

# WATER FOR AFRICAN CITIES -PHASE II

## PERFORMOMANCE EVALUATION

---

Authors:

Razak Seidu, Consultant, UN-HABITAT

Lars Onsager Stordal, Junior Professional Officer, UN-HABITAT

Daniel Adom, Chief Technical Advisor – WAC-II, UN-HABITAT

Anna-Maria Mwachinga, Consultant, UN-HABITAT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2003, the Phase II of the Water for African Cities (WAC II) programme was launched by the African Ministers' Council on Water following significant successes under the WAC I Programme. The avowed aim of WAC II Programme was to build on the successes of the WAC I Programme and expand water and sanitation services in African cities using innovative approaches. This review covered projects in eight countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Cote d' Ivoire, Ethiopia and Kenya) under the programme. The main objective of the review was to assess the performance of the projects in relation to their impacts on beneficiaries as well as the efficacy of the management and organisation of the projects to provide the basis for effective decisions for the Programme's improvement. The review was based on interviews with National Project Officers and beneficiary groups as well as key informants drawn from the staff of focal ministries and implementing partner organizations.

The review found that projects under the WAC II programme are having overarching direct and indirect impacts on beneficiaries at the regional, national and community levels. Through the projects, institutional capacities have been enhanced to better manage water and sanitation services at the national and local levels; gender issues have been mainstreamed into the implementation, operation and management of WATSAN facilities and services; innovative and environmentally sound sanitation technologies have been developed and employment and income generating opportunities have been created. The corollary of these improvements has been a significant reduction in water borne diseases, good environmental management practices, and robust national and community WATSAN management structures in some of the project areas.

In terms of follow-up investments, results revealed that 19 of the projects were able to leverage follow-up investments from national governments, international donors, and non-governmental organizations. The amount leveraged was \$40,642,231. The amounts on country basis are presented in the table below.

| Country              | Amount (USD)      |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Burkina Faso</b>  | <b>3,450,000</b>  |
| <b>Cote d'Ivoire</b> | <b>800,000</b>    |
| <b>Ethiopia</b>      | <b>383,245</b>    |
| <b>Ghana</b>         | <b>4,853,000</b>  |
| <b>Kenya</b>         | <b>4,800,000</b>  |
| <b>Mali</b>          | <b>11,390,000</b> |
| <b>Nigeria</b>       | <b>14,965,986</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   | <b>40,642,231</b> |

In addition, there was clarity in the entire management and organizational structure of all the projects under review. However, some critical challenges encumbered the efficiency of this structure from achieving the expected outputs and outcomes of the projects. In this regard, the single most important challenge identified by the key informants was the late disbursement of funds from UN-Habitat to the projects. Other specific challenges that affected the projects implementation were inadequate human resource capacity, poor reporting, poor co-ordination with government agencies, inability of project beneficiaries to provide counterpart funds and lengthy procurement processes. Major challenges at the national level that affected the management and organisation of the project were the general lack of national priority commitment, financial resources, attention to environment, priority/commitment, social/political realism, weaknesses in institutions, and low income generation potential of project outputs.

Based on the key findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to further enhance the performance of the projects under the Programme:

- Administrative bottlenecks that stifle the flow of funds from UN-Habitat to the projects have to be addressed. In this regard, a critical review of UN-Habitat funding procedures has to be undertaken to identify areas for improvements;
- The integrated nature and participatory approaches used in the projects implementation should be strengthened and consolidated to ensure an overarching impact of the projects on beneficiaries;
- The capacity development of key management structures should be further deepened and strengthened to ensure the sustainability of projects. This should include capacity development of the management team to effectively undertake monitoring and evaluation and reporting and documentation of project work. This should not only be limited to the local level but also extended to the national level where there is also a greater need for capacity development on WATSAN issues.
- There is also a need to strengthen and deepen networking and collaboration between stakeholders and implementing partners of the different project under the WAC II to facilitate sharing of information, resources and relevant expertise;
- Gender mainstreaming and empowerment have to be stepped up at all stages of the project cycle to ensure that women and girls issues continue to feature prominently in the planning and implementation of the projects;
- There should be adequate participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded, especially the visually and physically impaired, from project preparation to implementation, to ensure that project design configurations meet their needs;
- A more rigorous impact evaluation of the projects has to be undertaken to assess the impacts of the projects in a credible and independent fashion, to contribute to project design and implementation, and provide the basis for effective policy decisions and program improvements.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| AfDB       | African Development Bank                                 |
| AMCOW      | African Ministers' Council on Water                      |
| CTA        | Chief Technical Advisor                                  |
| ECA        | Economic Commission for Africa                           |
| ECOWAS     | Economic Community of West African States                |
| EPA        | Environmental Protection Agency                          |
| FM         | Focal Ministry   |
| HVBWSHE    | Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education |
| IP         | Implementing Partner                                     |
| MDG        | Millennium Development Goals                             |
| MTSIP      | Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan             |
| NC         | National Consultant                                      |
| NPO        | National Project Officer (UN-HABITAT)                    |
| RTA        | Regional Technical Advisor                               |
| SADC       | Southern African Development Community                   |
| UN-HABITAT | The United Nations Human Settlements Programme           |
| WAC        | Water for African Cities                                 |
| WATSAN     | Water and Sanitation                                     |
| VBSHE      | Value Based Sanitation and Hygiene Education             |
| VBWSHE     | Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education       |
| WATSAN     | Water and Sanitation                                     |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....  | 3  |
| ABBREVIATIONS.....   | 5  |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION.....  | 8  |
| 1.1 Background .....   | 8  |
| 1.2 Objectives and Scope of Review .....                       | 10 |
| 1.3 Overview of the thematic areas .....                       | 10 |
| 1.4 Organisation of the report.....                            | 13 |
| 2.0 REVIEW METHODOLOGY .....                                   | 14 |
| 2.1 Design of Survey Instruments .....                         | 14 |
| 2.2 Data Collection and Collation .....                        | 14 |
| 2.3 Data Analysis .....  | 15 |
| 2.4 Methodological Limitations .....                           | 15 |
| 3.0 GOVERNANCE .....   | 16 |
| 3.1 Relevance to National Policy and Development Problem.....  | 16 |
| 3.2 Stakeholders' Participation.....                           | 17 |
| 3.3 Institutional Support and Capacity Building .....          | 19 |
| 3.4 Institutionalization and Uptake of Project Concepts .....  | 21 |
| 3.5 Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment.....                  | 22 |
| 3.6 Experience Sharing.....                                    | 24 |
| 4.0 WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT ..... | 27 |
| 4.1 Water and Sanitation Service Improvements .....            | 27 |
| 4.2 Water and Sanitation Services Beneficiaries.....           | 28 |
| 4.3 Impact on Education.....                                   | 29 |
| 4.4 Cost of Service Provision and Affordability .....          | 31 |
| 4.5 Community empowerment and capacity building.....           | 33 |
| 4.6 Environment and Health.....                                | 33 |

|     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 4.7 | Income and Employment opportunities.....                      | 36 |
| 5.0 | ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS' ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT .....     | 37 |
| 5.1 | Projects' Financing, Budgeting and Follow-up Investments..... | 37 |
| 5.2 | Project Design .....  | 41 |
| 5.3 | Project Implementation .....                                  | 41 |
| 5.4 | Project Supervision.....                                      | 44 |
| 5.5 | Project Reporting.....  | 45 |
| 5.6 | Expected Outputs and Outcomes.....                            | 45 |
| 5.7 | Project Management and Sustainability Challenges .....        | 46 |
| 6.0 | DISCUSSION OF KEY FINDINGS.....                               | 48 |
| 6.1 | Impact of Projects on Beneficiaries.....                      | 48 |
| 6.2 | Stakeholders Participation .....                              | 49 |
| 6.3 | Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment.....                     | 49 |
| 6.4 | Key Management and Organisational Issues .....                | 50 |
| 6.5 | Partnership with other development partners .....             | 50 |
| 7.0 | CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....                          | 51 |
|     | Appendix 1A: Implementing Partners Interviewed.....           | 53 |
|     | Appendix 1B: Beneficiary Groups Interviewed.....              | 58 |
|     | Appendix 1C: Focal Ministries Interviewed .....               | 64 |
|     | Appendix 1D: National Project Officers Interviewed .....      | 66 |
|     | Appendix 2: Gender Sensitivity of Projects .....              | 71 |
|     | Appendix 3: Beneficiaries of Projects by Gender .....         | 77 |
|     | Appendix 4: Projects' Budget .....                            | 87 |
|     | Appendix 5: Project Key Outputs in relation to Outcomes ..... | 92 |

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### *1.1 Background*

The Water for African Cities (WAC) Programme aims to reduce the urban water crisis in African cities through efficient and effective water demand management, minimize the environmental impact of urbanization on freshwater resources and boost awareness and information exchange on water management and conservation. The programme is part of the wider efforts of the agency to address the Millennium Development Goal targets of halving the proportion of people without access to safe water and sanitation by 2015, and promoting environmental sustainability. It also seeks to create an enabling environment for pro-poor investment.

The programme, initiated in December 1999, is a direct follow-up of the Cape Town declaration of 1997 adopted by African ministers to address the urgent need to employ better practices in the management of water resources in African cities. The programme is the first comprehensive initiative to support African countries to effectively manage the growing urban water crisis and protect the continent's threatened water resources and aquatic ecosystems from the increasing volume of land-based pollution from the cities.

Cities that participated in its first phase include Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Accra (Ghana), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Dakar (Senegal), Johannesburg (South Africa), Lusaka (Zambia), Nairobi (Kenya) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). The first phase of the programme ended in December 2002.

Phase I focused on three inter-linked priorities:

- Introducing effective urban water management strategies in African cities. Demand management and other related measures were implemented in seven participating cities through pilot demonstrations;



- Protecting freshwater resources from the growing volumes of urban wastes. The programme assisted the participating cities to strengthen capacity for monitoring of freshwater pollution from urban wastes and to take mitigating measures;
- Enhancing regional capacity for urban water management through information sharing, enhancing public awareness, training and education.

In 2002, an in-depth evaluation of the first phase of the programme was concluded by a team of external evaluators. The findings of this evaluation concluded that this very promising project approach should be expanded beyond the pilot phase and to other cities in Africa. Several countries which could not be included in Phase I of WAC had also requested UN-HABITAT to participate in this programme. The second phase of the WAC Programme (WAC II) was launched by the AMCOW at the Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water in December 2003.

WAC II has a multi-faceted strategy to programme formulation and implementation. It uses a top-down approach to encourage and support national governments in the development of policies, regulations and legal frameworks, and a bottom-up approach to build capacity in local authorities, and strengthen relevant institutions through training programmes and other capacity building measures.

In addition to the eight countries that participated in WAC I (Ivory Coast, Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia, South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania), another eight countries joined the second phase, Nigeria, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Uganda.

The main objectives of the programme are to:

- Develop norms, standards and management tools for the water and sanitation sector
- Promote pro-poor investment
- Provide strategic support to pro-poor water and sanitation initiatives
- Monitor the progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal and World Summit of Sustainable Development targets relating to water and sanitation

WAC II was also designed to seek opportunities for scale up and replication at the country level through collaborative arrangements with national partners, regional and international

financial institutions. UN-HABITAT's strategy for achieving these objectives is four fold. A start-up phase focusing on incorporating knowledge sharing, awareness raising and information exchange will be followed by a consultation and formulation phase to engage national and local stakeholders. An implementation and investment phase for programme roll out at the city level will be followed by a consolidation and dissemination phase for anchoring enhanced capacity at city and regional levels through information dissemination and knowledge sharing.

## *1.2 Objectives and Scope of Review*

The overall aim of the review is to provide a solid base from which to further focus the scope of the programme and improve the way projects are designed and managed. The specific objective is to assess and document the performance of the WAC II Programme in attaining the following:

- improved pro-poor water and sanitation governance frameworks, including national and local policy development, stakeholder participation in decision-making, institutional capacity development and gender mainstreaming.
- increased access to and management of basic water supply, sanitation and waste management services
- adoption of environmentally-friendly and energy-efficient technologies in provision of basic services

The review sought to cover all projects currently completed or underway within the WAC II thematic areas (See Section 1.3). Only projects that were very recently embarked on were omitted from the process. Due to a number of constraints, certain projects were not evaluated. The list of projects covered in this review is presented in Appendix 1.

## *1.3 Overview of the thematic areas*

The main objective of the Programme is to address the urban water crisis in Africa through efficient and effective demand management, capacity building to mitigate the environmental

impact of urbanization on freshwater resources and to boost awareness and information exchange on water management and conservation practices. In pursuing this, the WAC Programme Phase II focuses on the following thematic areas<sup>1</sup>;

- Pro-poor governance and follow-up,
- Improved sanitation for the urban poor,
- Urban catchment management
- Water demand management,
- Water education in schools and communities; and
- Advocacy, awareness-raising and information exchange

### **Pro-poor governance and follow-up**

To increase the effectiveness of the WAC programme support to achieving MDG for water and sanitation, pro-poor urban water governance and follow-up investment are the core thematic priority. The goal is to support change in governance, so that low-income people in poor communities are given a voice in collective decision-making leading to improved access to good quality drinking water and basic sanitation. The approach is to directly effect policy, regulatory, legal and institutional instruments, and indirectly spur pro-poor follow-up investment (i.e. investments targeted to improve service delivery and coverage for the poor) in water and basic sanitation to benefit those without access.

### **Improved sanitation for the urban poor**

The overarching strategy was to equip the poor with sanitation facilities, at the same time providing them with efficient sanitation services. It was perceived that this would enable the maximisation of other inter-agency and partner livelihood programs. As such, special attention was given to active community involvement and ownership in the provision and management of these services.

---

<sup>1</sup> Summary Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Water for African Cities Phase II, 8-10 August, Nairobi, Kenya

## **Urban Catchment management**

Upon evaluation of WAC Phase I, it became evident that the environment/water source protection component needed to be augmented and strengthened, i.e. for there to be a long lasting and visible impact achieved. Urban catchment management is an integral component of Integrated Water Resources Management, incorporating not only water quality and quantity perspectives, but socio-economic development and ecological integrity aspects as well. It was recommended that the range and scope of urban catchment management activities should be significantly expanded in WAC II. The aim is to protect and secure water resources in the urban catchment, and better co-ordinate water management with upstream/downstream users. To achieve this aim the WAC II programme was to develop and implement strategies, including livelihood programs, which would directly improve the living conditions of the poor.

## **Water demand management**

The challenge was the scale-up and expansion of the programme, while maintaining the effectiveness of the intervention and leveraging investment. It was recommended that a three level approach (Regional, National and City) to WDM be taken, with staged interventions to introduce demand responsive and demand management strategies that further improved efficiency and equity in water supply and water use. The interventions were to be grouped into three primary categories, with two secondary (or crosscutting) categories linked to the other thematic priority areas of the programme.

## **Water education in schools and communities**

Ongoing value-based water education (VBWE) activities were consolidated, with project outreach extended to the in-coming cities. The goal was to create a new ethic among children and in the community-at-large, through water, sanitation and hygiene education; empowering all groups to participate in WAC. This would be achieved using the value-based approach - bringing change in people's perceptions of water and sanitation, and attitudes towards water usage and hygienic living, and advocating the proper utilisation of water at home, at school, at and work places.

## **Advocacy, awareness-raising and information exchange**

The public awareness component was transformed into an overall advocacy, awareness raising and information exchange campaign in Phase II. There was need to support the implementation of the WAC thematic priorities/components. At the regional/national levels, the aim was to engage and mobilise policy level functionaries, and garner political will and commitment to address WAC issues and thematic priorities. At the national/city level, capacity building, outreach programs and benchmarking of awareness campaigns were carried out.

### *1.4 Organisation of the report*

The report is organized into five chapters

Chapter 2 of this report explains the methodology used in the review process, including the design and implementation of the data collection and the analysis and limitations of the data.

Chapters 3 and 4 comprehensively assess the performance of the programme in achieving its objectives.

Chapter 5 provides an assessment of various aspects of the organization and management of the projects.

Chapter 6 gives a discussion of the key findings of the review and implications for the future focus and organization of the programme

Chapter 7 provides concludes and provide recommendations.

## **2.0 REVIEW METHODOLOGY**

### *2.1 Design of Survey Instruments*

Structured and semi-structured questionnaires were designed to gather both quantitative and qualitative data on key issues bordering on the projects' organization and management as well as impacts on beneficiaries. The questionnaires were structured to elicit information on all stages of the projects' cycle including the projects' preparation, implementation, and operation and management. Also a number of questions were included in the questionnaires to identify key challenges in the projects' organization and management.

