Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program aims to contribute to improving health and well-being in rural areas by increasing water supply and sanitation access and the adoption of good hygiene practices in an equitable and sustainable manner. The goal of the project is to contribute, in partnership with other development agencies, to the achievement of the GTP targets of 98% and 100% access to safe water supply for rural and urban areas, respectively. The aim is for all Ethiopians to have access to basic sanitation, with 77% of the population practicing hand washing at critical times, safe water handling and water treatment at home. It is envisaged that 80% of communities in the country will achieve open defecation free (ODF) status.

Objectives

Improved access to rural water supply and sanitation services in Ethiopia, in order to contribute to reduced poverty and enhanced productivity, thereby contributing to the achievement of water related MDGs, through:

- Capacity Building: for community sensitization, awareness rising, training in water supply and sanitation management, operation and maintenance etc. in 125 Woreda (districts);
- Program Support: at the federal, regional and Woreda level institutions and for communities, in the form of equipment including computers, printers, motor cycles, office equipment and maintenance tools;
- Provision of new water supply facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities, provision of latrine facilities to schools, health centres and communal latrines in crowded settlements and provision of demonstration facilities for associations in 125 AIDB supported districts.

Impacts

- 5,060 new water supply schemes have been constructed and 400 schemes rehabilitated;
- About 2 million people now have access to water supply and sanitation facilities;
- Hygiene and sanitation education has been provided for 2.5 million people;
- About 1900 public/communal and school latrines have been constructed;
- Water born diseases have decreased;
- The travel time to fetch water by women has decreased from 2 hours to 30 minutes;
- The school drop out rate of female students has decreased by more than 60%;
- Empowerment of women in the WaSH committees has increased.

Key Facts

Financing: ADF – US$ 62.10 million
Partnerships:
- Ministry of Water and Energy
- Nine Regional Water and Health Bureaus.
Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) aims to improve access to safe drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas of The Gambia from the current level of about 70% to 72% for water supply; and from 40% to 44% for sanitation by 2015. This will serve an additional 65,000 people. The Project covers all five regions of the country, where the availability of services will enable the rural population to devote time previously spent on fetching water on other productive activities. Access to potable water supply and adequate sanitation will also reduce water-borne diseases, thus leading to reduced expenditure on medication, reduced absenteeism and an increase in productivity. The project will also encourage school attendance, especially for girls. The RWSSP will see the construction, rehabilitation and up-grading of new multi-village solar-powered water supply systems; improved sanitation facilities for schools, rural health centers and public places; community education in sanitation and personal hygiene; and institutional strengthening for government departments working on the project.

Objectives

Increased access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices in the rural areas of The Gambia.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2012 – 2015
Financing: US$ 7.67 million
• ADF – US$ 1.72 million
• RWSSI-TF – US$ 5.54 million
• Government – US$ 0.23 million
• Beneficiaries – US$ 0.17 million

Impacts

• Water supply access rates will increase from 70% in 2009 to 72% by 2015;
• Sanitation access rates will increase from 40% in 2009 to 44% by 2015;
• Hygiene and sanitation education will be provided for 2,000 people.
The Lowlands Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project has four main components: Water Supply Infrastructure; Environmental Health, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion; Institutional Support and Capacity Building; Project Management; and Engineering Services. The project aims to increase coverage in the Lowlands areas by providing improved, sustainable, equitable and inclusive access to water supply and sanitation to an estimated 65,000 population in the Maseru and Berea districts, where major bulk water supply infrastructure is being developed.

Objectives

Contributing to the achievement of the country’s Vision 2020 objective of improved health and social wellbeing of the population, through universal access to improved water and sanitation services.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2013 - 2017
Financing: US$ 17.49 million
- ADF Loan – US$ 10.10 million
- RWSSI Trust Fund Grant – US$ 4.17 million
- World Bank Loan – US$ 1.23 million
- Government of Lesotho – US$ 1.98 million
- Beneficiaries – US$ 0.002 million

