

2010 ANNUAL REPORT

**Tunis
March 2011**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AMCOW | |
| ANBO | African Network of Basin Organisations |
| AWF | African Water Facility |
| AU | African Union |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CEDARE | Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe |
| CICOS | International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Sangha basin |
| ECCAS | Economic Community of Central African States |
| EU/EC | European Union/Commission |
| EUWI | European Union Water Initiative |
| EXCO | Executive Committee of AMCOW |
| GC | Governing Council of the AWF |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GSE | Gender and Social Equity |
| GWP | Global Water Partnership |
| HYCOS | Hydrological Cycle Observing Systems |
| ICA | Infrastructure Consortium for Africa |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IGAD | Inter Governmental Authority on Development |
| IPPF | Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NBA | Nile Basin Authority |
| NEPAD | |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NWRM | National Water Resource Management |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| ORPF | Procurement Department of the AfDB |
| OSS | Sahara and Sahel Observatory |
| OSAN | Agriculture Department of the AfDB |
| OSC | Oversight Committee |
| OWAS | Water and Sanitation Department of the AfDB |
| PCR | Project Completion Report |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| RBO | River Basin Organizations |
| REC | Regional Economic Communities |
| RMC | Regional Member Country |
| RWH | Rainwater Harvesting |
| RWSSI | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative |
| TA | Technical Assistant |
| TAC | Technical Advisory Committee of AMCOW |
| TWRM | Transboundary Water Resource Management |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organisation |
| WSP | Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank |
| WSS | Water Supply and Sanitation |

Operational programme: Based on the recommendations of the Effectiveness Assessment Report and the guidance of the AWF Governing Council, efforts in 2010 have focused on improving the disbursement rate, ensuring quality of projects at entry, finalising some of the projects, drafting knowledge products and mobilising resources for the Facility.

1. **Disbursements:** Efforts undertaken to improve project implementation and increase levels

The overall disbursement ratio was 28% versus 42% planned, which means that the AWF achieved 2/3 of its planned disbursements. An action plan designed to systematically address all the constraints impacting on project implementation is being implemented to further improve AWF disbursements.

2. **Supervision:** The AWF increased its focus on project start-up and supervision in 2010. Thirty eight project related missions were undertaken in 2010: comprising identification (1 project), preparation (3), appraisal (6), and launching/supervision (29). This has resulted in an increase of the project supervision ratio (number of field supervision missions vs. projects under implementation) to 0.6 in 2010, which is above the 0.5 planned for 2010 and up from the 0.5 achieved in 2009. In addition, since the majority of the Facilities projects consist mainly of studies, these continue to be desk-supervised in accordance with AWF Procedures. Ten of the supervision missions were carried out with Bank Field Office assistance (where a representative field office with a water sector specialist existed in the country).
3. **Quality at entry and project approvals:** Emphasis has been put on ensuring quality at entry in the development of new projects as well as quality during implementation for on-going projects. This is reflected in the decreased number of projects admitted into the pipeline, the slightly increased time to appraise projects, and the increased rate of supervision. Nine projects were approved in . This is less than the 20 planned, reflecting the increased focus on quality. A total of 66 projects have now been
4. **Quality at entry:** Emphasis has been put on ensuring quality at entry in the development of new projects as well as quality during implementation for on-going projects. This is reflected in the decreased number of projects admitted into the pipeline, the slightly increased time to appraise projects, and the increased rate of supervision.
5. **Project completion:** All activities on eight more projects were successfully completed in 2010, bringing the total completed to 14. Efforts are ongoing to finalise and close these projects, with missions to prepare AWF Project Completion Reports and knowledge projects undertaken for four projects, and final audits on five projects.

Leveraging: Significant catalytic effects of AWF funding have been realised, with a total amount -on interventions in three African countries (Cameroon, Liberia and Mozambique) and one regional organisation almost five times the value of the entire AWF portfolio.

Various knowledge products have been prepared in 2010, including a synthesis of lessons learned and preparation of knowledge documents from four of the initial group of completed projects; and the preparation of *Pan African Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Assessment* *Gender and Social Equity Strategy*

Collaboration, Outreach and Partnership Building: This continues to be a significant emphasis of the Facility, with staff participating in 18 consultative workshops, conferences and meetings in 2010. These included (i) conferences such as the Stockholm Water Week and IWA Water Congress; (ii) meetings and workshops including those with AMCOW, NEPAD, ICA,; and (ii) collaboration meetings for aid coordination and financing with AMCOW, UN Water-Africa, OECD, EUWI. The AWF also contributed to the 3rd African Water Week (AWW) which took place from 22-26 November 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and organised in the margins of the 3rd AWW its ordinary Governing Council meeting. As well, the AWF is taking advantage of all opportunities for collaboration with other Bank departments such as agriculture (OSAN), energy/climate (ONEC), and infrastructure (ONRI), and with Bank Field Offices.

Resource Mobilisation: The

to the Facility which was paid in 2010 (the Bank had formerly only made in-kind contributions), and 2010. In addition,

total, cash commitments since inception from the 13 donors to the Facility amounted million as at December 31st, 2010 illion received during the year.

II. Challenges in 2011

Strategic plan and operational processes: Focusing on strategic planning and refining the operational processes is the primary challenge of the Facility for the first half of 2011. The preparation of the Strategic Plan (2012-2016) has been launched, which will address the recommendations that were put forward in the Effectiveness Assessment. As well as the revision of the AWF Operational Procedures and preparation of the Operations Manual are ongoing.

Operational program: Implementation of the recently completed AWF 2011 Work Plan, focusing on: (1) Ensuring effective and timely implementation of the ongoing projects and expediting disbursements; (2) Ensuring quality at entry in the development of new projects as well as quality during implementation for on-going projects; and (3) Documenting and disseminating results and knowledge emanating from AWF operations.

Human Resources Management: One of the main challenges currently faced by the Facility is to significantly increase its human resources in order to ensure adequate numbers of professionals to enable the Facility achieve its strategic objectives. In the short term this means securing adequate staff to implement its 2011 Work Plan. Over the medium term, the staff complement will be defined as an outcome of the Strategic Plan (2012-2016), which will more precisely determine the operational focus the associated staff numbers and skills mix required for implementation.

Resource Mobilisation: Funding for the 2011 operations is secured, however the situation for 2012 and beyond continues to be a challenge. To address this concern a revised resource mobilisation action plan, prepared and approved by the AWF Governing Council in July 2010, is now being implemented. Activities will be carried out in collaboration with AMCOW and will centre on broadening the donor base. In this regard, negotiations are ongoing with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which has recently expressed interest in supporting AWF with a 10 million USD grant earmarked to municipal-led urban sanitation services to non-networked communities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This 2010 Annual Report has been prepared in fulfilment of the requirements contained in section 9.3.1 of the AWF Operational Procedures for a review of project operations and other activities carried out during the year, as well as for a presentation of the financial statement. Consequently this Report provides a review of the organisational, operational and financial status of the AWF in 2010.

1.2 The Annual Report has been prepared and submitted alongside other key documents; the

report was endorsed by the AWF Governing Council at an Extra-ordinary meeting in Cape Town in July 2010, subject to minor revisions. The final version of the report was submitted in September, and confirmed the Facility provides an important value addition to the African water sector, whilst also identifying several areas for improving operational and institutional efficiency. The AWF has prepared a draft Management Response , and has launched the preparation of a medium term Strategic Plan (2012-2016) which will address the recommendations that were put forward in the Effectiveness Assessment and clearly identify the operational programme and way forward over the next five years.

Governing Council meeting in Cape Town (July 2010)

2.1.3 *Strengthening Knowledge Management:* Activities to prepare knowledge products are underway, including a synthesis of lessons learned from the initial group of completed projects and preparation of knowledge documents (consisting of case studies and communications products such as publishable articles). Knowledge documents for four projects were completed in 2010 (See Annex 10 for highlights of these four project assessments).

2.1.4 *Mainstreaming gender and social equity (GSE):* In order to better incorporate socio-economic and gender concerns in all stages of the project cycle, a comprehensive GSE Strategy was prepared in 2010. This included refining the project preparation and appraisal processes to ensure systematic mainstreaming of GSE issues; as well as enhancing the monitoring framework to ensure activities are implemented as planned and deliver the intended gender related results.

2.2 OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

2.2.1 *Outreach and Partnership Building:* The AWF works closely with a wide range of organisations at global, regional and country levels to build consensus on effective policies and practices, coordinate activities, leverage resources, share knowledge, build capacity and enhance advocacy. AWF staff participated in about 18 consultative workshops, conferences and meetings in 2010. These included conferences such as the Stockholm Water Week and IWA Water Congress; meetings and workshops including those with AMCOW, NEPAD, ICA, WWC, ANBO, SIDA, ONEP, and Lake Chad stakeholders; and collaboration meetings for aid coordination and financing with AMCOW, UN Water-Africa, OECD, GWP, EUWI, ECCAS (the complete list is shown in Annex 8). AWF contributed also to the 3rd African Water Week (AWW) which took place from 22-

26 November 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and organised in the margins of the 3rd AWW its ordinary Governing Council meeting.

2.2.2 Collaboration with the Bank: The AWF is taking advantage of all opportunities for collaboration with other Bank departments such as agriculture (OSAN), energy/climate (ONEC), and infrastructure and regional integration (ONRI), and will assess mechanisms to further improve collaboration in 2011 as part of the preparation of the Strategic Plan. As well, 2010 saw an increased involvement of the Banks field offices (FO) in AWF operations, including (i) reinforcement of the support to and close cooperation with the countries in the identification of projects (cases of projects on reform of water sector in DR Congo and Mali), (ii) more involvement of Water and Infrastructure Experts of FO in preparation, appraisal and start-up missions (15 of 19 missions carried out) and (iii) extension of the support to the countries without FO (case of launching workshops in Niger and Togo with the support of Burkina Faso FO); (iv) taking the lead in the preparation, organisation and participation at the project launching workshops (Burkina Faso, Malawi, Rwanda, Ghana, Zambia, Gabon) and (v) supporting AWF in procurement activities. As the Bank continues to implement its decentralisation strategy, including placement of additional OWAS staff in field offices (currently there are 12), their role in AWF operations will be further strengthened

2.2.3 Ensuring Effective Communications: There is a continuous need to improve visibility and increase awareness of the role AWF plays in the water sector. The Facility has been progressing in implementing its Communications Strategy in 2010, by improving and updating its website; regularly disseminating information (such as through 25 entries in AfDB Bank in Action website); coordinating communication activities with those of the AfDB/OWAS; effectively engaging with the media through press releases and interviews, and developing more promotional material such as a brochure on the AWF.

2.3 ASSISTING AMCOW IN PROMOTING STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

2.3.1 As a flagship initiative of AMCOW, the AWF instigates and promotes strategic initiatives in support of the AMCOW agenda. The initiatives below have been supported during 2010 (both within AWF project and as specially defined activities), in close liaison with AMCOW Secretariat, TAC and EXCO.

- **Delivering on Water Security and Sanitation Commitments:** The AWF continues to provide inputs to the implementation of the Sharm el Sheik and other political commitments. In 2010 AWF participated in meetings with AMCOW and other stakeholders on establishing a framework for cooperation and partnership for implementation of the
- **The African Water Security Monitoring Program:** A key action elaborated in the Roadmap document is for AMCOW to annually report on progress made in the implementation of commitments on water and sanitation, and to submit these reports for the consideration of the AU Heads of State and Government. The AWF is working closely with AMCOW Secretariat for the development of a project which will provide AMCOW with a mechanism for reporting regularly to the AU.
- **Pan African M&E Initiative:** The AWF is responding to the challenge of improving monitoring and evaluation within the African water sector by supporting AMCOW in implementing its Pan African M&E initiative, as well as through direct project interventions aimed at establishing or strengthening water sector M&E systems and management

Table 2.1: Planned vs. Actual Human Resources

| | Dec. 2006 | Dec. 2007 | Dec. 2008 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2010 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Planned Staffing (end of year), as per annual Workplans | n/a | n/a | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Actual Staffing | | | | | |

3 OPERATIONAL STATUS

3.1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

3.1.1 Screening: A total of 28 proposals were screened in 2010, of which nine were admitted into the pipeline (two of which required dialogue with the applicant before the project was admitted, as the screening identified concerns that had to be resolved). The reduction from previous years is due to the increased emphasis on only admitting good quality projects which are of strategic importance in response to guidance received from both the AWF Governing Council and Oversight Committee for this type of approach. The AWF has also implemented a pre-screening process to weed out applications which are not eligible or incomplete, which has resulted in a reduction in the number of applications screened. In addition, many applicants are submitting concept notes to the AWF in lieu of full proposals. The AWF reviews these and if of potential interest requests the Applicant to submit a full proposal for screening. As of the end of December, 14 proposals are waiting to be screened. Lag time from receipt of a proposal to screening is 2.3 months (based on an analysis of 17 of the applications screened in 2009 and 2010). A summary of screening over the past three years is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Applications Screening / Review

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Screening Committee meetings held | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| Proposals Screened | 20 | 36 | 28 |
| Directly admitted into pipeline | 8 | 16 | 7 |
| Further dialogue > accepted into pipeline | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Total projects admitted into the pipeline | 10 | 21 | 9 |
| % proposals admitted into pipeline | 50% | 58% | 32% |

3.2 PROJECT PROCESSING TO APPROVAL

3.2.1 ***Project appraisals and approvals:*** Nine projects have been approved between January and 30th ten projects are under appraisal. Annex 1 presents details on the project processing status.

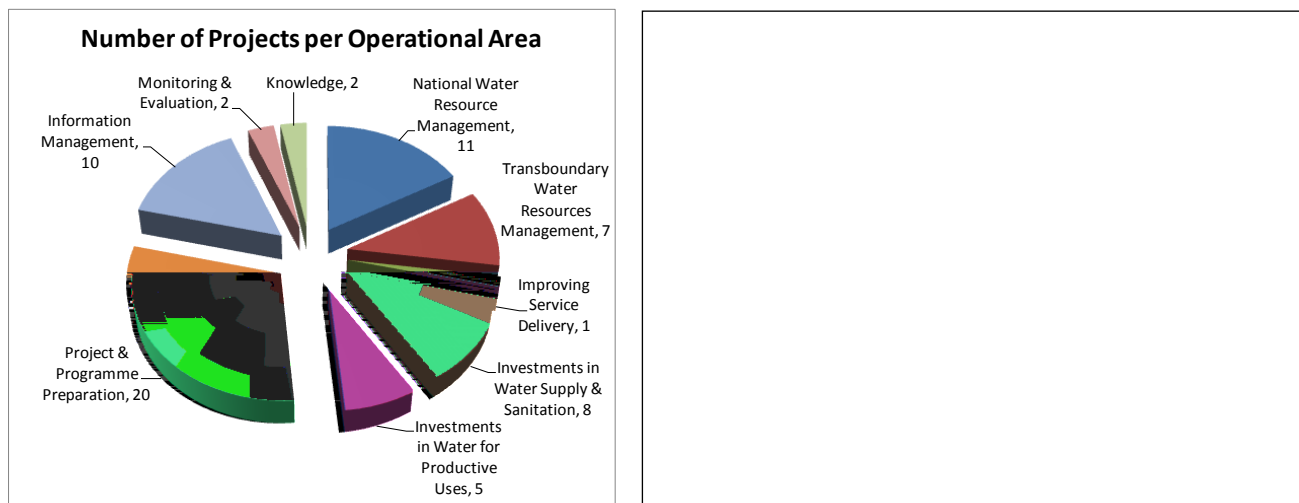
3.2.2 In comparison, the planned number of approvals, as noted in the 2010 Work Plan and Budget, was As well, an average of 14 projects per year has been approved since inception of operations in 2006 (see Annex 2). The reduction in 2010 is due to a management decision to focus efforts on starting up and supervising the large number of projects in the portfolio, as per Governing Council guidance and the recommendations of the AWF Effectiveness Assessment (see 2.1.2).

3.2.3 A total of 66 projects have now been approved since inception of operations in 2006, amounting to

3.3 PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTION AND BALANCE

3.3.1 The portfolio of approved projects is well distribute broadly in line with the Operational Strategy for the years 2006-2010 (see Figure 3.2). As well, it should be noted that most AWF projects are cross-cutting in nature, impacting on more than one area of intervention (see Annex 3).

Figure 3.2: Distribution of the 66 approved projects by area of intervention



3.3.2 The AWF is now funding projects in 36 different countries, based on location of Recipients (see Figure 3.3), with good balance amongst the different regions of Africa (see Table 3.1). Counting all the countries which the 19 multinational projects reach, the AWF is active in 50 of the

Table 3.1: Regional distribution of projects

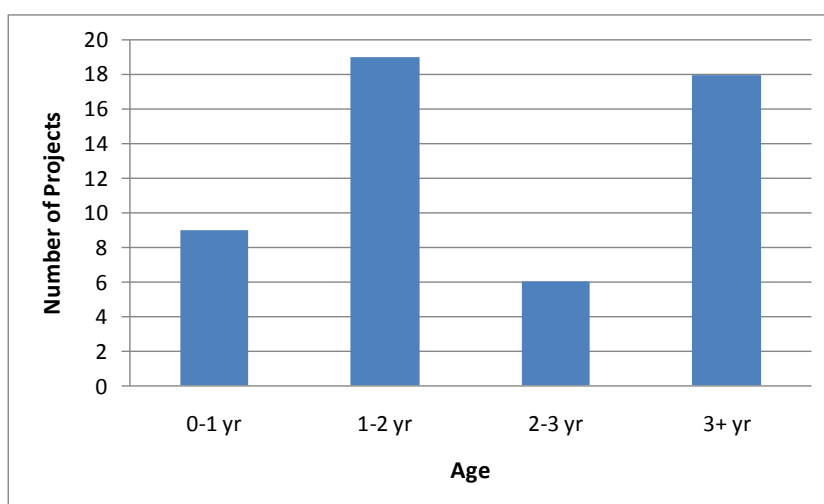
| Sub-Regions of Africa | Total Projects in each region (A) | | | No of Countries with AWF Projects (B) | Total No of Countries in each Region (C) | Ratio of Countries with AWF projects (B)/(C) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | National | Multinational ¹ | Total | | | |
| West | 13 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 16 | 0.56 |
| East | 12 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 0.67 |
| Central | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 0.86 |
| Southern | 11 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 0.67 |
| North | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 0.83 |
| Total | 47 | 19 | 66 | 36 | 53 | 0.68 |

1) The 15 multinational projects have been classified based on where the Recipient is located.