### *2.2 Data Collection and Collation*

To the extent possible, the review aimed at obtaining the views of the entire multitude of stakeholders involved in the various projects. Therefore, separate data collection instruments were created for distribution to Implementing Partners (IP), UN-Habitat National Project Officers (NPO), Focal Ministries (FM) and beneficiary groups. The questionnaires sought to balance the views of the beneficiary groups by asking similar questions to the IPs and NPOs, thereby gaining a more complete picture on several issues. Compliance among respondents was generally high although in a number of cases questionnaires were not fully completed (30%). The survey obtained completed questionnaires on 9 NPOs of 43 projects, 8 FMs, 43 IPs and 35 beneficiary groups.

NPOs and NCs were responsible for conducting interviews with relevant representatives of the various stakeholder organizations. As questionnaires were received at head office in Nairobi they were reviewed in order to ensure all information was complete and consistent. In a number of instances questionnaires were sent back for revision.

To ensure the accuracy in data entry, the study adopted a double-entry management system using Microsoft Access ®Software to ensure the internal consistency of data.

### *2.3 Data Analysis*

For Statistical analysis, data were transferred from Microsoft Access database to the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) software (V.16). Preliminary statistical analysis was based on outputs generated by the SPSS. The study mainly used descriptive statistical analysis and graphical presentation of the results in tables and figures.

### *2.4 Methodological Limitations*

The methodology used in this review is aiming to collect extensive quantitative and qualitative information on the performance and impact of the projects in the WAC programme. The quality of the data collected is subject to certain limitations.

The beneficiaries' perspective is often that of a leader within the community who may have a vested interest in making the impact seem greater than what is actually experienced by the community members. In order to obtain a complete picture of beneficiary impacts it would be necessary to conduct surveys or interviews in each community. The resources available for this exercise did not permit such tools to be employed.

The quantitative information, in particular on number of beneficiaries, reported by the IPs is subject to the data collection processes and standards of the respective organizations. It was beyond the resources of this review to triangulate this information by independent surveys.

The review collected information from projects at various levels of completion. Some projects were completed in the past, up to 4-5 years ago, while some are still in progress. The projects may therefore have reached different levels of impacts. Often, the full impact of an intervention can only be assessed well after the project is fully implemented.

In instances where projects were completed in the past and not documented to the same level as in this review, the quality of data is subject to the ability of respondents to recall the information requested. This recall period can be in the magnitude of months and years.

The data collection instruments were translated from English to French. Responses were translated back to English before data entry and analysis. While every effort was taken to ensure the consistency between the two versions, there is a possibility that some words and phrases may unintentionally change meaning through translation.

### 3.0 GOVERNANCE

WATSAN governance under WAC II programme has a goal to support change in governance, so that low-income peoples are given a voice in collective decision-making that leads to improved access to good quality drinking water and basic sanitation.

The programme also aims to increase policy makers' commitment to implement policies that favor the poor by building the institutional and human resource capacity of key actors in the water and sanitation sector and thus enhance their ability to implement pro-poor policies and programmes. Critical to the success of these activities is the participation of beneficiary communities in the planning, provision and management of water and sanitation services on the one hand and improving the accountability of service provider agencies at the local level, on the other hand.

Five areas of the WAC II projects that feed imperceptibly into governance were addressed in this review. These include Relevance to National Policy and Development Planning, Stakeholders Participation (including the involvement of vulnerable and socially excluded groups); Institutional Support and Capacity Building; Institutionalization and Uptake of Project Concepts and Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment. These are next discussed as follows:

#### *3.1 Relevance to National Policy and Development Problem*

The review found that the projects under the WAC II programme were relevant and/or contributed to national policies/legislations of the beneficiary countries and addressed pertinent development problems. There was a general consensus among all the IPs, FMs and NPOs that the projects were relevant to their national WATSAN policies. However, there were variations in terms of the extent to which the IPs, FMs and NPOs considered the projects contribution to national policy/legislation/planning improvements. In this regard, the overall average weighting score for the IPs was that the projects made *some* improvements to national policy/planning compared with the FMs whose average score showed that the projects *considerably* improved national policy/planning/legislation. Four IPs indicated that even



though the projects were relevant to national WATSAN policies, they had not resulted in any improvements to their national policy/legislation/planning. These were:

- UN-Habitat and the Water Services Trust Fund in Kenya (MajiData)
- Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok in Jos, Nigeria
- Increasing access to good drinking water and sanitation in Zabon Zongo in Accra, Ghana
- Provision of Access to safe water supply in Nigeria

In terms of the extent to which the projects addressed a national problem, 74% of the IPs and 23% of the beneficiary groups indicated the projects addressed a major and important development problem respectively. The exception was the IP of the sanitation services project in 30 villages around the Lac De Guiers Water Plan in Senegal (CREPA Senegal) who indicated the project hardly addressed any development problem.

According to the beneficiaries, the projects addressed mainly the following development problems:

- Low access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities in some urban cities
- High incidence of water borne diseases
- Land degradation and pollution
- Poor sanitation in the urban slums

### *3.2 Stakeholders' Participation*

The WAC II programme considers the active participation of stakeholders in all stages of the project cycle (from preparation to implementation) as crucial for projects' sustainability. The review assessed the extent to which different stakeholders including the IPs, FMs, NPOs and beneficiary groups (including women and vulnerable / socially excluded groups) participated in the projects.

### ***Project Preparation Phase***

All the focal ministries confirmed their involvement in the preparatory phase of the project. Specific tasks performed by the focal ministries in the project preparatory phase included receiving information about the project, consultation on project formulation, and approval of projects. The survey also revealed that 93 % of the IPs were involved during the project preparatory phase. They were involved in the identification of project focus areas and the development of project framework, workplan and budget. All the beneficiary groups, except one, confirmed their involvement in the project preparatory phase. However, the specific tasks they performed were not captured in this survey.

About 86 % of the beneficiary groups said that women in the project area were involved in the project preparatory phase whilst 14 % mentioned that women in the project area were not involved.

### ***Project Implementation Phase***

All the beneficiary groups except those of the Abraha Bata Elders Home (Harar, Ethiopia) were involved in the project implementation stage. However, the nature of their involvement was not clear. With regards to the FMs, all projects, except the Value-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa (Jos, Nigeria), involved them in the project implementation activities. According to the NPOs, specific tasks performed by the FMs during project implementation included the chairing of steering committee meetings, regular visits to the project sites, meeting with UN-Habitat teams and implementing partners, and review of work progress. Specifically, the FMs chaired steering committee meetings in 27 projects; paid regular visits in 31 projects; and held meetings with UN-Habitat teams and implementing partners in 40 projects.

From the survey, 91 % of the beneficiary groups also mentioned that women in the project area were involved in the implementation phase of the project.

## *Vulnerable and Socially Excluded Groups*

---

### **Box 1: Disabled friendly toilets in Ouagadougou**

*“The construction of the public latrine complex took into account the conditions of the disabled and two approach ramps with side bars are put in place to facilitate their access to the complex.”*

*Bayiri Valentin, In charge of studies and projects, Municipality of Ouagadougou, Project on the Construction of two modern public toilets in the City of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.*

---

According to the IPs, the main vulnerable and socially excluded groups involved in the projects were children, disabled, orphans, HIV/AIDS victims and the elderly. Other projects specifically involved the unemployed, urban poor and prisoners. Unlike other stakeholders whose roles in the project cycle were clearly defined, the vulnerable and socially excluded groups' role was not clear in the project cycle. The review thus fell short of assessing the stage of the project cycle where the vulnerable and socially excluded were involved and the nature of their involvement.

The disabled were involved in almost a third of the projects under review while orphans were involved in only 16% of the projects. In one project, the involvement of the disabled affected the design of the facility (Box 1). About 60% of the projects involved the elderly, while only 12% involved children. HIV/AIDS victims were involved in 4 projects while one project each involved prisoners, the unemployed and urban poor.

### *3.3 Institutional Support and Capacity Building*

Projects under the WAC II Programme supported Institutional development and capacity building at the national and local levels, especially in the area of WATSAN governance. All the FMs and NPOs confirmed that the projects contributed to capacity development in different areas including, *inter alia*, improved interaction between sector stakeholders, improved understanding of WATSAN concepts, and improved project formulation ability (Table 1). Specifically, seven of the FMs indicated the projects improved interaction between sector stakeholders. Also, five FMs said the projects led to an improved

understanding of WATSAN concepts at the National level while 3 FMs mentioned the projects improved their project formulation ability. Another FM observed that the projects

---

**Box 2: The urban poor demands more WATSAN interventions from city administration**

*“Awareness in the WATSAN sector has been improved. Poor urban communities understood their basic rights and demand from the city administration for more interventions in the WATSAN sector. They have requested for additional water & sanitation facilities. Moreover, women have more say in the operation and maintenance as well as management of the water & sanitation facilities. The water points are constructed in the proximity of the Urban poor where such facilities are denied by the municipality due to budget constraints”*

*Azabe Asnake, National Project Consultant, Small Scale Community based Water & Sanitation Improvement in Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada Community, Ethiopia.*

---

enhanced its capacity to better manage facilities. The focal ministries further mentioned that the projects supported some regional institutions including ECOWAS, ECA, SADC, AfDB, AMCOW among others. However, the extent to which these institutions were supported by the projects was not clear.

Interviews with the NPOs revealed that the projects led to capacity enhancement at the national and local levels (Table 1). At the national level, the most significant impact of the projects on capacity enhancement was improved interaction between sector stakeholders followed by improved understanding of WATSAN concepts and improved project formulation ability respectively. Other impacts observed by the NPOs at the national level were improved curriculum integration, better water demand management and transparency and rationality in investment choices. Similarly, at the local level, the most significant capacity enhancement from the projects was improved interaction between sector stakeholders. At the local level, 39 projects resulted in improved interaction between sector stakeholders, 23

projects improved understanding of WATSAN concepts in local communities (Box 2), and 12 projects improved project formulation.

Table 1: Areas of capacity enhancement according to the FMs, NPOs and IPs

| Respondent         | Areas of capacity enhancement                    |   |                                      |                                       |                        |                         |  |  |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
|                    | Improved interaction between sector stakeholders | Improved Understanding of WATSAN Concepts | Improved Project Formulation Ability | Improved Ability to manage facilities | Curriculum integration | Water Demand Management | Transparency and rationality in investment choices | Increased Institutional Efficiency and effectiveness |
| Focal Ministry     | 7  | 5   | 3                                    | 1                                     |                        |                         |  |  |
| NPOs               |  |   |                                      |                                       |                        |                         |  |  |
| <i>National</i>    | 36   | 23  | 12                                   |                                       | 1                      | 1                       | 1  |  |
| <i>Local Level</i> | 39   | 24  | 15                                   |                                       |                        |                         |  |  |
| IP                 |  |   |                                      |                                       |                        |                         |  | 17   |

**NB:** Figures in table refer to the frequency counts of the respondents

### 3.4 Institutionalization and Uptake of Project Concepts

The review assessed the extent to which institutions involved in the WAC II projects absorbed or incorporated the concepts and strategies learnt from the projects into their operations and policies. Concepts of the WAC II programme assessed in this regard were pro-poor governance, business planning and water demand management/energy audits. Interviews with the IPs and the NPOs revealed an uptake of one or more of these concepts through the projects under the WAC II programme. Results from the IPs interviews showed that 9 projects took up the business planning concepts; 22 took up the pro-poor governance concepts and 12 took up the water demand management/energy audits concepts. Also, the results from the interviews with the NPOs showed that 7 local institutions had taken up the business planning concept whilst 28 local institutions each took up the pro-poor governance and the water demand management/energy audit concepts.

Specific concepts taken up by some individual projects and local institutions were:

- Blending of project approach into schools' curricula;
- Community managed WATSAN project;
- Integrated water resources management

- Solid waste management
- Toilet design in areas with high water tables
- Better public toilet management manuals introduced
- Changed management of billing and revenue collection
- Community Led Total Sanitation

### 3.5 Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment

---

**Box 3: Women and young girls concerns addressed in the project cycle**

*“In the project area there are more than 300 families, of which 70% are women headed households, living in absolute poverty and have inadequate access to improved water supply and sanitation services. Women and young girls are the most affected part of the society due to inadequate access to water supply as they are culturally responsible for fetching water for the family. Thus, during the project implementation women were made to participate and the services provided directly addressed their needs. Women were also given the opportunity to run the facilities as an income generating means. The steering committees established have five members, three of whom are women”.*

*Mrs. Suraya Abdela, Chairperson, Geraule Dehoch Community, Small Scale Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project for Dehoch Community in Harar, Ethiopia*

---

Gender mainstreaming and empowerment was a major component of the projects under the WAC II programme. The objective of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Initiative under the WAC II programme was to facilitate the “genderisation” of water and sanitation utilities through the development of gender sensitive norms and standards to enable the poorest urban families to benefit from improved access to safe water and dignified sanitation facilities<sup>2</sup>.

Results of the review revealed that most of the projects were gender sensitive. From the interviews with the NPOs 38 projects were gender sensitive. The response to gender sensitive issues in the project design and implementation was also confirmed by 91% of the beneficiary groups. Appendix 2 presents the gender sensitivity of the WAC II projects.

Specific gender sensitive considerations during the projects implementation included the following:

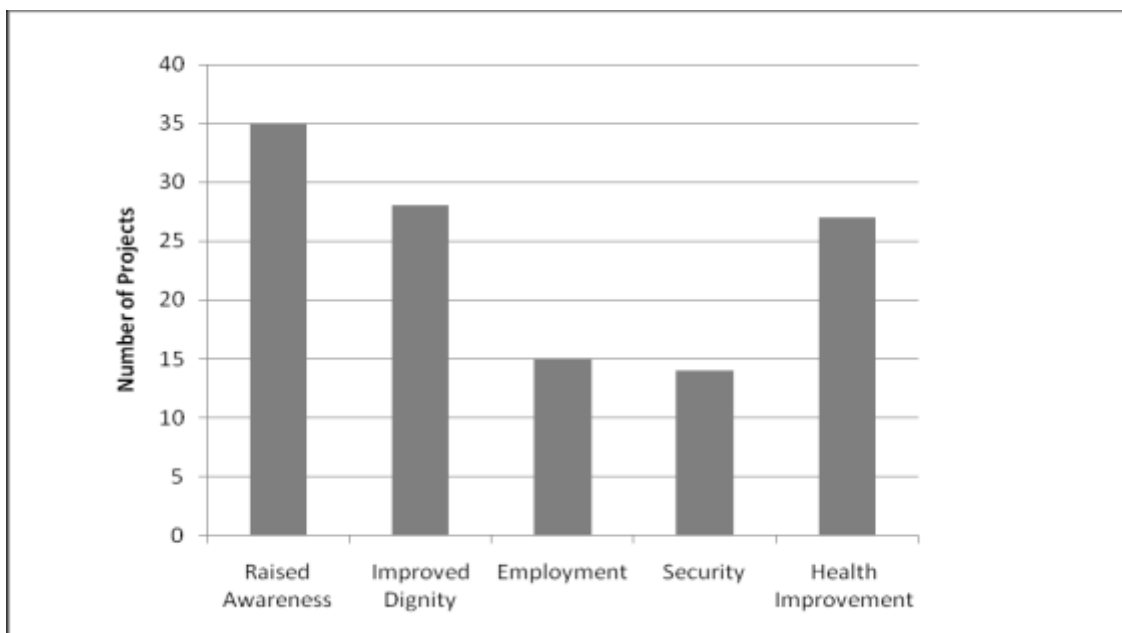
---

<sup>2</sup> UN-Habitat (2006) Framework for Gender Mainstreaming, Water and Sanitation for African Cities

- Construction of separate latrines for boys and girls
- Women played a key role in all the stages of the project and management of the project infrastructure as exemplified in Box 3.
- 70 percent of workers contracted during the implementation phase were women.

In terms of the projects ratings on gender mainstreaming and empowerment, five of the FMs indicated the projects had a considerable effect on gender mainstreaming whilst three were of the view the projects had only some contribution to gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The IPs mentioned 3 projects had a *very substantial* effect on gender mainstreaming and empowerment whilst 15 projects had a *considerable* effect on gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The specific areas the IPs considered women were empowered through the WAC II projects are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Areas of women empowerment through projects of the WAC II Programme

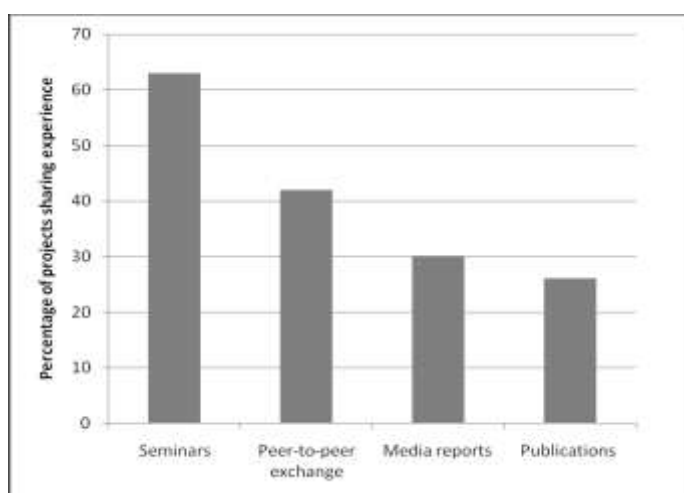


### 3.6 Experience Sharing

Experience sharing of the projects under the WACII programme and other towns and institutions was fostered.

