2nd RWSSI Forum

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
as a Catalyst for the Socio-Economic Transformation of Africa

Abidjan
Côte d’Ivoire

20-22 Nov. 2017

FORUM REPORT
Acronyms

AFDB  African Development Bank
AMCOW  African Ministers’ Council on Water
DFID  Department for International Development (UK)
ICT  Information and Communications Technology
INGO  International Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA  Overseas Development Assistance
PSP  Private Sector Participation
RCC  RWSSI Coordination Committee
RMCs  Regional Member Countries
RWSN  Rural Water Supply Network
RWSS  Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
RWSSI  Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Initiative
SDG  Sustainable Development Goal
SWA  Sanitation & Water for All
ToR  Terms of Reference
TSU  Technical Support Unit
UNICEF  United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG  Working Group

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A brief history of RWSSI

The goal of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) is the achievement of the Africa Water Vision 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals and to contribute to poverty reduction through out rural Africa through improved and sustained water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.

- 2005: RWSSI is adopted as a regional cooperation framework by development partners and governments at the First International Conference on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) in Africa held in Paris, France
- 2012: Progress review and re-endorsement of the RWSSI as a regional cooperation framework coordinated by the AfDB at the regional level and financed by donors, other partners and Regional Member Countries (RMCs).
- 2013: 1st RWSSI Forum is held in Tunis: Establishment of the RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC), the convening of RWSSI Forum and three Working Groups (WGs), aiming to support the RCC to better fulfill its mission of advocacy for the development of the RWSSI sub-sector in Africa and to monitor and evaluate its performance, outcomes and impact.
- 2016: External Review of RWSSI and RWSSI Trust Fund and presentation of results during the 6th Africa Water Week held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.
- 2017: 2nd RWSSI Forum is held in Abidjan.

Introduction


RWSSI is a regional cooperation framework for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation stakeholders’ consultation and participation. It brings together the main sector stakeholders, namely the AfDB and its Regional Member Countries (RMCs), AMCOW, donors, multilateral and bilateral financing institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and United Nations (UN) agencies. Its primary objectives are to inform and exchange, through a participatory and inclusive approach, on the areas relevant to rural water, sanitation and hygiene in Africa, in order to reach a strong consensus on the orientations and the modalities to implement successful Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policies, strategies and programs or projects.

The RWSSI Forum is one of the platforms for discussing and agreeing on how to achieve the vision, mission and goals of the Initiative. Its timing coincided with the development of the RWSSI Strategy (2018-2025) approaching its conclusion, thereby providing an opportunity to revisit the role of the participation structures of the Initiative, with a view to improving ownership by Regional Member Countries (RMCs) and other partners.

The overall objectives of the RWSSI Forum are to provide a learning and advocacy platform and to improve ownership, visibility, impacts and sustainability of the Initiative. The specific objectives are to:

- reinforce advocacy and strengthen stakeholder participation, especially with the coming into being of SDG 6, the African Water Vision 2025 and other commitments signed by African governments,
- improve participation and partnerships with and among key players for rural water supply and sanitation services in Africa,
- re-launch the RWSSI Coordinating Committee (RCC), the RWSSI Working Groups (WGs), and the RWSSI Forum of Stakeholders
- agree on measures to improve the visibility and communication of RWSSI and to strengthen the Initiative’s role as a catalyst for change.
This 2nd RWSSI Forum provided an opportunity to rekindle RWSSI as a focused regional initiative, to discuss and accelerate rural WASH and reach consensus on how to address the major challenges faced by the rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector.

The 2nd RWSSI Forum brought together the Initiative’s partners: the AfDB and its RMCs, AMCOW, donors, knowledge partners and other stakeholders. The intention was to strengthen collaboration and partnership among these stakeholders on the common trajectory for the achievement of RWSSI objectives (see p.3). Furthermore, the Forum was an opportunity to develop new partnerships between influential institutions across the continent to work together towards universal access and use of sustainable rural WASH services.

A key finding of the 2016 evaluation of RWSSI was that the initiative is as relevant for the improvement of health and livelihoods of rural communities in Africa today as it was when it was founded, but that there was a need to have much more ownership of the Initiative by African Governments so that rural WASH gets high priority for policy reform and financing. RWSSI Forum events are therefore designed to be a platform for collaboration between African governments, AMCOW, development partners and other stakeholders to actively contribute to define and redefine the future priorities of the Initiative.

The RWSSI Forum is a powerful opportunity and platform to positively engage African governments, civil society groups, donors, research institutions and the private sector on accelerating rural WASH through the provision of robust infrastructure, best management practices, documentation and knowledge management.
An evolving landscape for rural WASH

Since 2013, when the 1st RWSSI Forum was held, there have been a number of developments on the WASH landscape, most notably the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), the Nyar Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene and the global Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership. This 2nd RWSSI Forum is an opportunity for the AfDB, in partnership with AMCOW, to use its convening power to garner high commitment and collaboration from development partners who have interest in addressing the WASH crises on the African continent by working together towards universal access to and use of sustainable services.

RWSSI: key facts and figures

RWSSI comprises:
(i) a Secretariat hosted by the Water Development and Sanitation Department at the AfDB;
(ii) a Trust Fund (RWSSI-TF) hosted by the AfDB.

Since the inception of the Initiative in 2003, the RWSSI portfolio has been growing significantly with 63 approved operations by the end of 2016 in 35 countries. Of these, a total of 27 operations were completed by end of December 2016, and the remaining 36 operations were carried over in 2017. A total financing of about € 5.3 billion has been mobilized, of which:

- € 1.21 billion (23%) was from the African Development Bank (AfDB);
- € 0.16 billion (3%) from the RWSSI-TF;
- € 2.01 billion (38%) from other donors;
- € 1.68 billion (33%) from African governments;
- € 0.25 billion (5%) from rural citizens and communities.

RWSSI-TF resources are increasingly used as a catalyst in addressing the enabling environment and sustainability requirements for rural water supply and sanitation development and in prioritizing post-conflict and off-track countries.

In Africa, 8 out of 10 people without access to WASH services live in rural areas; and out of the 159 million people drinking untreated surface water globally, 60% live in rural Sub-Saharan Africa. (JMP, 2017)

A significant number of regional countries face chronic challenges around water resources and political instability that threaten sustainability.

Why is it important to invest in rural WASH in Africa?

Appropriate and sustainable water supply and sanitation remains a critical pillar in poverty alleviation. Yet rural residents in Africa, who make up more than 60% of the population, are still far more likely to lack access to basic WASH services; and if they do have access, services are often of an inferior quality, accessibility and affordability than in urban areas.

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A significant number of regional countries face chronic challenges around water resources and political instability that threaten sustainability.

Overview of the 2nd RWSSI Forum

The Forum’s philosophy is to be interactive and participatory for the exchange of experiences, ideas and views among African Governments, AfDB/RWSSI, donors, and various partners and sector stakeholders. It was spread over two and a half days for plenary, parallel thematic sessions, side events, as well as networking events showcasing innovative work in accelerating sustainable rural WASH.

The theme of the 2nd RWSSI Forum is ‘Rural WASH as a Catalyst for Socio-Economic Transformation of Africa’. Sustainable WASH services in the rural settlements have added value of promoting education, health (maternal, child health and nutrition) and livelihoods. Therefore, to achieve rapid socio-economic development investing in rural WASH is a critical ingredient in improving the living conditions of the large proportion of the African population who have suffered over many years from ‘urban bias and rural deprivation’ in the provision of basic services necessary for human survival.

Opening ceremony

The Forum Opening Ceremony was chaired by Her Excellency Frenesh Mekuria, State Minister of Water Supply and Sanitation, Ethiopia, with interventions from Mr. Oswald Chanda, AfDB; Mr. Charles Ngangoue, AMCOW; Mr. Coty Pecoul from MCLAI, Côte d’Ivoire; and Ms. Oley Dibba-Wadda, representing the AfDB Vice-President for Agriculture, Human and Social Development. The AfDB and AMCOW representatives highlighted the high-level of support for the Initiative from their respective institutions.

Her Excellency F. Mekuria stressed the economic benefits of investing in Water Supply and Sanitation in Ethiopia, which are equivalent to 1.7 times and 3 times the cost respectively, and the challenges relevant to her country for meeting the SDGs and in particular for continuing to improve WASH services in Schools and in Health Centres.
Inequality in WASH services within and between countries

Substantial progress was made in improving access to WASH services during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era, but many African countries are still lagging in the global rankings and are far from achieving universal access to WASH services – particularly for sanitation. Within countries, rural residents and the poorer segments of the population are almost always worse-off. In Angola, for instance, there is a difference of close to 40% between access to basic water services between urban dwellers and rural residents. (JMP, 2017)

Monday 20th November

1. Opening Plenary and Welcome
Chair: HE F. MEKURIA, with O. CHANDA (AfDB); C. NGANGOUE (AMCOW); C.PECCOUD (MCLAU, Côte d'Ivoire); and O. DIBBy-WADDA (AfDB)

5. Key messages from Day 1 & Organization of group discussion for parallel sessions 6 (RWSN, S. THEMBO)

7. Key messages from Day 2 (Rapporteurs from WG 1, 2, 3, and rapporteurs from RWSSI Coordination Committee)

6. Working Group 1/Group 2/Group 3 (Continued)

Tuesday 21st November

1. Opening Plenary and Welcome
Chair: HE F. MEKURIA, with O. CHANDA (AfDB); C. NGANGOUE (AMCOW); C.PECCOUD (MCLAU, Côte d'Ivoire); and O. DIBBy-WADDA (AfDB)