3.4.8 Fifteen (15) supervision missions covering 20 projects, and eight launching missions covering nine projects, were undertaken in 2010 (see Annex 7 for details). The corresponding supervision ratio is 0.63 (defined as number of field supervision/launching missions vs. 46 ongoing grant effective projects at any time in 2010). This is above the planned ration of 0.5 as defined in the 2010 Work Plan, and an increase from the ratio of 0.5 achieved in 2009, reflecting the increased focus on project start-up and supervision during the year. In addition, since the majority of AWF projects consist mainly of studies, these continue to be desk-supervised in accordance with AWF Procedures. Supervision is carried out with Bank Field Office assistance where a representative field office with a water sector specialist exists in the country (i.e. Senegal, Chad, Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Morocco, DRC, Rwanda, Mozambique and Ethiopia).

3.4.9 ***Projects eligible for cancelation***⁴: Of the ongoing projects in the portfolio, five are assessed as being eligible for cancellation (see Annex 4). However all five has had recent progress as a result of AWF interaction. These include:

- (i) The problems with the Niger projects were resolved in September 2010 (see discussion in 2.4.2), and it is now proceeding to the stage of Grant Effectiveness
- (ii) Djibouti : the delays in procurement of consultancy services have since been resolved and the request for second disbursement was submitted in December and is being processed.
- (iii) *Inventory of rural wa*

Figure 3.4: Age Distribution of Ongoing Projects

3.4.12 Project Implementation Times: The average time from approval to first disbursement is currently about 10.6 months (calculated for the 49 projects which have disbursed using normal Bank procedures). Start-up times have increased from the 9 months reported at the end of 2009, as some long delayed projects become effective this year which has skewed the averages (see Table 3.5). There is a wide variation in time from approval to first disbursement. 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. For a fast track Facility these implementation times should be further improved upon. In response, the AWF has been taking actions to expedite implementation, as noted in 3.4.6 and Annex 5.

3.4.13 In total, project implementation takes about three years from approval to completion (this is expected to rise to over three years as slower projects near completion). The lengthy time from first to second disbursement (21.9 months) reflects the problems experienced by some Recipients in initiating procurement actions.

Table 3.4: Project Implementation Times (Months)

| Based on | Approval to Signature | Signature to Effectiveness | Effectiveness to 1 st Disbursement | 1 st to 2 nd Disbursement | 2 nd disbursement to completion |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| All projects (Dec. 2010) | 4.0 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 21.9 | 12.5 |
| Time from approval | | | 10.6 | | 36.0 |
| Number projects analysed | 63 | 52 | 49 | 23 | 14 |

3.4.14 Project Audits: The Facility aims at carrying out two audits for every project: one interim and one final audit. Seven interim audits and five final audit reports were submitted in 2010. To date, 27 project audit reports have been received by AWF (see Annex 6). In general, the reports have given non-qualified or favourable opinions stating that, by and large, the financial statements for the projects give a true and fair view of the financial positions of the projects and of the operational results for the audited periods. Minor observations and recommendations were generally given in the respective Letters to Management which have been brought to the attention of the projects for actions, most of which have already been executed. One exception is the second audit of the Niger Basin Authority project, which found many deficiencies in financial management

and procuremen

suspension of project disbursements until outstanding issues were resolved. The project submitted additional information for review in 2010, and the suspension was lifted in November.

3.5 RESULTS

3.5.1 *Results from Completed Projects:* Eight more projects have successfully completed all activities in 2010, bringing the total completed to 14. The eight projects have achieved anticipated results, including: (i) preparation of a water supply and sanitation programme for Central African Republic (ii) improved access to drinking water using innovative rainwater harvesting systems in rural Uganda, directly benefiting 720 households and 30 institutions that may replicate lessons learned; and (iii) improved access to sanitation and water supply for 14,000 urban poor in Kampala, Uganda, using innovative ecological sanitation technologies and improved water distribution infrastructure, whilst supporting the national water utility to expand its focus and strengthen its institutional structure to better serve the urban poor (see Annex 2 and 10 for more details).

3.5.2 *Portfolio Results:* Efforts are being made to improve reporting on results from the overall portfolio of projects. An overview of the developmental effectiveness of the AWF project portfolio is shown in Table A9.1 of Annex 9, where the performance indicators for each area of intervention are compiled, along with a summary of the actual and expected results achieved. As well, the actual results for completed projects or interim results for ongoing projects are shown in Annex 2. Performance monitoring and reporting will be further refined as part of the preparation of the AWF Strategic Plan 2012-2016.

3.5.3 *Mobilising resources for the water sector:* Specific activities are included in many AWF projects to mobilise resources, such as preparation of financing strategies and organising of donor round-

times the AWF portfolio) has been mobilised to finance water sector interventions in six African countries (Botswana, Congo, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Liberia, Cameroon) and three regional organisations (Lake Victoria, Volta Basin Authority, and Sahara and Sahel Observatory

projects linked to AWF studies:

- Liberia - *Water supply and sanitation studies for expansion and rehabilitation of WSS systems:* Investment requirements were presented in a roundtable meeting in April 2010. The AfDB approved a follow- (UA26.1 million).
- Lake Victoria - *Lake Victoria Basin commission - Water & Sanitation Initiative:* A million (UA75.4m) was approved in 2010.
- Cameroon - *Inventory of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructures:* A (UA15.0 million) RWSSI project approved in 2010.
- Mozambique - *Preparation of the national rural water supply and sanitation programme:*

4 FINANCIAL STATUS

4.1 STAFFING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4.1.1 Administration of the AWF is funded through three different sources: (i) the administrative expenses bud

Fund Account, (ii) the in kind support provided by the AfDB as part of the hosting arrangement, and (iii) the Technical Assistants funded by donors. An overview of the Staffing and Administrative expenditure in 2010 is provided in the sections below, with details on previous years expenditures shown in Annex 11.

AWF Fund Account: Staffing and Administrative Expenses Budget

4.1.2 The AWF maintains an administrative budget for its Special Fund account which is used to support operations and categorises expenses according to activity budget lines. Table 4.1 provides the approved budget for 2010 and the utilization for the year. In total, the AWF has allocated administrative expenses from the fund account in 2010. Of this amount, 996,887 or 52% of the annual budget has been utilised⁵ (compared to 46% for 2009). The relatively low budget utilisation is primarily related to more efficient use of human resources; as well as staffing constraints due to putting on hold the recruitment of AWF funded staff and delays in filling vacant donor funded TA positions (see 2.4), which has limited the overall level of AWF activities. Table 4.1 also shows spending on AWF funded project staff, which reflects the staffing constraints.

Table 4.1: AWF Administrative Expenses and Project Staff Budget for 2010 (in Euro)

| Item | Budget Allocation | Spending 2010 | % Utilisation | Comment |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| Staff Missions | 150,000 | 49,996 | 33% | Most missions were mainly paid for under the AfDB budget allocation, as any unspent balance at year end under this budget is lost, whereas unused balances under the AWF budget may be carried over to 2011 |
| Consultancy - Individuals | 804,000 | 496,122 | 62% | Delays in recruiting consultants |
| Consultancy - Firms | 480,000 | 250,975 | 52% | Delays in finalisation of the Effectiveness Assessment, which has delayed recruitment of consultancy firm to support the follow-up of findings. As well, the AWF used individual consultants instead of planned consultancy firm for preparation of knowledge products, with an associated cost savings. |
| Workshops and Seminars | 190,000 | 97,561 | 51% | Less than planned organisation and participation in workshops. Also, attendance by staff was paid from the AfDB budget allocation. |
| Governing Council Meetings | 100,000 | 77,826 | 78% | One extraordinary GC meeting held in July and the 2010 ordinary meeting in November. |
| Resources Mobilisation | 150,000 | 0 | 0% | RM Consultant deployed March-Oct 2010 was paid for - |
| Communications | 40,000 | 21,057 | 53% | |
| Audit | 4,000 | 3,350 | 84% | |
| Total AWF Administration | 1,918,000 | 996,887 | 52% | Staffing constraints have limited the overall level of AWF activities which is reflected in budget utilisation |
| AWF Project Staff | 518,930 | 177,260 | 34% | Six of the AWF funded positions planned for 2010 were not filled due to delays and GC decision to put some recruitment on hold. |

⁵ As per the fund accounting policies, transactions are recorded on a cash basis.

AfDB Staffing and Administrative Support to the AWF

4.1.3 As part of the AfDB hosting arrangement, the in-kind contribution includes a staffing and administrative expenses allocation from the AfDB budget for use by the Facility, to cover staffing costs (salary and benefits) and operational expenditures such as missions and consultancy assignments. The expenditure amounts for 2010 are detailed in Table 4.2 according to the expense ,391 or 91% was utilised.

Table 4.2: AfDB Administrative Expenses Contribution to the AWF (in Euro)

| Item | Budget in 2010 Workplan ⁽¹⁾ | AfDB Budget Allocation (1) | Spending in 2010 | % Utilisation, compared to Budget Allocation |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Missions | 108,200 | 142,912 | 138,956 | 97% |
| Consultant Services | 59,510 | 22,396 | 21,925 | 98% |
| Entertainment, Hospitality | 4,977 | 5,288 | 1,929 | 36% |
| AfDB staff remuneration | N.A | 821,762 | 740,581 | 90% |
| Total AfDB direct costs | | 992,358 | 903,391 | 91% |

1) The AfDB administrative budget was approved *after* the AWF 2010 Work Plan was prepared. The AfDB Budget Allocation column represents the actual budget that was allocated.

4.1.4 ,031 is to be added, covering overhead allocation and operational support. The overhead allocation is operational units for central costs, such as office space and services, IT support, public relations, and senior management time. In addition, operational support is provided to the Facility through nts for the daily running of the Facility, in particular, processing of projects. This includes the Legal Department that supports the grant agreements, the Financial Control Department that makes disbursements to projects and processes project payments as well as providing accounting and treasury functions, the Partnership Unit that supports resource mobilisation activities, Field Offices involved in project supervision, and several others.

4.1.5 Altogether, the total AfDB in-kind support to the AWF in 2010 amounted ,457,391,

to the AWF in 2010, the first such cash contribution from the Bank.

Donor Technical Assistance Contributions

4.1.6 In addition to financial commitments to the AWF Special Fund, donor organisations make in-kind contributions in the form of Technical Assistance (TA). Technical Assistance personnel were seconded to the AWF by Austria and the United Kingdom throughout the year, and France and Denmark for part of the year, with the total in- 18,706.

4.3.3 Resource Mobilisation actions: Although funding for the 2011 operations is secured, the situation for 2012 and beyond continues to be a challenge with no funding commitments yet made. To address this challenge, the AWF has been proactively implementing key actions in 2010 to raise additional resources. These included recruitment of a Resource Mobilisation consultant in March 2010, to allow for more dedicated fund raising efforts. This has led to the preparation of a revised resource mobilisation action plan, with input from the AMCOW Executive Secretariat, which was approved in July 2010. It focuses on broadening the donor base through undertaking of joint resource mobilisation activities by AMCOW and AWF. In this regard, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has recently expressed interest in supporting AWF to fund projects that will support municipal-led urban sanitation services to non-networked communities. The expected value of the grant is 10 million USD. Negotiations are ongoing to secure this funding.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The AWF is entering a period of transition and change as a result of the recent completion of an Effectiveness Assessment and the ongoing preparation of a five year Strategic Plan (2012-2016) which will address the challenges captured in the recommendations of the Assessment report. Nonetheless, as noted by the Governing Council at its recent meeting in November, the AWF continues to make admirable progress, and remains a vibrant Facility which is well focused on addressing the wide range of water needs within Africa.

The way forward for the AWF over the next year has been noted in the 2011 Work Plan, which has been prepared alongside this Annual Report. A brief summary of the main principles that will guide activities in 2011 are as follows:

- Focusing on strategic planning and refining of operational processes early in the year
- Ensuring effective and timely implementation of the ongoing projects and expediting disbursements
- Ensuring quality at entry in the development of new projects as well as quality during implementation for on-going projects
- Limiting the number of new project approvals in order to allow AWF to focus on project quality and implementation concerns
- Ensuring leadership and involvement of AMCOW in AWF operations, and supporting AMCOW strategic initiatives
- Mainstreaming gender and social equity in AWF operations
- Documenting and disseminating results and knowledge emanating from AWF operations
- Enhancing communications, visibility and outreach
- Managing human resources and institutional concerns in this period of transition
- Mobilising additional resources for AWF operations from 2012 onwards.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT PROCESSING STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2010**Projects approved in 2010**

| # | Country / Regional Organisation | Project Name | Grant Amount (Euro) | Date of Approval |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Mali | Support to IWRM | 1,918,500 | 7 January |
| 2 | SSO | IWRM of the Iullemden and Taoudeni / Tanezraift aquifer systems and the Niger river basin (GIRESAIT) | 1,228,000 | 18 January |
| 3 | AUC | Programme for Infrastructure Development (PIDA) - Transboundary Water Resource Infrastructure Development Study | 1,272,011 | 27 January |
| 4 | Malawi | Strengthening water sector monitoring and evaluation | 1,894,000 | 28 January |
| 5 | Gambia | Support to water sector reforms | 1,988,000 | 7 April |
| 6 | CEDARE | Monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation MDGs in North Africa (MEWINA) | 1,912,000 | 27 April |
| 7 | Malawi / Tanzania | Detailed design of Songwe river basin development programme (SRBDP) | 3,549,000 | 25 May |
| 8 | Ghana | Design for service: Harvesting the Value of Effluent and Nutrients for Sustaining the Operation of Sanitation Facilities | 498,000 | 23 June |
| 9 | Ghana | Reoptimisation of the operation of the Akosombo and Kpong Dams | 1,830,810 | 2 August |
| TOTAL | | 9 Projects | 16,090,321 | |

Projects under appraisal as of 31 December 2010

| # | Country / Regional Organisation | Project name | Approx. amount (Euro) | Project Status |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Nigeria | Reoptimisation of the Tiga and Challawa Gorge dams | 1,598,560 | IDWG Completed |
| 2 | Tunisia | Strategic water study for the year 2050 | 1,192,000 | IDWG Completed |
| 3 | Multinational / ECOWAS | Support for the establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Water Observatory | 1,155,000 | IWG Completed |
| 4 | Multinational / GHARP- KRA | Piloting and up-scaling integrated RHM systems in rural districts of Ethiopia and Kenya | 1,238,000 | IWG Completed |
| 5 | Cap Vert | Study on development of water resources | 1,427,622 | Appraisal |
| 6 | Multinational | Feasibility Study for the Shire Zambezi Waterways Project | 1,388,000 | Appraisal |
| 7 | Benin | Leveraging access to water and sanitation for communities and local authorities | 1,943,000 | Appraisal |
| 8 | Congo Republic | Support to sector reform and rural WSS | 1,647,000 | Appraisal |
| 9 | Malawi | Shire Valley irrigation project study | 453,335 | Appraisal |
| 10 | Madagascar | National IWRM Plan | 1,841,000 | Appraised |
| Total | | 10 Projects | 13,883,517 | |

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF AWF PROJECTS AND RESULTS

Summary of project commitments by area of intervention and year (all amounts in million Euro)

| Area of intervention: | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| Strengthening Water Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National WRM | 2 | 0.978 | 3 | 2.741 | 4 | 5.976 | 1 | 1.961 | | | | |

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| <p>Implemented by: Global Water Partnership - Eastern Africa in liaison with Gov. of Burundi. Approved: 1Sept.06. Duration: Planned 24 months, actual 40 months.</p> | <p>funding mechanisms for implementing the IWRM plan.</p> | <p>financing institutions will be strengthened leading to mobilisation of resources for water sector development projects.</p> | <p>A multi-stakeholder platform has been created and a national consensus reached on the way forward in terms of IWRM planning and implementation. The Government of Burundi has developed follow-on projects aimed at implementing the plan, and collaboration with potential relevant financing institutions has been strengthened to secure the necessary funds.</p> |
| <p>Central African Republic <i>Institutional support to the Water and Sanitation Sector</i> Financing : 1,961,000 AWF, Gov. Recipient: Government of the Central African Republic. Implemented by: Directorate of Water, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water. Approved: 2 July 2009 Duration: Planned 22 months</p> | <p>Objective: Strengthen water sector governance and institutional capacity to attract additional funding and make more sustainable investments. Activities: (i) Revision of the current organizational framework and elaboration of legal texts to support the water law no. 06.001 established in 2006. Strengthening the capacity of the players and structures to assume responsibilities under the new structure. (ii) Establishment of a centralized information system allowing for greater quantitative and qualitative knowledge of the water resources and water infrastructure in the country. (iii) Development of an investment plan and priority program for WSS infrastructure, and the development of a financing strategy covering investments as well as O&M.</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) Institutional framework strengthened with greater capacity to plan and manage resources; (ii) Increased capacity of the sector to attract investments and to ensure their sustainability.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing, with first disbursement 14July2010.</p> |
| <p>Gambia <i>Support to Water Sector Reforms</i> Financing: -kind) Recipient: Ministry of Water Resources (MoFWRNAM) Implemented by: MoFWRNAM Approved: 7 April 2010 Duration: Planned 36 months from Grant Approval</p> | <p>Objective: support the implementation of IWRM in The Gambia in line with the National Water Policy and the IWRM Roadmap. Activities: (i) <u>Institutional Development:</u> Revision of existing Water Bill and enactment of a new water law in harmony with the new water policy; development of WRM strategy and implementation plan, formulation of an apex institution for WRM and formulation of semi-autonomous Meteorological Agency (ii) <u>Human Resources Development:</u> Provide short and long term training at professional and sub-professional levels for staff of key sector institutions to enable them undertake the IWRM processes; (iii)</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will assist the government to advance the establishment of IWRM in the country. The outcomes include: (i) improved governance of water resources based on IWRM principles and practices; (ii) enhanced institutional capacity available in The resources; (iii) efficient allocation and use of water resources from improved knowledge of the resources; (iv) informed</p> | |

