AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

African Water Facility
Facilité africaine de l'eau
Mobilising Resources for Water in Africa
Mobiliser des ressources pour l'eau en Afrique

Investment Opportunities Portfolio

Why partner with the African Water Facility?

1

The African Water Facility (AWF), an initiative of the African Development Bank, is a **dedicated project preparation facility supporting water and sanitation investments across Afric**a. With a mandate to unlock financing for climate-resilient infrastructure, AWF identifies, develops, and advances high-quality projects to a stage where they are ready for implementation.

AWF's project preparation approach is robust and investment oriented. Each project is selected through a rigorous screening process, supported by detailed risk analysis and strategic alignment with national and regional development goals. **Technical quality is maintained through structured quality control checkpoints across the preparation lifecycle, including feasibility studies, environmental and social assessments, engineering designs, and institutional arrangements**. In many cases, AWF also provides targeted capacity-building to strengthen the client's ability to execute the project once financing is secured.

What distinguishes AWF's portfolio is its diversity and adaptability. Projects span the full range of water and sanitation subsectors including rural water supply, urban sanitation, multipurpose water storage, irrigation, and flood protection, and are structured to suit a variety of financing instruments. Whether small-scale initiatives focused on direct beneficiaries or large integrated systems with regional impact, each opportunity has been designed to align with the needs of both sovereign investors and private capital providers.

Beyond project preparation, AWF actively facilitates engagement between project sponsors and financiers; streamlining due diligence, ensuring documentation is investment-grade, and coordinating co-financing discussions.

In addition to its core portfolio, AWF has launched the **Africa Urban Sanitation Initiative (AUSII)**: a dedicated funding window to support sanitation project preparation and catalyze blended finance in urban settings. With six projects already included in AWF's 2025 pipeline, AUSII offers a targeted opportunity for investors seeking impact and early positioning in a critical but underfinanced subsector.

The selected AWF Investment Opportunities Portfolio can be divided into the following 4 categories:

		Investment Required (EUR)	Expected Beneficiaries
5	Flagship Investment Opportunities	2.6 billion	11.3 million
8	Strategic Investment Frameworks	10.5 billion	38 million
33	Emerging Investment Opportunities	2.7 billion	27 million
32	Pipeline & Co-Development	90 million	99 million

Flagship Investment Opportunities

These projects are ready for investment. They have completed most key preparation steps within the past three years; including feasibility studies, environmental and social safeguards, and implementation planning. Some are already partially financed and seek co-investment to close final gaps; others are fully prepared and ready to proceed to execution.

Investor advantages:

- Full access to documentation for immediate due diligence
- Faster investment decisions with known readiness status
- Predictable timelines for financial closure and implementation

Strategic Investment Frameworks

Strategic frameworks provide a long-term, programmatic investment vision. These national or regional plans typically bundle multiple projects under one coherent framework, offering structured and phased opportunities for sovereign and donor financing. They are ideal for investors seeking broader sector impact through policy-aligned, scalable interventions.

Investor advantages:

- Clear, government-owned plans guiding sector transformation
- Long-term investment pipeline visibility
- Platform for blended and programmatic finance

Emerging Investment Opportunities

This category includes a curated set of 33 projects at various stages of preparation: from early design to advanced pre-feasibility. These opportunities are well-suited to investors looking to engage upstream, help shape project structuring and align future financing with their portfolio goals.

Investor advantages:

- Early-stage engagement to influence technical and financial design
- Dialogue with project sponsors and opportunity for feedback
- Strategic alignment with investor mandates and planning cycles

Pipeline & Co-Development Opportunities

The AWF pipeline is sourced through structured calls for proposals from AfDB member countries and eligible institutions. These early-stage concepts are screened for alignment with AWF's strategic priorities and offer investors a chance to shape new projects from the ground up. Co-financing of preparation can also offer first right of refusal on downstream investments.

Investor advantages:

- Deep involvement in shaping investment structure and scope
- Access to early documentation and influence over implementation models
- Opportunity to introduce innovative technologies and financing instruments
- Planning visibility over medium to long-term horizons

Flagship Investment Opportunities

1

01

Cameroon - EUR 30 million

Sovereign financing

Mobilization and valorization of rainwater through hillside reservoirs in Bassira and Mousgoy

Beneficiaries: 90,000

Project brief

The aim of the project is to increase water availability to the population in five villages in the north of Cameroon, to improve their living conditions and increase their agricultural production, especially in the dry season. These villages are: Barkehi (Gashiga municipality), Ndjam Badi (Bibemi municipality), Bassira and Mousgoy (Guider municipality) and Poli (Poli municipality). The project focuses on rainwater capture through building dams and infrastructure to connect them to the villages and irrigate crops downstream.

The project consists of the construction of reservoirs, flood spillways, drainpipes, irrigation pipes and distribution pumps.

Five detailed designs and ESIAs have been completed for the five selected reservoirs, based on 15 preliminary studies and 10 feasibility studies.

Intended project impacts

- Increased flood protection.
- Increased availability of water, especially during the dry season.
- Improved groundwater recharge.
- Reforestation and increased vegetation.
- Irrigation of more than 1,000 hectares of crops.
- Economic development through higher agricultural production and enabling an increase in livestock through increased availability of water.
- Improved water management.

Investment component

Investment has already been secured by the AfDB for three dams (Poli, Barkehi and Ndjam-Badi . EUR 30 million is still required for the remaining two dams (Bassira and Mousgoy).

Dam	Type of Dam	Height of Dam (m)	Volume of Dam (m3)	Cost of Dam (Billion CFA)	RN Volume (Mm3)	Cost per m3 of Water (CFA)
Bassira	Rockfill	20	167,000	13.967	3	4,456
Mousgoy	Rockfill	16	56,000	6.66	4.2	1,586

Readiness

All preparatory documents including tender documents are ready for the 2 remaining dams to be funded.

02

Multinational - EUR 2.3 billion

Wide Area Beneficiaries: 35 million people

Construction of the Tsengue Leledi and Boué Dams (Gabon)

Project brief

This Project is part of the promotion of new Transboundary Basin Organizations (Ogooué, Ntem, Nyanga, and Komo), located in Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. AWF supported, within the framework of the Economic Community of Central African States, the four countries to put in place a framework for the sustainable management of their shared water resources, accompanied by a monitoring system for improved water management. As part of this aim, studies for two priority investments were developed.

The project aimed at supporting ECCAS in the implementation of its Regional Policy for Integrated Water Resources Management which formed a key part of its Regional Action Plan for ECCAS Integrated Water Resources Management (PARGIRE-AC), especially the transboundary water component. The project PACOBT-PPI initially had two major objectives: i) creation of a transboundary basin organisation covering the four basins of the following rivers Ogooué, Nyanga, Ntem and Komo rivers, shared by Cameroon, the Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea; and ii) the preparation of the Tsengue Lélédi and Boué hydro-electric scheme studies, thus enabling ECCAS to strengthen its role as the regional organizsation in charge of promoting the development of Central Africa's water sector.

Intended project impact

- The financing of investments for the implementation of two hydro-electric projects,located in Gabon but benefiting Ecuatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Congo.
- A total potential power of 720 MW can be installed on the two sites (390 MW in Boué and 330 MW in Tsengue Leledi).

Investment component

- The cost of the works (excluding taxes) in Boué is EUR 1,672,047,987.
- The cost of the works (excluding taxes) at Tsengue Leledi, depending on whether the dam is anchored on the right or left bank, is EUR 630,043,435 or and EUR 583,620,232.

The project has scope for both sovereign financing and PPP.

Readiness

- Feasibility study
- Study to define optimal network
- Study on Gender inclusiveness
- Detail technical study
- Tender documents
- Environmental and social impact assessment and management plan for both the dams.

03

Uganda - EUR 203 million

Beneficiaries: 1,723,000

Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for Faecal Sludge Service Chain Management in 12 Un-Sewered Urban Centers in Uganda

Project brief

Delivery of both household and public onsite sanitation facilities in small towns is dictated mainly by the cost of construction, the reliability of water supply, and the level of awareness of the health and economic benefits of access to adequate sanitation. Some of the existing onsite facilities are used for domestic solid waste disposal affecting the quality and characteristics of septage from the pits. Most facilities are not linked to any proper collection and treatment facilities, and in some cases are manually emptied with the contents disposed of in nearby open spaces either due to poor access or high cost of de-sludging and therefore pose serious health and environmental risks. They particularly affect the urban poor, as faecal sludge management services (collection, transportation, treatment and re-use) in such urban communities are either non-existent or woefully inadequate.

The overall objective of the project is to increase access to sustainable and inclusive faecal sludge management services and provide opportunities for the improvement of livelihoods among the poor in 12 town clusters, thereby improving their health and quality of life.

Through the studies that were prepared, prioritized investments in faecal sludge management infrastructure and services were identified. The government of Uganda and the municipalities, in collaborative partnership with development partners and the private sector are invited to mobilize funds for these investments.

