

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

AID POLICY FOR WASH/TARGETS

Priority sectors for the African Development Bank (AfDB) are: infrastructure development; regional integration; private sector development; governance and accountability; and skills and technology. These are the areas where the AfDB considers it has the greatest comparative advantage, using criteria set out in the Bank's 2013–2022 Strategy and Country Strategy Papers.

When determining which sector to support the AfDB adopts a demand-driven approach with its Regional Member Countries. In rural areas, the AfDB intervenes within the framework of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI). AfDB channels most of its aid (91%) directly to governments; the remainder of aid is channelled to government for sector budget support.

Specific Targets

The AfDB places particular attention to rural areas and under its RWSSI programmes has a target of serving 155 million additional people with potable water and 226 million people with improved sanitation by 2015 (baseline 2008). This involves anticipated expenditures of US\$ 530 million in 2013; US\$ 755 million in 2014; and US\$ 1,249 million in 2015.

ASPECTS OF WASH AID

Hygiene promotion is a priority for the Bank and is integrated as part of most WASH projects but it does not have on-going stand-alone hygiene promotion programmes.

Interventions in the urban water and sanitation sector include: large scale sewerage and water supply systems, urban flood management, solid waste management, upgrading of wastewater treatment plants and water reuse. Recognizing the challenge and opportunities of rapid urbanization in Africa, the Bank is currently developing an urban water and sanitation strategic framework. AfDB expects to increase its support to urban water and sanitation sector, given the increased demand.

Climate change is mainstreamed in country strategy papers. At project/programme level, the AfDB ensures sustainability of WASH investments against projected impacts of climate change by supporting adaptation measures such as capacity building, ensuring climate risk consideration in infrastructure design and facilitating countries' access to climate finance.

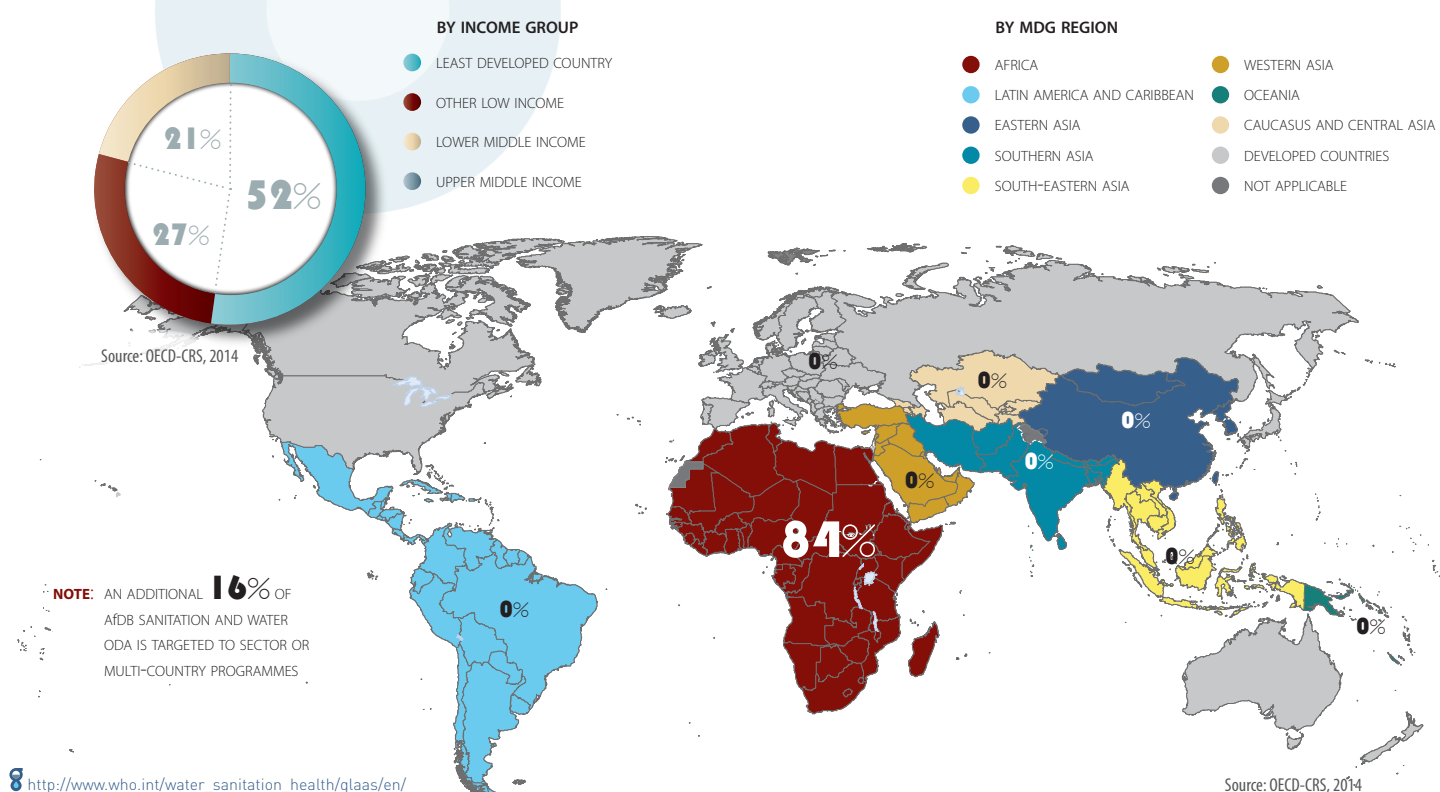
EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

