











EIB's investment in the water sector in ACP countries

Malawi Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project







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1. Background

Lilongwe Water Board

- Supplies water to the City of Lilongwe with population of approximately 700,000.
- Incorporated under Malawi Water Works Act No. 17 of 1995.
- Under Govt. of Malawi, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development
- Meter connections: 44,000.
- 2013 coverage is 75%.



National Water Development Programme

- Duration 2009-2015;
- Government of Malawi (GoM); the purpose is to increase access to sustainable water supply and sanitation services through the NWDP II implemented through Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation;
- Budget of US\$258 Million;
- Development partners: EU, EIB, AfDB, OPEC fund,
 UNDP, JICA, IDA, Netherlands/Unicef, GoM

2. Situation

Physical Investment: Treatment Works 1 and reservoirs

Conditions Before rehabilitation

- Treatment Works could not operate at design capacity of 35,000m3/day;
- Hier water losses, as the penstocks and valves could not close;
- Concrete structures and equipment dilapidated
- sludge blanket system could not function;
- The settling tank slightly tilted;
- The chemical room was in bad condition.



Cracks and leaks from a rigid connection

Construction Year: 1966

Issues and Effects of the problems

Utility level

- Inefficient billing system: current consumption and arrears not well reconciled
- No network monitoring system
- Slow response to system problems and community complaints
 - Inefficient Infrastructure



Old clarifiers before rehabilitation

Effects of the Problems





- People paid more for water as higher tariffs were charged to make up for poor payment;
- Disconnection of supply by the utility;
- Households reverted to unsafe and expensive sources

Malawi Peri Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project

- The EIB, Lilongwe Water Board, Blantyre Water Board, WaterAid are the Partners in the application of ACP Facility
- The project's measurable impact on the living conditions by bringing safe drinking water to 723,000 additional people and basic sanitation to 468,000 people in low income areas in the cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe in a sustainable manner by 2013.

Total Project Cost: €32,000,000	€ Million
Contribution from borrower	1,069,568
Loan by the EIB to Borrower	15,750,000
Grant ACP-EU Water Facility	14,930,432
Technical Assistance	250,000

3. Project Approach and Objectives

The Project's action focus;

- Physical investment in upgrading infrastructure
- 2. Institutional capacity development
- Cooperation with local organisations for distribution in the low-income areas
- 4. Improve access to improved sanitation

Objectives;

- To assist the Water Boards of Lilongwe and Blantyre in providing water and sanitation services to the people living in low-income areas of both cities, and
- To improve service delivery and efficiency of the two Water Boards.

4. Key Activities – Water Supply

- 1. Implementation of Investment Programme: Contract Value: €5,917,260.28 (Rehabilitation and renewal works of treatment works and reservoirs)
- 2. Extension of water supply service and Sanitation to Low Income Areas (LIAs)
- 3. Reduction of Non Revenue Water
 - Hydraulic Model
 - 。 GIS Mapping
 - Measures for loss reduction
 - Customer metering

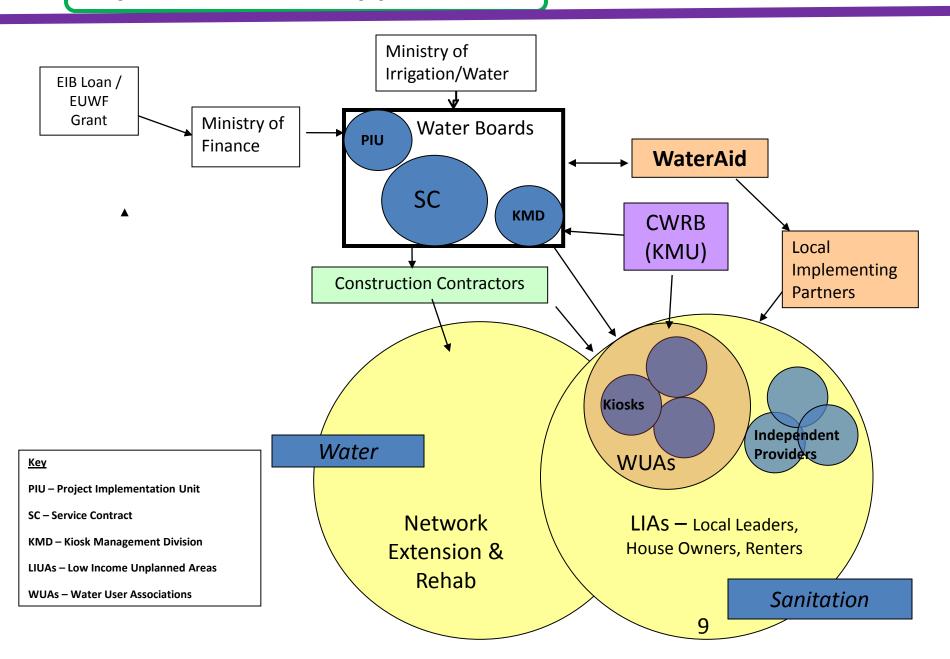
- Illegal connections
- Active leak detection and leak repair
- Procurement of Non-Revenue Water Goods

4. Financial & commercial mgt

- Integrated Accounting Software
- Customer Database
- Tariff Calculation Model
- Meter Reading Process
- Revenue Collection