According to 36 of the IPs, experiences gathered from their projects were shared with other institutions and towns. The experiences were shared mainly through seminars, peer-peer exchange, media report, publications and bulletins. Of these, seminars were the most utilized means of experience sharing, followed respectively by peer-to-peer

Figure 2: Experience sharing channels used by IPs



exchange, media reports and publications (Figure 2). Published documents prepared by projects under the WAC II programme are presented in Table 2. Other experience sharing channels used by the IPs to a lesser extent were bulletins, plaquettes, community mobilization and awareness raising, field visits, training of trainers, publication of project activities in the press and visits to other cities.



Table 2: List of publications from projects under the WAC II Programme

| <b>Project</b>  | <b>Country</b> | <b>Publication</b>   | <b>Author(s)</b>                                  |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector | Mali           | <i>1. Teacher training Manual for VBWSHE: Guide document for VBWSHE at school</i>  | Mamadou Tabouré                                   |
| Extension of the Somgande small-bore sewerage network   | Burkina Faso   | <i>1. Problème rencontré dans la mise en oeuvre du réseau semi collectif de Somgandé</i><br><i>2. Rapport d'évaluation des travaux de ENDA</i> | 1. Mme Basilisa Sanou<br>2. Mlle Gwladys Sawadogo |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education   | Ethiopia       | Educational manuals prepared by TAISSSE and translated into Amharic<br><br>Updated School Curriculum   | AA BoE, AA City Administration                    |
| Initiative to improve access to water and sanitation in Malika et Keur Massar   | Senegal        | <i>Training Guide For Proximity Sensitisation Teams</i>  | Mamadou Diene and Malal Touré                     |
| Institutional Support to The Water For African Cities Programme, Phase II   | Senegal        | <i>WAC II Newsletter – Senegal (Issues 1 - 4)</i>  | Mamadou Ndiaye, Eric Moukoro                      |
| Improvement of urban sanitation   | Ethiopia       | <i>Social Environmental and Economic Impact of Solid Waste Management in Dire Dawa City</i>  | DD EPA  |
| Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation in Dori City  | Burkina Faso   | <i>Article dans la rubrique "ce que nous faisons" de PNUD Kibai</i>  | Basilisa Sanou & Zounoubaté N'zombie              |
| Initiative Eau, Assainissement Et Hygiene A Faible Cout Dans Le District De Bamako  | Mali           | <i>Manual For Small Bore Sewerage Network Design: The Community Involvement</i>  | Youssouf Cisse and Assetou Sokona)                |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako                                     | Mali           | Local Development Strategy (6) Wateraid Team   | Mamadou Sanogo                                    |

Table 2 cont: List of publications from projects under the WAC II Programme

| <b>Project</b>  | <b>Country</b> | <b>Publication</b>  | <b>Author(s)</b>   |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako                           | Mali           | <p>1. <i>Environmental Impact Assessment Upstream The intake area of the Water Company in Djicoroni Para (Bamako)</i></p> <p>2. <i>Sanitation Baseline Study in Deprived Areas of Bamako</i></p> <p>3. <i>Sanitation Strategy For Deprived Areas Of Bamako</i></p> <p>4. <i>Manuel Guide A L'intention des Intervenants dans l'assainissement Au Mali</i></p> | <p>1. Moulaye Farota</p> <p>2&amp;3 Banconi, Bacaribougou, Same, Sebenicoro, Sabalibougou Et Dianeguella: Mahamadou Makanguile</p> <p>4. Ousmane Coulibaly</p> |
| Introduction of Pro-Poor Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Mangement (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar | Ethiopia       | <p>1. <i>Users Manual for Public Toilet Management</i></p> <p>2. <i>WDM Strategic Document</i></p> <p>3. <i>Policy Document and Gap analysis study on WATSAN Governance</i></p>   | Sofi Consulting Firm & HWSA  |
| Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project   | Kenya          | <p>1. <i>Collection of Solid Waste in Developing Countries</i></p> <p>2. <i>Collection of Municipal Waste: Key Issues for Decision Makers</i></p>   | <p>1. Manus Coffey and Adrian Coad</p> <p>2. Adrian Coad</p>   |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya  | Kenya          | <i>Environmental Impact Assessment Report</i>   | Richard Mokua  |
| Pilot Project for the Construction of Public Toilet Complexes   | Burkina Faso   | <i>Publication d'article dans la rubrique "Ce que nous faisons" de PNUD Kibaï suite à la remise des ouvrages</i>  | Mme Basilisa Sanou & Zounoubaté N'zombie   |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono  | Mali           | <i>Sanitation Infrastructure Construction Training Manual For Masons -</i>  | Mamadou Sanata Diarra  |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal                   | Burkina Faso   | <i>Article dans la rubrique "Ce que nous faisons" de PNUD Kibaï</i>   | Basilisa SANOU & Zounoubaté N'Zombie   |
| Value based water sanitation and hygiene education ( VBWSHE)  | Niger          | <i>Teacher Training Guide</i>   | Abdourahim Gaye, Samba Yero Diop, Mme Anta Diop  |
| Values-Based Water, Sanitation hygiene education (VB WSHE)  | Cote d'Ivoire  | <i>Teacher training guide</i>   | Didier Mbouda  |

## 4.0 WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT

The review assessed the extent to which the projects under the WAC II programme had contributed to improved water and sanitation service delivery and management by focusing on : i) Water and sanitation service coverage; ii) water and sanitation service improvements; iii) water and sanitation services beneficiaries iv) WATSAN financing and investments and v) cost of WATSAN service provision and affordability. These are next presented.

### 4.1 Water and Sanitation Service Improvements

The study showed improvements in water service delivery in several projects under the WAC II Programme, beyond the physical provision of WATSAN facilities. Results from the interviews with the project beneficiaries revealed that there were improvements in the quantity and quality of water as well as the time spent to fetch to water for some specific

---

**Box 4: Women and girls can now dedicate more time for other activities**

*“The household connections to the water supply network... are impacting positively on the lives of women and girls. Water fetching is now easier (just open a tap and water flows) compared to the situation before the project. We now have more time to dedicate to other activities”.*

**Sakou Cisse**, Manager, Initiative to improve access to water and Sanitation in Malika Et Keur Massar, Senegal

---

projects (Table 3). Reduction of the time spent to fetch water had a positive impact on women and girls as exemplified by the Malika et Keur project in Senegal (Box 4). However, these indicators of water service improvement could not be quantified for comparison with international standards as the survey did not quantify actual water quality and quantity as well as time spent to fetch water in the projects beneficiary communities.

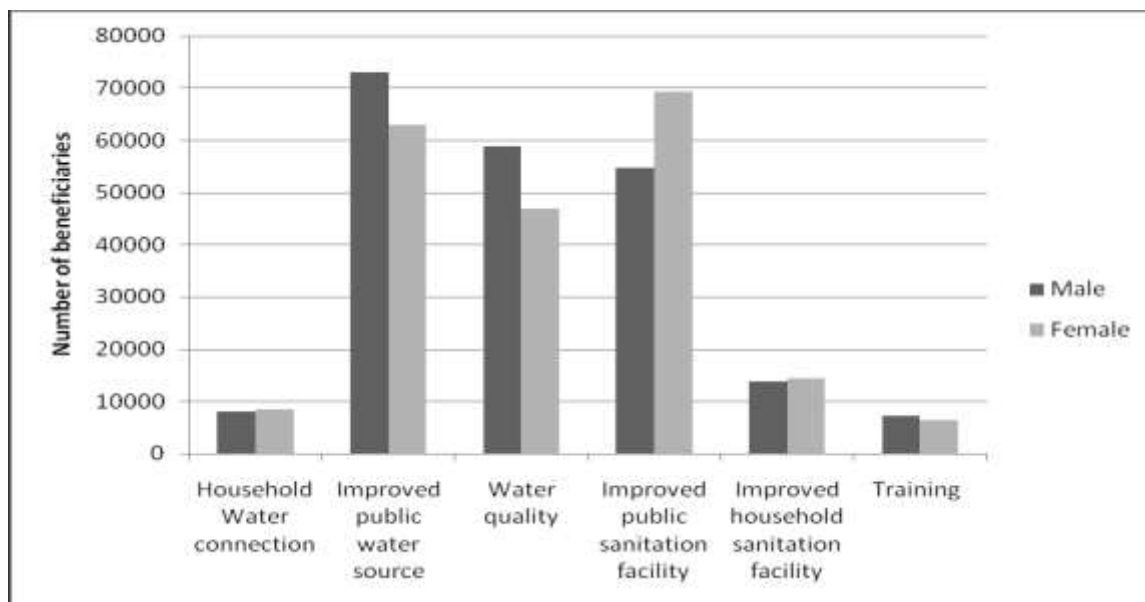
Table 3: Projects resulting in improved water services delivery under the WAC II Programme

| Project  | Country      | Impact on Water Service Improvement                    |
|--|--------------|--|
| Water Demand Management (WDM) and improved urban sanitation project in Harar                                   | Ethiopia     | Water quantity increased                               |
| Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (VBWSHE)  | Senegal      | Water quantity increased                               |
| Initiative to improve the access to water and sanitation in Malika et Keur Massar                              | Senegal      | Water quality improved; Less time spent to fetch water |
| Support to Water for African cities Programme in Water Education and Sensitization in Ouagadougou              | Burkina Faso | Water quality improved                                 |
| Pro-poor water and sanitation governance and to increase access to sanitation services in Sabon Zongo in Accra | Ghana        | Less time spent to fetch water                         |

#### 4.2 Water and Sanitation Services Beneficiaries

According to the NPOs, a total of 410,672 people comprising 208,664 males and 202,008 females benefited directly for delivery of improved water and sanitation services in the projects. The number of beneficiaries per project is presented in Appendix 3. These figures also include those who benefited from the water and sanitation components of the same project. Thus, some beneficiaries were accounted for more than once. As depicted in Figure 4, there were marginally more male beneficiaries of the WATSAN interventions than females and the vice versa in the case of sanitation. For instance, in the Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project in Kenya there were 40,000 male beneficiaries of the public water supply intervention compared with 30,000 females. Specifically, there were 18% more males than females benefiting from the water interventions and 20% more females than males benefiting from the sanitation interventions. The number of male beneficiaries (n = 7,907) of training programmes was 4% more than the female beneficiaries (n = 7,584).

Figure 4: Beneficiaries of WATSAN services and Training



### 4.3 Impact on Education

**Box 5: Schools benefit from human value water sanitation hygiene project in Ethiopia**

*“The Bureau staff, the schools and community around the schools are aware of the HVWSHE. Through the project, more than 12400 students got access to water supply facilities and sanitation. In addition, 418 teachers were trained on different aspects of WATSAN and 8 manuals and modules and integrated into the schools’ curricular. These have positively impacted on the hygiene situation among the school community. Moreover, the WAC programme has assisted/initiated the inclusion of HVWSHE in primary schools curriculum. Availability of manuals translated into the local language has helped primary schools and communities around the pilot schools as Standard teaching materials”.*

*Azeb Asnake, National Consultant, Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education, Ethiopia.*

Specific projects under the WAC II programme had significant impact on educational development. There were improvements in the water and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene practices in schools, capacity building of teachers and integration of WATSAN concepts into schools’ curricular. Most of these impacts were manifest in the value based water sanitation and hygiene education projects (Box 5). According to the NPO of the Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project in Gwarandok and Longwa Jos, Nigeria, school children

benefitting from the project have adopted good hygiene practices thereby reducing the

incidence of waterborne diseases significantly. The project also formed part of the curriculum of primary and junior secondary schools in the project area hence creating knowledge on the significance of adopting adequate sanitation and good hygiene practices. Under the Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector in Senegal, the VBWSHE approach was mainstreamed into secondary schools curricular. In addition, the project targeted teacher trainees in training colleges. Similar training of teachers was undertaken in Ghana under the HVBWSHE with focus on Sabon Zongo school pupils and community project. In Ethiopia, the Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia also helped schools to construct rainwater harvesting facilities leading to the schools being able to grow additional garden trees and crops. These country specific projects and their impacts on education are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Impacts of projects on education

| Project   | Country  | Impact on Education  |
|---|----------|--|
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa Jos(VBWSHE)                                    | Nigeria  | Hygiene practices of school children improved<br>Mainstreaming of VBWSHE primary and junior secondary schools curricular   |
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector | Mali     | Mainstreaming of the VBWSHE approach in the secondary and teacher training schools curricula.  |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education   | Ethiopia | Awareness creation on HVBWSHE in schools and communities.<br>Improvements in schools hygiene situation<br>Integration of HVBWSHE in primary schools curriculum.. |
| Human Value Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education with a focus on Sabon Zongo school pupils and community                   | Ghana    | Mainstreaming of HVBWSHE across the school curriculum in the whole country and the training of teachers to implement it.   |
| Co-Operation With Ghana Education Service On Hvbwshe  | Ghana    | Higher school attendance among children  |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs   | Mali     | Improved hygiene practices among students with an associated reduction of waterborne diseases  |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako                                     | Mali     | Higher school attendance among children  |
| Kibera Watsan and waste management project  | Kenya    | Higher school attendance among children  |
| Pro-poor water & Sanitation governance and to increase access to sanitation facilities  | Ghana    | Higher school attendance among children  |
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiène à Faible Coût dans le District de Bamako  | Mali     | Higher school attendance among children  |
| Initiative for water and sanitation and hygiene at low cost in the District of Bamako   | Mali     | Higher School Attendance among children  |
| Human Values Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVBWSHE)   | Niger    | Higher School attendance among children  |

#### *4.4 Cost of Service Provision and Affordability*

A major component of the WAC II programme was to make both water and sanitation financially and physically accessible to the poor. To ensure that water and sanitation services are accessible to the poor, significant reductions in the costs of water provision have to be achieved on a sustainable basis. The study revealed that some projects under the WAC II programme reduced the cost of water and sanitation services for service providers on the one hand and end users on the other hand (Table 5). In terms of affordability, about 42% of the beneficiary groups interviewed indicated that the project reduced the cost of water in the project area. Also, 86% of the beneficiary groups were of the opinion that the services provided under the projects were affordable to the poor. In terms of the impact of the project on O&M costs, the NPOs interviews revealed that 16 projects reduced the O&M costs for service providers.

Table 5: Impact of projects on cost of service provision and affordability for the poor

| Project   | Country      | Cost of Service Provision                        | Affordable by the poor |
|---|--------------|--|------------------------|
| Mobilizing National and international solidarity to fund water and sanitation projects in the Bamako district       | Mali         | Reduced cost of water for user                   | Yes                    |
| Urban Catchment Management  | Ghana        | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M reduced      | Yes                    |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono  | Mali         | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Value-based water sanitation and hygiene education (HVWSHE)   | Niger        | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Pro-Poor Water Governance & Water Demand Management(Rainwater harvesting Scheme)                                    | Ethiopia     | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Migera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project,Naivasha,Kenya   | Kenya        | Reduced cost of water for user                   | Yes                    |
| Kibera integrated water sanitation and waste management project   | Kenya        | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M reduced      | Yes                    |
| Co-operation with Ghana Education Service on HVBWSHE  | Ghana        | Reduced cost of water for user                   | Yes                    |
| Initiative to improve conditions of access to drinking water and sanitation in Bamako                               | Mali         | Price of water services reduced                  | Yes                    |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector  | Mali         | Price of Sanitation services reduced             | Yes                    |
| Improvement of access to water sanitation in the City Dori  | Burkina Faso | Price of Sanitation services reduced             | Yes                    |
| Construction of Model Toilet Complex  | Ethiopia     | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Improving access to sanitation for 30 villages around the Lac De Guiers   | Senegal      | Reduced cost of water for user                   | No                     |
| Initiative to improve access to water and sanitation in Malika et Keur Massar                                       | Senegal      | O&M cost reduced                                 | Yes                    |
| Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos Nigeria                                   | Nigeria      | O&M cost reduced                                 | Yes                    |
| Increasing access to water and sanitation in Dori City  | Burkina Faso | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Provision of access to safe water supply  | Nigeria      | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced |                        |
| Small scale community based waster & sanitation improvement program in Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada community          | Ethiopia     | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Small scale community based water supply & sanitation project for Dehoch community in Harar                         | Ethiopia     | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Support to MDG water and sanitation sector based programme (PROSEA) in Niono  | Mali         | O&M cost reduced                                 | Yes                    |
| Support to water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at low cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal |              | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced |                        |
| Access to drinking water in Sabon Zongo   | Ghana        | Reduced cost of water for user, O&M cost reduced | Yes                    |
| Support to PAPQUD in Ngor, Yoff and Ouakam Areas  | Senegal      | Reduced cost for users                           | Yes                    |



#### 4.5 Community empowerment and capacity building

Empowerment of communities to implement, operate and manage water and sanitation

---

**Box 6: Community structures developed to own project**

*“Development of community structures has led to ownership of the project and improvement of the relationship between the local communities and the government”*

**Harrison Kwach**, National Project Officer,  
Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and Waste  
Management Project, Kenya

---

interventions is critical for sustainable water and sanitation interventions. A number of projects under the WAC II programme empowered and built the capacities of beneficiaries to effectively operate and manage their water and sanitation infrastructure (Box 6). Interviews with the project beneficiaries revealed that all beneficiary groups with the exception of the Municipality of District IV in Bamako in Mali were organized and trained to effectively operate and manage their facilities.