5. Key messages from Day 1 & Organization of group discussion for parallel sessions 6 (RWSN, S. THEMBO)

7. Take-aways from the Forum for the RWSSI Strategic Plan 2017-2025 (Niras Consulting)

6. Working Group 1/Group 2/Group 3 (Continued)

Wednesday 22nd November

1. Opening Plenary and Welcome
Chair: HE F. MEKURIA, with O. CHANDA (AfDB); C. NGANGOUE (AMCOW); C.PECCOUD (MCLAU, Côte d'Ivoire); and O. DIBBy-WADDA (AfDB)

5. Key messages from Day 1 & Organization of group discussion for parallel sessions 6 (RWSN, S. THEMBO)

7. Discussions and conclusion on the TORs for RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC) and RWSSI Working Groups, RWSSI Forum 2019 (RWSSI Secretariat)

6. Group 1/Group 2/Group 3 (Continued)

Notices

3. Review of the RWSSI participation structures: RCC and WGs

Poster presentation

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene as a Catalyst for the Socio-Economic Transformation of Africa

Forum core organizing committee: Jochen Rudolph, Victor Bas Martinez, Ousmane Diallo, Yaw Sarfoodie
Forum communications: Catherine Ecolivet, Maimouna Tall
Forum moderator: Kwabena S. Manu
Forum rapporteurs: Sean Furey, Melesya Naughton
Working Group 1: Chair: Chris Tumusiime; Co-Chair: Abdul Koroma
Rapporteur: Claire Battle
Working Group 2: Chair: Benson Nkhoma; Co-Chair: Coty Pecoud
Rapporteur: Gladys Nkenku
Working Group 3: Chair: Francis Konu; Co-Chair: Ato Nuredin Mohamed; Rapporteur: K. G. Duku

Remembering Piers Cross

The Forum started with a minute of silence for Mr. Piers Cross, who made a major contribution to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Africa and had been involved in the formulation of the new RWSSI strategic plan (2018-2025). Piers passed away on 29 March 2017 at the height of his creativity and career. He was a key person for the creation of the AfricaSan and the evolution of the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN).

Inequality in WASH services within and between countries

Substantial progress was made in improving access to WASH services during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era, but many African countries are still lagging in the global rankings and are far from achieving universal access to WASH services – particularly for sanitation. Within countries, rural residents and the poorer segments of the population are almost always worse-off. In Angola, for instance, there is a difference of close to 40% between access to basic water services between urban dwellers and rural residents. (JMP, 2017)
Introduction
The 2nd RWSSI Forum brought together more than 110 delegates from 35 countries.

The RWSSI Forum, jointly convened by the AfDB and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCW), has been a reaffirmation of the need and desire for collaboration between Regional Members Countries (RMCs) and partners to help achieve the African Water Vision (AWV) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

Substantial progress was made during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era, but many African countries are still lagging in the global rankings and are far from achieving universal access to WASH services – particularly for sanitation.

To accelerate progress towards achieving SDG6.1 and SDG6.2 by 2030, a major increase in investment, innovation and implementation in rural WASH is urgently needed. In Africa 8 out of 10 people without access to water and sanitation services live in the rural areas. Currently 63% of Africa’s population live in the rural areas. Out of the 159 million people drinking untreated surface water globally, 60% live in Sub-Saharan Africa’s rural areas.

As a WASH sector, we are stronger together through sharing and collaboration. RWSSI is the regional cooperation framework to achieve this. Three focus areas have been identified:

1. Enabling policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH;
2. Innovative financing and private sector engagement to accelerate and sustain services;
3. Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for sustainable infrastructure and services.

RWSSI Working Groups provide a platform for sharing of experiences and building collaborations between partners.

Key messages from the 2nd RWSSI Forum deliberations
During the 2nd RWSSI Forum, many important perspectives were shared and directions identified for how investments into the rural WASH sector can be boosted, how services can be improved in terms of coverage and sustainability, and how M&E systems are critical for providing the data and insights that can increase and effectively target investments to where they will have most impact.

1. Enabling policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH
Good coordination is essential so that effective policies and institutional frameworks are agreed upon and implemented to deliver sustainable WASH services for everyone. It was agreed that:

- Better coordination through government is necessary, particularly where responsibilities for WASH are highly decentralised;
- Coordination needs to be institutionalized to be sustained;
- Coordinating a ‘house of cost’, which is generally underestimated;
- Civil society should be engaged, so that there is mutual accountability, because this builds trust and legitimacy;
- Private sector engagement needs to be done in a way that ensures roles and responsibilities are clear;
- Coordination around a common plan or policy is easier than coordination of funding, which should be recognised and addressed;
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is central to keep progress on track and is essential for an effective and efficient system of rural WASH building blocks.

RWSSI partners should focus on strengthening existing national institutions and processes, and working on sustainability of coordination while addressing the coordination challenges specific to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Such support to country level coordination should be done in partnership with existing national and international stakeholders. RWSSI should also build on and engage with global partnerships and initiatives that have already been developed and endorsed by stakeholders across Africa.

2. Innovative financing and private sector engagement to accelerate and sustain services
Achieving SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2 will require at least threefold increase in financial investment, which worldwide equates to around USD114 billion per year for capital expenditure alone. However, there are many other Sustainable Development Goals and Targets as well as many other government spending priorities.

Economic growth is a key concern, therefore WASH needs to demonstrate and communicate its direct economic value so that it is not seen just as a cost. Ultimately somebody has to bear this cost, generally the user or the taxpayer. Since traditional Rural WASH financing is constrained, so there is a need for innovative financing mechanism and some emerging ideas.

RWSSI can act as a convener in providing a platform for sharing and evaluating these experiences from different mechanisms in different contexts. The private sector is a key actor in the sector but will only intervene where the risks and rewards are quantifiable and the right policy and institutional frameworks are in place, which may require country-level reforms and leadership.

WASH is a Human Right responsibility and all governments are duty bearers to ensure that all citizens have access to safe and sustainable WASH services. So this duty is part of the consideration, particularly ensuring equity between urban and rural areas concerning access to as well as the price and quality of water and sanitation services. Therefore, RWSSI has a role to play in supporting the rural WASH ministries and agencies to make an on-going case to Ministries of Finance and other financiers on why rural WASH is an attractive investment priority. RWSSI can be a platform for exchanging and for sharing experiences and, in the longer term, provide advice on sector reform and mentoring for young professionals.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and ICT for Sustainable Infrastructure and Services;
During the 2nd RWSSI Forum, lessons on Knowledge Management, working with innovative technologies, research and using ICT to monitor WASH services have been shared from many African countries. In nearly all cases discussed, ICT monitoring was found to bring important benefits, but not without some challenges and costs as well.

The value of collaboration through RWSSI is that experiences and case studies can be shared and learned from. There is also an emerging commitment to look beyond piloting and to provide a platform for scaling up innovations in a robust and well-documented way. This will be essential if the challenging SDG targets are to be met.

Data from M&E can drive decisions - but needs to be presented to decision makers in ways they can understand. At times graphs, maps and pictures are powerful tools to do this. Collaboration with universities and research institutions can bring benefits from research for designing programs and they can provide learning and training opportunities.

RWSSI can share case studies of innovative technologies, which provoked valuable discussions at the Forum. This exchange of experiences should continue through some online knowledge hub.

The comparative advantage of RWSSI, compared to other networks and partnerships, is the ability to bridge the gap between pilot projects and implementing proven solutions at scale. This RWSSI Working Group should become an innovation gateway.
Outcomes of the 2nd RWSSI Forum

The following outcomes of the 2nd Forum have been achieved:

- The RWSSI Forum, the RWSSI Coordination Committee and the RWSSI Working Groups have been formally established and adopted. They provide opportunities for countries to take a lead, participate, share and collaborate. However, they now need to be operationalized.

- The 2nd RWSSI Forum brought together partners from across the initiative and in doing so demonstrated the importance and value that the partners place on having a successful RWSSI. This energy and activity now needs to continue online and through other meetings so that the exchange and learning can lead to outcomes and impact.

- The materials presented and deliberations during this Forum have provided a rich resource of knowledge and experiences from which the outputs of the 2nd RWSSI Forum can be created. These include a plan of action to sustain rural WASH services on the African continent and report on the three learning areas.

To make the 2nd RWSSI Forum an ongoing success, we, the RWSSI Forum participants:

- Call to Action

  We, the 2nd RWSSI Forum participants:

  - Call on the RWSSI Secretariat and the AFDB to finalise and disseminate the 2018-2025 RWSSI Strategy.
  - Call on RMCs to demonstrate greater ownership of RWSSI and greater commitment to rural WASH delivery through active involvement in the RWSSI Working Groups, the Coordination Committee and through financial contribution to the RWSSI Trust Fund.
  - Call on countries to support participants/ministries to prioritise rural WASH in their policies, projects and practices.
  - Call for increased ownership and participation by RMCs at senior management levels, particularly officials from Ministries of Finance/ Development, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs to be achieved and demonstrated by the participants of the Forum when they return home.
  - Call on RMCs, the African Development Bank and the African Water Facility and their partners to support the development of institutional and professional capacity for project preparation and implementation to take advantage of existing and emerging funds.
  - Call on presenters to share the project reports about the cases they presented so that others can learn from the detailed information.
  - Call on Research and Learning Partners to support RWSSI Working Groups and Coordination Committee with evidence to support decision-making and to strengthen skills and capacity within the rural WASH sector.
  - Call on the private sector to work with RWSSI to develop and finance innovative financing and service delivery models that can make rural WASH an attractive investment opportunity.
  - Call on RWSSI partners to enhance efforts to create employment opportunities for young professionals in the rural WASH sub-sector.
  - Call on RWSSI to demonstrate greater ownership of RWSSI and greater commitment to rural WASH delivery through active involvement in the RWSSI Working Groups, the Coordination Committee and through financial contribution to the RWSSI Trust Fund.

- Call on RWSSI partners to share the project reports about the cases they presented so that others can learn from the detailed information.

- Call on Research and Learning Partners to support RWSSI Working Groups and Coordination Committee with evidence to support decision-making and to strengthen skills and capacity within the rural WASH sector.

- Call on the private sector to work with RWSSI to develop and finance innovative financing and service delivery models that can make rural WASH an attractive investment opportunity.

- Call on RWSSI partners to enhance efforts to create employment opportunities for young professionals in the rural WASH sub-sector.

Declaration of outcomes from the 2nd RWSSI Forum (3/3)

RWSSI is open to all stakeholders interested in and active in improving water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for all, and specifically in rural areas, on the African continent. The participation arrangements envisaged for RWSSI were first established at its 1st Forum in 2013 and were re-visited at this 2nd RWSSI Forum in 2017. While it had been envisaged for such structures to meet at least annually, they have for the most part been inactive since 2013. Therefore, the 2nd RWSSI Forum provided an opportunity to rekindle interest and determine ways to improve ownership of these participation arrangements. At this Forum, several avenues for rural water supply and sanitation stakeholders to get involved and drive the discussion in RWSSI were re-affirmed and established:

1. Getting involved as a RWSSI Country Focal Point,
2. Getting involved as a member of one or several of the 3 RWSSI Working Groups,
3. Getting involved as a representative on the RWSSI Coordination Committee.
interest in these topics, there are also capacity constraints associated with working groups, as this often comes on top of participants’ workload, and should therefore be realistic in terms of what can be achieved. For this reason, it was stressed that for the Working Groups to meet their objectives and continue to drive the discussion on these topics, a certain amount of support (from the RWSSI Secretariat and from interested partners), as well as leadership from country representatives, would be necessary.

A first step from the RWSSI Secretariat will be to set up an online platform for participants interested in participating in any of the Working Groups, where participants who expressed an interest in contributing will be invited, and which is free for all to join. Participants concluded that the RWSSI Working Groups have more value in reflecting on lessons learnt from progress rather than analysis already undertaken by others, such as SWA.

The Terms of Reference of the Working Groups (ToRs) presented in Annex 1 were approved by the Forum participants, but it was highlighted that these ToRs represent a living document which can be adapted to the needs of the Members of the Working Groups and the RCC.

The proposal to hold a 3rd RWSSI Forum in 2019 will depend on the results of the 3 Working Groups and how they manage to capture good ideas and proposals in the 3 Thematic Areas of interest.

How to participate in the RWSSI (even if you did not attend the 2nd Forum)?

- Membership to the Working Groups are open to all sector professionals involved in rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene on the African continent. Please contact the RWSSI Secretariat (rwssi@afdb.org).

- If a country or an organisation is committed to taking a lead on a particular topic relevant to a RWSSI Working Group, they may contact the RWSSI Secretariat to express interest.

- To apply for a leadership position in the Working Group (Chair, Co-Chair, Rapporteur): please contact the RWSSI Secretariat (rwssi@afdb.org).

RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC)

The objectives of the RCC are to provide strategic direction to RWSSI, the RWSSI Secretariat and AMCOW, and to make recommendations on how to achieve the partnerships set targets: a) to accelerate access to improved and sustained rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) through increased investments; b) to mobilize higher levels of funding from donors (ODA), national governments, and beneficiary contributions for RWSS services; c) to improve the enabling policy and institutional environment for increased and sustained access to RWSS services; and d) to improve the sustainability of RWSS systems through beneficiary involvement, training and capacity building.

The RCC was established in 2013. Membership is restricted (representatives are appointed), but the status of observer is open to all, and comprises the following representatives, with the names of the participants at the 2017 RWSSI Forum highlighted below:

- One representative of the AfDB (Co-Chairperson of the RCC with AMCOW): O. CHANDA. The RWSSI Secretariat, represented by J. RUDOLPH, O. DIALLO, Y. SARKODIE, C. ECOLIVET and V. BAS.

- One Representative from the AMCOW Secretariat (Co-Chairperson with AfDB): C. NGANGONDE.

- Five sector country representatives, from each of the AMCOW TAC Sub-chair countries (membership rotates every two year to cover countries in the sub-regions), and five finance/planning sector country representatives from the same countries and conditions as the sector representatives. These were South Sudan (P. MAHAL AKAT and L. M. K DENG), Egypt (D. MAMDOUX), Swaziland (TSHONGWE and B. NDZINISA), Liberia (A. KOROMA) and Central African Republic (not represented at the 2017 RCC meeting).

- Three donor representatives including one from the RWSSI-TF donors (not represented at the 2017 RCC meeting).

- One member from UN-Water Africa to represent the UN agencies: UNICEF was represented by K.A. NAYLOR.

- One member from AfEW to represent NGOs: D. WANDER represented UWWNET. This was enlarged in 2017 to include international NGOs: WaterAid represented INGOs at the meeting (represented by O.A. BANKOLE-BOLAWOLE).

- One member representing CSOs: RWSN participated in the RCC meeting, represented by S. FUREY and M. NAUGHTON.

- One member representing the media and communications in Africa (no media representative attended the RCC meeting).

- One representative from the World Bank Group (not represented at the RCC meeting in 2017).

RWSSI Country Focal Points

To sustain ownership, visibility and impact of RWSSI as Africa’s regional cooperation framework for the achievement of the Africa Water Vision 2025 and SDG 6 targets, Regional Member Countries (RMCs) will appoint appropriate institution(s) to represent them as their accredited Focal Points. RMCs are requested to send the contact information of their nominated institutions (which should be active in rural WASH) to the RWSSI Secretariat. The representative(s) should be senior level staff who are abreast of both strategic and operational issues on RWSS in their respective countries. Among other things, they will participate in various platforms that the RWSSI Secretariat, in collaboration with AMCOW, will establish to promote the rural WASH agenda, by advocating and championing for rural WASH in their countries’ development agenda. The broad profiles of such representatives may include:

- Senior level official with extensive knowledge and experiences in rural water supply at strategic, managerial and/or operational levels;

- Able to represent their countries on issues regarding the rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector;

- Prepared to share experiences and lessons learnt with colleagues at regional level with the aim of accelerating access to and use of sustainable rural water supply services in Africa.

The expectations from RWSSI Secretariat and AMCOW are that the representatives are:

- Ready to participate in various dialogue platforms (organized by RWSSI Secretariat), to share country experiences on best practices with other African countries and stakeholders (the RWSSI Forum, Working Groups and Webinars);

- Available to participate in RWSSI activities in a spirit of south-south learning, and sharing experiences and knowledge;

- Able to advocate for increased focus on rural water supply at the country level for universal and sustainable access to be achieved by 2030; and

- Allocate some time to promote RWSSI agenda at both the country and continental levels.

How to become a RWSSI Focal Point?

RWSSI Country Focal Points are nominated by AMCOW and AfDB; generally the institution responsible for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation is mandated to assign one focal point (and an interim).
Working Group 1: Enabling policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH: Findings

How can appropriate policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH improve coordination and ownership of rural WASH sector?

There are many different facets of coordination. We need to think in terms of:

(i) Coordination across ministries and sector players in government to reduce duplication and waste (Examples from Swaziland and South Sudan);
(ii) Coordination between levels of government and all the way down to communities (particularly in decentralised contexts); and
(iii) Coordination with technical and financial partners.

It is important to integrate civil society (not just in a ceremonial role) to ensure ownership and implementation of policies, as well as accountability of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) themselves (Example of Uganda, where CSOs are embedded in the sector framework).

Coordination has a cost, and it needs to be funded adequately to ensure sustainability (Examples of Burkina Faso and Mauritania, where there were problems with the continuity of Working Groups).

Often coordination structures are weak. Embedding coordination structures in country codes or policies can also help ensure institutionalisation and sustainability.

There is a distinction between sector coordination and alignment behind a plan, versus funding coordination and pooling of funds. The former is usually easier to make progress on (Example of Swaziland).

How can appropriate policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH increase the levels of financing and promote private sector involvement in service delivery and sector financing?

There is a recognition that properly defined and scoped projects and plans help attract funding. (Example of Burkina Faso, which brought financing partners together behind a sector wide programme. A performance investment framework was key in giving partners oversight, and allowed them to invest more efficiently in the sector). It is important to establish a clear framework of sector roles and responsibilities, particularly if there are plans to bring in the private sector.

How can appropriate policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH strengthen rural WASH M&E and Reporting systems and increase its visibility?

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) is important in understanding progress and allowing corrective action. It is important to establish standardized systems and processes for reporting in the sector, to allow for everyone to speak the same language.

Civil society should play an active role to analyse and critique monitoring data (Example of Uganda, where CSOs active in Joint Sector Reviews), and may need to be supported to strengthen their own reporting.

There is a lack of commonality in how access is defined and monitored across countries, in spite of having agreed to international standards such as the Joint Monitoring Programme. How can the sector reconcile and harmonize its standards while recognizing that there are country specificities?

What policies and institutional frameworks are needed to improve the sustainability of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation systems?

It is important to establish sector policies and plans and ensure interventions in field follow these.

However, it is equally important to recognise the challenges of strengthening the enabling environment for the sector: often plans not implemented, training manuals not used.... There is a need to focus on strengthening systems that can drive ongoing progress, and not isolated activities or documents.

The Sanitation and Water for All Building Blocks provide a useful framework for the sector. (see next page).
what kind of backing they have, and how to make them more efficient; and
- This Working Group should work with Working Group 3 (on M&E) on clear harmonised indicators that are aligned with country institutional frameworks.