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| <p><i>Phase 1</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Water (MHETIC).</p> <p>Implemented by: DEPC (Directorate of Studies and Cooperation), in partnership with UNDP, EU Commission.</p> <p>Approved: 7Nov07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 24 months.</p> | <p>improve capacity for implementation.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) assessment of existing water resources and land use situation at national/regional levels; (ii) preparation of land and water use strategies and implementation plans; (iii) establishment of a GIS based monitoring system and database in one region; and (iv) improve overall capacity for IWRM.</p> | <p>capacity for IWRM at national and decentralised regional levels. Better temporal and spatial information on water resources and land use.</p> | <p>Interim Results: Creation of an environment for integrated management of water resources at the national and regional levels through: (i) development of the water resource information system (SIREM); (ii) improved water sector governance at regional levels by support to decentralized services and the creation of regional IWRM committees.</p> |
| <p>Morocco</p> <p><i>Artificial recharge of Haouz groundwater aquifer.</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF</p> <p>-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MMEEE).</p> <p>Implemented by: Tensift River Basin Agency, under the MMEEE</p> <p>Approved 9Jan09</p> <p>Duration: Planned 30 months</p> | <p>Objectives: Improve water resources management in the Haouz basin through artificial groundwater recharge.</p> <p>Activities include: i) technical, socio-economic and environmental studies for the identified recharge sites; ii) construction of infrastructures for storage of run-off flood water for recharging the water table; iii) monitoring and evaluation of project impact on ground water levels; and iv) building institutional capacities.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will strengthen the capacity of the Tensift River Basin Agency to develop and implement a large scale investment programme based on artificial groundwater recharge, which will result in increased availability of water resources, improved water security and meeting of water demands for various uses.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing, with 1st disbursement 27Jan2010</p> <p>Interim Results: Launching workshop held on 22June 2010.</p> |
| <p>Namibia</p> <p><i>Development of an IWRM Plan.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.</p> <p>Implemented by: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in liaison with GWP-SA and SADC.</p> <p>Approved 22Dec06.</p> <p>Duration Planned 24 months</p> | <p>Objective: Facilitate the preparation of an IWRM plan for sustainable water resources use and management in Namibia.</p> <p>Activities include development of: (i) National Water Resources Development Strategy and Action Plan; (ii) Information and Knowledge system; (iii) long-term M&E framework; (iv) integrated framework for institutional development and capacity building; (v) funding mechanisms for Implementation of the IWRM Plan; and (vi) awareness creation on IWRM.</p> | <p>Expected Results: A holistic, integrated approach to water resources use and management in the context of sustainable development will be formulated and implemented as a national IWRM plan, with strong ownership of the National Frameworks and the process by all stakeholders, and adequate funding available for implementation.</p> | <p>Status: Project activities completed and final audit report submitted.</p> <p>Results achieved: The project has achieved its overall objectives. These include: (i) development of a National Water Resources Development Strategy and Action Plan; (ii) a better understanding of the resource potential, the use and allocation of water, and water demand management options; (iii) establishment of an M&E framework for integrated water and land resources; (iv) development of institutional capacity and human resources; (v) IWRM funding mechanisms put in place; and (iv) an awareness campaign, including regional workshops in all 13 regions of the country.</p> |

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| <p>Niger <i>Preparation of IWRM Action Plan for Niger.</i> Financing: -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Republic of Niger. Implemented by: DRE (Water Resources Directorate). Approved: 30Apr07. Duration: Planned 16 months.</p> | <p>Objective: Develop a National IWRM Action Plan for effective integrated water resources management in Niger.</p> <p>Activities: (i) a comprehensive study of the water resources situation; (ii) elaboration of the National IWRM action plan and investment programme; (iii) development of a financing strategy and mechanism for implementation; and (iv) awareness creation amongst stakeholders and beneficiaries.</p> | <p>Expected Results: A national IWRM action plan for the long term development of, and investments in, the water sector is adopted and implemented, with the informed commitment and collaboration between all stakeholders, and strong support from financial partners.</p> | <p>Status: An addendum to the grant agreement was prepared and signed on 28 Sept.2010 permitting opening of Special Account in CFA. Now awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness from the Recipient. Project was launched in November 2010.</p> |
| <p>Senegal <i>Implementation of the IWRM Action Plan for Senegal.</i> Financing: -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Senegal. Implemented by: DGPRES (Water Resources Directorate) in liaison with the GWP- Senegal. Approved: 28Aug07. Duration: Planned 24 months.</p> | <p>Objective: Strengthen and activate the DGPRES at national and local levels to pursue the implementation of the IWRM plan to achieve equitable and sustainable development of the</p> <p>Activities: (i) improvement of operational water information and knowledge; (ii) strengthening of water resources strategic investment planning and development of an investment programme for operations and economic recovery; (iv) sensitisation and activation of stakeholders and decision makers; and (v) reinforcement of institutional capacity</p> | <p>Expected Results: Give momentum to the implementation of the IWRM action plan to perform systematic water resources licensing, planning and appropriate integration of national IWRM into -boundary water management activities. The project will reduction strategy and will give momentum and the Water Vision for 2025.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing, with second disbursement on 12 Oct.2010.</p> <p>Interim Results: (i) IWRM study on going, report on the diagnostic of the water resources management elaborated and under review; (ii) Report on monitoring of water resources and assessment of fragile areas under preparation, (iii) Socio-economic analysis and diagnostic of the legal framework under elaboration, (iv) Works for rehabilitation and construction of new piezometers engaged;</p> |

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| <p>Approved: 22Dec09.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 16 months.</p> | <p>three water resource monitoring stations; (iv) develop plans to improve capacity of technicians; and (v) train key stakeholder in the implementation of IWRM and environmental regulations.</p> | | |
| <p>CICOS (International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Sangha basin)</p> <p><i>Preparation of the Strategic Action Plan for the integrated water resources management of the Congo River Basin.</i></p> <p>Financing: (in-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: CICOS.</p> <p>Implemented by: CICOS with participation of all basin countries: (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia).</p> <p>Approved: 30May07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 18 months.</p> | <p>Objective: Ensure the sustainable management of the water resources of the basin.</p> <p>Activities: (i) reinforce the institutional framework for management of the Congo basin; (ii) reinforce the capacities of CICOS and other key actors; (iii) equip the Congo basin with a suitable framework for planning centered around a Strategic Action Plan; (iv) set-up an international partnership for the sustainable development of the Congo basin which will be used as catalyst for the mobilization of financial resources; and (iv) organise a round-table of donors to secure financing for the long term development of the Congo basin.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project constitutes a decisive stage of an ongoing effort to find solutions to the many concerns related to the rational management of the water resources of the Congo basin. It will improve the framework for concerted management of the river basin, and consolidate the dialog between the nine riparian countries leading to optimization of the options for development of the water resources to the benefit of all, including bordering countries of the basin. It will also bring in sustainable funding and reinforce the sharing of assets amongst all stakeholders.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 2nd disbursement 4Dec2009.</p> <p>Interim Results: Platforms for stakeholder collaboration and donor coordination have been established and are operational. Development of the strategic action plan is underway.</p> |
| <p>ECCAS (Economic Community of Central Africa States) -</p> <p><i>Institutional Support for the Implementation of ECCAS Regional Water Policy</i></p> <p>Financing : -</p> <p>Recipient: ECCAS</p> <p>Implemented by: ECCAS</p> <p>Approved: 2Sept.09</p> <p>Duration: Planned 26 months</p> | <p>Objective: Improve water resources management and environment protection by strengthening capacity to plan and implement the Central Africa regional water policy.</p> <p>Activities: (i) Reinforce the capacity of ECCAS Regional Center of Water Resources Coordination and Management (CRCGRE), and improve the water information system; (ii) prepare a regional action plan to support IWRM processes in the member countries.</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) Staff of the CRCGRE recruited and the Center fully equipped, with water resource database setup and operational. Various documents prepared including: institutional study; regional assessment report including update of eight country assessment reports; five IWRM roadmaps; a transboundary infrastructures study; and a regional report on water sector development published. (ii) A regional IWRM Action Plan prepared and validated.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 15Nov.2010.</p> |
| <p>LCBC (Lake Chad Basin Commission)</p> <p><i>Preparation of Lake Chad Basin water charter.</i></p> <p>Financing: -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: LCBC.</p> | <p>Objective: Support the LCBC in the creation and adoption of a Lake Chad Water Charter between the five riparian states, which will function as a political and legal instrument for equitable water sharing, common investments, and environmental management.</p> <p>Activities: The project will be implemented in</p> | <p>Expected Results: The Water Charter will facilitate equitable and predictable water resources allocations between countries and sectors, which will support the development of water resources and prevention of conflicts related to the use of water. The Charter will also lend credibility to the</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 2nd disbursement 22Nov.2010.</p> <p>Interim Results: Stage 1 completed and regional validation workshop held. National workshops completed on the final draft of the Water Charter.</p> |

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| <p>Implemented by: LCBC in consultation with 5 riparian states (Chad, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria).</p> <p>Approved: 30May07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 21 months</p> | <p>three stages: (1) analysis and assessment of the legislative and institutional framework; (2) creation of the Water Charter; and (3) validation, adoption and promotion.</p> | <p>LCBC, and enable it to operate in a more effective manner.</p> | |
| <p>OMVG (Gambia River Basin Organisation)</p> <p><i>IWRM in the Kayanga Geba river basin</i></p> <p>Financing: -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: OMVG</p> <p>Implemented by: OMVG with member countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Senegal) to be involved in the development of the project.</p> <p>Approved: 9Jan09.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 14 months</p> | <p>Objectives: capacities to implement sustainable management of the shared water resources based on an IWRM approach.</p> <p>Activities: include i) development of an IWRM plan for the basin; ii) strengthen the capacity of the OMVG through staff training, rehabilitation and expansion of the hydrological observation network, and development of a cooperative framework for water resource management; and iii) support for the development of irrigation in the Guinea Bissau part of the Basin.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will address the urgent needs for capacity building to implement IWRM, improve information management, strengthen the development of economic activities through better cooperative management and allocation of the water resources, reduce negative environmental impacts in the basins, and improve the use of the water resources of the Geba river for agriculture.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 4Dec2009.</p> <p>Interim Results: Recruitment of the consultant for the development of IWRM plan is nearing completion.</p> |
| <p>VBA (Volta Basin Authority)</p> <p><i>Support for the creation of the Volta Basin Authority.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Implemented by: Volta Basin Technical Committee (VBTC) in consultation with Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Togo)</p> <p>Approved: 25Mar06.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 8 months, actual 8 months</p> | <p>Objective: Elaboration of a convention for the creation of the Volta River Basin Authority.</p> <p>Activities: Organization of a series of national and regional consultative meetings and workshops; drafting and adoption of the convention by basin countries.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Strengthened co-operation and partnership among riparian countries, and additional funding for accelerated development of the basin facilitated.</p> | <p>Status: Activities completed Dec. 2006</p> <p>Results Achieved: AWF support to the establishment of the VBA lead to ratification of the VBA convention and facilitated implementation of a 2004 EUWI Operations of VBA are now financed by member country fees and donors. Furthermore, VBA as a legally constituted RBO is in the process of implementing its first project, the Volta HYCOS Project, with funding from</p> |

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| | education; facilitating access to financing by beneficiaries; knowledge generation / dissemination and advocacy; and preparation of plans/frameworks for scaling up. | investments mobilised for scaling up pilot projects. | |
| <p>Ethiopia <i>Utilisation of solar and wind energy for rural water supply in Ethiopia.</i> Financing: AWF -financing to be sought. Recipient: Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). Implemented by: MoWR. Approved 12Jan09. Duration: Planned 36 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Promote and pilot the use of solar and wind energy for water pumping in rural areas of Ethiopia, and so initiate development of a long term investment in these technologies under the Universal Access Programme (UAP) where they are appropriate and most suitable.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) inception phase consisting of assessment, preparation and sensitisation; (ii) design and implementation in two phases including capacity building of local institutions and communities, technology selection and engineering design; implementation and monitoring; and (iii) development of a framework for incorporation of solar/wind into the UAP including policy development, tools for implementation, private sector support options, communication strategy and awareness creation.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Increased demand for solar/wind technologies from end-users and other stakeholders with 130,000 people directly benefiting from access to water under the pilot schemes. Water sector specialists systematically including solar and wind technological options among those to be considered where conditions allow. Local private sector supporting the supply and after sales service of solar and wind pumping equipment, including supply of spare parts and maintenance.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 8June2010.</p> |
| <p>Ghana <i>Improved Sanitation and Water Supply Service Delivery to the Urban Poor in Ghana through Tripartite Partnerships</i> Financing : -kind) Recipient: Training, Research and Networking for Development Group (TREND), a local NGO Implemented by: TREND Group Approved: 18Sep09 Duration: Planned 27 months.</p> | <p>Objective: Increase access to sanitation and water supply in three urban pilot areas, and strengthen sector capacity for planning and delivery of pro-poor WASH services in urban areas through tripartite partnerships approaches involving the public, private and NGO sectors.</p> <p>Activities: (i) test a range of different innovative management models, approaches and technologies for providing WASH services to the urban poor; (ii) provide infrastructure in three pilot areas (two small towns and one urban slum) under the new management models; and (iii) support development of a more enabling environment by undertaking knowledge and advocacy activities.</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) Baseline surveys conducted, designs prepared and WSS infrastructure put in place in the 3 pilot zones, impacting 15,000 people in an urban slum and 30,000 in two small towns; (ii) Innovative technologies and approaches tested, including: multi-purpose water / sanitation / washing facilities, EcoSan, biogas; micro-financing for household latrines; social marketing for sanitation; intensive hygiene education, franchised management of public facilities; private sector entrepreneurs and facility operators, re-use of treated excreta by farmers; (iii) Capacity developed for sustained management of the facilities; (iv) Enabling environment improved for replication and scaling up of pro-poor WASH service delivery in Ghana</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 27July2010</p> |

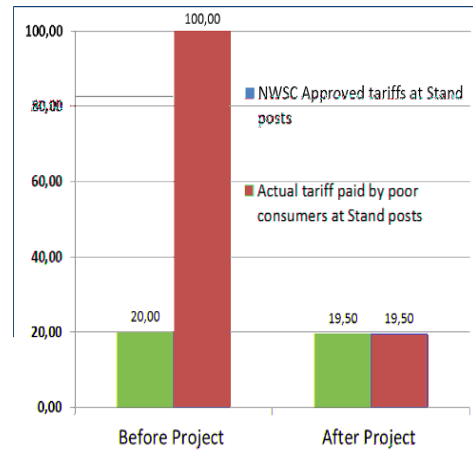
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| <p>Ghana <i>Design for Reuse - Harvesting the value of effluent and nutrients for sustaining the operation of sanitation facilities</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Recipient: Ghana Water Resources Commission (WRC)</p> <p>Implemented by: WRC with support of International Water Management Institute (IWMI)</p> <p>Approved 23 June 2010</p> <p>Duration: Planned 30 months</p> | <p>Objectives: Improve the long-term operation and integrity of wastewater and faecal sludge treatment plants in urban Ghana</p> <p>Activities will be implemented on a pilot scale that comprises four value chains: reuse in irrigation; aquaculture; large-scale land application of faecal sludge; and biogas recovery. In addition, the project includes capacity building, to be achieved through developing and publishing planning protocols, and hosting of interactive training workshops.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Reduction of the incidence of waterborne diseases, improvement of access to complete sanitation services, and improved operational and financial sustainability of wastewater treatment plants and faecal sludge treatment plants in Ghana.</p> | <p>Status: Awaiting signature of Grant Agreement by Recipient.</p> |
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Kenya

Kisumu District primary schools water and sanitation project.

Financing:
HORIZONT300 -kind).

Recipient: HORIZONT3000, a regional NGO based in UganQ to-

| collaboration with local government and NGOs/CBOs. Approved: 9May07. Duration: Planned 24 months, actual 36 months. | effective management of the seasonally limited rain water resource; and (iv) promotion of improved sanitation and hygiene among project beneficiaries. | | harvesting, and capacity of partner NGOs strengthened. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Uganda <i>Implementation of an integrated project of water supply and sanitation services for the urban poor in Kagugube parish, Kampala</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: National Water and Sewerage Cooperation (NWSC). Implemented by: NWSC in collaboration with Kampala City Council. Approved: 21Dec06. Duration: Planned 24 months, actual 40 months. | Objectives: Extend access to water supply and sanitation to the urban poor using innovative sanitation technologies, improved water distribution infrastructure and approaches. Activities include: (i) establish sanitation services tailored to the needs of the urban poor in the low-income community, with a special focus on Ecological Sanitation; (ii) expand and rehabilitate the water supply network; (iii) ensure access to water for the urban poor at the official tariffs by installing pre-paid stand pipes; and (iv) strengthen the NWSC Unit charged with developing pro-poor infrastructure and operational mechanisms. | Expected Results: The 14,000 residents of Kagugube Parish will have improved access to water and sanitation and be more aware of health hazards. Innovative off-site dry sanitation based on ecological sanitation principles will be introduced. The lessons learnt from the implementation of this pilot project will be used for scaling up the provision of improved water supply and sanitation services to the urban poor in Kampala and other major towns in Uganda. | Status: Project activities completed 2 nd quarter 2010 Results Achieved: Construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure including 32 pre-paid meters enabling 24 hr access at the NWSC low social tariff for the urban poor; one additional public toilet with ablution facilities; and 150 household toilet stances for a beneficiary community of Pro-poor unit for WSS service delivery to the urban poor in Uganda. | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-paid meter in Kagugube | | |  <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>NWSC Approved tariffs at Stand posts</th><th>Actual tariff paid by poor consumers at Stand posts</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Before Project</td><td>20,00</td><td>100,00</td></tr><tr><td>After Project</td><td>19,50</td><td>19,50</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Price paid for water before and after project</p> | Period | NWSC Approved tariffs at Stand posts | Actual tariff paid by poor consumers at Stand posts | Before Project | 20,00 | 100,00 | After Project | 19,50 | 19,50 |
| Period | NWSC Approved tariffs at Stand posts | Actual tariff paid by poor consumers at Stand posts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Project | 20,00 | 100,00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| After Project | 19,50 | 19,50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe <i>Chitungwiza Water and Sanitation</i> | Objective: Rehabilitate the critical components of the municipal water supply and sanitation | Expected Results: The project is a bridging intervention between emergency and | Status: Grant agreement signed 22Feb10. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p><i>Rehabilitation</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF</p> <p>Recipient: Municipal Council of Chitungwiza</p> <p>Implemented by: Municipal Council of Chitungwiza - Engineering Services Department</p> <p>Approved: 13Aug09</p> <p>Duration: Planned 14 months</p> | <p>systems and build institutional and community capacity for improved water and sanitation services.</p> <p>Activities: (i) undertake urgent repairs to equipment and undertake source development to ensure improved access and availability of water to all parts of the municipality; (ii) improve capacity to evacuate wastewater and remove solid wastes from households and industry; (iii) reduce environmental pollution by re-commissioning treatment plants to enable partial treatment of wastewater; (iv) strengthen municipal capacity to provide WSS services and enhance strategic and investment planning; and (v) support community involvement in WSS service delivery.</p> | <p>longer-term development assistance. It will address the most pressing problems of water and sanitation service provision that may avert another outbreak of cholera in the city. It will stabilise and improve the existing water and sanitation system, and establish a platform for more rational planning of subsequent stages of interventions to bring the services back to normalcy and for future development. As well, this intervention constitutes an entry point to build stakeholder confidence, catalyze internal and donor resources, support the preparation of long-term investment plans and generate knowledge on transitional assistance in a post-conflict setting.</p> | <p>to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> <p>As part of ongoing advanced procurement, a Consultant has been engaged to undertake a Rapid Assessment of the water supply and sewerage systems in Chitungwiza - the report is expected in early part of 4th Quarter.</p> |
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Water for Productive Uses - Agriculture and Food Security

| Project Details | Objectives and Main Activities | Expected results | Status and Actual/Interim Results |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Summary of Water for Productive Uses Investment Projects | | | |
| <p>Five projects approved. Total AWF grants -financed.</p> <p>Two projects implemented by NGOs and three by government. FAO providing tech. assistance for one project.</p> | <p>Objectives: Piloting rainwater harvesting for multi-purpose uses (3 projects); improved management of water resources for agriculture (2)</p> <p>Activities include: improving control and management of on-farm water resources (3); provision of water harvesting infrastructure (3); strengthening capacity of support agencies and institutions (4); training farmers and communities (5); ecosystem conservation and EIA (2); water resources information management (1); facilitating farmers access to finance (1); knowledge generation and dissemination (2); project preparation and resource mobilisation (2)</p> | <p>Expected Results include: (i) increased productivity on approx. 28,000 ha of farmland; (ii) approx. 24,000 beneficiaries having improved access to water for drinking, irrigation and livestock uses; (v) improved food security and income generation within rural communities; (iii) increased access to finance by smallholder farmers; (iii) better knowledge of rainwater harvesting and low cost irrigation options; (iv) mobilisation of resources for scaling up pilot projects, and implementation of</p> | |

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| <p><i>Pandamatenga agricultural production.</i></p> <p>Financing: - kind not quantified.</p> <p>Recipient and executing agency: Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Approved: 12June07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 24 months.</p> | <p>funding.</p> <p>Activities include specific project preparatory and water management activities related to (i) water drainage systems, (ii) water control and management initiatives and (iii) ecosystem conservation, including preparation or updating of EIAs.</p> | <p>management. Triggering of investments in agricultural production infrastructure development from the Government.</p> | <p>on the productivity of the land and food security. Results include: (i) detailed designs of Water Drainage Systems for 2,500ha have been prepared; (ii) the demonstration of water control techniques, training of extension personnel and existing farmers (36 out of 263 target) and the acquisition of soil and water testing equipment has been carried out; (iii) the ESIA for 2,500ha has been conducted and the EIA for 25,000ha updated; and (iv) this has enabled follow-on investments by the already under implementation.</p> |
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| <p>Djibouti</p> <p><i>Water harvesting project for water supply and agriculture in rural districts of the Republic of Djibouti</i></p> <p>Financing: - (in-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Djibouti.</p> <p>Implemented by the Dept. of Hydraulic</p> | <p>Objectives: Piloting innovative run-off water harvesting technologies for drinking water, irrigation and livestock uses in two rural districts.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) construction of hydraulic structures including 14 underground storage tanks, surface reservoirs and diversion works, (ii) improved knowledge of the hydrogeologic conditions in the project zone; (iii) capacity building of government water resource engineering departments; and (iv) sector</p> | <p>Expected Results: Improved access to water for multi-purpose uses by the rural nomad populations (2,400); better knowledge of the available water resources in the project area; and increased investments through scaling-up of the new technologies in water harvesting at the country level.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 12Sept2008</p> <p>Interim Results: (i) 37 rain water harvesting structures constructed and utilized for drip irrigation and water supply for vulnerable populations and sites for construction of new structures identified; (ii) Arrangements underway to involve private sector in the supply of reservoir lining and treadle pumps for drip irrigation,</p> |

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| Resources of the Agriculture Ministry, in partnership with IFAD. Approved: 29Jan08. Duration: Planned 20 months. | assessment and preparation of bankable projects for funding. | | the major constraints to widespread adoption of rainwater harvesting techniques; (iii) Feasibility study on the using of solar energy for pumping completed; (iv) Two farmers associations trained on irrigation technologies; (v) Study on the initial environmental status of the project area completed |
| Rwanda <i>Pilot project for the introduction of water harvesting techniques in Bugesera</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: Government of Rwanda. Implemented by: Ministry of Lands and Environment with technical assistance of FAO. Approved: 22Dec06. Duration: Planned 16 months. | Objectives: Introduction of rainwater harvesting (RWH) techniques for agriculture and livestock use, as well as to supply drinking water for human consumption, in a rural district of Rwanda. Activities relate to: (i) introduction of appropriate low cost systems for the collection of rainwater for irrigation and drinking water; (ii) increase productivity of the land through proper management and sustainable conservation; and (iii) reinforce the capacities of local farmers and support agencies to implement and manage techniques for RWH and protection of natural resources. | Expected Results: Improved living conditions for about 21,200 rural beneficiaries through increased agricultural production and improved access to water for human and livestock consumption. The results of this pilot scheme will also make it possible to popularize and scale up the techniques for RWH throughout areas in the country which frequently suffer from the effects of drought. | Status: Nearing completion with 2 nd disbursement 30July2010. Interim Results: Several Rain Water harvesting structures constructed and utilized for drip irrigation and water supply for vulnerable populations. Arrangements underway to involve private sector in the supply of reservoir lining and treadle pumps for drip irrigation, the major constraints to widespread adoption of rainwater harvesting techniques. |
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| South Africa <i>Integrated Water Harvesting Project. Mpumalanga</i> Financing: - | Objective: assist communities in the Ehlanzeni District of Mpumalanga Province of South Africa to improve output from their communal food gardens through collection and management of surface run-off from precipitation and better | Expected Results: Improve food security and income generation of the communities in Ehlanzeni District. The project will also demonstrate and stimulate interest in rainwater harvesting technologies and | Status: Ongoing with 1 st disbursement 12Jan2010. Interim Results: Consultants procured. |

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| kind). Recipient: Ecolink (local NGO) Implemented by: Ecolink Approved: 14 Apr 09. Duration: Planned 30 months. | management of soil moisture. Activities: (i) Community capacity building to strengthen food security and income generation (ii) Development of learning resources (iii) Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Infrastructure and related technologies (iv) Outreach and institutional capacity strengthening | related approaches to secure water for food and income. | |
| Excavation of rainwater storage pond for community gardens | | Community garden and rock for additional rainwater catchment under design | |
| Zambia <i>Community water management improvement project for traditional farmers in Mkushi, Kapiri Mposhi, Masaiti and Chingola districts.</i> Financing: Recipient: DAPP (local NGO). Implemented by: DAPP. Approved: 12Nov09. Duration: Planned 36 months. | Objectives: Promotion and use of improved on-farm water resources management methods and low-cost irrigation technologies for food security and poverty reduction by smallholder farmers in 5 districts, through access to micro credits. Activities: (i) institutional capacity-building and empowerment of farmers; (ii) improving water access for enhanced productivity; (iii) credit access & investment facilitation; and (iv) knowledge dissemination. | Expected Results: (i) about 1000 smallholder farmers investing in self-supply solutions for improved production and income generation; (ii) creation of enabling environment for smallholder self-supply investments; (iii) increased availability of affordable irrigation equipment; and (iv) improved knowledge on low-cost irrigation options among farmers and major stakeholders | Status: Ongoing with 1 st disbursement 29June2010. |



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| <p>AUC (African Union Commission) <i>Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) ± Transboundary Water Resource (TWR) Infrastructure Study</i> Financing: AWF sector study. Other sector studies financed by NEPAD- 3,886,693 1,523,857; DfID 432,075 666,461 Recipient: AUC Implemented by: AfDB Approved: 27 Jan. 2010 Duration: Planned 21 months from Grant Signature.</p> | <p>Objective: Enable African decision-makers to: i) establish a strategic framework for the development of regional and continental water infrastructure, based on a shared development vision, strategic objectives and sector policies; ii) establish a TWR infrastructure investment programme around priorities established by Basin Organisations and Regional Economic Communities (RECs); and iii) prepare an implementation strategy and processes Activities: i) diagnosis, analysis and preparation of a vision and draft framework and programme for infrastructure development in Africa; ii) review and development of a strategic framework, infrastructure development programme, a priority action plan and implementation strategies; and iii) secure ownership of the study results through high-level meetings and workshops at the sector, regional and continental levels.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will promote the joint development of shared waters in African and put in place an agreed upon programme for improvement of regional TWR infrastructure and services. It will focus political will, promote regional integration, facilitate the development of legal and regulatory frameworks, put in place effective global/regional partnerships, and support the leveraging of investments to bridge the water infrastructure gap in the continent.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Effective as of 14 Dec.2010 and awaiting first disbursement.</p> |
| <p>Burkina Faso <i>Feasibility and design study of storm water drainage and solid waste management systems in Ouagadougou.</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: Ministry of Finance. Implemented by: Ouagadougou City Authorities. Approved 29Apr08. Duration Planned 20 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Contribute to the improvement of public health and hygiene conditions for the underprivileged social layers of Ouagadougou, and safeguarding of the environment. Infrastructure investments consist of: extension of the city sanitary landfill, closure and removal of all illegal garbage dumps, rehabilitation of the main storm water channel, and upgrading road networks and associated storm water drainage systems; Activities: (i) feasibility and design studies, environmental impact assessment and tender documents; (ii) improving capacity of the city authorities to govern and finance the infrastructure O&M by strengthening technical, managerial, and public communication capabilities; and (iii) establishment of a credit mechanism for independent service providers.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will prepare the technical, financial, and institutional basis for sustainable sanitary and drainage infrastructure development under an overall planning framework. It will also create a basis for implementation of the identified infrastructure investments in Ouagadougou and it will involve identification of prospective financial sources and arrange a donor meeting to mobilise the required funding.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 26Jan2009. Interim Results: (i) Studies completed and technical reports under finalization. and (ii) Short term plan for training elaborated.</p> |

Cameroon

Inventory of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructures.

Financing: -
kind not quantified.

Recipient: Government of Cameroon.

Implemented by: Department of Water and Hydrology (DHH) of the Ministry of Energy and Water.

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| <p>Recipient: Government of Chad.</p> <p>Implemented by: Dept. of Hydraulics of the Ministry of Water.</p> <p>Approved: 27Dec07</p> <p>Study duration: Planned 6 months.</p> | <p>systems and water resources in the country; (ii) development of a database and training in its use; and (iii) reinforcing the institutional capacity to use the database for planning purposes.</p> | <p>prepare investment plans to attract financing from potential donors.</p> | |
| <p>Congo (Brazzaville)</p> <p><i>Study for the expansion and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation services in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Congo.</p> <p>Implemented by Ministry of Energy and Water.</p> <p>Approved 11July07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 20 months from approval, actual 30 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Carry out an institutional and technical diagnostic and prepare priority works for water supply, sanitation, storm water drainage and solid wastes in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire to meet MDG 2015 and African Water Vision 2025 targets.</p> <p>Activities: (i) assessment of existing situation; (ii) feasibility study to assess various options; (iii) detailed study and preparation of selected alternatives, with environmental impact analysis and priority investment plan; (iv) resource mobilisation; and (v) capacity building of sector institutions.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Improved institutional and technical framework of the sector leading to financing of priority projects. The expected medium term impacts/outcomes of these and other project facilitated sector investments include: meeting of WSS needs; improvement in the management of the water supply and sewerage systems; reduction of flooding risks; improvements in solid waste disposal; and reduced incidence of water borne diseases.</p> | <p>Status: Project activities completed Q4-2009.</p> <p>Results Achieved: The project has led to an improved institutional framework and financing of priority WSS projects. An Investment Programme was prepared</p> <p>million was at detailed project design level. mobilized in a</p> <p>March 2009 roundtable for priority WSS investments.</p> |
| <p>Egypt</p> <p><i>Comprehensive Study and Project Preparation for the Rehabilitation of the Nubaria and Ismailia Canals.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Egypt in-kind contributions not quantified.</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Egypt.</p> <p>Implemented by: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI).</p> <p>Approved 18Oct07.</p> <p>Study duration Planned 26 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Seek technically feasible and economically and socially viable solutions for efficient water control and system management to reduce water shortages and water-logging in the two canal systems.</p> <p>Activities: (i) inventory of the major hydraulic works; (ii) production of pre-feasibility study reports for canal improvements; (iii) preparation of technical proposals for major infrastructure investments; (iv) semi-detailed designs and contractual documents for canal improvements, including full environmental and social impact assessment and management plan; (v) mobilisation of financial resources.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Investments of be made by the AfDB for the rehabilitation and upgrading of 244 km of canals, along with additional amounts from other sources. As a result, an increased volume of water and area of irrigable land will be made available, along with solutions for efficient water control and system management. This will directly benefit an estimated 1.3 million families and 2000 industries in the two canal command areas.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 6Nov2008</p> <p>Interim Results: Finalization of the procurement of the consultancy services.</p> |
| <p>Egypt</p> <p><i>Master plan for the rehabilitation / replacement of major hydraulic structures on the Nile.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> | <p>Objectives: Assess and design improvements of major hydraulic structures and thus contribute to objective will be attained through: (i) Preparation of a Master Plan for the rehabilitation/</p> | <p>Expected Results: i) Funds mobilized for the rehabilitation /replacement of hydraulic structures on the Nile; ii) Improved water use efficiency and productivity on the Nile in Egypt.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement signed 5Apr10. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> |

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| <p>Egypt in-kind, MIC- TAF</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Egypt.</p> <p>Implemented by: Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI).</p> <p>Approved 3Nov09.</p> <p>Study duration Planned 36 months.</p> | <p>replacement of major hydraulic control structures on the Nile; and (ii) Preparation of a capital investment project for one priority major structure in order to facilitate the mobilisation of funds for implementation.</p> <p>Activities: (i) site investigations, development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). (ii) safety evaluations and development of a decision support system; (iii) development of a master plan and preparation of detailed designs for one priority major structure.</p> | | |
| <p>Gabon</p> <p><i>Updating of urban storm-water drainage infrastructure development studies in Libreville</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure and Construction</p> <p>Implemented by Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure and Construction</p> <p>Approved 15Jun09.</p> <p>Duration Planned 16 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: To contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population in three key river basins (Gué-Gué, Lowé-IAI and Terre Nouvelle basin) of Libreville by updating of storm-water drainage studies.</p> <p>Activities: i) preparation of feasibility study reports; ii) updating of detailed designs; iii) training of personnel of the Government Administration and local NGOs; iv) updating of tender documents for the infrastructure investments; v) procurement of software and computer for the sanitation data base; vi) creation of a sanitation data base; and vii) establishment of a financing plan for sanitation infrastructure</p> | <p>Expected Results: At the end of the project, the Government will have documents necessary (feasibility study reports, detailed designs and tender documents) for mobilizing the funds required to implement the infrastructure investments.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 30Aug2010.</p> |
| <p>Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)</p> <p><i>Water and sanitation initiative: Preparation of investment plan for 15 centres.</i></p> <p>Financing: (in-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: East Africa Community (EAC) Secretariat.</p> <p>Implemented by LVBC as executing agency in collaboration with UN-Habitat.</p> <p>Approved 2Mar08.</p> <p>Study duration Planned 7 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Identify an integrated package of interventions for the long term development of WSS and environmental management services in 15 high priority secondary towns/centres, including water supply and sanitation improvements, solid waste management, and drainage improvements in key areas.</p> <p>Activities: (i) needs assessment and impact appraisal of options; (ii) formulation and validation of an investment plan; (ii) preparation of detailed designs and tender documents for immediate works; (iv) preparation of implementation and financing plan; and (v) institutional analysis and capacity building.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The 15 project towns/centres are expected to meet MDG targets for water supply, sanitation and health through execution of immediate works and provision of adequate funding for longer term improvements. As well, lake water quality will be improved, contributing to the management of its sensitive ecology.</p> | <p>Status: Activities completed with 4th and final disbursement made on 24 September 2010</p> <p>Results achieved: The planed study reports, investment/financing plans, and detailed design and tender documents for the development of water supply and sanitation infrastructure were prepared and a review workshop carried out. The project has already resulted in the ap million investment project by the AfDB in 2010.</p> |

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| <p>Lesotho <i>Development of planning framework for rural water and sanitation.</i> Financing: - kind). Recipient: Dept. of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWS). Implemented by DRWS in coordination with local government authorities. Approved 11May07. Study duration Planned 6 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Assist sector agencies to better manage the development and operation of WSS facilities based on a sound strategic investment plan, and a comprehensive underlying database and planning framework. Activities include: (i) preparation of geo-referenced database of community water and sanitation conditions; (ii) development of cost estimating model based on local unit costs; and (iii) strengthening capacity of communities and support agencies to use the planning framework; and (iv) preparation of investment plans for the rural WSS sector aimed at meeting the MDG (2015) and National Vision 2020</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will catalyse an increase in the flow of funding to the sector based on improved donor confidences and a solidly founded investment programme. Sector agencies will have the increased capacity to make use of these funds to plan and implement water and sanitation projects based on detailed knowledge of community level needs, and costs of maintenance and expansion.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 8June2009 Interim Results: Study under way. Inception report prepared March 2010.</p> |
| <p>Liberia <i>Monrovia expansion and rehabilitation of three county capitals water supply and sanitation study.</i> Financing: - kind). Recipient: Gov. of Liberia, Ministry of Finance. Implemented by Liberia Water and Sewerage Corporation (LWSC). Approved: 22Jan08. Duration: Planned 15 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Develop plans for the rehabilitation and expansion of water supply and sanitation systems to meet 2025 demands in Monrovia and three county capitals (Kakata, Zwedru and Buchanan), including preparation of economically and technically sound priority projects to facilitate the process of mobilising the necessary investments. Activities consist of: (i) feasibility study; (ii) detailed designs and preparation of tender documents; and (iii) resource mobilization efforts.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The study addresses the urgent need for reliable and affordable WSS service provision to the 1.75 million people living in Monrovia and three county towns who are largely without access to WSS services due damages suffered to water infrastructure as a result of the civil war. As a result, coverage is planned to increase from the current 22% with access to safe water and 15% basic sanitation, to 45% by year 2010 and 100% by year 2025 for both WSS.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 2nd disbursement 27Apr2010. Interim Results: Draft final detailed design reports and tender documents being finalised. Revised investment requirements amounting to about US\$267 million will be presented in a government-led multisectoral donor roundtable meeting with date to be announced. Of this requirement, AfDB will launch a \$40 million investment project in October 2010.</p> |
| <p>Malawi/Tanzania <i>Detailed Design of Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP)</i> Financing: AWF 1,226,295; Gov. Of Malawi: 407,610; and Recipient: The Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Malawi Implemented by: Joint Steering Committee and Committee of Officials</p> | <p>Objective: Create an effective enabling environment for TWRM in the Songwe River Basin, including preparation of joint investment projects for implementation. Activities: (i) preparation of a shared Vision to 2050; (ii) updating of the SRBDP; (iii) updating feasibility studies, detailed designs and preparation of investment projects; (iv) Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); (v) institutional development including establishment of a River Basin Commission,</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will put in place the mechanisms for improved cooperation and governance of the Transboundary water resources. The development of the Songwe river basin will lead to: (i) increased access to electricity for the populations in the basin and the entire two countries; (ii) increased access to water supply; (iii) reduced frequency of floods and risks of overtopping of flood plain; and (iv) increased irrigated land and crop yield. Over the long term, the project will facilitate realisation of the Shared Vision</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement and MOU under preparation.</p> |