Preferred Site Location	Selected Towns Per Cluster
Kanungu	Kanungu, Kihiihi, Katete, Kambuga, Butogota
Kyazanga	Kyazanga, Kinoni, Mbirizi, Lyantonde
Koboko	Koboko, Kaluba-Keri, Ovujo, Omugo
Patongo	Kalongo TC, Pader, Patongo TC
Adjumani	Adjumani, Pakele, Dzaipi
Kigumba	Kigumba, Bweyale, Kiryandongo, Katulikire
Wobulenzi	Wobulenzi, Luwero, Bombo, Semuto, Zirobwe, Busiika, Bamunanika, Kiwoko
Kiira	Kiira, Kasanagtti, Namugongo, Seeta, Kyaliwajjala
Namutumba	Namutumba, Kaliro, Bugiri, Idudi, Namungalwe
Kotido	Kotido, Moroto, Abim

Intended project impacts

- Increased access to safe, sustainable and inclusive onsite household and public sanitation.
- Increased access to efficient and sustainable faecal sludge management infrastructure and services, including production of affordable sludge reuse end products to maximize economic benefits.
- Increased business opportunities subsector investments.
- Improved health and quality of life for urban dwellers living in unsewered areas across Uganda.
- Reduced public health and environmental hazards from unsafe sanitation.
- Improved environmental health through safe treatment and disposal/reuse of faecal sludge and avoidance of illegal dumping.

Investment component

12 clusters comprising 44 small towns.

The project has scope for both sovereign financing and PPP

Readiness

- Preparatory feasibility studies and preliminary engineering designs have been prepared covering the 12 clusters comprising 44 small towns
- Field engineering investigations and detailed designs with ESIAs were completed for 12 town clusters, including tender documentation, with technical specifications, manuals and cost estimates.

04 Ghana - EUR 58 million

Beneficiaries: 1,000,000

Sustainable Faecal Sludge Management in Urban Centres

Project brief

The water and sanitation sector reforms over the past two decades have aimed to create an enabling environment (improving appropriate institutional, legal, and regulatory structures) in a bid to improve sector performance. This has enabled the attainment of impressive safe drinking water access. Unfortunately, when it comes to the performance of improved sanitation access the country has performed poorly. National coverage for improved drinking water was about 92% and that of improved sanitation is 29% (Ghana Statistical Service, 2022).

This study was executed to contribute to increased access to safe, sustainable and inclusive sanitation services, with improved hygiene and faecal sludge (FS) management services for people living in small and medium-sized urban centers in Ghana.

Impact

- Increased access to safe, sustainable and inclusive onsite household and public sanitation.
- Increased access to efficient and sustainable FS management infrastructure and services, including the production of affordable FS reuse end products to maximize economic benefits.
- Improved opportunities for increased investments in the sanitation subsector.
- Identification of business opportunities and increased subsector investments.
- Contribution to the improved health and quality of life for urban dwellers living in unsewered areas of Ghana, through increased access to, and delivery of sustainable and inclusive faecal sludge management infrastructure and services.
- Reduce/eliminate public health and environmental hazards created by unsafe sanitation.
- Protection of the environment through safe treatment and disposal/reuse of faecal sludge and avoidance of illegal dumping.

Investment component

The total investment requirement for the 12 faecal sludge treatment plants is USD 58 million.

FSTPs	System capacity (m3/day)	CAPEX (USD)	FIRR (base case)	EIRR
Agona Swedru	Na	4,034,512	13.7%	3.9%
Hohoe	Na	4,034,512	7.7%	8.1%
Dambai	Na	4,192,610	0.1%	-3.2%
Tarkwa	Na	4,191,389	-6.6%	0.7%
Koforidua	Na	4,142,941	17.6%	13.5%
Nkawkaw	Na	4,142,941	17.5%	4.7%
Konongo	Na	3,980,243	-6.3%	-0.8%
Sunyami	300	6,285,750	-0.3%	37.6%
Techiman	600	12,766,000	-2.9%	-43.0%
Wa	200	4,160,500	-5.8%	44.0%
Bolgatanga	200	4,174,500	-5.8%	30.5%
Yendi	100	2,163,756	-7.1%	42.4%
Total		58,269,654		

The European Investment Bank/the EU has allocated EUR 20-25 million for three of the 12 project towns (Wa, Bolgatanga and Yendi).

Readiness

- The feasibility studies, preliminary designs, detailed designs, ESIAs, the tender documents and the Facilities Management Plans are all completed.

05 Rwanda EUR 35 million

Beneficiaries: 277,176

Construction of AKAGERA Water Supply System

Project Brief

Despite notable progress in Rwanda's urban water supply network, significant challenges persist in rural and drought-prone areas such as the Eastern Province. The Akagera Water Supply System project directly addresses this issue by targeting access gaps in Kayonza District and surrounding regions. Though high coverage of improved water supply exists nationally, areas around Akagera National Park remain underserved, particularly as economic activity and population growth increase demand.

Kayonza District, which is part of the Akagera WSS coverage, continues to face acute water stress due to limited access to sustainable sources. Currently, households depend on outdated systems such as the Muhazi WTP and shallow wells. These systems have reached their expansion limits and no longer meet water demands for Kayonza town, Ndego, and neighboring touristic and rural sectors.

With increased pressure on water resources and infrastructure, a large portion of the population in the sectors of Kabare, Kabarondo, Mukarange, Murama, Mwiri, Ndego, Nyamirama, Ruramira, and Rwinkwavu remains at risk. These nine sectors make up the primary service area of the Akagera WSS project.

Intended project impacts

- Improved Coverage:
  The project will serve 9 sectors (Kabare, Kabarondo, Mukarange, Murama, Mwiri, Ndego, Nyamirama, Ruramira, and Rwinkwavu), covering 35 cells and 281 villages.

- Beneficiaries:
  314,776 residents, including 52% women, will gain full access to clean water. Households currently spend around 45 minutes daily fetching water—time that will be cut by half.
- Social and Economic Impact:
  Time savings alone represent an annual economic value of USD 275 million. The project will reduce waterborne diseases, improve school attendance, especially for girls, and generate jobs during construction and operation.
- Financial Viability:
  The project demonstrates strong financial sustainability with:
  - FIRR: ~7% (with), ~9% (without)
  - Payback period: 26 years (with), 24 years (without)
- Affordability:
  Proposed tariffs range from Rwf 701–787/m³, aligned with national affordability benchmarks and public willingness to pay (82% of households).

Project components and cost

Detailed Investments Cost	
Work	Cost (USD)
Preliminary works	393,516
Construction of Ihema water intake and pumping station	925,49
Construction of WTP and pumping station	8,026,801
Supply and laying of pipes	18,732,956
Construction of water storage reservoirs	3,971,221
Construction of inspection chambers	2,021,291
Construction of community water points	71,741
Construction of booster stations	1,198,531
Construction of pressure breakers	195,532
Total	**35,537,079**

The estimated timelines of the project are: three months for the procurement phase, thirty months for the construction works and 12 months as a defect liability period.

Project readiness

- Feasibility studies and the preparation of preliminary designs and option analysis are in place.
- A demand analysis has been made.
- Topographical, hydrological and geological surveys have been completed.
- Environmental and social impact assessments have been developed.
- Detailed designs for the selected option are available.
- Bills of quantities and cost estimates have been developed.

Specifications for equipment and materials, tender documents, and integrating the sustainability of the infrastructure have been assessed and are available for review.

