

ANNEXES TO THE REPORT

of the

AFRICAN PRE-CONFERENCE

“WATER FOR FOOD AND ECOSYSTEMS: MAKE IT HAPPEN!”

ANNEX E

ANNEX F

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Annex E. Guidelines for the working groups

PURPOSE

The purpose of the working group sessions is to identify lessons for **actions** that reconcile water for food and ecosystems, along with the **conditions** that are required for successful implementation of these actions. The presented cases prior to the working group sessions can be used as a starting point for this.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCUSSIONS

Each working group has a chair, a rapporteur and two working group assistants.

- The chair is responsible for facilitating discussions, time management, ensuring that all participants are able to contribute to the discussion, etc.
- The rapporteur is responsible for reporting the findings of the Working Group back to the Plenary Session.
- Each Working Group is assigned two assistants from the FAO-Netherlands organizing committee, who can help the chair and rapporteur when needed.

2 hours are available for working group discussions

At the end of the session, 10 minutes should be reserved to discuss the tentative findings and to obtain a group consensus on the issues to be reported to the plenary session.

SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR DISCUSSION

To enable a proper discussion in the working groups and to ensure that discussions are geared towards the identification of lessons on **ACTIONS, IMPACTS** and **CONDITIONS**.

The presented cases provide the starting point for discussions, but the output of the working groups should cover as much as possible the range of experiences available in the group. Therefore, it is important to identify generic lessons for action and to stimulate inputs from all participants.

To structure the discussion on lessons for action, the following steps are suggested:

1. Generic lesson for actions from the introductory case

Identify the generic lesson(s) for actions from the introductory case – this is to be done by the case presenter, in consultation with the chair and the working group participants.

These generic lessons are the starting point for discussion. Suggestions for these lessons for action and relevant questions will be provided as possible input for each specific session.

2. Identify the positive and the negative impacts of these actions

Identify for each action the positive as well as the negative impacts. Please be critical and as specific as possible.

3. Identify the conditions for success and failure

Based on the discussion of actions and their positive and negative impacts, identify the conditions that seemed to trigger either positive or negative outcomes. What are the conditions that help to realize a positive outcome, what are conditions that seem to increase the risk of failure? Remember that the focus is on *implementation*.

4. Conclusions: feasibility and appropriateness

Finally, based on all the above, what is the conclusion on the feasibility and appropriateness of the identified “lesson for action”.

Repeat steps 1 to 4 for the next lesson.

Ideally, each working group should discuss 1 to 4 lessons for action in detail.

Annex F. Background document for the African pre-conference

OVERVIEW OF COMMITMENTS IN WATER CONFERENCES FOCUSING ON AFRICA (by Frank van Steenbergen)

1. Introduction

This paper gives a summary overview of the agreed commitments in the most prominent recent water conferences/ meetings in Africa. In this overview the agreed principles in water management are summarized and the pledges (with targets) for follow up action and financing that were discussed or launched at this meeting.

The conferences/ meetings summarized (in section 2) are:

April 2002	Abuja Ministerial Declaration on Water – A Key to Sustainable Development in Africa	Launch of the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW)
April 2002	Accra Declaration	Regional Stakeholders Conference organized by African Task Force
December 2003	African Ministerial Commitments on Implementation and Partnerships for achieving the Water and Sanitation Targets	Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water
February 2004	Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa	2 nd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union

In addition an overview is made of the main water initiatives in Africa developed recently (section 3), i.e.

- African Water Facility
- EU Water Initiative
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative by African Development Bank
- G-8 Plan for Water in Africa

Section 4 gives some observations that may be useful for the pre-conference.

2. Recent Water Conferences on Africa

An overview of the commitments made at the main Water Conferences on Africa of the last three years is attached.

Apart from these events there were also a number of global events where statements with respect to Water in Africa were launched, i.e. the Bonn Freshwater Conference, the Johannesburg WSSD and the Kyoto World Water Forum.