Impacts/Expected Results

- Construction of 9 water schemes;
- Installation of trunk and distribution pipelines, local storage reservoirs and break pressure tanks;
- 450 communal water points constructed;
- 1,500 Private connections to households and institutions installed;
- 65,000 people educated on health and hygiene in water and sanitation, including IEC materials;
- Construction 36 public sanitation facilities each at institutions for females and males;
- Construction of 280 VIPs for vulnerable households including female households, those headed by elderly people and orphan-headed households;
- Development and implementation of operational strategies for cost recovery communication, private operator engagement, financing sanitation;
- Community sensitization and stakeholder mobilization;
- Training of VWHC and Coordination Committees;
- Strengthening sector M&E by institutionalising GIS planning tools and databases within DRWS and its district offices.
The Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Infrastructure for Improved Health and Livelihoods (SRWSIHL) project has been designed to spur socio-economic growth in Malawi, by improving the health and livelihoods of marginalized rural populations through the provision of sustainable water supply and improved sanitation. This project seeks to increase the resilience of water supply systems through rehabilitation and expansion, and to address sanitation and hygiene challenges. The Bank’s intervention will help to climate-proof and ensure inclusive access to water supply and sanitation in five districts, namely, Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Phalombe.

It will also support the empowerment of district councils and rural communities, with particular emphasis on women and youth, monitoring and evaluation, and on enhancing sector reforms for governance and accountability of service delivery. The project will collaborate closely with initiatives that are supporting the prevention of malaria.

Objectives

Improved access to clean and sustainable water supply and improved health of rural communities, through:

- Increasing access to clean and sustainable water supply in 5 districts;
- Increasing access to improved and inclusive sanitation;
- Improving resilience of water resources;
- Empowering communities with income generating activities such as tree planting.

Impacts

Improved health and alleviated poverty in Malawi, through:

- Increased coverage of sustainable and clean water to a total population of approximately 516,000;
- Increased coverage of improved and inclusive sanitation to a total population of about 575,000, including pupils in public primary schools;
- 52 % female beneficiaries will be served;
- More than 6,760 jobs will be created, including 750 for the youth in bee keeping, as part of sustainable catchment management;
- Improved resilience of water resources with related improved community management to sustain water supply and sanitation facilities.
Background

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (Pronasar) is based in the Nampula and Zambezia Provinces. It is designed to improve the access, quality, availability and sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in these areas. The Bank’s funding in the water and sanitation sector is fully in line with the Government’s Action Plan for Reducing Poverty (PARP) for the period 2011 - 2014 and the Bank’s 2011 – 2015 Country Strategy Paper for Mozambique.

In line with the Bank’s Ten Year Strategy (2013 – 2022) and the Government’s Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PARPA II), it is anticipated that the Bank will continue to be a key development partner in Mozambique’s water and sanitation sector.

Objectives

Increased sustainable access to rural water supply and sanitation and contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals targets of 70% coverage in rural water supply and 50% in rural sanitation by 2015, through:

- Decentralized planning support;
- Rural water supply infrastructure;
- Rural sanitation implementation;
- Alternative technologies for delivery of services, which is further complemented by other areas of Program Management, Audit, and Technical Assistance.

Impacts

- Drinking water for an additional 300,000 people (50% women);
- Improved sanitation for 500,000 more people (50% women);
- 200,000 people sensitized, (55% female);
- Increased functionality: 85% by 2015;
- 600 water and sanitation committees, (50% female);
- 34 districts with RWSS plans.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2010 – 2014
Financing: US$ 17.30 million
- ADF Loan – US$ 7.79 million
- RWSSI TF Grant – US$ 7.20 million
- Beneficiaries – US$ 1.90 million
**Background**

The Bank’s sub-programmes cover two States: Yobe in North East Nigeria and Osun in Western Nigeria. The overall project is expected to increase and sustain the provision of safe water and access to 2.56 million people in Yobe and 0.76 million in Osun. It will improve sanitation for 2.30 million people in Yobe and 0.68 million in Osun. The project includes the formation and training of Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOMs), whose membership will be 30% women. These committees will operate and manage the water and sanitation facilities installed.

The total project cost is USD 89.6 million, including ADF contributions and contributions from Yobe State, Osun State, the Federal Government and communities. The Sector capacity building component of the project will ensure long-term sustainability at all levels, including the private sector and NGOs.

**Objectives**

- Contributing to the achievement of the national target of 90% by 2015 and 100% by 2020;
- Building institutional capacity for effective operation and maintenance, as well as managing the implementation of sub-programmes.