Senegal RWSS project: preparation of the national programme as the starting point; common institutional arrangement for all development partners was built up; joint annual sector reviews were organized; coordination unit covering all subsectors and issues related to WASH was established. **Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia:** joint planning and monitoring with Governments taking the lead.

Mali: the Bank organized a roundtable to finance the preparation and implementation of the national programme. **Kenya:** Bank influenced the approach to implementing rural WASH programmes in the country (with direct involvement of Communities and water boards). **Zambia:** Bank spearheaded the national rural WASH programme design.

The African Development Bank hosts the African Water Facility (AWF), an initiative led by the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW). Over its first six years of operation, the AWF developed a portfolio of grants covering 90 projects in 51 countries including Africa's most vulnerable states. Up to the end of 2013, the AWF has committed US\$ 143 million in grant funding. On average, each US\$ contributed by the AWF has attracted US\$ 30 in additional follow-up investments by partner countries, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2010–2012)



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

AfDB reports to its Board of Directors and Board of Governors on its WASH activities. The last report was for 2012 that covered US\$ 440 million of WASH expenditure.

Mutual Assessment Exercises

AfDB is involved in mutual assessments of WASH programmes in 37 African countries.

PREDICTABILITY

The Bank provides general budget support to countries along with sector budget support. As of 2013, water sector budget support was provided to Uganda and Tanzania.

FOCUS ON EQUITY

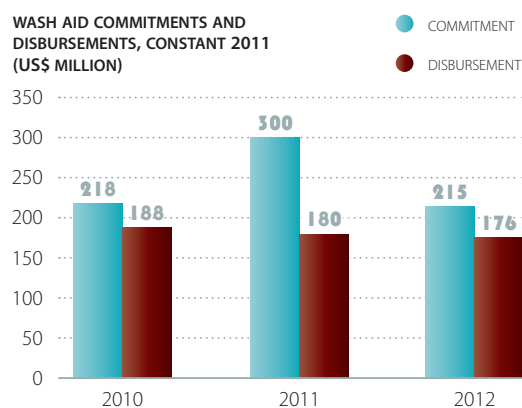
Grant funding for urban sanitation, at US\$ 25.3 million, is nearly five times the grant funding for rural sanitation, at US\$ 5.8 million; while grant funding for urban drinking water, at US\$ 62.3 million, is over twice that for rural areas, at US\$ 28 million. Loans for urban sanitation, at US\$ 29.4 million are twice the loans for rural sanitation, at US\$ 13.6 million. Loans for urban drinking water, at US\$ 62.2 million are less than the loans for rural drinking water, at US\$ 85 million.