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| <p>Approved: 25 May 2010</p> <p>Duration: Planned 32 months</p> | <p>preparation of instruments for IWRM, and capacity building.</p> | <p>2010 - 2050 in terms of reduced poverty and increased resilience of basin population to changing natural and socio-economic conditions.</p> | |
| <p>Mozambique</p> <p><i>Preparation of the national rural water supply and sanitation programme (NRWSSP).</i></p> <p>Financing: -kind not quantified.</p> <p>Recipient: National Directorate of Water (DNA)</p> <p>Implemented by the DNA.</p> <p>Approved 21Dec06.</p> <p>Duration Planned 18 months, actual 33 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Review the current implementation of RWSS services and prepare a comprehensive and well coordinated programme for immediate implementation throughout the country.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) undertaking an assessment of the current situation; (ii) developing RWSS services demand assessment and investment forecasts; (iii) formulation of institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; (iv) designing a capacity building strategy; (v) preparing the country RWSS investment program and priority action plan; and (vi) establishing a financial strategy for the sector.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The study will constitute efforts to improve the rural water supply and sanitation situation and meet national and MDG targets. The preparation of a NRWSSP will promote common approaches and harmonized development assistance under a SWAP. The study will also facilitate institutional strengthening and capacity building efforts, and will assist the Government to catalyse the necessary resources.</p> | <p>Status: Project activities completed Q3-2009.</p> <p>Results Achieved: The NRWSSP and operation manual have been completed as planned. The project has already enabled pledges of USD 128.4 million towards Phase 1 of the Program (with a total cost of USD300.0 million), of which \$111.0 million is from development partners and \$17.4 million from the Government of Mozambique. The project has also facilitated institutional strengthening and capacity building efforts.</p> |
| <p>Mozambique</p> <p><i>Integrated study and project preparation for COFAMOSA irrigation project.</i></p> <p>Financing: 1,178,367, -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Gov. of Mozambique.</p> <p>Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture through the National Directorate of Hydraulics. Partners include farmers groups, private sugar companies, PETROMOC.</p> <p>Approved: 22Nov07.</p> <p>Duration Planned 13 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Undertake feasibility study and project preparation to enable the mobilization of funds for the development of 10,000 ha irrigated farmland. Sugar cane has been proposed in the pre-feasibility study as the main crop to be grown in the area to supply cane for sugar/ethanol production.</p> <p>Activities: (i) analysis of technical, institutional, economic, social, environmental and financial aspects of the project; (ii) preparation of semi-detailed designs and bill of quantities; (iii) assessment of Public-Private-Partnership models between the GoM, independent farmers, sugar companies, and PETROMOC (national petroleum company); and (iv) organization of a financial resources mobilization workshop.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The study will result in the catalysing of investments for the development of 10,000 ha of irrigated farm land under a PPP arrangement. As well, utilization of water resources and water infrastructure will be optimized, and agricultural productivity will be increased through the production of high value crops under irrigation.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 26Mar2009</p> <p>Interim Results: Additional investments committed by Spain which required revision/rationalisation of study.</p> |
| <p>Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)</p> <p><i>Support to SADC regional water supply and sanitation programme</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF</p> | <p>Objective: Establish a regional framework for effective water supply and sanitation planning and management to facilitate SADC Member States to achieve the water supply and sanitation MDGs by 2015.</p> <p>Activities: i) Financing needs analysis,</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project is designed to assist SADC Secretariat to commence implementation of the WSS Programme that was developed in 2004 (and validated in 2008), provides a strong platform for joint actions and strengthens the long term cooperative framework for water resources</p> | <p>Status: Grant Effective as of November 2010.</p> |

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| <p>Recipient: SADC Secretariat Implemented by SADC Secretariat Approved 5Jun09. Duration Planned 27months.</p> | <p>developing approaches and promoting options to improve water financing; ii) Institutions - strengthening national WSS institutions through reforms, HR development, sector coordination and enhanced stakeholder participation; iii) Infrastructure development support - improving the planning, implementation and management of regional and local infrastructure projects; iv) M&E - formulating and implementing a harmonized monitoring framework; and v) Developing a regional knowledge management programme.</p> | <p>management. It will allow regional countries to leverage funding, implement WSS projects more effectively and learn/share knowledge in a more systematic fashion.</p> | |
| <p>Senegal <i>Ziguinchor sanitation master plan study.</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: Gov. of Senegal. Implemented by ONAS (National Office of Sanitation) in collaboration with the Ziguinchor City Council. Approved 20Dec06. Duration Planned 21 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Improve the sanitation and drainage situation in different districts of Ziguinchor. Activities: (i) preparation of a Master Plan including the development of an overall investment plan for sanitation, wastewater treatment and storm water drainage up to 2025; (ii) feasibility studies and designs for priority projects; (iii) promotion and demonstration of innovative on-site sanitation technologies; and (iv) identification and mobilisation of funding partners.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project has a high strategic importance as it is based on an innovative approach to urban sanitation using ecological on-site solutions combined with a limited sewerage network and wastewater treatment. Potential cost savings using the optimized on-site sanitation technologies are very substantial. The project will also help resolve the environment issues generated by poor wastewater management, reduce the severity of flooding caused by heavy rains, and mobilize funding for planned investments.</p> | <p>Status: Nearing completion with 2nd disbursement 14June2010. Audit report under finalization. Interim Results: (i) Studies on institutional, organisational, economic and financial aspects of sanitation completed; (ii) Strategies for management of storm and waste water completed; (iii) Master plan for sanitation under preparation; (iv) Construction of pilot sanitation infrastructures underway.</p> |
| <p>Seychelles <i>Water supply development plan 2008-2030.</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: Gov. of Seychelles. Implemented by the Water and Sewerage Division of the Public Utilities Corporation. Approved 3Apr08. Duration Planned 17 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: The project is primarily intended to formulate a Water Supply Development Plan for the three main islands of the Seychelles in order to attract the necessary water project investments to meet demands up to the year 2030. It will also improve performance and service delivery of the PUC WSD and improve demand-side management to reduce water usage. Activities: (i) Preparation of Water Supply Development Plan to 2030 and a priority investment programme to 2015; (ii) identify and implement measures to reduce overall water demand, and (iii) improve performance and service delivery of the Public Utility Corporation.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The overall goal is to mobilise adequate financing to ensure the availability of adequate and affordable water up to the year 2030 to meet the needs of population, industry and tourism. It will also results in WSS services more effectively and satisfactorily delivered to all consumers, and a reduced demand for water as a result of conservation, reuse, reduced UFW, appropriate tariffs and public awareness.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 26Jan2009 Interim Results: Consultant has submitted inception and phase 1 reports.</p> |

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| <i>La Gogue dam, Seychelles</i> | <i>Beau Vallon WWTP</i> | <i>Anse Boileau desalination plant, Mahé</i> | <i>Water meters for house connections, Water Development Plan, PUC Seychelles</i> |
| <p>Swaziland <i>Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project ± Phase II Preliminary Studies</i> Financing: 196 062 Recipient: Government of Swaziland Implemented by SWADE Approved 29May09 Duration Planned 18 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Carry out the preparatory work necessary for the implementation of LUSIP Phase II. Activities: (i) water resources development feasibility studies and plans; (ii) environmental and social impact assessment; (iii) financial and economic analysis of Phase II; (iv) detailed designs and tender document preparation for irrigation infrastructure and water supply and sanitation facilities; and (v) organization of a</p> | <p>Expected Results: The study will enable the GoS to secure financing for LUSIP Phase II from a number of donors and proceed with the physical implementation of the project. The infrastructures to be developed, including irrigation systems and water supply and sanitation facilities, are expected to contribute towards the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and poverty reduction in rural Swaziland.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement signed 17Feb2010. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> |
| <p>Tanzania <i>Arusha Strategic Sanitation Plan Preparation.</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: Arusha Municipal Council (AMC) Implemented by the AMC in collaboration with the Arusha Urban Water and Sewerage Authority (AUWSA), in collaboration with UN-Habitat and Danida.</p> | <p>Objectives: Endow the Arusha Municipal Council (AMC) and its partners involved in the provision of sanitations services with a broad set of strategies and a detailed implementation plan to improve the functioning of services for sanitation, solid waste, storm water drainage, and drinking water supply. Activities include: (i) development of a Strategic Framework proposing a range of preferred service options and approaches; (ii) pilot works to demonstrate the variety of available technologies and to generate demand; and (iii) an implementation plan and investment programme.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The preparation of a comprehensive and coherent strategic sanitation plan will lead to increased sanitation and urban environmental management investments which adequately address the demands of the inhabitants of the municipality. Most significantly it will provide the AMC and AUWSA a basis to seek funding from external and internal sources.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 1st disbursement 9Apr2009. Interim Results: Development of strategic sanitation plan is underway.</p> |

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| <i>Approved</i> 22Nov07. | | | |
| <i>Duration</i> Planned 12 months. | | | |

IMPROVING WATER KNOWLEDGE

| Water Resources Information Management | | | |
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| Project Details | Objectives and Main Activities | Expected results | Status and Actual/Interim Results |
| Summary of Water Resources Information Management Projects | | | |
| Ten projects approved. Total AWF grants by regional organisations and 4 by government, with most projects involving partners in various roles and capacities. | <p>Objectives: Improving information on national (3 projects) and transboundary (5) surface water (7) and groundwater resources (2).</p> <p>Activities typically include: establishment or strengthening of hydrological observation systems (4) or water information systems (2); strengthening data generation and management capabilities (8); capacity building of sector institutions (8); studies on various social-economic, gender, environmental issues (2); and support to research and knowledge activities (2).</p> | <p>Expected Results: include (i) improved hydrological data and information systems for better planning and management of national and transboundary water resources; (ii) strengthened institutional capacity for information management; (iii) better knowledge on key water issues.</p> | <p>Status and Actual Results: Three projects completed, resulting in: (i) enhanced knowledge of the North-Western Sahara aquifer system through the use of satellite data; (ii) improved information and knowledge on the water resources of the Congo River Basin; (iii) increased availability of good quality hydrological data and information for the Niger Basin, and improved capacity to make use of this data for WRM.</p> |
| <p>CICOS (International Commission of Congo-Oubanguie-Sangha basin) <i>Strengthening the information and knowledge capacity of CICOS for the water resources management of the Congo River Basin.</i></p> <p>Financing: -kind).</p> <p>Recipient: CICOS.</p> <p>Implemented by: CICOS Secretariat in collaboration with GTZ, SADC, CICOS Basin Countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, DRC, Angola, Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zambia).</p> <p>Approved: 17May07.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 12 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Improve the water management of the Congo River Basin by strengthening the database, information and knowledge about the Congo River, and reinforcing the capacities of CICOS for the collection and management of hydrological data and water resources information.</p> <p>Activities: (i) Development of a centralised system under CICOS for the collection, evaluation and management of the data and hydrological information; (ii) Establishment of a hydrological observation system through the rehabilitation and installation of the HYCOS stations and training of hydrological services staff; and (iii) Preparation of a comprehensive study to gather reliable socio-economic and gender baseline information, as well as on the biodiversity and aquatic resources.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Contribute to the sustainable management of the Congo basin through improved knowledge on the water resources of the Congo basin, with data and information necessary for the planning and development of the water resources of the river basin made available. The project will also provide much needed inputs into the development of the AWF funded project Strategic Action Plan for the Congo basin (see TWRM section above).</p> | <p>Status: Activities completed in 4th quarter 2010.</p> <p>Results Achieved: (i) design of an information system (SIBCO); establishment of the protocol framework for data sharing amongst the Member States; and Creation of a Web site (www.CICOS.info); (ii) acquisition and establishment of HYCOS stations at key hydrological reference sites, and training of national technicians; (iii) improved knowledge of socio-economic and gender condition, as well as of biodiversity and aquatic resources.</p> |

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| <p>Ethiopia <i>Support to the development of water information and knowledge management systems.</i> Financing: , Gov. -kind). Recipient: Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). Implemented by: MoWR with potential partners UNICEF, UNECA, WSP. Approved 2Oct06. Duration Planned 18 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Water Information and Knowledge management systems to provide reliable and timely qualitative and quantitative data and information for water sector planning and management. Activities: (i) support to the establishment of National water information system; (ii) strengthen water quality data generation and management; (iii) reinforce water research and knowledge management; (iv) support the establishment of groundwater database; and (v) upgrade and expand ICT infrastructure capacity.</p> | <p>Expected Results: As a result of the project, Ethiopia will have a much better capacity to manage its water resources through a better coordinated information and knowledge environment. The timely availability of reliable information will improve decision making on water issues, enhance planning and design of water sector activities, and help ensure effective implementation of the Ethiopian IWRM Plan.</p> | <p>Status: Nearing completion with 3rd and final disbursement 17aug2010 Interim Results: The water information system has been developed and national consensus on implementation reached in a workshop. ICT for data transfer and management established for the Ministry of Water Resources. Strengthening of Water Quality data and information, and research on key water topics, are underway.</p> |
| <p>IGAD (Inter Governmental Authority on Development) <i>Mapping, assessment and management of transboundary water resources in the IGAD sub-region.</i> Financing: -kind). Recipient: IGAD. Implemented by: OSS (Sahara and Sahel Observatory), in collaboration with WMO and IGAD Basin Countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda). Approved: 9Jan07. Duration: Planned 24 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Strengthen the regional capacity to provide hydrological data and information services, and to develop cooperation mechanisms for water resources management amongst IGAD member countries. Activities: (i) Assessment of data, information and knowledge of the transboundary water resources; (ii) Socio-economic and environmental analysis; (iii) Preparation of digitalized thematic maps and GIS; and (iv): National and Sub Regional capacity building to implement and operate an integrated sub-regional transboundary water resources management process.</p> | <p>Expected Results: IGAD and its member countries will have an increased knowledge of, and enhanced capacity to manage their trans-boundary water resources, which will serve as a basis for equitable sharing of water among riparian countries. It will enable the IGAD countries to produce reliable and easily accessible information respectively for each transboundary water system; prioritise and plan joint development of shared transboundary aquifer basins; and initiate joint arrangements for implementation of transboundary water development activities under a shared vision.</p> | <p>Status: Ongoing with 2nd disbursement 14July2010. Interim Results: preparation of thematic maps is also underway. Preparation of national reports for 5 of the 7 countries completed by national consultants and validated in National Workshops</p> |
| <p>Mali <i>Support to IWRM Implementation</i> Financing: AWF : 148 500 (in-kind), Recipient : des Finances Implemented by:</p> | <p>Objective: Reinforce water resource information management capacities and improve the allocation of water resources Activities: (i) support the establishment of the National Water Information System (SINEAU) and hydrological networks; (ii) assessment and reactivation of the Water Resource Management Commission; (iii) capacity building of DNH and SINEAU management and technicians; (vi)</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) a better understanding of national water resources and improved adaptability to climatic change impacts thanks to the increased availability of water resource data and strengthened information management capacities; (ii) increased socio-economic impacts from hydraulic installations due to the improved allocation of available water resources.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement signed 28May10. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> |

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| <p>Approved: 7 Jan 2010</p> <p>Duration: Planned 30 months from Grant Signature.</p> | <p>assessment of financing mechanisms for SINEAU.</p> | | |
| <p>NBA (Niger Basin Authority)</p> <p><i>Support for Niger Basin HYCOS Project.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kind), NBA countries -kind), <p>Recipient: NBA.</p> <p>Implemented by: NBA and the NHS of each member country (Benin, Burkina, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad), in partnerships with WMO, AFD, IRD, AGRHYMET.</p> <p>Approved: 6Oct06.</p> <p>Duration: Planned 24 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Promote more effective water development within the Niger Basin by the NBA and the member states, through increased availability of good quality hydrological data and information, and improved national/regional capacity to make use of this data for water resources planning.</p> <p>Activities: (i) enhancing the hydrological network through the upgrading of the Niger HYCOS; (ii) strengthening the National Hydrological Services (NHS); (iii) building the capacity of the NBA; and (iv) strengthening hydrological forecasting services.</p> | <p>Expected Results: A system in place that provides reliable and easily accessible information on water resources of the basin that will serve as a basis for equitable sharing of water among riparian countries, sectors and users. The project will also enable NBA and the National Hydrological Services (NHS) of the member states to collectively provide hydrological information and forecasting services that will contribute to the achievement of the Shared Water Vision at river basin, national and local levels.</p> | <p>Status: Project activities completed in 2010.</p> <p>Results Achieved: (i) 105 hydrological stations repaired or constructed, data reliability assessed; (ii) regional hydrological information system installed and operational with regular updating of hydrological data, iii) new web portal for the hydrological observatory developed and operational, iv) the capacity building programme implemented with the organization of 8 training sessions of trainers, 70 sessions organized in the Niger basin countries and 7 sessions on using of new generation technical equipment and software for management of databases.</p> |
| <p>SSO (Sahara and Sahel Observatory)</p> <p><i>IWRM of the Lullimenden and Taoudeni Acquirer Systems and Niger River Basin (GIRESAIT).</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kind), member countries -kind). <p>Recipient: SSO</p> <p>Implemented by: SSO with member countries (Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria)</p> <p>Approved: 18 Jan. 2010</p> <p>Duration: Planned 24 months</p> | <p>Objective: Evaluate the water potential and define the elements to monitor all groundwater resources of the Lullimenden and Taoudeni Acquirer Systems, and the Niger River, to assist the member countries in the elaboration of future development plans by taking account of the vulnerability of these systems to climate changes.</p> <p>Activities: (i) improvement of knowledge and monitoring of the water resources of the Iullemeden - Taoudéni /Tanezrouft aquifer systems; (ii) analysis and management of transborder risks, and installation of a framework for dialogue amongst member countries; (iii) reinforcement of management capacities and sensitisation of the public</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) Improved living conditions and food security through a regulated withdrawal and use of the groundwater and surface water resources; (ii) An enabling environment for investments due to the integrated management of water resources of the aquifers and the Niger river; (iii) Methods to monitor water resources vulnerability and the impacts of the climatic changes are defined and implemented; and (iv) The actors of the sector are aware and have the capacities necessary to carry out integrated management of surface and groundwater resources.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement signed 2July2010. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> |
| <p>SSO (Sahara and Sahel Observatory)</p> <p><i>Geo-Aquifer: North-Western Sahara aquifer system knowledge and water resources management improvement using satellite imagery.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> | <p>Objectives: Create an information and knowledge base to support sustainable transboundary groundwater resources management of the SASS aquifer at national and sub-regional level.</p> <p>Activities will enhance information and</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will provide valuable information and support to ensure the equitable and optimal use of the available water resources to meet both water supply and agricultural needs, and the preparation of joint programs for the</p> | <p>Status: Project activities completed Q4-2009.</p> <p>Results Achieved: Expected outputs have been realised. The project has built country capacity in the use of satellite data; equipped them with tools to better assess</p> |

| | | | |
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| <p>-kind).</p> <p>Recipient: Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS).</p> <p>Implemented by: OSS with support from the European Space Agency (ESA).</p> <p>Partners: Algeria, Tunisia, Libya.</p> <p>Approved 26Dec06.</p> <p>Duration Planned 24 months, actual 36 months.</p> | <p>knowledge of the aquifer through the use of satellite data and digital cartography; develop a database and decisions support tools; build the capacity of the ministries and agencies in charge of water, environment and agriculture to use these geo-scientific data management techniques and tools; support research and studies; and reinforce partnership and cooperation among the three countries.</p> | <p>mutually profitable development of this important shared groundwater resource. It will build country capacity in the use of satellite data; equip them with tools to better assess water uses; and promote dialogue between the countries concerned on options for the development of their water resources.</p> | <p>water uses (i.e. digital terrain, land use and land cover model); and promoted dialogue between the countries concerned on options for the development of their water resources. It has also facilitated a leveraging FFEM funds.</p> |
| <p>Togo</p> <p><i>Development of an integrated water information system.</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Implemented by: Water and Sanitation Director General (DGEA) of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines</p> <p>Approved 12Jan09</p> <p>Duration: Planned 30 months</p> | <p>Objective: Develop and operationalise a national water information system.</p> <p>Activities: (i) improve and extend water data and information facilities of the Ministry of Water Resources and allied organisations; (ii) maintain and upgrade the existing hydrological and climatic observation networks; (iii) build capacity of staff for water data and information management, and (iv) improve coordination of water sector information management.</p> | <p>Expected Results: The project will systematise and rationalise the management of various aspects of the water information chain, as envisaged in the national IWRM plan. It will contribute to more efficient water resources planning, management and development through the availability of reliable data and information.</p> | <p>Status: Project launched 21 Nov. 2010, with first disbursement 14 Dec. 2010.</p> |
| <p>Tunisia</p> <p><i>National water information system (SINEAU).</i></p> <p>Financing:</p> <p>Recipient: Ministry of Development and International Cooperation (MDCI)</p> <p>Implemented by: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MARH).</p> <p>Approved 22Dec09.</p> <p>Duration Planned 36 months.</p> | <p>Objectives: Optimize the integrated management of surface and ground water resources through the establishment of an operational national water information system.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) development of the SINEAU and 3 subsystems (SYGREAU, SISOL and COPEAU); (ii) strengthen the capacities of the national structures involved in the production, management and use of water data and information systems; and (iii) integration of all water users and suppliers of data within the SINEAU.</p> | <p>Expected Results: (i) The national water information system integrating the 3 subsystems is developed, operational and accessible through the SINEAU web portal. This will enable a better understanding of the current status and future development of es, thereby facilitating informed decision-making for the sustainable management and protection of surface and ground water resources and their associated investments; (ii) national technical capacities in the use, management and maintenance of the SINEAU will be strengthened, and (iii) the required financial resources to enable integration of all key uses and supplies of water information and data will be mobilised.</p> | <p>Status: Grant Agreement signed 23Nov.2010. Awaiting evidences for Grant Effectiveness to be submitted by the Recipient.</p> |

VBA (Volta Basin Authority)

Support to the VBA for implementation of the Volta-HYCOS.

Financing: AWF

(French Global Environment Fund)

-kind)

Recipient: VBA.

Implemented by: VBA.

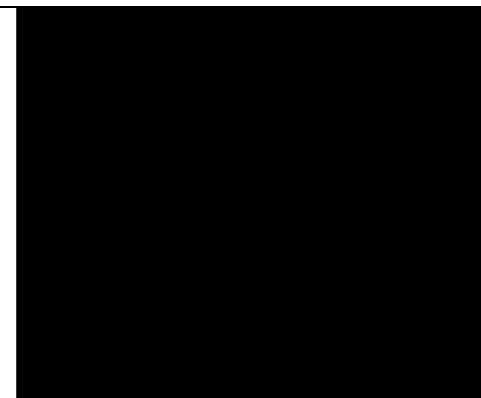
Approved 9Jan09

Duration Planned 22 months

Objectives: Enable VBA and the National Hydrologic Services (NHS) of the member states to deliver appropriate hydrological information services to users.

Activities: (i) Upgrading of the hydrometric network; (ii) Development of regional hydrological information system for the Volta Basin; (iii) Strengthening each NHS; and (iv) Building the capacity of the Volta Basin Authority.

Expected Results: Upgraded and consolidated basin-wide hydrological observation network and information system providing easily accessible information for all users thus contributing to better regional cooperation, and more effective water resources planning and development.



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| <p>CEDARE (Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe)</p> <p><i>Water MDG's Monitoring and Evaluation in North Africa.</i></p> <p>Financing: AWF -kind), ot</p> <p>Recipient: CEDARE</p> <p>Implemented by: CEDARE</p> <p>Approved: 27 April 2010</p> <p>Duration: Planned 24 months</p> | <p>Objective: Establishment and strengthening of harmonised water sector monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems in the region.</p> <p>Activities: (i) assessment of existing M&E systems in North African countries; (ii) standardizing and harmonizing national and N-AMCOW M&E systems and reporting mechanisms; and (iii) preparation of a North African M&E action plan and program.</p> | <p>Expected Results: Increased national and regional capacity to undertake M&E through the establishment of mechanisms that allow N-AMCOW to annually report on the status of the water sector within North Africa, using harmonized and comparable information generated by standardized data</p> <p>M&E systems. This will enable countries and N-AMCOW to track water resources management and the achievement of the MDGs related to water and sanitation, and provide the information necessary for improved planning, management and mobilisation of resources for water development.</p> | <p>Status: Awaiting signature of Grant Agreement by Recipient.</p> |
| Knowledge Generation and Dissemination | | | |
| Project Details | Objectives and Main Activities | Expected results | Status and Actual/Interim Results |
| Summary of Knowledge Generation and Dissemination Projects | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Approved 29Sept08. Duration: Planned 66 months.</p> | | | Professional Master-11 students) |
| <p>Ghana <i>Reoptimisation of the Operations of the Akosombo and Kpong Dams</i> Financing: AWF - Recipient: Water Resources Commissions (WRC) Implemented by: WRC and partners Approved: 2Aug10 Duration: 36 months</p> | <p>Objective: Produce a technically and economically feasible reoperation plan which will retain existing benefits of Akosombo and Kpong operations while improving livelihoods and ecosystems functions.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) define restoration flow targets to restore ecological functions & livelihoods; (ii) construct & evaluate operational scenarios to achieve the target flows; (iii) construct a model of the power generation & distribution system (grid) to evaluate technical & economic feasibility; (iv) evaluate the operationally feasible scenarios for economic feasibility; (v) estimate the effects of reoperation of Akosombo and Kpong dams on public health; (vi) conduct experimental reoperation, demonstration and monitoring; and (vii) carry out global learning program</p> | <p>Expected Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restored downstream ecosystems and human livelihoods; • Continued protection of the downstream communities from the larger flood events; • Increased total electric power output of the dams; • Increased reliability of water supply for hydropower generation; • Reduced incidence of water borne disease vectors. | <p>Status: Awaiting signature of Grant Agreement by Recipient.</p> |

ANNEX 3: PROJECT CATEGORISATION MATRIX

| | Beneficiary* | Level of Project Activity or Impact | Strengthening Water Governance | | | Investments to Meet Water Needs | | | Finance Base | Improving Water Knowledge | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| | | | NWRM | TWRM | Service Delivery | WSS | Product. Uses | Prep. | | Info. Mgmt. | M&E | Knowledge |
| TOTALS as of end Sept. 2010 | | ++ Primary Type of Intervention | 11 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 20 | | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| | | + Significant Project Component or Impact | 13 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 32 | 14 | 9 | 18 |
| 1 | Burkina Faso | Capacity Building for Decentralised IWRM | ++ | | | | | | | + | | |
| 2 | Burundi | Formulation of IWRM plan | ++ | | | | | | + | | | |
| 3 | CAR | Institutional Support to Water and Sanitation Sector | ++ | | | | | + | + | + | | |
| 4 | Gambia | Support to National Water Sector Reforms | ++ | | | | | | | + | | |
| 5 | Kenya | Integrated Watershed Management of Kiboun and Tende River Basins | ++ | | | | + | | | + | | |
| 6 | Liberia | Water Sector Reform and Capacity Building Study | ++ | | + | | | + | + | + | + | |
| 7 | Mauritania | Formulation of IWRM and land use plan | ++ | | | | | + | | + | | |
| 8 | Morocco | Artificial Recharge of Haouz Groundwater Aquifer | ++ | | | | | | | + | | |
| 9 | Namibia | Development of an IWRM Plan | ++ | | | | | + | + | + | + | |
| 10 | Niger | Preparation of IWRM Action Plan | ++ | | | | | + | + | | | |
| 11 | Senegal | Implementation of the IWRM action plan | ++ | | | | | + | + | + | | |
| 12 | ANBO | Support to the Development of African Network Of Basin Organisations (ANBO) | | ++ | | | | | | | + | + |
| 13 | Burundi / Rwanda | Bugesera Trans-boundary IWRM Development & Conservation Project | | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | CICOS | Preparation of the Strategic Action Plan for IWRM of the Congo River Basin | | ++ | | | | + | + | | | |
| 15 | ECCAS/ CEEAC | Institutional Support for Implementation of ECCAS Regional Water Policy | | ++ | | | | + | | + | | |
| 16 | LCBC | Preparation of Lake Chad Basin Water Charter | | ++ | | | | | | + | | |
| 17 | OMVG | IWRM in the Kayanga Geba River Basin | | ++ | | | + | | | + | | |
| 18 | Volta Basin | Support for the creation of the Volta Basin Authority | | ++ | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | WOP-Africa / AfWA | Water Operators Partnership | | | ++ | | | | + | | | + |
| 20 | Ethiopia | Utilisation of Solar and Wind Energy for Rural Water Supply | | | | ++ | | + | | | | + |
| 21 | Ghana | Improved Sanitation and Water Supply Service Delivery to the Urban Poor | | | + | ++ | + | + | + | | | + |
| 22 | Ghana | Design for Reuse Harvesting Effluent and Nutrients from Sanitation Facilities | | | | ++ | + | | + | | | + |
| 23 | Kenya | Kisumu District primary schools water and sanitation project | | | | ++ | | | | | | + |
| 24 | Malawi | CCODE (NGO) - WSS and Low Income Community Development | | | | ++ | | | + | | | + |
| 25 | Uganda | Roof catchment rainwater harvesting and management | | | | ++ | | | | | | + |
| 26 | Uganda | Integrated WSS Services for the Urban Poor in Kagugube Parish, Kampala | | | | ++ | | | | | | + |
| 27 | Zimbabwe | Chitungwiza Water and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project | | | + | ++ | | + | + | | | |
| 28 | Botswana | Pandamatenga: Development of Improved Agricultural Water Control and Management Systems | | | | | ++ | + | | | | |
| 29 | Djibouti | Water harvesting project for water supply and agriculture in rural districts | + | | | + | ++ | + | | + | | + |
| 30 | Rwanda | Pilot Project for the Introduction of Water Harvesting Technique in Bugesera | + | | | + | ++ | | | | | + |
| 31 | South Africa | Integrated Water Harvesting Project, Mpumalanga | + | | | | ++ | | | | | + |
| 32 | Zambia | Increased Access to Affordable Innovative Irrigation Systems for Small and Medium Scale Farmers | | | | | ++ | | + | | | + |

| | Beneficiary | Project name | Strengthening Water Governance | | | Investments to Meet Water Needs | | | Finance Base | Improving Water Knowledge | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| | | | NWRM | TWRM | Service Delivery | WSS | Product. Uses | Prep. | | Info. Mgmt. | M&E | Knowledge |
| 33 | African Union Commission | Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa Transboundary Water Resource Infrastructure Study. | | + | | | | ++ | + | | | |
| 34 | Burkina Faso | Feasibility and design study of stormwater drainage and solid waste management systems in Ouagadougou | | | + | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 35 | Cameroon | Inventory Of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructures | + | | | + | | ++ | | | + | |
| 36 | CAR | Support to a water supply and sanitation study and priority investment project preparation in 16 district capitals | | | | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 37 | Chad | Institutional support for rural water supply and sanitation inventory | + | | | + | | ++ | | | + | |
| 38 | Congo Brazzaville | Study on Rehabilitation and extension of Water supply and sanitation services in Brazzaville & Pointe Noire | | | + | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 39 | Egypt | Comprehensive studies and project preparation for the rehabilitation of the Nubaria and Ismailia canals | | | | | + | ++ | + | | | |
| 40 | Egypt | Preparation of a Master plan for the Rehabilitation and the Replacement of Major hydraulic Structures | + | | | | + | ++ | + | | | |
| 41 | Gabon | Updating of Urban Storm-Water Drainage Studies in Libreville | | | | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 42 | Lake Victoria Basin Commission | Water & Sanitation Initiative: Preparation of Investment Plan for 15 Centres | | | | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 43 | Lesotho | Development of planning framework for rural water supply and sanitation | + | | | + | | ++ | | | + | |
| 44 | Liberia | Study for the expansion of Monrovia WSS system and rehabilitation of water supplies of three country capitals | | | + | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 45 | Malawi / Tanzania | Detailed Design of Songwe River Basins Development Programme | | + | | + | + | ++ | + | | | |
| 46 | Mozambique | Preparation of the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme | + | | + | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 47 | Mozambique | Integrated Study and project preparation for COFAMOSA irrigation project | | | | | + | ++ | + | | | |
| 48 | SADC | Support to SADC Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programme | + | + | | + | | ++ | + | | + | + |
| 49 | Senegal | Ziguinchor Sanitation Master Plan Study | | | | + | | ++ | + | | | + |
| 50 | Seychelles | Water Supply Development Plan 2008 2030 | | | + | + | | ++ | + | | + | |
| 51 | Tanzania | Arusha strategic sanitation plan preparation | | | + | + | | ++ | + | | | |
| 52 | Swaziland | Lower Usutu Smallholder Irrigation Project - Phase II Preliminary Studies | | | | | + | ++ | + | | | |
| 53 | CICOS | Strengthening the Information and Knowledge Capacity of CICOS for the WRM of the Congo Basin | | + | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 54 | Ethiopia | Support to the development of water information and knowledge management systems | + | | | | | | | ++ | | + |
| 55 | IGAD | Mapping, Assessment and Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the IGAD Sub Region | | + | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 56 | Mali | Support to IWRM Implementation | + | | | | | | + | ++ | | |
| 57 | NBA | Support for Niger Basin HYCOS project | | + | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 58 | SSO | Geo-Aquifer: North-Western Sahara Aquifer System WRM Improvements using Satellite Imagery | | + | | | | | | ++ | | + |
| 59 | SSO | IWRM of the Aquifer Systems and Niger River Basin (GIRESAIT) | | + | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 60 | Togo | Development of an Integrated Water Information System | + | | | | | | | ++ | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|----|----|----|
| 61 | VBA | Support to the VBA for Implementation of Volta HYCOS | | + | | | | | | ++ | | |
| 62 | Tunisia | National Water Information Systems (SINEAU) | + | | | | + | | + | ++ | | |
| 63 | Malawi | Strengthening Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation | + | | | | | | | + | ++ | |
| 64 | CEDARE | | | | | | | | | | ++ | |
| 65 | Multi-country | Strengthening water and environmental engineering capacity in fragile states | + | | | | | | | | | ++ |
| 66 | Ghana | Reoptimisation of the operations of the Akosombo and Kpong Dams | + | | | | + | | | | | ++ |

*The order of the projects matches that of Project Portfolio shown in Annex 2 to facilitate cross reference.

