



AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard

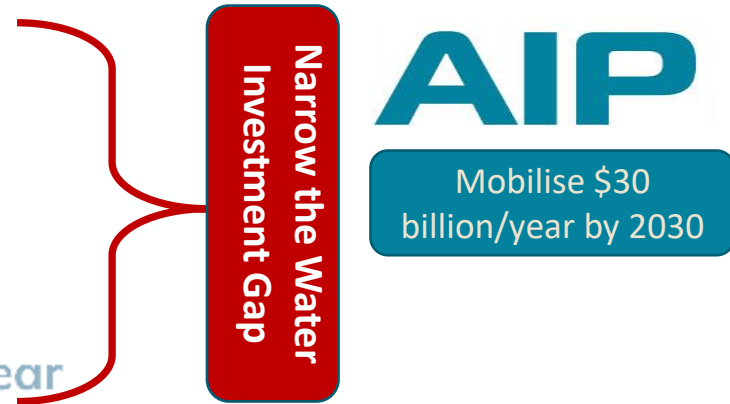
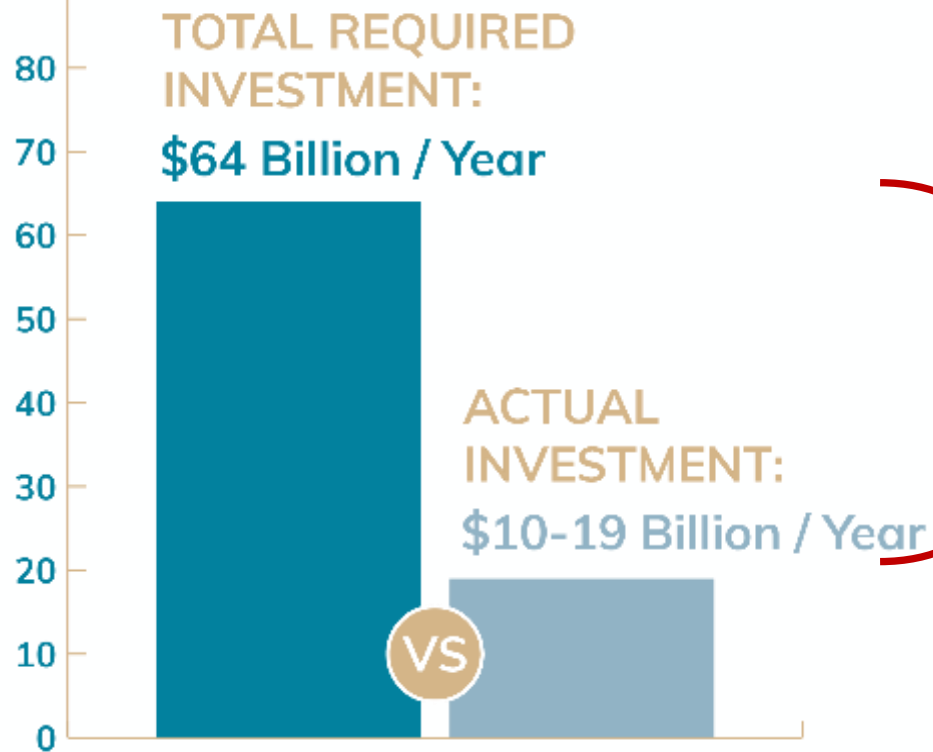
National Water and Sanitation Summit



▶ 18 February 2022

WHY AIP : TO NARROW THE WATER INVESTMENT GAP

Delivery of water investments across Africa remains below target required to meet the water needs of the continent



