



**PAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE
SAROVA WHITESANDS BEACH HOTEL, MOMBASA**

8th - 12th July 2007

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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Background

The Global Water Partnership regions in Africa have been working closely with intergovernmental agencies such as SADC (where they support the Water Unit), East African Community (with which they jointly worked on identifying issues constraining better governance on water in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), ECOWAS (with which they are supporting formulation of IWRM Plans and developing monitoring mechanisms to support the countries in their efforts to meet the MDGs related to water) and AMCOW (for which GWP Eastern Africa organised and funded a Conference on Financing for Water and whose recommendations have now been adopted by the 6th Ordinary Session in Congo Brazzaville as the way forward in addressing the opportunities and challenges for investing in water infrastructure and capacity).

At the same time, GWP has been working with 14 countries in Africa in formulating Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plans including Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, and Zambia, Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Eritrea, Mozambique and Swaziland and 3 others in Central Africa. In Egypt, a Country Sector Dialogue supported through MED EUWI and in Libya a debate on IWRM in the country with focus on institutional reform, supported by UNEP, AfDB and GWP has been initiated. GWP has formed an independent panel, the International Reference Group, the proposed interventions in the IWRM Plan, their relevance, sequencing and economic efficiency.

In this regard, GWP-Africa organised a conference between 8-14 June 2007, where all the African regions met to discuss the most effective means of engagement with intergovernmental agencies, Ministries that impact on water resources, and in particular, how to support AMCOW work program in the near future. The Stockholm Secretariat, the Technical Advisory Committee, and officials representing key organisations that partner with GWP joined GWP Africa in this conference that was held at Sarova Whitesands Beach Resort, Mombasa, Kenya.

Conference Objectives

The purpose of this GWP inter-regional meeting was for the GWP Africa 'region partnerships' to share knowledge and experiences on continent-wide IWRM strategic issues. This would also lead to the development of a strategy on how to position GWP to exploit opportunities and engage effectively with key initiatives in the region aimed at achieving the continent's development goals.

It was also deemed important to reflect on the attainment of the MDGs and the progress of the highly recognised IWRM process that has been adopted as an appropriate response to the challenges faced in effective and equitable water management.

The meeting was also intended to provide a platform for discussing the strengthening of ties and collaboration with Regional Economic Communities, International and National Organisations as well as political governance structures such as the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

Topical issues relating to the implementation of IWRM and the attainment of the MDG targets such as sanitation, climate change, infrastructure development and financing of

IWRM initiatives, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing were discussed. The objective was to develop and agree to a Roadmap for IWRM.

The meeting was also intended to discuss the strengthening and revitalisation of GWP in general with a specific focus on the strategic and operational work plans for GWP Africa. The key strategy was to ensure coherence, effectiveness and efficiency throughout the network in order to better achieve its goals.

Specifically, the meeting was intended to:

1. Identify issues and challenges in implementing IWRM priorities
2. Identify opportunities to advance IWRM priorities
3. Develop strategies and actions to effect partnerships with AMCOW;
4. Develop stronger collaboration between existing partnerships.
5. Propose a follow-up mechanisms at regional and country level, for a periodic review system for programs.

Executive Summary

This document provides excerpts of discussions of the GWP Pan African meeting that brought together African water experts to discuss water issues and share experiences on working together and possibilities of addressing water issues that affect the continent and set priorities for future action.

The Global Technical Advisory Committee (TEC) and GWP Stockholm also attended the meeting that attracted international and regional bodies such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), African Union (AU) and Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS).

The main topics discussed during parallel sessions included financing water, water infrastructure, IWRM and achievement of the MDGs, Monitoring and evaluation and water supply and sanitation. The outcomes from these sessions were considered to be fruitful discussions.

Whereas the IWRM Roadmap was extensively discussed, there was consensus for further discussion on how the implementation of IWRM can be tagged to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

There were discussions on how to relate Climate Change and Sanitation to the IWRM Process. Discussions during this meeting cast a ray of light on the possible interface for climate change and water resource management and for the inclusion of sanitation in IWRM.

One of the main outcomes of the meeting was the agreement to strengthen working relations with the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Whereas AMCOW perceives GWP Africa to be complementary and want to formalize the collaboration, GWP Africa sees this as an opportunity for soliciting political support where requested and where possible facilitate GWP's participation in key Pan-African Development meetings (beyond the water sector).

It was also agreed that GWP needs to revitalised its strategic and operational plans that will leverage mileage and post a positive image for its future actions. *“We need to show that GWP is still good value for money considering that all main donors need to renew their funding in 2008, which is a risk and an opportunity”* said Emilio Gabrielli, Executive Secretary during the meeting.

Outcome Mapping was adopted as a new method for progress reporting. During the Outcome Mapping session facilitated by Ricardo Wilson-Grau, it was recognized that there is a challenge of capturing results in international partnerships and that Outcome Mapping can be one of the solutions.

African Network of Environmental Journalists (ANEJ) and African Film Producers Association representatives took part in the conference and the aim was to consider the roadmap, climate impacts and what the media can do to support widespread action and performance accountability. GWP Africa and ANEJ pledged to work together and formalise their collaboration through Memorandum of Understanding and strengthen working relations at country, regional and Africa level.

Conference Opening

There were a number of speeches and keynote addresses at the beginning of the meeting. In all, water problems affecting the African continent were pointed out with an aim to provide ground for further discussions during the meeting. The role of GWP Africa was applauded with presenters challenging GWP Africa to take up more roles, strengthen ties and partnerships with other actors in the sector and think positively about its future roles. Here below are summaries of the speeches and keynote addresses.

Welcome remarks by GWP Eastern Africa Steering Committee delivered by Getachew Abdi

GWP Eastern Africa is honoured to host the first regional meeting that brings GWP Africa regions in Eastern Africa.

Participants in this meeting are grateful for the trip to Baricho Intake and Treatment System, the most important water source management for the Coastal Region in Kenya and are impressed by the detail of information and innovations there are that provide potential solutions to problems that have been facing us in many parts of our countries.



The purpose for our conference is to bring together our partners in Africa, in order to consider how we add more value to water issues in the continent particularly in the IWRM Planning process. This conference will also discuss how to monitor and catalyse country performance efforts towards achieving the MDGs that has to do with water

Recently, GWP Eastern Africa, with the support from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in Kenya, organized a high level inter-ministerial conference to discuss Financing for Water. Similarly, Western Africa, Southern Africa and the Mediterranean regions undertook a similar exercise. The entire program of action recommended in the Nairobi Accord was adopted by the 6th Session of AMCOW in Brazzaville, Congo. There is now need for follow-up actions to ensure that Water is not left behind as negotiations start early next year between African Union, European Union and other donors on roads, airports, power and communications.

Africa has to address the issue of sanitation that has become a vexing issue. What are the impacts of VIPs on groundwater? On human health? Adaptation - how is it to be enhanced? How about the multitude of conventional sewerage treatment systems that have stopped working, spewing contamination in the water bodies? We are aware that the cost from lack of good sanitation is devastating, and we need to be clear about the usefulness and expedience of technologies we are adopting if we are concerned about the environment. We need to avoid a throw away attitude and become resource minded in order to fine tune sanitation in accordance with IWRM principles.

It is important that the media world shares in the challenges and successes in water development and resource management. They need to develop a better understanding of the issues at stake, and become useful allies in keeping society on its toes when it comes to measuring performance in the water and sanitation sector.

Welcome remarks by Eng. Mahboub M. Maalim, CBS, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya



Kenya has tremendous achievements in the water sector reform processes since the launch of the Water Policy in 1999 and the Water Act in 2002. There is progress on the sector action plan and investment programme and establishment of new water institutions. A Water Resources Management Strategy has been finalized and a National Irrigation Policy is being finalized.

The Ministry is operationalising the Water Act 2002 that calls for separation of roles of water services provision and water resource management. The roles of the new institutions (Regulatory Authorities, Water Services Boards and Water Service Providers) as stipulated in the Water Act are being followed.

Under IWRM and Water Efficiency Plan, a Country Water Partnership was established in 2003 under the Partnership for Africa Water Development (PAWD) with support from CIDA through GWP. It set the stage for multi-stakeholder consultations on IWRM and water efficiency plan.

A peer review-referencing group has reviewed Kenya's IWRM Plan and some of the issues raised are being addressed in the ownership process.

There is urgency to reduce dependency on non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and invest in cheap/clean renewable energies such as hydro-electric power. We also need to address the issue of extensive deforestation that has affected water catchments in many parts of the country.

Unpredictable weather and natural disasters such as droughts, floods, hurricanes and heat waves are becoming common in Kenya and these have had a great impact on the loss of agricultural production in the country. Water sector MDGs is a crosscutting issue and Kenya is started to take stock of where the country is.

Message delivered by the UNEP Delegation represented by Halifia Drammeh

Chairman, GWP

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Kenya

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Africa has been called a “continent of contrasts”, and this certainly holds true as far as water is concerned. Some parts of the continent receive an enormous amount of water, while others



receive hardly any. One river basin, the Congo river basin, receives about 50% of the total water available throughout the entire continent.

It is, as well, remarkable that this session of the GWP coincides with three historic and defining events, namely:

- Entry into force of the African Union;
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
- The 5th Anniversary of the founding of AMCOW, whose hallmark is one of demonstrative partnerships.

On 30 May 2007, the GWP joined several partners in paying tribute to AMCOW for succeeding in the last five years in demonstrating how partnerships can be instrumental in tackling water policy challenges. Through strategic partnerships it was possible to make AMCOW a prominent regional Ministerial body for fostering cooperation on water issues.

The results of the partnerships forged in support of AMCOW are evident in the following:

- Becoming fully operational and also becoming the intergovernmental authority for addressing the continent's water policy challenges;
- Building strategic partnerships with the international community by entering into cooperative arrangements with a good number of institutions and organizations, including the GWP;
- Developing and maintaining strong relations with the international community, including the EU and the G-8;
- Putting in place a truly innovative architecture of collaborative arrangements for addressing water policy challenges in Africa which the former UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan referred to as truly admirable and which other regions should emulate.
- ADB spearheads the African Water Facility and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative; UN-Habitat Water for African Cities; UN-Water/Africa - African Water Development Report and the African Water Journal; UNESCO and UN/Water/Africa - groundwater management in Africa; UNEP - institutional support to AMCOW and mobilization of international resources (and manager of its Trust Fund); GWP and its IWRM programmes for Africa; AU, by recognizing AMCOW as its Specialized Technical Committee.
- Mobilizing, through the AMCOW Trust Fund, a sum of Euros 2.6 million, representing a grant from the EU and \$100,000 from UNEP, as well as approximately US\$20 million dollars through contributions to the African Water Facility. Cumulatively, the African Ministers' Council on Water have raised, within the relatively short period of three years, approximately \$24 million. The contributions, respectively, of the Governments of Uganda and Nigeria, as well as the \$15,000 US dollars from the Government of Libya adds to this amount, and perhaps opens the gates for further contributions from the member countries of AMCOW. We are hopeful that other countries, like Namibia, are likely to follow the Libyan example.

We are holding this conference against the background of success stories in partnerships and coalition building. We must therefore use this conference to reflect on how we take forward our collective successes and achievements on one hand and the effective

leadership of the GWP on the other to confront the present challenge of expediting the achievements in Africa of the water related targets set by the world leaders. We also remember the sense of urgency emanating from the fact that we have eight years left before 2015. How can we use the GWP leadership to enlarge and expand the existing strategic partnerships aimed at promoting the WSSD targets on water now that the clock is ticking with only eight years remaining? How do we use the existing partnerships to greater heights using the different partnerships for Africa as building blocks, which include:

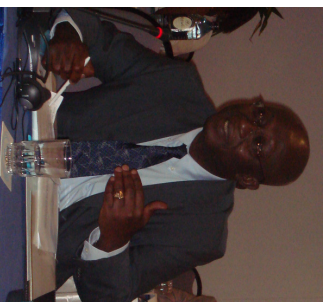
- The GWP IWRM initiatives in Africa
- The increasing engagement of the African Union, manifested in its adoption of the Sirte Declaration and its willingness to convene an AU summit on water,
- The networking of Africa's river and lake basin organizations,
- The work of the water units of the respective regional economic communities in Africa,
- The work of NEPAD in water infrastructure and the supportive role of the international community in that area,
- The upcoming EU-Africa Summit to consider a strategic partnership on water,
- The work of UN-Water/Africa and its strengthening of the UN support,
- The UNEP/DANIDA/DHI IWRM project.

How can we create, in observance of the fifth anniversary of the WSSD, the Johannesburg framework for action, to mobilize regional and international support for Africa, to achieve the water targets by 2015? In furtherance of this goal, can we contemplate an annual Africa-wide partnership assembly on water, and/or the establishment of the 2015 regional IWRM roll-call under the leadership of AMCOW and the engagement of Partnerships? Can we together, as partners, bring our individual and collective support to bear on the proposed AU Summit on water? I hope we shall be able to reflect on these and similar ideas.

Message from UN Economic Commission for Africa delivered by Stephen Maxwell Donkor

The UN Secretariat's arm in Africa, the ECA has as its major mandate the Economic Development of constituent member states of Africa. In its nearly half-decade of existence, the Commission has served as one of the three legs for African Development together with the African Union and the African Development Bank.

In the period from the 2nd World Water Forum, which the GWP organized in The Hague, till now, much progress has been made in analyzing Africa's water challenges and mobilizing political support for the water sector. The development of the African Water Vision 2025 and its Framework for Action, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the 3rd and 4th World Water Forums, The formation of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the Outcomes of the Pan African Implementation and Partnership conference on Water (PANAFCON).



In all these efforts, partnership has been the hallmark for achieving success and moving forward the goals of the African Water Agenda. The Global Water Partnership has been a very active driver in all these processes and this Workshop is a continuation of this tradition of leadership.

For Africa to meet its development challenges, it is imperative that it undertakes the following basic actions:

- develop and promote water resources through support for infrastructure projects
- develop water for meeting basic needs of drinking and sanitation
- develops water for energy through Hydropower that offers best chance for Africa to meet its current and future energy needs
- develops water for Agricultural Development and Food Security in most parts of the continent.

We therefore reiterate the following recommendations made to our Ministers last year in Johannesburg:

- We Call for institutionalising formal meetings between the Ministers of Finance, Energy, Water and Environment to monitor the implementation of the Africa Water Vision
- Allocating more resources, financial, human and institutional, to be allocated to increase regulation and storage of Africa's water resources
- Ensuring that RBO/LBOs and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) coordinate their efforts in institutional and technical planning to engender greater regional development and cooperation.
- Request the AU and other regional institutions to assist the DRC to prepare a comprehensive evaluation of INGA to serve as a regional source of electricity for Africa. Other hydropower potential hubs such as Ethiopia in East Africa and Guinea in West Africa also be developed as part of this
- That our Ministers adopt the guiding principle that civil society will be consulted in a constructive dialogue in all aspects of Water development especially for hydropower in Africa.

These actions will further enhance the utilization of Water for Growth and Development for all levels of African society.

Why this Pan-African meeting of GWP Partners? Mr. Emilio Gabrielli - Executive Secretary, GWPO and Roberto Lenton, Chairman GWP TEC



This meeting is in agreement with by-laws of the Consultative Partnership (CP) of 2006 which agreed to an annual meeting convened by the Steering Committee and regional meetings in each alternate year.

In such meetings, GWP takes concern to report to partners both financially (through audited financial reports and through written reports such as:

- 6 monthly Report
- Annual Report
- Reports on specific meetings
- Performance Reports
- Monthly Informal reports

GWP has had support from Canada, Netherlands, USA, European Union, France, Finland, Norway and Sweden is being negotiated. It is important that donors and partners make their voices heard; know their reporting needs and what they miss.

GWP today stands at 14 Regional Partnerships and over 60 Country Water Partnerships in the "South" and in a bid to foster unity in the Partnerships, Inter Regional Meetings are to be held in different parts of the world as follows:

Region	Date
Pan-Africa	July 9-11
S. & C. America, Caribbean.	November
CACENA, CEE, MED	October 5-7



City, Country
Mombasa, Kenya
Peru (I.D.C.)
Varna, Bulgaria,

The objective of the meetings is to review performance monitoring and reporting, look into thematic priorities (such as TEC support, fundraising, work programme focus) and focus on how to develop an effective fundraising strategy as part of the planning effort of each region to match the programmatic priorities. It is also in the interest that GWP gets to understand clearly who its clients are.

GWP Africa is reflecting on what it will take to meet Africa's water needs: working with AMCOW, strengthening partnerships with national Governments and SADC, ECOWAS, EAC and with UNEP, UNECA and UN Water, WSP and donors.

IWRM and Millennium Development Goals

This session had two presentations focusing on IWRM and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Torkil Jonch-Clausen presented and led discussions on the proposed (but not yet agreed) IWRM Road Map based on the Copenhagen International Conference on Water Resources Towards 2015. Jason Oyugi gave a recap of the success stories on of the IWRM approach and the Pan African Water Development Projects (PAWD).

IWRM Roadmap: towards the MDGs and beyond

The conference recalled an International Conference "Managing Water Resources Towards 2015 - Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals" that was held in Copenhagen and hosted by the Danish Government in co-operation with UN-Water.

It was noted that water is vital to the achievement of most of the Millennium Development Goals including those that address poverty, hunger, health, water supply and sanitation as well as environmental sustainability and gender equality. The importance of water management has been highlighted by the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Following discussion on presentations during this session, it was understandable that climate change will have extensive impacts on water resources.

In addition, it was highlighted that there is increased stress and competition for water resources and that effective water management must thus be an integral part of all countries' efforts to reach the MDGs by 2015 and sustain them beyond that.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is an approach that takes account of competing water needs in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner and is widely recognised as the appropriate response to the challenges faced.

In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) approved the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. This included a target for all countries to have developed an IWRM and water efficiency plan by 2005. The objective was to ensure that the water management interventions needed to support the achievement of other MDGs would be identified and implemented. By 2006, 25% of countries had completed their plans; in a further 50% the process was well underway and 25% had not yet begun.

The Copenhagen conference proposed a "Roadmap for the Implementation of IWRM through 2015 and beyond", with milestones to be reported in future UN World Water Development Reports. This was based on the importance of water management's contribution to sustainable development in general and the achievement of the MDGs in particular.

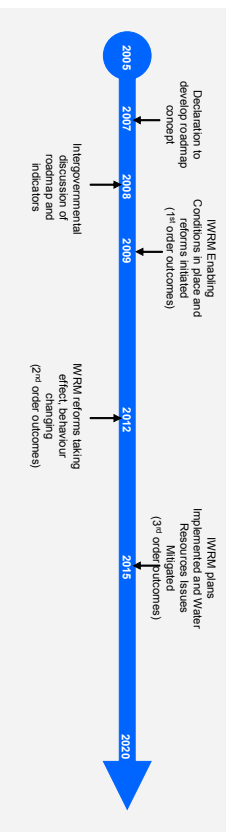
Because countries are at very different stages of their water development and management, it would not be appropriate to establish a global set of time-bound targets. Instead, it is proposed that there should be regular reviews of progress on the key water resource management interventions that are necessary for the achievement of the MDGs.

Specifically, the Copenhagen Conference proposed as follows:

- In 2008, all countries will report to Commission on Sustainable Development 16 on their progress in establishing their plans to implement IWRM and then implementing the MDG related water resource management priorities that they have identified;
- In 2009, a review will be made of the extent to which key enabling conditions for the implementation of these priorities have been addressed;
- In 2012, the progress of specific IWRM reform processes will be reviewed;
- In 2015, the extent to which the IWRM initiatives have successfully contributed to the implementation of the MDGs will be assessed.

The global IWRM roadmap

IWRM Roadmap to the MDGs



IWRM, Water Efficiency and MDGs - experiences from GWP facilitated processes.

GWP has been addressing IWRM, water efficiency and MDGs inline with the water vision for Africa, which says '*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.*'

Consequently the PAWD Programme has been implemented with a 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.

Within the Pan African context, PAWD has been associated with the African Development Bank IWRM (2000) "combining IWRM and WSS, the African Water Facility, AMCOW, the African Union, NEPAD and UN Water.

A reflection on the MDGs shows that more people go hungry, even though worst-hit regions show improvement and rates of hunger. 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. With half of developing country populations still lacking basic sanitation, the world is unlikely to reach its target.