Conference: Accra 15-17 April 2002, Regional Stakeholders Conference organized by African Task Force
Commitments made by: broad range of stakeholders attending the conference – representatives of government, international and regional organizations, civil society and water sector professionals
Agreed principles:
Water to be used to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development through improved access to potable water services and sanitation, IWRM, water-related disaster prevention and mitigation, empowerment and capacity building and pro-poor water governance and policies
Specific action plans required to meet target of reducing proportion of Africans without access to basic water supply and sanitation by 75% in 2015 and 95% in 2025.
Water resource development to focus as much on economic development and income generation and on food self-sufficiency
Linkage between water-based initiatives and broader development efforts in Africa to be recognized
Need to identify self-funded activities in hydropower and commercial agriculture but in addition mobilize funding for essential investments which cannot be supported using local or private-sector investments. Required in USD 10 B/yr – USD 6 B/yr for water supply/sanitation; USD 2 B/yr for irrigation and USD 2 B/yr for institutional development, capacity building etc
A dedicated water fund for Africa is required as well as similar funds at national and basin levels
Need to set up effective institutional and policy frameworks – incl participation of all element of civil society
International basins to be developed as instruments for regional cooperation and integration
Financial flows from international community to be drastically increased – including improved access and foreign direct investment
Collective support offered to AMCOW
Effective systems for monitoring of progress is required

Conference: Abuja 29-30 April 2002, Launch of the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW)
Commitments made by: African Ministers responsible for Water
Agreed principles:
African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) will:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strengthen intergovernmental co-operation – also in reversing the water crisis and sanitation problems and in management of shared water resources▪ Monitor progress in implementation of major water initiatives, in achievement of water-related goals (MDG), in international commitments for the provision of financial resources and technology transfer, in investments in the water sector, in the implementation of intergovernmental agreements on surface and groundwater resources▪ Consider and adopt best practices in global and regional programmes dealing with water and sanitation▪ Engage in dialogue and consultation with regional economic groupings and regional/ global financial institutions▪ Support measures to encourage stronger and better performing institutional arrangements▪ Promote policies for appropriate allocation of water for domestic use, food security and other competing demands
Action
Establish Steering Committee to finalize institutional arrangements for AMCOW (to be finalized by August 2002)
Call upon cooperating partners, relevant UN agencies, African Development Bank to support AMCOW and welcome support by European Union

Conference: Addis Abeba, December 2003, Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water
Commitments made by: Conference – which was organized by UN-Water Africa and African Water Task Force
Agreed principles:
Endorse target of reducing by half proportion of population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015 and provide safe water and sanitation for all by 2025
Confirm data as used in the Joint Monitoring Program for the World Water Development Report
Incorporate the upgrading of existing infrastructure in reaching the water sanitation targets
Significantly improve provision of water supply and sanitation in unserved settlements and have this reflected in PRSPs and budget allocations
Increase information and communication and hygiene education in schools and communities
Allocate at least 5% of the budgets for water and sanitation
Aim at increasing agricultural productivity through innovative technologies
Adopt innovative approaches to increasing public/ private sector investments in the agricultural sector
Investment in ecosystem health and sustainable use of freshwater resources as an integral part of IWRM strategies
Strengthen joint management of transboundary water resources
Promote effective and sustainable management of rivers, lakes and aquifers
Incorporate water quality standards and environmental water allocations in all agreements on shared water resources
Increasing funding to hydrological and meteorological networks
Foster data exchange for improved early warning
Good governance through involving the public and interests of all stakeholders
Ensure that civil society and gender concerns are taken into account in recognized process of consultation with AMCOW
Promote decentralization policies, including budget reallocations
Undertake comprehensive review of regulatory frameworks prior to expansion of privatisation of water and sanitation services
Develop comprehensive systems for valuing and allocating water resources
Accelerate technical support and capacity building measures
Agreed action
Joint declaration of AMCOW and European Commission on African-European Union Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation
Launching of the African Water Facility with targeted funding of USD 600 M for medium term projects on water and sanitation
Launching of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative by African Development Bank
Launching of G-8 Plan on Water for Africa – concerning support to river and lake basin management plans
Launching of African Water Journal and Water and Sanitation for African Cities (II)
Establish in 2004 National Task Forces on Water and Sanitation to prepare national plan on water and sanitation by June 2005 and integrate these plans with National IWRM plans
Prepare and adopt national IWRM plans by 2005