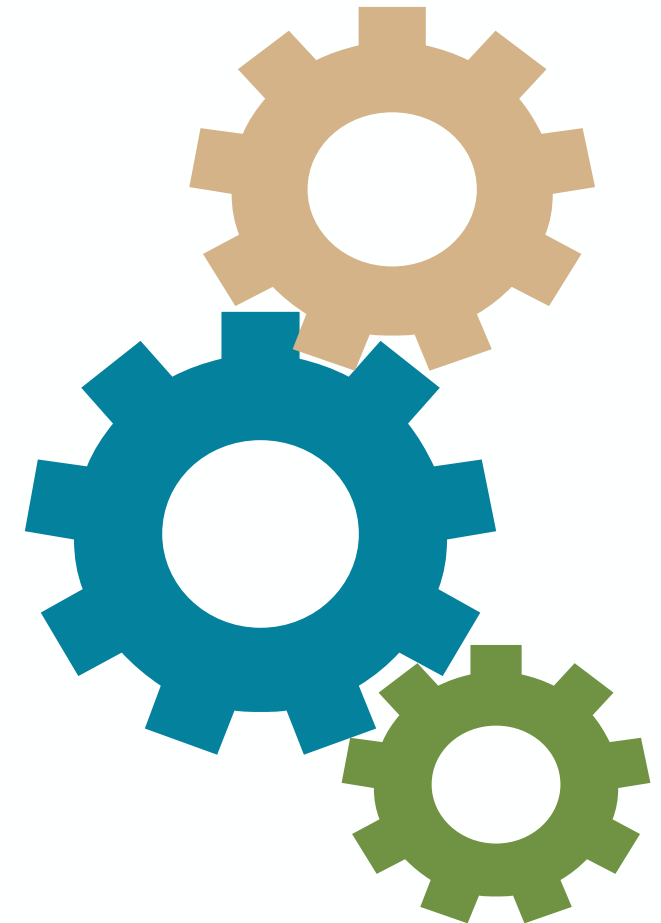
USD64 billion/year is required to be invested in water security annually to meet African Water Vision 2025 & SDG targets, according to the African Development Bank / African Water Facility Strategy for 2017-2025.

In reality, only \$10-\$19 billion/year is invested in water security

AIP aims to narrow the water investments gap of \$45-\$54 billion/year by mobilising \$30 billion/ year by 2030

WHY AIP- PIDA WATER INVESTMENT SCORECARD?

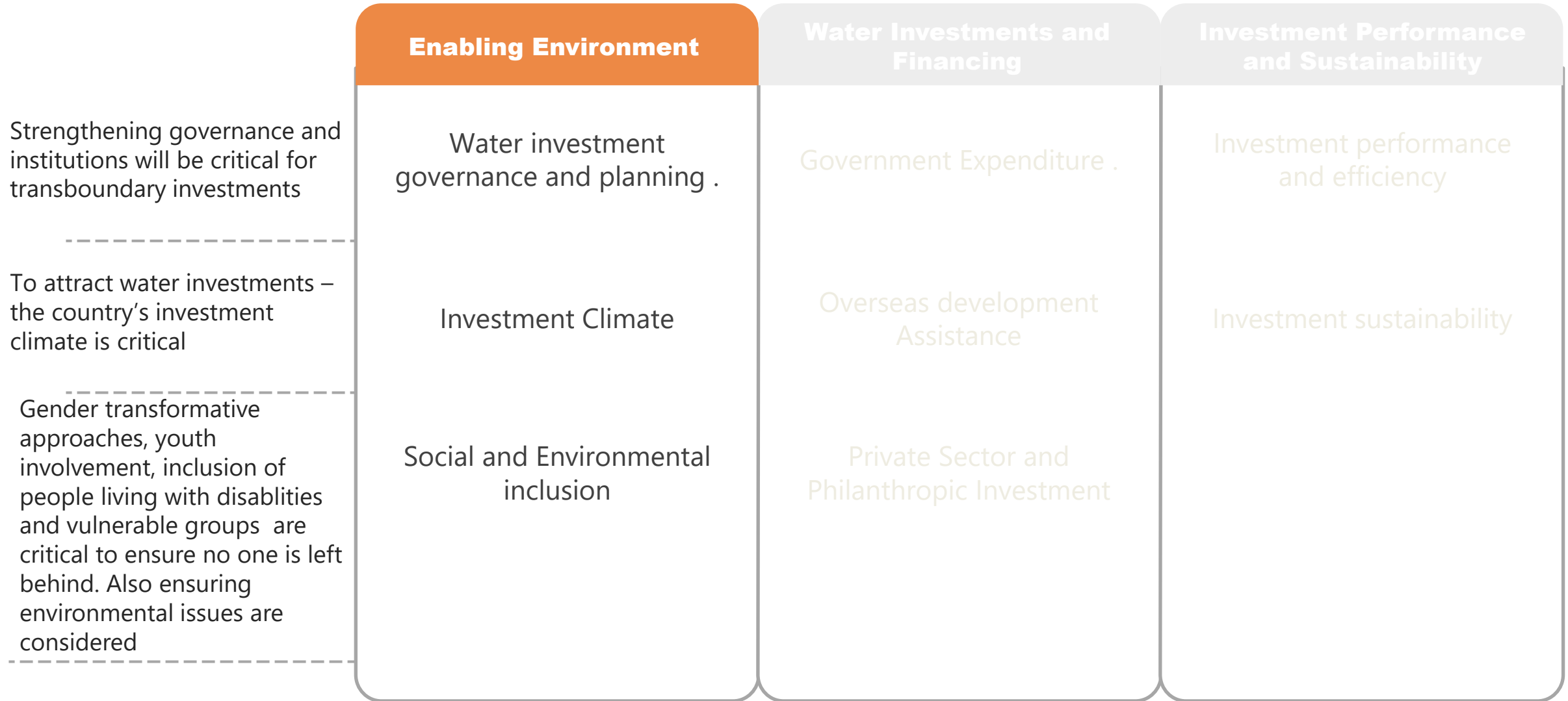
- Support countries to **track progress, identify bottlenecks to be addressed** to accelerate and narrow the gap in transboundary water investments
- **make a case to mobilise political and leadership commitment**
 - accelerating and mobilising water investments to meet growing needs and narrow gap
 - enhance enabling environment for investments
- **enhance mutual accountability** through tracking progress and sustaining political commitment to take action
- serve as a tool to **engage with public and private investors**
- **set benchmarks and assist countries** to track and increase the understanding of the water investment gap
- **Increase understanding of water investment needs** against high-priority water investment thematic indicators for follow-up (not a static tool)