ANNEX 4: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT STATUS

| | Beneficiary | Project name | Grant amount | Date of Approval / Effective-ness | Total Amount Disbursed | Disburse-ment Dates | Percent Disburse-ment | Project PCR Submitted and Approved | AWF PCR Completed | Final Audit Completed | Project Closed | Case Study and knowledge products prepared | Comments |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|----------|
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|----------|

A4.1 Projects with all activities completed (listed by date of last disbursement)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------|-------|------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Volta Basin | Support for the creation of the Volta Basin Authority | 165,000 | 25-Mar-06 20-Apr-06 | 165,000 | May 2006 | 100% | Yes | In process | | | Y | |
| 2 | Kenya | Kisumu District primary schools water and sanitation project | 229,000 | 19-Dec-06 21-May-07 | 228,606 | 21-May-07 16-Sept-08 | 100% | Yes | In process | | | Y | |
| 3 | Congo | Support to WSS policy and priority investments preparation in Brazzaville & Pointe Noire | 1,418,235 | 11-Jul-07 12-Nov-07 | 1,419,000 | 3-Dec-07 13-Feb-09 | 100% | Draft | | Y | | | |
| 4 | Mozambique | Preparation of the National Rural WSS Programme | 486,233 | 21-Dec-06 07-Dec-07 | 485,790 | 1-Apr-08 23-Feb-09 | 100% | Yes | | Y | | | |
| 5 | SSO | Geo-Aquifer: North-Western Sahara Aquifer System water resources management improvement | 487,800 | 26-Dec-06 23-Mar-07 | 487,800 | 12-June-07 22-May-09 | 100% | Yes | In process | | | Y | |
| 6 | Burundi | Formulation of IWRM plan for Burundi | 480,000 | 1-Sep-06 09-May-07 | 480,000 | 21-June-07 31-Mar-09 | 100% | No | | | | | |
| Completed in 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | Improved agricultural water control and management systems in Pandamatenga | 1,169,000 | 12-Jun-07 19-Nov-07 | 870,000 | 6-Dec-07 | 74% | No | | | | | No further disbursements. |
| 8 | NBA | Support for Niger- | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Beneficiary | Project name | Grant amount | Date of Approval / Effective-ness | Total Amount Disbursed | Disburse-ment Dates | Percent Disburse-ment | Ageing Project (see definition) | Delayed Project (see definition) | Eligible for Cancellation (see definition) | Comments |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|

A4.2 Projects ongoing and expected to be completed in 2011 (listed by percent disbursement)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Rwanda | Introduction of water harvesting techniques in Bugesera | 450,000 | 22-Dec-06 14-Aug-07 | 450,000 | 28-Sept-07 30-July-10 | 100% | Y | | | |
| 2 | Ethiopia | Support to the development of water information and knowledge management systems | 500,000 | 2-Oct-06 14-May-07 | 500,000 | 25-June-07 2-Mar-09 17-Aug-10 | 100% | Y | | | |
| 3 | Chad | Institutional support for rural water supply and sanitation inventory | 470,265 | 27-Dec-07 30-Dec-08 | 470,265 | 24-Feb-09 18-Sept-10 | 100% | Y | | | |
| 4 | LCBC | Preparation of Lake Chad Basin Water Charter | 890,000 | 30-May-07 31-July-07 | 890,000 | 27-Aug-07 22-Nov-10 | 100% | Y | | | |
| 5 | Senegal | Implementation of the IWRM action plan for Senegal | 1,580,000 | 28-Aug-07 13-May-08 | 1,580,000 | 8-Oct-08 12 Dec-10 | 100% | Y | | | |
| 6 | South Africa | Integrated water harvesting project (ECOLINK) | 374,010 | 14-Apr-09 15-Dec-09 | 374,00 | 12-Jan-10 17-Dec-10 | 100% | | | | |
| 7 | Liberia | Study for the expansion of Monrovia WSS system and rehabilitation of water supplies of 3 country capitals | 1,520,000 | 22-Jan-08 25-Aug-08 | 1,486,145 | 4-Nov-08 27-Apr-10 20-Dec-10 | 98% | | | | |

A4.3 Projects ongoing and expected to carry over into 2012 (listed by date of last disbursement)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cameroon | Inventory of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructures | 469,486 | 22-Dec-06 13-July-07 | 299,997 | 27-Aug-07 | 64% | Y | Y | Yes (but contract recently signed with consultant) | Delays in procurement of consultancy services. |
| 2 | Djibouti | Water harvesting project for rural water supply and agriculture | 1,937,000 | 29-Jan-08 13-May-08 | 774,680 | 12-Sept-08 | 40% | | Y | Yes (but request for disbursement submitted Dec.10) | Delays in procurement of consultancy services |
| 3 | Egypt | Studies for the rehabilitation of the Nubaria and Ismailia canals | 1,900,090 | 18-Oct-07 16-Oct-08 | 899,910 | 6-Nov-08 | 47% | Y | Y | Yes (but contract recently signed with consultant) | Delays in procurement of consultancy services |
| 4 | Mozambique | Study and project preparation for COFAMOSA irrigation project | 1,178,367 | 22-Nov-07 11-Feb-09 | 404,709 | 26-Mar-09 | 34% | Y | Y | | Revision of study required to accommodate additional investments by Spain |
| 5 | Tanzania | Arusha strategic sanitation plan preparation | 654,000 | 22-Nov-07 20-Nov-08 | 300,000 | 9-Apr-09 | 46% | Y | Y | | Delayed delivery of consultancy outputs. |
| 6 | Multi-country | Strengthening water and environmental engineering capacity | 1,990,000 | 29-Sep-08 26-Feb-09 | 820,958 | 8-Jun-09 | 41% | | Y | | Five year project duration planned |
| 7 | Lesotho | Development of planning framework for rural water supply and sanitation | 398,842 | 11-May-07 19-Nov-08 | 282,775 | 8-Jun-09 | 71% | Y | Y | | Delays in procurement of consultancy services |
| 8 | OMVG | Development of IWRM Plan for the Kayanga Geba Basin | 1,585,000 | 9-Jan-09 7-Oct-09 | 510,000 | 4-Dec-09 | 32% | | Y | | Delays in procurement of consultancy services |
| 9 | Morocco | Artificial recharge of Haouz Water Table | 1,892,500 | 12-Jan-09 15-Dec-09 | 815,555 | 27-Jan-10 | 43% | | | | |
| 10 | Liberia | Water sector reform and capacity building study | 1,694,000 | 13-Jan-09 8-Dec-09 | 1,048,740 | 15-Feb-10 | 62% | | | | |
| 11 | Zambia | Affordable and innovative irrigation systems for small scale farmers | 719,191 | 12-Nov-09 8-June-10 | 391,821 | 29-June-10 | 52% | | | | |
| 12 | Ethiopia | Use of solar and wind energy for rural water supply | 1,991,880 | 12-Jan-09 27-Apr-10 | 298,782 | 8-June-10 | 14% | | | | |
| 13 | CAR | Support to water and sanitation sector reforms | 1,961,000 | 2-Jul-09 30-Apr-10 | 716,000 | 14-Jul-10 | 37% | | | | |
| 14 | IGAD | Mapping, assessment and management of transboundary water resources | 1,831,600 | 9-Jan-07 15-Aug-07 | 1,095,750 | 6-Sept-07 14-Jul-10 | 60% | Y | | | |
| 15 | Ghana | Effective innovative WSS management | 1,979,000 | 18-Sep-09 05-May-10 | 593,700 | 27-Jul-10 | 30% | | | | |

| | Beneficiary | Project name | Grant amount | Status | Start-up Delays | Delayed Project | Project Eligible for Cancellation | Comments |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|

Definitions:

1. *Start-up delays:*
 - a. *Signature: more than 6 months from approval;*
 - b. *Effectiveness: more than 6 months from signature;*
 - c. *First disbursement: more than 3 months from effectiveness*
2. *Ageing project: More than 3 years old*
3. *Delayed Projects:*
 - a. *Not declared effective in 18 months; or*
 - b. *50% not disbursed in 2 years from Grant Effectiveness; or*
 - c. *No disbursements in past 12 months*
4. *Eligible for cancellation:*
 - a. *Not effective in 24 months; or*
 - b. *No disbursements in past 24 months.*

ANNEX 5: IMPROVING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT

| | Actions to be taken by the AWF in 2011 |
|--|---|
| GRANT PREPARATION AND FULFILMENT OF CONDITIONS FOR FIRST DISBURSEMENT | |
| Reduce the delay for preparation and signature of the Grant Agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work more closely with Bank GECL to expedite preparation of Grant Agreements • Continue to seek the involvement of AfDB Field Offices to expedite signature by Recipient. |
| Reduce delays by Recipient to fulfil the conditions precedent to Grant Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise and harmonise conditions precedent to Grant Effectiveness in all Grant Agreements. • Where necessary and appropriate, include more flexible conditions for Grant Effectiveness to enable Recipients to open a Special Account in local currencies. • Report monthly on fulfilment of Grant Effectiveness conditions to highlight projects requiring additional attention. • Support Recipients in fulfilment of conditions for Grant Effectiveness. |
| Reduce the delay by the Bank in making first disbursement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Recipients in making a request for first disbursement. |
| PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPERVISION | |
| Use of more responsive procurement procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase use of national procurement procedures and post procurement review, as permitted within the AWF/Bank procedures. • Encourage advance procurement actions (before 1st disbursement). |
| Reinforce Recipient capacity to implement projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically organise launching mission for new projects. • Organise training workshops on procurement and disbursement for new projects as required. • Encourage Recipient Project Implementation Units to work closely with Field Offices and locally recruited AWF procurement support specialists. • Increase accessibility to AWF/Bank procedures by placing guidelines, tools, FAQ etc. on AWF website. |
| Increase capacity of AWF to undertake procurement functions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen AWF procurement capacity and response time through the recruitment of a full time Procurement Officer, and in the interim continue to use the services of a Procurement Consultant. • Provide ongoing procurement training to AWF Task Managers. • Delegate Bank Field Office staff to undertake project procurement support functions. • Outsource procurement support functions to local procurement specialists, particularly where Field Offices don't exist or have limited capacity to provide support. |
| Improve project supervision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimum of one supervision per project per year. • Involve Bank Departments and Field Offices experts to undertake supervision missions and to be on call to provide project related technical support services. • Outsource supervision to local consultants where Field Offices don't exist or do not have the capacity to provide technical support. • Preparation and timely submission of project reports to be improved (see below) since good reporting will facilitate desk supervision. • Explore options for AWF/representative attendance at project steering committees meeting, which will encourage preparation of progress reports, and facilitate joint monitoring and resolution of problems. • Increase number of AWF Task Managers since the number of projects per Task Manager is too high, limiting AWF ability to supervise. • Make better use of the Bank's network of field offices and support from other Departments. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options to simplify project reporting requirements, with more focused and result oriented reporting formats and reduced numbers of reports, yet maintaining emphasis on quality. • Assess options to link second and subsequent disbursements to submission of progress reports. • In the situation where the capacity of Recipient/PIA is limited, which hinders their preparation of progress reports, explore options to provide support such as through project consultants. |
| Cancellation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adapt AfDB procedures for project cancelation, and use this option as appropriate to expedite project implementation. • Cancel non-performing projects, which will also send a clear message to other problem projects. |
| PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT | |
| Develop more responsive portfolio monitoring mechanisms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce Quarterly Project Implementation Review report which summaries status and develops action plans for each project |

A5.1 Phase 1: Status of Award of Audit Contracts and Execution of Audits on AWF Projects as at 31 December 2010

[illegible]

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A5.2 Phase 2 : Audit Groups and Status of Recruitment for AWF projects as at 31 December 2010

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ANNEX 7: PROJECT RELATED MISSIONS IN 2010

| <u>Type of Mission</u> | Country | Mission Dates | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------------|------|--|
| Project / Activity | | Jan. | Feb. | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Strengthening water and environmental engineering capacity | Burkina Faso | | | | | | | 14-18 | | | | | |
| PCR for Volta Basin project | Multi | | | | | | | | | 15-20 | | | |
| Water Supply Development Plan | Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | 9-15 | | |
| Monrovia Expansion and three county capitals water and sanitation rehabilitation study | Liberia | | | | | | | | | | 10-20 | | |
| Water Sector Reform Study | Liberia | | | | | | | | | | 10-20 | | |
| Integrated Water Harvesting Project Mpumalanga | South Africa | | | | | | | | | | 20-24 | | |
| Chitungwisa water and sanitation project | Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | 31--06 | | |
| PCR for Niger HYCOS project | Niger | | | | | | | | | | | 29--1 | |
| Inventaire des infrast | Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | 19-23 |

ANNEX 8: ORGANISATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2010

| Type of Activity | Country | No. of Persons | Mission Dates | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| <u>Dialogue and Review (5 events)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholders Workshop AWF Operational Effectiveness Assessment | South Africa | 4 | | | | 26-27 | | | | | | | | |
| AMCOW TAC and EXCO Meeting | South Africa | 6/2 | | | | | | | 26-30 | | | | 22-26 | |
| AWF Governing Council Meeting | Cape Town | 6/6 | | | | | | | 29 | | | | 24 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Conferences/Workshops (15 events)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INBO/ANBO Annual assembly | Senegal | 2 | 13-23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • The UN Water - Africa 6th Meeting on Agenda • Framework for cooperation and partnership for implementation of the Sharm El Sheik road map as indicated in and Reporting Actions to the African Union | Ethiopia | 1 | 25-27 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMCOW partners meeting for reviewing the AMCOW Strategic Plan and Triennial Work Programme | Kenya | 1 | | | 23-26 | | | | | | | | | |
| Transboundary Water Management and Poverty Reduction workshop hosted by SIDA | Kenya | 1 | | | | 15-16 | | | | | | | | |
| Participation in a workshop on the transfer of water from Oubangui to Lake Chad | Chad | 1 | | | | 24--08 | | | | | | | | |
| Workshop on launching of a partnership between AfDB and ONEP for monitoring and evaluation | Morocco | 1 | | | | | 19-22 | | | | | | | |
| Sixth World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting | France | 3 | | | | | | 3-4 | | | | | | |
| 2010 TWAS Frontier in Water and Sanitation: A Workshop for Water Engineers and Scientists from Developing Countries | China | 1 | | | | | | | | 16-20 | | | | |
| Global Water Partnership Technical Committee and Stakeholder Forum Meeting | Sweden | 1 | | | | | | | | 30--4 | | | | |
| Stockholm World Water Week | Sweden | 4 | | | | | | | | | 5-10 | | | |
| IWA Water Congress | Canada | 2 | | | | | | | | | 19-24 | | | |
| PIDA Workshop | Multi | 2/1 | | | | | | | 28-30 | | 29-30 | | | |
| EADI-OWAS/AWF IWRM Seminar | Cameroon | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12-18 |
| International Conference "Transboundary Aquifers : challenges and new Directions" at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris | France | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 06-10 |
| <u>Resource Mobilisation (3 events)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conf. on Financing WRM (OECD) | France | 1 | | | 15-16 | | | | | | | | | |
| Workshop on Financing water in Central | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 9: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A9.1 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS)¹

| Components/Outputs | Performance Indicators | 2010 Targets (Cumulative unless noted) | Results to end 2010 ² |
|--|--|---|---|
| Improved Water Governance | | | |
| <u>NWRM</u> Progressive adoption of IWRM policies and institutional frameworks, and preparation of strategies and implementation plans in RMCs | Progress in supporting RMCs to strengthen or develop effective IWRM policies, strategies and institutions. | AWF supporting national IWRM in 15 RMCs | Two NWRM projects completed and 9 projects ongoing. 13 other projects with relevant activities. Expected/actual results include (i) improved capacity for planning and implementation; (ii) IWRM plans owned and endorsed by all stakeholders; (iii) enhanced regulatory performance for licensing and compliance control; (iv) mobilisation of adequate financing for implementation of IWRM; (v) improved knowledge and monitoring of water resources; water resources; and (vii) improved environmental management and conservation. |

| Strengthening the Financial Base | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p><u>Increased Access to Financing</u></p> <p>Improved availability and access to funds by private sector, government and other sub-sovereigns bodies.</p> | <p>Overall amounts of water sector investments in RMCs and RECs arising from AWF facilitation activities.</p> | <p>Relevant activities included in 30 projects. Results related to increased availability of investment financing include (i) projects prepared for immediate funding; (ii) investment plans prepared for national or regional programmes; (iii) strategies established to mobilise required resources and prospective funding sources identified; (iv) - table or resources mobilization workshops organised to secure financial commitments. This has lead to about million in funds mobilised so far from 4 AWF project / programme preparation and 3 other projects.</p> <p>Results related to increased access to financing include (i) use of micro-financing or revolving loan funds for household WSS facilities or agricultural infrastructure and equipment for small-holder farmers, and (ii) credit mechanisms for private sector WSS servic536(m)134.47o (</p> |

A9.2 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS) bu

| Components/Outputs | Performance Indicators | 2009 Actual | 2010 Targets (end of year) | Results to end Dec. 2010 |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Organisational Activities | | | | |
| <u>Portfolio Management</u> | | | | |
| <i>Processing:</i> Projects efficiently prepared and appraised by AWF | Progress in achieving intended number of project approvals | 14 projects approved | 20 projects | 9 projects approved, 9 under appraisal |
| <i>Start-up:</i> Projects quickly achieving Grant Effectiveness | Lapse of time from approval to 1 st disbursement | 9.0 months | 8.0 months | 10.6 months |
| <i>Implementation:</i> Projects effectively supervised, monitored and evaluated by AWF | Project supervision ratio (number of supervision/launching missions vs. number of projects under execution (i.e Grant Effective but not completed) at any time in 2010) | 0.5 (18 / 37) | 0.5 | 0.6 (29 of 46 projects) |
| | Number of ongoing projects per task manager (i.e. projects approved but not closed before start of 2010) | 5.7 (51 projects and 9 TM) | 5.4 (75 projects and 14 TM) | 11.0 (6 TM for 66 projects) |
| Projects efficiently and effectively implemented by Recipients | Disbursement ratio (disbursements to projects in year vs. undisbursed balance at beginning of year). | 0.39 (7.93/20.38) | 0.42 (18.8/44.6) | 0.28 (12.3/44.6) |
| | Potential Problematic Projects (Not declared effective in 18 months or 50% not disbursed in 2 years from Grant Effectiveness) | 4% (2 of 51 ongoing projects) | 3% | 17% (3 not effective and 6 with <50% disbursed, of 52 projects not completed as of 31Dec.2010) |
| <i>Completion:</i> Project completion reports (PCR) promptly prepared by AWF | Percentage of AWF PCR reports available upon completion | 67% (4 of 6 projects completed in 2009) | 100% | 38% (3 of 8 projects completed in 2010) |
| <u>External Affairs</u> | | | | |
| Outreach: Staff routinely participating in conferences and workshops, or supporting AfDB participation | Number of conferences/workshops which each staff member participates in, on average. | 1.8 (63 staff participations in 35 events) | 2.3 | 2.4 (52 staff participations in 23 events) |
| AWF supporting AMCOW Strategic Initiatives | % of staff time spent on supporting strategic initiatives or responding to special requests from AMCOW | Approx. 5% | 5% | Approx. 5% |
| <u>Human Resources</u> | | | | |
| Adequate human resources in place | Number of staff vs. total planned at end of year | 80% (16 staff of 20 planned) | 100% | 57% (12 staff of 21 planned) |
| Staff turnover low to ensure institutional memory and continuity in operations | Number departures/transfers vs. total staff at beginning of year | 20% (2 management vs. 10 staff) | 15% | 25% (4 professionals vs. 16 staff) |
| <u>Financial Management</u> | | | | |
| Sustainable financing committed over the upcoming 3 years | Amount of funds committed vs. planned needs over the upcoming 3 years | 43% for 2010-2012 | 50% for 2011-2013 Program | Funding needs to be redefined as part of preparation of Strategic Plan 2012-2016. |
| Administrative budget utilized as planned | Percentage utilized vs. planned | 60% of AWF budget 84% of AfDB budget | 90% | 52% of AWF budget 92% of AfDB budget |

