

Editorial

Although water is indispensable to Africa's economic development and environmental integrity, it is only recently that many financial resources have been scaled up to significantly benefit the sector. This measure will help Africa get closer to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015. It will also have a positive "knock on" effect on efforts at attaining other MDGs and socio-economic development that is inextricably linked to water used to improve health and agricultural production, etc.

However, water sector challenges are still numerous. The sector is affected by the general lack of infrastructure and institutional constraints such as inadequate regulation and weak water management. This generally results in less than optimal performance and increased vulnerability of the continent to the effects of population growth, urbanization and climate change, which are growing concerns when it comes to water demand.

This sector's importance and the need for more financing to develop it is reflected in the AfDB's strategic water infrastructure development orientation for Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Both rural and urban communities in these countries still suffer from deficient water supply systems, and they are all dealing with poor trans-boundary water management issues.

The Bank aims at leveraging the water sector to further reduce poverty. The water sector is considered in the Bank's medium-term strategy as one of its key investment areas, and it has been designated as a frequent pillar of investment in African countries. Water is also the focus of some key initiatives led by the Bank. However, the desired results can only be achieved through government resolve and the establishment of partnerships with development agencies and beneficiary communities. Pooling their resources, knowledge, and experience will significantly boost the impact of water and sanitation development in the future. ■

Footprints July 2010

Biannual Regional Newsletter—The AfDB in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia

'DROPS' of Information on Africa's water sector Serling Jallow, Water Sector Manager, talks to Footprints about the Bank's water sector policy and the way forward for Africa's water sector

Question: What would you say are the main pillars of the Bank's Integrated Water Resources Management Policy?

Answer: The Bank's Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) policy is framed on the fact that water resources management should be conducted within three spheres of influence (social, economic and environmental) and it seeks to meet the needs of these three spheres in a balanced way. The policy rests on the following principles:

- water should be treated as an economic, social and environmental good; and
- policies and options that guide water resources management should be analyzed within a comprehensive framework.

Its central objective is to promote efficient, equitable, and sustainable development through integrated water resources management. In line with these policy principles and objective, the Bank's IWRM policy has, among others, identified specific strategies:

- Giving a high priority to efforts at promoting the adoption and continuous updating of national water policies which form the basis for legislation, strategic planning and operational management in the Bank's Regional Member Countries (RMCs);
- Knowledge of available resources is a fundamental prerequisite for sound planning and the design of sustainable and economically-efficient water projects. It is therefore essential to establish mechanisms for

acquiring data, and knowledge on water systems at all institutional levels;

- Getting the prices right is at the very core of improving water resources management. In the process of establishing appropriate fees and tariff structures, economic, environmental, financial and social considerations play a crucial role;

- Environmental and Social analyses at the onset of projects will ensure that appropriate measures are taken to incorporate these issues as an integral part of the project and to mitigate undesirable impacts. A critical assessment of these issues should therefore be a standard component of water projects.

Question: What is the general consensus on future trends in the water sector among DFIs?

Answer: Achieving the water supply and sanitation Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), ensuring enhanced management of the many trans-boundary water resources to achieve water security and mitigating the increasing water scarcity through efficient use and demand management at the agricultural, industry and household levels. Waste water reuse and sea water desalination are also becoming important, especially in North Africa and Southern Africa.

Question: Could you give us an example of a successful Bank-financed water project, and the reasons for considering that project a success?

Answer: There are many successful Bank-financed water projects. From late the 1960s to date, the Bank has financed many urban water supply and sanitation projects in African cities like Lusaka, Harare, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Ibadan, Maputo, Blantyre, Accra, Banjul, Casablanca to name a few, which today form the backbone of water supply and sewerage systems of these cities.

In addition, the Rural Water Supply Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) launched in 2003 is currently supporting 21 programs in 18 African countries with a total financing of USD 2.15 billion. So far, this has provided access to water supply for about 8 million people and access to sanitation to some 5 million people.

By 2010, these programs would extend access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation to over 30 million people. The initiative has been successful in leveraging funds from donors, governments and beneficiaries, promoting a programmatic approach



Integrated WSS Project—Malawi

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and use of country systems, and collaboration among donors in Africa's water sector.