It is therefore necessary to note that water reforms and good water governance in an IWRM framework is a precondition for the achievement of the (MDG's). 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.

PAWD 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, Eritrea, Zambia, Malawi, Senegal, Swaziland, Mozambique, Mali, Benin and Cape Verde.

PAWD has 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

The value addition of the PAWD has been the approach of the PAWD work plan based on the 13 Key IWRM change areas. The progress has been broadly based on achieving key milestones relevant to the planning and MDG processes and the focus has been:

- Creating an enabling environment,
- Building an institutional framework, and
- Establishing management instruments.

The implementation of PAWD has seen new and draft legislation and standards in a number of countries, institutional capacity building is taking effect in Kenya, Burkina Faso, Mali, Zambia, Malawi. Water policies are being updated and revised with drafts in Zambia, Malawi [finalized], Swaziland and Eritrea. Water resources agencies are starting to administer water resources according to an IWRM perspective especially in Kenya and Uganda. IWRM is being mainstreamed in National Development frameworks in Malawi, Zambia and Mali.

At regional level, in the South African Region, there are contributions to new regional water policy and strategy, awareness raising on the SADC shared watercourses protocol, facilitating IWRM roadmaps jointly with UCC Water/UNEP and IWRM progress monitoring and reporting to the SADC WRTC and mobilization of partners for capacity building.

In Eastern Africa, there is increased political support from the AMCOW Sub-region and the East African Community, there is resources mobilization for financing water and increased awareness raising for regional Members of Parliament.

In Western Africa, the Water Resources Coordination Unit (WRCU) has been created as a department of ECOWAS and it aims to promote IWRM in West Africa including implementing the regional action plan (the political body), mobilization of technical and financial resources for financing water, political commitment for IWRM is high in the ECOWAS Agenda and formulating the West Africa Water Vision (2025).

In Central Africa, UNEP, GWP-CATFAC, CEEAC (Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale) and CICOS have facilitated Central African Water Ministers to adopt a ministerial declaration on IWRM, the water policy for Central Africa has been highlighted and the creation of a coordinating unit for water resources management within CEEAC has been recommended. CATFAC is playing a key role in providing guidance and technical assistance in this process and are supporting the preparation of the "African Water Charter", in the framework of AMCOW and in close collaboration with the French Water Academy.

In terms of management instruments, monitoring and research programs are documenting the impacts and causes of major water issues and transparent, coherent and consensus-based planning and strategy making is taking effect in all sectors. Social, economic and regulatory instruments are changing in-appropriate water allocations and uses. In Kenya, water allocation instruments are being finalized.

In order to provide better support to the integration of IWRM / water into the PRSPs in the PAWD countries, GWP West Africa and Eastern Africa have carried out a study, on PRSPs regarding the inclusion of water / IWRM in PRSPs. The successes are at different levels in the different regions of Africa.

Supporting AMCOW sub-regional groups [SADC, ECOWAS, ENA, CEEAC] has been a priority and will be essential building blocks for Pan-African collaboration towards MDGs.

Discussions

1. The IWRM milestones are not targets and therefore should not be compared with MDG targets since some of the MDGs stretch beyond the MDG time frame.
2. There is need to explore how other ways through which the road map can relate to the African process e.g. through the African Development Report. Promoting a linear approach of the road map might be counter-productive during interventions and a lot of MDGs e.g. those targeting hunger and poverty might not be achieved. The failure to make progress will affect huge populations dying from hunger and other related sanitation issues. The idea of step-by-step progress being promoted by the road map might be disastrous. How does it link to 'hot-spots'?
3. PAWD activities scope - There is need to assess how the information influences what happens in other countries. Based on these examples, countries need to be encouraged and motivated to build on the momentum gained and continue to implement their IWRM plans in support of the MDGs with a focus on the priorities that they have identified.
4. There is need to collaborate with other partners outside of the sector - this requires resources to facilitate the inter-sectoral partnerships, establishing inclusive platforms, media involvement and participation of the civil society. There is also a need to mainstream water into the political economy of African countries and get African Presidents to discuss water issues.
5. Mapping interventions already existing to identify entry points for strengthening IWRM processes. But till to date there are no indicators to monitor progress of IWRM and Water Supply and Sanitation.

Recommendations

Following the above discussions the following recommendations were made:

- Work with UN-Water to finalise indicators for monitoring and evaluation systems and the IWRM Road Map.
- Countries that require further assistance should be supported to develop their IWRM plans and advance their implementation to ensure the sustainable achievement of the MDGs and report on the actions they have undertaken.
- Creating a database - that serves as a clearing house for information on water resource management in Africa and if possible GWP can take the lead.
- GWP Africa should improve on ways of interacting more with other agencies to be able to share resources.
- The debate on whether the Road Map was linear or cyclic was unresolved and referred to GWP TEC for further scrutiny based on the need to strengthen the knowledge base, build on the lessons learned from the IWRM target, improve access to technical advice and capacity development.

Water and Climate Change

The world today is taken up in discussing climate change and it related effects. Climate change issues were addressed amicably well in the Kyoto Protocol and different sectors today are taking keen interest in researching and taking note of how such changes affect their sector. The link between climate change and the water sector is one of the topics that were discussed in this meeting. Torkil Jonch-Clausen (Advisor to GWP), Prof. Mike Muller (GWP TEC), Mr. Haliffa Drammeh (UNEP) and Mr. Mohamed Aneur (Land Management, Water and Environment, Morocco) made presentations that provided ground for discussions. Here below are excerpts from the presentations.

"If energy is the focus for mitigation, water use and management must be the focus for adaptation and changes in climate will be amplified in the water environment". (Prof. Mike Muller, GWP, TEC.)

This session had several presentations, which introduced climate change, water and the added value of linking the two in meeting the Millennium development Goal (MDGs) for water and sanitation in Africa. This included an introduction into GWP TEC's initiative on climate change; the implications of climate change on Africa, highlighting the impacts on the water sector and the possible mitigation measures that can be applied; and the climate change considerations within the national dialogue on water in Morocco which provided a concrete illustration on the growing recognition that climate change and development are intrinsically linked.

It was noted that climate impacts resulting from climate variability and that extreme weather conditions is a major threat to all aspects of human development and achievement of the MDGs for poverty reduction and hence the need to mainstream climate change into national planning processes. Considering that Africa is a continent most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability, the impacts will be aggravated by the interaction of 'multiple stresses', occurring at various levels.

Changes in a variety of ecosystems are therefore already being detected, particularly in southern African ecosystems, at a faster rate than anticipated. There is therefore a need for integrated natural resource management practices.

Efforts of African Countries to Address Climate Change

In the IPCC report, 2006, Africa is accorded particular attention since it is the most vulnerable continent to climate changes. African countries have prepared and submitted their first national communications to the COP of the UNFCCC. Currently there is preparation of their second national communications. These national reports provide the countries with the opportunity to document national efforts in addressing climate change and also share information on constraints, problems and gaps in implementing the Convention with policy makers at the national level, the wider national audience, the COP and other international, multilateral and bilateral processes.