Results from interviews with the IPs indicated that the projects under review altogether trained 5,373 people in aspects of projects’ implementation, operation and management. Also, women were well represented in the management committees of most of these projects thereby ensuring that issues pertaining to women and girls were factored into decision making processes.

#### 4.6 Environment and Health

Some of the projects under the WAC II programme significantly improved the environment and health of their beneficiaries. Nearly half of the beneficiary groups indicated the projects led to environmental cleanliness in their respective areas. Interviews with the IPs revealed that about 75% of the projects led to expanded access to environmentally sound infrastructure while another 33% created awareness among consumers to demand environmentally sound infrastructure from service providers. Also, capacity building on environmental related issues in some of the projects led to improvements in environmental management practices. For instance, under the urban catchment management & capacity building on water quality

monitoring project in Ethiopia, capacity building activities were performed with a major positive impact on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the environmental staff of

---

**Box 7: Project in Niono city to reduce Deforestation**

*“The use of biodigesters in many households of Niono city provides good quality manure and produce biogas for beneficiaries use. The biogas will reduce the use of firewood and hence decrease the deforestation trend”*

**Mamadou Sanata Diarra,**  
*National Project Officer, Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono, Mali*

---

sub – cities, and major polluting factories in the city. The EPA and the sub-cities staff became more knowledgeable and enthusiastic in monitoring activities after the training. The factories also developed their own Environment Auditing Plan on the basis of the training obtained in the project and became fully aware of the impact their activities on the environment.

Also, according to the NPOs, 9 projects under the WAC II programme abated climate change. However, only one of the projects (Box 7) clearly demonstrated a clear relationship with climate change whilst the relationships between the others and climate change was not clear.

In terms of health, the incidence of waterborne and vector borne diseases were reduced as a consequence of some of the projects. About 26% of the beneficiary groups interviewed pointed out improvements in health status as a major impact resulting from the projects. According to interviews with the IPs, 63% of the projects implemented under the WAC II programme led to improvements in their beneficiaries’ health status. Specific projects with significant impact on the environment and health under the WAC II programme are highlighted in Table 6 below

Table 6: Projects with significant impact (s) on the environment and health of beneficiaries

| Project  | Country                  | Impact on Environment and/or Health  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa Jos (VBWSHE)                        | Nigeria                  | Environmental cleanliness<br>Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced among school children  |
| Improvement of Urban sanitation  | Ethiopia                 | Environmental cleanliness  |
| Increased access to sanitation facilities  | Ghana                    | Environmental cleanliness  |
| Provision of Access to safe water supply   | Nigeria                  | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced   |
| Water Demand Management : Promotion of appropriate technologies for reducing water losses and consumption in Ouagadougou | Burkina Faso             | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced   |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal      |                          | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced   |
| Increasing access to water and sanitation in Dori City   | Burkina Faso             | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced<br>Improvement of wastewater and excreta management |
| Extension of the Somgande small bore sewerage network  | Burkina Faso             | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced<br>Improvement of wastewater and excreta management |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | Mali                     | Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced   |
| Innovative Sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea  | Burkina Faso<br>Cameroon | Environmental cleanliness<br>Incidence of waterborne diseases reduced                        |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya   | Kenya                    | Reduced emission of methane into the atmosphere  |

#### *4.7 Income and Employment opportunities*

Employment opportunities were created by some of the projects under the WAC II programme. Interviews with the IPs indicated that about 35% of the projects provided employment opportunities for the project beneficiaries. Altogether, the projects under review employed 2112 people comprising 786 males and 1326 females. The females were largely employed in construction related activities. The relatively high number of females employed in the project meant that they were empowered financially to support their households.

## **5.0 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS' ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT**

### *5.1 Projects' Financing, Budgeting and Follow-up Investments*

Interviews with the IPs revealed that about 93% of the projects under review were funded by UN-Habitat with contribution from implementing partners while nearly 5% were funded by UN-Habitat appointed micro-credit scheme. The remaining projects were funded through financial arrangements between UN-Habitat and other development partners including GTZ, WaterAid, among others. The total budget of the projects under review was US\$27,997,519 with about 36 % contribution from UN-Habitat (See Appendix 4). The contribution of UN-Habitat varied significantly across projects ranging from 5% to 95%. In terms of the release of funds for project activities, about 51% of the IPs indicated that funds from UN-Habitat were not released timely for project implementation even upon receipt of required outputs. Furthermore, 51% of the IPs mentioned that the resources available for project implementation was too few while the remaining 49% were of the view that it was right.

With regards to budgeting, nearly 44 % of the NPOs mentioned that the planned budget for project implementation was maintained while the remaining NPOs indicated that the planned budget was increased during project implementation. The main reasons given for the increased budget was price increases in project materials and the modification of project designs and services provided during implementation.

In terms of follow-up investments, results from the interviews with the NPOs revealed that 19 of the projects (including two consultancies) were able to leverage follow-up investments from national governments, international donors, and non-governmental organizations. The total amount leveraged in the countries included in the survey was \$40,642,231. The projects, sources and amounts of follow up and projects on country basis are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Projects with Follow-up investments under the WAC II Programme

| Project  | Country       | Source of Investment                              | Amount (USD)     | Projects Undertaken  |
|--|---------------|---|------------------|--|
| Increasing access to water and sanitation in Dori City   | Burkina Faso  | European Union                                    | 2,650,000        | Aménagement des abords des 2 mares et réalisation d'AEPS                   |
| Pilot project for the construction of public toilet complexes in Burkina Faso  | Burkina Faso  | Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement   | 800, 000         | Realisation du second complexe   |
| <b>Sub-total Burkina Faso</b>  |               |   | <b>3,450,000</b> |  |
| Human Values-Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVBWSHE)   | Cote d'Ivoire | National Budget                                   | 800,000          | Revision of basic school curricula to mainstream the values-based approach |
| <b>Sub-total Cote d'Ivoire</b>   |               |   | <b>800,000</b>   |  |
| Improvement of urban sanitation  | Ethiopia      | World Bank  | 92,245           | Garbage facilities, construction of additional toilets                     |
| Construction of Model Public Toilet Complex  | Ethiopia      | Government/Addis Ababa Water & Sewerage Authority | 285,000          |  |
| Introduction of Pro-Poor Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Mangement (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar, | Ethiopia      | Harar Municipality                                | 4,000            | Provision of mobile solid waste collection equipment                       |
| <b>Sub-total Ethiopia</b>  |               |   | <b>383,245</b>   |  |

Table 7 cont: Projects with Follow-up investments under the WAC II Programme

| Project  | Country | Source of Investment          | Amount (USD)     | Projects Undertaken  |
|--|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Urban catchment management   | Ghana   | Gov't of Ghana                | 4 600 000        | Fencing of 51km perimeter wall of the Weija reservoir acquisition area           |
| Increasing Access to Good Drinkin Water and Sanitation in Zabon Zongo,a low income community in Accra.               | Ghana   | Water 4 life, Dutch NGO       | 63,000           | Mains extension and provision of water collection points                         |
| UN-HABITAT and WaterAid Agreement to increase access to sanitation facilities  | Ghana   | WaterAid, Govt of Netherlands | 190,000          | Construction of drains   |
| <b>Sub-total Ghana</b>   |         |                               | <b>4,853,000</b> |  |
| Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project  | Kenya   | Gov't of Kenya                | 500,000          | Construction of 500 m Kibera access road   |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya   | Kenya   | USAID, ACF                    | 300,000          | NA   |
| Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project <sup>3</sup>   | Kenya   | Ahti Water Services Board     | 2,000,000        | Extension to Laini Saba, Silanga, Soweto East of water and sanitation activities |
| Pre-investment diagnostic study of water supply and sanitation in 43 districts to inform ADB investment <sup>3</sup> | Kenya   | African Development Bank      | 2,000,000        |  |
| <b>Sub-total Kenya</b>   |         |                               | <b>4,800,000</b> |  |

<sup>3</sup> Consultancy

Table 7 cont: Projects with follow-up investments under the WAC II Programme

| Project  | Country | Source of Investment             | Amount (USD)      | Projects Undertaken   |
|--|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako   | Mali    | Italian Cooperation              | 100,000           | Paved road  |
| Initiative d'amelioration des conditions d'access a leau potable et a l'assainissement a Bamako  | Mali    | Various donors                   | 300,000           | Water and sanitation projects   |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | Mali    | African Dev't Bank               | 10,000,000        | Water supply and sanitation through the PROBEA prog (National WATSAN MDG Platform)      |
| Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | Mali    | Government of Republic of Mali   | 670,000           | Rehabilitation of hand pumps as part of emergency actions in peri-urban areas of Bamako |
| Revision of basic school curricula to mainstream the value-based approach  | Mali    | DNEB/DEN                         | 320,000           | NA  |
| <b>Sub-total Mali</b>  |         |                                  | <b>11,390,000</b> |   |
| Provision of access to safe water supply in Jos  | Nigeria | Plateau State Government Nigeria | 14,965,986        |   |
| <b>Sub-total Nigeria</b>   |         |                                  | <b>14,965,986</b> |   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   |         |                                  | <b>40,642,231</b> |   |



## 5.2 *Project Design*

Most of the projects under the WAC II programme were designed as integrated projects with more than one component including water, sanitation, hygiene, and education (See Appendix 1A). In terms of ratings of the overall project design frameworks, all the IPs indicated that the project objectives as well as the identification and selection of target beneficiaries were clear. A significant proportion of the IPs found the specification of outputs and outcomes in the projects to be clear. Also, the specification of respective inputs from UN-Habitat and IPs were found to be clear by more than 90% of the implementing partners. Also, the management structure established for project implementation was found to be clear by nearly 91% of the IPs. Finally, the work plan, including inputs, activities and outputs was found to be clear by 93% of the IPs.

In terms of the extent to which the IPs were familiar with UN-Habitat procedures, standards and templates, 54% of the NPOs indicated that the IPs were sufficiently familiar with procedures, standards and templates of UN-Habitat. Another 44% of the NPOs were of the view that the IPs were insufficiently familiarized with UN-Habitat procedures, standards and templates.

## 5.3 *Project Implementation*

In terms of project implementation, 85% of the NPOs confirmed from the interviews that the IPs were fully evaluated in terms of their capacity to implement the project prior to signing the Cooperation Agreement whilst 12% indicated the IPs were partly evaluated. Another 2 % of the NPOs did not evaluate the IPs at all.

Beneficiary groups' assessment of the IPs showed that 97% of them were satisfied with the choice of IPs mainly because they executed the project to their satisfaction (Box 8). Also, 97% of the beneficiary groups interviewed indicated that the project officers from UN-Habitat were efficient because they were on top of their job and provided the needed technical expertise and engaged all project stakeholders during project implementation.

Interviews with the NPOs revealed that only 5% of the projects were implemented according to the original plan without time extensions while the remaining 95% did not adhere to the

---

**Box 8: IP has unquestionable Experience in Project Implementation**

*“The Implementing Partners have always valued our inputs or contributions during planning and implementation of the projects. They have also been efficient in their work due to the unquestionable experience they have on sanitation issues in the country”.*

**Jane Amerly Oku**, Chairperson, Community Development Committee, Pro-poor water and sanitation governance project, Accra.

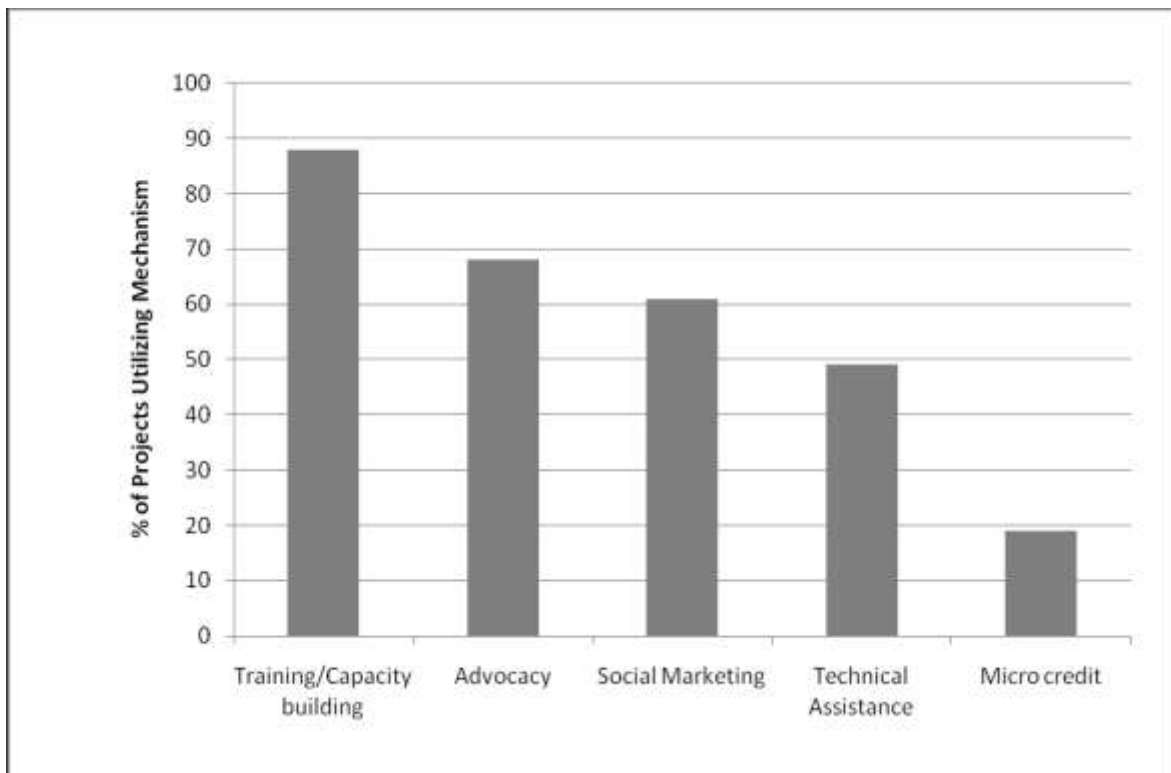
---

original project plan. Results from the interviews with the IPs showed that the workplans were unrealistic in 19% of the projects. Also, according to the IPs the time-frame (duration) for project implementation was too short in about 51% of the projects.

Several mechanisms were utilized for project implementation under the WAC II programme. These included micro-credit, social marketing, training/capacity

building, advocacy and technical assistance. These mechanisms were largely utilized in combination during projects implementation. Interviews with the NPOs revealed that training/capacity building was the most utilized mechanism for project implementation (Figure 5). This was followed respectively by advocacy, social marketing, technical assistance and micro-credit. The extent to which a combination of the mechanisms successfully contributed to the beneficiaries’ uptake and use of the services implemented was evaluated as exceptional by 7% of the NPOs; considerable by 63% of the NPOs and adequate by 27% of the NPOs. Only one NPO indicated the combination of mechanisms hardly contributed to the uptake and use of services by the project beneficiaries. However, no reason was given for the poor rating.

Figure 5: Mechanisms used for project implementation



General opinions expressed by NPOs on UN-Habitat's advantages in terms of project implementation compared with other UN or major agencies were:

- Government institutions oversee programme activities and liaise directly with the focal ministry.
- Emphasis on participatory approaches and strategies for the implementation of the project.
- Innovation and flexibility in project implementation.
- The integrated approach used by UN-Habitat in the project.

Some general opinions expressed by the NPOs on UN-Habitat's disadvantages in terms of project implementation compared with other UN or major agencies were:

- Delays in funds transfer due to stringent conditions which in most cases could not be complied with within the project timeframe.
- Limited capacity of some implementing partners.
- The project steering committee had only an advisory role to play.

- Cumbersome and time wasting decision making processes in project implementation.
- Community contractual process in labour based construction of WATSAN facilities sometimes delayed the project.
- The time frame for project implementation was short.