Question: What are the main challenges and concerns which can be considered to be common in most countries in the implementation of water projects?

Answer: The main challenges in Africa in the implementation of water projects include:

- Having adequate capacity both at the central and decentralized local administrative levels to deliver access to water supply and sanitation;
- Building the capacity of local service providers – contractors, consultants, artisans;
- Mobilizing adequate financing to scale-up delivery;
- Establishing appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at regional, country and local levels;
- Meeting the ever-increasing urban demand for improved water supply and sanitation services;
- Attaining the sanitation MDG target; and
- Ensuring sustainability of water and sanitation schemes.

Question: Is Africa on track to meet the MDGs for water?

Answer: At the current rate of progress, only six African countries are on track to meet the sanitation MDG targets and nearly half of the countries will not achieve the water supply MDG targets. However, there is cause for optimism as one observes

increased commitment to achieve targets by African countries as demonstrated in declarations at the AfricaSan+5 (eThekweni) conference, the First African Water Week, the Sham El sheik Summit of African Heads of States and Governments and the increased commitment by donors to support the continent's water development efforts.

Question: How do you work with other sectors, such as the agricultural sector, to improve the Bank's performance in multi-purpose projects?

Answer: Collaboration among the departments responsible for water supply and sanitation, hydropower and agricultural water development is achieved under the umbrella of the Bank's IWRM policy led by OWAS (Water & Sanitation Department). While past interventions have tended to focus only on the sub-sectoral interests, future interventions will address water basin development more holistically leading to more multi-purpose interventions. For example, the Bank's Agriculture department (OSAN) and its water department (OWAS) are currently appraising a project in Kenya, addressing both water supply and irrigation development. The two departments will support the restoration and rehabilitation of the Nairobi Rivers in 2010.

Question: Climate change has an impact on Africa more than any other continent, and this impact is mostly felt in terms of

water availability. How is the Bank supporting its RMCs with regard to this challenge?

Answer: Climate variability in Africa is very well known. With the increasing impact of climate change, it is obvious that variability will increase. The continent is already faced with increasing incidences and severity of floods and droughts. Given this situation, Africa will therefore need to invest in water infrastructure to increase storage capacity in order to mitigate these occurrences.

The response to climate change will require a holistic approach to address country vulnerability which is determined by each country's economic, political, infrastructural and institutional capabilities. Through initiatives like the Water Partnership Programme (WPP) and the African Water Facility (AWF), the Bank has been promoting the adoption of IWRM principles and practices among its RMCs for an effective and efficient African water resources management.

The assessment of the IWRM situation has been undertaken for 36 African countries and a number of awareness creation workshops on IWRM implementation were organized for the North, East and Southern African regions. The Bank is also supporting investment in water infrastructure in Africa to achieve water security and reduce water scarcity. In addition, the Bank is supporting country-level knowledge management such as the ClimDev–Africa Programme.■

National Coverage rate of water supply in Mozambique is 52%, 58% in Zambia and 65% in Malawi.

African Development Bank Water Initiatives & Sub-Regional Water Activities



WSS Project in Nampula, Mozambique

The countries spotlighted in the newsletter - Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia - have each benefitted from some of the Bank's key water initiatives. The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group has positioned itself as a "giant" in propelling development in the water sector through 4 key initiatives that serve to scale up investments in water and sanitation. They include:

- the African Water Facility (AWF),
- the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI),
- the RWSSI Trust Fund, and
- the Water Partnership Program (WPP)

While each of these activity sets has the overall objective of assisting African countries reach targets set by the Bank's African Water Vision (AWV) presented at the Second World Water Forum in the Hague in 2000 and the Millennium

Development Goals (MDG), they are designed to be complementary to one another.

African Water Facility

In May 2004, the AfDB established the AWF subsequent to a request from the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to establish a fund to finance water infrastructure and water investment in Africa. The AWF became fully operational in 2006 and it was designed to serve as a catalyst for increased investments for the development and management of water resources in Africa through policy, program, and project preparation, as well as pilot activities.

In line with the AWV of providing access to water supply and sanitation to 80% of Africa's rural population in 2015, the AWF provides support for the attainment of the

African Development Bank Water Initiatives & Sub-Regional Water Activities

following strategic objectives at the national and regional levels:

- strengthening water governance by improving the enabling environment and strengthening water resources management at community, national and regional levels;
- investing to meet water needs through the provision of targeted and strategic capital grants for small-scale water infrastructure projects;
- strengthening the financial base by improving the environment for sustainable financing and to increase availability and access to financing by local governments and sub-sovereign bodies, as well as the private sector; and
- improving water knowledge by establishing or strengthening systems and mechanisms to ensure the availability of vital data and information for planning design and the management of sustainable water sector programs, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The AWF is resourced by a number of bilateral and multilateral partners and grants that are its key financing mechanisms for studies and small- and medium-sized projects from € 50,000 up to € 5 million. The AWF currently has a portfolio of 64 projects, estimated at about € 76.523 million approved since the facility became operational in 2006. The projects are spread across 34 countries and cover the following interventions:

- 12 projects relate to the implementation of the national IWRM;
- 8 projects focus on the implementation of Trans-boundary Water Resources development initiatives and programmes in Africa;
- 19 projects concern the preparation of water supply and sanitation programmes/projects;



Beneficiaries of RWS in Central Province, Zambia

Total projected commitments for AWF in 2010 is estimated at €42.0 million. The overall cost of the program in 2009 was €30.8 million, which shows a significant increase

- 13 projects are small capital investment projects designed to attract additional resources or to introduce innovative technologies; and
- 12 projects support Information and Knowledge Management.

The AWF has also undertaken many vital non-lending activities, including close collaboration with a wide range of organizations at the global, regional, and country levels to build a consensus on effective policies and practices, coordinate activities, leverage resources, share knowledge, build capacity and enhance advocacy.

The total projected commitments for the 2010 operational programme of AWF are estimated at €42.0 million. In comparison, the overall cost of the programme in 2009 was €30.8 million, which shows a significant increase. While the number of projects will increase in 2010 by 20, the same number of approvals in 2009, the areas of intervention are shifting. Increased emphasis is being placed on *Strengthening the Financial Base* and *Water Knowledge*, and less on water governance. AWF's 2010 work programme also emphasizes the consolidation of existing operations through enhanced implementation of the sixty or more ongoing projects in 2010.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI)

The AfDB's RWSSI came into being in 2002 based on the recognition of the imbalance in water and sanitation infrastructure investments in urban and rural areas where 65% of Africa's population lives. RWSSI was designed as a major investment program to help African countries reach the AWW target of providing clean water and sanitation to 80% of Africa's rural population by 2015.

ADF investments in water sectors in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia amount to USD 688 million.

From the outset, it was recognized that the resource requirements for such a venture were substantive – approximately US\$360 million per year for investment. The resources draw on numerous financing sources, including, first and foremost, country allocations under the African Development Fund (ADF). Financiers also include African governments, bilateral



ASNANI Project in Nampula (Nacala), Mozambique

donors, communities, etc. However, water investments under RWSSI must be based on a programmatic approach that experience has demonstrated are optimal conditions for best results.

An overview of ADF investments in water sectors in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia amount to UA 444 million, approximately USD 688 million. RWSSI promotes investments through a comprehensive sector investment program which serves as a blueprint for longer-term investments to which governments and development partners can coherently provide financial support and lead to strong donor coordination.

RWSSI uses a multi-faceted approach drawing on several implementation mechanisms and lending instruments, including stand-alone programs, multi-sector projects, and modified Social Investment Funds where feasible. It also encourages innovation and inclusion by promoting community involvement and allowing for NGO involvement, where possible. In keeping with the AWW objectives, the Bank has, to date, been the biggest investor in RWSSI since its inception, contributing approximately € 682 million of ADF resources by March 2010.

As the major source of financing of RWSSI, it is important to highlight the investments of the ADF in the three countries under focus. These resources are part of a country's resource allocation in each of the ADF replenishments. Related investments, some of which post-date RWSSI, have been committed for both urban and rural communities.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) Trust Fund

Additional grant funds for RWSSI have also been mobilized under a RWSSI Trust Fund, sourced from the governments of Netherlands, France, and Denmark. In March 2010, the fund's resources stood at €90 million, and approximately €66 million of the trust fund had been committed to support

rural water programs throughout Africa.

Water Partnership Program

The fourth initiative, the Water Partnership Program (WPP), was established by the Netherlands in 2002, initially aiming at assisting the Bank to implement its integrated water resources management policy by develop-

ing tools and capacities. Canada and Denmark later contributed thereby expanding WPP into a multi-donor arrangement in 2005. To further complement other water initiatives at the Bank, WPP now focuses on knowledge creation and information in respect of water. Resources from this fund, for example, have helped in the organization of

important forms for information sharing as the First African Water Conference, hosted by AfDB and held in Tunis in March 2008. The event brought together some 540 participants, including 30 African Ministers responsible for water resources and other high ranking officials who discussed important continental and global water issues.■

African Water Facility Approvals in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia

Malawi

•**Songwe River Basin Development Programme**, a joint project between the Republic of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania, aims at assisting the two countries to create a long-term strategic framework, investment plans, and enabling environment for basin-wide socio-economic development based on joint management of the shared waters.

The project was approved in May 2010 and its costs are estimated to be about € 5,779, 515 to be financed by the Governments of Malawi and Tanzania, the AWF and the NEPAD-Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF). The contribution from the two countries is estimated at a total of € 1,004,220. The proposed AWF and IPPF grants will be € 3,540,000 and €1,226,295 respectively.



Integrated WSS Project in Niassa e Nampula

•**Strengthening Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation.**

This initiative was designed with the purpose of ensuring the availability of reliable data and information in the water sector to track the achievement of development targets, policies, programs and projects. With the aim of strengthening institutional capacity for water sector data and information generation, collection, storage and analysis, the project is financed through AWF funds estimated at € 1,894,000 and was approved in January 2010.

•**Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Community Development,**

is being implemented with the objective of contributing to the improvement of the living conditions of the urban poor of Blantyre, as well as to demonstrate and stimulate interest in integrated urban development by combining water, sanitation and low-income housing. The project was approved in December 2009 with AWF funds estimated at € 610,790.

Mozambique

•**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Study,**

designed with the objective of reviewing the current implementation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation services and assisting the Government of Mozambique to prepare a comprehensive National Rural Water and Sanitation Program in order to harmonize current



Integrated WSS Project in Niassa e Nampula

physical and financial efforts and improve and speed up implementation of activities aimed at meeting the MDG targets. The Study, financed by AWF for € 486,223, was approved in December 2006 and is already completed.

•**Integrated Study and Project Preparation for COFAMOSA Irrigation Project**

The study, for which € 1.178.367 was approved, is a feasibility study to prepare the COFAMOSA irrigation project that will hopefully serve as a catalyst to mobilize funds for the development of 10,000 hectares of irrigated farmland for sugar/ ethanol production. The ongoing study, which was approved in November 2007, fits within AWF's policy parameters in respect of improving water resources management.

Overview of ADF Financing Water Projects in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia

Malawi	Mozambique	Zambia	
<p>Since 1978 the Bank has committed in total, more than UA148 million under ADF funds, approximately USD229 million, supporting efforts at developing the country's water sector through approvals and the implementation of 12 projects with special focus on water supply and sanitation for communities in need.</p>	<p>A total of 7 operations were approved since 1981 under ADB and ADF funds, amounting to approximately UA 77.6 million, about USD120 million. They comprise projects in major urban areas, medium towns, and rural communities.</p>	<p>Since 1977, the Bank has supported a total of 12 interventions in the water sector, amounting to about UA 218 million, around USD 338 million. The focus has been on urban communities with several of the investments geared towards improving sewerage systems and water supply.</p>	<p>In the three countries, water projects implemented with AfDB support have had a direct positive impact on women and children who are the main collectors of water, improving at the same time, access to clean water and allowing this group of people to engage in income-generating activities (women) and attending school (children). In addition, there is a general decline in water-borne diseases due to improved access to safe drinking water and hygiene, which has positive effects on community productivity. The projects also generated substantial employment opportunities, with some of these positions transformed into permanent employment. ■</p>

Zambia

•Community Water Management Improvement Project for traditional famers in Mkushi, Kapiri Mposhi, Masaiti and Chingola districts. The project aims at

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 and was approved in November 2009.