The SWA Framework: Collaborative Behaviours and Building Blocks

To achieve SDG6, strong national systems and effective development cooperation will be key. Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) members have identified a framework to describe the enabling environment for WASH. It should be based on the Building Blocks of (i) sector Policy/Strategy (ii) institutional arrangements (iii) sector financing (iv) planning, monitoring and review and (v) capacity development. SWA partners have identified four Collaborative Behaviours (pictured below) that, if adopted by countries and their partners, can improve the way that they work together to improve the long-term sector performance needed to deliver sanitation, hygiene and water for all, everywhere and forever. These are:

- Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes
- Strengthen and use country systems
- Use one information and mutual accountability platform
- Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies

Working Group 1: Enabling policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH.

To view the presentations made in the Working Group 1 during the 2nd RWSSI Forum please go to: http://bit.ly/2nd_RWSSI_Forum_docs

The presentations from the Working Group 1 parallel session are presentations 30 to 40.

Medium-term
- RWSSI should focus on strengthening and improving existing groups/platforms at country level. RWSSI should help these mechanisms become institutionalized.
- There are particular coordination challenges around sanitation and hygiene. RWSSI should lobby or engage governments to provide streamlined institutional framework for sanitation and hygiene.

Working Group 2: Innovative financing and private sector engagement to accelerate and sustain services: Findings

Session leaders
Chair: B. NKHOMA (AfDB);
Co-chair: C. PECCOUD (Côte d’Ivoire), pictured
Rapporteur: G. NKENKU (Cameroon)

Presentations
GHANA
In the early 2000’s, the Government of Ghana tendered the management of a network of spare parts for handpumps to the private sector. This system is still viable today and 100% private sector owned. The main challenge now is the lack of qualified area mechanics, as the number of handpumps to service has increased, leading to handpump downtime of more than 72 hours. Link to presentation

MALI
Uduma Mali, a subsidiary of Vergnet-Hydro France, was granted €3 million in 2017 by the Dutch government for a project to replace and repair 1,400 manual pumps in the Sikasso region. Uduma takes responsibility for the O&M of these pumps for 15 years. Also supports the project with a web-based mapping service as the pumps will be installed with data loggers and SMS alert facilities. More information: www.uduma.net

What are the current funding mechanisms for rural WASH & what are their advantages and limitations?

The rural WASH sector mostly relies on the 3Ts (Tariffs, Taxes and Transfers (i.e. Overseas Development Assistance)).

However, funding from Taxes and Transfers is uncertain: there is less public finance available. Furthermore, Tariffs are often higher for rural residents than their urban counterparts, even though the levels of service are usually lower and rural residents may be more deprived (Rwanda presentation).

The WASH sector as a whole needs to spend up to three times current levels of investments to reach the SDGs, with higher costs for major maintenance and government support (regulation, M&E...) as opposed to capital investment. SWA proposes a tool to help estimate the costs of reaching SDG6.1 and SDG6.2. As coverage gets higher, funding needs to focus on sustaining services. The sector requires additional and improved revenue sources and greater efficiency (SWA presentation). The rural sanitation sector is challenging for involving the private sector, particularly at scale.

What alternatives are emerging? What advantages and limitations do they bring?

Private sector participation (PSP): There are various forms of PSP, ranging from outsourcing of specific activities related to water supply in rural areas (Ghana & Rwanda presentations) to broader delegation of rural water services accompanied by institutional reform (Senegal presentation), or co-investment between donor and private sector to rehabilitate water points and provide water services (example of Vergnet Hydro in Mali). The most critical factors of success for PSP are (i) the necessity to build trust between public and private parties and (ii) creating an enabling environment that is attractive to the private sector.

Domestic philanthropy: We heard about the example of the National Solidarity Fund in Tunisia, a domestic philanthropy fund also known as the Fonds 26-26. Such domestic philanthropy initiatives have been replicated elsewhere, and offer an attractive way to target the poor with basic services, but they are limited and may be used as a way for citizens or companies to avoid paying taxes. The same observation was made for Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. Another
limitation is that these initiatives may not be held accountable the same way that taxpayers’ money should.

Commercial finance: It may seem attractive as funds are virtually unlimited, but costly. To lower the costs of commercial finance, commercial loans can be blended with soft loans from donors (Senegal presentation).

Climate finance: the WASH sector in general, and the rural WASH sector in Africa in particular, needs to do better at tapping into non-traditional sources of development funds tied to climate finance. An example was the Green Climate Fund. For this, water needs to be included in the country’s official Nationally Determined Contribution. However, the capacity needed to apply for funds through these mechanisms are high. The ADB pledged to support its RMCs who are interested in putting together proposals to these funds.

Microfinance: can take many forms; success is dependent on contextual factors as well as the involvement of a third-party facilitator when appropriate to make the link between rural WASH users and microfinance providers. The example of the GaIta project, using microfinance for sanitation in Tanzania, was provided by WaterAid. Microfinance can also support self-supply initiatives, as users remain important investors in rural water supply.

Pro-poor financing: At the national level, pro-poor financing can encourage investments in rural WASH. For instance, Senegal is planning to launch a basket-fund ("Le Fonds Bleu") which will be dedicated to mobilizing funds for poorer residents (including rural residents). The funds will come from several sources: domestic finance institutions (Caisse de Dépôts du Senegal) and pension funds, as well as a rural-urban solidarity mechanism (through an additional fee on water bills), and private Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. It is set to become active in 2018. Niger has also launched a WASH fund, based on fees from water users and polluters.

Colleagues from the Ministries of Finance of Senegal and Mozambique were in attendance, and emphasized the need to make the case for investing in the WASH sector at the political level.

RWANDA

The national goal is to reach universal access to basic water and sanitation services by 2020, and to safely managed water and sanitation services by 2030, in line with the SDGs.

Their approach is based on home-grown solutions, instilled in Rwandan culture: for instance, small-scale projects involve communities along with youth, women, the army, and the police.

Rwanda has developed a PPP policy for engaging with private sector, and set up District WASH Boards that ensure clear accountability. As a result, 70% of rural water supply services are provided by delegated management through open tender. The main challenges are linked to the financing gap, and ensuring sustainability of services.

SENEGAL

Based on the successful involvement of the private sector in urban water supply (and more recently, urban sanitation) in Senegal, which is regarded as a model of public-private partnership in Sub-Saharan Africa, the government decided to gradually involve the private sector in the rural water supply sector.

The responsibility of managing rural water schemes has rested with User Committees (ASUFORS) since the 1980s. In rural areas, the government supported the introduction of more sustainable management models for piped water systems using boreholes through the pilot project REGEFOR in Central Senegal, launched in the late 1990s. Among the innovative features of the pilot project were the use of metering and volumetric pricing, mandatory maintenance contracts with private sector companies, and transparency through micro-credit.

In 2005, Senegal launched the Public Service of Potable Water & Sanitation Sector Policy and scaled up the REGEFOR. It also passed a new Public Private Partnership Act in 2014, and initiated a large reform of the Rural Water Sector, with the creation of new corporatized public institution (OFOR) in charge of managing assets, advising and establishing the delegation of public services for rural water supply. OFOR is financially linked to the Ministry of Water & Sanitation through a performance contract, and serves as the government’s public contract authority in the rural water sector. While the role of sector planning remains at Ministry level, OFOR’s roles are (1) Public Investment & Financial Management; (2) Monitoring & Evaluation, including of water resources; and (3) Capacity Building.

Under this arrangement, OFOR defined some large service areas for which it signed contracts with private operators, identified through open tenders. These operators generate revenue from supplying water, in partnership with ASUFORS. In turn, ASUFORS have a new customer advocacy role. Private operators have direct customer relationship to ensure quality of customer services, bill collection and feedback mechanisms. The state took some risks to make the investment attractive to the private sector: it remains involved in maintenance of heavy repairs which are too costly for the operators, and subsidises the sector.

What is needed to allow innovative financing to be taken up by Governments and Development Partners, like AfDB?

It is important for governments to get the institutional framework & governance conditions in place prior to attracting new finance (including from private sector); reforms are not investments, but they create investments (when done right). This includes accountability for both the public and the private sector: governments need to adapt legal frameworks to allow for private sector participation and provide security of investment.

What actions should the RWSSI Working Group 2 focus on in short and medium-term?

Short-term

- RWSSI could put in place a platform to share experiences within the group (with contact details, and presentations from the session).
- RWSSI could disseminate best practices from different countries on finance for rural WASH (started during the session), and innovative technologies.

Medium-term

- RMCs will take AfDB up on its offer to facilitate the development of rural WASH proposals (including to the Green Climate Fund).
- Can AfDB/ RWSSI provide advice to countries on how to reform their environment to allow for PSP in rural WASH?
- RWSSI should look for ways mentors and professionals.
Working Group 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and ICT for sustainable infrastructure and services: Findings

Session leaders
Chair: Francis Konu (AfDB)
Co-chair: Ato Nuredin Mohamed (Ethiopia)
Rapporteur: K. G. DUKU (Ghana), pictured

ETHIOPIA
The Ethiopia One WASH program is one of the only WASH programs to be aligned with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. After sector policy and decentralization was established in 2002, the Government of Ethiopia paved the way for the One WASH program by establishing clear accountability mechanisms and coordination in the sector in 2012. The program brings together key government ministries and their related sectors to modernise the way water and sanitation services are delivered to people, as well development partner and NGO activities in WASH into one coordinated program. Donors and government work through a consolidated WASH account with funds pooled from pooled from AfDB, the World Bank, DFID, UNICEF and the Government of Finland, and have committed to fully using country systems. The challenge is now to integrate climate change resilience in the One WASH Program, particularly in so-called “hotspot” areas where competition for resources in times of water stress has led to the need for emergency water supplies. Link to presentation

Has using ICT monitoring improved the quality of Monitoring & Evaluation?
- On the whole yes, but there is a lot to be done to ensure continuous data collection and monitoring as the cases of Zambia and Ghana have shown.
- Data collection is expensive, so there must be allocations made in the sector budget for that purpose. It is important to maintain the continuity of service monitoring.
- Monitoring should be improved to include not only physical parameters but also monitoring of services.