Strategic Investment Frameworks

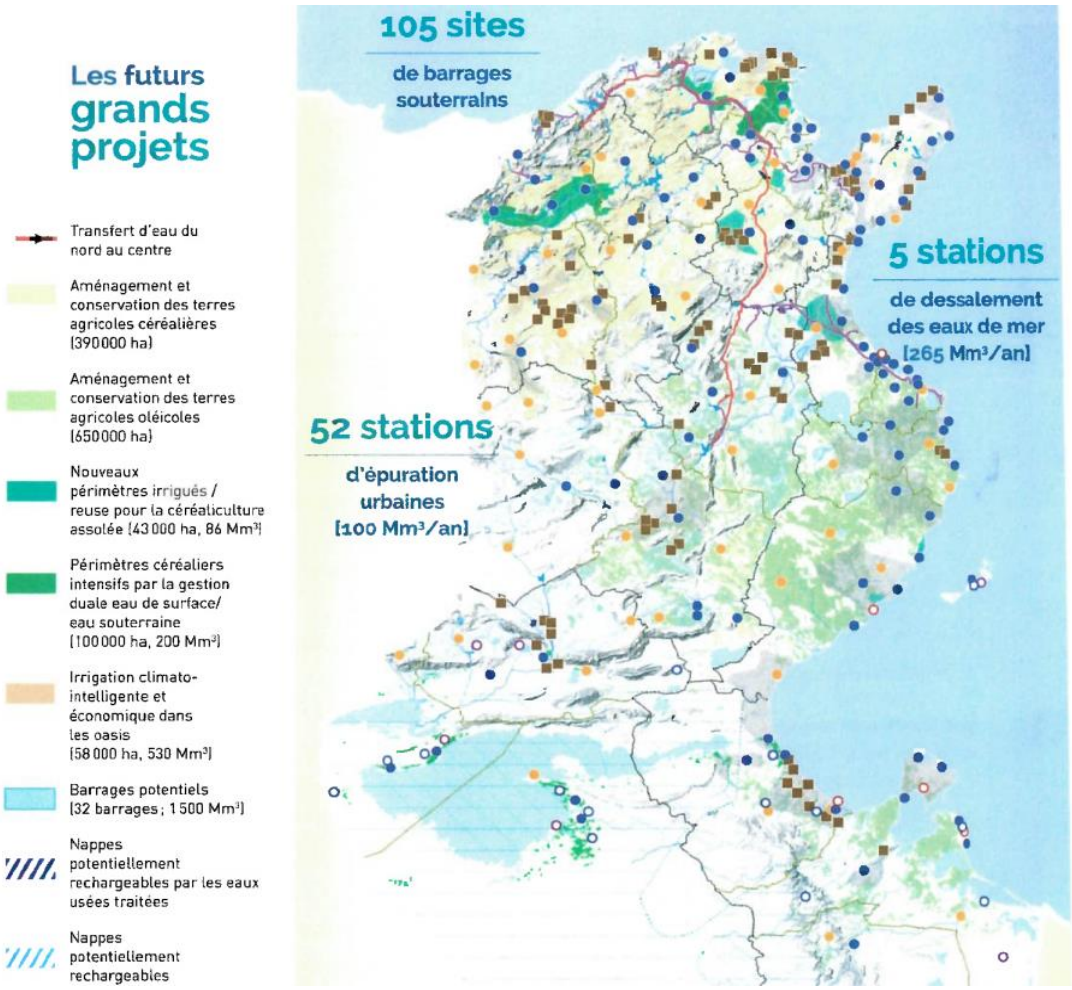
2

01 Tunisia Water and Sanitation Master Plan – 2050

Potential investment opportunity by 2030: EUR 4.45 billion

Project brief

Of the available water resources of Tunisia (4766 million m^3), 55% comes from surface water and 45% from groundwater. Agriculture requires almost 80% of those resources, followed by industry (3%) and the environment (1%). The master plan sets the vision and strategy for the water sector for 2050 (EAU 2050), and contributes to socioeconomic development by securing the availability, access and sustainable development of these water resources in an efficient, sustainable and equitable manner, through the management and monitoring of Tunisia's water resources. The master plan contains 43 programmes and 1200 actions to cover the increasing water needs for the 25 years till 2050.



Intended project impact

- The sustainable management and monitoring of Tunisia's water resources over a long-term horizon (2050).
- Increasing the potential to attract financing for priority investments to strengthen sustainable water resources management.
- Stimulate socioeconomic development through better management and use of available water resources.
- Increased availability of water for use in households, industry and agriculture.

Investment component

This table details the interventions by 2050, amounting to USD 23 billion.

Financing Breakdown	Total (MDT)	Total (US$)
Construction of dams	6,107	1,926
Raising of dams	309	97
Construction of underground dams	110	35
Drinking water supply	9,450	2,981
Sanitation (rehabilitation and reuse of treated wastewater)	39,254	12,383
Irrigated areas (rain-fed agriculture)	6,492	2,048
Development and conservation of agricultural land (rain-fed agriculture)	4,324	1,364
Desalination of seawater and brackish water	1,326	418
Miscellaneous (environment, quality, etc.)	7,143	2,253
Total estimated cost	74,515	23,506

- EUR 82 million has already been secured from the AfDB to improve the quality of treated water for reuse.
- The AfDB, with the support of the European Union, is currently preparing a project to rehabilitate the drinking water network in Greater Tunis for an estimated amount of EUR 100 million.
- Tunisia has made a request for €500 million to the World Bank for treated water transfers to strengthen agricultural areas in the centre and south of the country.
- AFD will finance REUSE projects, and studies are being finalized.
- KfW is currently finalizing feasibility studies for raw water transfer and dam reinforcement projects (including the creation of new dams and raising of existing dams).

Readiness

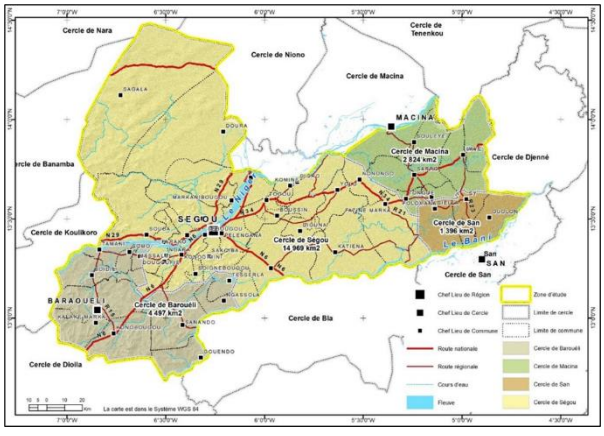
- Priority projects for 2026-2030 are identified and ready to develop and finance for an estimated total cost of TND 14.7 billion or about USD 4.450 billion.

02 Mali: Master Plan and Investment Programme of the Integrated Development and Climate Resilience Project in the Delta 2 Plains

Potential investment opportunity: EUR 129 million

Project brief

The floodplains of Delta 2 in Mali's Ségou Region are a natural retention area for the Niger River, with high potential for agricultural and socioeconomic development. Despite this potential, agricultural activity remains limited due to erratic rainfall, poor soil, limited access to equipment, and credit constraints. The PIP/PDIR-PD2 aims to transform this area through strategic investments in irrigation and natural resource management, thereby improving livelihoods and resilience to climate change.



A Master Plan has been developed to ensure sustainable and equitable management of water resources in Delta 2, focusing on optimizing hydro-agricultural infrastructure, promoting inclusive governance, and fostering climate adaptation strategies.

Intended project impact

- Sustainable management and protection of water resources and ecosystems in Delta 2.
- Enhanced ability to attract financing for priority hydro-agricultural investments aligned with national climate and development strategies.
- Increased agricultural productivity and resilience of local communities through improved irrigation and value chain support.
- Job creation, youth and women empowerment, and increased local incomes via strengthened rice and food crop value chains.

Investment component

The total investment costs of the Program are 500 billion FCFA (762 million euro).

Total estimated cost of the prioritized interventions by the Govt is: 77.57 billion FCFA (129.11 MEUR)

- Component 1: Hydro-agricultural development – 88.5%
- Component 2: Land development & support measures – 7.5%
- Component 3: Project Management Unit (UGP) – 4%

Financing is currently being sought. Previous rural development programs (e.g., PADER-TKT, PADER-S1) provide a strong implementation precedent.

To date about 122 MEUR is under negotiation by FAD, FAT, BOAD and the IsDB for the programme "Multinational de developpement des chaines de valeur regionals rizicoles resilientes en Afrique de l'ouest (REWARD)."

Readiness

- Master plan developed and validated.
- Hydraulic diagrams and detailed design (APD), bidding documents (DAO), Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) are complete.
- Economic and financial analyses confirm strong viability:
- Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR): 12.64%
- Positive NPV: ~13.98 billion FCFA
- Estimated job creation: 19,000 (direct and indirect)

03 Sierra Leone: Freetown Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan and Investment Studies

Potential investment opportunity by 2050: EUR 2.7 billion

Project brief

A master plan for water supply and sanitation for the Greater Freetown/Western Area was prepared to develop a strategy for the coming decades to 2050, to optimize the service provision on water, sanitation, stormwater drainage and solid waste. This was steered by appropriate urban planning, considering future and existing urban developments. In addition, investment planning for the provision of those services was included in being able to develop short-, medium- and long-term investments project proposals, to enable the mobilization of the necessary financial resources to incrementally meet the water supply and sanitation requirements of the capital city.

The preparation of the master plan and investment programme was based on the following:

- an integrated urban water management approach,
- considering climate change adaptation and/or mitigation measures,
- assessing and evaluating the associated environmental and social impacts.

The satellite image of greater Freetown.

Intended project impact

- Improved and sustainable management and monitoring of the water resources of Greater Freetown
- Increasing the potential to attract financing for priority investments to strengthen sustainable water resources management and socioeconomic development.
- Stimulate socioeconomic development through the better management and use of available water resources.
- Reduce/eliminate public health and environmental hazards caused by unsafe sanitation.
- To protect the environment through the safe treatment and disposal/reuse of faecal sludge and avoidance of illegal unsafe dumping.

Investment component

The total investment in water supply, stormwater drainage, sanitation and solid waste management amounts to 2.73 billion USD by 2050. For the short-term period the investments amount to 1.2 billion USD. In the tables below you can see a comprehensive list of interventions per period and subsector:

Water Supply Interventions

Period	Contract I (Studies) USD	Contract II (Construction) USD	Total USD
Before 2025	12,125,000	929,670,000	941,795,000
2025-2030	3,160,000	316,000,000	319,160,000
2030-2035	1,550,000	322,000,000	323,550,000
2035-2040	-	155,400,000	155,400,000
2040-2045	-	303,100,000	303,100,000
2045-2050	-	92,100,000	92,100,000
TOTAL	16,835,000	2,188,270,000	2,135,105,000

Waste water and Sanitation

Period	Contract I (Studies) USD	Contract II (Construction) USD	Total USD
2020-2025	5,850,000	185,390,000	191,240,000
2025-2030	850,000	160,090,000	160,940,000
2030-2035	-	-	-
2035-2040	200,000	11,300,000	11,500,000
2040-2045	300,000	30,000,000	30,300,000
2045-2050	300,000	30,000,000	30,300,000
TOTAL	7,500,000	413,000,000	424,280,000

Solid waste

Period	Contract I (Studies) USD	Contract II (Construction) USD	Total USD
2020-2025	6,490,000	107,900,000	114,390,000
2035-2050	-	60,000,000	60,000,000
TOTAL	6,490,000	167,900,000	174,390,000

There is an ongoing WASH project managed by the bank; with a total budget of 189,355,816 USD; funding so far mobilized include 14 million USD from AFDB; 21 million USD from OPEC, 21 million USD from Kuwait fund, 15 million USD from GCF and 5 million USD from CAW/AFDB. There is ongoing discussion with ISDB for 40 million USD and 21 million USD from Netherlands Entreprise Agency.

