AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Road to 2030: Mobilising Water Investments in Africa

AIP Water Investment Scorecard Kick-off Event Report

28 April 2021
Pretoria, South Africa and online

Final Report, 17 June 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Overview

1.1. The High-Level Event to kick-off the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, was hosted by His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete, 4th President of the United Republic of Tanzania and 6th Chair of the African Union; and His Excellency Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). The event took place on 28 April 2021, in Pretoria, South Africa, with virtual attendance by participants.

1.2. The purpose of the event was to formally initiate the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard by explaining its rationale and gathering stakeholder input on the indicators to consider in tracking water investments in Africa. The AIP Scorecard will assist countries to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and address the water investment gap.

1.3. According to the African Development Bank, US$ 64 billion in water infrastructure investment is required annually to meet the 2025 Africa Water Vision. However, actual investments only stand at US$10 – US$19 billion per year.

1.4. Stakeholders made inputs on the data sources, indicators, and thematic areas which should be considered in developing the AIP Scorecard.

1.5. The AIP Scorecard will mobilise political commitment and leadership at the highest levels of the continent. It is intended to be used by national governments to find solutions to the issues that impede water investments, through peer-to-peer learning.

1.6. The event was attended by 235 participants, representing Africa water sector stakeholders, Regional Economic Communities, River Basin Organisations, African government departments, UN agencies, and development organisations. A full list of attendants is provided in Annex 1.

2.0 Key outcomes

2.1. Stakeholders reached consensus on the need to urgently develop the AIP Water Investment Scorecard.

2.2. Stakeholders identified potential indicators and information sources applicable to the AIP Scorecard, across six thematic areas linked to Sustainable Development Goal 6 on water and sanitation. Some of the potential indicators identified by Stakeholders are summarised below and presented in full detail in Table 1 on page 19.

Thematic Group	Potential indicators identified	Facilitator
1. Investments in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	1.1 Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (former I-6.1b2) 1.2 Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA) 1.3 Funding gap between identified needs and available funding	Ms. Kelly Ann Naylor, UNICEF Dr. Fiona Gore, WHO

2. Investments in water for irrigation and food security	2.1 Increase in irrigated area per country versus its irrigation potential. 2.2 Funding invested in water for productive agriculture 2.3 Nutritious crop per drop	Mr. Ruhiza Jean Boroto, FAO Dr. Inga Jacobs-Mata, IWMI
3. Investments in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and transboundary cooperation	3.1 Climate resilient infrastructure 3.2 Functionality of institutions for IWRM 3.3 Indicators tracking financing of IWRM actions	Mr. Gareth James Lloyd, UNEP Mr. Graham Chingambu, DBSA
4. Investments in nature-based solutions and ecosystems	4.1 Source water level of protection, for ground water and surface water protected areas. 4.2 Ecology of natural water systems (e.g., water flow, health of the system, number of preserved species). 4.3 Proportion of restored wetlands and constructed wetlands to improve quality of water.	Dr. James Dalton, IUCN Mr.Vangelis Constantianos, GWP
5. Investments in water for energy and industrialization	5.1 Proportion of potential hydropower capacity developed. 5.2 Investments in water for energy 5.3 Industry water use efficiency	Prof. Heng Liu, UNIDO Mr. Simbini Tichakunda, AUDA-NEPAD
6. Investments in water governance, institutions, and information	6.1 Gender equality and social inclusion 6.2 Integrity, accountability, and trust 6.3 Research and capacity development	Dr. Themba Gumbo, UNDP-CapNet Mr. Anton Earle, SIWI

2.3. Invited partners committed to support the AIP Scorecard development process. The partners are UNICEF, World Health Organisation (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Bank, Global Centre for Adaptation (GCA), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), Development Bank Southern Africa (DBSA), United-Nations Development Programme (UNDP) CapNet, and others.

2.4. AUDA-NEPAD shared relevant existing Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) instruments and initiatives that will contribute to the tracking of the AIP Scorecard indicators and to unblocking issues impeding investment:

a) Project Preparation Support (Service Delivery Mechanism [SDM], PIDA Quality Label, PIDA Job Creation Toolkit)

b) Risk mitigation and investment mobilization (Continental Business Network [CBN], 5% Agenda, Africa Infrastructure Guarantee Mechanism [AIGM])

c) Political steering and leadership (Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative [PICI])

d) Information management and knowledge capitalization (Africa Infrastructure Database [AID], Virtual PIDA Information Center [VPIC])

2.5. A road map for the development of the AIP Scorecard to be undertaken in two phases, was shared including opportunities for stakeholder contributions.

2.6. Phase 1, from April to November 2021, will involve conceptualisation of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, learning from other scorecards such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Africa Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA), stakeholder country consultations to determine the AIP Scorecard indicators.