What is needed to ensure that M&E drives decision-making and learning?
- A picture speaks a thousand words. Graphs and pictures can be a powerful way to present evidence and capture attention of politicians and decision-makers to trigger action.
- Sector data collection should not be done as part of a project, nor should it be donor-driven. It should be owned by countries.

How do Governments assess innovations and products that are brought to them by research partners, NGOs and the private sector?
- A committee or a group is generally assigned to assess the suitability or otherwise of the innovation or technology;
- The innovation should be contextualised to fit within the norms and structures of the home country;
- Pilots are then undertaken to verify the suitability of the innovation or technology. For example, in Togo, piloting of new technologies can last for at least 6 months; and
- Based on the results, scaling up could be recommended. For example, in Ghana and in other countries, the government did assess several hand pumps before settling on a few of them to standardize supply chain management.

What are examples where evidence from academic research was used to improve a rural WASH program?
- There have been attempts, even though the results have not been encouraging. But that has provided valuable lessons for future programs and activities. For example, in Côte d’Ivoire, efforts to scale up innovative toilets promoted by academia were not successful as households refused to pay for the toilets.

What are examples of successfully scaling-up and technology or new M&E system within a rural WASH program?
- Zambia worked with Akvo to undertake water point mapping. The data was later transmitted to their DHIS2 platform. Community Champions were trained to collect and validate the data. Technology is being used to enhance O&M of point sources (link to more information);
- Zambia is using a management information system (MIS) to map groundwater sources and to track the effects of climate change on water resources.

ZAMBIAN
Mobile Monitoring
The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection uses mobile phone data collection to track sanitation ladder progress. This helps planning, budgeting and where to focus efforts.

GHANA
From fragmentation to DIMES
In Ghana, M&E had traditionally been done at the project level and by project staff, separately from government staff, which led to data not being used and low level of sustainability of infrastructure and services in the rural WASH sector. This prompted a re-think of monitoring at the sector level, to monitor services continuously to inform future planning for sustainability of services. Data was collected using the Akvo Flow system and stored on a pre-existing database (DIMES), as shown on the right. It also relied on a Ghana-based SMS system.

The Sector Information System (SIS) is linked electronically with standard reporting formats that summarizes the data progressively up the management chain. The data is used at district level from planning to maintenance, to inform national policy: it is presented in an annual performance report to Parliament.
What are the barriers to better use of universities and colleges for teaching and capacity development in the sector?

- There should be a platform where academia and the WASH sector can engage to share ideas. For instance, could we propose ideas for masters’ theses to students, so that their research is grounded in issues that are pertinent to us, and can be used in the future?
- Academic proposals should reflect reality and should be practical to inform policy; and
- Links between universities and sector institutions could be reinforced, for instance through the development of a training program or scholarships for sector professionals at local universities.

What policies and institutional frameworks are needed to improve the sustainability of rural water supply and sanitation systems?

- Government should establish an enabling environment, with a clear policy that articulates the sector’s aim and aspirations; sector strategies with realistic programs, budgets and timelines; and establish practical guidelines and operational documents; and
- There should be a clear definition of roles and responsibilities for all actors in the sector.

What actions should the RWSSI Working Group 3 focus on in the short- and medium-term?

**Short-term**

- RWSSI needs to establish a data or knowledge management sharing hub to foster south to south learning, and use existing platforms for specific purposes e.g. the Water Point Data Exchange platform;
- Countries must be proactive in looking for best practices from other countries and see how they can best adapt them to their context; and
- Countries need to actively participate in knowledge exchange events (e.g. webinars or seminars) to grasp the latest innovations within the region.

**Long-term**

- The Working Group should liaise with the regional economic bodies such as ECOWAS to support and facilitate learning experiences at the sub-regional levels;
- The Working Group should liaise with other Sector Players such as UNICEF, IRC, or WaterAid to document their success stories for replication;
- Countries need to be supported to undertake the establishment of a comprehensive management information system (MIS), when one does not already exist; and
- Countries need to proactively document and share their project and program experiences. These lessons should be incorporated in the annual RWSSI reports.

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**Ghana’s M&E System Development**

**Pillars of Ghana’s Monitoring Information System**

**INDICATOR SYSTEM:**
- Functionality indicators
- Service level indicators
- Service provider indicators
- Service authority indicator

**AKVO FLOW:**
- Smartphone – android
- GPS operated
- Camera
- Upload of Questionnaires

**A DASHBOARD**
- Cloud Storage of Data Collected with Mobile or android Phones
- Monitoring of data collection on the Dashboard
- Data Cleaning and Export to Excel; Data Analysis & Creation of Fact Sheets

**DIMES**
- CWSA Data Base
- Data Analysis
- Generation of Reports
- Sharing
- Interoperability of the ICT Systems involved

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**Working Group 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and ICT for sustainable**

To view the presentations made in the Working Group 3 during the 2nd RWSSI Forum please go to: http://bit.ly/2nd_RWSSI_Forum_docs

The presentations from the Working Group 3 parallel session are presentations 50 to 59.
The 2nd RWSSI Forum in Numbers

110 PARTICIPANTS FROM 35 COUNTRIES

What went well?
- The evaluation of the Forum was overall positive, with participants rating highly the relevance of the Themes discussed as very relevant to their country strategy, country needs and operational priorities;
- In terms of the content of the Forum and the discussions dedicated to the 3 Sub-Themes, participants rated the discussions on the Innovative financing and Private sector engagement sub-theme the highest, followed by the Enabling policies and institutional frameworks sub-theme and the Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) sub-theme.

What could be improved?
Participants would have liked more time dedicated to group discussions, and to informal networking, rather than presentations.

What can be done now to keep the momentum?
Participants expressed interest in:
- Having access a dedicated platform or website for RWSSI, where they can share information;
- Sharing individual fact sheets about the RWSSI projects to see if they are in line with the orientations discussed; and
- Having access to the RWSSI Strategy document.

What topics or case studies would participants most like to learn about?
- Innovative financing (16 participants), including Senegal’s Fonds Bleu, private sector participation,...;
- Sector coordination (11 participants), including the case of Uganda and Rwanda, regulation mechanisms,...; and
- M&E / Learning (15 participants), including the Water Point Mapping experience of Kenya, key rural WASH indicators...

How should we keep in touch?
The preferred modes of communication of participants are to focus on traditional ways of communications between members. 74% of participants preferred to establish an online platform for RWSSI (a website), and to communicate via the RWSSI Newsletter (57%), Joint Sector Reviews (56%) or DGroups/ RWSN online communities (50%); and it should be noted that some of these platforms allow for one-way communication (e.g. the Newsletter is typically news from the Secretariat to members) whereas others allow for interaction between members (e.g. DGroups allow for members to email each other directly), and may therefore serve different objectives.

Means of communication post-Forum: participants’ preferences
Interestingly, participants preferred not to use social media to stay in touch with each other after the Forum. These are the full results to the question on preferred means of communication from the 46 participants who completed the survey:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RWSSI/ AfDB website</th>
<th>RWSSI Newsletter</th>
<th>Joint sector reviews</th>
<th>DGroups/ RWSN online groups</th>
<th>Sector working groups</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>74%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Water Network</td>
<td>Webinars</td>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>Facebook Group</td>
<td>WhatsApp Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LinkedIn</td>
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<td>24%</td>
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Ratings from 46 completed forms

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<th></th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Poor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Forum appreciation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG 1: Coordination (n=17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG 2: Financing (n=18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG 3: M&amp;E/ Learning (n=13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of Themes discussed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Themes discussed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWSSI structures discussions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opening and closing sessions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
RWSSI: What’s next?

RWSSI goes beyond the Forum: true partnership will be needed to fulfill the Africa Water Vision 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals and to contribute to poverty reduction throughout rural Africa through improved and sustained water supply, sanitation and hygiene services. Over the next two years, we aim to: (i) operationalise the RWSSI participation structures; (ii) advocate for increased resources dedicated to rural WASH; (iii) influence large-scale Rural WASH investment programs through exchange around what works best (and what does not), on issues related to (1) Enabling policies and institutional frameworks; (2) Innovative financing and Private sector engagement; and (3) Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management and ICT.

The RWSSI participation structures (the RCC, the Working Groups and the Country Focal Points) are essential to the realization of this vision. As their roles are already detailed elsewhere in this document, we will focus now on the roles and responsibilities envisaged for key partners in the Initiative.

AfDB

RWSSI provides a key platform for the African Development Bank to ensure that rural WASH receives prominence in the AfDB’s High 5’s agenda, particularly in transforming lives in rural Africa where about 60% of the population live. The AfDB will continue to pursue the following:

- Ensure that the RWSSI Strategy 2018-2025 is finalized, approved, disseminated and implemented;
- Promote the RWSSI agenda through the Bank’s operations and its field staff, with the support of the RWSSI Secretariat;
- Strengthen the capacity of the RWSSI Secretariat; and
- Continue to mobilize funding for RWSSI and the RWSSI Trust Fund, in close collaboration with AMCOW.