Readiness

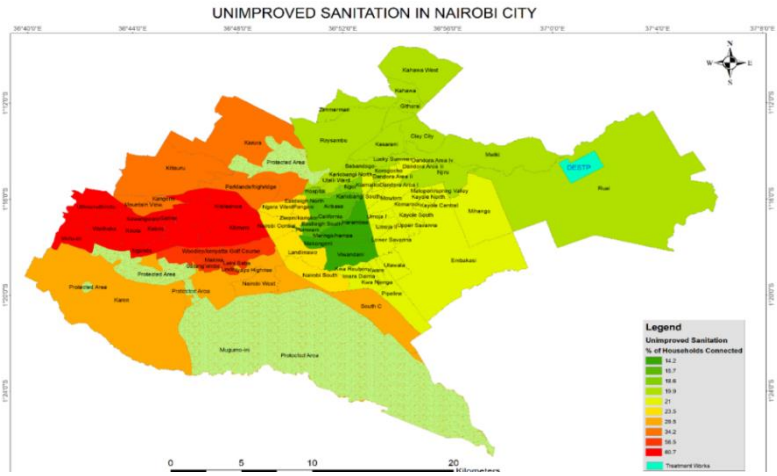
- Freetown water supply and sanitation master plan has been developed.
- Design-build projects with tender documents are ready.
    - The consolidated EIRR for all projects is 6.27%, but for the water projects it is 6.2% and for the sanitation projects 6.5%.

04 Kenya: Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for the Nairobi Inclusive Sanitation Improvement Project

Potential investment opportunity by 2050: EUR 1,2 billion

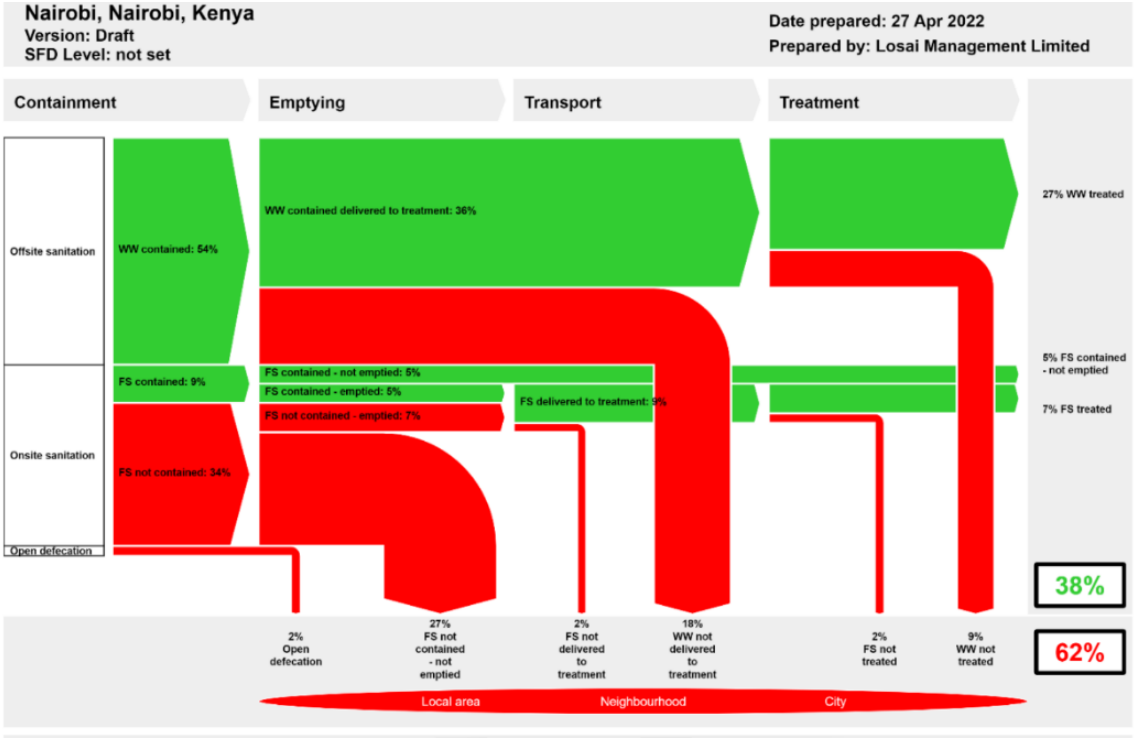
Project brief

Nairobi county has a population of about 4.3 million people and approximately 140 formal and 245 informal settlements. The 245 informal settlements are home to about 200,000 households and occupy about 2% of the land area. There are a total of 1.4 million households in Nairobi. Whereas wastewater treatment plants can serve all trunk sewers, laterals and household connections are lacking or grossly inadequate in informal settlements. Alongside the sanitation service value chain, informal settlements are the least served. Coverage of the water and sewer systems in Nairobi is estimated at 80% and 62% respectively. The national development master plan for Kenya, Vision 2030, envisages a national coverage of 100% for water and 80% for improved sanitation by the year 2030. With five years to go, the challenge is focused on reaching the target on improved sanitation and additional efforts to accelerate this will be required.



The Nairobi Inclusive Sanitation Improvement Project for which the feasibility study, detailed design and ESIA and connection strategy were executed, fits within the government strategy to increase the connection rate for improved sanitation.

A recent flow diagram on the deficiencies in the sanitation value chain for Nairobi.



Intended project impact

- Increased and sustainable access to improved sanitation services for the unserved areas of Nairobi.
- Increased potential to attract financing for priority investments to strengthen sustainable water resources management and socioeconomic development.
- Reduced public health and environmental hazards caused by unsafe sanitation.
- Improved environmental protection through safe treatment and disposal/reuse of faecal sludge and avoidance of illegal dumping.
- Stimulate socioeconomic development through better management and use of available water resources.

Investment component

Investments Requirements	cost (Kshs)
Water supply	34,359,948
Sanitation and Sewerage	105,144,673,872
Last mile connections (Sanitation and Sewerage)	18,557,688,847
Total	158,062,310,719

Readiness

Feasibility studies and detailed designs have been developed for 22 informal settlements, with an estimated investment need of EUR 96 million.

S/N	Project Description	Amount (KES)
1	Water Supply Projects in 22 Informal Settlements	3,379,479,048
2	Sewerage Projects in 22 Informal Settlements	8,069,373,338
3	Sewage Treatment Plant	
	Dandora	433,363,173
	Kariobangi	427,583,466
	Kahawa West	195,498,925
	Karen	320,642,125
	Sub-total for Treatment Plants	1,377,087,689
4	Procurement of Sludge Trucks	757,812,804
	Sub-total for Infrastructural Investments	13,583,752,878

Investment plans, including a pro poor sewer connection strategy to meet the FS and sewage management requirements are also in place.

05 Kenya: Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for the Nairobi Inclusive Sanitation Improvement Project

Potential investment opportunity by 2050: EUR 161 million

Project brief

The City of Windhoek (CoW) is faced with steady demographic growth and growing numbers of informal settlements. The municipality is home to 326,000 inhabitants but private developers are expanding vast new medium- and high-class neighbourhoods in the city's outskirts, such as in the areas of Brakwater and Finkenstein. These poorly planned and uncoordinated developments generally display low urban density patterns that have significant cost implications for the development of municipal infrastructure. The extension of informal settlements that take place in parallel to these new private developments is also a complex issue for the city. Poor planning makes it difficult for CoW to develop consistent reticulation networks, and due to the low income of households in these areas, cost recovery is an issue. CoW needs a coherent strategy to help it provide basic services in these uncontrolled settlements.

Windhoek is located in a semi-arid area with annual rainfall averaging only 370mm and experiencing scarce surface water and groundwater resources. Windhoek's main water resource is transferred over several hundreds of kilometres from the northern part of Namibia. Climate change is anticipated to result in higher temperatures, increased evaporation and rainfall intensity across Namibia. The conjunction of the steady urban growth, scarce water resources, and projected climate change impact makes it necessary for CoW to plan the municipal water infrastructure with an integrated urban water management approach to optimize the recycling of wastewater and sludge produced by the city.

The master plan provides the City of Windhoek with: (i) a strategic document setting out the sustainable development and operation of water and wastewater infrastructure for the next 20 years; and (ii) an operational investment framework. This document is developed with an integrated and participative approach and will include a financing strategy. The master plan helps to achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation for all in the City of Windhoek.

Intended project impact

- Improved and sustainable management and monitoring of water resources in the City of Windhoek.

