.000
43	Swaziland-Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)-Phase II Preliminary Studies	Swaziland	Approved	On-going	€908,911
44	Gabon-Updating of Urban Storm Water Drainage Infrastructure Development Studies in Gue-Gue Lowe-IAI and Terre Nouvelle Basin in Libreville	Gabon	Approved	On-going	€1.613.000

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
45	Multinational-SADC (Southern Africa Development Community)- Support to SADC Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	SADC	Approved	On-going	€1.997.000
46	Central Africa-Institutional Support to the Water Sector	Central Africa	Approved	On-going	€1.961.000
47	Ghana/TREND-Improved Sanitation and Water Supply Services	Ghana	Approved	On-going	€1.979.000
48	Multinational-Regional water policy of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC)	(ECCAS/ CEEAC)	Approved	On-going	€1.430.000
49	Multinational-Support to the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) for the implementation of the Volta-HYCOS Project	HYCOS Project	Approved	On-going	€1.200.000
50	50: Egypt- Master Plan Study for the Rehabilitation/ Replacement of major Hydraulic Structures on the Nile	Egypt	Approved	On-going	€1.364.782
51	Zambia-Community Water Management Improvement Project for traditional farmers in Mkushi, Masaiti, and Chingola districts	Zambia	Approved	On-going	€719,191
52	Multinational-Water Operators Partnership (WOP) Peer-to-peer Learning and Benchmarking	(WOP)	Approved	On-going	€490,000
53	Tunisia-Development of a National Water Information System (SINEAU)	Tunisia	Approved	On-going	€1.973.000
54	Burundi & Rwanda (Multinational)-Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management of Lakes Rweru, Cyhoha, and Akanyanu	Burundi & Rwanda	Approved	On-going	€770,000
55	Mali-Support to the implementation of an IWRM Action Plan	Mali	Approved	On-going	€1.918.500

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Status	Implementation status	Total Amount
56	Malawi-Water Supply and Sanitation and Low Income Community Development	Malawi	Approved	On-going	€610,790
57	Zimbabwe-Chitungwiza Water and Sanitation Project	Zimbabwe	Approved	On-going	€1.998.000
58	Multinational-GICRESAIT	Niger	Approved	On-going	€1.228.000
59	Multinational-Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	(PIDA)	Approved	On-going	€1.272.011
60	Malawi-Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Malawi	Approved	On-going	€1.894.000
61	The Gambia-Support to National Water Sector Reform	Gambia	Approved	On-going	€1.988.582
62	Monitoring and Evaluation for Water in North Africa (MEWINA) Project	North Africa	Approved	On-going	€1.912.000
63	Malawi & Tanzania: The Songwe River Basin Development Project	Malawi & Tanzania	Approved	On-going	€3.549.000
64	Ghana: Design for Reuse-Harvesting the value of effluent and nutrients for sustaining the operation of sanitation facilities	Ghana	Approved	On-going	€498,000
65	Ghana-Reoptimization and Reoperation Study of Akosombo and Kpong Dams	Ghana	Approved	On-going	€1.830.810
66	Congo Brazzaville-Support to a water supply and sanitation policy and priority investments preparation in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire	Congo Brazzaville	Approved	Complete	Congo Brazzaville

Source <http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/en/projects-activities/approved-projects/>

ANNEX 3: CLASSIFICATION OF AWF PROJECTS BY IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Title of Project	Implementing Agency	Countries	Status/Total	Classification (i.e. pure public, pure private or pure public private partnerships).	Results of end 2010/Status of completion
STRENGTHENING WATER GOVERNANCE NWRM (National Water Resources Management)	-One project co-financed by donors. -Eight projects implemented by local Water Resources Directorates/ Departments, with the support of the Global Water Partnerships (GWP) on 3 projects.		11 projects approved.	pure public	2 NWRM projects completed and 9 projects ongoing.
TWRM (Transboundary Water Resources Management)	-One project co-financed by donors. -All projects implemented by River Basin Organizations (RBO) in partnership with riparian countries. Global Water Partnerships providing assistance for 3 projects.		7 projects approved.	pure public	1 TWRM project completed and 6 projects ongoing.
Improving Service Delivery			1 project approved.		————
INVESTMENTS TO MEET WATER NEEDS (Water Supply and Sanitation)	-One project co-financed. -Four projects implemented by NGOs, one by public utility, and three by government.		8 projects approved	pure public	3 WSS project completed and 5 projects ongoing.
Water for Productive Uses - Agriculture and Food Security	-One project co-financed. Two projects implemented by NGOs and three by government. FAO providing tech. assistance for one project.		5 projects approved.	pure public	1 agricultural water project completed and 4 others ongoing

Title of Project	Implementing Agency	Countries	Status/Total	Classification (i.e. pure public, pure private or pure public private partnerships.	Results of end 2010/Status of completion
Project/Programme Preparation	-3 projects co-financed. -12 projects implemented by government, -2 by public utility, -2 by municipalities, -1 by a Lake Basin Organisation and 1 by a REC.		20 projects approved	pure public	4 preparation projects completed and 16 projects ongoing
IMPROVING WATER KNOWLEDGE (Water Resources Information Management)	-Six projects implemented by regional organisations and -4 by government, with most projects involving partners in various roles and capacities.		10 projects approved	pure public	3 water resource information management project completed and 7 others ongoing in 4 RMCs and 6 regional organisations.
Monitoring and Evaluation	-One project implemented by regional organisations and -One by government		2 projects approved	pure public	Two M&E projects recently approved and ongoing
Knowledge Generation and Dissemination	-One project implemented by an educational organisation and -One by water resource commission.		2 projects approved.		2 knowledge projects ongoing, with 18 other projects

Source: AWF 2010 Annual Report.

ABOUT AFRODAD

VISION

AFRODAD aspires for an equitable and sustainable development process leading to a prosperous Africa.

MISSION

To secure policies that will redress the African debt crisis based on a human rights value system.

OBJECTIVES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1 To enhance efficient and effective management and use of resources by African governments;
- 2 To secure a paradigm shift in the international socio-economic and political world order leading to a development process that addresses the needs and aspirations of the majority of people in the world;
- 3 To facilitate dialogue between civil society and governments on issues related to Debt and Development in Africa and globally.

From the vision and the mission statements and from our objectives, it is clear that the Debt crisis, apart from being apolitical, economic and structural issue, has an intrinsic link to human rights. This forms the guiding philosophy for our work on Debt and the need to have African external debts cancelled for poverty eradication and attainment of social and economic justice. Furthermore, the principle of equity must of necessity apply and in this regard, responsibility of creditors and debtors in the debt crisis should be acknowledged and assumed by the parties. When this is not done, it is a reflection of failure of governance mechanisms at the global level to protect the interests of the weaker nations. The transparent

arbitration mechanism on debt proposed by AFRODAD as one way of dealing with the debt crisis finds a fundamental basis in this respect.

AFRODAD aspires for an African and global society that is just (equal access to and fair distribution of resources), respects human rights and promotes popular participation as a fundamental right of citizens (Arusha Declaration of 1980). In this light, African society should have the space in the global development arena to generate its own solutions, uphold good values that ensure that its development process is owned and driven by its people and not dominated by markets/profits and international financial institutions.

AFRODAD is governed by a Board composed of seven members from the five regions of Africa, namely east, central, western, south and the North. The Board meets twice a year. The Secretariat, based in Harare, Zimbabwe, has a staff compliment of seven programme and five support staff.



African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
31 Atkinson Drive, Hillside
PO Box CY1517, Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 778531/6
Fax: +263 4 747878
Email: afrodad@afrodad.co.zw
Website: www.afrodad.org