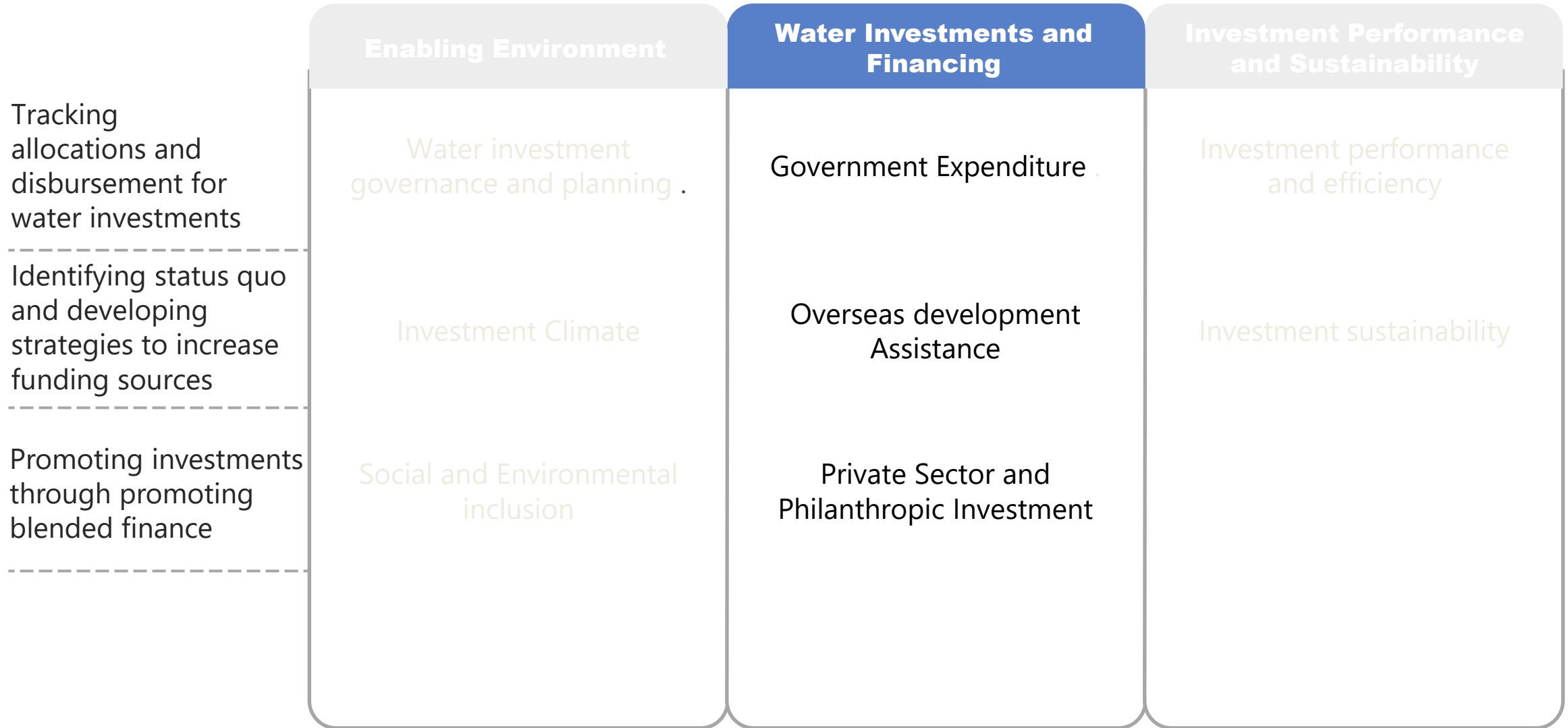
AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard Framework