2.7. Phase 2, from November 2021 onwards, will focus on establishing a long-term scorecard reporting system and roll-out of the scorecard across Africa.

3.0 Recommendations

3.1. The design of the AIP Scorecard is to be informed by experiences from other scorecard-based approaches such as the African Peer Review Mechanism, CAADP, ALMA, and others.

3.2. Indicators selected under the AIP Scorecard should not only quantify investments, but also qualify their impact and track youth and gender inclusion.

3.3. Transboundary investments are frequently delayed due to the inadequate coordination between multiple stakeholders. Therefore, regional coordination will be critical to achieving the goals of the AIP.

3.4. The AIP scorecard should be anchored within the governance framework of the PIDA Institutional Architecture for Infrastructure Development in Africa (IAIDA), as it clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of PIDA implementing partners both at decision making and implementation level.

3.5. The development of the AIP scorecard should leverage the opportunities offered by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) in Africa and leverage the joint AfDB/GCA Africa Adaptation Acceleration Programme (AAAP) whose goal is to mobilize USD $25 billion by 2025. Further, the AAAP will support political and leadership commitments at the Heads of State level, train and capacitate youth, and establish a joint community of practice around water.

3.6. The AfDB has developed a new water policy 2021 – 2025, which should be leveraged by the AIP Scorecard to support countries in mobilizing water and sanitation investments.

3.7. The World Bank's has relevant experience and lessons on working with tools such as the Human Capital Index and the Doing Business Index that could benefit the AIP Water Investment Scorecard development and implementation. Synergies and partnerships should be explored with the World Bank in the development of the scorecard.

3.8. The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) reaffirmed its commitment to the development and implementation of the AIP Scorecard, and emphasized that investments in project preparation are critical in improving the investment outlook for the African water

sector. The scorecard should in enable financial institutions to know where the financing gaps are and to track performance and investment in the sector.

3.9. The development of the AIP Scorecard should also consider collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in addition to the World Bank, AfDB, and DBSA, and other financial development institutions.

3.10. The AIP Scorecard should leverage existing indicators and information systems such as the Pan-African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring System (WASSMO) by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), and Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) to avoid duplication of effort.

3.11. A follow-up technical stakeholder consultation should be held to discuss and get feedback on the proposed indicators, as well as the AIP Scorecard methodology and approach.

AIP WATER INVESTMENT SCORECARD KICK-OFF EVENT

1.0 Background

1.1. On 28 April 2021, H.E President Jakaya Kikwete, and H.E Dr Mayaki Ibrahim, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD hosted a kick-off stakeholder consultation event for the development of the AIP water investment scorecard.

1.2. The objective of the AIP Water Investment kick-off event was to inform African stakeholders about the proposed scorecard, introduce its rationale and seek inputs on what the scorecard should focus on, what indicators need to be tracked and the thematic areas of water investments to be considered. The event was aimed at ensuring a stakeholder driven development process of the scorecard.

1.3. The event was convened as a follow-up to the High-Level Brainstorming Meeting hosted by H.E President Jakaya Kikwete and H.E Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD, with leaders from AfDB, DBSA, and COMESA on 11 November 2020 in Pretoria, South Africa.

1.4. The High-Level Brainstorming Meeting interrogated why water investments are lagging and how to narrow the water investment gap, and reached consensus on:

a) the urgent need to accelerate water investments to meet the continent's growing social and economic needs, and narrow Africa's water investment gap.

b) the importance of reaching the highest level of national and pan-African leadership in making the case for accelerating water investments; and

c) the need to urgently develop the AIP Water Investment Scorecard to track progress on water investments and present this to African Union Heads of State.

4.0 High-Level Segment

4.1 The AIP stakeholder kick-off event commenced with a High-Level Segment led by H.E President Jakaya Kikwete and H.E Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, who delivered opening statements with guidance on the importance of the scorecard as a tool to track and mobilise investments to accelerate the preparation of bankable water projects on the continent and enhance mutual accountability.

H.E Jakaya Kikwete (left), and H.E Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD (right)

2.1 AIP Water Investment Scorecard to track water investments

2.1.1 H.E. President Jakaya Kikwete outlined the rationale behind the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, which is to support countries track water investments and progress in mobilizing resources, identify bottlenecks, and take action to meet the investment needs for the achievement of SDG 6 on water and sanitation. He outlined the importance of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, its potential to narrow the water investment gap, as well as experiences of other scorecards and the need for political leadership and commitment.

2.1.2 Political commitment and leadership at the highest level of the continent will be central to the implementation of the AIP Scorecard. The AIP Scorecard will assist national governments in finding solutions to issues impeding water investments through peer-to-peer learning.