#### 5.4 Project Supervision

In terms of project supervision, nearly 98% of the NPOs were satisfied with the supervision of UN-Habitat’s RTA (Box 9). About 95% of the NPOs were also satisfied with the supervision

---

**Box 9: RTA supervision deemed satisfactory**

*” The Regional Technical Advisor was very supportive in providing periodic monitoring throughout the project implementation period. In case of any critical situation, he tried to understand the issues and advise appropriately. Sometimes he had to travel to the project location to see things for himself and ensured that the implementation of the programme conformed with the Cooperative Agreement. His approach to project supervision is very satisfactory to me”.*

**Jurbe Joseph Godep**, National Project Officer,  
Values Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene  
Education (VBWSHE) Project for Gwarandok and  
Longwa Jos, Nigeria

---

from UN-Habitat’s head office during the project implementation. Reasons given for their satisfaction were as follows:

- The RTA and CTA paid mid-year visits to the project and project sites.
- The RTA was very supportive by providing regular monitoring frameworks throughout the period of implementation.
- The RTA was readily available to join field missions and offer the needed technical support.
- The day to day follow up and support rendered by the RTA to the implementing organization in all aspects was remarkable.

## 5.5 *Project Reporting*

Reports prepared by the IPs under the WAC II programme were assessed by the NPOs in terms of their timely delivery and quality. In terms of the timely delivery of project reports, results from the interviews with the NPOs revealed that about 20% of the IPs delivered their reports always on time whilst 76% delivered their reports mostly on time. The remaining IPs delivered their reports mostly untimely. The IPs implicated for the most untimely delivery of reports were involved in the projects: Innovative sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea in Burkina Faso and Cameroon; and the small scale community based water and sanitation improvement program in Goro-Sabian and Gendegerada community in Ethiopia.

With regards to the quality of the reports submitted by the IPs, they were evaluated as average by 24 % of the NPOs, excellent by 12 % and good by 54 % percent. The rest of the reports were evaluated as poor. Reports evaluated as poor were submitted by the IPs of the following projects:

- Innovative Sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea in Burkina Faso and Cameroon
- Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada community in Ethiopia
- Human Value Based, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education with focus on Sabon Zongo school pupils and community in Ghana

## 5.6 *Expected Outputs and Outcomes*

The extent to which the expected outputs of the projects were leading to the anticipated outcomes revealed that in most of the projects, the expected outputs were translating into the expected outcomes of the WAC II programme (See Appendix 5). The expected outcomes achieved were i) expanded access to environmentally sound infrastructure ii) increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness, iii) an enabling policy and institutional framework and iv) enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable infrastructure. Results

from the interviews with the IPs showed that the key outputs of 74 % of the projects led to expanded access to environmentally friendly sound infrastructure whilst the key outputs of 60% of the projects led to increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness. Also, the key outputs of 58% of the projects led to an enabling policy and institutional framework whilst the key outputs of 67% of the projects led to enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable infrastructure.

### *5.7 Project Management and Sustainability Challenges*

Projects under the WAC II programme were encumbered by challenges that militated against their smooth implementation and with the potential of affecting their sustainability. The main challenges faced by the projects bordered on inadequate human resource capacity, institutional weaknesses, price volatilities and infrequent financial flows. The late disbursement of funds, which was considered as a key limiting factor for the achievement of key project outputs was further stressed by the IPs as a critical challenge for the smooth implementation of 34 projects. Results from the interviews with the IPs further revealed that price escalations was a feature in 23 projects, leading to the stalling of project activities during implementation. Also, the IPs pointed out that 12 projects were affected by staff turnover; 12 by political/social conflict; 9 by poor reporting; and 6 by the non-availability of land. Other challenges related to specific projects according to the IPs were time constraint, poor coordination with government agencies, inability of beneficiaries to provide counterpart funds and lengthy procurement challenges.

With regards to project sustainability, interviews with the NPOs revealed some challenges at the national level that militated against the sustainability of the projects. These were lack of national priority commitment, lack of national financial resources, lack of attention to environment, lack of national priority/commitment, lack of social/political realism, weaknesses in national institutions, and low income generation potential of project outputs. Of these challenges, insufficient national financial resources and weaknesses in national institutions were the most important each affecting the sustainability of 12 projects. Low income generation potential of project outputs was the second most important challenge affecting 6 projects; followed respectively by lack of social/political realism, technical

weaknesses in project outputs, and lack of attention to environment and national priority/commitment.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION OF KEY FINDINGS**

### *6.1 Impact of Projects on Beneficiaries*

The review has shown that the projects under the WAC II programme are having overarching direct and indirect impacts on beneficiaries at the regional, national and community levels. Through the projects, institutional capacities have been enhanced to better manage water and sanitation services at the national and local levels; gender issues have been mainstreamed into the implementation, operation and management of WATSAN facilities and services; innovative and environmentally sound sanitation technologies have been developed and employment and income generating opportunities have been created. The corollary of these improvements has been a significant reduction in water and vector borne diseases, improved environmental management practices, and robust national and community WATSAN management structures in some of the project areas.

The HVBWSHE projects under the WAC II programme in particular brought about structural changes to the educational system of beneficiary countries by effectively integrating WATSAN and hygiene issues into schools' curricular. The institutionalization of this concept not only improved the WATSAN facilities, hygiene practices, and pupils' attendance in schools, but also, shaped the contours of educational policies in the beneficiary countries.

Another major finding of the review was the reduction of O&M cost of WATSAN services for service providers, and the associated reduced price of WATSAN services for end users. This ensured that the poor, who form a majority of the population in the project areas, had access to WATSAN services. A key lesson from this was that, O&M of WATSAN services can be significantly reduced if strong community structures are created at the local level to operate and manage WATSAN facilities.



## *6.2 Stakeholders Participation*

The participation of key stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle underpinned the success of some of the projects under the WAC II programme. The involvement of key stakeholders such as FMs, IPs, NPOs and project beneficiaries (including the vulnerable and socially excluded) with clearly defined supportive roles in the project cycle limited/contained any potential conflicts and led to the smooth implementation of the projects. This further fostered a sense of ‘ownership’ of the facilities among the beneficiaries, which is a critical ingredient for projects’ sustainability.

However, it should be mentioned that even though some of the projects specifically targeted the vulnerable and socially excluded groups such as the disabled, HIV/AIDS victims and prisoners, their roles from project preparation to implementation were not clearly defined. For instance, only one project was clear about how disability issues were factored into the design configurations of its model toilet complex. A majority of similar projects gave no specific indications about how they catered for the disables in their projects.

## *6.3 Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment*

A major finding of the review was the key feature of gender mainstreaming and empowerment in most of the projects under the WAC II programme. Women were involved in all aspects of project cycle from preparation to implementation. Thus far, the concerns of women, who are the most affected by the lack/inadequacy of water and sanitation services, were addressed in all stages of the project cycle. Specifically, some of the projects provided employment opportunities for women gave them dignity and provided them security in typically male dominated societies where they are usually excluded from decision making processes.

The review also established that men marginally benefited from water supply related projects than their women counterparts. However, women also slightly benefited more from the sanitation facilities than their men counterparts. This review could not ascertain whether the disparities between the two groups in relation to water and sanitation services was the consequence of project design or was due to demographic dynamics in the project areas.

Nevertheless, it was clear from the review that women in water related project areas benefited significantly.

#### *6.4 Key Management and Organisational Issues*

The review found that there was clarity in the entire management and organizational structure of all the projects under review. However, some critical challenges encumbered the efficiency of this structure from achieving the expected outputs and outcomes of the projects. In this regard, the single most important challenge was the late disbursement of funds from UN-Habitat to the projects. This was attributed to entrenched bureaucratic tendencies within UN-Habitat's system and had several negative ramifications on the projects implementation and sustainability. Delays in funds release made the projects more susceptible to price volatilities, particularly of building materials. It also had a demoralizing effect on project beneficiaries as projects' activities were delayed due to lack of funds.

#### *6.5 Partnership with other development partners*

Some projects under the WAC II programme were able to leverage follow-up investment from international donors and multi-lateral financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, European Union and World Bank known for investing in the water and sanitation sector. Support from these institutions greatly enhanced the capacity of the implementing partners to undertake projects that were relevant to the WAC II programme. These partnerships have to be further deepened and widened to ensure continued leveraging of funds for similar interventions.

## **7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This review has shown that the WAC II projects reviewed have fostered the development of water and sanitation infrastructure through participatory and innovative approaches encapsulating different thematic areas. Despite the achievements made so far by projects under the Programme, there are still some critical challenges that need to be addressed to enhance the performance of projects under the Programme. Based on the key findings of the review, the following recommendations are made:

### ***Project Organisation and Management***

- Administrative bottlenecks that stifle the flow of funds from UN-Habitat to the projects have to be addressed. In this regard, a critical review of UN-Habitat disbursement procedures has to be undertaken to identify areas for improvements;
- The integrated nature and participatory approaches used in the projects should be strengthened and consolidated to ensure an overarching impact of the projects on beneficiaries;

### ***Development of Institutional Capacity***

- The roles and capacity development of key management structures should be further deepened and strengthened to ensure the sustainability of projects. This should include capacity development of the management team to effectively undertake monitoring and evaluation and reporting and documentation of project work, particularly during the implementation phase. This should not only be limited to the local level but also extended to the national level where there is also a greater need for capacity development on WATSAN issues.
- There is also a need to strengthen and deepen networking and collaboration between stakeholders and implementing partners of the different project under the WAC II to facilitate sharing of information, resources and relevant expertise.

### ***Stakeholders' Participation***

- Gender mainstreaming and empowerment have to be stepped up at all stages of the project cycle to ensure that women and girls issues continue to feature prominently in the planning and implementation of the projects;
- There should be adequate participation of the vulnerable and socially excluded, especially the visually and physically impaired from project preparation to implementation, to ensure that project design configurations meet their needs;

### ***Evaluation of Project Impacts***

- A more rigorous impact evaluation of the projects has to be undertaken to assess the impacts of the projects in a credible and independent fashion, to contribute to project design and implementation, and provide the basis for effective policy decisions and program improvements.

**Appendix 1A: Implementing Partners Interviewed**

|   | Name                    | Organization  | Job Description                                 | Project  | Nature                     | Country      |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Doumbia Paule Koroumou  | National Department of Basic Education / Techer Training Division (DNEB/DEN)  | Trainer   | Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector                  | Integrated Project         | Mali         |
| 2 | Tiéman Coulibaly        | DNACPN  | Focal Point                                     | Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | Sanitation only            | Mali         |
| 3 | Sitan Cisse             | WaterAid Mali   | Fund Raising and Partners Porfolio Manager      | Initiative d'amelioration des conditions d'access a leau potable et a l'assainissement a Bamako  | Integrated project         | Mali         |
| 4 | Mr Garba Mahazou        | Coordinator (Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy)  | Coordinator, Environmental Education department | Human Values-Based water, sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVBWSHE)   | Integrated project         | Niger        |
| 5 | Oumar Coulibaly         | Regional Department for Hydraulics - Bamako District  | Regional Director for Hydraulics - Bamako       | Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | Integrated project         | Mali         |
| 6 | Sinare Laurent          | Municipality of Dori  | Chief, technical services department            | Improvement Of Access To Water And Sanitation In The City Of Dori  | Integrated project         | Burkina Faso |
| 7 | Lallogo Edouard Fortune | Direction des Etudes et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation BURKINA FASO | Focal Point for EREAH BV                        | Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | Water education in schools | Burkina Faso |
| 8 | KONDE Stéphane Joseph   | Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (ONEA)  | Technician                                      | Pilot Project For The Construction Of Public Toilet Complexes In Burkina Faso  | Integrated Project         | Burkina Faso |
| 9 | Kafando Saidou          | Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (ONEA)  | CHIEF, PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION SERVICES       | Water Demand Management And Promotion Of Appropriate Technologies To Reduce Wastage In Ouagadougou   | Water Demand Management    | Burkina Faso |

|    | Name                | Organization  | Job Description                                    | Project  | Nature                             | Country      |
|----|---------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 10 | Mrs Sokona Assétou  | CREPA-MALI  | Chief, Technical department                        | Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako   | Integrated project                 | Mali         |
| 11 | Mamadou Ndiaye      | Direction de l'Assainissement                         | CHIEF , URBAN SANITATION DIVISION                  | Institutional Support To The Water For African Cities Programme, Phase II In Senegal   | Project Coordination               | Senegal      |
| 12 | Diene Mamadou       | Enda Eau Populaire                                    | Project officer                                    | Initiative To Improve The Access To Water And Sanitation In Malika Et Keur Massar  | Water supply and sanitation        | Senegal      |
| 13 | Gaye Malick         | ENDA RUP  | Director   | Innovative Sanitation Initiative In Ouagadougou, Douala And Edea   | Integrated project                 | Cameroon     |
| 14 | Joe Lambongang      | WaterAid in Nigeria                                   | Country Representative                             | Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Pro-poor water Governance   | Integrated project                 | Nigeria      |
| 15 | Rouamba Mahamadi    | WaterAid/AMUS   | Chef,project                                       | Support To WAC Programme In Water, Sanitation, Water Eduction And Sensitisation In Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso                             | Integrated project                 | Burkina Faso |
| 16 | Han Seur            | GTZ   | Technical Advisor to WSTF                          | GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) | Water supply and sanitation        | Kenya        |
| 17 | Hassen Tahir        | Dire Dawa Sanitation and Beautification Agency        | Manager  | Improvement of Urban Sanitation  | Integrated Project                 | Ethiopia     |
| 18 | Tiéman Coulibaly    | DNACPN  | WAC Focal Point                                    | Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako                              | Advocacy and institutional support | Mali         |
| 19 | Bassole Ndoye Coura | CREPA Regional Headquarters                           | Coordinator WACII                                  | Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal                      | Integrated project                 | Burkina Faso |
| 20 | Gueye Mamadou       | Office National de l'Assainissement du Sénégal (ONAS) | CHIEF,ON SIGHTAND SEMI COLLECTIVESANITATION SERVIC | Urban Waste Management Programme : Support to PAQPUD IN Ngor, Yoff and Ouakam areas.   | Integrated project                 | Senegal      |

|    | Name                   | Organization   | Job Description                               | Project  | Nature                      | Country      |
|----|------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 21 | Ndiogou Niang          | CRE"PA SENEGAL   | Director                                      | Sanitation Services 3À Villages around the LAC De Guiers Water Plan  | Sanitation only             | Senegal      |
| 22 | Diouf Lolly            | Direction de la Prevention Individuelle et Collective          | Chief , Division of Hygiene and Water Quality | Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community                     | Integrated project          | Sénégal      |
| 23 | Nancy Githaiga         | Maji na Ufanisi ( Water and Development)                       | Programmes Director                           | Kibera Integrated Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project   | Integrated project          | Kenya        |
| 24 | Richard Wilson         | Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor                        | Project Director                              | Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project Naivasha Kenya within the Programme Water for African Cities Phase II (WACII) | Integrated project          | Kenya        |
| 25 | Hailu Dinka            | Addis Ababa Education Bureau                                   | Research & Evaluation Head for HVWSHE         | Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education  | Integrated Project          | Ethiopia     |
| 26 | Mrs.Fantu Shoamare     | Addis Ababa City Government Environmental Protection Authority | Environmental Impact assessment Officer       | Urban Catchment Management Program Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring   | Urban catchment management  | Ethiopia     |
| 27 | Jemal Yonis            | Water Supply and Sewerage Authority                            | Director                                      | Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in ' Goro-Sabian & Gendegehada community                      | Water supply and sanitation | Ethiopia     |
| 28 | Gaye Malick            | ENDA RUP   | Project officer                               | Innovative sanitation initiative in Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea   | Integrated project          | Burkina Faso |
| 29 | Tewodoros Teshome      | Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association                     | Project officer                               | Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia                            | Integrated project          | Ethiopia     |
| 30 | Ben Ampomah            | Water Resources Commission                                     | Acting Executive Secretary                    | UN-Habitat Water for African Cities Phase II - Ghana Project; Urban Catchment Management Component                               | Urban catchment management  | Ghana        |
| 31 | Senyo Theodore Amengor | Ghana Water Company  | Project/Manager                               | Increasing Access to Good Drinkin Water and Sanitation in Zabon Zongo,a low income community in Accra.                           | Integrated project          | Ghana        |



|    | <b>Name</b>                            | <b>Organization</b>                            | <b>Job Description</b>                             | <b>Project</b>  | <b>Nature</b>                  | <b>Country</b> |
|----|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 32 | Zelege Teferi                          | Addis Ababa Water & Sewerage Authority         | Head   | Construction of Model Public Toilet Complex   | Water supply and sanitation    | Ethiopia       |
| 33 | DIOP Samba Yéro                        | Ministry of Education                          | Inspector of Education System                      | values-based water sanitation and hygiene education ( vbwshe)   | Integrated project             | Senegal        |
| 34 | Ndiaye gora                            | DGPRES   | Chief, hydrology section                           | Support To Lac De Guiers Water Protection (Louga And Sainnt Louis Regions)  | Integrated project             | Senegal        |
| 35 | Bushra Mohammed Reshid                 | Harar Water & Sewerage Authority               | Manager,Planning & PR Division and WACII Prog Coor | 'Introduction of Pro-Poor Water Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Management (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project' in Harar - Ethiopia | Integrated project             | Ethiopia       |
| 36 | Mme Bakayoko Marie Véronique Wacouboue | General Inspector of Education                 | FOCAL POINT FOR VBWSHE                             | Human Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvbwshe)   | Integrated Project             | Cote d'Ivoire  |
| 37 | Bushra Mohammed Reshid                 | Harar Water & Sewerage Authority               | Manager,Planning & PR Divison and WAC-II Program.. | Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project' for 'Dehoch' Community in Harar  | Integrated project             | Ethiopia       |
| 38 | Dr.Rose Kaggawa                        | National Water and Sewerage Corporation,Uganda | Senior Manager, External Services                  | Technical Assistance to Develop a Strategic Business Plan for Harari Region Water and Sewerage Authority  | Training and capacity building | Ethiopia       |
| 39 | Gabriel Kwabena Adu-Wusu               | WaterAid Ghana                                 | Programme Manager                                  | Pro-poor Water and Sanitation Governance and Increasing Access to Sanitation Services in Sabon Zongo in Accra   | Integrated project             | Ghana          |
| 40 | Ebenzer Gharles Out                    | Ghana Education Service                        | Curriculum Developer                               | Implementation of Human Value Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme in Ghana  | Water education in schools     | Ghana          |
| 41 | Jamila Tijjani Abdullahi               | Plateau State Water Board                      | Personnel Manager                                  | PROVISION OF ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY  | Integrated project             | Nigeria        |
| 42 | Thomas Chollom                         | PEPSA  | Director, Enforcement and public affairs           | Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos, Nigeria  | Sanitation only                | Nigeria        |
| 43 | Roseline Dakwak                        | Ministry of Education                          | Deputy Director                                    | Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education Project For Gwaranwdok And Longwa Jos (Vbwshe)  | Water education in schools     | Nigeria        |

