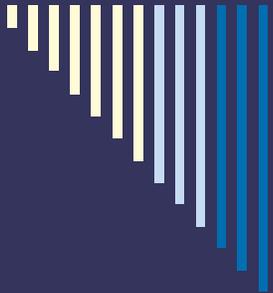


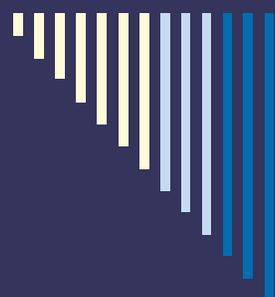
African Development Bank Water and Sanitation Funding in Africa

By Simphiwe Nojiyeza



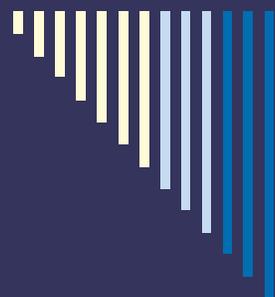
Short Descriptive Title

- “Exploring the effectiveness of African Development Bank funded water and sanitation projects in ensuring sustainable services for the poor”. The case of Integrated Water Resources Management in Burundi, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco and Uganda.
 - Aid effectiveness of RWSSI – US\$14.2 Billion in promoting IWRM, poverty eradication, fulfill Africa Water vision, water as a human right
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Case studies

- ❑ Burundi – Bujumbura rural and Bururi- Rural water infrastructure rehabilitation and extension project.
- ❑ Ghana- Densu Delta – Accra Sewerage Improvement Project
- ❑ Malawi- Balaka Rural Town, Mangochi and Tcheu – Mpira Balaka Rural Water Supply
- ❑ Morocco, Kenitra – 9th Drinking Water supply and Sanitation Project
- ❑ Uganda- Kalangala and Kanyungu - RWSSP



Topic outline

- 7 Chapters
- 1. General introduction and Background
- 2. Review of Literature
- 3. Research Methodology
- 4. State of Water Resources in Burundi, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco and Uganda
- 5. Statement of Findings and Analysis of Data
- 6. Discussion of Findings and Linking to literature review
- 7. Conclusions and Recommendations



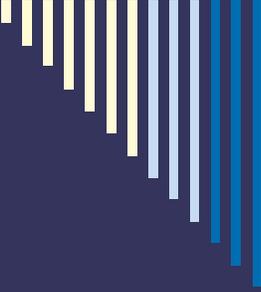
Reasons for Choosing the Topic

- ❑ 300 million Africans lack access to water supply and sanitation (Ginindza, 2007)
- ❑ 602 million Africans have access to portable water, 16 countries has strong access out of 53, only 26 may meet MDGs (Usher, 2008)
- ❑ 36% of Rural Ghanaians lack access to water and 60% lack sanitation, 4.4 million Burundians, 5.4 Malawians, 19,9 Ugandans and 8,5 Moroccans living in rural areas lack adequate sanitation (WHO, UNICEF, 2008)
- ❑ Will RWSSI reverse this situation?



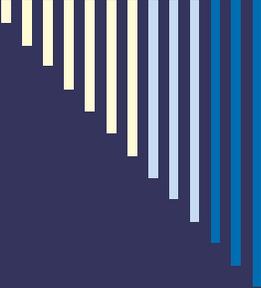
Previous Studies in a similar field

- ❑ Malawi Economic Justice Network (2007) studied effectiveness of funds committed by AFDB, EIB, JICA, CIDA, KFW, NDF, UNICEF, UNDP, NORAD and DBSA.
- ❑ The findings on WATSAN status, coverage, MDG challenges, no sanitation policy, centralization of power by MIWD, no IWRM policy, the focus was not on RWSSI of AfDB



Previous Studies (Continued)