The overall budget of this project is estimated at € 719,191 financed through the AWF window. ■

‘WATERSHED’ FOR BETTER RESULTS

Project Completion Reports (PCRs) Contribute to Better Results

One of the key areas where the Fund has pledged to improve in the management of ADF resources under this cycle of investment is improving development effectiveness and managing for results

On the eve of the Bank’s Annual Assembly in May 2010, the institution announced it had received pledges for ADF replenishment that will increase its resources to invest across the continent under ADF XII to the tune of USD 100 million. In negotiations leading up to these record pledges, the Bank renewed its long-standing commitment to strengthen development results in Africa.

Under ADF-II, whose cycle - 2008-2010 - is drawing to a close, the Bank further enhanced a Results Measurement Framework and a set of institutional reforms that underpinned an Action Plan on Quality and Results. Going one step further, the Bank adopted both this measurement framework and the action plan in its Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2012. Within this policy context, the Bank has pledged to refine targets and indicators based, among other things, on lessons learnt from the implementation of operations.

The Bank’s Project Completion Reports (PCRs) are a critical tool to meet this objective. The documents are prepared at the close of a project to take stock of all activities executed under a project benchmarked against targets and project objectives. PCR data contributes to an understanding of challenges, best practices, and lessons learnt for future interventions. Both

positive and negative lessons learnt in PCRs in water sectors in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia provide information useful for better project performance and results in upcoming water interventions. Samples of PCRs in the sub-region are illustrative.

IN MALAWI

The objectives of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Ntchisi and Mzimba districts, completed in 2008 whose PCR was completed in May 2010, was to assist in providing safe and reliable water supply and sanitation facilities to the population in the project areas and to carry out a hygiene and environmental sanitation campaign and a water quality monitoring program.

The project succeeded in improving the safe water coverage from 26% to 88.8% in Mzimba, and from 49% to 88.1% in Ntchisi respectively.

Key lessons learnt from the PCR included the need of monitoring and supporting the water committees that were formed as part of the project in order to ensure sustainability after the end of the project. Apart from promotion of improved sanitation and hygiene practices, the report also noted the need of developing a household sanitation and hygiene strategy to achieve a better result in the sanitation and hygiene behavioral campaign.

IN MOZAMBIQUE

The main objective of the Maputo Water Supply Augmentation Project, finalized in 2009, was to increase the capital’s capacity to provide

water to its growing urban and peri-urban population and to increase the sanitation services of the peri-urban areas, in particular.

Although the project effectively increased the water supply distribution network and servicing hours from 6 to 14 a day, beneficiaries held that the sanitation component under the project should have been scaled up – pointing to a need for more stakeholder input into the project design of the next generation of water projects.

IN ZAMBIA

The PCR of the Kitwe Water Supply Rehabilitation Phase I project highlighted that the following lessons could be learnt. Some of the common challenges in the PCRs could be addressed with a programmatic approach to the sector, to phase out hurdles such as counterpart fund delays, lack of resources to compensate for underestimations, and to better direct institutional capacity-building efforts as well as improve dialogue between financiers and the government.

Positive lessons included the effectiveness achieved by the use of the D-WASHE committees in the Central Province project, for the supervision of construction works, given their mandates as the entities responsible for operations and maintenance. However, there is still room for improvement locally in policy monitoring and providing the overall leadership required to advance and develop the sector. ■



Integrated Rural Water Supply Project in Malawi



Water Tank for urban water supply in Maputo, Mozambique



Beneficiaries of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project in Zambia



Ground Water Tank for Gravity Flow Scheme in Mzimba, Malawi

BENEFICIARY PERSPECTIVES

In Zambia

Mushimbili Dam – Providing Urban Water Supply While Resettling Communities

The construction of the Mushimbili Dam began in 2006 as part of the Central Province’s Eight Centers Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The project aimed to improve the quality and distribution of water as well as the people’s sanitary conditions, thereby improving their livelihoods. It also included the establishment of the Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company and 148 water kiosks in peri-urban areas, with a view to improving the tariff framework.

