CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF WATER UTILITIES IN THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION 25-27 JULY 2006, BANGKOK, THAILAND

PROVIDING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES TO URBAN POOR IN AFRICA REGION

Mr. Abdelali ZEROUALI (AAW)

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CONTENT

- -A- Water and Sanitation Situation in Africa
- -B- The African Water Association
 - + Objectives
 - + Organs
 - + Actions
 - + Water Utility Partnership
- -C- Institutional Reforms in Water Sector in Africa
 - + Objectives
 - + Types of reforms
 - + Main obstacles
- -D- Private Sector Participation
- -E- regulation
 - + Main Organizational Options
 - + Main Tasks
- -F- Results

- A- WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION IN AFRICA

Currently, more than 30 % of African population (330 Millions) lack access to safe water and adequate sanitation

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-B- THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

Established in 1980

Objectives:

- To coordinate the search for knowledge and up-date technical, judicial, administrative and economic data gathered in the area of Water Supply, Sanitation and the Environment;
- To foster permanent exchange of information in all areas related to water supply and sanitation, particularly on research and implemented techniques;
- To initiate, encourage and promote any actions of cooperation and exchange in professional training;
- To promote contacts, exchanges and cordial relationship among professionals of the sector in Africa and throughout the world.

African Water Association

<u>Organs</u>

- THE CONGRESS
- THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
- THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COUNCIL
- THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
- THE COMMUNICATION UNIT

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AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

Actions

- providing members with results of conducted studies, of research and enquiries in terms of water supply, sanitation and environmental sector.
- maintaining close ties with all regional, continental and international agencies devoting their time to water and sanitation issues.
- organizing congresses, colloquia, seminars, workshops and technical sessions.

AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

Water Utility Partnership

- Initiated in 1996, it is an African regional capacity building program with focus on urban poor water utilities
- Facilitating the increase in coverage of water supply and sanitation services
- Improving the quality of the service through increased investment and reforms of utilities
- Its priority objectives are:
 - + institutional reform of water utilities and sector policies
 - + Operational efficiency of water utilities
 - + WSS services to low-income urban communities and Hygiene

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Water Utility Partnership

Project entitled "Improvement of Utilities' Capacities to supply low income urban population with water and sanitation services, education in terms of environmental health and hygienic sensitizing campaigns

- Objectives :
 - + Better understanding of what are called "good practices"
 - + Improving the access of low income populations to water and sanitation services

Approach :

- + Conducting study gathering all the actors in the countries so as to discuss crucial problems
- + Identifying the main challenges in terms of low income population supply
- + Defining the practices and initiatives that could be useful for improving the supply

Result :

- + Elaboration of document of case studies
- + Recording about 36 initiatives and practices
- + Data basis at the disposal of members via internet of WUP



-C- INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN WATER SECTOR IN AFRICA

Objectives

- increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services
- enhanced economic efficiency (in the public and private sectors);
- · improved quality of service;
- generation of financing for necessary investments (largely from third-party donors);
- Improved resource management; and reduction in the negative impact of service provision on the environment.

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INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN WATER SECTOR IN AFRICA

Types of Reforms

- Involvement of international groups in Private Sector Partnership (Concession, delegation contracts)
- Involvement of local national private sector participation
- Decentralization
- Competence transfer

INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN WATER SECTOR IN AFRICA

Main obstacles

- Lack of political commitment
- Absence of a clear policy, legislative and regulatory framework
- The power of incumbent administrations

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-D- PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

The public sector remains the owner of all assets and acts as the regulator of the private operator.

Roles of Private Operator (vary according to countries)

- Management of the distribution network appears to be the most common task for private operators;
- Involvement in resource management and treatment are more limited.
- Private operators also tend to play a significant role in the provision of connections to customers,
- And are generally responsible for billing and collection of charges.
- In some cases, however, they have worked with the government in financing large-scale projects.

-E- REGULATION

Main Organizational Options

- A central government department is responsible for regulating the services provided by public and/or private operators;
- The public company (usually the asset owner) responsible for some service provision also regulates the private operator's activities;
- An independent sector-specific public regulator is established, who monitors and regulates the activities of the private operators, and, in some cases, the public asset-holding company;
- An independent multi-utility public regulator is established, who monitors and regulates the activities of the private operators, and, in some cases, the public asset-holding company as well.

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REGULATION

Main Tasks

- Monitoring the execution of all contracts, ensuring compliance with agreed standards of service and tariff limits;
- Monitoring tariff revisions, considering both the appropriate level and tariff structures;
- Penalising the private operator (and, in some cases, the public operator) where breaches of agreed performance standards are found;
- Seting revised performance standards at regular intervals.

-F- RESULTS

For those countries who have undertaken major institutional reforms we have noticed very remarkable improvement as follows:

- Cost-efficiency improvements have been evident, although it will take some time for all operational and organisational inefficiencies to be eradicated.
- There has also been evidence of improved Operational efficiency resulting from significant reductions in water losses.
- Improvements in the organisation and management of the sector by central and local government bodies.
- Improvement of service coverage but still more has to come
- There is emerging evidence of improved customer satisfaction with the quality of service provided.
- The degree of cost recovery has improved significantly in some countries. This has arisen through revised pricing schedules and improvements in the rate of bill collection

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Thank you.

Mr. Abdelali ZEROUALI

(AAW)