- Feuntes, Pfutze and Seick, 2006a and Feuntes, Pfutze and Seick, 2006b studied the relationship between lack of WATSAN and cholera as well as high mortality rate in Cameroon, Egypt, Uganda, Malawi, Benin, Gabon, Namibia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.
 - Their findings were that piped water and flush toilets reduce cholera, 80% of children that died are from poor families with uneducated parents.
 - Households that are not sharing water sources and have access at home reduce water borne disease burden
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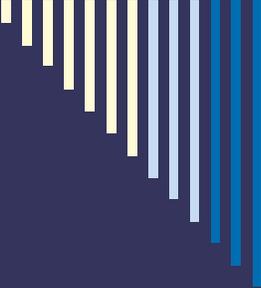
Previous Studies

- Getting Africa on track to meet MDGs on WATSAN (2006) by AfDB, WSP, UNDP, EUWI and World Bank found that Ghana, Uganda and Malawi (no sanitation policy) are on track for water MDGs but poorly performing when it comes to sanitation, less government spending on WATSAN.
 - Only North African states seems to be on track
 - AFDB Primer on Water and Sanitation by FAN, ANEW and Water Aid provides good background on RWSSI and AfDB involvement in WATSAN, none of the studies look at effectiveness of RWSSI
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Aims and objectives of the Study

- To assess the water and sanitation projects funded by the African Development Bank.
- To examine the strengths and weaknesses of the water supply and sanitation projects funded by the African Development Bank in terms of providing sustainable services for the poor.
- To analyse the extent to which water supply and sanitation projects funded by the African Development Bank comply with the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management, and other AfDB policies.
- To make recommendations on the integrated water resources management policy and other policies that promotes the provision of sustainable services for the poor to the African Development Bank, in the light of the findings.



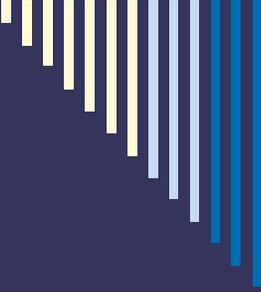
Research Questions

- How effective are AfDB's water and sanitation projects in selected African Countries in ensuring sustainable services for the poor?
 - What is AfDB's involvement in water supply and sanitation sector in selected countries, its contribution and its impact on sector policies and practices?
 - How effective are selected AfDB water and sanitation projects in ensuring sustainable services for the poor?
 - How does AfDB monitor and evaluate WSS projects and do these procedures need to be changed to enable AfDB to know if projects are ensuring sustainable services for the poor?
 - What do these projects contribute to the debt burden at the state and / or national level, what is their impact on WSS allocations and what are the conditionalities of the loans?
 - How is the AfDB Water Policy reflected in project design and implementation and does the policy needs to be changed to make it more effective?
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Research Assumptions

- ❑ The study is based on the following assumptions:
- ❑ Water source and catchment conservation and protection are essential.
- ❑ Water allocation should be between stakeholders within a national framework.
- ❑ Management needs to be taken care of at the lowest appropriate levels.
- ❑ Capacity building is a key to sustainability.
- ❑ Involvement of all stakeholders is required.
- ❑ Efficient water use is essential and often an important source in itself.
- ❑ Water should be treated as having economic and social value.
- ❑ Striking a gender balance is essential.



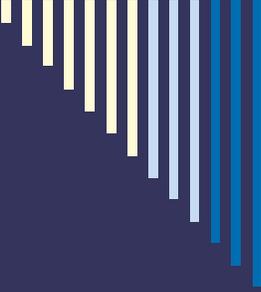
Rationale for the Study

- There is a need for CSOs to strengthen its lobbying and Advocacy strategies, influence official actors such as AMCOW, AfDB (Policies such as IWRM, Poverty eradication, engagement with CSOs, Environment) PRSP, Country strategy papers etc, All these influence the level of coverage in Africa.
 - A lot of resources are committed to WATSAN such as Africa Water Facility, Infrastructure Consortium of Africa etc, but backlogs are still huge.
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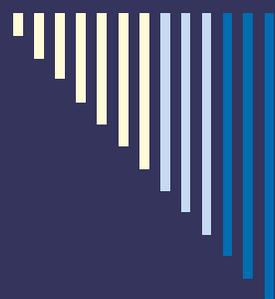
Research design