GWP, IWRM and Climate Change

To date, attention on climate changes issues has focused on temperature and sea level and less is known about impact of climate change on water. Policy makers focused on avoiding, "mitigating" climate change. However a balance is needed between:-

- mitigation (addresses drivers of climate change) and
- adaptation (considers how to accommodate changes)

It is clear that the challenges of water management have to be at centre stage because water resources are most affected by climate change - *For GWP, if global energy habits are a focus for mitigation, use and management of water must be a focus for adaptation.*

GWP recognizes that in order to tackle climate change and water, water must be understood as a cross-sectoral adaptation issue. Whereas there is no single optimal mix of adaptation and mitigation, the differences are intertwined with social and economic development choices that GWP must address when looking at the water resource management and climate change in Africa on events such as river flooding which can inform adaptation measures.

In this respect, there are different approaches and forms of adaptation to climate change that are relevant to the water resources management:

- a) "Autonomous adaptation" i.e. not deliberately designed to climate change, but lessening consequences, building resilience. e.g. demand management, rainwater harvesting
- b) "Planned adaptation": There are few examples including e.g. design standards for sewers, dikes
- c) "Mal-adaptation" i.e. moving the problem e.g. upstream flood protection harming downstream

The top priority sectors in Africa for adaptation are:

- i) *Agriculture and food security*, which focus on development of drought-tolerant crops; crop management and land management; and on soil and water conservation in agriculture and food security including access to food. Many African countries and regions will be severely compromised by climate impacts and farmers may have to develop additional adaptation options to cope with current climate variability. At the same time, many farmers and pastoralists contend with other extreme natural resource challenges and constraints usually aggravated by periods of prolonged droughts and floods and are often marked during El Niño (heavy floods and storm surges), with resultant impacts on human settlements including impacts on human health, which is already compromised by a range of factors.
- ii) *Water resources*, which focus on introduction of water policy reforms focusing on water conservation; inter-basin water transfer; flood management and construction of dams; and improvement of early warning systems. About 75-250 million people will be experiencing increased water-stress by 2020 and there will be up to 50% decline in yields on rain-fed lands. According to recent IPCC reports, climate change will hit through water in the changes in the hydrological cycle, water tables, increased water temperatures and changes in sea level. Relatively small temperature changes of a few degrees centigrade will see average river flows and water availability increase by 10 - 40% in some regions and/or decrease by 10 - 30% in others.

Between 1961 and 2000, observed temperatures indicate a greater warming trend after the 1960s, with 0.29 °C in the African tropical forests and 0.10 to 0.30 °C in South Africa. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of warm spells over southern and West Africa and a decrease the number of extremely cold days. In Eastern Africa, decreasing trends in temperature from weather stations located close to the coast or to major inland lakes have been noted.

Conclusions and way forward for GWP on climate change

Systematic approach of IWRM: Clearly, many climate change impacts are just extreme examples of existing challenges and the countries with effective institutions and infrastructure for today's climate better placed to deal with future challenges. Therefore, poor countries must develop and apply water wisdom to compensate for lack of resources. Systematic approach of IWRM has already proved to be a useful first step. Using the case study presentation on Morocco, it was clear that there were issues of drought that were structural problems rather than natural exceptional phenomenon, and hence needed some systematic adaptation measures. This therefore requires GWP to embed climate change into GWP's water resource management activities at all levels i.e. by undertaking synergistic actions at all levels - global, regional, sub-regional and local - including deliberate collaboration with other sectors.

'Hard' and 'Soft' measures: IWRM was an important strategy for adaptation since better water management practices are essential if communities are to adapt successfully, particularly if a combination both 'hard' (infrastructural) and 'soft' (institutional and management) measures were adapted at the different levels in agriculture, industry and settlements. For instance, better land use planning and reliable flood data can reduce communities' vulnerability as they can build necessary infrastructure and or flood walls.

Water demand management: Focus was placed on the process of flood risk assessment and management, indicating that it is important while addressing scarcity and droughts to address the issues of water demand management, ineffective water pricing policies, inadequate water allocation, and the integration of water concerns into sectoral policies. The emphasis here was the importance of sustainable water management in adaptation, while taking into account other related challenges of: involving all water dependent sectors; pricing water; and implementing the "polluter pays" principle. As much attention should be given to managing demand as to increasing supply, through more efficient technologies and a culture of conservation.

Communication and Advocacy: GWP should improve the communication of risks to all actors and concerned sectors through improved systematic reporting on the impact of climate change on water resources and the wider ecosystem. GWP could collaborate with the climate community both at national and sub-regional levels i.e. weather people, climate change people and the climate variability people if they are to effectively deal with floods, droughts and in facilitating the development of climate-proof existing water policies and tools and for aligning mitigation and adaptation policies. GWP can promote information circulation particularly on best practices e.g. West Africa results obtained on regional plan on natural resources in general which applies local knowledge (ref. AU - CLIMDEV Action plan).

Involvement of civil society: This is crucial because it is important to look at the community and local level impacts of climate change on water resources use and management, particularly since city dwellers, irrigation farmers, hydropower companies,

etc worry about water in rivers, dams to meet their needs. At the level of water managers it is important since they need to predict average rainfall, stream flows and groundwater yields (to determine water availability and storage requirements, extreme flows and storms to plan settlements and design infrastructure to withstand them). It is clear that collapse of hydrological infrastructure is usually ignored in discussions in Africa.

GWP's activities role in mainstreaming Climate change in national plans: GWP's role in addressing the impact of climate change on water stems from the understanding that there is a need for a coherent approach to address challenges of climate change and the fact that there is an obvious potential for an IWRM approach to help. In this respect, current GWP's IWRM activities - not new institutions and activities - should be used to address climate change, in order to mainstream adaptation and "climate-proofing", into national development plans.

Financing: GWP should therefore act as medium for sourcing for funding for projects dealing with the impact of climate change on water resources. This could be done through developing a regional project coordinated by GWP. Evidently, the adaptation measures to addressing water challenges resulting from climate change offer strategic opportunity to develop new financial partnership arrangements. However, there is need for alliances to go beyond adaptation into mitigation without being short term alliances.

In conclusion, GWP's work at regional and national level should show an understanding of specific local challenges for water management where the IWRM planning provides a foundation for this engagement with complementary assistance to water managers in poorer countries to use new WRM tools. In this respect, more scientific work is needed to scale down the bigger picture of climate change and its impact on local levels, since what is needed in GWP addressing climate change impact on water is anchored on developing appropriate intervention strategies. Without reliable data, predictions and prioritization for capacity building might prove difficult.