Conference: Sirte 27-28 February 2004, 2 nd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union
Commitments made by: Heads of State and Government of African Union
Agreed principles:
To attain self-sufficiency in food production and eradicate hunger it necessary to promote strategic food crops
Recognition of importance of livestock and fishery resources in ensuring food security
Recognition of importance of water and need to assure preservation and distribution of water resources
Prioritisation of implementation of integrated water and agriculture programmes
Partnership and utilizing resources and sharing its benefits on principles of international law
Action pledges:
Development and production of strategic agricultural commodities to exploit member states comparative advantages. Further, promote development of livestock production and fishery resources, including development of equipment and techniques
Immediately establish African Common Market for agricultural products, promote intra-African trade and mandate Chairperson of Commission of African Union to undertake feasibility study into African Agricultural Development Fund
Coordinate African position in WTO
Strengthen/ establish Centre of Excellence and networks, among others in water management, floods and environmental management
Strengthen banks for genetic resources including registration of property rights
Establish an Early Warning System at regional level and promote coordination at continental level, among others for mitigation of flood and drought impact
Support AMCOW in preparing plans and policies on water resources and request the Chairperson to integrate activities of AMCOW as well as African Ministers Conference on Environment and the African Ministers Conference on Agriculture with the activities of the Commission of the African Union and its Technical Committees
Encourage bilateral agreement on shared water resources and enjoin the Regional Economic Communities to develop protocols on integrated water resources management
Strengthen/ establish river and lake basin organizations, among others to promote develop of infrastructure projects and hydropower and identify unutilised water resources, keeping within the international law and riparian protocols
Develop human resource potential and ensure gender balance
Adopt African Water Facility and acknowledge the African Water Vision
Develop infrastructure especially in energy, transport, communication and information technology
Develop coherent policy framework on public-private cooperation
Expedite action on implementation of African Investment Bank
Request the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to develop detailed plans to implement this declaration – to be presented in 2005
Entrust to the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee to follow up declaration and evaluate progress

3. Water initiatives

In this section four relatively large water funding initiatives with respect to Africa are summarized: African Water Facility, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, G-8 Action Plan and EU Water Initiative.

There are several other activities of relevance, some more in the field of knowledge development and sharing – worth mentioning are:

- Africa Water Development Report
- Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment
- Panel on Water Financing
- IUCN Water and Nature Initiative
- Several transboundary river basin initiatives – particularly Nile and Zambezi.

Initiative: African Water Facility
<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substantial resources (estimated at US 20 B/yr) required to meet MDG and African Water Vision Objectives on water in Africa ▪ Designed as rapid response mechanism ▪ Aims to support African ownership of the development process
<p>Institutional arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administered by African Development Bank as a Special Trust Fund ▪ Governing Council with representatives of AMCOW, African Development Bank, NEPAD, UN-Water Africa, and donors to the fund ▪ Program and project proposals in the shape of grants to be approved by Board of Directors of African Development Bank ▪ Intends to mobilize USD 615 Million
<p>Priority activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to create necessary policy and regulatory framework that will help lever investments form public, private and community sources – for instance support to integrated water resource management planning, capacity building, reform, regulatory instruments, monitoring capacity, developing shared river basin visions, transboundary management, project and program implementation, knowledge development ▪ Direct investments in strategic water infrastructure projects - depending on the capacity of the AWF to lever resources
<p>Current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several funding agencies have expressed interested – such as Netherlands, Canada, EU, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, USAID and France ▪ Bank shall adopt the operational procedures ▪ Water fund to be established upon receiving commitments from the donors of USD 10 Million