- Increased potential to attract financing for priority investments to strengthen sustainable water resources management and socioeconomic development.
- Stimulated socioeconomic development through the better management and use of available scarce water resources.
- Reduce/eliminate public health and environmental hazards caused by unsafe sanitation.

Investment component

Three priority projects have been identified in the report. The projects which were identified as having priority for implementation are:

- Refurbishment of existing Gammams WWTW (25 Mℓ/d) and Gammams WWTW Phase 1 Upgrade (35 Mℓ/d) (Infrastructure Reference GWWTW1 and GWWTW2).
- New Gammams direct potable reuse plant phase 1 (21 Mℓ/d) (Infrastructure Reference GDPR1).
- Sewer reticulation upgrade packages (Infrastructure Reference SR1 to SR16).

The anticipated implementation period for the first two priority projects is five years, with the third priority project (sewer reticulation upgrade) estimated to last 16 years, with a combined capital expenditure of EUR 161 million.

Readiness

An integrated water and wastewater master plan (spanning 20 years) has been created.

06 Rwanda: National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan Project

Potential investment opportunity by 2050: EUR 9.7 billion

Project Brief

The Republic of Rwanda received a € 1,950,894 grant from the African Water Facility (AWF) to support the development of Water Supply and Sanitation Master plans to guide the achievement of SDGs (2030), National Strategy for Transformation and the Vision 2050 targets.

The Project's objective was to support the Government of Rwanda (GoR) with the development of 25-year Master Plans and 10-year investment plans for Water Supply and Sanitation for the entire country. The project improved capacities of WASAC staff and 30 districts to plan, design, finance, implement and manage water and sanitation projects and infrastructure

The Masterplan was presented in the Rwanda Donor Partner Group (DPG) in December 2022 and was very well received. It is now widely viewed as the 'go to' document by GoR particularly the Ministry (Ministry of Infrastructure) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to guide investments in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Rwanda.

Intended Project Impact

- Water supply and sanitation coverage increased (as required by SDG 6, Vision2020 and WatSan Strategy Objective 1
- Sustainability of water supply and sanitation services is assured (as required by Rwanda's Water and Sanitation Strategy Objectives 2 & 3
- Sufficient sewage and waste disposal systems in rural and urban areas as required by SDG 6 and Vision 2020.

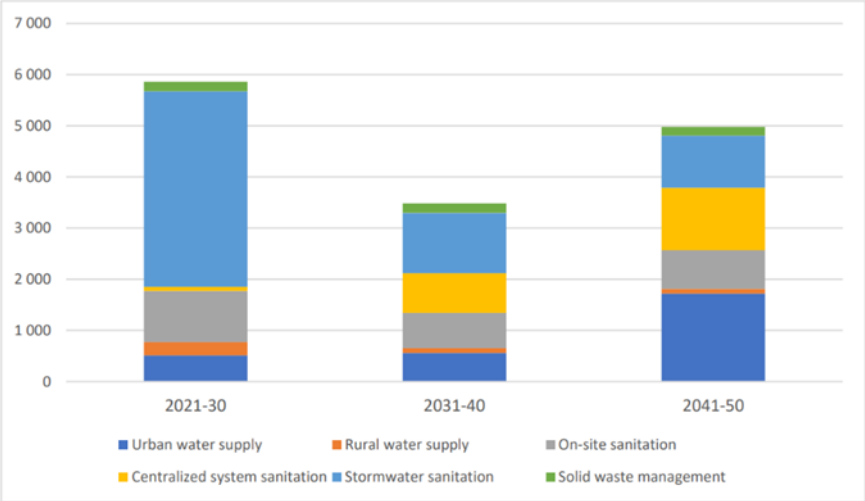
Investment Component

The investment cost for the whole horizon of the Master Plan, up to 2050 is around EUR 9,7 billion. The short-term interventions (2026-2030) amount to EUR 1 billion.

Total Funding gap (in RWF billion)

	2021-30	2031-40	2041-50	Total
Public or PPP investment needs	2187	3118	6868	12 173
Current funding trend	645	1136	2003	3784
Funding gap	1542	1982	4865	8389
Funding gap (in % of investment needs)	71%	64%	71%	69%

Investment Costs (in RWF billion) by type of intervention



USD 108 million has been mobilized for the implementation of the masterplan from AfDB and OFID.

Readiness

- National Water Supply Master Plan developed
- National Sanitation Master Plan developed
- 10-year Investment Plan and Financing Plan Developed
- 5 Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for Water supply priority projects
- 3 Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for Sanitation priority projects
- Social and Environmental Strategic Impacts Assessment developed

07 Madagascar: Sanitation Master Plans for eight secondary cities

Potential investment opportunity: USD 740 million

Project brief

Climate change has had a severe impact on the wellbeing of the population of Madagascar (which in 2024 was placed 177 of the Human Development Index of 187 countries) and is likely to worsen the already limited access of the population to basic infrastructure. The percentage of the population able to access basic and improved sanitation was 14% in 2022 (source: UNICEF).

The project intends to improve living and health conditions and reduce environmental degradation through improved sanitation, stormwater drainage and solid waste management in eight secondary towns in Madagascar, benefiting at least 1,600,000 urban dwellers.

Intended project impacts

- Safely managed faecal sludge.
- Reduced/eliminated health and environmental hazards due to unsafe sanitation and solid waste.
- Reduced flooding due to investing in adequate stormwater drainage.
- Protection of the environment through treating faecal sludge and solid waste and avoiding illegal dumping.
- Increased awareness within the government of Madagascar of the importance of urban sanitation, solid waste management and stormwater drainage.

Investment component

The total priority investments are USD 166 million out of the total investment requirement of all the phases amounting to USD 740 million.

Priority investments (USD)				
Cities	Sanitation	Drainage	Solid waste	Total
Toliara	14,462,154	12,199,927	2,601,534	29,263,615
Toamasina	19,569,331	9,770,339	3,101,223	32,440,893
Taolagnaro	1,510,000	4,960,045	2,313,008	8,783,053
Nosy-Be	1,938,110	7,673,542	2,965,859	12,577,511
Mahajanga	16,232,462	1,934,687	5,961,214	24,128,363
Fianarants	4,680,812	15,083,633	2,478,817	22,243,262
Antsiranana	1,504,656	5,765,977	2,224,813	9,495,446
Antsirabe	19,758,773	1,833,549	5,579,783	27,172,105
Total				166,104,248

Readiness

- Urban Sanitation Master Plans have been prepared for eight cities.
- Each city has a list of priority investments per sub-sector: wastewater and fecal sludge, drainage and solid waste.

Studies were produced for 4 selected towns:Antsirabe,Mahajangand,Toamasina and Tamatave. Currently AfDB is on negotiations to fund interventions in these urban areas.

08 Mauritania: Inclusive Sanitation for 5cities

Potential investment opportunity: EUR 39 million

Project brief

Recently Mauritania experienced a very strong growth in urbanization with rates as high as 50% in 2018 and 60% in 2023. By 2013, the six major cities: Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Kiffa, Kaédi, Nema et Rosso were home to 73% of the urban population. This increase in urban population in such a short period, created uncontrolled city

expansion with a high number of urban slums. Climate change saw increased periods of heavy rainfall and severe flooding which resulted in major outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

The objective of the study was to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population of Mauritania through improving sustainable and inclusive sanitation services in five cities (El Aioun, Nema, Kiffa, Kaédi and Rosso).

Intended project impacts

- Increased access to safe, sustainable and inclusive onsite household and public sanitation for the population in the five cities of El Aioun, Nema, Kiffa, Kaédi and Rosso.
- Increased access to efficient and sustainable FS management infrastructure and services, including production of affordable FS reuse end products to maximize economic benefits.
- Improved opportunities for mobilizing financing sources, including PPP, to invest in the sanitation subsector.
- Reduced public health and environmental hazards caused by unsafe sanitation.
- Protection of the environment through safe treatment and disposal/reuse of faecal sludge and avoidance of illegal and unsafe dumping.
- Identification of business opportunities and an increase in subsector investment.
- An improved legislative and institutional framework to provide sustainable sanitation services.

Investment component

Total investment needs estimated in the Master Plans amounts to EUR 59 million for sanitation, including rainwater management.

Commitments have been secured from the World Bank for EUR 20 million to support investments in Rosso and Kaédi towns.

Detailed Designs and Tender documents for selected priority interventions amount to an investment need of approximately EUR 5,4 million.

Location	Estimated cost of interventions (EUR)
El Aouin	868,300
Nema	687,100
Kiffa	1,497,100
Kaédi	1,219,100
Rosso	1,145,600

Readiness

- CWIS master plans have been developed.
- Investment plans have been designed.
- Detailed designs have been completed.
- Environmental and social impact studies have been developed.
- Bidding documents are ready for review.
- A Sanitation Code has been prepared.
- Financing requests for five cities and one delegated management contract.