Media, Water & Millennium Development Goals

The role of the media in the water sector is beginning to pick up steam as many water practitioners are beginning to realize and appreciate its role in information dissemination, public education and communication. To that effect GWP Eastern Africa has taken lead in initiating a process that will see the signing of a partnership for collaboration between the African Network of Environmental Journalists and GWP Africa. The overall objective is to improve the coverage of the sector in the media and to use this as a platform for seeking political attention and providing solutions to water sector problems. Here below is a synthesis of the discussions that took place in a side meeting during the Mombasa Pan African GWP meeting.

African Network of Environmental Journalists (ANEJ) representatives took part in a conference prepared by GWP African regions, Stockholm Secretariat and the Technical Committee aimed at addressing Climate Change implications for Africa, Financing for Water; and the Roadmap for IWRM and catalysing political will to ensure countries systematically challenge their progress towards meeting water related Millennium Development Goals.

There was a special side meeting between the ANEJ representatives, GWP and UNEP, to consider the roadmap, Climate impacts and what the media can do to support widespread action and performance accountability.

This was a follow-up to the AMCOW request in Brazzaville in May 2007 that GWP-Africa to enhance awareness of media and other stakeholders on issues important for real progress in the water sector.

The meeting realized the need for GWP to develop a more comprehensive communication strategy that also utilises films, documentary, TV and radio which have a very wide reach in Africa to ensure all audiences are targeted and receive appropriate information.

As part of the preparations for the Road map participants were reminded that next year will be an important UN-CSD meeting on desertification, and that work needs to start immediately in order to ensure that we capture key issues and stories developed on the impacts in Africa. Other milestones on the road map included the biannual summit of the African Union; the African Water Week, the Stockholm Water Symposium that are key events where good preparation will provide multiple benefits and heighten attention to water issues.

It was agreed that an MoU, with complementary action programs, be developed between GWP-Africa and ANEJ as the starting point for engaging media more effectively.

Discussions

- Water is not an attractive topic for reporters and therefore appears in the media when there are catastrophes.
- Water practitioners need to position themselves strategically to attract media coverage and need guidance on how this can be done. In the event of a partnership with ANEJ, ANEJ should guide GWP on how to attract media coverage.

- The success of the water sector in achieving water sector MDGs depends on getting to communicate with non-water people.
- Water meetings should cease to be meetings of water professionals only and in this regard ANEJ Journalists should be invited to join Country Water Partnerships in Africa.
- GWP Regional Secretariats should share water foot prints and formulate key messages, stories, pictures and evidence that guide ANEJ on water issues that require media coverage without compromising the neutrality of GWP role is catalyzing water debates in the Africa.
- ANEJ should not be seen as commercial entity positioning itself for economic gains but rather a communication vehicle that GWP can use to reach out to the public.

Recommendations

- GWP identifies and communicates to ANEJ (at Africa, Regional and Country level) and other media practitioners such as the Pan African Network of Film Makers, the water activities and events that require coverage and ANEJ's participation in the water debate (such events/activities include AU Summit, AMCOW meetings, the UN Council of Science, IWRM activities, Africa Water Journal, EU Water Initiative, the Nile Council of Ministers, Africa Water Week, African Water Development Reports etc)
- ANEJ and GWP Africa have structures at Africa, Regional and Country levels. Initiatives should be taken to bring together the responsible people in the two organisations at each level so that the partnership builds up at such levels.
- "The media should be part of us" - GWP needs to build the capacity of the journalists for positive reporting by getting them enrolled and involved in GWP and CWP activities/membership at all levels (GWP, Regional and Africa)
- Media tool kits already developed should be shared between ANEJ and GWP as they point out the communication needs that are already identified.

Financing Water

Progress and development of the water sector in Africa is constrained by lack of sufficient funding to undertake and implement water projects. Whereas water is considered a vital resource, many still look to it as a free commodity, a reason as to why it is accorded a low profile that does not warrant sufficient funding. Today, governments and the political leadership are realising the need for financing water. GWP Africa therefore has undertaken to support governance structures such as AMCOW, AU and Regional Economic Communities to discuss financing water.

Since the decades following the 1992 Earth Summit, neither governments nor development agencies came close to meeting financial targets for the water sector, which were set in this forum. The issue of financing and mobilizing resources at the country level therefore remains a major challenge.

The existing levels of funding arrangements within the water sector include the following:

- a) National financing and local level financing
- b) Development cooperation
- c) Financial Institutions at the global, regional, and national levels.
- d) Water Facilities at the global, regional, and national levels.
- e) Sectoral funding across the board - energy, agriculture, health etc.

Notably, there is insufficient technical and financial capacity of African countries to meet targets. There is recognition however of the existing interdependence between effective water governance, increased funding and effective utilization of water resources.

It is recommended that in order to improve IWRM financing, it is important for GWP to focus on the following:

- Strengthening GWP's strategic role at the global level whilst ensuring a strategic presence in national water partnerships.
- Promoting and enhancing the communication and information strategies as part of the programme planning as a specific component (particularly networking with the media). At the same, GWP should foster an exchange of information on best practices in financing across the board.
- Focusing on advocacy in particular emphasizing the public good dimension of WRM in partnership with existing national institutions to bring integration at national level, while providing technical assistance to the relevant ministries.
- Facilitating national roundtables on financing as follow-ups to regional and international conferences. GWP should in this respect help establish or strengthen linkages and partnerships with national processes of relevance to financing of water (Ministry of Finance; ministry of Planning; Ministry of Health etc).
- Mobilising national level Water Facility Partnerships and building the country capacities in financing for WRM. In this respect, GWP should focus of strengthening or building delivery capacities of financing and implementing institutions at country level. This should include financing the processes and institutions responsible for safeguarding and developing the water resources management including regulation, enforcement etc. Tools for assessing Policy, legislation, planning, regulation at water use and protection of water resource, monitoring compliance and which guide planning based on what the available financing mechanisms are for the sector are crucial to help build the capacities necessary for leveraging the resources e.g. commercial funds.

- Assisting each country to prepare data on the financing situation to feed into what financing institutions might want to know about existing resources and potential areas of seeking external and internal financing options.
- Developing pro-poor financing mechanisms for both internal and external water resource mobilization, which should be fed into the national development plans.

It is crucial to note that GWP itself needs to ensure that it maintains or builds enough financial resource base to be able to undertake the suggested interventions.

IWRM and Infrastructure

The objective of this session was to enrich and contribute to the draft policy brief on IWRM and infrastructure. Brian Hollingworth presented infrastructure policy issues and Kidanemariam Jambere presented IWRM Pilot Cases at watershed level in Ethiopia.

“there was a perception that investments in infrastructure had failed, in part due to a lack of attention to “soft” issues such as good planning and participation - and, in a way IWRM has come to represent this soft approach.....if people think that IWRM is somehow anti-infrastructure, this is a serious problem that must be addressed.....IWRM is an approach that will help deliver better infrastructure” Quote from reported TEC meeting Stockholm 2006.