AMCOW Secretariat

AMCOW is a co-chair of the Initiative and can leverage its convening power for influencing policy-makers on the importance of investing in rural WASH. The AMCOW Secretariat will:

- Report back to the AMCOW Executive Committee on the outcomes of the Forum;
- Support and facilitate the nomination of the RWSSI national focal points (institutions); and
- In liaison with the RWSSI Secretariat, compile a database of national focal points (both institutions and representatives);
- Advocate for greater commitment of RMCs and development partners to rural WASH;
- Support the WASH sector ministries of the RMCs to make the case for rural WASH to ministers of finances or budget; and
- Support and facilitate the regional coordination of RWSSI.

RWSSI Secretariat

- Finalize and disseminate the outputs of the Forum;
- Implement the deliberations of the Forum;
- Prepare the RWSSI annual Work Plans;
- Constitute the WGs and finalize their implementation by appointing the Chairs, Co-chairs and Rapporteurs;
- Support elaboration of the 2018 Work Plan for the WGs;
- In liaison with the AMCOW Secretariat, build database of national focal points (both institutions and representatives);
- Establish partnerships relevant for the objectives of the RWSSI;
- Prepare the 3rd RWSSI Forum in 2019, under the guidance of the Working Groups and RCC;
- Share the draft RWSSI Strategy (2018-2025) with Forum participants; and
- Collaborate with partners to the Initiative (e.g. donors, the private sector...).

Regional Member Countries

RMCs are key to the successful achievement of RWSSI goals and objectives. They will be requested to take part in RWSSI activities as follows:

- Appoint appropriate institutions and name specific person(s) as RWSSI national Focal Point(s);
- Appoint senior level technical staff who is (are) aware of both strategic and operational issues on RWSSI in their countries;
- Allow the Focal Point(s) to be active in RWSSI activities by dedicating some of his/her time to share experiences with other RMCs;
- Integrate RWSS in the country’s development agenda by ensuring that the enabling policy and institutional frameworks for service delivery exist; and
- Allocate budget and qualified multi-disciplinary staff to deal with rural WASH issues, including robust M&E, ICT, learning and knowledge management.

Global Partnerships

As an African initiative set to mobilize and galvanize available resources and stakeholders to accelerate the accessibility and use of sustainable RWSS, RWSSI will continue to strengthen collaboration and partnerships to bring to the fore the issues relevant to the RWSS sector in Africa’s development agenda:

- The AfDB and AMCOW will use their convening power to rally institutions, development agencies and African governments to progressively work towards universal access to RWSS; and
- The RWSSI Secretariat will link up with global partnerships such as SWA and RWSN to promote the African agenda; and RWSSI will advocate for rural WASH in the sustainable development agenda of countries.

Partners

For the effective realization of the RWSSI goals and objectives, key stakeholders and partners are asked to provide support by:

- Continuing to provide financial and technical assistance to support RMCs in the acceleration of RWSS;
- Being active in the RCC and WGs, for instance by being prepared to convene some of the WGs;
- Assist RMCs and the RWSSI Secretariat to push for increased focus on RWSS in Africa; and
- Renew their contributions to the AfDB-managed RWSSI Trust Fund.
#RWSSI2 on social media

During the 2nd RWSSI Forum, many participants shared their thoughts using #RWSSI2. Below are some of the highlights.

Water and sanitation services is something that every human must get access to. It is therefore a human rights issue other than a societal issue - @BenofokiKaboom

The new RWSSI strategy 2017-2025 will help build an enabling environment, accelerate investment, enhance sustainability, build sector knowledge and capacity for rural #WASH in Africa #RWSSI2

Annexes
Annex 1 (A): ToRs for RWSSI Working Groups

Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) was launched in 2003 as Africa’s framework for cooperation among a wide range of partners including Regional Member Countries (RMCs), donors, NGOs, and various regional and sub-regional organizations. It aims to address the important issues of levels of access to safe water supply and improved sanitation services in Africa’s rural areas. The RWSSI and its associated Trust Fund, is a focused regional response to the rural water supply and sanitation crisis, given the wide divide in access between urban and rural communities in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is intended to leverage significant funding to provide access to rural communities.

In March 2013 a RWSSI Forum comprising of Regional Member Countries (RMCs), Development Partners and other stakeholders was organized in Tunis, Tunisia to facilitate improved coordination and sector learning towards the achievement of RWSSIs goals and targets, and to establish ways to address the challenges faced by RWSSI. It was noted during the meeting that RWSSI is a framework for wider stakeholders’ consultation and participation, focusing on rural water supply and sanitation in Africa. A key decision of the meeting was the establishment of a RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC). The RCC was established to marshal greater focus on rural water supply and sanitation, with clear strategies on how to multiply the impacts of its approaches.

The RWSSI Forum in Tunis, Tunisia 2013 identified learning areas that the initiative should be focused on and proposed the creation of three Working Groups on:

1. Coordination at National and Regional Levels
2. Mobilizing Financing for Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Despite this recommendation, the WGs have not yet been set up to support the RCC in its mandate. However, a number of projects, workshops and fora have addressed these three issues, always in close collaboration with a large selection of stakeholders that had contributed to advancing the understanding of what constitutes good practice with regards to sector coordination, financing, and monitoring and evaluation. For example during the Africa Water Week in July 2016 in Dar es Salam, Tanzania the African Development Bank together with the Government of Tanzania, the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) and UNICEF coconvened a 4-day Thematic Workshop on Improving Policy, Financing and Monitoring.

In 2017 the Bank undertook a RWSSI external evaluation. The main lessons drawn from this evaluation show the following:

a) Without a consensus on a vision and realistic scope it has not been easy to communicate RWSSI either internally or externally.
b) Improved monitoring systems can lead to better sector performance.
c) Development of analytical capacity is an important potential value addition to the Initiative.
d) More participation from African governments and other partners in the framework is necessary for the realization of the objectives set.
e) Improved sector coordination and government leadership is essential to ensure universal access to WASH in the rural areas where there are already strong national programs and donor coordination frameworks in place; the initiative needs to find a niche to be relevant.
f) Innovative financial strategies are needed to go beyond a project-by-project approach and achieve scale at sector level.
g) Building capacity at all levels of government especially in decentralized management and encouraging local level partnerships, including with the private sector, is crucial.
h) It has proven challenging to introduce hygiene behavior change, balance the emphasis on water and sanitation and coordinate the actions of health and water departments in partner countries.

From the above, it is important that the proposed three Working Groups are formed and be functional to support the RCC and the Secretariat to achieve the objectives for the establishment of the initiative.

Roles of RWSSI WGs

The WGs will facilitate, among others:

- improving coordination at both national and regional levels;
- increasing the levels of financing;
- enhancing the visibility of the RWSSI and mobilizing the entire African community to ensure an Africa-wide ownership; and
- improving on knowledge management and communication.

Within their respective areas of competence, WGs have joint and specific tasks/activities.

WGs’ Joint Technical Support for RWSSI

The WGs are technical support bodies for the RCC and the RWSSI Forum of the stakeholders; their main tasks are to:

1. Capitalize knowledge and develop knowledge products in their respective fields;
2. Develop learning mechanisms and disseminate best practices and experiences;
3. Scale up and integrate useful innovations in the development process of countries;
4. Study thematic issues identified by the RCC and report back to it;
5. Further develop themes emanating out of the deliberations of the RWSSI Stakeholders’ Forum;
6. Provide input and expertise to the growth and expansion of the Initiative;
7. Facilitate the RCC’s deliberations by providing lessons learned and evidence based analysis to the RCC;
8. Work in close collaboration with the RWSSI Secretariat that coordinate their work;
9. Facilitating and enabling provision, by RWSSI partners, of technical support to strengthen national and local WASH sector capacities;
10. Facilitate learning and exchange around RWSSI operations of various partners within the Initiative, and
11. Any other tasks that may be agreed upon from time to time that aim at supporting the achievement of the RWSSI goals.

Specific Tasks/Activities of the WGs

WG 1: Enabling policies and institutional frameworks for delivery of rural WASH

1. Establish an inventory of existing coordination mechanisms of the sector at national and regional levels;
2. Review guidelines to ensure effective and sustainable coordination mechanisms at country and sub-national levels;
3. Identify successful approaches to strengthen the coordination frameworks and linkages between line government ministries involved in rural WASH and their partners in the private sector and civil society;
4. Foster dialogue mechanisms to improve WASH multi-sector stakeholder coordination;
5. Support the creation of enabling frameworks by governments in terms of leadership, and
6. Encourage the establishment of policies/strategies, institutional framework, sector harmonization and alignment.

WG 2: Innovative financing and private sector engagement to accelerate and sustain services

1. Document and assess innovative financing arrangements, expanding sector financing beyond the “3 T” (i.e. Tax, Tithes and Transfers) such as philanthropies, remittances, private sector participation and self-supply;
2. Address the need for joint partnerships between governments and the private sector to ensure equitable access to secure water supplies and sanitation;
3. Explore successful examples of government facilitated self-supply as a venue to increase the water supply coverage;
4. Identify and engage potential donors to cover the additional cost to make all WASH projects inclusive;
5. Advocate for additional funding from new and non-traditional partners.

WG 3: Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning, Knowledge Management, and ICT for sustainable infrastructure and services

1. Compile and analyze case studies and examples on successful M & E and Reporting of Rural WASH;
2. Assess capacity and human resource needs for effective M&E and knowledge management at all levels of the public administration;
3. Identify needs for strengthening and harmonization of M & E and Reporting mechanisms;
4. Support inclusive stakeholders’ involvement in sector learning and knowledge sharing;
5. Promote sector learning and knowledge management on the contribution of ICT for effective sector M&E;
6. Encourage sector inclusion in M&E functions-citizen and civil society involvement in M&E and reporting.