**Impacts**

- Rural water coverage increased from 43% in 2006 to 80% by 2010, and to 100% by 2015;
- Rural sanitation increased from 32% in 2006 to 60% by 2010, and to 90% by 2015;
- Infant mortality rate decreased from 110.6 in 2005 to 30.3 in 2015;
- Under 5 mortality rate decreased from 193.6 in 2005 to 63.7 in 2015;
- Project beneficiaries include 2.56 million people in Yobe; State and 0.76 million people in Osun State;
- Other beneficiaries include rural water supply and sanitation institutions at Federal and State levels, NGOs and the private sector.

**Key Facts**

- **Project duration:** 2007 – 2014
- **Financing:** US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- **Partnerships:**
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
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  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities

- Project duration: 2007 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 89.6 million
  - ADF Loan – US$ 79.3 million
  - Yobe state – US$ 7.0 million
  - Osun State – US$ 2.2 million
  - Federal Government – US$ 0.85 million
- Partnerships:
  - Yobe State
  - Osun State
  - Federal Government
  - Communities
**Background**

Improved access to potable water and to improved sanitation and hygiene is a key part of Rwanda’s overall development objectives. The country’s planning tools are driven by the Vision 2020, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I&II), the Government’s 7-year program and MDGs. The current EDPRS (2013-2018) has prioritized water supply and sanitation as a critical service that will contribute significantly to Rwanda’s growth in the next five years.

Access to safe water and improved sanitation not only contributes to better living conditions and increased productivity, but it also promotes gender equality and the development of children—especially girls—through their increased school attendance.

Since 1974, the African Development Bank has been a key development partner to Rwanda and has contributed greatly to the development of the water and sanitation sector in the country.

**Objectives**

Improved access to potable water and improved sanitation in rural areas, through:

- Improving the living conditions of rural communities by providing them with sustainable drinking water supply and improved sanitation services;
- Improving drinking water supply services and household sanitation in 216 rural localities, and community sanitation services in the 15 districts of the 3 Provinces in the North, West and South.

**Impacts**

- Reduction of water cost by 60%;
- Reduction of water fetching time from an average of 3hrs to 10 or 20 minutes;
- Reduction of distances to improved water sources from 2km to 500 meters;
- Income generating activities for women increased to an average of about 300 USD per month.

**Key Facts**

- **Project duration:** 2009 – 2014
- **Financing:** US$ 31.5 million
  - ADF – US$ 15.5 million
  - RWSSI-TF – US$ 9.3 million
  - Government of Rwanda – US$ 5.1 million
  - Beneficiaries – US$ 1.6 million
- **Partnerships:** Ministry of Infrastructure (Electricity, Water and Sanitation Agency - EWSA).
Contexte


L’un des principaux problèmes de développement ciblé par le PEPAM est la réduction des maladies d’origine hydrique, cause principale de mortalité particulièrement chez les enfants de moins de cinq ans. En effet, avec un taux de 160 pour mille, la mortalité infanto-juvénile en milieu rural au Sénégal est inquiétante. Plus de 17% de cette mortalité est liée à la diarrhée, maladie d’origine hydrique résultant de la consommation d’eau contaminée ainsi que du manque d’assainissement et d’hygiène. La prévalence de la diarrhée chez les enfants de moins de cinq ans est de 22%.

Conscient de la gravité de la situation, le Gouvernement a fait du secteur de l’eau potable, de l’assainissement et de la promotion d’hygiène une priorité pour l’amélioration des conditions sanitaires des populations.

L’intervention de la Banque est justifiée par le fait que le nouveau sous-programme (i) répond à cette préoccupation du gouvernement d’assurer un développement équitable des différentes régions du pays par la correction des insuffisances et disparités constatées, conformément à la politique de décentralisation et d’équilibre régional, et (ii) s’inscrit dans le cadre de l’initiative de la Banque dans ce secteur de l’eau et l’assainissement en milieu rural. La revue à mi-parcours de la stratégie d’assistance du groupe de la Banque pour le Sénégal ainsi que les orientations stratégiques du FAD XI indiquent que la Banque poursuivra ses actions dans le secteur d’eau potable et d’assainissement par l’évaluation d’un deuxième sous-programme en milieu rural.