2.1.3 The African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) Scorecard for Accountability and Action was able to mobilise high-level commitment and mutual accountability at the Heads of State level on health issues related to malaria. Similarly, successful efforts in agriculture exist through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process and the African Peer Review Mechanism on governance and socio-economic development.

2.1.4 The AIP Water Investment Scorecard will enhance mutual accountability and commitment in the provision of water for basic needs and for economic growth and development. Clean water and sanitation are the first line of defense against the COVID-19 pandemic, yet more than 300 million Africans are without access to potable water, and over 700 million are without access to adequate sanitation. Success to sustainable and reliable clean water is not only necessary for health but is also required for resilient economic development that will be crucial in the post COVID-19 era.

2.1.5 Africa loses up to 5% of annual GDP due to inadequate water and sanitation. Climate change losses are estimated at US$ 1.4 billion per year for the eight most water disaster-prone countries in Africa.

2.1.6 According to the AfDB, US$ 64 billion in water infrastructure investment is required annually to meet the 2025 Africa Water Vision. However, actual investments only stand at between US $10- US $19 billion per year. The water investment gap is growing.

2.1.7 In view of Africa's rapid population growth, which is expected to reach 1.6 billion people by 2030, the continent will require a tenfold increase in water for energy, health, eco-systems, and other needs.

2.1.8 There is need to support national efforts to mobilise and implement water investments and foster a new narrative on water security – one that is rooted in data and accountability.

2.1.9 H.E. President Jakaya Kikwete highlighted the importance of the scorecard to accelerate investments in water and sanitation projects to meet the growing social and economic needs of the continent.

H.E President Jakaya Kikwete (right) and Mr. Alex Simalabwi, Executive Secretary: GWPSA-Africa, who moderated the event.

2.2 The potential of the AIP Scorecard to mobilise political commitment and resources for transboundary investments.

2.2.1. H.E. Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD outlined the potential of the AIP Scorecard to mobilise political commitment and resources for transboundary investments. He emphasised the need for the AIP Scorecard to be developed quickly so that it can accompany the implementation of PIDA-PAP 2 water projects, to be implemented during 2021-2030, and become part of the modus operandi of the AUDA-NEPAD delivery model.

2.2.2. He outlined the potential of the AIP Scorecard to reinforce mutual accountability between stakeholders and support data collection required in the preparation of transboundary projects.

2.2.3. The PIDA-PAP II portfolio is based on an integrated corridor approach, which emphasizes projects that improve rural-urban connectivity, promote synergies across infrastructure sectors, maximize job creation, and enhance climate resilience.

2.2.4. He noted that implementation of investments for transboundary water projects is complex and necessitates coordination and collaboration across various stakeholder groups and countries.

2.2.5. Water projects are often not attractive to the private sector and unbankable due to insufficient review streams, inadequate resources to carry out detailed feasibility studies, inadequate harmonisation of regional polices, strategies and regulations, and insufficient regional coordination. Furthermore, documentation required to prepare and package water investments is not always current or readily available due to delays arising from weak coordination between member states and regional stakeholders.

2.2.6. AUDA-NEPAD has developed instruments across the entire value chain of project development that will contribute to the AIP water investment scorecard objectives.

2.2.7. AUDA-NEPAD shared existing PIDA instruments and initiatives that will complement the AIP Scorecard and contribute to unblocking bottlenecks in project preparation:

a) Early-Stage Project Preparation: *Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM), PIDA Quality Label and PIDA Job Creation Toolkit*

b) De-risking investments, mitigation, and Investment mobilization: *Continental Business Network (CBN), 5% Agenda, Africa Infrastructure Guarantee Mechanism (AIGM)*

c) Political Steering: *Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative (PICI)*

d) Information management and knowledge capitalization: *Africa Infrastructure Database (AID), virtual PIDA Information Centre (vPIC)*

2.2.8. Effective utilisation of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard will require efficient and innovative funding mechanisms, sustainable financing of early-stage project preparation, and partnerships to pool resources to support early-stage project preparation.

2.2.9. The AIP scorecard should be implemented in alignment with the existing PIDA governance frameworks while considering the roles of various stakeholders in the water sector.

2.2.10. The Institutional Architecture for Infrastructure Development in Africa (IAIDA) is a pivotal part of the PIDA infrastructure delivery model, as it defines the roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders.

2.3 AIP Water Investment Scorecard Kick-off Event: Partner Statements

2.3.1. Following the High-Level Segment, key partners delivered statements acknowledging the importance of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard as an opportunity to mobilise high-level commitment and investments for water on the continent.