Initiative: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
Background: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to accelerate access to water supply and sanitation services to achieve objectives of MDGs and Africa Water Vision
Institutional arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiated and administered by African Development Bank
Priority activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement fast track mechanisms for interventions in national rural water supply and sanitation programs ▪ Implement projects with participation of beneficiaries to reach and sustain large coverage of services ▪ Promote appropriate technologies in water supply and sanitation ▪ Mobilize higher levels of funding from ODA and promote local initiatives (using Social Fund or AGETIP-type of mechanisms)
Current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiative is backed by AMCOW and several donors

Initiative: EU Water Initiative
Background: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to MDGs on Water and Sanitation and IWRM/water efficiency plans – including where relevant coordination in transboundary water management
Institutional arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two working groups – on Water Supply and Sanitation and on IWRM respectively that develop joint action plans to achieve targets ▪ Closely linked to the TAC of AMCOW, with five AMCOW-TAC members acting as liaison members to the working group
Priority activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing demand for investment in services for the poor ○ Making better use of existing human and institutional resources, and capacity building ○ Enhancing funding for supply, management and development of water resources ○ Improve coordination ▪ In IWRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop for five transboundary basins action plans with identification of funding ○ Implementation of national IWRM plans for all SubSaharan countries
Current status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action plan on Water and Sanitation prepared ▪ Common methodology for national and transboundary IWRM plans adopted ▪ Action plans for five selected transboundary catchments under preparation – Lake Chad, Lake Victoria (Kagera River), Orange/ Senqu basin, Niger river basin, Volta river basin

<p>Initiative: G-8 African Action Plan</p>
<p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad range of commitments to NEPAD were made in Kananaskis G-8 Summit in June 2002 ▪ Importance of improved water management acknowledged and given significant place in the commitments
<p>Institutional arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is not a special activity as such but a commitment to support
<p>Summary commitments with respect to water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote good governance ▪ As a priority assist countries that are politically committed to prioritise safe water and basic sanitation ▪ Support capacity building efforts of such countries in legal, technical, institutional and regulatory frameworks ▪ Reinforce efforts to provide assistance to integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans ▪ Share best practices in the delivery of water and sanitation services ▪ Utilize financial resources ▪ Give high priority in ODA to sound water and sanitation proposals ▪ Help mobilize domestic resources ▪ Encourage IFI's to give priority to water sector ▪ Promote cost recovery with output-based approaches to ensure access to services by those that cannot afford ▪ Promote public-private partnerships ▪ Apply on voluntary basis various new tools for water financing ▪ Encourage financing of sound irrigation practices ▪ Improve donor coordination ▪ Do the utmost to support partner countries to build water and sanitation infrastructure ▪ Promote community based approaches ▪ Encourage use of adapted technologies at household level ▪ Reinforce skills and knowledge – particularly local governments and relevant actors of civil society ▪ Strengthen South-South cooperation ▪ Strengthen monitoring, assessment and research ▪ Reinforce engagement of international organisations ▪ Strengthen coordination within the UN system ▪ World Bank to take lead in implement proposals by World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure
<p>Current status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid start-up of the implementation of all commitments, facilitated by Canada through Canada Fund for Africa – and related to it Canadian Investment Fund for Africa

4. Points for the pre-conference

- In the commitments it seems that:
 - Much on the cards
 - MDG targets on water supply and sanitation take precedence
 - The IWRM plans are also in the MDG, they are supposed to be ready by 2005 – but they risk keeping IWRM at ‘plan’ level only

- It may be useful the outcome of the conference contributes to the ongoing initiatives, in particular:
 - AMCOW
 - African Water Task Force
 - Regional Partnerships of GWP
 - African Development Bank (Africa Water Facility)
 - Dialogue on Water for Food and Environment
 - EU Water Initiative - Working Group on IWRM
 - CIDA

- Cases
 - One may consider making use of (or reference to) the IWRM plans being developed for the five transboundary basins in EU Water Initiative
 - Similarly, one may refer to national IWRM/ water efficiency plans (and from there to MDG)