Objectifs

Approvisionnement en eau et assainissement en milieu rural

Le sous-programme pour l’approvisionnement en eau potable et l’assainissement en milieu rural phase 2 vise à améliorer les conditions sanitaires des populations des régions de Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Kolda, Sédhiou et Ziguinchor qui totalisent une population d’environ de 1.790.600 habitants. Les objectifs spécifiques sont : (i) l’amélioration de l’accès à l’eau potable et à l’assainissement pour les populations de la zone du projet ; et (ii) le changement positif des attitudes et des comportements des populations en matière d’hygiène.

Impacts

Les différentes réalisations ont permis, entre autre, d’atteindre les résultats intermédiaires suivants :

- La satisfaction des besoins en eau potable de 800 000 personnes dont 162 000 directement ;
- Le renforcement et la remise à niveau de 21 systèmes d’alimentation en eau potable existants ;
- La création et/ou la redynamisation de 294 structures de gestion (ASUFOR) des systèmes d’alimentation en eau potable avec une plus grande participation des femmes dans la gestion de l’eau ;
- L’amélioration de l’assainissement en milieu familial et des lieux publics au niveau des communautés rurales ;
- Une meilleure prise en compte de l’hygiène par les populations.

Faits et Chiffres clés

Durée du projet : 2009-2013
Financement : 51,8 millions USD
- Prêt FAD 46,5 millions USD
- Gouvernement 4,5 millions USD
- Bénéficiaires 0,8 million USD
Background

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project covers five rural districts in the Northern, Southern and Central regions of Sierra Leone. The project is expected to benefit 625,000 rural Sierra Leoneans, including providing improved sanitation access for 91,000 school children. The project also includes the development of a comprehensive national program for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

The RWSSP project contributes to Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity - the 3rd generation Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS III), in particular towards achievement of the water supply, sanitation and hygiene targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The project will benefit an estimated 625,000 rural Sierra Leoneans and result in a nine percentage-point increase in safe water coverage and at least a six percentage-point increase in improved sanitation coverage. It will also result in a better managed water sector and improved knowledge, attitudes and practices among the primary beneficiaries.

Objectives

Contribution to improved water supply and sanitation services in the rural areas of Sierra Leone, through:

- Increasing sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation;
- Developing a comprehensive national framework for rural water supply and sanitation investments.

Impacts

- Contribution to increase in GDP;
- Contribution to the reduction in Under 5 mortality rates;
- Contribution to the increase in school girls’ enrolment rates.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2013 – 2018
Financing: US$ 44.75 million
- ADF Loan – US$ 14.05 million
- ADF Grant – US$ 4.42 million
- GEF Grant – US$ 4.0 million
- FSF Grant (incl DFID) – US$ 13.13 million
- RWSSI – US$ 7.32 million
- Government contribution – US$ 1.83 million

Partnerships:
- DFID (FSF Grant)
- Global Environment Facility
- Government of Sierra Leone
Background

The African Development Bank’s funding in the water and sanitation sector is fully in line with the Tanzania National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania agreed between the Bank, Development Partners and the Government.

Following the successful completion of the Tanzania Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program (RWSSP) Phase 1, the AfDB Board approved RWSSP-Phase 2 in September 2010. The RWSSP is a sub-component of the national Water Sector Development Program, which is jointly financed by the Bank, the Government and other Development Partners. The RWSSP focuses on the provision of water and sanitation facilities and is expected to serve an additional 6.5 million rural Tanzanians with potable water through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. The program also covers the improvement of sanitation facilities in schools and rural households.

Objectives

Improving district level capacity to implement demand-based Rural Water Supply and Sanitation projects; improving access of rural communities to water and sanitation services operated and maintained sustainably and improving health & hygiene practices through:

- Construction of Rural Water Supply and School Sanitation Facilities;
- National Sanitation Campaign and School WASH Campaigns;
- Management Support.

Impacts

- 4.6 million additional people with access to water supply (or 74% access by 2015) and 10 million more people with improved sanitation (or 80% access by 2015);
- Increase in number of rural water committees, with at least 50% female active membership from 30% in 2010 to 50% by 2015;
- 264 school water and sanitation facilities implemented by 2014;
- 2.0 million private household latrines constructed or upgraded;
- 50% of WUA members in 132 districts sensitized by 2014.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2011 – 2015
Financing: US$ 98.46 million
- ADF Loan – US$ 89.57 million
- RWSSI Trust Fund – US$ 8.89 million
Partnerships:
- Ministry of Water
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- Prime Minister’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
- Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT

focuses on the provision of water and sanitation facilities and is expected to serve an additional 6.5 million rural Tanzanians with potable water through the construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. The program also covers the improvement of sanitation facilities in schools and rural households.
Contexte

De toute évidence, l’approvisionnement en eau potable en milieu rural est une réponse aux préoccupations de la révolution tunisienne du fait qu’elle concerne spécifiquement les populations des zones rurales les plus défavorisées. Le programme d’alimentation en eau potable en milieu rural (PAEPR) s’adresse aux populations rurales dont l’isolement et la dispersion ne permettent pas un accès aisé à l’eau potable, pour des coûts raisonnables.