Emerging Investment Opportunities

3

01

Malawi - EUR 35 million

Sovereign financing

Updating of Feasibility Studies and Preparation of Detailed Designs for Water Supply Improvement in Mzuzu City

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2026	**Water, Dam**	**962,100**

Mzuzu is the administrative city of the Northern Region of Malawi and one of the fastest growing urban centres with a growth rate of 5.4%. The city's water supply is from Lunyangwa Dam which was designed to cater for demand at 2005 levels. Realizing that the dam was past its design capacity, and that Mzuzu city would face an imminent water crisis, the Northern Region Water Board engaged a consultant in 2008 to carry out feasibility studies and preliminary designs for a new water source. A new site was identified on the Lambilambi River in the Chikangawa Forest Reserve. However, because of financing challenges, the detailed designs have not been prepared to date. The lack of updated feasibility studies and detailed designs has hampered funding prospects for the construction of the dam and associated water supply infrastructure. This project, therefore, proposes to update existing feasibility studies and prepare detailed designs and tender documents, to act as a leverage and catalyst for financing of the dam and water supply infrastructure development.

Preparedness of the project

- Feasibility studies, ESIA, RAP to be completed.
- Detailed designs and cost estimates to be developed.
- Tender documents to be drafted.

02

Somalia - EUR 50 million

Sovereign financing and scope for PPP

Building Resilience to Climate Change through WASH in Qardho, Dollow and South Galkayo

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2026	**WASH**	**548,000**

The project aims to increase access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene in the internally displaced persons camps which exist due to conflict and violence. It intends to deliver this through immediate interventions, but also by preparing town masterplans and conducting feasibility studies and detailed designs to meet water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs for the 548,000 people living in IDP camps and their host communities. This will improve their quality of life and livelihoods, strengthen water utility capacities under public-private partnership frameworks, and enhance regulatory capabilities at both Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States levels. The project which is integral to government efforts to improve access to sustainable water supply and sanitation is in line with Somalia's National Development Plan 2020-

2024, the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029), Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's water and sanitation targets.

Preparedness of the project

- Town master plans
- Feasibility studies
- Detailed designs
- Utilities under PPP framework
- ESIAs and gender analysis
- Geotechnical investigations

03 Ghana - EUR 40 million

Sovereign financing

Healthcare Waste Management Improvement Project of Korle Bu Teaching Hospital and Environs

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
June 2026	**Sanitation**	**550,000**

The African Water Facility is supporting the update of feasibility studies and engineering designs to improve the management of liquid, medical and solid waste management at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital and its environs in Accra, Ghana.

The proposed project seeks to update feasibility studies and detailed designs, including requisite activities for the development of an investment-ready project to improve sanitation, medical and solid waste management in and around KBTH.

The updated studies will guide the development of a bankable project to facilitate downstream investments to improve healthcare waste management for Korle Bu Teaching Hospital and its environs.

Preparedness of the project (to be developed)

- Feasibility studies (technical, economic, financial)
- Preliminary and detailed engineering designs
- Operations and maintenance plan
- Tender documentation
- Environmental and social impact assessments

04 Ethiopia - EUR 80 million

Sovereign financing

Climate Resilient Urban and Rural Wash Project

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2026	**WASH**	**271,000**

The project builds on the new national WASH program and implementation framework of the Ethiopian government, the aim of which is to contribute to the government's efforts to improve access to sustainable and climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for water and sanitation in urban cities and selected rural settlements for Ethiopia by 2030. The project is preparing feasibility studies for seven selected urban and rural towns. The project is also implementing immediate interventions in water supply, sanitation and hygiene, targeting vulnerable communities in one urban and one rural settlement.

Preparedness of the project

- Feasibility studies (technical, economic, financial),
- Preliminary and detailed technical studies,
- Tender documents,
- Environmental and social impact assessments.

05 Libya - EUR 100 million

Sovereign financing

Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Benghazi

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
June 2028	**WASH**	**800,000**

Conflict in Libya has had a devastating effect on the country's water and sanitation infrastructure, through a combination of deliberate destruction and 15 years of neglected investments and maintenance. This ongoing project is being undertaken in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, while serves as the executing agency, and the Federal Ministry of Water Resources. Benghazi, Libya's second-largest city, has grown rapidly in recent years to around 850,000 inhabitants, many living in informal settlements. The project will help address the strain caused by unplanned urbanization, by preparing an inclusive and climate-resilient master plan for critical infrastructure, and by preparing urgent water and sanitation projects. It has a strong focus on promoting climate-resilience through more efficient water utilization. AfDB has been the joint donor lead on water in Libya with UNICEF since 2017, with an active lending programme in the sector

Preparedness of the project
To be completed:

- Sanitation master plan
- Investment planning
- Preliminary and detail design
- Bidding documents.
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

06 Guinea - EUR 115 million

Sovereign financing

Carrying out detailed studies, ESIAs and tender documents for the drinking water supply and sanitation project for the Guinean islands and coastline - phase 1

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
February 2026	**WASH**	**107,000**

The Guinean government has decided to take a new step in improving the supply of drinking water and sanitation to the rural population of the coastal and island zone in Maritime Guinea. This area currently has a very significant deficit in water and sanitation infrastructure (latrines) and poor drinking water supply conditions have serious repercussions on the state of health of the population such as high infant mortality, malaria, and cholera epidemics. It should be noted that the AfDB through the ADF window, together with GEF already mobilized approximately 30 million USD.

Preparedness of the project

- Socioeconomic studies
- Detailed pre-project studies
- Environmental and social safeguard studies
- Tender documents

07

Egypt - EUR 625 million

Public-private-partnership

Preparation of Technical Studies of the Water Desalination Using Renewable Energy Project

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2027	**Water, Desalination**	**3,500,000**

With a current trend of population growth of around 2% per year in Egypt, the per capita of freshwater availability of 650m^3 will be reduced to less than 300m^3 per year by 2050 and the issue of water security is a development concern that is expected to worsen over time with huge implications for socioeconomic development and environmental health. The country relies on the transboundary Nile River, which provides about 98% of its annual renewable water resources. Thus, the government of Egypt is promoting less traditional water resources to sustainably increase the availability of water, such as the desalination of seawater and brackish water and plans the construction of five desalination plants powered by renewable energy and operated under PPP schemes that will increase water availability by 525,000 m^3 per day in four governorates: Matrouh, Alexandria (Middle), Port Saied, and the Red Sea, to be constructed during the period 2026-2030, benefiting around 3.5 million people.

Preparedness of the project

- Location suitability assessment
- Hydrology study
- Preliminary technical designs
- Preliminary cost analysis for the project and economic viability
- Detailed technical studies
- Detailed cost estimates for CAPEX and OPEX
- Detailed technical specifications
- Tender documents

08 Ghana - EUR 61 million

Sovereign financing

Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs for Accra East Sanitation and Sewerage Improvement Project

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
September 2025	**Sanitation**	**1,200,000**

The government of Ghana acknowledges the importance of water and sanitation as drivers of economic growth. Nonetheless, access to safely managed sanitation remains low at 29%, way behind the government's vision to achieve sustainable sanitation for all by 2025. In the country's largest urban conglomeration, the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area, the sanitation gaps have led to high environmental pollution levels, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and health hazards. This investment-ready project plans to improve access to improved sanitation in Accra East.

Preparedness of the project

- Updating existing studies, including sanitation coverage baseline and socioeconomic surveys, and feasibility studies
- Socioeconomic, technical, institutional and financial needs assessment
- Site selection and investigations
- Updated engineering designs
- Environmental studies
- Tender documents and investment and execution plans.

09 Congo - EUR 50 million

Sovereign financing

Technical assistance request to improve drinking water supply and sanitation in rural Congo

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
June 2026	**WASH**	**500,000**

The government of Congo has made the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector one of its priorities for poverty reduction and it has developed a strategy and policy document for the development of the electricity, water and sanitation sectors. The project aims to improve the drinking water supply and sanitation systems in five semi-urban centres and the development of tools to be used to strengthen the operational capacities of the Water Sector Development Fund with a view to having a sustainable financing tool for further achievements in the water and sanitation sector including water supply and wastewater treatment, rainwater treatment and household waste disposal.

Preparedness of the project

- Development of the national drinking water supply and rural sanitation programme (2024-2026).
- Creation of an innovative financing mechanism, including integrating climate change considerations.
- Establishment of a management model for national drinking water supply and rural sanitation programme facilities.
- Support for MEH in organizing the Investors' Forum for the national drinking water supply and rural sanitation programme implementation.
- Capacity-building for national actors in rural water governance.

10

Lake Chad Basin – EUR 153 million

Multinational: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria

Sovereign financing

Investment Planning for Climate Resilient Socioeconomic Growth in the Lake Chad Basin Project

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
January 2026	**IWRM, investment plan with priority projects**	**Wide area benefits of 45 million people**

The project is to rebuild the economy in the Chad Basin region, based on the efficient, sustainable, and equitable exploitation of the lake's natural resources set out in the development of a five-year investment plan. Its focus is the conservation of ecosystems and the preservation of limited water resources, revitalizing natural resources, combatting desertification and erosion, and providing effective basin management and development.

Preparedness of the project

- An assessment of the impact of a previous five-year investment plan (2013-2017)
- Development of the new five-year investment plan
    - Investments plans in the basin to ensure water security and/or adaptation to climate change effects – 20 projects.
    - Planned investments in basin countries - five projects: at least one investment in each basin country.
    - Climate resilience and green investment measures planned – five projects.