**Appendix 1B: Beneficiary Groups Interviewed**

|   | <b>Name</b>                     | <b>Organization</b>                | <b>Job Description</b>   | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| 1 | Bougoum Souleymane              | Garderie populaire du secteur 27   | Deputy Director – Kindergarten of sector 27 (District 27)  | Support to WAC programme in the areas of water, sanitation, education and awareness in Ouagadougou,          | Burkina Faso   |
| 2 | Sakou Cisse                     | Public Toilet Management Committee | Manager  | Initiative to improve access to water and sanitation in Malika Et Keur Massar                                | Senegal        |
| 3 | Gueye Alioune                   | Municipality Of Ngor               | President Of Environment Commission Of The Municipality Of Ngor - Permanent Secretary Of The Local Development Committee | Support to PAQPUD Programme In Ngor, Yoff And Ouakam Areas, Dakar  | Senegal        |
| 4 | Madame Sy                       | s/ Crepas                          | Présidente   | Programme d'assainissement des Villages Riverains du lac de Guires   | Senegal        |
| 5 | Mrs Célestine Flavi Pita        | Teacher Training College (Cafop)   | Lecturer   | Project on the construction of two Modern Public Toilets in the city of Ouagadougou                          | Burkina Faso   |
| 6 | Bayiri Valentin                 | Municipality Of Ouagadougou        | In Charge of Studies and Projects  | Extension Of The Somgandé Small-Bore Sewerage Network  |                |
| 7 | Naaba Kangho Ouedraogo Mahamadi | Local chief                        | Chairman of the Local Community Development Committee  | Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Vbwshe)   | Senegal        |
| 8 | Madame Barry                    | Ministry Of Education              | Inspector in Education   | Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community | Senegal        |

|    | <b>Name</b>                    | <b>Organization</b>                  | <b>Job Description</b>               | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 9  | Ngueita Wade                   | Women association of Malika          | Président                            | Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community   | Senegal        |
| 10 | Kabore Ouango Sylvie           | Directrice Ecole Wayalghin D         | Directrice d'école                   | Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | Burkina Faso   |
| 11 | Patrick M. Mbuvi               | Settlement executive committee .sec. | Organizing Secretary                 | Kibera Water, Sanitation And Waste Management Project  | Kenya          |
| 12 | Mr Dodo Saley                  | Teacher Training College (Dosso)     | Principal                            | Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvwshe)   | Senegal        |
| 13 | Traoré Mogossoin               | School group of Niamakoro / Bamako   | Director, Niamakoro secondary school | Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | Mali           |
| 14 | Moussa Traore                  | Koulouba Secondary School            | Director                             | Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako   | Mali           |
| 15 | Djibril Roure                  | Municipality of District IV - Bamako | Municipal Councillor                 | Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako  | Mali           |
| 16 | Sylla Safiatou/Sawadogo Marcel | Self-help group / AGBFK              | Coordinator/President                | Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal                                  | Burkina Faso   |

|    | <b>Name</b>                           | <b>Organization</b>                        | <b>Job Description</b>                     | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------|
| 17 | Jane Amerly Oku                       | Community Development Committee            | Chairperson                                | Co-operation with Ghana Education Service on HVBWSHE                                       | Ghana          |
| 18 | Yattara Mariam Almadani/Hama Boureïma |  | Householder                                | Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation in Dori City                                     |                |
| 19 | Peter Mburu                           | Karagita Water Users Association Committee | Committee                                  | Migera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project, Naivasha, Kenya                        | Kenya          |
| 20 | Abdu Hassen                           | Hibret Belijinet Primary School            | School Principal                           | Human Values in Water Sanitation & Hygiene Education                                       | Niger          |
| 21 | Mr. Tizazu Melis & Mrs. Zena Mehari   | Legehar No. 3 Cooperative Association Plc. | Chairman & Finance Head of the Association | Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Improvements (Public Toilet Complex) | Ethiopia       |

|    | Name                              | Organization   | Job Description                            | Project  | Country      |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------|
| 22 | Frank K. Nkoi                     | Ga West Municipal Assembly                                       | Municipal Development Planning Officer     | Urban catchment management project   | Ghana        |
| 23 | Jane Amerly Oku                   | Community Development Committee                                  | CHAIRPERSON                                | Co-operation with wateraid for pro-poor water & sanitation governance and to increase access to sanitation facilities  | Ghana        |
| 24 | Jane Amerly Oku                   | Community Development Committee                                  | CHAIRPERSON                                | co-operation with ghana water company limited to increase access to water supply at reduced costs and to manage water demand while creating awareness about the project. | Ghana        |
| 25 | Mr.Tizazu Melis & Mrs.Zena Mehari | Legehar No. 3 Cooperative Association Plc.                       | Chairman & Finance Head of the Association | Small scale community based water supply & sanitation improvements (public toilet complex)   | Ethiopia     |
| 26 | Etetam MVA Alain                  | beneficiary and member of the management committee of Tractafric | Deputy Accountant                          | nnovative sanitation initiative for the cities of ouagadougou,douala and edea  | Burkina Faso |
| 27 | Edjan Marie Noellie               | Headmaster Mvan aeroport School group                            | Headmaster                                 | Values-Based Water sanitation and Hygiene Education (VBWSHE)   | Nigeria      |
| 28 | Lily Mersha                       | Hohite Misrak Child Care Center                                  | Program Director                           | Pro-Poor Water Governance & Water Demand Management(Rainwater harvesting Scheme)   |              |
| 29 | Mrs. Suraya Abdela                | Garaule Dehoch Community   | Garaule Dehoch Community Chair Person      | Small Scale Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project for Dehoch Community in Harar, Ethiopia  | Ethiopia     |
| 30 | Bushra Mohammed Reshid            | HWSSA  | Manager, Corporate Affairs Division        | Consultancy Services to Prepare Strategic Business Plan (SPB) for Harar Water Supply & Sewerage Authority  |              |
| 31 | Awahib Abdurahman                 | Abraha Bata Elders' Home   | General Manager                            | Pro-poor water governance & water demand management (Rainwater harvesting scheme)  |              |
| 32 | Various                           | WASH committee/CDA   | Chairman                                   | WAC II projects in Longwa, Gwarandok.  |              |

|    | <b>Name</b>                 | <b>Organization</b>   | <b>Job Description</b>  | <b>Project</b>  | <b>Country</b> |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|
| 33 | Mariam Sangaré              | Preschool Department  | Monitor at Kindergarten Kassé Keita   | Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector | Mali           |
| 34 | Moriba Coulibaly            | Municipality of Niono (Sengou Region)                             | Mayor of The Municipality of Niono  | Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono  | Mali           |
| 35 | Daouda Sidibé/Youba Bengaly | Water Supply Ass. Of Sibiribougou/Community Development Committee | President of Water Supply Ass of Sibiribougou distr/ President of the CDC and the Sanplat Production Unit | Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako                                     | Mali           |

## **Appendix 1C: Focal Ministries Interviewed**



|   | <b>Name</b>                            | <b>Organization</b>   | <b>Job Description</b>  | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|---|--|---|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Ebenezer Charles                       | Ministry of Education   | Curriculum Developer  | Grant Agreement Between The Un-Habitat And The Ghana Education Service   | Ghana          |
| 2 | Idi Waziri                             | Plateau State Ministry of Water Resources And Rural Development Nigeria             | Commissioner For Water Resources And Rural Development  | Jos Wac Programme: Memorandum Of Understanding Between The United Nations Human Settlement Programme And The Federal Republic Of Nigeria, Presented By The Federal Ministry Of Water Resources | Nigeria        |
| 3 | Adama Mbaye                            | Ministry of Sanitation and Public Hygiene   | Director - Urban Sanitation   | Memorandum Of Understanding Between The United Nations Human Settlements Programme And The Government Of Senegal.  | Senegal        |
| 4 | Peter.O.Mangiti                        | Ministry of Water and Irrigation  | Director Land Reclamation And Head,Donor Coordinatoar   | Mirera Kangita Pilot Project-Naivasha  | Kenya          |
| 5 | LY Fatoumata                           | Ministry of Energy and Water  | National Director For Hydraulics / City Manager   | MOU between UN-Habitat and the Government of the Republic Of Mali  | Mali           |
| 6 | Leah N. Muraguri                       | Ministry of Housing   | Head Slum Updrading Department  | MOU between UN-Habitat and Government of Kenya   |                |
| 7 | Mme Denis Marie Sondo                  | Ministère De l'Agriculture, De l'Hydraulique Et Des Ressources Halieutiques (MAHRH) | Directrice Générale De l'Assainissement Des Eaux Usées Et Excréta, City Manager Du Programme WAC II | Water For African Cities, Phase II – Burkina Faso  | Burkina Faso   |
| 8 | Tsegai Ghebrzghit, Former Focal Person | MINISTRY OF WORKS & URBAN DEVELOPMENT   | Department Head At UDCBO  | WAC II Ethiopia, (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Harar) Consolidated Project Proposal, UN Habitat   | Ethiopia       |

**Appendix 1D: National Project Officers Interviewed**

|   | <b>Name</b>           | <b>Job Description</b>     | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté   | National Project officer   | Pilot Project For The Construction Of Public Toilet Complexes In Burkina Faso  | Burkina Faso   |
| 2 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté   | National Project officer   | Water Demand Management : Promotion Of Appropriate Technologies For The Reduction Of Water Losses And Consumption In Ouagadougou                     | Burkina Faso   |
| 3 | Samba Ba              | National Project Officer   | Initiative To Improve The Access To Water And Sanitation In Malika Et Keur Massar  | Senegal        |
| 4 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National Project officer   | Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | Mali           |
| 5 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National project officer   | Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako   | Mali           |
| 6 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National project officer   | Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako  | Mali           |
| 7 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté   | National Project Officer   | Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal                                  | Burkina Faso   |
| 8 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté   | National Programme Officer | Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation in Dori City   | Burkina Faso   |
| 9 | Samba Ba              | National Project Officer   | Urban Waste Management Programme : Support To PaqpuD In Ngor, Yoff And Ouakam Areas  | Senegal        |

|    | Name                          | Job Description            | Project   | Country      |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| 10 | Samba Ba                      | National Project Officer   | Improving access to sanitation for 30 Villages around LAC DE GUIERS   |              |
| 11 | Samba Ba                      | National Project Officer   | Institutional support to the Water for African Cities Programme Phase II in Senegal   | Senegal      |
| 12 | Samba Ba                      | National Project Officer   | Support to WAC II programme in the Water, Sanitation, prevention and sensitizing domain within the community                                    | Burkina Faso |
| 13 | Samba Ba                      | National Project Officer   | Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education ( VBWSHE)  | Nigeria      |
| 14 | Samba Ba                      | National project officer   | Support to Lac de Guiers water protection ( Louga and Saintt Louis Regions)   | Senegal      |
| 15 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté           | Chargé de Projet National  | Extension of the Sogmande Small-bore sewerage network   |              |
| 16 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté           | Chargé de Projet National  | Support to WAC Programme in Water, Sanitation, Water Education and Sensitisation in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso                                   | Burkina Faso |
| 17 | N'Zombie Zounoubaté           | Chargé de Projet National  | Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs   | Burkina Faso |
| 18 | Harrison Kwach                | National Officer - Kenya   | Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya  | Kenya        |
| 19 | Nkoulou Mfoulou Parfait Roger | National Project Officer   | Values-Based Water, Sanitation hygiene education (VB WSHE)  | Senegal      |
| 20 | Jurbe Joseph Godep            | National Programme Officer | Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos Nigeria   | Nigeria      |
| 21 | Jurbe Joseph Godep            | National Programme Officer | Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa Jos(VBWSHE)  | Nigeria      |
| 22 | Jurbe Joseph Godep            | National Program Officer   | Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Project for Dehoch Community in Harar   | Ethiopia     |
| 23 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Construction Model Toilet Complex   | Ethiopia     |
| 24 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Introduction of Pro-Poor Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Mangement (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar, Ethiopia | Ethiopia     |

|    | <b>Name</b>                   | <b>Job Description</b>     | <b>Project</b>  | <b>Country</b> |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| 25 | Jurbe Joseph Godep            | National Programme Officer | Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwandarok, pro-poor water governance.   | Nigeria        |
| 26 | Jurbe Joseph Godep            | National Programme Officer | Provision of access to safe water supply  | Nigeria        |
| 27 | Nii Boi Ayibotele             | National Consultant        | Un-Habitat And Ghana Education Service To Carry Out Human Value Based Water, Sanitation And Hygiene Education With A Focus On Sabon Zongo School Pupils And Community | Ghana          |
| 28 | Nii Boi Ayibotele             | National Consultant        | Un-habitat and Ghana water company limited to increase access to drinking water at lifeline tariff in sabon zongo.  | Ghana          |
| 29 | Nkoulou Mfoulou Parfait Roger | National Project Officer   | Innovative Sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea   | Burkina Faso   |
| 30 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education   | Niger          |
| 31 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Urban Catchment Management & Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring  | Ethiopia       |
| 32 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in ' Goro-Sabian & Gendegehada community   | Ethiopia       |
| 33 | Azeb Asnake                   | National Consultant        | Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia   | Ethiopia       |

|    | <b>Name</b>           | <b>Job Description</b>      | <b>Project</b>   | <b>Country</b> |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|
| 34 | Julie Perkins         | Associate Programme Officer | GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) | Kenya          |
| 35 | Harrison Kwach        | National Officer - Kenya    | Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project  | Kenya          |
| 36 | Nii Boi Ayibotele     | National Consultant         | UN-HABITAT and Water Resources Commission on Urban Catchment Management  | Ghana          |
| 37 | Nii Boi Ayibotele     | National Consultant         | Un-Habitat And Water Aid Agreement To Increase Access To Sanitation Facilities   | Ghana          |
| 38 | Azeb Asnake           | National Consultant         | Improvement of Urban Sanitation  | Ethiopia       |
| 39 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National project officer    | Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector      | Mali           |
| 40 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National Project Officer    | Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | Mali           |
| 41 | Mamadou Sanata Diarra | National project officer    | Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako  | Mali           |