Responsibility of the WGs Chairs and the WGs members

The composition of the WGs should be reflecting a wide spectrum of partners and operational experience. A specific effort should be made to achieve a strong representation of regional rural WASH decision makers. The WGs should not be too large to allow for effective interaction and exchange.

Each WG should be led by:

- A Chair person;
- A Vice-Chair person; and
- A Rapporteur.
Participants to WGs and Responsibility of the WGs Members

A Working Group is open to all those who share its objectives are willing to actively contribute in supporting the WG’s work (e.g. through writing and/or reviewing papers). The WGs will endeavor to ensure balance of representation across RWSSI’s constituencies, particularly country governments.

The WGs members’ responsibilities are:

a) Promoting the interests of the initiative;
b) Acting on opportunities to communicate about the initiative and to consult with other WGs members and decision makers in the sector;
c) Participating actively in meetings through contribution of insights and information, discussion and review of minutes, papers and other WG documents.

Term Length

The term length for WGs membership is limited to three (3) years renewable by one term, in order to allow a wide regional, functional and thematic participation over time. The RCC may provide guidance on the composition of the WGs.

Frequency of Meeting and working modalities

The WGs shall meet and hold both virtual meetings and occasional face-to-face meetings (preferably back to back with sector events). Unless otherwise agreed, face-to-face meetings will be limited to one day, if any additional meeting is called during the year by the WG Chair, it will be done predominately via video-conference or using other virtual media. The WGs will have to use a suitable IT platform to disseminate information, share documents and facilitate discussion among members;

Meetings and other WG meetings are conducted in English and French to allow for effective participation of all WG members. The findings (deliberations, recommendations, etc.) from the WGs meetings will be recorded and documented in English and French through reports, articles and notes for operational and follow-up purposes;

WGs members will strive to mobilize their respective organizations’ resources to support the activities of the WGs. The WGs members will draw upon the support of the RWSSI Secretariat, including:

- Provision of organizational support in implementation of learning events (e.g. at AWW and/or AfricaSan, RWSSN);
- Provision of support in communications on progress and products (results) produced by the WGs; and
- Provision of financial support as necessary, for example to facilitate the participation of WGs members at face-to-face meetings.

Accountability

The WGs will report regularly to the RCC, and the RWSSI Forum, and will work with the RWSSI Secretariat.

Working language and Minutes

The Working languages of the RWSSI (documents, reports, meetings, Forum,...) are English and French. The RWSSI Secretariat is responsible for maintaining a record of all proceedings in French and English languages.

Annex 1 (B): ToRs for RWSSI Coordination Committee

Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) is Africa’s framework for cooperation and collaboration among a wide range of partners including Regional Member Countries (RMICs), donors, NGOs, and various regional and sub-regional organizations. It aims to address the important issues of levels of access to safe water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene services in Africa’s rural areas. RWSSI was launched in 2003, and in 2005 African Governments and international development partners unanimously adopted RWSSI as the common framework for resource mobilization and investment for water supply and sanitation delivery in rural Africa in order to meet goals of the African Water Vision 2025 of the African Union and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets (2015), for water and sanitation. It was also agreed to establish the RWSSI Trust Fund (RWSSI-TF) to raise additional resources to be managed by the AFD. The implementation of RWSSI and the RWSSI-TF has been directed by a strategic plan covering the period 2012-2015, a new strategic plan 2017-2025 is currently being developed.

Although the RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC) was designed under the first strategic plan 2012-2015 as an important platform for ownership and governance among African Governments and their partners, it met only sporadically and was not very active. With the advent of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) targeting universal access by 2030, the issue of partnership and country ownership of development efforts such as the provision of sustainable WASH services, access to the international, regional, country and sub-national levels have become even more important.

A recent (2016) external review of RWSSI confirmed the relevance, and efficiency of the RWSSI framework to accelerate delivery of WASH services for all in the rural areas of Africa. Africa’s poorest are mostly rural dwellers, and appropriate and sustainable water supply and sanitation remains a critical pillar in poverty alleviation. Before RWSSI was initiated, the Bank’s water and sanitation portfolio was mainly urban. After the advent of RWSSI, the rural/urban lending ratio is now 40/60, at the same time as the overall lending to the water sector has grown substantially. The utilization of $335 million TF grants to stimulate an overall portfolio of $5.9 billion from AfDB, other Development Partners, governments and communities is a significant achievement. At the same time it is noticeable that RWSSI governance and regional as well as national ownership for the Initiative need to be strengthened.

Despite the above progress, there are still challenges of limited emphasis on learning and knowledge management and insufficient focus on services delivery. Issues of sustainability have not been appropriately addressed in planning and implementation of RWSSI projects, neither has it been given sufficient attention as a theme for monitoring and evaluation. There is evidence of services not always reflecting local demand or implementing institutions developing adequate management systems. To overcome these issues of low visibility, ownership and sometimes commitment from African governments and in line with a key recommendation from the 2013 Forum held in Tunisia, the RWSSI Coordination Committee (RCC) is being formed with members from African Governments, Development Partners and other stakeholders based on interest and expertise in the rural WASH sector.

The Strategic Plan (2012-2015) recommended the establishment of the RCC to facilitate improvement in coordination at national and regional levels and to create an effective platform for coordinating RWSSI’s advocacy activities and supplementing African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) political leadership role. The draft Strategic Plan (2017 – 2025) is reiterating this role as critical to the realization of the Initiative’s goals and objectives.

Role of the RWSSI Coordination Committee

The RCC will provide strategic direction to RWSSI. It will meet once a year and make recommendations on how to achieve the partnership’s set objectives: a) to accelerate access to improved and sustained Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) through increased investments; b) to mobilize higher levels of funding from donors (ODA), national governments, and beneficiary contributions for RWSS services; c) to improve the enabling policy and institutional environment for increased and sustained access to RWSS services; and d) to improve the sustainability of RWSS systems through beneficiary involvement, training and capacity building.

Also, the RCC will provide strategic advisory support to the Secretariat and AMCOW when appropriate.

The RCC will facilitate, among others:

(i) Regional and international awareness of RWSSI for greater impact;
(ii) Advocacy and promotion of resource mobilization for national RWSS programs;
(iii) Inter-governmental coordination, knowledge sharing and peer reviews; and

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene as a Catalyst for the Socio-Economic Transformation of Africa
Regional and national sector monitoring and reporting, etc.

To achieve these goals, the role of the RCC shall include the following:

- Advocacy with governments and other stakeholders for increased focus on the drivers for enabling, developing and sustaining rural water supply and sanitation services delivery in Africa;
- Supporting the strengthening of the capacity of decision makers and service providers through e.g. peer-to-peer information and knowledge sharing among RMCs, with particular focus on Finance/Planning Ministries;
- Facilitating interaction between regional, sub-regional and national sector coordination bodies as well as development partners, respecting the subsidiarity principle in keeping decision making at the lowest appropriate level;
- Advocating for increased financing and effectiveness of resource utilization for RWSSI at national and regional levels. This may include supporting the Secretariat in financial resources mobilization, developing innovative financing arrangements and sustaining current donors as well as getting new donors interested in the Initiative; and
- Any other tasks that may be agreed upon from time to time that aim at supporting the achievement of the RWSSI goals.

**Mode of Operations/functioning**

The RCC will meet once a year for a face-to-face meeting. The RCC may add virtual meetings as it is deemed necessary. In addition, the RCC may meet at the margins of any regional (African) WASH event such as the Africa Water Week and the AfricanSan. The Secretariat in collaboration with the Co-Chairs will prepare the agenda; send out invitation and share minutes.

Responsibility of the Coordination Committee Co-Chairs

The RCC Co-Chairs shall be designated by AfDB and AMCOW. The responsibilities of the Co-Chairs include:

- Setting the agenda for each meeting;
- Ensuring that agenda and supporting documents are delivered to members in advance of each meeting; and
- Ending each meeting with a summary of decisions and assignments.

**Responsibility of the RCC Members**

- Provide strategic guidance on issues pertaining to rural WASH and RWSSI to the RWSSI Secretariat and to AMCOW;
- Provide guidance to the three RWSSI Working Groups on (1) Co-ordination; (2) Financing; and (3) Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting to the RCC;
- Promote the interests of the Initiative;
- Act on opportunities to communicate about the Initiative and to consult with other AMCOW representatives; Represent their respective sub-region on the RCC and strive to both collect views before, and disseminate information and outcomes after each RCC meeting; and
- Actively participate in meetings through attendance, discussion and review of minutes, papers and other RCC documents.

**Membership**

The RCC is proposed to be composed of 20 members as shown below:

1. One representative of the AfDB (Co-Chairperson of the RCC with AMCOW); Director AHWS;
2. One Representative from the AMCOW Secretariat (Co-Chairperson with AfDB); Executive Secretary;
3. Five sector country representatives, one each from the AMCOW TAC Chair countries being in 2017-2018 for the 5 sub-regions: 1) Central African Republic; 2) Egypt; 3) Senegal; 4) South Sudan and 5) Swaziland;
4. Four finance/ planning sector country representatives, one each from the AMCOW TAC Chair countries, being in 2017-2018 for the 5 sub-regions: 1) Central African Republic; 2) Egypt; 3) Senegal; 4) South Sudan and 5) Swaziland;
5. Three donor representatives including at least one RWSSI-Trust Fund donors;
6. One member from UNICEF representing the UN;
7. One member from WaterAid representing International NGOs;
8. One member from ANeW representing CSOs;
9. One member representing development communication and media;
10. One member from the WSP/World Bank; and
11. One member from the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Steering Committee.