AfDB defines vulnerable groups as women, youth and the disabled.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

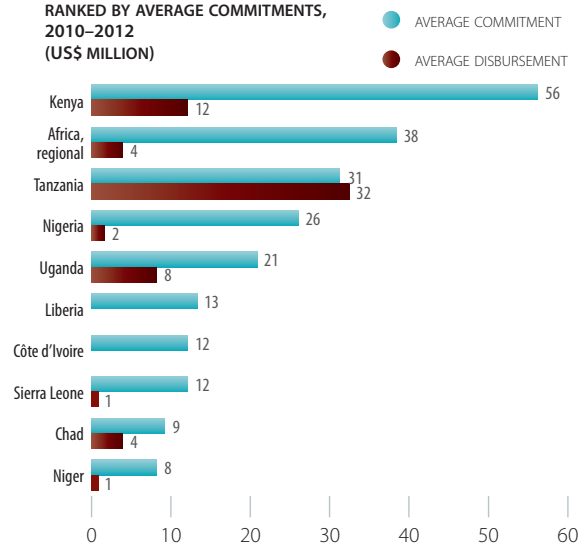
AfDB aims to ensure efficiency of its operations by: carrying out high quality assessments at the initial stages of programmes; training recipient countries; regular project supervision; technical assistance to projects; decentralized procurement.

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2011 (US\$ MILLION)



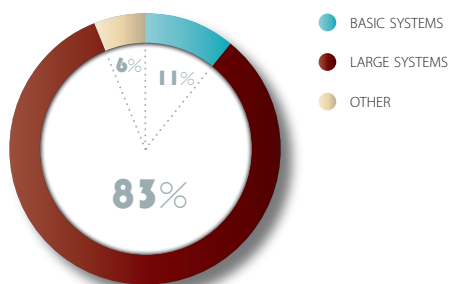
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2010–2012 (US\$ MILLION)



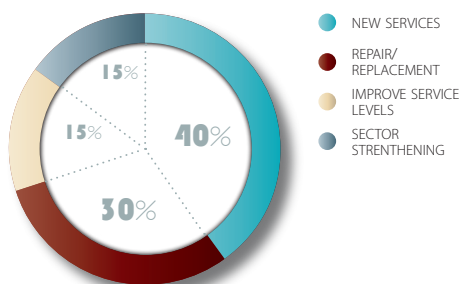
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010–2012)



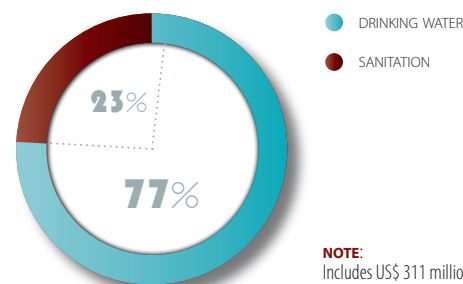
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey

NOTE: Includes US\$ 311 million in disbursements for 2012

ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

34% Grants.
66% Loans.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

All programmes use country results frameworks.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

AfDB uses country procurement systems in 19 out of the 36 countries it funds WASH programmes.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Greater focus on inclusive and green economic growth. The RWSSI Strategic Plan 2012–2015 reorients the RWSSI towards a number of focal areas like: strengthening country decentralization and sector governance; strengthening the sanitation component in the Initiative; focusing on fragile and post-conflict states; improving knowledge management and dissemination; climate responsive planning and management.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO) in preparation for the **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Meeting (HLM)**, April 2014.

Results contained in this 'ESA Highlights' have been compiled by the GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Focal Point and the GLAAS Team using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)¹, estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey, and interviews conducted with ESA representatives at World Water Week in Stockholm, September 2013.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

¹ OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

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