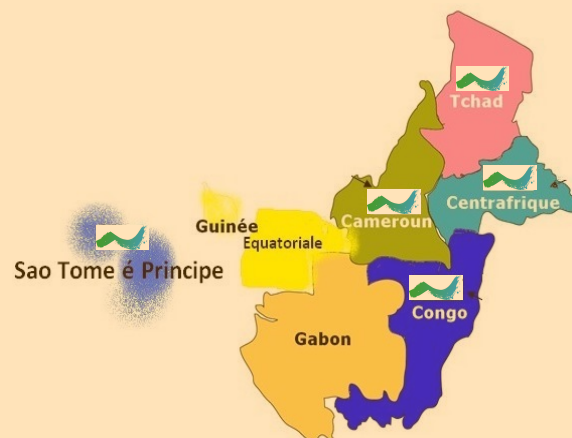




Global Water Partnership Central Africa

Global Water Partnership Central Africa (GWP-CAf), one of the thirteen Regional Water Partnerships, within, the GWP, network started its activities in Central Africa in 2004 with the establishment of a Central Africa Technical Advisory Committee (CAfTAC). In 2008, a full Regional Water Partnership, GWP-CAf, was formally established.

In its vision for the 2014-2019 strategy, which is for a "**Water Secure Central Africa**", GWP-CAf has committed itself to "support sustainable development through the promotion and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Central Africa". GWP-CAf is a non-governmental, apolitical, non-confessional and not-for-profit organization, open to all institutions, organizations, associations and research institutions, that recognize and promote the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Central Africa. Its regional secretariat is based in Yaoundé, Cameroon.





Over 201 partners



5 Country Water Partnerships (CWP)



Over 49 millions



Over 2 millions Km²

POLICY FACILITATION, KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON WATER AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

In Central Africa, the achievements of the GWP CAf focused on :

- Development of policies and strategies on water management
- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Establishing platforms
- Supporting SDG monitoring process

Cameroon National Water Policy

From 2016 to 2017, GWP Cameroon in collaboration with UNICEF Cameroon supported the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) in Cameroon in the process of developing the country's National Water Policy. The Cameroon Country Water Partnership was a member of the working group in charge of drafting the national water policy document, and leader for the thematic group on "Water Governance". The final draft of the National Water Policy was presented to and approved by key water sector stakeholders at a national workshop organized in Yaoundé, Cameroon, on the 29th of November 2017. The National Water Policy is currently being examined by the government for approval.

Central African Regional Water Policy

From 2008 to 2009, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), GWP-CAf supported the process of elaborating the Central African Regional Water Policy, which was approved on the 24th of October 2009 in Kinshasa by Heads of States and Governments of ECCAS member countries.

Central Africa Regional IWRM Action Plan (PARGIRE-AC)

In collaboration with the African Development Bank, GWP-CAf accompanied ECCAS in the process of elaborating the Central Africa Regional IWRM Action Plan (PARGIRE-AC), which was approved by the Ministers in charge of Water of ECCAS member states, on the 14th of June 2014 in Ndjamen and adopted by the Summit of Heads of State on 25th of May 2015 in Ndjamen, Chad.

Elaboration and approval of Cameroon's National Adaptation Plan :

Considering the importance of water-related issues in adaptation to climate change, and being aware that the planning of adaptation actions and ensuring the coherence of adaptation related public policy measures are important factors in the fight against climate change, GWP Cameroon, within the context of the implementation of the Water, climate and Development Program (WACDEP), supported the Government of Cameroon in the elaboration and approval of its National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC). The NAPCC is a planning instrument within the UNFCCC process that supports countries in the process of identifying their priority climate change adaptation measures for the short, medium and long-term. Under the leadership of the Ministry in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), GWP Cameroon in collaboration with the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), facilitated the elaboration of the final version of the NAPCC which was approved in June 2015 during a nation workshop held in Nkolandom, Cameroon. In 2016, GWP Cameroon and MINEPDED continued working together to transform the NAPCC into programs and projects and conduct a financial evaluation of the NAPCC.

Pilot project "Improving Resilience of communities and households in the Mayo Tsanaga Sub-basin"

To support countries and partners analyse climate variability and change more effectively and invest in resilient and sustainable measures for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), GWP and UNICEF developed a strategic framework document on resilience of WASH services (UNICEF and GWP 2014). To facilitate the implementation of this strategic framework in Cameroon, UNICEF Cameroon, the Ministry in charge of Water (MINEE), and GWP Cameroon are collaborating in the implementation of pilot actions aimed at developing tools to ensure not only the availability of good quality water (through testing local practices to reduce the amount of fluoride in groundwater), but also to ensure the sustainability of WASH infrastructure and services. To date, the project has (i) identified the impacts of climate change on WASH services and appropriate resilient measures, (ii) identified the capacity building needs of key stakeholders and developed a capacity building plan, and (iii) designed, constructed and tested a defluorisation system for reducing fluoride concentrations in groundwater. It is hoped that the project results will support the process of revising the national drinking water supply standards.