The dam was built to supply the town of Kapiri Mposhi with running water 24 hours a day and, today, some 4,500 households in the town are benefiting from this project. The construction site identified as the best area to build the dam in terms of capturing the most amount of water and benefiting from gravity to pump the water into the town, coincided with the location of a village of 30 households, who had to be resettled. This village was located by the river bank, where inhabitants engaged in small scale agriculture, rearing cattle and fishing.

Before construction began, the village chief insisted on giving his traditional blessing to ensure the project’s success. He then chose the relocation site, which was about 4 km from the river, and land lots each household would be given. The village was compensated with built houses and a few churches, and the rehabilitation of the already existing school. They were also given seeds and fertilizers to produce some vegetables and maize, along with financial compensation for fruit trees.



Mavis Chongo—Relocated by project

Mavis Chongo is a 32-year-old mother of three, whose household had to be resettled. Although she preferred to live by the river where she was born, she is “very happy with the new house that the project built”, which has improved her living conditions, and three of her five children go to the village school, which is now a lot closer to home. She continues to produce tomatoes and onions, and some maize in her backyard “to sell in the nearby market for some extra money”.

As for access to water, given that the relocation put this community at a distance from the river, a borehole provided under another Bank project – the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project – is the community’s access point.

The project is still ongoing and so is the resettlement process of the community, as this is often the hardest component, especially with infrastructure projects like the construction of dams. Ensuring villages are properly and adequately compensated is an arduous process and requires time and adjustment. However, the project is determined to provide this village with the same conditions they had in the past, and contribute to efforts at improving the population’s welfare.

Creating Access to WSS for Northern Mozambique’s Rural Population

The IRWSS Project is an AfDB-financed operation in Mozambique’s northern region designed, to provide water and sanitation access to rural communities. It covers all of the districts in Nampula and Niassa provinces.

The project’s main components comprised the rehabilitation and construction of more than a thousand water points, the building of some 500 latrines and the provision of hygiene-related education to improve sanitation. Other components included small-piped systems powered by solar energy, rain-water harvesting systems, the construction of washing slabs, drinking slabs for animals, the training of artisans in the construction of latrines, as well as maintaining and providing financial training to water committees.

Impacting People’s Lives

Project beneficiaries in Nacaroa, a district of Nampula, where there is a small-piped system, shared stories about the quality and the reduced time it takes to fetch water. Juliana Policarpo, a 35-year-old mother of five, who Footprints found washing clothes on a washing slab built by the project, says she now has time to do other tasks because the nearby borehole allows her to get water in no time at all. “We used to get water from a traditional well by the river, and there were a lot of people there. I am very happy now and the water is good. And I have time to farm. I produce a lot of food”. Carrying the amount of water needed for her entire household before was an impossible task given the distance.

In another community in Nacaroa, around 30 people were queuing by the water taps. Mariana Vasco and Amelia Teodoro, 33 and 54 years old respectively, “never expected to have water so close. We used to walk for 2 to 3 km before reaching the river. Farming and fetching water on the same day was not possible. The children couldn’t always make it to school. We now clean the houses, we cook.”

Footprints also visited a high school in Nacaroa with a rain water harvesting system and spoke to the principal.

Alexandre Nacotua’s School is



Water point in Majune, Niassa Province



Systems powered by solar energy

attended by 1,600 students, who before the system was built, had no water to drink. The system is so crucial to them that they are now planning to replicate it in another building. The nearly 1,000 water points rehabilitated or built by the project are reaching an average 500 people per point, according to the national standards, to a total of 500,000 people.

Increasing Sense of Ownership and Ensuring Sustainability

The project used a demand-based approach which ensured water points were built where the communities needed them. It is expected to redress the current situation whereby community water supply systems built by government agencies are often not maintained by users who consider them to be government property.



Mushimbili Dam



ASVANI Sanitation Component

The communities first expressed interest to district authorities, co-participated in the costs of construction and now pay a fixed monthly amount to the water committee in their communities to have access to the water and to ensure the systems are maintained.