## **Appendix 2: Gender Sensitivity of Projects**

| Project   | Country | Gender Sensitive | Explanations Given by Beneficiary Group   |
|---|---------|------------------|---|
| Support To Paqpad Programme In Ngor, Yoff And Ouakam Areas, Dakar   | Senegal | Yes              | Les femmes ont joué un rôle déterminant dans la phase de sensibilisation et une place leur est réservée dans la structure de gestion des ouvrages en sus des autres postes qu'elles peuvent occuper pour le compte des beneficiaries  |
| Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Improvements (Public Toilet Complex)                      |         | Yes              | The Public Toilet has separate toilet and shower facilities for men and women. The toilet complex has 6 shower rooms and 5 toilets, separate for men and women. The facility is handed over to low-income women association for managing and income generation. Over 10,000 people have got access to proper sanitation through these facilities. |
| WAC II projects in Longwa, Gwarandok.   | Nigeria | Yes              | Comment Longwa: Both men and women are involved in use of water and toilets that were provided and campaign promotion in WASH. Comment Gwarandok: When completed, facilities will reduce time spent by our women and children in searching for water.   |
| Co-operation with WaterAid for pro-poor water sanitation governance to increase access to sanitation facilities | Ghana   | Yes              | Women were involved in planning and implementation of the project since they are the most affected by poor water and sanitation services.   |
| Kibera Water, Sanitation and Waste Management   | Kenya   | Yes              | 70% those working during implementation were women. They gained skills and were empowered   |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako                 | Mali    | Yes              | The standpipes were mainly managed by women. The Municipality through its Social Development Department always put women at the heart of their interventions when it comes to water, sanitation and hygiene issues.   |



| Project  | Country         | Gender Sensitive | Explanations Given by Beneficiary Group   |
|--|-----------------|------------------|---|
| Co-operation with Ghana Water Company Limited to increase access to water supply at reduced costs and to manage water demand while creating awareness about the project. | Ghana           | Yes              | Accuracy in the billing system ensured that women used more water to improve their health and reduce time spent in long distance water fetching.  |
| Programme D'assainissementdes Villages Riverains Du Lac De Guires  | Senegal         | Yes              | Women are included in the implementation process. They take care of the sensitization activities (Chats, Household Visits,) after they have been trained. They also hold positions on the Local Project Management Committee.                                     |
| Consultancy Services To Prepare Strategic Business Plan (SPB) For Harar Water Supply & Sewerage Authority  | Ethiopia        | No               | N/A   |
| Support To Wac Programme In The Areas Of Water, Sanitation, Education And Awareness In Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso   | Burkina Faso    | Yes              | At the Pre-school level, gender issues do not create any problem. It was a factor of simulation and to give girls and women their right place in sanitation and water supply issues where they are involved at all levels.  |
| Pro-Poor Water Governance & Water Demand Management (Rainwater Harvesting Scheme)  | Ethiopia        | No               | N/A   |
| Pro-Poor Water Governance & Water Demand Management(Rainwater Harvesting Scheme)   | Harar, Ethiopia | Yes              | The RHW Scheme provided help to the women working in the project to have easy assess to water supply .  |
| Initiative Eau, Assainissement Et Hygiene A Faible Cout Dans Le District De Bamako   | Mali            | Yes              | In the framework of EREAH-BV Training, it was a requirement to have massive participation from female teachers. In certain sessions, women made up more than 40%. Additionally, in the construction of latrines, girls and female teachers had their own toilets. |

| Project   | Country       | Gender Sensitive | Explanations Given by Beneficiary Group   |
|---|---------------|------------------|---|
| Extension Of The Somgandé Small-Bore Sewerage Network                               | Burkina Faso  | Yes              | Female heads of households have been connected to networks. However it is an association of women on environment issues which is in charge of the collection of refunds of loans under the microcredit system (who to select, regulation of payment, sensitisation, organisation of reimbursement, etc.)  |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Vbwshe)                        | Senegal       | Yes              | Women played a crucial role particularly in the management of infrastructures and sensitisation of beneficiaries. In the case of the values-based water sanitation and hygiene education, girls (school girls) were beneficiaries and actors in its implementation by getting skills and development of living values in issues related to water, sanitation and hygiene. They are also relays of information within their families and in the community in general |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvwshe)                        | Cote d'Ivoire | Yes              | The coordinator of the project is a woman. 75% of the people assisting her directly are also women. So gender is very much present in all the project implementation phases. Women and girls have their own toilets where such facilities were developed. The trainings were also gender sensitive at both school and community levels.   |
| Project on the construction of two modern public toilets in the city of Ouagadougou | Burkina Faso  | Yes              | The construction of a public latrine complex took into account gender mainstreaming issues in the designing with separate rooms for each gender. Besides, the condition of disabled people was also catered for by providing rooms for the disabled and two approach ramps with side bars are put in place to facilitate access to the complex  |

| Project   | Country                | Gender Sensitive | Explanations Given by Beneficiary Group   |
|---|------------------------|------------------|---|
| Innovative Sanitation Initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea   | Burkina Faso, Cameroon | Yes              | Women are mostly those who use the private and public emptiers to evacuate their Wastewater (Washing And Cooking)   |
| Migera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project, Naivasha, Kenya   | Kenya                  | Yes              | The services are gender sensitive. Women no longer hauliers of water, men; reduced household expenditure.   |
| Mobilizing national and international solidarity for increasing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities for the poor in Bamako. | Mali                   | Yes              | The project has been working closely with leaders of women organisations thereby ensuring the full participation of women   |
| Institutional Support to the WAC II programme in Bamako   | Mali                   | Yes              | Some women participated in the validation meetings of consultants' reports  |
| Increasing access to water and sanitation in Dori city  | Burkina Faso           | Yes              | This access to water service is created for women essentially. We were those suffering. Today we don't need to go far to fetch water. This is a relief to both men and women./improving access of populations to water relieve women from their heavy chores. Women are also those we see during classes organised to talk about sanitation issues. |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono  | Mali                   | Yes              | Women are at all levels of sanitation management issues. In Mali the government gives a great importance to gender issues, when decision making is concerned in sanitation management. For example, the cleanliness days are organised with a full authority delegation to women groups.  |

| Project  | Country  | Gender Sensitive | Explanations Given by Beneficiary Group   |
|--|----------|------------------|---|
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvwshe)   | Niger    | Yes              | Gender is very much present in all the project implementation phases. Most of the chief of departments are women dedicated to provide education support (didactic material and curriculum development). The project has empowered women and girls by providing toilets (part for men and part for ladies). The trainings were also gender sensitive at both school and community levels.  |
| Values-Based Water sanitation and Hygiene Education (VBWSHE)   | Cameroon | Yes              | <p>-Construction of separate latrines( for boys/for girls) in schools (primary and secondary)</p> <p>-Girls and boys are given the same tasks as regards hygiene and sanitation (maintenance of latrines, PEP, picking up of rubbish, etc.)</p>   |
| Co-operation with Ghana Education Service on HVBWSHE   | Ghana    | Yes              | School girls were the most targeted in the HVBWSHE  |
| Urban Catchment Management Project   | Ghana    | No               | NA  |
| Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community | Senegal  | Yes              | Women played an important role within the sensitizing activities ; they occupied strategic positions within local management committee of sanitation infrastructures; they conducted an innovative activity using the slogan “one woman, one standardized dustbin’. For this strategy, the objective was to allow all households from the targeted area to have the opportunity to get a dustbin for his domestic solid waste; so the dpic, within the WAC ii programme distributed to women associations equipment to facilitate the solids waste collection (bins, wheelborrows etc; the association has the responsibility to sell those bins through an micro credit mechanism. Each bin has to be paid within 3 months; the money collected allow the association to renew the stock of bins; the main constrain with this method is the slow payback to replenish the stock itself. |

### **Appendix 3: Beneficiaries of Projects by Gender**

| Project  | Household Water Connection |        | Public Water Source |        | Water Quality |        | Public Sanitation |        | Household Sanitation |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male                       | Female | Male                | Female | Male          | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male      | Female |
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector      | 342                        | 424    | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 1134              | 1630   | 0                    | 0      | 1476      | 2054   |
| Construction Model Toilet Complex  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 1370              | 458    | 0                    | 0      | 1370      | 458    |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 2008              | 1956   | 0                    | 0      | 2008      | 1956   |
| Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia                                    | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 4359          | 2000   | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 4359      | 2000   |
| Extension of the Somgande Small-bore Sewerage Network  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 2080              | 1920   | 2080                 | 1920   | 4160      | 3840   |
| GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos Nigeria  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 7000              | 5250   | 0                    | 0      | 7000      | 5250   |
| Improvement of Urban Sanitation  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 12000             | 25000  | 0                    | 0      | 12000     | 25000  |
| Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwandarok, pro-poor water governance.  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |

| Project   | Household Water Connection |        | Public Water Source |        | Water Quality |        | Public Sanitation |        | Household Sanitation |        | Sub-total |        |
|---|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|   | Male                       | Female | Male                | Female | Male          | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male      | Female |
| Improving Access to Sanitation for 30 Villages Around the Lac De Guiers   | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 245               | 256    | 2293                 | 2386   | 2538      | 2642   |
| Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation in Dori City  | 488                        | 481    | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 200               | 100    | 282                  | 278    | 970       | 859    |
| Initiative d'amelioration des conditions d'access a leau potable et a l'assainissement a Bamako   | 0                          | 0      | 3000                | 3000   | 0             | 0      | 500               | 800    | 300                  | 370    | 3800      | 4170   |
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako  | 0                          | 0      | 1500                | 1580   | 0             | 0      | 320               | 320    | 0                    | 0      | 1820      | 1900   |
| Initiative to Improved the Access to Water and Sanitation in Malika Et Keur Massar  | 900                        | 1100   | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 588               | 612    | 0                    | 0      | 1488      | 1712   |
| Innovative Sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou,Douala and Edea  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 980               | 1020   | 294                  | 306    | 1274      | 1326   |
| Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako                                     | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Institutional Support to the Water for African Cities Programme, Phase II in Senegal  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Introduction of Pro-Poor Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Mangement (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar, Ethiopia | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and waste Management Project   | 0                          | 0      | 40000               | 30000  | 40000         | 30000  | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 80000     | 60000  |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya  | 0                          | 0      | 4000                | 4000   | 4000          | 4000   | 0                 | 0      | 5000                 | 5000   | 13000     | 13000  |

| Project  | Household Water Connection |        | Public Water Source |        | Water Quality |        | Public Sanitation |        | Household Sanitation |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male                       | Female | Male                | Female | Male          | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male      | Female |
| Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | 0                          | 0      | 450                 | 550    | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 450       | 550    |
| Pilot Project for the Construction of Public Toilet Complexes in Burkina Faso  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 375               | 125    | 0                    | 0      | 375       | 125    |
| Provision of access to safe water supply   | 0                          | 0      | 7500                | 5000   | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 7500      | 5000   |
| Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in ' Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada community  | 0                          | 0      | 2400                | 2600   | 2400          | 2600   | 4800              | 5200   | 0                    | 0      | 9600      | 10400  |
| Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Project for Dehoch Community in Harar  | 0                          | 0      | 4012                | 6015   | 0             | 0      | 4012              | 6015   | 0                    | 0      | 8024      | 12030  |
| Support to WACII Programme in the Water, Sanitation, Prevention and Sensitizing Domain within the Community  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Support to Lac De Guiers Water Protection (Onuga and Sainnt Louis Regions)   | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 8085              | 8415   | 1896                 | 1974   | 9981      | 10389  |
| Support to WAC Programme in Water, Santiation, Water Educaation and Sensitisation in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso                                       | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 265                  | 287    | 265       | 287    |



| Project  | Household Water Connection |        | Public Water Source |        | Water Quality |        | Public Sanitation |        | Household Sanitation |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male                       | Female | Male                | Female | Male          | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male      | Female |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal  | 0                          | 0      | 2008                | 1956   | 0             | 0      | 2008              | 1956   | 0                    | 0      | 4016      | 3912   |
| UN-HABITAT and Ghana Education Service to Carry Out Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education with a Focus on Sabon Zongo School Pupils and Community | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| UN-HABITAT and Ghana Water Company Limited to Increase Access to Drinking Water at Lifeline Tariff in Sabon Zongo  | 3858                       | 3842   | 5183                | 5183   | 5183          | 5183   | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 14224     | 14208  |
| UN-HABITAT and WaterAir Agreement to Increase Access to Sanitation Facilities  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 4312              | 5502   | 840                  | 1062   | 5152      | 6564   |
| UN-HABITAT and Water Resources Commission on Urban Catchment Management  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 18                   | 22     | 18        | 22     |
| Urban Catchment Management & Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring   | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Urban Waste Management Programme: Support to Paqpu in Ngor, Yoff and Ouakam Areas  | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 196               | 204    | 637                  | 663    | 833       | 867    |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (VBWSHE)   | 2534                       | 2637   | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 2534              | 2637   | 0                    | 0      | 5068      | 5274   |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa Jos(VBWSHE)   | 0                          | 0      | 0                   | 0      | 0             | 0      | 0                 | 0      | 0                    | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Values-Based Water, Sanitation hygiene education (VB WSHE)   | 0                          | 0      | 2940                | 3060   | 2940          | 3060   | 0                 | 0      | 15                   | 93     | 5895      | 6213   |

| Project  | Household Water Connection |             | Public Water Source |              | Water Quality |              | Public Sanitation |              | Household Sanitation |              | Sub-total     |               |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | Male                       | Female      | Male                | Female       | Male          | Female       | Male              | Female       | Male                 | Female       | Male          | Female        |
| Water Demand Management: Promotion of Appropriate Technologies for the Reduction of Water Lossess and Consumption in Ouagadougou | 0                          | 0           | 0                   | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0                 | 0            | 0                    | 0            | 0             | 0             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>8122</b>                | <b>8484</b> | <b>72993</b>        | <b>62944</b> | <b>58882</b>  | <b>46843</b> | <b>54747</b>      | <b>69376</b> | <b>13920</b>         | <b>14361</b> | <b>208664</b> | <b>202008</b> |

## BENEFICIARIES OF TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

| Project  | Training |        | Employment |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male      | Female |
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector      | 124      | 87     | 0          | 0      | 124       | 87     |
| Construction Model Toilet Complex  | 55       | 0      | 37         | 18     | 92        | 18     |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | 30       | 378    | 3          | 0      | 33        | 378    |
| Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia                                    | 27       | 39     | 0          | 0      | 27        | 39     |
| Extension of the Somgande Small-bore Sewerage Network  | 22       | 15     | 0          | 0      | 22        | 15     |
| GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education  | 279      | 652    | 0          | 0      | 279       | 652    |
| Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos Nigeria  | 99       | 231    | 2          | 0      | 101       | 231    |
| Improvement of Urban Sanitation  | 14       | 64     | 30         | 80     | 44        | 144    |
| Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwandarok, pro-poor water governance.  | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Improving Access to Sanitation for 30 Villages Around the Lac De Guiers  | 82       | 79     | 41         | 10     | 123       | 89     |

| Project  | Training |        | Employment |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male      | Female |
| Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation in Dori City   | 0        | 0      | 15         | 18     | 15        | 18     |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako  | 320      | 400    | 8          | 5      | 328       | 405    |
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiène à Faible Coût dans le District de Bamako   | 12       | 15     | 12         | 15     | 24        | 30     |
| Initiative to Improve the Access to Water and Sanitation in Malika Et Keur Massar  | 53       | 127    | 6          | 6      | 59        | 133    |
| Innovative Sanitation initiative for the cities of Ouagadougou, Douala and Edea  | 5        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 5         | 0      |
| Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako  | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Institutional Support to the Water for African Cities Programme, Phase II in Senegal   | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Introduction of Pro-Poor Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Management (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar, Ethiopia     | 123      | 212    | 5          | 40     | 128       | 252    |
| Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and Waste Management Project  | 250      | 250    | 500        | 1000   | 750       | 1250   |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project. Naivasha Kenya   | 100      | 50     | 4          | 10     | 104       | 60     |
| Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |

| Project  | Training |        | Employment |        | Sub-total |        |
|--|----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male      | Female |
| Pilot Project for the Construction of Public Toilet Complexes in Burkina Faso  | 0        | 0      | 0          | 0      | 0         | 0      |
| Provision of access to safe water supply   | 60       | 50     | 35         | 25     | 95        | 75     |
| Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in ' Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada community  | 56       | 50     | 0          | 8      | 56        | 58     |
| Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Project for Dehoch Community in Harar  | 1230     | 2120   | 15         | 40     | 1245      | 2160   |
| Support to WACII Programme in the Water, Sanitation, Prevention and Sensitizing Domain within the Community  | 97       | 98     | 0          | 0      | 97        | 98     |
| Support to Lac De Guiers Water Protection (Onuga and Sainnt Louis Regions)   | 80       | 30     | 0          | 0      | 80        | 30     |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | 17       | 10     | 60         | 40     | 77        | 50     |
| Support to WAC Programme in Water, Santiation, Water Educaation and Sensitisation in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso   | 460      | 453    | 0          | 0      | 460       | 453    |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal  | 85       | 23     | 0          | 0      | 85        | 23     |
| UN-HABITAT and Ghana Education Service to Carry Out Human Values Based Water, Santiation and Hygiene Education with a Focus on Sabon Zongo School Pupils and Community | 134      | 135    | 0          | 0      | 134       | 135    |

| Project  | Training    |             | Employment |             | Sub-total   |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | Male        | Female      | Male       | Female      | Male        | Female      |
| UN-HABITAT and Ghana Water Company Limited to Increase Access to Drinking Water at Lifeline Tarriff in Sabon Zongo               | 60          | 81          | 0          | 0           | 60          | 81          |
| UN-HABITAT and WaterAir Agreement to Increase Access to Sanitation Facilities  | 6           | 5           | 4          | 2           | 10          | 7           |
| UN-HABITAT and Water Resources Commission on Urban Catchment Management  | 73          | 27          | 0          | 0           | 73          | 27          |
| Urban Catchment Management & Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring   | 144         | 36          | 0          | 0           | 144         | 36          |
| Urban Waste Management Programme: Support to Paqpu in Ngor, Yoff and Ouakam Areas  | 60          | 24          | 9          | 9           | 69          | 33          |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (VBWSHE)   | 3572        | 1706        | 0          | 0           | 3572        | 1706        |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Gwarandok and Longwa Jos(VBWSHE)                                 | 178         | 137         | 0          | 0           | 178         | 137         |
| Values-Based Water, Sanitation hygiene education (VB WSHE)   | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Water Demand Management: Promotion of Appropriate Technologies for the Reduction of Water Lossess and Consumption in Ouagadougou | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>7907</b> | <b>7584</b> | <b>786</b> | <b>1326</b> | <b>8693</b> | <b>8910</b> |