Impact	Sustainable water investments spurring economic growth and development (Job creation, poverty reduction, improved health, and gender equality and social inclusion)							
Outcome	Sustainable and inclusive water investments increased (Increased access to WASH services, increase in irrigated area per country vs. irrigation potential, increase in proportion of potential hydropower capacity developed, increased investments in ecosystem services, improved water system efficiency, adoption of industry and nature-based solutions)							
Int. outcomes	Water governance and management improved				Public, private, and donor investments into the water sector increased		Efficiency and sustainability of water investments increased	
Outputs	Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in enabling environment and governance				Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in public, private, and donor water investments		Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in efficiency and sustainability of water investments	
	1) Enabling environment for water investments				2) Water investments and financing		3) Investment performance and sustainability	
	1.1) Water investment governance and planning	1.2) Investment climate	1.3) Social and environmental inclusion	2.1) Government expenditure	2.2) Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2.3) Private sector and philanthropic investments	3.1) Investment performance / efficiency	3.2) Investment sustainability
Indicators	1.1.1 Water governance and institutional coordination 1.1.2 Integrated climate resilient national water investment plan and financing strategy (multiple sectors, rural and urban, climate-resilient, gender-sensitive, transboundary element) 1.1.3 Integration of water investments in national development plans 1.1.4 Integration of water in national climate change and adaptation plans (NDCs, NAPs) 1.1.5 Disaster management planning, early warning forecasting and response 1.1.6 Water resources information and data availability 1.1.7 Capacity of institutions and human resources 1.1.8 Water- related International Treaties and transboundary agreements	1.2.1 Financial sector development 1.2.2 Sovereign risk 1.2.3 Quality of overall governance	1.3.1 Gender transformative water investments 1.3.2 Inclusion of women in the decision making process 1.3.3 Community inclusion 1.3.4 Environmental Impact Assessment	2.1.1 Public budget commitment / allocation on (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.1.2 Public budget disbursement on (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.1.3 Public budget execution rate (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.1.4 Gender budgeting system	2.2.1 ODA commitment / allocation for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.2.2 ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.2.3 Climate financing and investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection)	2.3.1 Domestic private sector investment (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) 2.3.2 Public Private Partnerships on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) 2.3.3 Philanthropic finance to water sanitation and environment	3.1.1 Structure of tariff mechanisms (including ring fencing) 3.1.2 Water and sanitation pricing efficiency	3.2.1 Climate resilient water investments 3.2.2 Water allocation efficiency and demand management 3.2.3 Economic, social and gender impact evaluation of water investments