Towards a GWP Policy on Infrastructure and IWRM

The conference was introduced to the key issues concerning infrastructure and IWRM and what GWP has actually said with reference to TEC Background Papers and the Handbook for developing Integrated Water Resources Management, 2004.

There is increasing demand for infrastructure development and the need to manage water demand and supply. In order to meet national sustainable development goals and tackle specific water challenges, countries need to make investments in water infrastructure – pipelines, boreholes, treatment plants, irrigation systems, hydropower plants, and storage facilities. They also need to invest in improving management of their existing water resources.

Planning, designing and finally managing infrastructure using an IWRM approach ensures maximum returns—both social and economic—on investments. Infrastructure development on its own has limited payoffs.

Therefore an IWRM approach will promote the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

The question however is; how can the process (WSSD Plan of Implementation) incorporate the obvious need for countries to act as well as plan in integrated ways, and to address both the demand-side issues of management and the efficiency and supply-side issues of infrastructure and development?

GWP has taken initiative led by TEC and there is substantial progress that has resulted into a draft that addresses water resource infrastructure but boundaries are open. This means that the coverage is wide spanning from hydrology to taps. The expectations are high but the big question is; what should GWP say and do?

There are related initiatives such as the World Commission on Dams, Financing Panel AMCOW/NEPAD and therefore GWP should seek to associate with these initiatives.

To proponents, the answer to any questions about past performance is self-evident, as they maintain that dams have generally performed well as an integral part of water and energy resource development strategies in over 140 nations and, with exceptions, have

provided an indispensable range of water and energy services. Opponents contend that better, cheaper, more benign options for meeting water and energy needs exist and have been frequently ignored, from small scale, decentralised water supply and electricity options to large-scale end use efficiency and demand-side management options. Dams, it is argued, have often been selected over other options that may meet water or energy goals at lower cost or that may offer development benefits that are more sustainable and more equitable.

Therefore strategic priorities should address issues such as gaining public acceptance, comprehensive options assessment, addressing existing dams, sustaining rivers and livelihoods, recognising entitlements and sharing benefits, ensuring compliance and development and security.

IWRM Pilot Cases in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, public acceptance and awareness for IWRM that has been created through the Country Water Partnership. IWRM is now undertaken at various levels (i.e. the country level and in two regional states (Tigray and Berki) and two watersheds).

The Country and Regional Water Partnerships have served as forum that brings together different sectors and stakeholders for participation, networking and coordination and provide a foundation for all stakeholders to jointly plan and implement sustainable water resources management.

IWRM is implemented at two pilot watersheds in two separate regions (Amhara and Tigray). These experiences and processes are to be scaled up at the Amhara and Tigray regional states level, as well as at the national level.

The most important integral component is consideration for water infrastructure especially at local watershed level (Berki and Messena Watershed Catchment areas).

By implementing IWRM at watershed level, interests and roles of basin actors are identified; resource assessments and socio-economic studies are carried out. These are used to produce plans for integrating water resource management and development in the two watersheds.

There are several stakeholders involved at various levels (Federal, Regional and District or Wereda and watershed). These include Federal Ministries, Regional Bureaus, Wereda offices, local and international NGOs, the private sector, Media, research and academic institutions, international institutions, CBOs, and Women affairs offices.

The rationale follows that stakeholders sensitized, are willing to collaborate, and their capacity is enhanced. Sectors/stakeholders jointly plan and implement, monitor/evaluate rational use of water and other natural resources and the system is sustained and livelihood improved.

Key issues during the discussions

- There needs to be a common understanding of infrastructure an how to position it to attract funding
- Infrastructure is a key component of IWRM and GWP must do something within partnerships rather than “interfering with other institutions”
- Infrastructure development must also include operations and maintenance of infrastructure
- There is need to assist in facilitating appropriate infrastructure development

The key messages:

- Infrastructure needs to be included in national IWRM plans.

- IWRM should be about considering both ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ investments together. Neither hard nor soft will be effective alone.
- An IWRM approach that integrates both hard and soft components can contribute to infrastructure development by helping countries attract financing, get the most benefits from infrastructure investments, and ensure sustainability.
- GWP should continue to advocate for infrastructure development in line with the IWRM principles
- The scale of infrastructure development should be taken into consideration. “think of all infrastructure, small to big”
- Very important to consider that GWP operates at various levels Global to Local - what to do at all these levels might slightly differ
- For example the Global GWP Policy Brief (Global, regional and national) - filter out relevant issues at each level.

Key recommendations:

- Consider governance and financing issues along with infrastructure—and include all three in IWRM and water efficiency plans so they are integrated.
- Investments in infrastructure and governance and management reforms must proceed simultaneously.
- In designing infrastructure projects, consider supply and demand options and operations (including sustainable service delivery), management and use aspects.
- Maintain adequate knowledge about the available physical resources, considering qualitative as well as quantitative dimensions.
- Design appropriate monitoring systems that assess infrastructure performance not just in technical terms, but also economic, social and environmental terms.
- Take a long-term view, paying attention to climate variability and change, and being aware that types of demands on infrastructure may change with changing societal needs and values.
- Ensure systems are in place that ensures funds are available for maintenance of infrastructure assets. Plan for change—climate change, shifting societal needs and values will have an impact on the types of demands placed on infrastructure.

Monitoring and Evaluation of IWRM

The session was kick-started by questions to be addressed by the break away session:

Guiding questions:

1. What is the current situation of M&E of IWRM
2. What is the way forward?
3. Is there a generally agreed framework concerning M&E of IWRM?
4. What kind of support do CWP's and RWP's need from the GWP secretariat in terms of capacity building in the development of a good M&E system for IWRM?

Two presentations were made to kick off discussions; one on UN-Water Monitoring Process and another on West Africa's progress.

UN-Water Monitoring process and TEC's work on IWRM indicators

Three levels of indicators:

1. Final outcome on impact on people using MDGs, food supply, reduce poverty, socio-economic development etc
2. Intermediate goals or immediate challenges facing managers e.g droughts, floods, provision of energy, agriculture production, water supply.
3. IWRM process, as in the PAWD program; enabling environment, instruments etc

The levels three are interconnected, all-important but NOT sequential and hence need to focus on all three simultaneously.

GWP-TEC contribution has been through a UN-Water task created to develop indicators.

Process indicators

All countries have been asked to report on progress towards the Johannesburg targets on IWRM and Water Efficiency plans.

- It is not just another survey but much more official since the request is from the SG of the UN and secondly this is part of a mechanism to stimulate action on agreed targets in Johannesburg.
- The questionnaire for the survey was developed by DHL with lots of inputs from the World Water Assessment Program (WWAP) and was field tested before distribution to ensure it is well understood. Field testing emphasized need to ask not only existence of plans but also content of the plan, process of development of plan (to get sense of participation), and to report on various elements of the IWRM plan.
- Survey goes beyond process indicators in a bid to get a better handle of the ultimate objectives of the changes in the final outcome.
- Questionnaire was developed through a consensus mechanism of the UN system over a 3 month period and hence there is likelihood for general agreement.
- The content of the questionnaire could be used as check list for the content of an IWRM plan (especially for countries developing plans).

