

Water in Africa: Hydro-Pessimism or Hydro-Optimism?

Água em África: Hidro-pessimismo ou Hidro-optimismo

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Overseas Development Institute

Is water lagging behind on Aid Effectiveness?

Lessons from Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda

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Background

Objectives

- To review progress in Aid Effectiveness (AE) in the water sector
- To draw a comparison with other basic social services sectors (health, education)

Study countries

 Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda

Funding Organisation

 UK Department for International Development



What is Aid Effectiveness?

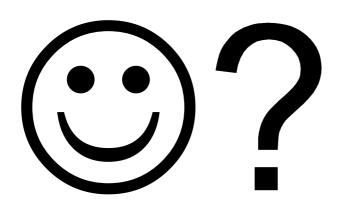
- To move away from project aid to aid that is based on governments' national agendas and strengthens government systems
- International guidelines worked out in High Level Fora in Rome (2003), Paris (2005) and Accra (2008)
- There are five aid effectiveness principles (the Paris Principles): ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability



Pyramid for greater aid effectiveness



Are we hydro-optimists or hydro-pessimists?







Progress against Paris Principles by sector and country

	Water	Health	Education
Bangladesh	Ownership	Ownerchip	Ownership
	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
	Harmonisation	Harmonisation	Harmonisation
	Managing for Results	Managing for Results	Managing for Results
	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability
Ethiopia	Ownership	Ownership	Ownership
	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
	Harmonisation	Harmonisation	Harmonisation
	Managing for Results	Managing for Results	Managing for Results
	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability
Uganda	Ownership	Ownership	Ownership
	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
<i>[</i>	Harmonisation	Harmonisation	Harmonisation
	Managing for Results	Managing for Results	Managing for Results
	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability	Mutual Accountability

Code:

Strong	
Moderate strong	to
Moderate	
Weak moderate	to
Weak	



What lies behind the apparent trends?



Commitment to making aid effective matters most – but is often missed

- Political commitment to poverty reduction supports or hinders progress
 - This includes not only formal commitments but also political leadership, capacity and effective institutions to implement policy
 - These are underpinned by incentive structures and power relations





National systems – beyond the sector – largely determine prospects for systems alignment



- Systems are normally the same across sectors
- The way donors perceive national systems for financing and procurement determines whether they use them
- so the degree of systems alignment is likely to be similar across sectors



Actors who do not adhere to Paris Principles also provide hurdles to AE

- At the global level there are donors who have not signed up to the AE agenda and focus on particular outcomes (vertical funds for HIV/Aids etc)
- At national level in all three sectors the private sector and NGOs can be significant in service delivery





Is water sector AE a case for hydro-optimists or hydro-pessimists?

- Water is not lagging behind health and education in achieving greater AE in the three study countries
- Sector level aid is receiving greater attention at the international level

Progress in AE does not automatically translate into better aid outputs and outcomes (more water points and improved access to services)

- Include a broader governance and political economic analysis when seeking to understand sector opportunities and barriers to progress towards AE.
- Develop a coherent set of sector-level indicators which link to development outcomes.