11

Niger - EUR 10 million

Sovereign financing

Supporting climate-change-resilient drinking water and sanitation services in Niamey and Tillabery

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
November 2027	**WASH**	**117,300**

The project intends to improve the living conditions and climate resilience of poor and vulnerable urban populations in three districts of the city of Niamey and in the Tillabéry region. The project is structured towards immediate priority interventions relating to the extension and rehabilitation of the water network and strengthening resilient sanitation facilities in the city of Niamey as a catalytic investment and further studies for the preparation of a climate-resilient investment project in the Tillabéry region. The AWF grant will also support the development of a national strategy for resilience and adaptation to climate change, including gender, in the water and sanitation subsector in urban and semi-urban areas.

Preparedness of the project

- Feasibility studies (technical, economic, financial),
- Preliminary and detailed technical studies,
- Tender documents,
- Environmental and social impact assessments available.

12

Togo - EUR 53 million

Sovereign financing, Cofinancing opportunity of EUR 17 million with AFDB

Togo - Project to update and validate Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for 31 semi-urban centres

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2025	**Water supply**	**160,247**

The Togolese government in 2015 carried out technical studies for improving drinking water supply in semi-urban centres. These studies covered 62 of the most important semi-urban localities spread across the five administrative regions. To date, around thirty of these localities are being financed by BOAD, AFD and IsDB. The Bank is considering financing part of the remaining cities with a total amount of Euro 37.7million over a required total budget of Euro 53 million euro. One of the prerequisites for financing is the updating and validation of environmental impact studies and the development of resettlement action plans.

Preparedness of the project

- Preliminary design
- Detail design
- Tender documents
- Updated environmental impact assessments
- Updated resettlement action plans

13 Namibia - EUR 70 million

Public-private partnership

Transaction advisory services for the development of a wastewater treatment plant and waste-to- energy plant through a public-private partnership for Otjiwarongo Municipality

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
September 2026	**Sanitation**	**45,000**

The project is to support sustainable water and sanitation management solutions in Otjiwarongo Municipality of Namibia through the construction of sustainable wastewater treatment, water supply facilities, and conversion of the waste to energy eventually leading to the creation of a circular economy, thereby contributing to better living conditions and sustainable human development. The government therefore wishes to engage the private sector, through a public-private partnership (PPP) contract to design, finance, construct, operate, and maintain the associated works for wastewater and water infrastructure.

Preparedness of the project

- Feasibility studies, detailed technical assessments, financial statements,
- Procurement Options
  - Output specifications,
  - Detailed environment and social impact assessment studies,
  - Tender documents,
  - PPP structuring,
  - financial structuring,
  - Request for qualifications,
  - Request for proposals,
  - Draft PPP agreement,
  - Off-taker agreements.
- Transaction advisory service

14 Burkina Faso - EUR 19 million

Sovereign financing

Project to promote hygiene, drinking water supply and sanitation, and to build the population's resilience to COVID-19 and climate change in rural areas in eight provinces in Burkina Faso.

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries

December 2025	**WASH**	**61,270**

This project operationalizes in the rural areas of Burkina Faso the objectives of the programme jointly supported by the African Development Bank/African Water Facility, the Nordic Development Fund and the government of Denmark and comprises a catalytic investment and the preparation of projects for downstream investment. The catalytic investment covers priority interventions with 30 independent water supply points with solar pumping systems, 3,500 family latrines, 700 domestic sump pits, 40 wash basins with sump pits in health centres and 100 blocks of institutional and public latrines. The investment project focus is to expand the water supply and sanitation infrastructure as follows:

1. Construction/ rehabilitation of 29 climate-resilient drinking water supply systems operated with solar power;
2. Construction of faecal sludge treatment plants with a biogas production system.

Preparedness of the project

- Preliminary design,
- Detailed design,
- Tender documents,
- Environmental impact assessments,
- Resettlement action plans,
- Study on the capitalization of innovations in sanitation and recycling of liquid waste (wastewater and excreta, faecal sludge, etc.)

15 Mali - EUR 87 million

Sovereign financing

Support project to build resilience to climate change and to COVID-19 in Bamako through the Kabala drinking water supply project- Phase 3.

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
July 2026	**WASH**	**30,000**

In Mali, this project aims to strengthen the resilience of the populations of the City of Bamako to the effects of climate change and health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic through a sustainable improvement of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation supply systems, including improving the technical and commercial performance of drinking water systems in the city of Bamako. Specifically, this project consists of building twelve latrines in eight schools and three health centers in communes V, VI of the districts of Bamako and Kalaban Coro.

Readiness

- Feasibility studies, detailed designs and ESIAs for:
  - two storage facilities with a total capacity of 9,500 m3
  - Two relay pumping stations with a combined capacity of 1,900 m3/h
  - 35-kilometre long large-diameter water supply network

16 Niger - EUR 50 million

Sovereign financing

Project to support resilient drinking water and sanitation services in rural areas in Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabery and Zinder regions

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
July 2028	**WASH**	**1,500,000**

The project seeks to improve the living and health conditions of the rural population in 33 priority municipalities in Tahoua and Zinder regions, prevent the spread of infectious diseases like COVID-19 by helping beneficiary communities to improve access to sustainable water, hygiene, and sanitation services, and build the climate resilience of the rural water and sanitation subsector. The project also includes studies for an investment project for 150 water systems in Tahoua, Zinder, Maradi and Tillabéri regions and consists of:

(i) Immediate priority activities to build and/or rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure in Tahoua and Zinder regions;
(ii) Feasibility and implementation studies for an investment project for 150 climate-resilient and low-carbon water systems in Tahoua, Zinder, Maradi and Tillabéri regions; and
(iii) Capacity-building activities.

Readiness

- Technical and economic feasibility studies - 150 water supply systems (mini water supply and multi-village water supply);
- Detailed design;
- Hydro-climatic vulnerability and climate risks;
- Environmental and social assessments and RAP;
- Gender-resilient and climate change adaptation strategy and plan;
- Reports on sanitation and climate change, and sludge management systems.

17 Mali - EUR 35 million

Sovereign financing

Climate-Change and COVID-19-Resilient Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project in the Kayes Region and Kati Circle

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries

December 2026	**WASH**	**412,250**

The project is delivering smart, climate-resilient infrastructure in the Kayes and Koulikoro regions, alongside feasibility and detailed design studies aimed at promoting universal water coverage. The project will directly benefit 44,500 people and create 850 jobs, as well as providing livelihood opportunities for local businesses and community groups. The project is piloting the "modern village" concept in several locations. This involves integrating modern water, sanitation and power infrastructure with essential social services, including an elementary school and a multifunction women's centre, which will be equipped with toilets and shower facilities. This is a cost-effective and potentially scalable approach to boosting water and sanitation access across rural Mali in combination with key social services.

The project will also produce feasibility studies for 20 drinking water supply systems and 30 simplified water supply systems in the Kayes region, and 15 drinking water supply and 35 simplified water supply systems in the Koulikoro region, which could potentially lead to 35 million Euro in downstream funding.

18 Burkina Faso - EUR 30 million

Sovereign financing

Supporting access to drinking water and sanitation in outlying areas

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2025	**WASH**	**30,000**

The project will support technical, socioeconomic and feasibility studies and environmental, social and climate impact assessments for medium-term investments in the development of climate-resilient water, hygiene and sanitation services in the most deficient and populated peripheral districts of Ouagadougou that are not yet served by the ONEA (Office national de l'eau et de l'assainissement) network. The project will make it possible to provide the government and donors with an integrated project file for potential investments in water, hygiene, sanitation and climate resilience services in five peripheral districts which are not subdivided and not served (Bogodogo North-East, Boassa, Zaghtouli, Watinoma, Tengandogo) including the consultation files of service providers for its full operationalization.

- Feasibility study of a new water and sanitation investment project to be carried out;
- Study carried out on hydro-climatic vulnerability;
- Strategies for serving spontaneous housing areas established;
- Strategic and operational sanitation plans established.

19 Togo - EUR 40 million

Sovereign financing and scope to structure in PPP

Promotion of inclusive sanitation in urban centers in Togo.

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2025	**Sanitation**	**1,360,000**

The urban sanitation sector in Togo is characterized by relatively low access to services for the population being only 27.8% in urban areas which experienced a cholera epidemic in which more than 50% of its population was affected and more than 75% lost their lives. The reinforced Toilets for All project will serve as a reference in the preparation of projects investment according to the CWIS approach in nine urban centres.

- Preliminary studies and sanitation master plans in each of the nine targeted urban centres.
- Detailed studies in each of the nine targeted urban centres:
  - Environmental and social assessments and RAP;
  - Detailed preliminary design study;
  - Specification, quantities and cost analysis;
  - Cost benefit analysis.

20 Volta Basin – EUR 37 million

Multinational: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo

Sovereign financing

Improving the environment conducive to the sustainable and equitable management of water resources in the Volta Basin

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2025	**IWRM, master plan and dam**	**160,000**

The Volta Basin's water resources – shared by Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo – are vital to its population and its economic development. Existing water infrastructure, notably for hydropower and irrigation, impact the hydrological cycle at many points, and future plans pose a threat to the sustainability of the resources if not appropriately managed. This project seeks to address the need for information and knowledge on the basin resources, to drive joint master planning for water development and management in the basin and support an agreement on the advancement of the Noumbiel Dam project; both of which are important to address fragility and build resilience in the Volta River basin. The medium- to long-term impact in the project area of the Noumbiel Dam (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire) is estimated at 160,000 producers and the returns will benefit the entire member states' populations. Electricity production, estimated at 303 GWh, will benefit about 10 million inhabitants in the basin. This will also add to the progress of the regional integration agenda.