Pilot project "Construction of solar energy powered boreholes to improve the resilience of populations to climate change"

From 2013 to 2014, GWP Cameroon, in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of the Environment (MINEPDED) of Cameroon, the Women’s group of the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA) -and the Small Grants Program of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-SGP) hosted by the UNDP country office, carried out a project to improve the resilience of the populations of the three communities (Wouro Messere, Djiddel and Sedek) in the Mayo Tsanaga sub-basin through the construction of three solar energy powered borehole systems for the supply of drinking water to the populations and livestock, and the strengthening of the capacities of women's associations to improve the agricultural productivity of the populations.



Strengthening partnerships through supporting the creation and functioning of CWP

Since 2005, GWP-Caf has facilitated the creation of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) in five countries of the Central Africa sub-region: Cameroon (2005), Central African Republic (2008), Republic of Congo (2008), Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (2008) and Republic of Chad (in 2017). While the GWP-Caf network consists of about 201 partners distributed across six Central African countries (partners from five countries with CWP, and Gabon).

Youth Engagement

As part of its Youth Strategy, and to consolidate its Youth Activities, GWP-Caf, since 2017, is supporting the creation and institutional strengthening of the Central African Youth Water and Climate Network, known by its French acronym “RECOJAC”. The network is composed of youth organizations from Central African countries, including Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, Sao Tome and Principe and Chad. The youth representatives were sensitised on constraints and opportunities for financing development projects and programs at a workshop in 2017. Moreover, GWP Caf has supported over 50 student interns since 2008.



As an active stakeholder in the IWRM in Central Africa, GWP-CAf has supported the Economic Commission of Central African States (ECCAS), the International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS), and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in their water resources management and development activities since 2004. The collaboration with ECCAS was formalised in April 2017 through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding that structures the cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the PARGIRE AC. Moreover, the excellent collaboration between GWP-CAf and ECCAS has also resulted in the elaboration in 2010 of a Regional Financing Strategy for the Water Sector in Central Africa, with detailed study on the establishment of the Regional Solidarity Fund for Water (known by its French acronym FORSEAU), as well as the preparation of reports on the state of hydrometeorological services in seven Central African countries in 2015.

Since 2004, the LCBC has been a key partner of GWP CAf, and this relationship is being strengthened through the elaboration of a memorandum of understanding that is expected to be signed before the end of 2018. Moreover, since 2016, the LCBC with the support of GWP-CAf has developed a pilot project to set up an early warning system (EWS) in the Chari-Logone sub-system of the basin. This project aims to increase resilience of local populations and their livelihoods by reducing the impacts of climate-related disasters and improving food security. GWP-CAf and the LCBC are currently actively working to mobilize funding for the implementation of the project. Furthermore, in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB), GWP-CAf assisted the International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (CICOS) in the process of transforming its navigation focused mandate into a broader IWRM perspective. The support was directed at the establishment of the Congo Basin water resources information management system, and the elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management in the Congo Basin.

GWP-CAf has contributed in Central Africa in raising countries' awareness on the importance of IWRM through facilitating the process of monitoring the implementation of Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with emphasis on target 6.5 related to IWRM and transboundary cooperation. So far, GWP-CAf, in collaboration with UNEP, has supported, 3 countries (Cameroon, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe) in monitoring indicator 6.5.1 onto the degree of implementation of IWRM.

The aim of this support was to facilitate understanding by key stakeholders of the monitoring process and tools for SDG 6.5.1, and to establish a shared baseline on the degree of IWRM implementation in each country. From the country stakeholder consultations and dialogues, the degree of IWRM implementation in Cameroon was 34%, meanwhile in Congo, it was 31%, and 22.8% in Sao Tome. This evaluation enabled the countries identify some key constraints in the implementation of SDG target 6.5.1, as well as strategies to accelerate implementation. GWP-CAf has also facilitated the process of monitoring SDG 6.5.2 in Central Africa (in collaboration with UNESCO and UNECE), and the process for integrated monitoring of SDG 6 targets (in collaboration with the Ministry of Water in Cameroon and UN Water).



#ActOnSDG6
Global Water Partnership
Central Africa

We hope to capitalize all these efforts through a dedicated project on SDG 6 in Central Africa.

GWP Central Africa

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