Meeting Date: 11/10/2021 11:30 - 13:00 CAT
Location: Zoom

Participants Present
- Towela Nyirenda-Jere, AUDA-NEPAD
- Graham Chingambu, DBSA
- Alex Simalabwi, GWP
- Andrew Takawira GWP
- Kidanemariam Tiruneh, GWP
- Shamiso Kumbirai, GWP
- Len Abrams, GWP
- Diego Rodriguez, World Bank
- Dominick de Waal, World Bank
- Kelly Ann Naylor, UNICEF
- Loreen Katiyo, AUDA-NEPAD (Meeting Chair)
- Patrice Leumeni, AMCOW

Apologies
- Catherine Tovey, Work Bank
- Kathleen Dominique, OECD
- Boniface Aleobua, AfDB
- Paul Orengoh, AMCOW
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENDA ITEM</th>
<th>DISCUSSION</th>
<th>ACTION ITEMS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Welcome and introductions</td>
<td>The Chair welcomed all members to the meeting.</td>
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| 2. Review of actions from the previous meeting and adoption of minutes | The Secretariat presented the key actions noted in the meeting on the 27th of September 2021.  
**Action 1:** The Secretariat to update the AIP Scorecard Theory of Change (henceforth referred to as the Framework)  
- The Framework was updated and shared with the Core Group  
**Action 2:** Steering Committee Meeting to be scheduled toward the end of October.  
- The Steering Committee meeting is proposed for the 22nd October 2021. Further details on the Steering Committee meeting will be communicated in due course. | |
| 3. Updated AIP Scorecard Framework | The EIU first presented the updated AIP Scorecard Framework, highlighting the major changes that were made. The updated Framework is attached as Annex A  
**Comments on the revised Framework**  
**World Bank:** Asked for clarity on indicator 1.2.1.5. on risk estimate reporting. We might need to assess the feasibility of measuring this indicator and unpack it further; when developing a methodology for each indicator in the next step.  
**AUDANEPAD:** Suggested having an explanatory sheet to explain the indicators so that everyone can better understand. Is the current level of detail sufficient to present to the steering committee meeting, or concepts definitions are required?  
**The Secretariat:** The Framework is fine, but we will prepare a progress report indicating the process followed to develop the Framework and explain the next steps, including the prioritisation process.  
**World Bank:**  
It would be better to give an explainer sheet before the Steering committee meeting.  
Consider adding an indicator on water and sanitation services coverage, which could affect a country's budget allocation.  
For example, the public budget for a country with a higher coverage will likely be small compared to underserviced countries.  
**DBSA:** Elaborate further on how access to water and sanitation services in the Framework. | **Action 1:** Secretariat to update the Framework and develop an explainer to provide clarity on each of the inputs. |
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<td><strong>EIU</strong> explained that the main focus is to drive investments on the continents; hence the three pillars specifically focus on investments. These investments are necessary to drive the objectives of attaining equitable and inclusive socio-economic growth. Provision of basic water services is an outcome that will be reflected at the outcome level.</td>
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<td><strong>DBSA</strong>: We should demonstrate the causal link between the pillars and outcomes and show that the Scorecard pillars increased sustainable water management, as that is more relatable to the policymakers.</td>
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<td>The <strong>EIU</strong> also presented the indicator development overview, highlighting that from the long list of indicators and concepts, the current phase will prioritise indicators using the guiding principles to create a shortlist of concrete and specific indicators. The presentation is attached to this document as Annex B.</td>
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<td>The Next Steps on indicator development include:</td>
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| - Identifying relevant metadata, definitions, potential sources and information for the individual concepts and indicators to be measured.  
- Assessing indicators across four criteria: Value/purpose addition, practicability, sustainability, and reliability.  
- Identifying a list of possible proxy indicators, especially those likely to pose challenges regarding data collection. | | |
| **Indicator development process** | | |
| **Step 1: Metadata identification** | | |
| - identifying the specific metadata for potential and existing indicators,  
- define each concept and potential indicators clearly,  
- explore proxy indicators for qualitative indicators  
- Conduct comprehensive data audits to understand the availability and coverage of data, data frequency, the latest data available, the baseline. | | |
<p>| <strong>Step 2: Indicator Prioritisation</strong> | | |
| The prioritisation process is aimed to identify essential/ critical and relevant indicators will be based on: | | |</p>
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| | • **Value/purpose** - see to what extent they add value to the Scorecard given its board objectives  
  • **Practicability** (feasibility) - how feasible they are in terms of data collection across the continent  
  • **Sustainability** - how repeatable they are on data overtime  
  • **Reliability** - how creditable are the data sources | |
| | **Step 3: Methodology Development** | |
| | The third step will be to develop more detailed methodologies for individual indicators. A methodology document will be developed that will highlight the shortlisted indicators and proposed measurement methods. It will also provide information on the existing data, data sources, collection time, data manipulation and validation and the new qualitative indicators. It will focus on research and guidelines and questions within that indicator and data collection processes and data validation. | |
| | **Comments from the Core Group** | |
| | **The Chair:** | |
| | • How will we make sure that we get a balanced set of indicators?  
  • Enquired the documents to be shared before the Steering Committee meeting regarding the prioritisation process and where we are currently. | |
| | **World Bank:** | |
| | • The balance of the indicators needs to reflect the rural sanitation vs water supply, agriculture vs WASH, and more broadly, including hydropower. So, be cognizant of this during the prioritisation process when drawing up the shortlist and identifying the sub-indicators.  
  • Enquired if the prioritised indicators are categorised into ranks. | |
<p>| | <strong>The EIU:</strong> | |
| | We are currently working on the first draft of indicator prioritisation, a long list of key metadata with one-line definition, key sources, and proxies for the problematic indicators. Then we will carry out quick high-level prioritisation of the value, relevant, feasible etc. The first half of this process will be ready before the Steering Committee meeting, including the one-liners and high-level prioritisation. | |</p>
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| 5. Next steps and way forward | • AIP Scorecard Steering Committee meeting -22 October 2021 15:00-17:00CAT.  
• Final AIP Scorecard Framework to be shared with the public. (Put online for participants in the consultations to see how it is updated and provide input).  
• Prioritisation and identification of key AIP Scorecard indicators.  
  ▪ Development of AIP Scorecard indicator methodology sheets.  
• Comments from Independent review of ToC-13 October 2021.  
• Final AIP Scorecard Framework.  
• Focus Group Discussions  
  ▪ Private sector  
  ▪ Gender Experts  
  ▪ Ministries of Finance | Action 2: EIU to develop AIP Scorecard indicator methodology sheets. |
| 6. AOB | • To further discuss the focus group discussion.  
• To contact different Core Group Members for the preparations for the Steering Committee meeting.  
• Follow-up with AUDA-NEPA to guide on the focus group discussions | |
| 7. Meeting close | • The Chair thanked the EIU for the good work they have done and thanked all members for their participation in developing the Scorecard and GWPSA for good coordination of the initiative. | |
## ANNEX A: Updated Africa Water Investment Scorecard Framework

### Inputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1 Water governance and institutional coordination</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Ease of access to finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Payment risk</td>
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<td>1.1.3 Currency risk</td>
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<td>1.1.4 Sovereign risk</td>
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<td>1.1.5 Risk estimate reporting</td>
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<tr>
<th>1.2 Investment climate</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Government payment risk</td>
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<td>1.2.2 Corruption perception index</td>
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<td>1.2.3 Legal right index</td>
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<td>1.2.4 Political instability</td>
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<td>1.2.5 Enforcement of contractual judgement</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.6 Accountability and monitoring mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.7 Country's capacity to respond to public health related risks (incl. COVID-19, hygiene, and sanitation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2.8 Public budget allocation to transboundary water cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<th>1.3 Social and Environmental Inclusion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Gender transformative water investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Social inclusion (youth, gender, vulnerable and marginalised populations)</td>
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<td>1.3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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### Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Enabling Environment for Water Investments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Water governance and management improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Risk in water investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3 Climate resilient water investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4 Public budget allocation to transboundary water cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<th>2) Water investments and financing</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 ODA commitment / allocation for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3 ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
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<tr>
<th>3) Investment performance and sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Domestic private sector investment (WASH, agriculture, energy, and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Foreign Direct Investments on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Private Public Partnerships on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 Blended financing investments in water, sanitation and environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5 Philanthropic finance to water sanitation and environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6 Climate financing and investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection)</td>
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### Intermediate Outcomes

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<tr>
<th>Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in enabling environment and governance</th>
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### 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.

### Efficiency and sustainability of water investments increased

- Public, private, and donor investments into the water sector increased.

### Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in enabling environment and governance

- Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in public, private, and donor water investments.

### Sustainable water investments spurring economic growth and development

- Job creation, poverty reduction, improved health, and gender equality and social inclusion.

### 1.1) Water Investment Governance and Planning

- Increased water investment governance and management improved.

### 1.2) Investment climate

- Risk in water investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 1.3) Social and Environmental Inclusion

- Climate resilient water investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 2.1) Government Expenditure

- ODA commitment / allocation for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 2.2) ODA

- ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 2.3) Private sector and philanthropic investments

- ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature, and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 3.1) Investment performance / efficiency

- Domestic private sector investment (WASH, agriculture, energy, and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 3.2) Disaster management planning, early warning forecasting and response

- Foreign Direct Investments on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 3.3) Water allocation efficiency and demand management

- Private Public Partnerships on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita.

### 3.4) Gender impact evaluation of water investments

- Blended financing investments in water, sanitation and environment.

### 3.5) Economic impact evaluation of water investments

- Philanthropic finance to water sanitation and environment.

### 3.6) Climate financing and investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection)