

Evaluation Summary

MOMBASA WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (MOMBASA WASSIP)

Kenya

Water and sanitation

Date of evaluation: 06/2019

Evaluator: International Development Institute –Africa (IDIA)

Key data on AFD's support

Project number: CKE3010

Amount: M€ 40 Sovereign loan

Disbursement rate: 100 %

Signature of financing agreement : 04/2009

Completion date: 03/2016

Total duration: 7 years

Context

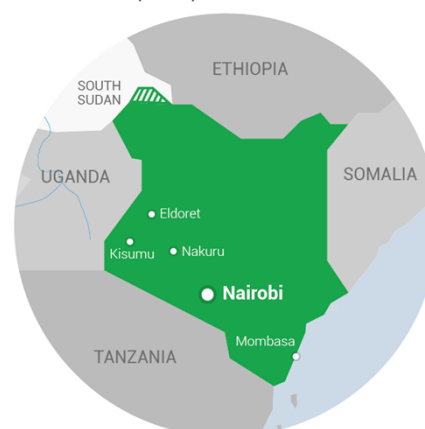
At the project inception, the Coast Water Services Board (CWSB) inherited a rather dilapidated infrastructure and water supply and sanitation services suffering from inefficient operations and poor maintenance. The Non-revenue Water (NRW) was 60%, energy cost 50% of total revenue, with Mombasa city account for 55% of the operation cost. Mombasa city water demand was 170 000 m3 a day and hardly received 55 000 m3 leading to chronic deficit of drinking water. The sanitation covered 12% of the city had numerous dysfunctions. Thus the target of access to water and sanitation for all remained a major challenge for the Government of Kenya, CWSB and the Mombasa Water & Sewerage Company (MOWASCO).

Actors and operating method

Contracting authority: National Treasury

Management contractor: Coast Water Services Board (CWSB)

Beneficiaries: CWSB, MOWASCO, Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale Counties.



Objectives

- i) Increase the volumes of drinking water produced in order to eliminate the water shortage in the city of Mombasa;
- ii) Reinforce and extend the drinking water distribution network and collective sanitation system in Mombasa;
- iii) Build the capacities of the operator in order to gear up for the commissioning of the new system and improve the technical and administrative management of the service.

Expected outputs

- Rehabilitation and upgrade of bulk supply infrastructure (Baricho and Marere)
- Rehabilitation and extension of water supply infrastructure in Mombasa
- Rehabilitation and extension of sanitation infrastructure
- -Technical assistance and management support to MOWASCO

Performance assessment

Relevance

The project relevance was rated as highly satisfactory. The project was consistent with the initially outlined objective during the planning stage. In addition the project was aligned with the county (District), national and international policies, guidelines and plans.

Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project was assessed satisfactory in all components except the rehabilitation of existing priority sanitation infrastructures. There was increase in the size of the population served with clean and safe water as well as the amount of water supplied. The production capacity of Marere system was restored to approximately 10,000 m³/day while the Baricho production capacity was restored to approximately 85,000m³/day against the design capacity of 96,000m³/day. In Marere pipeline, NRW reduced from 17% to 11% while in Baricho it reduced from 23% to 10%. The project further contributed to increased connections along the new distribution networks, resulting in additional 50,000 covered in Baricho and Marere. In Mombasa the coverage was increased by approximately 35%. The capacity building and technical support component contributed to improving business performance of both MOWASCO and CWSB in terms of increased billing efficiency and revenue collection and improved services provision.

Efficiency

The efficiency of the project was assessed satisfactory as both the project cost and period went on as per the plan, which included three variations in costs, and 3 year extension of implementation time. The overall efficiency of the project was however undermined by a combination of factors including slow processing of procurements and payment documents and tax exemption delays.

Impact

There was no sufficient evidence to directly attribute the project operations to the intended impacts at the national level. Despite massive investment in rehabilitation and upgrading of the large bulk water supply infrastructure, much of the expected outcomes upon the project completion at the last mile was not realized. Generally, the benefits were limited because the household connections were limited (1000 new connections in Mombasa) while project did not connect any water kiosks.

Sustainability

The overall sustainability of the project was assessed satisfactory. Technically, most of the project infrastructures, systems and services have continued to function except the rehabilitated wastewater systems in Western Mainland and the Kipevu wastewater treatment plant. Sustaining the technical components of the project however, remains a challenge due to poor maintenance culture, inadequate funds for operation & maintenance, unavailability of repair kits and vandalism of systems. Institutionally, the Project provided the necessary foundation for institutional building and performance improvement of both CWSB and MOWASCO. In terms of financial sustainability, despite some improvements reported in revenue collection, both CWSB and MOWASCO were still not able to meet the costs of operating and maintaining the systems and loan repayment.

Added value of AFD's contribution

AFD's financial support has provided considerable added value to the government's efforts in the following areas: (i) addressing the huge financing and service gaps in water and sanitation in the city of Mombasa; (ii) identifying, supporting and strengthening the institutional capacity of CWSB and MOWASCO; (iii) mobilizing or stimulating joint actions and investments with the World Bank within a common framework to improve sanitation and water services in the coastal region; (iv) maintaining simple communication channels and flexibility during project implementation.

Conclusions and lessons learnt

To a large extent, the Mombasa WaSSIP was successful in steering transition in the water sector and establishing a strong foundation for addressing the huge gaps in service delivery in the coast region and Mombasa City in particular. The Project was relevant in the prevailing situational and policy context as much as it was effective in delivering the intended results. The project generated a number of lessons that provide vital learnings that may be useful or may inform similar future projects or interventions. The lessons relate project planning and design, integrated water and sanitation approach, focus on whole sanitation service chain, stakeholder engagement, implementation arrangements, capacity development and socially inclusive and sustainable project design. In terms of efficiency, to an extent the project managed to achieve set outputs within the overall project budget framework. It also made