Le programme s’inscrit dans le cadre de la stratégie d’intervention de la Banque en Tunisie, notamment en matière de modernisation des infrastructures et de développement du capital humain. Par ailleurs, ce dernier s’intègre parfaitement dans les orientations du programme RWSSI qui s’applique aux pays disposant d’une stratégie en matière d’eau potable, comme c’est le cas de la Tunisie. Cette nouvelle intervention poursuit le processus déjà entamé avec le Projet d’Investissement dans le Secteur de l’Eau (PISEAU II) cofinancé par la Banque et en cours de réalisation. Dans une logique de continuité, il est normal que la Banque contribue davantage au financement des infrastructures d’eau potable à travers le programme PAEPR, ce qui renforcera et complétera les acquis de PISEAU.

Objectifs

Généralisation de l’accès à l’eau potable

Ce programme s’inscrit dans le cadre du Plan d’Alimentation en Eau Potable en Milieu Rural 2010 qui permettra d’atteindre un taux de desserte de 98 % à la fin de 2017. L’intervention est la continuation de la politique nationale visant la généralisation de l’accès à l’eau potable, notamment dans les zones les plus déshéritées du territoire tunisien. Elle répond à la stratégie du pays d’intégrer le monde rural dans le processus de développement économique et social. Il permettra de relever les défis liés à la raréfaction des ressources hydrauliques par la fourniture en abondance d’eau potable à des régions caractérisées par des difficultés d’accès, des conditions climatiques rudes et des irrégularités de disponibilité de ressources.

Impacts

- 350,000 habitants bénéficieront de la disponibilité de l’eau potable ;
- Taux d’accès à l’eau potable en milieu rural sera porté à 98 % en 2017.

En effet, l’accès à une eau potable en qualité et en quantité suffisantes aura un impact sur :

- La santé de ces populations par la réduction des risques de maladies hydriques ;
- L’accroissement de la fréquentation scolaire chez les filles ;
- La diminution des corvées d’eau et la valorisation du temps libéré dans des activités valorisantes ;
- La création d’emplois à la fois durables ou temporaires durant la phase de mise en œuvre ;
- La mise en place des conditions nécessaires au développement du tourisme.

Faits et Chiffres clés

Durée du projet : 2012-2017
Financement : 140,8 millions USD
- Prêt BAD 132 millions USD
- Gouvernement 8,8 millions USD
Background

According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, it is estimated that 29.7 million people (83.7%) reside in rural areas. The Rural WATSAN component of the Uganda Water Supply and Sanitation Program is providing support to the decentralized implementation of rural water supply and sanitation facilities by Local Authorities (Districts) through Sector Budget Support and implementation of 3 Large Gravity Flow Schemes (LGFS) and 20 Multi-village Solar Powered Water Systems (MVSPS). The programme also supports the promotion and implementation of sanitation and hygiene development.

Program activities include the provision of software, infrastructure construction and installation, baseline surveys, social mobilization, community-based planning and monitoring, hygiene and sanitation education, Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS), gender awareness and capacity building at user level, for effective use and sustainable operation.

Objectives

Supporting the Government of Uganda’s efforts to achieve the sustainable provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation, based on management responsibility and ownership by users.

This will equate to 77% of the population in rural areas and 90% of the small towns’ population by the year 2015.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2011 – 2016
Financing: USD 69.78 million
• ADF Loan – US$ 64.03 million
• RWSSI TF Grant – US$ 5.75 million
Partnerships:
• Ministry of Water and Environment
• Danida
• Austrian Government

Impacts

• Improved rural water access to 77%;
• Improved rural sanitation coverage to 77%;
• Improved access to hand washing at households to 50%;
• Improved access to hand washing in schools to 50%;
• Improved management and functionality of WATSAN facilities (rural) 90%. 
Background

The AfDB’s ongoing operations in the water and sanitation sector fully comply with Zambia’s National Long Term Vision 2030, the country’s Medium Term Plan and the Bank’s Medium Term Strategy.