2.4 AfDB and Global Centre on Adaptation offer to collaborate in development and implementation of AIP Water Investment Scorecard

2.4.1. Professor Anthony Okon Nyong (photo left), Director for AfDB Climate Change and Green Growth, and Regional Director of the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) presented the joint AfDB and GCA initiative Africa Adaptation Acceleration Programme (AAAP) as a key opportunity to advance the scorecard.

2.4.2. The AAAP aims to mobilise US $25 billion for climate change adaptation actions, in addition to AfDB's US $12.5 billion for adaptation loans within the next 5 years.

2.4.3. The AfDB/GCA proposed that the AAAP should collaborate with the AIP Water Investment Scorecard across four areas:

a) sustaining political and leadership commitments at the Heads of State level as the lead coordinating partner of the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI).

b) mobilising US $5 billion in investments in the water sector by 2025 through an innovative project preparation facility.

c) training, supporting, and enabling African youth and women to lead in adaptation actions in the water sector through professional, technical, and vocational training programmes. The aim is to improve the capacity of over 800,000 youths within the next couple of years to take up business opportunities in adaptation in the water sector: and

d) establishing a community of practice around water, in partnership with Global Water Partnership in Africa.

2.4.4. Mr. Mecuria Assefaw, Chief Financial Analyst at the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) Southern Africa Regional Office, highlighted that the AIP Scorecard was an opportunity to leverage investments in the water sector by tapping into public, private, and AfDB innovative financing products and services.

2.4.5. The AfDB provides financial products and services through various instruments; as well as non-financial services such as convening, cultivating, and promoting knowledge sharing.

2.4.6. The AfDB undertakes to increase its support to its regional member countries to strengthen water, energy, and food security to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and develop climate resilient water infrastructure systems.

2.4.7. Recently, the AfDB has developed its new Bank Group Policy on Water and Bank Group Water Strategy 2021 – 2025. These will support regional member countries to achieve greater sustainability, inclusion, and resilience.

2.4.8. To remedy the large finance gap, the AfDB's underlying principles in relation to the water sector are:

a) improving sector governance and efficiency.

b) blending private finance.

c) allocating sector resources more effectively; and

d) improving sector capital planning to reduce unit costs.

2.5 World Bank offers to contribute to AIP water investment scorecard

2.5.1. Dr. Catherine Tovey, Water Practice Manager for East Africa, representing the World Bank (photo right) welcomed the progression of the AIP as an outcome of the High-level Panel on Water that was jointly convened in 2016 by the World Bank President and UN Secretary General, with 11 sitting Heads of States. She commended the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard and offered the Bank's support to contribute its experience in the use of scorecards in Africa and further afield.

2.5.2. The World Bank currently has US $7.5 billion in active investments across 45 projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. Neither the SDGs, nor shared prosperity on the continent, will be achieved if the World Bank's investments in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), irrigation, and watershed services are not inclusive of and empowering to women.

2.5.3. The International Development Association (IDA19) commitments to shareholders require 80% of the World Bank's projects to be gender tagged, and 30% of all water projects to create medium- to high-skill jobs for women.

2.5.4. World Bank noted that scorecards can be a very powerful way to boost funding flows to a specific sector, and to ensure investments are more efficient and impactful. There is tremendous potential to build synergies with existing initiatives and to leverage partnerships moving forward.

2.5.5. The World Bank highlighted two existing scorecards that could influence the design and impact of water investments:

a) The Human Capital Index quantifies the contribution of health and education to the productivity of the country's next generation of workers – particularly women.

b) The Doing Business Index provides objective measures of business regulations for local firms in 190 economies, and addresses gender equality through the regulatory framework.

c) The World Bank shared ongoing water investments promoting gender equality. Institutional WASH initiatives, particularly those aimed at keeping girls in school, serve as a very powerful "social vaccine" that reduces child marriages, maternal mortality, and fertility. The World Bank has invested US $50 million in safe toilets and menstrual hygiene support in Mozambique, leading to reducing the girls' school dropout fourfold.

d) In Malawi, the World Bank worked with the Lilongwe Water Board to boost female participation in the water utility workforce. Over a period of years, the Lilongwe Water Board went from having zero to six female Board Members (from a total of 10). Female workforce participation increased by 40% through the introduction of childcare and lactation facilities, flexible work arrangements, and investments in leadership skills.

e) In Uganda, the World Bank is supporting a US $50 million farmer led micro-irrigation programme that boosts women's participation. The Bank has done this by insisting that both heads of households, if available, are registered under the digital platform. This allows women to receive all the information and engage directly.

2.6 DBSA highlighted the role of the scorecard to enable financial institutions know where the financing gaps are

2.6.1. Mr. Chuene Ramphele, Group Executive: Infrastructure Division, DBSA (above) outlined DBSA experience in enhancing attractiveness of investments in water. The biggest challenge in transforming investments in the water sector is implementation.

2.6.2. The AIP Scorecard should enable DBSA, and other financial institutions, know exactly where the financing gaps are, and to track performance and investment in the sector. The DBSA is committed to the development and implementation of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard.

2.6.3. Funding facilities need to reflect the policy and regulatory environment. A regional framework is required to reduce lead times on financing Agreements. National policies need to prioritize water security and climate resilience.

2.6.4. Project preparation is critical to making projects bankable. The DBSA has expertise in project structuring to smoothen the transition from preparation to investment.

2.6.5. The water sector must be enabled to access blended financing, which addresses leveraging government funding allocations and drawing in the Development Finance Institutions and private sector participation.

2.7 GWPO underscored that partnerships should play a critical role in improving data and knowledge for the AIP Scorecard

2.7.1. Mr. Dario Soto-Abril, CEO, GWP (photo right) called for practical data that goes beyond numbers and speaks to the human experience. Therefore, the AIP Scorecard must relay data sourced from within networks and practical experiences; and that is disaggregated by gender, age, and income. This allows understanding the needs of stakeholders.

2.7.2. Overall, the water sector needs data that will help connect theory to implementation. Partnerships should play a critical role in data collection and improving data and knowledge for the AIP Scorecard.

2.8 Youth and gender perspective important in AIP Scorecard

2.8.1. Ms. Dina Ramaromandray, Madagascar Coordinator of the SADC Water Energy Food Nexus Youth Innovation Network (SAYWIN) (photo right) underscored the need for a youth and gender perspective in the AIP Water Investment Scorecard.

2.8.2. She emphasised that youth should play a pivotal role in the implementation of the AIP Scorecard. There needs to be an increase in funding and capacity building opportunities that will help the youth turn their ideas into solutions and contribute to increasing investment in the sector.

2.8.3. It is crucial to include women in all decision making. More funds should be allocated towards grass-root projects that are designed and implemented by women. The AIP Scorecard should assist to track water investments towards youth and women.

2.9 AMCOW emphasized the importance of the AIP scorecard in enhancing accountability and financing water investments

2.9.1. Dr. Paul Orengoh, AMCOW Deputy Executive Secretary, and Director of Programmes (photo right) welcomed the AIP Water Investment Scorecard as it aligns with the Pan-African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring System (WASSMO), AMCOW's web-based system that helps track progress across the water and sanitation subsectors.

2.9.2. AMCOW outlined that the AIP's scorecard complimentary approach to WASMO will advance the spirit of collective action in developing Africa's water and sanitation sectors.

2.9.3. AMCOW's vision for the AIP Scorecard is to see it grow and become more than just a way to track progress in water investments, but also a central repository for investor intelligence on water and sanitation infrastructure.

2.9.4. The AIP Scorecard should be intentional with its indicators and include data sets that describe investment readiness at various levels on matters of water infrastructure.

The Virtual Kick-off Event for the AIP Scorecard hosted from GWPSA-ACU Offices in Pretoria, South Africa

3.0 Technical Segment

3.1 Potential Indicators, thematic areas to be considered in development of the AIP water investment scorecard

3.1.1 Dr Towela Nyirenda-Jere, Head: Economic Integration Programme, AUDA-NEPAD (photo right) facilitated the technical segment. AUDA-NEPAD presented the objectives of the AIP Scorecard, the intended roadmap, and the importance of stakeholder input on possible indicators, and data sources in the development process.

3.1.2 The AIP Water Investment Scorecard objectives are:

a) to set benchmarks and assist countries to track and increase the understanding of the water investment gap.

b) to display country-level performance against high-priority water investment thematic indicators for follow-up.

c) to track African states' progress in attracting water investments; and

d) to be presented to the African Heads of States on a regular basis to mobilise the highest level of political commitment and financing for water investments.

3.2 AIP Scorecard development to be undertaken in a phased approach

3.2.1. Mr Andrew Takawira, Senior Technical Advisor: GWPSA-Africa Coordination Unit (photo right) outlined the AIP Scorecard Roadmap and Development Process.

3.2.2. The AIP Scorecard will support countries to track progress and identify bottlenecks that need to be addressed to narrow the water investments gap.

3.2.3. The AIP Scorecard will also make a case to mobilise political and leadership commitment to accelerate financing of water investments to meet growing needs and narrow the investment gap, while enhancing the enabling environment for investments.

3.2.4. Further, the AIP Scorecard will promote accountability through tracking progress and sustaining political commitment to act and serve as a tool to engage with public and private investors.