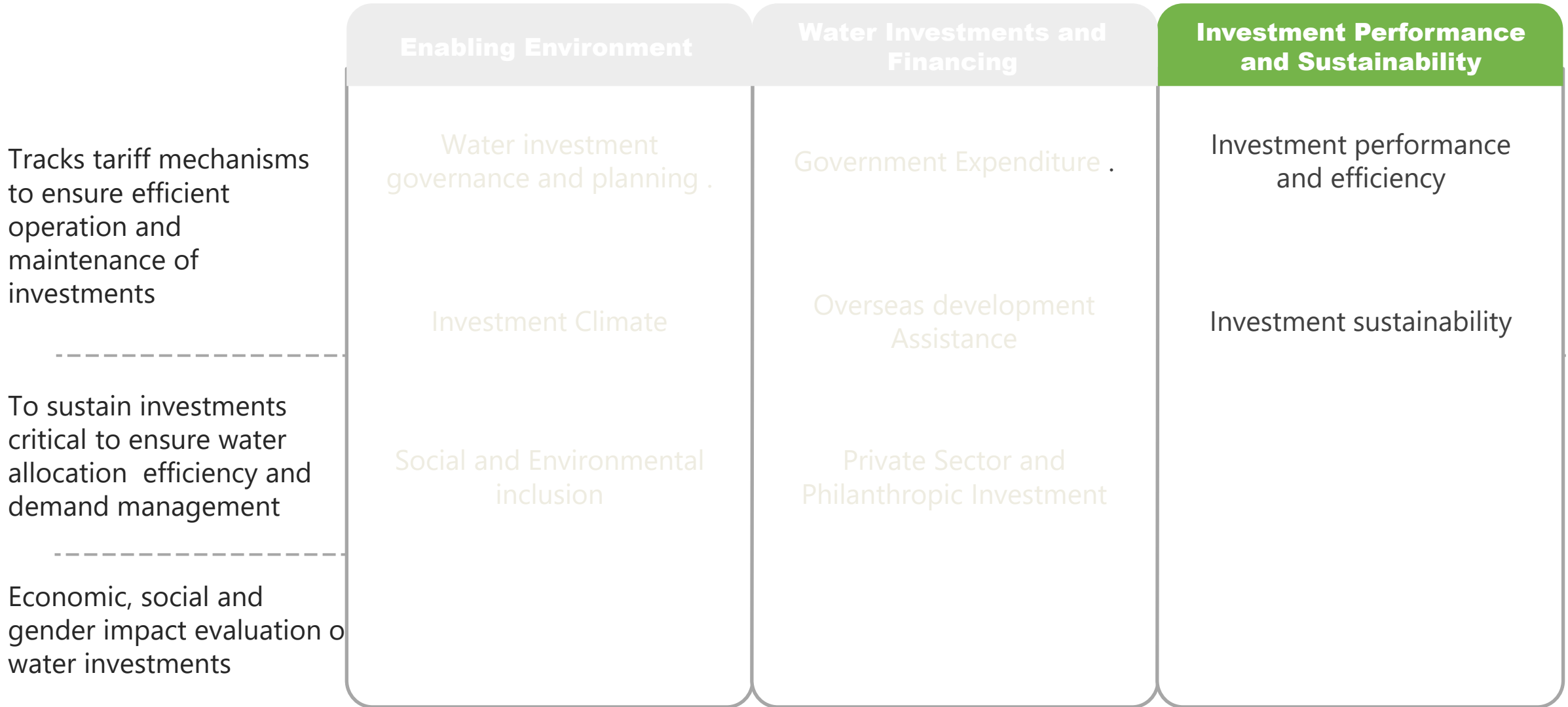
AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard accelerating transboundary investments



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Transboundary water investments lead to environmental and socio-economic impacts

Enabling Environment

Water investment governance and planning

Investment Climate

Social and Environmental inclusion

Water Investments and Financing

Government Expenditure

Overseas development Assistance

Private Sector and Philanthropic Investment

Investment Performance and Sustainability

Investment performance and efficiency

Investment sustainability

Water Investment Impacts

1. Electricity consumption
2. Labour force participation
3. Gender equality
4. Labour productivity in agriculture, forestry and fishing
5. Access to sanitation
6. Access to safe drinking water services
7. Disability adjusted life years with unsafe water
8. Under-five mortality rate
9. Food insecurity
10. Water stress
11. Water productivity
12. Proportion of potential hydropower capacity developed
13. Proportion of potential irrigation capacity developed
14. Environmental integrity
15. Environmental biodiversity and protection of natural habitats (Red List Index)
16. Effectiveness of policy implementation

Thank you