## **Appendix 4: Projects' Budget**

| <b>Project</b>   | <b>Nature</b>              | <b>Country</b> | <b>Total Budget (USD)</b> | <b>UN-Habitat Budget (USD)</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector                  | Integrated Project         | Mali           | 502400                    | 339170                         |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono   | Sanitation only            | Mali           | 444165                    | 386295                         |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako  | Integrated project         | Mali           | 272648                    | 240125                         |
| Human Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvbwshe)  | Integrated project         | NIGER          | 621968                    | 382827                         |
| Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako | Integrated project         | Mali           | 197556                    | 104166                         |
| Improvement Of Access To Water And Sanitation In The City Of Dori  | Integrated project         | Burkina Faso   | 382988                    | 250000                         |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs  | Water education in schools | Burkina Faso   | 565708                    | 270000                         |
| Pilot Project For The Construction Of Public Toilet Complexes In Burkina Faso  | Integrated Project         | Burkina Faso   | 75000                     | 67000                          |
| Water Demand Management And Promotion Of Appropriate Technologies To Reduce Wastage In Ouagadougou   | Water Demand Management    | Burkina Faso   | 77400                     | 55800                          |
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako   | Integrated project         | Mali           | 173360                    | 117572                         |
|  |                            |                |                           |                                |



| <b>Project</b>   | <b>Nature</b>                      | <b>Country</b> | <b>Total Budget (USD)</b> | <b>UN-Habitat Budget (USD)</b> |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Institutional support to the water for African cities programme, phase ii in Senegal   | Project Coordination               | Senegal        | 85500                     | 60000                          |
| Initiative to improve the access to water and sanitation in malika et keur massar  | Water supply and sanitation        | Senegal        | 345740                    | 257320                         |
| Innovative sanitation initiative in Ouagadougou, Douala and edea   | Integrated project                 | Cameroon       | 250000                    | 190000                         |
| Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Pro-poor water Governance   | Integrated project                 | Nigeria        | 326611                    | 261500                         |
| Support To WAC Programme In Water, Sanitation, Water Education And Sensitisation In Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso                            | Integrated project                 | Burkina Faso   | 159288                    | 131144                         |
| GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) | Water supply and sanitation        | Kenya          | 1175091                   | 501813                         |
| Improvement of Urban Sanitation  | Integrated Project                 | Ethiopia       | 56500                     | 51500                          |
| Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Component of Water for African Cities Programme in Bamako                              | Advocacy and institutional support | Mali           | 128350                    | 64250                          |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal                      | Integrated project                 | Burkina Faso   | 357350                    | 250850                         |
| URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME : SUPPORT TO PAQPUD IN NGOR, YOFF AND OUAKAM AREAS  | Integrated project                 | Senegal        | 691159.85                 | 498411.83                      |

| <b>Project</b>   | <b>Nature</b>               | <b>Country</b> | <b>Total Budget (USD)</b> | <b>UN-Habitat Budget (USD)</b> |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sanitation Services In 3à Villages Around The Lac De Guiers Water Plan   | Sanitation only             | Senegal        | 465800                    | 388300                         |
| Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community                     | Integrated project          | Senegal        | 147875                    | 100821                         |
| Kibera Integrated Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project   | Integrated project          | Kenya          | 1108099                   | 1057058                        |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project Naivasha Kenya within the Programme Water for African Cities Phase II (WACII) | Integrated project          | Kenya          | 3398000                   | 156800                         |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education  | Integrated Project          | Ethiopia       | 95000                     | 80000                          |
| Urban Catchment Management Program Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring   | Urban catchment management  | Ethiopia       | 66000                     | 60000                          |
| Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in ' Goro-Sabian & Gendegeera community                       | Water supply and sanitation | Ethiopia       | 95400                     | 80500                          |
| Innovative Sanitation Initiative In Ouagadougou, Douala And Edea   | Integrated project          | Burkina Faso   | 392147.52                 | 231287.26                      |
| Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia                            | Integrated project          | Ethiopia       | 193684                    | 121706                         |
| UN-Habitat Water for African Cities Phase II - Ghana Project; Urban Catchment Management Component                               | Urban catchment management  | Ghana          | 194285                    | 154000                         |
| Increasing Access to Good Drinkin Water and Sanitation in Zabon Zongo,a low income community in Accra.                           | Integrated project          | Ghana          | 497350                    | 400750                         |

| <b>Project</b>  | <b>Nature</b>                  | <b>Country</b> | <b>Total Budget (USD)</b> | <b>UN-Habitat Budget (USD)</b> |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Construction of Model Public Toilet Complex   | Water supply and sanitation    | Ethiopia       | 78700                     | 65600                          |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education ( Vbwshe)   | Integrated project             | Senegal        | 476956                    | 316308                         |
| Support To Lac De Guiers Water Protection (Louga And Sainnt Louis Regions)  | Integrated project             | Senegal        | 263810                    | 150360                         |
| 'Introduction of Pro-Poor Water Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Management (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project' in Harar - Ethiopia | Integrated project             | Ethiopia       | 153910                    | 126110                         |
| Human Values Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVBWSHE)   | Integrated Project             | Cote d'Ivoire  | 527951                    | 327152                         |
| Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project' for 'Dehoch' Community in Harar  | Integrated project             | Ethiopia       | 109290                    | 93890                          |
| Technical Assistance to Develop a Strategic Business Plan for Harari Region Water and Sewerage Authority  | Training and capacity building | Ethiopia       | 182225                    | 202475                         |
| Pro-poor Water and Sanitation Governance and Increasing Access to Sanitation Services in Sabon Zongo in Accra   | Integrated project             | Ghana          | 625900                    | 536900                         |
| Implementation of Human Value Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme in Ghana  | Water education in schools     | Ghana          | 385571                    | 165000                         |
| Provision of access to safe water supply  | Integrated project             | Nigeria        | 1130630                   | 556574                         |
| Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos, Nigeria  | Sanitation only                | Nigeria        | 83918                     | 41600                          |
| Values based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education project for Gwarandok and Longwa, Jos   | Water education in schools     | Nigeria        | 345300                    | 198000                         |

## **Appendix 5: Project Key Outputs in relation to Outcomes**

| PROJECT   | KEY OUTPUTS                             |                                       |   |                              | OUTCOMES  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
|   | Water (No.)                             | Sanitation (No.)                      | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.)      | Others                       | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable |
| Introduction of Pro-Poor Water Governance and Implementation of Water Demand Management (WDM) and Improved Urban Sanitation Project in Harar – Ethiopia |   | HH latrines(20)                       | Training Peop(335)<br>Dev't<br>G & M(1)       | Policy gap analysis study(1) | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Improving access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Pro-poor water Governance  |   |                                       |   |                              | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  |
| Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector                     | Water Points(3)<br>HH water connect(46) | Public toilets(40)<br>HH latrines(17) | Training of Peop(132)<br>Dev't of G & M(1)    |                              | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Construction of Model Public Toilet Complex   |   |                                       | Training of Peopl(55)                         |                              | Yes   | No   | No   | Yes  |
| Education Relative à l'Eau, l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Basée sur les Valeurs   |   |                                       | Training of Peo(1358)<br>Dev't of<br>G & M(6) |                              | No  | No   | Yes  | No   |
| Enhancing impact of Urban Rainwater Harvesting promotion for WDM in 3 Major Urban Centers of Ethiopia   | rainwater harvesting facility(6)        | Public toilets(66)                    |   |                              | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |

| PROJECT  | KEY OUTPUTS                              |   |  |        | OUTCOMES  |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--------|---|--|--|--|
|  | Water (No.)                              | Sanitation (No.)  | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.)       | Others | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable |
| GC-09/11 Agreement of Cooperation Between United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya (MajiData) |  |   |  |        | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No   |
| Human Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education (Hvbwshe)  | Water Points(4+6)                        | Public toilets(8+96)  | Training of People (123+194) Dev't of G & M(2) |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Human Values in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education  | rainwater harvesting facility(3)         |   | Training of Peo(463) Dev't of G& M(8)          |        | No  | No   | No   | No   |
| Improvement Of Access To Water And Sanitation In The City Of Dori  | Water Points(7)<br>HH water connect(100) | Public toilets(15)<br>HH latrines(232)<br>Washing bay with soak away pit(1) | Training of Peopl(18) Dev't of G & M(1)        |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Initiative To Improve The Access To Water And Sanitation In Malika Et Keur Massar  | HH water connect(200)                    | Public toilets(6)   |  |        | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No   |
| Innovative Sanitation Initiative In Ouagadougou, Douala And Edea   |  | HH latrines(82)   |  |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |

| PROJECT  | KEY OUTPUTS                               |   |  |        | OUTCOMES  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--------|---|--|--|--|
|  | Water (No.)                               | Sanitation (No.)                                    | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.) | Others | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable |
| Institutional Support To The Water For African Cities Programme, Phase II In Senegal                   |   |   |  |        | No  | No   | Yes  | No   |
| Implementation of Human Value Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme in Ghana               |   |   | Training of Peop(205)                    |        | No  | No   | Yes  | No   |
| Improvement of Urban Sanitation  |   | Public toilets(1)<br>Provision of mobile toilets(1) | Training of Peopl(25) Dev't of G & M(1)  |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Improvement of access to adequate sanitation in Longwa and Gwarandok, Jos, Nigeria                     |   | Public toilets(1)                                   | Training of Peop(330)                    |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Increasing Access to Good Drinkin Water and Sanitation in Zabon Zongo,a low income community in Accra. | Water Points(64)                          |   |  |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |
| Initiative Eau, assainissement et Hygiene a Faible Cout dans le District de Bamako                     | Water Points(5)<br>Handwashing devices(1) | Public toilets(52)                                  | Training of Peopl(57)                    |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |

| PROJECT  | KEY OUTPUTS            |  |   |                    | OUTCOMES  |  |  |  |
|--|------------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|--|--|--|
|  | Water (No.)            | Sanitation (No.)                           | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.)    | Others             | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako  |                        | Public toilets(18)<br>HH latrines(10)      | Training of Peop(312)<br>Dev't of G & M(6)  |                    | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No   |
| Initiative d'amélioration des conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement à Bamako<br>Public toilets(18)<br>HH latrines(10)<br>Training of Peop(312)<br>Dev't of Guidelines & Manuals |                        |  |   | Strategies/docs(1) | No  | Yes  | Yes  | No   |
| Kibera Integrated Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project   | Water Points(7)        | Public toilets(7)                          | Training of Peop(500)                       | Access Road(1)     | Yes   | No   | Yes  | Yes  |
| Mirera-Karagita Pilot Water and Sanitation Project<br>Naivasha Kenya within the Programme Water for African Cities Phase II (WACII)  | Water Points(8)        | HH latrines(50)<br>Sanitation marketing(1) | Training of Peop(150)<br>Dev't of G & M(10) |                    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Mobilizing National and International Solidarity for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Facilities for the Poor in Bamako   | Rehab of Hand-pumps(1) |  |   |                    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Pilot Project For The Construction Of Public Toilet Complexes In Burkina Faso  |                        | Public toilets (2)                         |   |                    | Yes   | No   | No   | No   |



| PROJECT   | KEY OUTPUTS                                      |  |  |        | OUTCOMES  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|--------|---|--|--|---|
|   | Water (No.)                                      | Sanitation (No.)                                 | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.) | Others | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmental ly sustainable |
| Provision Of Access To Safe Water Supply  | Water Points(8) HH water connect(50)             | HH latrines(100)                                 | Dev't of G & M(15)                       |        | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes   |
| Pro-poor Water and Sanitation Governance and Increasing Access to Sanitation Services in Sabon Zongo in Accra |  | Public toilets(3) Drains(1)                      | Training of Peopl(11) Dev't of G & M(3)  |        | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes   |
| Support To Lac De Guiers Water Protection (Louga And Sainnt Louis Regions)                                    | Water quality and quantity monitoring (1)        |  | Training of Peopl(70)                    |        | No  | No   | Yes  | No  |
| Support To WAC Programme In Water, Sanitation, Water Eduction And Sensitisation In Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso  |  |  |  |        | Yes   | No   | Yes  | No  |
| Small Scale Community Based Water & Sanitation Improvement Program in Goro-Sabian & Gendegerada community     | Water Points(8)                                  | Public toilets(1) Provision of mobile toilets(1) | Training of Peopl(25)                    |        | Yes   | No   | No   | No  |
| Small Scale Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project for DehochCommunity in Harar        | Water Points(3) rainwater harvesting facility(2) | Public toilets(20)                               | Training of Peop(335) Dev't of G & M(1)  |        | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes   |

| PROJECT   | KEY OUTPUTS                                |   |  |        | OUTCOMES  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--------|---|--|--|--|
|   | Water (No.)                                | Sanitation (No.)  | Training and Guidelines and Manual (No.) | Others | Expanded Access to Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness | An enabling policy and institutional framework | Enhanced consumer demand for environmentally sustainable |
| Support to MDG Water and Sanitation Sector Based Programme (PROSEA) in Niono  |  | Public toilets(1)<br>HH latrines(260)<br>Washing bay with filtering trenches(1) | Training of Peopl(27)                    |        | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Support to WAC II programme in the Water, sanitation, Prevention and sensitizing domain within the Community  |  |   | Training of Peop(120)                    |        | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  |
| Support to Water for African Cities Programme in Water and Sanitation at Low-cost in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal   | Water Points(40)<br>HH water connect(104 ) | Public toilets(20)<br>Solid waste bins(1)                                       | Training of Peop(108) Dev't of G & M(2)  |        | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No   |
| The project aims to improve the rate of access to sanitation services in 3à villages around the lac de guiers water plan with close collaboration of communities, gender focused coupled with micro credit scheme to help people get their infrastructures... |  | Public toilets(10)<br>HH latrines(500)  | Training of Peopl(53)                    |        | Yes   | No   | No   | Yes  |
| Technical Assistance to Develop a Strategic Business Plan for Harari Region Water and Sewerage Authority  |  |   | Training Peopl(87) Dev't G& M(4)         |        | No  | Yes  | Yes  | No   |

| PROJECT  | KEY OUTPUTS   |                   |   |             |   | OUTCOMES   |  |  |
|--|---|-------------------|---|-------------|---|--|--|--|
|  | Water (No.)   | Sanitation (No.)  | Training And Guidelines And Manual (No.)                              | Others      | Expanded Access To Environmentally Sound Infrastructure | Increased Institutional Efficiency And Effectiveness | An Enabling Policy And Institutional Framework | Enhanced Consumer Demand For Environmentally Sustainable |
| UN-Habitat Water For African Cities Phase II - Ghana Project; Urban Catchment Management Component |   | HH Latrines(14)   | Training Of Peop(100) Dev't Of G& M(2) Education& Public Awareness(1) |             | No  | No   | Yes  | No   |
| Urban Waste Management Programme : Support To Paqpu In Ngor, Yoff And Ouakam Areas                 |   | Public Toilets(2) | Training Of People(2)   |             | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No   |
| Urban Catchment Management Program Capacity Building On Water Quality Monitoring                   |   |                   | Training Of Peop(180) Dev't Of G & M(1)                               | Research(1) | No  |  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education ( Vbwshe)                                      | Water Points(4)                                       |                   |   |             | Yes   |  | No   | No   |
| Values-Based Water Sanitation And Hygiene Education Project For Gwaranwdok And Longwa Jos (Vbwshe) |   |                   | Training Of Peop(315)   |             | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| Water Demand Management And Promotion Of Appropriate Technologies To Reduce Wastage In Ouagadougou | Reduction Of Water Consumption In Public Buildings(1) |                   |   |             | Yes   |  | No   | No   |



Daniel Adom  
Chief Technical Advisor  
Urban Basic Services Branch  
UN-HABITAT  
PO Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya  
Tel: (+254)-20 7623333  
E-mail: [daniel.adom@unhabitat.org](mailto:daniel.adom@unhabitat.org)