- Exploratory research is chosen because not much is known about the effectiveness of bank funding
- Descriptive studies is chosen to describe characteristics of the population or phenomenon
- Target population is 355 projects for WATSAN implemented since 1964, in most of 53 countries (Kabbaj, 2004:6), 13 RWSSI Projects for first phase and seven for phase 2, CSOs, beneficiaries, bank officials , country offices and government officials



Sampling

- Out of 13 countries that implemented RWSSI, 3 were chosen and 2 from projects with a rural focus between 1990 and 2007
- This is because the study of the sample other than population may produce reliable results (Sekeran, 2003:267)
- Participants will be drawn from CSOs, ANEW country networks, beneficiaries (30 per country), AfDB Officials, AWF Board Members, Government officials, district assembly officials if decentralization has impact on WATSAN.
- About 200 respondents will identified using stratified sampling method (Shajahan, 2004:212)



Research Instrument and Data

- ❑ A questionnaire is chosen for data collection and will be administered using online, postal as well as on the spot collection strategies (Saunders, 2003:312, Bell, 2004:127 and Kothari, 2003:124)
- ❑ A pilot study involving about 10 respondents will be done (Bell, 2004:127)
- ❑ Other methods will be interviews, focus group discussions, preference ranking and household mapping (AfDB, 2001:35)



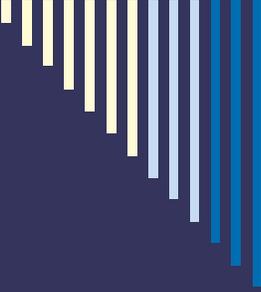
Data Analysis

- Once questionnaires are collected and interviews are done data will be scanned, cleaned, organised and represented (Jansen, 2004:28, Cooper and Schindler, 1998:413 and Vithal and Jansen, 2004:28)
- Data will be presented in the form of bar charts and comments will be made on each of the trends in the data



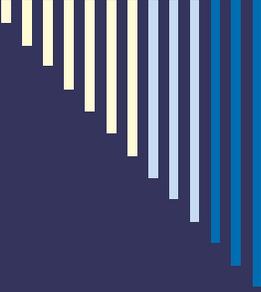
Reliability and Validity, and Elimination of Bias

- When constructing the questionnaire face, criterion as well as construction validity were considered and attempts will be made to validate the research instruments and also to validate preliminary research findings in a form of country workshops with key informants (Babie, 2004:144, de Vos, Strydom, Foche and Delpont, 2005:162, Monnette, Sullivan and De Jong, 1998:110).
- Respondents will not write their names in questionnaires and instruments will have likert scales and open ended questions



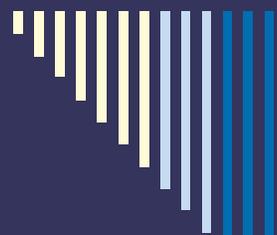
Limitations of Study

- The focus of this study is on the first phase of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative and projects funded under the funding instruments such as African Water Facility, NEPAD Water Resources Management Programme as well as Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) as well as Nigerian Trust Fund, urban water supply projects, mitigation of floods and droughts, trans boundary water resource management are all outside the scope of this project.
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Limitations of the Study

- The projects chosen are all within the timeframe of 1990 and 2006, earlier and later projects are not considered at this stage. Projects in which the AfDB is not the major financier and therefore no country strategy papers are not compiled before disbursements to ensure that the project is aligned with countries policies and programmes will not be considered. Follow up studies may be done and the number of countries may be increased to at least 3 per AMCOW sub region as one country chosen so far is not enough to reflect on all the dynamics of each sub region in all the five sub-regions of AMCOW in Africa.
 - No comparison with other agencies in Africa will be done
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Proposed Work schedule

Start date	TASK	Completion
October 2007	research proposal done	January 2008
August 2008	Literature Review	March 2009
September 2009	Instruments done, ethical forms	December 2009
November 2009	Fieldwork begin	December 2009
September 2009	Data recording	December 2010
January 2010	Write up	June 2011



Conclusion

“We shall not finally defeat AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, or any of the other infectious diseases that plague the developing world until we have also won the battle for safe drinking water, sanitation and basic health care” Kofi Annan, Former United Nations Secretary - General