
Facilitating IWRM Planning in Africa: Lessons and Challenges at the Pan African Level

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‘Too often, where we need
water, we find guns instead’

BAN KI MOON, U.N secretary-General, urging world leaders to put the looming water shortage crisis at the top of this year’s global agenda.



Structure of Presentation

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- ❑ Background
 - ❑ The Pan African Context
 - ❑ The PAWD
 - ❑ IWRM and MDGs in Africa
 - ❑ The Value Added
 - ❑ Some Lessons



The Africa Water Vision 2025

‘An Africa where there is an **equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources** for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation, and the environment.’

The PAWD Program Goal

To contribute towards the achievement of water related MDGs and WSSD targets **supporting sustainable water resources management in Africa** by facilitating action oriented planning and implementation in select African countries.



The Pan African Context

- In 2002, The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) was established in response to the increasing need to improve development in Africa through the achievement of the Africa Water Vision 2025.
- In 2003, the Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water was held in Addis Ababa.
- In 2004, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union held an extra-ordinary Session of the Assembly in Sirte, Libya to address the challenges of implementation of integrated and sustainable development in Agriculture and Water in Africa.



Some MDG Truths...2006 Report

- **TARGET:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
 - **More people are going hungry, even though worst-hit regions are showing improvement.**
- **TARGET:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
 - **Although the sub-Saharan region has made significant progress since 1990/1991, in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali and Niger, fewer than half the children of primary-school age are enrolled in school.**



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- **TARGET:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
 - World targets for safe drinking water are in sight, but coverage remains spotty in rural areas
 - With half of developing country populations still lacking basic sanitation, the world is unlikely to reach its target



The PAWD Program Background

- ❑ Began in 2003 with support from CIDA covering the development of IWRM plans in five countries in Africa.
- ❑ In 2004 additional funding was provided by Netherlands Government to support the IWRM planning process in six additional countries.
- ❑ The countries covered under these programs include: Kenya, Mali, Zambia, Malawi, Senegal, Swaziland, Mozambique, Eritrea, Cameroun, Benin and Cape Verde



PAWD Structure

Four Key Components of intervention:

- **Supporting countries to develop national IWRM plans.**
- **Providing support to institutional development of new and emerging partnerships.**
- **Support to integration of water into macro-economic policies.**
- **Access to a broad range of financing Instruments**



IWRM and MDGs

- ❑ The goods and services provided by water plays a central role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015.
- ❑ Water reforms and good water governance in an *IWRM* framework is a precondition for the achievement of the (MDG's) (GWP TEC Paper)
- ❑ At the Thirteenth Session of the CSD in 2005, all countries were called upon to accelerate the provision of support to preparing nationally-owned IWRM and water-efficiency plans.
- ❑ The next stock-taking of the IWRM Target will take place in 2008 at CSD 16.



IWRM Progress in Africa

AFRICA	Well Underway	Preparatory Processes	Initial Steps only	
North Africa	0	3	2	5
Eastern Africa	1	4	3	8
Central Africa	0	1	4	5
West Africa	1	6	1	8
Southern Africa	3	7	2	12
Regional total	5	21	12	38

Source: Setting the Stage for Change, GWP, 2006.



The PAWD Program Approach

- ❑ The Approach of the PAWD workplan is based on the 13 Key IWRM change areas
- ❑ Progress has been broadly based on achieving key milestones relevant to the planning and MDG processes
- ❑ The focus of these have been on;
 - The Enabling environment,
 - Institutional framework, and
 - Management instruments.



Enabling Environment [Some results...]

□ Eastern Africa

- Increased political support from the AMCOW Sub-region and the EAC. The inter-ministerial council has jointly organized a sub-regional conference on Financing water in the region to develop mechanisms for leveraging support for the sector.
- Awareness raising for regional members of parliament. The sub-regional parliament [EALA} has now become more involved in water resources management especially on Transboundary water resources management.
- AMCOW has been able to strengthen its relationship with civil society organizations. In 2007, a joint capacity building initiative was launched in this regard.
- Joint GWP EnA/AfDB IWRM Planning process monitoring is currently underway



□ **Southern Africa**

- Contribution to new regional water policy and strategy
- Awareness raising on the SADC shared watercourses protocol
- Facilitating IWRM Roadmaps jointly with UCC Water/UNEP
- IWRM progress monitoring and reporting to the SADC WRTC
- Mobilization of partners for capacity building



At the national level, the leadership has accelerated;

- ❑ New and draft legislation and standards, institutional capacity building – Kenya, Burkina Faso, Mali, Zambia, Malawi
- ❑ Updating and revision of Water policies with drafts in Zambia, Malawi [finalized], Swaziland, Eritrea
- ❑ Water resources agencies are starting to administer WR according from an IWRM perspective – Kenya. Uganda is beginning to pilot Catchment management.
- ❑ Mainstreaming IWRM in National Development frameworks in Malawi, Zambia, Mali



Some Key Lessons

- ❑ Strengthening our partnerships especially with Pan African bodies, RECs and National Actors in the context of GWP's MoU with AMCOW.
- ❑ Deepening discussion and knowledge generation on grey areas – eg; IWRM and Climate Change, M&E
- ❑ Creating stronger '*CWP – Type*' stakeholder platforms at all levels.
- ❑ Ensuring the IWRM Approach remains relevant in the global arena – greater global momentum. CSD 16.
- ❑ Building on results





That's Not all,

But Thank YOU!!