3.2.5. The development of the AIP Scorecard will take place in two phases outlined below.

3.2.6. Phase 1: Conceptualisation and pilot phase from April 2021-November 2021 involving:

a) conceptualising of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard, during which experiences from ALMA and CAADP, World Bank, and other relevant scorecards will be integrated.

b) initial AIP Scorecard preparation through stakeholder consultations to determine the thematic areas and indicators.

c) appointment of a consultant to support the development of the AIP scorecard.

d) establishment of a core group of partners and the AIP high level steering group that will guide the development of the scorecard comprised of AUDA-NEPAD, GWP Africa, AMCOW, DBSA, AFDB, World Bank, COMESA, and others, as well as the AIP strategic partners technical working group comprised of technical partners that will support the formulation of indicators on selected thematic areas and implementation of the scorecard.

e) piloting the AIP Scorecard in 10 selected African countries; and

f) validation stakeholder conference on the AIP Scorecard and presentation of the results from the 10 pilot countries.

3.2.7. Phase 2: Establishing a Long-term Scorecard Reporting System (November 2021 onwards):

a) Phase 2 will involve roll out across African countries, development of the long-term AIP Scorecard reporting and monitoring system, as well as the communication and distribution of the AIP Scorecard results and progress reporting. It will also focus on the establishment of a system that will ensure that gaps are addressed as they are identified, and that progress is reported.

3.3 Breakout Groups for Draft Thematic Areas of AIP Scorecard

3.3.1 Six breakout sessions, each focusing on a different thematic area to be considered in the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard were held during the Technical Segment of the Kick-off event. The purpose of the breakout group discussions was to identify potential indicators to be considered under the thematic area in question. The breakout groups were facilitated by partner organizations with expertise in the thematic area under consideration. A summary of the potential key indicators and the sources of information, identified for each thematic group during the breakout sessions is shown in Table 1 on page 19.

3.3.2 The Breakout group discussions concluded that existing indicators and information systems should be used where possible, to avoid duplication of effort; the linkages between the various themes should be fully understood and unpacked; and that indicators should speak to the impact of investments.

3.3.3 The partner organisations facilitating the breakout groups confirmed their commitment to supporting the development of the AIP Scorecard. These are UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNEP, IWMI, IUCN, DBSA, SIWI, UNIDO, and UNDP-CapNet.

3.4 Next steps on development of the scorecard

3.4.1 The outcomes of the High-Level Event to Kick-off the Development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard will inform the development of the themes and indicators to be considered in the design of the AIP water investment Scorecard.

3.4.2 The outcomes will be presented to the High-Level Steering Group, comprised of H.E. President Kikwete, H.E. Dr. Mayaki, and leaders from AMCOW, DBSA, COMESA, the World Bank, and AfDB for further guidance.

3.4.3 The AIP strategic partners technical working group and reference group will be established, comprised of technical partners, to support the formulation of indicators on selected thematic areas and scorecard implementation.

3.4.4 A consultant will be appointed to support the development of the AIP scorecard.

3.4.5 10 countries will be selected as pilots for the AIP Scorecard.

3.4.6 A second technical stakeholder meeting will be convened during July-August 2021 with the purpose of further development of themes and indicators for the AIP Scorecard.

3.4.7 A final validation stakeholder conference on the AIP Water Investment Scorecard will be convened by AUDA-NEPAD and GWP Africa, in collaboration with COMESA, AfDB, GCA Africa, DBSA, AMCOW, and the World Bank.

Table 1: Summary of the potential indicators and sources of information identified during the thematic breakout group discussions.

Thematic Group	Potential indicators identified	Potential sources of information
1. Investments in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) *Facilitated by:*  *Ms. Kelly Ann Naylor-* *Associate Director, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), UNICEF, New York*  *Dr. Fiona Gore, Lead, UN-Water Global Analysis & Assessment of Sanitation & Drinking-water ,WHO, Geneva*	1.1 Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (former I-6.1b2) 1.2 Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA) 1.3 Funding gap between identified needs and available funding 1.4 Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene (former I-6.1a1) 1.5 Percentage of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene 1.6 Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene 1.7 Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply 1.8 Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management 1.9 Status of a financing plan 1.10 Annual increase in government WASH budget 1.11 Total WASH Expenditure per capita 1.12 Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration 1.13 Number of Nationally Determined Contributions of the Paris Agreement that link to SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2 (disaggregated) 1.14 Number of people reached with climate resilient WASH services (water and sanitation) 1.15 Proportion of women aged 15-49 using menstrual materials during their last period 1.16 Proportion of population with a basic handwashing facility with soap and water available at home 1.17 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services 1.18 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	a) AMCOW|WASSMO b) GLAAS c) Joint Monitoring Programme d) NDC-SDG Tool (By NDC Partnership) e) Self-reporting by country