Staffing and administrative costs in-line with the number of ongoing projects

A9.3 PROCESS INDICATORS (DELIVERABLES)

| Components | Deliverable for 2010 | Results to end of December 2010 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Identification | 5 project identification missions | One identification mission. |
| | Revised application format for proposals and concept papers | Pending |
| | Use of AWF website for proposal requests | Pending |
| Screening | 12 screening meetings with 2 to 3 proposals reviewed per meeting | 12 screening meetings and 28 proposals reviewed. |
| Preparation | 5 preparation missions | 3 preparation missions |
| Appraisal | 20 projects appraised | 9 projects approved and 9 under appraisal. |
| | 15 appraisal missions | 6 appraisal missions |
| Launching | 10 launching missions | 8 launching missions covering 9 projects |
| Supervision | 25 supervision missions | 18 supervision missions covering 20 projects |
| Disbursement | | |
| Audits of projects | 6 audit firms recruited | Pending |
| | Revised procedures for project auditing | Pending |
| Completion | 16 Project Completion Reports prepared | One completed and two under review |
| | 8 project completion missions | 4 completion missions to prepare AWF PCR and case studies. |
| Operational support | Revised Operational Procedures and Operations Manual | Draft revision of Manual prepared |
| | 2 procurement workshops for Recipients | Pending |
| | Revised Operational Strategy including revised Performance Monitoring Framework | Under preparation |
| | 8 Bank Field Offices supporting AWF projects | 12 Bank Field Offices with OWAS staff supporting AWF projects |
| External Assessments | Management response to Operational Effectiveness Assessment | Draft prepared |
| Knowledge Management | Knowledge Action Plan | Prepared as part of 2011 Work Plan |
| | 2 knowledge products | 6 completed (four project case studies and two others M&E and Gender) |
| Gender and Social Equity | Guidelines to mainstream gender and social equity concerns in all AWF projects | Completed |
| Reporting | 2 reports for Board approval (Annual report, Work Plan and Budget) | Both under preparation |
| | 4 reports for information (mid-year progress, two for OSC, resource mobilisation) | Jan-Sept. Progress report completed, resource mobilisation completed. |
| GC and OSC meetings | 2 Governing Council meetings (1 ordinary, 1 extraordinary) | One extra-ordinary held in South Africa, and ordinary held in Addis Ababa |
| | 2 Oversight Committee meetings | Pending |
| Outreach and Partnerships | Participation in 6 international/regional conferences, 15 workshops/meetings | Participation in 23 conferences/workshops. |
| Communications | Comprehensive update of AWF website | In progress with support of Consulting Firm |
| | 24 entries in AfDB Bank in Action website; 12 press releases; | 25 entries in AfDB Bank in Action website |
| | AWF brochure published | Completed |
| AMCOW Strategic Initiatives | 4 meetings with AMCOW TAC or EXCO | 3 meetings with AMCOW TAC or EXCO |
| | 2 high level papers for AMCOW | One M&E report published. |
| Human Resources Management | 6 full-time professional staff recruited | Recruitment on hold pending clarification of medium term funding and preparation of Strategic Plan. |
| | 17 individual consultants recruited | 4 long term and 5 short term consultants recruited |
| Resource Mobilisation | Donors roundtable | Pending completion of AWF Strategic Plan 2012-2016 |
| | 5 resource mobilisation meetings with non-regional countries, 5 with RMCs | 3 conferences/workshops attended |
| | | Decision taken not to engage an Ambassador |

ANNEX 10:HIGHLIGHTS FROM AWF PROJECTS

AWF SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF THE VOLTA BASIN AUTHORITY

Project background

In July 2004, the six riparian countries of the Volta

Ghana, Mali and Togo agreed to establish a Volta Basin Authority (VBA) in response to the need for joint transboundary water resources management within the basin. The process began with the creation of the Volta Basin Technical Committee (VBTC) in November 2004, whose mandate was to pave way for the development of the VBA. The VBTC developed a memorandum of understanding for the creation of the VBA which was signed by the Ministers in charge of water resources in the six riparian countries in December 2005. In the same month of December 2005, the Volta basin riparian states through Burkina Faso (since it chaired the VBTC), submitted a formal request for Euro 165,000 to AWF to support the process leading to the creation of the VBA. The total request was to support the further elaboration of the draft convention and statutes and also facilitate national and regional consultations within the basin.

Project Objective

In the first quarter of 2006, the African Water Facility (AWF) approved the grant whose purpose was to facilitate the development of an agreed Convention between the six riparian countries for the creation of VBA, which would eventually be signed and adopted by the Volta Basin Council of Ministers Conference. Furthermore, the grant was meant to facilitate the

basis for the ratification of the Convention followed by the establishment of VBA.

Project outcomes

The project was implemented from April 2006 to December 2006 and all the programmed project outputs and results were achieved at 100% level. The principal outcomes of the project were:

- (i) An agreed Convention between the six Volta basin countries was signed by the Ministers in July 2006, and eventually adopted by the heads of state in January 17th 2007.
- (ii) the ratification of the Convention following the establishment of VBA was developed.
- (iii) The VBA organogram and staff position profiles; staff and finance regulations for the authority were elaborated
- (iv) Modalities for sharing the Country contributions towards the VBA annual budget were developed.

Key lessons learned

The AWF Support was particularly effective in catalysing the process leading to the creation of the VBA. The lessons learned from this particular AWF intervention include the following:

- (i) Clarity of what the basin actors wanted helped the success of the AWF Support project a great deal. The AWF joined a process that had progressed considerably for some time. By the time AWF came on board, the basin state actors had already drafted a consultation roadmap leading to the adoption of the VBA convention.
- (ii) Political commitment was crucial for the success of the creation of the Volta Basin Authority.
- (iii) The timing of the VBA creation was right to coincide with heightened global interest in IWRM.
- (iv) Basin wide programs even before the creation of the formal transboundary Institution add value. The IWRM basin programmes run by international institutions did a lot in creating the necessary awareness and proving the necessary science to dispel misunderstanding about the shared Volta Water resources thus paving the way for easier negotiations that lead to the adoption of the VBA convention
- (v) The project is a good example of how AWF, by providing highly targeted and timely funding, can facilitate the implementation of important political, consultative and institutional building processes in the view of creating efficient transboundary water management institutions.
- (vi) The project demonstrated the flexibility of AWF to respond to urgent funding requests in a timely manner.

Future Outlook

The young VBA has already demonstrated its relevance to the basin, given its impacts at national and regional scales. Like any other young institution, it is facing some institutional growth challenges, the major one being the lack of financial contributions by some of the member states to the annual VBA budget. This challenge is solvable provided there is ample political commitment by the member states. Once the financing challenge is resolved, the remaining challenges such as staffing, incomplete VBA structures, lack of communication strategy will be routine ordinary operational issues that can be pragmatically resolved.

Timeline of transboundary water management of the Volta Basin (*Adapted and modified from Yongxuan and Margolies, 2009*)

URBAN POOR IN KAGUGUBE PARISH, KAMPLALA, ENJOY ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES THROUGH AWF INTERVENTIONS

Project justification

AWF provided a grant of 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. Whilst the project would contribute to poverty reduction and improve health outcomes, it had an important objective of providing lessons in the delivery

ever increasing slums created by rapid urbanisation.

Eighty-residents did not have direct access to

- 100 per 20-litre jerrycan (US\$1.25-2.5/ m³) to resellers, against the

the population did not own, or share a toilet facility and many claimed to rely on the limited number of public commercial toilets, which cost upwards of UGX100-200 per visit. Open defecation was common.

Key features of project

Participatory approaches were used to deliver the 27 pre-paid water dispensers, 26 VIP toilets, 2 Double Vault, 1 Waterborne and 1 Ecosan toilet and were operational as of August 2010. Due to limited space, up to 6 households were grouped to use communal toilets. Success was achieved largely through substantial engagement with landlords (who provided land for a period of 20 years), a functional Project Steering Committee (whose remit includes overseeing management of the facilities), and a strong IEC campaign, that included an educational tour of Kisenyi/Ndeeba, a low income community in Kampala that had benefited from a similar intervention funded by the KfW (German Government).

Benefits from project

Accessibility and reliability: Residents now have 24 hours supply of water. Access to sanitation has also improved considerably. The non-payment of bills to the utility by standpipe attendants which often led to disconnections no longer exists.

Affordability: Water is dispensed directly at an affordable social tariff of UGX19.5/20-litre jerrycan (UGX995/m³). Other domestic users pay UGX1,500/m³. However, whilst access to sanitation has improved, the rate set by the community for using the facilities is of concern, as is

the case in Kampala generally. For individuals who use public toilets daily, UGX3,000 could be spent on visits to the toilet every month, with a similar amount for the use of showers, bringing the total to UGX6,000. For many residents this could be up to 10% of monthly income. To alleviate this, the water tariff could be increased a bit to subsidise the use of toilets (where O&M costs justify this).

strong performing utility (NWSC) that created confidence in its ability to deliver services; (ii) a functional unit within the utility to drive the pro-poor agenda; (iii) substantial knowledge of informal communities from block mapping of urban poor coverage in all the Zones in Kampala; and (v) the availability of funding support and goodwill of the donor community. These drivers still exist and will continue to drive sustainability.

Lessons

Kagugube has demonstrated that ~~ZKHUH WKHUH D ZLOO WKHUH D ZLOO~~ Given political will, innovation and strong community sensitisation, the poor can be given access to services in a manner that suits their supply and payment choices.

Available evidence shows that the urban poor in

At the pro-poor tariff for water dispensed at PPMs, the utility more than covers its cost of production (including depreciation) of around UGX 550/m³.

Can NWSC multiply interventions?

NWSC is undertaking a number of pro-poor interventions, which are driven by the lessons from Kagugube and the earlier Kisenyi/Ndeeba project. It is unable to fund these projects on its own and is using donor support. This stems from undertakings with Government which commits it to fund capital projects

ENHANCING CHILD EDUCATION THROUGH IMPROVED WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE DELIVERY SCHOOLS

Project justification

a part, has 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. It is also among the lowest in coverage for water (27%) and sanitation (10%). On a positive note, the province has a high primary school attendance (86.3%) which is above the national average (78.8%). However WSS facilities in schools are inadequate, and unsuitable local conditions and insufficient budgeting

Kisumu Project was designed to contribute to addressing these concerns in 6 primary schools and to draw lessons for subsequent interventions.

In 2008, the AWF supported a partnership of 2 NGOs - Horizont3000 and Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation (STIPA) - with a grant of to undertake the project.

Project objectives and results

The 3 key 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. Altogether there were 3,200 pupils and 75 teachers who were direct beneficiaries of the Project, whilst in total over 30,000 people benefited in the 6 communities were impacted through sanitation and hygiene promotion.

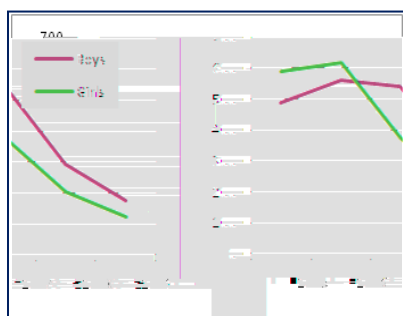
Each of the 6 beneficiary schools had 2 x 25 m³ water storage tanks, 2 ECOSAN toilets and one composting shed. The impact of the project is already showing in: improved hygiene practices (70% of children wash hands after using the toilet); improved water

supply (reliable access almost all year round); improved sanitation (90% of children use ECOSAN toilet); sharply-reduced absenteeism; increased enrolment (13%), especially among girls (17%); and community adoption of hygiene and improved sanitation practices.

What do we know now?

The true test of success of the project lies in the extent to which its findings can feed into district and national level planning, inform policy and engender increased adoption of the ECOSAN and RWH technologies. A number of conclusions and observations can be made in this respect:

1. The 2 NGOs delivered the project professionally and in a timely manner. This presents them (and NGOs generally) as effective partners in implementing interventions in rural and poor communities.
2. vying for space and attention. Thus sufficient visibility should be needed for projects activities that are expected to inform sector policy and national programmes, as the Kisumu Project was conceived to do;
3. The Kisumu Project set out to demonstrate cost-effective and viable options of WASH delivery to schools and associated communities. Local Government officials in the Ministries of Education, Health, Water and Irrigation and the Lake Victoria South Water Board are very pleased with the results and are willing to promote its uptake.
4. AfDB and its Field Offices can play a significant role in disseminating the results by (i) bringing the lessons learned to the attention of Government of Kenya through its regular meetings with Partners; and (ii) incorporating the technologies and lessons into projects funded by the Bank itself.
5. ECOSAN and RWH are concepts which have greater environmental value to society than to individuals or households who are to benefit from it; therefore GoK and partners should spend more resources in promoting the concepts.



GEOAQUIFER : AMELIORATION DE LA CONNAISSANCE ET DE LA GESTION CONCERTEE DU SYSTEME AQUIFERE DU SAHARA SEPTENTRIONAL PAR AGES SATELLITAIRES.

libyen

Million de km² en Algérie, Tunisie et Libye (Fig. 1).

on annuelle du SASS a quintuplé,

rissement des
étaient donc

« Mécanisme de Concertation du SASS », un cadre institutionnel formel de gestion commune de ces ressources en eau souterraines partagées.

études ont été confrontées à des besoins toujours croissants en éléments de connaissance des systèmes aquifères,

ailleurs le fonctionnement objectif, équitable et durable du

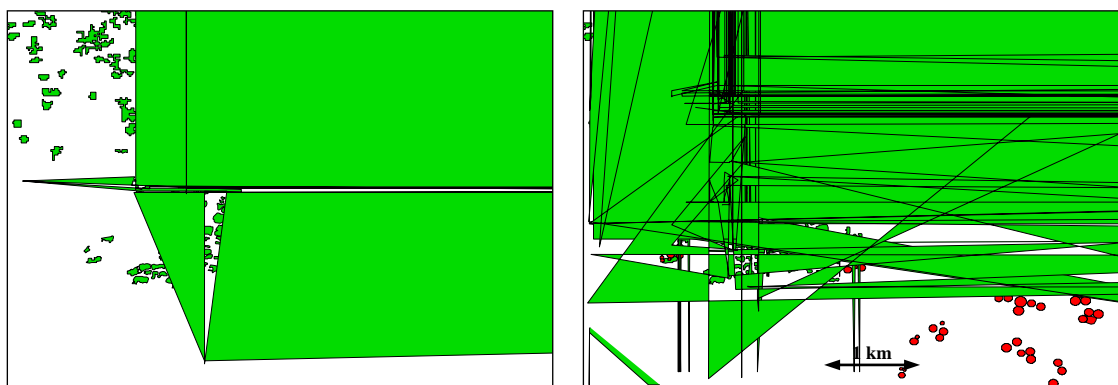


Figure 2 : Zone témoin de Oued Souf ; Occupation des sols respectivement en 1987 et 2007.

Aux indicateurs classiques de mesure de la pression exercée sur les ressources naturelles du SASS (croissance

du SASS, et contribuer à mettre en oeuvre des stratégies visant à assurer une gestion coordonnée, équitable et responsable des ressources en eau.

pour le mécanisme de concertation du SASS. En pratique, les problèmes rencontrés par les différents pays pour la : la pratique du partenariat, du travail en commun et des formations suivies ensemble au cours du projet ont renforcé la solidarité et la conscience que

une activité utile, nécessaire et incontournable. Par des activités quotidiennes et des résultats pratiques et concrets, Geoaquifer illustre ainsi les principes énoncés dans les textes fondateurs du Mécanisme de concertation du SASS.

objectifs

technologique.

Les objectifs et le

développement et la gestion des ressources en eau.

numériques des zones irriguées pour servir de donnée complémentaire et contradictoire, et assurer une meilleure généralement peu précis. Le projet a par ailleurs efficacement

hydro gé

ANNEX 11: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

| CONTRIBUTIONS (Euros) | AWF Fund Account | | | | | In Kind Contributions *** | | | | | Total | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2005-2007 | Total | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2005-2007 | Total | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2005-2007 | Total |
| Cash Pledges | 19 487 109 | 16 904 693 | 27 821 235 | 65 086 963 | 129 300 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 487 109 | 16 904 693 | 27 821 235 | 65 086 963 | 129 300 000 |
| Cash Contributions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 0 | 0 | 99 975 | 0 | 99 975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 975 | 0 | 99 975 |
| Austria ** | 3 159 648 | 99 985 | 200 000 | 100 000 | 3 559 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123127 | 123127 | 3 159 648 | 99 985 | 200 000 | 223127 | 3 682 760 |
| Australia | 3 367 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 367 500 | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Canada | 0 | 1 285 337 | 4 768 836 | 6 818 027 | 12 872 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 285 337 | 4 768 836 | 6818026,86 | 12 872 200 |
| Denmark | 1 073 105 | 0 | 1 072 142 | 3 215 836 | 5 361 083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1073104,96 | 0 | 1 072 142 | 3 215 836 | 5 361 083 |
| Egypte | 15 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 000 | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| EU | 12 870 400 | 0 | 9 129 600 | 0 | 22 000 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12870400 | 0 | 9 129 600 | 0 | 22 000 000 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 600 000 | 9 600 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 600 000 | 9 600 000 |
| Nonway | 2 519 844 | 2 340 139 | 2 189 981 | 3 738 721 | 10 788 685 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 519 844 | 2 340 139 | 2 189 981 | 3 738 721 | 10 788 685 |
| Senegal | 0 | 174 963 | 0 | 0 | 174 963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 174 963 | - | - | 174 963 |
| Spain | 3 000 000 | 3 000 000 | 6 000 000 | 0 | 12 000 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 000 000 | 3 000 000 | 6 000 000 | 0 | 12 000 000 |
| Sweden | 0 | 4 725 025 | 2 632 450 | 4 838 149 | 12 195 623 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 4 725 025 | 2 632 450 | 4 838 149 | 12 195 623 |
| UK | 5 671 378 | 5 548 774 | 0 | 0 | 11 220 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 671 378 | 5 548 774 | - | - | 11 220 151 |
| AfDB | 11 271 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 271 800 | 1 457 422 | 1 486 482 | 1 397 493 | 2 369 528 | 6 710 925 | | | | | |

