





# OUTCOMES OF THE PAN AFRICAN IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE ON WATER



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# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- BACKGROUND
  - STATE OF AFRICA'S WATER RESOURCES
  - REVIEW OF AFRICA'S WATER CHALLENGES
  - MINISTERIAL COMMITMENTS AT PANAFCON
  - ECA'S ROLE IN MEETING CHALLENGES.
  - CONCLUDING MESSAGES
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# BACKGROUND



- Africa is continent of great possibilities and great uncertainties with respect to water management.
  - Extreme geographic variability in water availability.
  - Droughts ( Horn of Africa & Southern Africa) alternate with abundance (DRC) and Floods ( Mozambique, 2000).
  - Inspiring examples include the Lesotho Highland Project which has resulted in “ White Gold” for Basotho.
  - 300 million Africans donot have access to safe water.
  - Less than 20 percent of arable land is irrigated.
  - Water is seen only as a social good and limitless.
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# ROLE OF AFRICA'S WATER RESOURCES

- Socio-economic development is seldom possible without adequate development of water resources to support food production, industry, the environment and other human needs.
  - 14 countries face water stress or scarcity and will increase to 25 countries by 2025.
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# DUBLIN PRINCIPLES

- Water should be treated as an economic, social and environmental good.
  - Policies and options which guide water resources management should be organized within and Integrated Framework
  - Main Objective is to promote efficient, equitable and sustainable development through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
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# African Water Vision 2025

- “An Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management for water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional integration and the environment.”
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# Challenges to achieving the Africa Water Vision

- **.Providing sustainable access to water to meet basic needs for all.**
- **.Ensuring water availability for food and energy security.**
- **.Reserving adequate quantities of water of appropriate quality for ecosystem maintenance.**
- **.Rapid implementation of institutional reforms for good governance with emphasis on decentralisation of authority, public private partnerships, community mobilisation and the enhancement of the role of women in decision making especially in rural water development.**
- **.Reversing man-made water quantity and quality problems such as overexploitation, pollution and degradation of watersheds.**
- **.Achieving sustainable financing of investments in water supply, sanitation, Irrigation, hydropower generation and other uses.**

# Financing Water Sector Development in Africa

- .HIPC savings. This requires that water should be explicitly included in PRSP proposals. The current institutional framework in most African countries have no Ministries of Water Resources and water issues are dispersed between Agriculture, Health, Energy etc.
- .A fixed percentage of African Government budgets (for example 5%) could be devoted to Water Resources Development and Management. A justification for this is that " prevention is better than cure". Since most of the common diseases in Africa (i.e. malaria, dysentery, cholera, etc) are either water borne or water related, provision of clean water will reduce the disease burden and raise productivity in many African countries.




# Financing Water Sector Development in Africa (cont'd)

- Bilateral and Multilateral Aid could be earmarked as matching funds to African Governments' budgetary commitments.
- .Urban Revenue transfer for Rural Water Supply development and national capacity building efforts in the water sector. This can be justified by the fact that Water Coverages in Rural areas lag far behind those in Urban areas whilst the ability to pay is reversed.
- .Private sector finance from Commercial entities
- .Public-Private-Partnerships.
- .Non-Governmental or Charity sources.
- .Traditional Communal resources where mainly rural people join together to finance local projects such as the " harambee" approach in Kenya.