Thematic Group	Potential indicators identified	Potential sources of information
2. Investments in water for irrigation and food security *Facilitated by:*  *Mr. Ruhiza Jean Boroto,* *Senior Land and Water Officer, FAO , Rome*  *Dr. Inga Jacobs-Mata, Country Representative – South Africa IWMI*	2.1 An indicator tracking the increase in irrigated area per country versus its irrigation potential. 2.2 A productivity of food indicator tracking nutritious crop per drop. 2.3 An indicator measuring the size of the population with access to irrigation water. 2.4 An indicator measuring the state of irrigated infrastructure to determine irrigation reliability. 2.5 Funding invested in water for productive agriculture (irrigation and rainfed agriculture, crops, livestock, and aquaculture)	a) Ministries in charge of water and agriculture and statistics b) FAO Aquastat c) Relevant SDG indicators on agriculture and water resources management d) Water Productivity (WAPOR)Database held by IHE and FAO e) Research institutes f) Water accounting reports in some countries g) Satellite imagery h) Indicators under the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard
3. Investments in IWRM and transboundary cooperation *Facilitated by:*  *Mr. Gareth James Lloyd, Deputy Chief Manager of UNEP-DHI Centre, on behalf of Joakim Harlin Chief, Freshwater Ecosystems Unit and Chief*	3.1 Climate resilient infrastructure indicators (including natural resources) 3.2 Indicators tracking the functionality of institutions for IWRM. 3.3 Indicators tracking financing IWRM. 3.4 The proportion of women in water resources management decision making institutional positions.	a) Composite SDG indicators such as 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 b) Indicators linked to the Africa Water Vision c) WASSMO d) National water authorities e) Reports from River Basin Organisations and other relevant institutions

Thematic Group	Potential indicators identified	Potential sources of information
Manager, UNEP-DHI Centre on Water & Environment, Nairobi  *Mr. Graham Chingambu, SADC Water Fund manager, DBSA*		
4. Investments in nature-based solutions and ecosystems *Facilitated by:*  *Dr. James Dalton, Director of the IUCN Global Water Programme, Geneva* *Mr. Vangelis Constantianos, GWP-Med*	4.1 Source water indicators, for ground water and surface water protected areas (level of protection) 4.2 Ecology of natural water systems e.g., water flow, health of the system, number of preserved species, 4.3 Proportion of restored wetlands and constructed wetlands to improve quality of water. 4.4 Investments in ecosystem protection	a) Ramsar national reporting b) Natural Capital accounting information from national information databases c) Report card data and more specific project data that has been collected by other organisations d) Conservation International data on water quality and freshwater conservation e) World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)
5. Investments in water for energy and industrialization *Facilitated by:*	5.1 Proportion of potential hydropower capacity developed. 5.2 Investments in water for energy 5.3 Industry water-use efficiency 5.4 Growth rate of industrial water use 5.5 Proportion of industrial wastewater treatment – to focus more closely on issues related to water quality in addition to water quantity	a) Relevant SDG6, SDG7 and SDG9 indicators linked to water, energy, and industry

Thematic Group	Potential indicators identified	Potential sources of information
  *Prof. Heng Liu, Senior Technical Advisor,UNIDO, Vienna* *Mr. Simbini Tichakunda, Energy Expert,AUDA-NEPAD, Pretoria*		
6. Investments in water governance, institutions, information *Facilitated by:*   *Dr. Themba Gumbo, UNDP-CapNet* *Mr. Anton Earle, Director, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)Africa Centre, Pretoria*	6.1 Gender equality and social inclusion indicators 6.2 Indicator to measure integrity, accountability 6.3 Research and capacity development indicators	a) Relevant SDG indicators b) WASSMO c) Citizen science d) World Development Report by the World Bank Group e) Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International f)

ANNEX 1: LIST OF EVENT PARTICIPANTS

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Yusuph Kulindwa	Médecins Sans Frontières
Zvikomborero Manyangadze	Limpopo Watercourse commission

ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANT REFLECTIONS AND SURVEY RESPONSES

Question 1: How can we improve future AIP Water Investment Scorecard events?	Question 2: Would you or your organisation like to continue to be involved in the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard?	Question 3: If you answered yes in the previous question, please let us know how:
Less high-level speeches, more interaction with the larger group	Yes	Aligning global SDG 6.5.1 reporting and implementation with the scorecard
Continuous engagement of the development partners and soliciting continuous political determination for water investments in Africa	Yes	Invitation to meetings and provision of updates on new developments
The event was great. More time for breakaway sessions in future.	Yes	Showcase a platform for Innovations that will form part of the initiative (innovation products, women companies, etc.)
It might be helpful to have a short quiz prior to the event to gauge the level of knowledge and involvement of the participants, this way, the sessions will be more 'personalized'.	Yes	Providing support to the international partners to achieve the best results.
You did an excellent job, thank you. In future, kindly enhance the participation of National Governments to strike a balance with CSO's. The success of the AIP relies very much on government involvement in each country. I looked at the list of participants during the last event and failed to identify any especially from my country Zimbabwe.	Yes	The Institute of Water and Sanitation Development (IWSD) is interested in partnering GWP-SA in creating and implementing in-country advocacy activities on the AIP Water Investment Scorecard and to help build capacity (training and mentorship) of stakeholders to enhance its functionality.