**Term Length**

The term length for RCC membership shall be 3 years, renewable, except for the Co-Chairs (which are by virtue of office-bearers) and the ten (10) TAC representatives who will ordinarily follow the AMCOW TAC membership rotations every 2 years.

**Quorum of RCC Meetings**

- A minimum of 50% attendance of members is required for meetings;
- Attendance by phone or video conference will be possible for those unable to attend in person; and
- Recommendations are taken by consensus.

**Frequency of Meeting**

- The RCC shall meet once a year, unless there is need for the Co-Chairs to call for an extraordinary meeting;
- Unless otherwise agreed, meetings will be limited to one day; and
- If any additional meeting is called during the year by the RCC Co-Chairs, it will be done predominately via teleconference.

**Venue**

As per agenda

**Working language and Reporting**

The RCC meetings will be conducted in both English and French. The RWSSI Secretariat is responsible for maintaining a record of all proceedings in English and French. Where agreed, all out-of-session recommendations shall be recorded in the minutes (English and French) for the next scheduled RCC meeting. Where necessary, particularly issues that require specific support, the AMCOW representative will take certain recommendation to the AMCOW Secretariat/ Governing Council for the necessary follow-up.
Annex 2: List of participants to the 2nd RWSSI Forum

Andrew M8BRO; AfDB; Uganda
Christopher TUMUSIME; Ministry of Water; Uganda
Abdul Haft KORDMA; National Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee; Liberia
Peter Mahal AKAT; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; S. Sudan
Lwiza M. K DENG; Ministry of Finance; S. Sudan
Simon RANDRIATSIFERANA; AfDB; Madagascar
Mercuria ASSEFAW; AfDB; Swaziland
Eboume BOUNTESEY; AfDB; Cameroon
Gladys Nangiesi NKENKU; Ministère de l’Eau et de l’Energie; Rwanda
Moses Sonko; MoFED; Uganda
Benon Nahima; AfDB; Malawi
Fidele Nteziyaremye; MININFRA; Rwanda
MENKIR, Teferi; AfDB; Ethiopia
Meguria ASSEFAW; AfDB; Swaziland
Ismail ZOUNDI; Secrétariat de l’Etat chargé de l’Eau; Morocco
Benson Nkhoma; AfDB; Malawi
Hubert Onibon PhD; UNICEF; Cameroon
Gladys Nangiesi NKENKU; Ministère de l’Eau et de l’Energie; Cameroon
MNAJJA Abdelhamid; Ministère de l’agriculture et des eaux; Tunisia
KOSSE ZAMBIASSOUE, Francis; Ministère des Finances; CAR
ESIPISU Isaiah Andebe; PAMACC; Kenya
Mohamed El Moctar Ould Mohamed; Ministère de l’HYdraulique et de l’Assainissement; Mauritania
Lazarus Botomani PHRI; Project Coordination for the Bank’s supported RWSSI Project; Malawi
Eng. John Kunwenda; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development; Malawi
Claire Battle; WaterAid; London, UK
Gervais NGUEMA MBA; Direction Générale des Ressources Hydroélectriques; Gabon
Doreen Kabaisi; Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network; Uganda
Kwalwa Asare Gyi-Duku; Ministry of Sanitation and water resources; Ghana
Alhagi Jabbie; Department of Water Resources; Gambia
Dina Mamoudou; Planning sector; Egypt
Kwalwa Manu; Independent consultant; Ghana
Charles Mwale; Water department; Zambia
Charles NGANGOUJE; AMCOW; Nigeria
Mohamed Jiddou; Ministère de l’Hydraulique et de l’Assainissement; Mauritania
Trevor Shongwe; Department of Water Affairs; Swaziland
Bheki Ndizina; Ministry of Finance; Swaziland
Anthony Waterkeyn; Nias; South Africa
Eric Buhi-Nielsen; Nias; Denmark
Mikael DUPUIS; Vergnet Hydro; Côte d’Ivoire
Thierry BARBOTTE; Vergnet Hydro; Côte d’Ivoire
Ded O. Mate-Kodjo; WaterAid West Africa; Ghana
Frenesh Meukura; Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation; Ethiopia
Maimouna Tall; WaterAid West Africa; Senegal
Walter van Opezaandel; Akvo; Netherlands
Oluyaro A. Bankole-Bolawole; WaterAid West Africa; Nigeria
Kelly Ann Naylor; UNICEF; Senegal
Emeline Bereziat; Akvo; Burkina Faso
Benedict Kubabom; CVSA; Ghana
Amadou Diallo; Ministère de l’Hydraulique; Senegal
Myrtam Neila Conté; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
KONU, FRANCIS OFOE; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
KAYENDEKE, JULIET PENINA; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
DEFRAVE, ANN; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Brigori Hélène; MCLAU; Côte d’Ivoire
Ouhl Déoré; MCLAU; Côte d’Ivoire
Sobrin Franck; MCLAU; Côte d’Ivoire
Coty Pecoud; MCLAU; Côte d’Ivoire
Sie Pale Julienne; ONAD; Côte d’Ivoire
Sahie Sandrine Lopez; MIE; Côte d’Ivoire
Nyguessan Alopha Michel; MIE; Côte d’Ivoire
Nyguessan Koudjo; DGHM; Côte d’Ivoire
Victor BAS MARTINEZ; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Doward CHANDA; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Moses Mabor; Ministry of Finance; S. Sudan
Franz Hollhuber; African Water Facility; Côte d’Ivoire
Maimouna Nakpaga; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Hikaru Satoji; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Francis Bouguere; African Water Facility; Côte d’Ivoire
Donatien ARBA; Afriland First Bank; Côte d’Ivoire
Bocar CISSÉ; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Dusseyнюou Guene; African Water Facility; Côte d’Ivoire
Basilie DJEDIRO; UNICEF; Côte d’Ivoire
Sena Alouka; ANEW; Togo
Samson Malesi Shivaji; ANEW; Kenya

Dr. Jochen RUDOLPH; AfDB; Côte d’Ivoire
Aly Sow; WaterAid Mali; Mali
Korin ASSENIEN; ONAD; Côte d’Ivoire

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene as a Catalyst for the Socio-Economic Transformation of Africa
## Annex 3: Proceedings from WG 2 at the 2nd RWSSI Forum

The WG 2 took the initiative to fill out country profiles documenting the strengths and weaknesses of financing for the RWSS sector. Below are some of the highlights, with contact information when provided by the participants. More will be shared through the Working Groups online platforms.

### Senegal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: SENEGAL</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Partially successful</th>
<th>Weak/non existent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current ways of financing Rural WASH</td>
<td>Concessional finance</td>
<td>Implication of the private sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success of innovative funding mechanisms tried in recent years</td>
<td>Mix of financing concessional, semi-concessional and commercial finance</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Factors/ingredients to ensure effective RWSS sector financing</td>
<td>Delegation contracts for public services with the private sector</td>
<td>Commercial finance: improve legal, fiscal, institutional and regulatory frameworks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Innovative finance mechanisms for Senegal:**

- The “Fonds Bleu” fund
- Scaling up of delegation contracts with the private sector in rural areas for water supply (as well as urban WSS)
- Organisations involved: SONES, OFOR, ONAS, Ministère de l’Hydraulique et de l’Assainissement
- Contact person for more information: Amadou DIALLO

### Republic of South Sudan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: REP. OF SOUTH SUDAN</th>
<th>Partially successful</th>
<th>Weak/non existent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success of innovative funding mechanisms tried in recent years</td>
<td>Block grant transfer, capacity building grant, credit from donors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors/ingredients to ensure effective RWSS sector financing</td>
<td>Delegation contracts for public services with the private sector</td>
<td>Monitoring, evaluation of financing; framework for coordination.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Innovative finance mechanisms for The Republic of South Sudan:**

- Donor financing through loans/grants e.g. the LOGSEED project (39 M USD); sustainability of WASH services remain a concern.
- Organisations involved: Local Government Board, Communities
- Contact person for more information: Moses Maboir Deu

### Côte d’Ivoire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: COTE D’IVOIRE</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Weak/non existent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current ways of financing Rural WASH</td>
<td>Financing is based on projects and not sustainable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Success of innovative funding mechanisms tried in recent years</td>
<td>Strong engagement of the private sector and local communities</td>
<td>Funding from Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Factors/ingredients to ensure effective RWSS sector financing</td>
<td>Delegation contracts for public services with the private sector</td>
<td>Political will.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Innovative finance mechanisms for Côte d’Ivoire:**

- Emergency funding (Programme présidentiel d’urgence) to rehabilitate handpumps
- Organisations involved: Aga Khan Foundation, MCLAU
- Contact person for more information: Hélène Bragori

### Niger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: NIGER</th>
<th>Partially successful</th>
<th>Weak/non existent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current ways of financing Rural WASH</td>
<td>Pool financing with several donors (Danemark/Luxembourg) and open to others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success of innovative funding mechanisms tried in recent years</td>
<td>Enabling environment</td>
<td>Could be improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors/ingredients to ensure effective RWSS sector financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Innovative finance mechanisms for Niger:**

- Creation of 3 coordination platforms: (1) Government and Technical and Financial partners; (2) Government and NGOs and (3) Government and the private sector.
- Process for the creation of the National Water and Sanitation Fund, based on the principles of “polluter pays” and “abstractor pays”.
- Organisations involved: Ministère de l’Hydraulique et de l’Assainissement du Niger
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
Water Development and Sanitation Department

African Development Bank Group
BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Avenue Jean Paul II
Côte d’Ivoire

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Focal point RWSSI
j.rudolph@afdb.org

RWSSI Web Pages