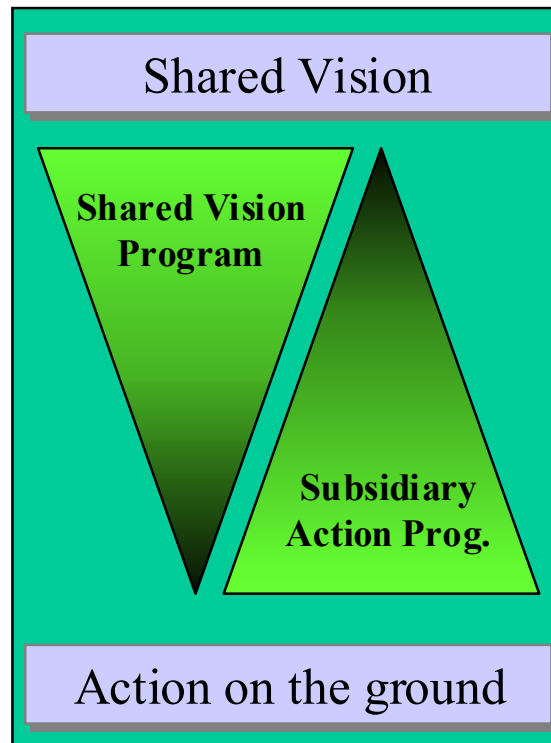


# Session on IWRM/ Shared Water Resources

- Shared Water Resources as a Key Element of African Regionalism by Prof. S.K.B. Asante.
  - Malaria in Highland keya by Prof Moi Yoi of ICIPE
  - SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses by
  - IWRM in Africa: Progress, constraints, and future challenges by Dr. Nighity Ghezae, GWP
  - Specific Case Studies on :
    - Nwasas/OSS
    - Niger Basin Authority.
    - Lake Chad Basin Commission
    - Lake Victoria Basin Management
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# The Strategic Action Plan

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# LESSONS LEARNT

- Visioning Process
  - Consensus on policy guidelines and principle of subsidiarity.
  - From conflict to benefit sharing
  - Trust & ownership
  - Partnerships
  - Management structures & implementation arrangements.
  - Need for reliable access to data for effective management and operation.
  - Common technical tools to ensure effectiveness of management and decision making.
  - Planning and Management should be on the Basin level
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# Major Conclusions

- Transboundary Water resources need to be managed as regional rather than national economic assets.
- A Shared Vision of all stakeholders of the Riparian Countries is a *sine qua non* for effective and sustainable management of most rivers, lakes and aquifers in Africa.
- Implementation mechanisms for management of shared water resources should enshrine ownership of the “core functions and decisions” with the riparian countries.
- There should be need for reliable and access to data for an effective management and operation

# Major Conclusions (cont,d)


- Effective participation by Civil Society and the Private Sector in the development of existing Shared Water management mechanisms has been lacking and is the main cause of failure and weaknesses in Implementing action and programmes of many RBOs.
- Equitable sharing of benefits are more effective than sharing the water resources.
- Ensuring good and effective governance is crucial to the success of the water as an instrument of Integration

# Major Recommendations

- The RECs should establish permanent IWRM Coordinating Units for time-bound Implementation of Actions/Programmes taking into account existing mechanisms ( ie RBOs).
- Strong CSO and Private sector participation is required for success.
- Strengthen scientific and technical coordination/steering mechanisms for planning and implementation.
- Technical knowledge base need to be systematically improved and made accessible ( ie through the African Water Information Clearing House).
- Programmes and Policies must be carried out within the framework of NEPAD and the African Union.



# Major Recommendations

- The mechanisms for data collection, analyses, dissemination and storage should be strengthened.
  - The existing River Basin Organizations need to be reinforced and new ones created where there is none.
  - Joint Management of Shared Water ( aquifers, rivers and lakes) should be considered as basic elements for African Development and Integration.
  - Considering the disparities of water distribution in Africa, Inter-Basin Water Transfer and Desalinization are options to be utilized where feasible.
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# MINISTERIAL COMMITMENTS.

- PAGE 10 OF BRIEFING NOTE.
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# WAY FORWARD

- At National level:
    - To establish in 2004 National Task Forces on Water and Sanitation to prepare actions for achieving MDGs.
  - At Sub-regional level:
    - To conduct negotiations with Development partners, Breeton Woods orgs and Un Agencies on implementing Portfolio of Projects.
  - At Regional Level:
    - To ensure that the Extra-Ordinary Summit of the African Union endorses the commitments and recommendations of PANAFCON.
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Thank you for your attention



■ **MERCI !!!!!**