Question 1: How can we improve future AIP Water Investment Scorecard events?	Question 2: Would you or your organisation like to continue to be involved in the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard?	Question 3: If you answered yes in the previous question, please let us know how:
Nothing. I thought the event was well organised and worked fine via zoom.	Yes	I am a member of the technical reference group for water-energy-food nexus considerations.
Allow more time for participant engagement, perhaps reduce size of task for breakout groups	Yes	Already with GWP
Periodically engaging the right stakeholders and encourage government to muster the political will to bring it to reality	Yes	By attending seminars, symposium, and contribution of Research papers towards this .
Allocate more time to technical discussions.	Yes	Participate in the technical discussions and development of indicators.
Perhaps allocating a bit more time in the breakaway rooms to enable optimal discussions.	Yes	Just being invited and allowed to attend these sessions as they are extremely insightful.
The meeting provided an excellent introduction to the AIP and the benefits of a Scorecard (including lessons from other sectors which was beneficial to myself and I am sure to many others in attendance). I felt the breakout groups were rather short/hurried and were starting with a blank sheet. As the work moves forward it would be beneficial if working groups are not only brainstorming fundamentals but also helping to refine and strengthen suggestions put forward by the Consultants. I recognise that Consultants are not yet in place, but their expertise and input will undoubtedly help to synthesise current knowledge as well as	Yes	As a Member of the GWP AIP Reference Group

Question 1: How can we improve future AIP Water Investment Scorecard events?	Question 2: Would you or your organisation like to continue to be involved in the development of the AIP Water Investment Scorecard?	Question 3: If you answered yes in the previous question, please let us know how:
provide 'draft' suggestions that can then be discussed more meaningfully by the wider stakeholder group. It seemed clear that some of the 'clusters' already have good indicators in mind (many of which are currently) reported) whereas others like 'G, I and I' are very diverse in scope and likely require greater attention to establish meaningful indicators.		

ANNEX 3: SELECTION OF WASH INVESTMENT RELATED INDICATORS PROPOSED BY WHO, UNICEF AND AMCOW

Indicator	Monitoring System	Proposed by		
		WHO	UNICEF	AMCOW
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	JMP – Indicator 6.1.1	X	X	x
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	JMP – Indicator 6.2.1a	X	X	x
Proportion of population with a basic handwashing facility with soap and water available at home	JMP – Indicator 6.2.1b	X	X	
Proportion of women aged 15-49 using menstrual materials during their last period	JMP	X	X	
Total WASH Expenditure per capita	GLASS	X	X	
Annual increase in government WASH budget	GLASS	X		
Status of a financing plan	GLASS	X		
Funding gap between identified needs and available funding	GLASS		X	
Number of Nationally Determined Contributions of the Paris Agreement that link to SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2 (disaggregated)	NDC-SDG Tool (By NDC Partnership)		X	
*Number of people reached with climate resilient WASH services (water and sanitation).	Self-reporting by country (See note below on proposed monitoring criteria)		X	
Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene (former I-6.1a1).	AMCOW|WASSMO			X
Percentage of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	AMCOW|WASSMO			X
Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.	AMCOW|WASSMO			X
Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply.	AMCOW|WASSMO			X
Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (former I-6.1b2)	AMCOW|WASSMO			X
Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	AMCOW|WASSMO			x
Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA)	AMCOW|WASSMO			x

Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration.	AMCOW|WASSMO			x

*Number of people reached with climate resilient WASH services (water and sanitation):

- Risk analysis is considered to identify potential impacts of climate hazards/extreme weather events, and preventive measures are included (i.e. elevated infrastructures in flood-prone areas, additional storage capacities, climate resilient-water safety plans (CR-WSP), etc.
- Water and sanitation services are reliable at all times, both during the year (i.e. during dry season) and during extreme weather events (i.e. during droughts/floods).
- Management/service delivery models that are sufficiently robust to cope with crisis and ensure longer-term sustainability of the infrastructures
- Considerations made towards the impact of the system in terms of greenhouse emissions (GHE) and (when feasible) use renewable energy sources such as solar to mitigate that. The use of diesel-powered generators is accepted if it is to be used as back up or in circumstances where other alternatives are not appropriate.