The water committees were elected by their own communities and committee members were then trained in basic financial management to enable them manage the contributions and ensure the maintenance of the systems, thereby ensuring continuity in the provision of water and checking water loss. A committee president in Mogovolas district, Cesar Patico, says they have had to fix their manual pump in the past as their borehole was built five years ago. But that "it is working perfectly".

That community's co-participation in the funding came from around 100 families, and between 80 to 150 pay their monthly fees, depending on the season. He also says "health and food production have improved. We've increased the sizes of our farms and had surpluses that we sold". They have even started building new houses and they attribute these opportunities to the project's impact.

The stakeholder participation and sense of ownership are crucial for the sustainability of the project beyond completion date, later on this year. The beneficiaries associate their improved livelihood with the project's outputs.■



What's New at AfDB on Water in the Sub-Region

Film Production on RWSSI - Malawi and Mozambique

To document and showcase the achievements of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program, the Bank launched an exercise to produce a short PR movie (3-4 min) and a longer documentary (13-14 min), based on RWSSI funding/interventions in seven African countries, including Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi and Mozambique. The movie is still being produced and it is expected to be finalized before September 2010.

The movie is to showcase RWSSI's success stories on selected themes in interventions in seven countries, as well as what needs to be done. The RWSSI themes covered by the movies in the seven countries include sanitation systems; public-private partnership (PPP); use of innovative technologies; innovative approaches; institutional set-ups; RWSSI's achievements and; resources requirements. In addition to a showing at the confer-

ence, it is expected that under ERCU's coordination, the seven countries will establish partnerships with national/regional TV stations to ensure that the movies are being shown to reach the respective national audiences.

In Mozambique, the documentary is based on the success stories and the dynamics created by the Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Nampula and Niassa Provinces (ASNANI) funded by AfDB for approximately USD 25 million with the objective of providing safe and reliable water and environmental sanitation to the rural population. Four districts were covered by the filming mission, namely; Majune and Mueembe in Niassa Province and Nacala and Mugovolas in Nampula Province and the focus was on the beneficiaries' participation.

In Malawi, the film was based on the Rural Water and Sanitation Initiative, focusing on the AfDB's



financial support to the IRWS Project for Malawi's districts of Ntchisi and Mzimba amounting to USD 13.6 million. The project aims at providing clean water and sanitation to the population. This program has reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases among students and it has provided a better quality of life to people living in the two districts.■

AfDB teams with Australia on Malawi National Water Development Programme (NWDP)

Through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Australian government will provide a 17 million Australian dollars (USD14 million) grant to the Malawian government to support the Malawi National Water Development Programme (NWDP). In this ground-breaking partnership between the two development partners, AusAID will support the NWDP by financing activities in the four districts where the AfDB has existing operations.

Specifically, AusAID support will focus on:

- improving water supply and sanitation facilities;
- promoting hygiene;
- building the sector's institutional capacity, including that of local government and regional water boards; and

- increasing the sustainability of water sources through improved catchment management.

The AfDB's role is to supervise the program for effectiveness and quality, including oversight of program fiduciary systems, the procurement procedures, technical guidance, coordination and the implementation of the AusAID-supported activities, including organizing supervision missions.

The NWDP aims at achieving 80% coverage of improved water supply and sanitation services by 2015 and it is being supported by a number of development partners, including the World Bank, the European Union, the European Investment Bank, UNICEF/Netherlands and JICA. The Bank's contribution is approximately

USD 47.2 million. Key results expected include reducing access to safe drinking water to within 500 meters by constructing and rehabilitating 84,000 water systems; reducing girls' school drop-out rate and improving sanitation in more than 4,000 schools and health centers. This operation makes the Bank the second largest financier in Malawi's water and sanitation sector and will consolidate the Bank's leadership role in the sector.

The Bank is now the Coordinator for the Development Partners (DPs) Group in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Malawi for 2010. The Bank is striving to improve policy dialogue between the government and DPs in the sector and will help in resolving sector issues that are constraints on the implementation of the programs and projects.■

What's New at AfDB on Water in the Sub-Region

Mozambique Pioneers Study on Water Sector Decentralization

The study will recommend actions to improve the decentralization process

In collaboration with the Mozambican government's national water directorate (DNA) which is under the country's public works and housing ministry, the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group has launched a study entitled: "Comparative Study of Decentralization in Rural Water Sub-Sector in Two Districts of Mozambique".

Financed by the Bank's Portuguese Trust Fund, the study aims at assessing the status of the development and adaptation of district institutions in the decentralization of the rural water sub-sector in Mozambique. The study will, most importantly, compare the circumstances that account for differences in institutional change and recommend actions to improve the decentralization process.

The main areas to be researched include the planned and actual related institutional changes regarding: the legal framework for the rural water sub-sector; district and national planning; budget cycle and allocation of funds; role of community structures; human resource capacity; as well as monitoring and evaluation processes.

The study is expected to provide significant inputs into the design of future Bank interventions in the country's rural water sub-sector and is scheduled for completion in the last quarter of 2010 and will include a national seminar with stakeholders to jointly examine study results.■

**Bank to Support Mozambique's Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program**

Outcome: access to safe drinking water for an additional 8.5 million people and improved sanitation for 2.4 million people

At the request of the Mozambican government, the African Development Bank (AfDB) is poised to support Mozambique's Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program (PRONASR), a program designed to increase sustainable access to rural water supply and sanitation for at least 70% and 50% of the rural population by 2015, respectively.

PRONASR was identified in 2008 and prepared through an AWF-financed study on rural water that was completed in 2009. The ambitious program, whose total resources requirements are estimated at UA 200 million, is at the initial stages of mobilizing donor resources for support. The Bank's Group PRONASR support, slated for approval in October 2010, will combine ADF loan resources of UA 5.27 million (approximately € 6.35 million), as well as a grant from the RWSSI Trust Fund of about €6 million Euros.

PRONASR's strategic objectives include:

- improving quality and increasing coverage and sustainability of RWSS facilities.

- broadening the range of technology options and management models;
- decentralizing and strengthening sub-sector institutions and human resources; and
- strengthening the relationship between planning, financing and decentralization.

The principal outcomes include increasing access to safe drinking water for an additional 8.5 million people and improved sanitation for 2.4 million people.■

Upcoming Events in Water Sector with Significant African Involvement**The 2010 World Water Week in Stockholm**

The event will take place from September 5-11, 2010, at the Stockholm International Fairs. The event will be held on the theme: "The Water Quality Challenge – Prevention, Wise Use and Abatement". It will be the second year under the niche: "Water: Responding to Global Changes". For more information on the 2010 World Water Week, please go to: www.worldwaterweek.org.

Financing Water for Growth

This is a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Joint Ministerial Conference scheduled for September-October 2010

2010 Africa Water Resource Management

The Third International Association of Science and Technology for Development (IASTED African Conference on Water Resources Management, AfricaWRM 2010) will take place from September 6-8 2010, in Gaborone, Botswana. The event will be held on the theme: "Science and Technology Applications for Health and Sustainable Development. For detail information, go to: <http://www.iasted.org/conferences/home-686.html>.

AFRIWATER 2011

Is the biennial water and waste exhibition and conference which will take place from September 13-15, 2011, in South Africa, at The MTN Expo Centre, Nasrec, Johannesburg, and it will provide an important platform for companies involved in the water and waste industry to offer solutions, products and services to all those endeavoring to preserve this precious resource. For more information, go to: http://www.wisa.org.za/Events/conferences_events.asp

The 1st Africa Agriculture and Water Dialogues

This is an African event for Africans that creates a platform that will bring together various institutions, individuals from both the private and public sectors, the academia and NGOs to discuss solutions relating to the impact of climate change on agriculture and sustainable land and water management. It is the first of subsequent annual events that will be in various cities across the continent in the future. The event will take place in Cape Town ICC SA in March 2011. For more details, go to: <http://www.awdialogue.org/>

African Utility Week

This event will take place in Cape Town, South Africa, from March 14-17, 2011. This is an annual forum for African and International experts to come together and discuss strategic and technical improvements in the utility power, water and gas sectors. For more information, go to: <http://www.biztradeshows.com/trade-events/african-utility-week.html>.

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