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Implementation Approach



5. Key Outcomes

- Non revenue water (NRW) at 35% (Baseline:39%)
- % Increase in collection ratio at 95% (Baseline: 72%)
- No of staff per 1000 connections at 8 (Baseline: 16)
- Tariff Model: Done and used in new tariff (Baseline: Not available)
- No. of VIPs constructed: 45,866
- WUAs ability to manage water supply successfully, reduce arrears
- Good practice in peri-urban water & sanitation management

6. Key Outputs

1. Rehabilitation and Renewal of Treatment Works 1 and reservoirs

(a) Production Capacity

Before rehabilitation After rehabilitation

New Highlift pumps at Treatment Works 1



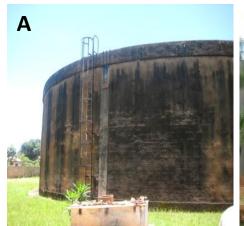
55,

55,786 m3

Total capacity







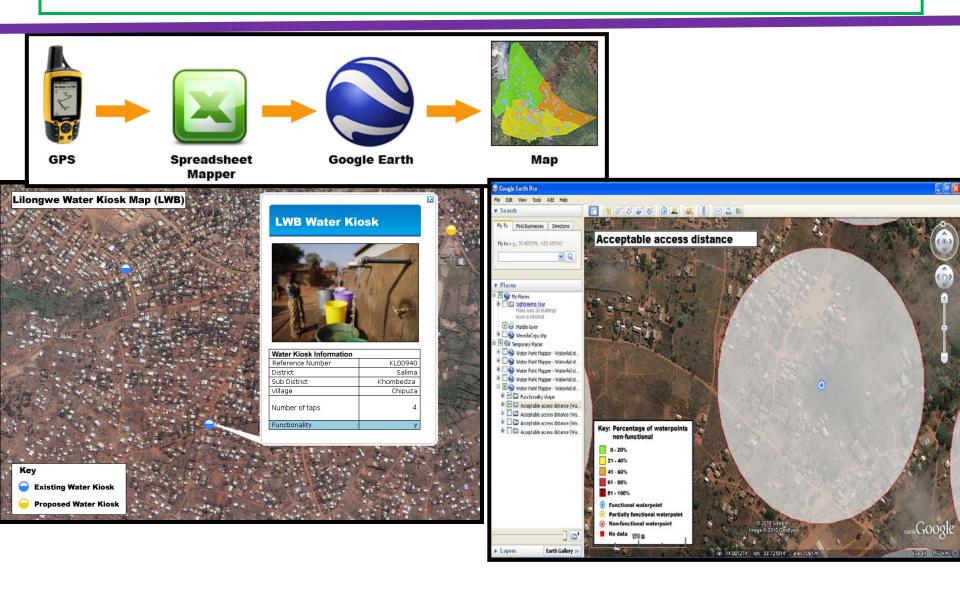


Rehabilitated Clarifiers

4545m3 Reservoir at Mtunthama before (A) and after (B) rehabilitation

Final Contract Value: €5, 258,572.75 Contract period: July, 2011-Man 2013

Extension of supply in - LIAS -Water Points Mapping -



2. Extension of water supply service to Low Income Areas (LIAs)

	Water Kiosks	
Target No. to be constructed	Commissioned	Under Construction
All sites geo-referenced	Completion certificates produced	Construction underway Works at various stages

Extension of network is ongoing targeting 194 kiosks







Poor Sanitation





- Promoting adoption of improved sanitation
 - move from open defecation
 - Upgrade from traditional latrines
 - · Improve safety, dignity and health status

Supply of hardware and services





- → Slab casting and latrine construction/building
- → Sanitation and a business Marketing and business management
- → Introduction of new services

Other services





- → Slab Casting, Latrine building
- → Ecosan manual excavation of hu-manure
- → Solid waste collection
- → Pit latrine emptying VIP and deep latrine

Promotion activities





- → Volunteers
- → Road shows
- → Music, Dance, poems and drama
- → Information Education and Communication materials
- → Competition with prizes
- → School clubs

My New Toilet!





- → Different latrine technology
 - → invest in latrines technology of own choice
 - → within one's budget

Sanitation - Success

- Increased adoption of improved sanitation facilities – 9,585 latrines, 47,925 beneficiaries
- Health and social benefits being attained
- Increased visibility of the project Global and national events - World Toilet - Global Hand washing - World Water Day and development of IEC materials
- Sanitation marketing strategy and hygiene promotion campaign – The way forward for Malawi
- Improvements adoption of improved hygiene behaviour
- Partner capacity improvements

7. Challenges

- → Availability of unprotected drinking water sources
- → High water tariffs in LIA due to system of delivery
- → Low prioritisation of sanitation by households
- → Prevalence of renters and seasonal occupiers
- → Land tenure unplanned areas
- → Limited role, investment and prioritisation of LIA by the City

 Authorities
- → Lack of enforcement of city by-laws
- → Slow implementation due to bureaucracy

8. Conclusion

- → Reduction in NRW is becoming institutionalised realising additional water
- → Rehabilitation of facilities has realised additional 7,000 m3/day
- → Working ratio has improved from 0.9 to about 1.3
- → Optimisation of production facilities has increased daily production by about 12%
- → KMU in Lilongwe replicated in Blantyre
- → Sanitation marketing is GoM acceptable approach to urban sanitation
- → Increased number of people in LIAs accessing improved water and sanitation services
- → Reduction of cholera cases in the two cities
- → Strengthening of working in partnerships IFI, Multi lateral donors,, INGO, private sector, utility and local NGOs

Thank you very much

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