Preparedness of the project

- Development of studies/tools to support master planning for integrated water resources development and management in the Volta River basin:
  - Multisectoral diagnostic study on each of the six national portions of the basin;
  - Hydroeconomic model for the management and allocation of water resources in the basin;
  - Surface and groundwater observation networks;
  - Assessment of current and future water withdrawals and water needs in the basin.
- Pre-feasibility studies for the multi-functional Noumbiel Dam project:
  - Technical assessments;
  - Social and environmental impact assessments;
    Cost and benefit analysis;
  - Political economy analysis of water resources and energy development in the basin.

21

Zambia - EUR 203 million

Sovereign financing and scope to structure in PPP

Feasibility studies and detailed designs for integrated and sustainable urban sanitation

Project preparation completed by	Sector	Beneficiaries
December 2025	**Sanitation**	**2,400,000**

The project is to prepare feasibility studies and engineering designs to meet the faecal sludge/sewage management requirements in twelve selected towns. This will include sanitation baseline and socioeconomic surveys, and feasibility studies (including situational assessment, stakeholder analyses, institutional needs assessments, market demand analyses, formative research, willingness to pay, FS quantification and valorization and tariff setting). In addition, the phase will include standard/preliminary design and costing for septage/sewage collection, transportation, treatment, reuse/disposal, business opportunities and site identification and selection. The tariff setting/restructuring study provides clear guidelines and mechanisms to guide pricing and financial regulation of sanitation-related services provided by both private and public sector entities, including the CUs and Local councils.

- Feasibility study and site selection;
- Preliminary and detailed engineering plan;
- Cost estimates;
- Tender documents.

Projects under approval in 2025

	Country	Projects	Type of intervention	Budget in EUR	Expected beneficiary numbers	Expected downstream financing in EUR
1	**Multinational**	Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Lake Tanganyika Basin	IWRM	830,000	100,000	-
2	**Uganda**	Preparation of a Pipeline of 34 Bankable Climate-Resilient Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Projects in Uganda	WASH	100,000	723,046	400,000,000
3	**Côte d'Ivoire**	Defining and Structuring the Sludge Recovery and Reuse System for Koumassi and Vridi Wastewater Treatment Stations	Sanitation	500,000	1,200,000	40,000,000
4	**Central African Republic**	Study Project to Reinforce Infrastructure and Services	Sanitation	1,000,000	2,400,000	120,000,000
5	**Multinational**	Mono Basin Authority, Governance and Investment Plans (Multinational)	IWRM	700,000	4,000,000	50,000,000
6	**Multinational**	Zambezi River Basin 4 Border Posts' Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project Multinational)	WASH	700,000	171,000	40,000,000
7	**Kenya**	Kisumu City-wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) Plan and Feasibility Study of a Waste-to-Value Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant	Sanitation	800,000	290,000	30,000,000
8	**Tunisia**	Feasibility Studies for Underground Dams	IWRM	500,000	National	22,000,000
9	**Republic of Congo**	Preparation of Master Plan and Investment Planning including Leveraging the Scope for PPP/SMEs for Urban Sanitation to Accelerate Access to Safely Managed Sanitation in the Capital City of Brazzaville	Sanitation	1,000,000	2,200,000	20,000,000
10	**Tanzania**	Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for WASH in Drought-stricken Areas in Morogoro District	WASH	600,000	102,000	8,400,000
11	**Tanzania**	Climate Resilient Faecal Sludge Management in Kibaigwa Urban Centre	Sanitation	1,000,000	100,000	5,000,000
12	**Madagascar**	Increase in Faecal Sludge Treatment Capacity of the Capital City of Antananarivo	Sanitation	1,000,000	250,000	5,000,000

Pipeline & Co-Development Prospects

4

SN	Country	Project	Intervention Area	Expected Beneficiary Numbers	Estimated Upstream Cost (EUR)
1	Niger	Projet d'appui à la mise en œuvre du PANGIRE Niger à travers le développement d'une agriculture climato-intelligente et la recherche-actions dans les sous bassins de la Korama (Région de Zinder) et du Goulbi N Maradi (Région de Maradi)	IWRM	150,000	2,000,000
2	Multinational	Akanyaru Multipurpose Project (hydropower, irrigated agriculture, water supply) and Ecosystem Restoration and Protection	IWRM	200,000	2,700,000
3	Kenya	Amala-Norera Water Resource Development Project	IWRM	150,000	2,360,000
4	Uganda	Climate Resilient Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Project for Farming Communities in the Greater Masaka Subregion	IWRM	217,450	3,704,605
5	Multinational	Strengthening Capacity for Coping with Hydrologic Uncertainty in Selected Nile Basin Countries	IWRM	4,000,000	7,312,802
6	Uganda	Water and Sanitation Master Plans in line with City-wide Inclusive Sanitation for Urban Climate Resilience and Ecosystems in Uganda	WASH	662,903	2,447,400
7	Ghana	Climate-Resilient SDG6 Water System Utilization	Water	50,000	1,194,303
8	Multinational	Upscaling of Water Supply and Sanitation Program for Pro-poor Urban and Rural Areas in the Lake Victoria Basin-East Africa	WASH	680,000	2,110,000
9	Zimbabwe	Developing a Climate Resilient Integrated Urban Water Management Master Plan for Gwanda Municipality	Sanitation	30,000	3,463,543
10	Uganda	Climate Resilient Catchments for Resilient Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities and Livelihoods in Refugee and Refugee Host Communities	WASH	1,500,000	2,692,000
11	Senegal	Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eaux Souterraines de la Région de Dakar et Environs, en Vue de Soutenir la Résilience contre le Changement Climatique	IWRM	4,000,000	1,500,000
12	Multinational	La Gestion Partagée des Données des Bassins de l'OMVG avec les Services Nationaux Concernés: Clé de la Sécurité Hydrique et Climatique et du Développement Durable	IWRM	3,000,000	2,078,000
13	Ethiopia	Assessment of the Feasibility of Deep Groundwater Development in the Borderland areas of OgadenA Jesoma Aquifers in Somalia Region of Ethiopia	IWRM	230,000	1,785,000

SN	Country	Project	Intervention Area	Expected Beneficiary Numbers	Estimated Upstream Cost (EUR)
14	Multinational	Angololo Water Treatment Works	Water	270,000	1,650,000
15	Senegal	Le Pole Eau Dakar pour la Prospérité et la Paix, par une Diplomatie Afro-centrée de l'Eau et du Climat.	IWRM	14,425,000	2,558,000
16	South Africa	KwaDukuza Transformative River Management Programme	IWRM	100,000	1,350,000
17	Ghana	Catalysing Circular Economy through Improvement in Sanitation and Waste Management in Kumasi city	Sanitation	9,750	850,000
18	Tanzania	Feasibility and Engineering Design of Water Infrastructure(s) (Dams) in the Katuma Catchment for Climate Resilience and Enhanced Ecosystem Management	IWRM	45,000	1,850,000
19	Ghana	Development of an Asset Management Plan for Ghana Water Company Limited	Water	100,000	1,939,106
20	Ghana	Update of Ghana Water Company Limited's (GWCL) Strategic Investment Plan	Water	19,000,000	794,000
21	Côte d'Ivoire	Aménagement, Protection et Valorisation du Lac Urbain de San-Pedro	Sanitation	390,654	1,923,600
22	Mali	Approvisionnement en Eau Potable de 40 Localités d'Accueil des Personnes Déplacées Internes des Régions de Mopti et Bandiagara par une Source d'Energie Photovoltaïque	Water	117,500	3,766,200
23	South Sudan	Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project in Luri Payam of Juba County	Sanitation	100,000	6,405,905
24	Mozambique	Establishment of the Centre Region Flood and Drought Management Unit (UGCS-RC) Oda	IWRM	5,000,000	1,574,000
25	Mali	Projet de Renforcement de la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau dans le Bassin du Niger Supérieur	IWRM	7,557,000	5,320,000
26	Multinational	Transboundary Climate Resilient Agricultural Water-Food Nexus Program	IWRM	7,500,000	2,100,000
27	South Africa	Impact-based Flash Flood and Drought Early Warning Service for Transboundary River Management	IWRM	100,000	5,050,000
28	Zambia	Revision of the 1995 National Water Resources Master Plan for Zambia (Formulation of a New National Water Resources Master Plan (2026-2050))	Water	19,600,000	5,105,000
29	Uganda	Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Assessment and Design for Development of the National Surface Water Resources through Canals	Water	100,000	1,717,590
30	Multinational	Climate -smart Irrigation in Nile Equatorial Lakes (NEL) Region	IWRM	10,000,000	5,550,000
31	Multinational	Projet d'Appui à l'Opérationnalisation de la GIRE pour le Renforcement de la Résilience au Changement Climatique dans les Bassins Transfrontaliers en Vue d'en Afrique de l'Ouest	IWRM	100,000	2,339,985
32	Multinational	Mutualiser les Observations Satellitaires pour l'Innovation de Services dans le Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal	IWRM	100,000	4,521,700

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