The Bank’s support to the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program covers 12 Districts in the Northern Province and 3 Districts in the Luapula Province, all within the context of the Government’s National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program. The aim of the project is to improve the health and quality of life of Zambian people, through the provision of sustainable access to water supply and sanitation in rural areas. This will contribute towards poverty alleviation in rural areas and to the achievement of the MDGs for water and sanitation in Zambia.

Through the programme, community mobilization and public health education activities have raised awareness about hygiene, malaria and HIV/AIDS. The greatest impact has been achieved through the health aspects of the project, with a reduction in incidences of diseases after the project’s interventions. As an indirect impact, the reduction of time spent on fetching water and the positive health impacts achieved through reduced morbidity, has allowed peri-urban populations to increase productivity and income-generating activities, which will ultimately lead to more inclusive growth outcomes.

Objectives

Improved access to safe water and increased access to improved sanitation and hygienic practices for the rural population, through:

- Performance improvements of the RWSS sub-sector in planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of RWSS facilities, through policy and institutional reforms;
- Capacity building;
- Comprehensive and sustainable management information system;
- Effective advocacy and communication.

Key Facts

Project duration: 2006 – 2014
Financing: US$ 115.69 million
- ADF – US$ 22.41 million
- Government – US$ 24.50 million
- Co-financier – US$ 68.73 million (KfW, JICA, UNICEF, USAID, World Vision)
- Beneficiaries – US$ 0.04 million
Partnerships:
- Ministry of Local Government and Housing

Impacts

- Increased access to water supply for 450,000 rural people to date, with a final target of 665,000 people at the end of the support in 2014;
- Contribution to reduced water borne and hygiene related diseases amongst children and the vulnerable;
- Introduction of water supply technologies, which are appropriate and easily managed, maintained and operated by women and children;
- Effective RWSS planning and programming leading to equitable, transparent and efficient allocation of resources;
- Improved functionality of Rural Water Supply from 70% to 80%;
- Capacity building support in the 15 districts, covering financial management, contract management and procurement;
- Operations and maintenance of water facilities enhanced;
- Reduction of absenteeism and school-drop out rates, especially among girls, through School WASHE activities and provision of sanitation facilities.
Background

Zanzibar Island has severe water shortages and communities rely on an old water supply system. This system is no longer reliable and much of the water is lost through leakages from the old distribution system. Further, fresh water sources on the Islands are limited and some of these have been contaminated. With climate change and an ever growing population, there is need for an intergrated approach to water supply. An improved water supply is expected to improve the health and social well being of the Zanzibari people, while, at the same time, increasing the economic potential that the Islands possess in the form of tourism and other related industries.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation component of the project covers the development and implementation of ZAWA’s Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program. This involves determining the current levels of rural water supply and sanitation and also the development and implementation of a rural water supply and sanitation program. This includes schemes for: Dunga/Tunguu (Unguja), Kambini (Pemba), Machui (Unguja), Matemwe/Nungwi (Unguja), Mzingani (Pemba), Ndagoni (Pemba), Vitongoji (Pemba), and Wambaa (Pemba). A school water supply and sanitation action plan is also part of this project, targetting adequate water supply and sanitation for all schools in rural areas by the end of the project cycle. Health centres and market places will also be targeted.

Key Facts:

- Project duration: 2009 – 2014
- Financing: US$ 53.98 million
  - ADF – US$ 40.52 million
  - RWSSI – TF US$ 4.74 million
  - Government of Zanzibar – US$ 6.60 million
  - Co-financier – US$ 2.0 million
  - Beneficiaries – US$ 0.12 million

Partnerships:

- Zanzibar Water Authority
- UN HABITAT.

Objectives

Improving water supply and sanitation services in urban, peri-urban and rural communities within the service areas of the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA).

Impacts

- Improved capacity of ZAWA to implement water supply and sanitation infrastructure;
- Improved access of people from Zanzibar to water and sanitation services;
- Improved capacity of ZAWA to provide and administer policies and act as a facilitator of overall water supply, sanitation and solid waste sector development and investment;
- Improved knowledge and management of Zanzibar’s water resources.