UN-Task force is however, developing indicators as a separate issue. Survey however provides a very good idea of the reporting categories.

Intermediate Goals

GWP-TEC has recently asked by DFID to examine if there was a need any need for a Johannesburg targets to be revised. Conclusion: NO but need to go beyond process targets to respond to the needs of users of water in sectors key to national development. Eg in

agriculture; need to improvement in efficiency in irrigation, targets for the environment, etc.

At the local level, we need to be more concrete.

Outcome Indicators

View of task force is that outcome indicators are that there is no proper water accounting system to show impact of water on poverty. Some progress has been made in water accounting and task force is exploring the use of this. Progress on this aspect will not be made until a proper accounting system is available.

West Africa's preliminary experience in definition of indicators

ECOWAS conducted this process with support of GWP-West Africa in collaboration with SHs in the region.

There is an IWRM plan for West Africa with various organs. There is an observatory for periodic evaluation of progress and hence there was a need for indicators to monitor progress.

Objectives; comparative analysis in countries and in basins and to monitor progress in IWRM.

Used work of UN Task force, toolbox, TEC etc in the development of the indicators. Three categories of indicators were developed:

1. Context indicators (natural environment, social milieu, economic etc)
2. Performance indicators of water management (productivity, efficiency of various sectors, impact etc)
3. Governance indicators: general socio-economic development, water management) Indicators of performance: social infrastructure, economy, life style, environment etc.

Eg indicator, fish (production and contribution to meeting needs), livestock (eg density of water points).

The indicators need to be generally accepted for the monitoring to be effective. Work is still ongoing.

A lively discussion followed the presentations and resulted in the following key messages or ideas.

Conclusions and/or main messages

1. There are many actors involved in development of an M&E system for IWRM and they should work together with a common understanding so that we end up with same indicators to permit comparisons.
2. There are three interconnected levels of indicators; a) Final outcome on impact related to the MDGs, b) Intermediate goals /immediate challenges and c) IWRM process indicators. All are important but not sequential and hence need to focus on all three simultaneously.
3. Development of outcome indicators is complex because there is currently no proper water accounting system to demonstrate the impact of water on poverty and socio-economic development. Some progress has been made in water accounting but the area is not yet well developed. Progress on the development of outcome indicators will not be substantial until a proper water accounting mechanism is available.
4. GWP-TEC should continue to align with UN-Water to produce indicators which would be widely accepted and be a standard by the UN system. However, TEC will provide information regularly on what is going on to the regions. An immediate product of the effort is expected to come out by April

- 2008 in time for the CSD. TEC is putting a web page of resources on reporting relating monitoring and evaluation.
5. At a global level, a generic framework of indicators should be produced for adaptation at regional and national levels to meet their specificity. This is quite urgent else regions and countries will move on to develop their own indicators to respond to needs on the ground and this may be in various directions.
 6. There is a need for GWP with CAP Net to develop modules to strengthen the capacity of partnerships on M&E systems of IWRM.
 7. GWP should use the results of questionnaire commissioned by the UN-SG to report on progress on IWRM and not envisage carrying out any survey in this regards.
 8. Development of an effective M&E system for IWRM is a long term engagement requiring collaboration of many stakeholders. No generic indicators are currently available but only categories of reporting are available.
 9. Information on the reporting categories should be made available to partners at various levels to provide guidance on the ground while awaiting the development of generic indicators.
 10. The questionnaire commissioned by the SG of the UN to assess progress towards meeting targets agreed in Johannesburg world summit on sustainable development could be used for developing IWRM plans as regards the content of an IWRM plan.

IWRM & Sanitation

GWP made a move to incorporate Sanitation in the main IWRM process. Proponents saw this as a more welcome idea and have not sat back in justifying this marriage. The debate surrounds sustainable utilization of water in sanitation and the big question is: How much water can be saved if non-water based sanitation alternatives were promoted? How much pollution is caused by sanitation? Then why not sanitation in IWRM? Roberto Lenton, GWP TEC Chairman and Ato Getachew Abdi made presentations that provided a basis for further discussions

Sanitation and the International Year for Sanitation

Last year sanitation was identified as a priority area by the Advisory Board calling for 2008 as the IYS. There is therefore a good opportunity for GWP to put sanitation at the forefront of its IWRM agenda in its contribution towards meeting the MDG targets on sanitation, which is complex and challenging. The key question is what GWP can contribute towards sanitation in the IYS and in general. It is important to note that the fact that several patrons of the advisory board sat in the board during the resolution so there was a clear presence of GWP in the IYS initial discussions.

GWP niche:

- a) Sanitation requires a very broad based holistic approach -IWRM plans should include plans of sanitation as laid down in the objectives of the IYS.
- a) There are clear interactions between sanitation and IWRM - This does not mean sanitation needs to be water based. Sanitation for instance affects quality of surface water if managed inappropriately.
- b) Sanitation requires looking into issues of socio-economic efficiency and sustainability - basic tenets of IWRM plans.

How GWP should act?

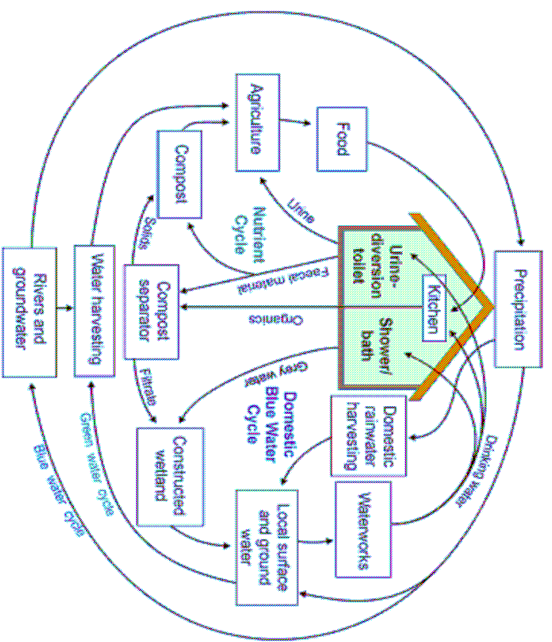
- GWP should not act alone but work in partnership with others. Potential partners would include: World Collaborative Council on Water Supply and Sanitation; Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) and others.
- Stockholm - water week should be used as the forum to initiate and create partnerships.

The link between IWRM and Environmental Sanitation with a focus on Africa and case studies from Ethiopia

It is common knowledge that environmental sanitation creates a hygienic environment, which reduces the risks of pathogen transmission from human waste. It is also agreeable that water, as a finite resource, and as an integral component of sanitation, has competing values that are characterized by a number of common principles as per IWRM definition which include:

- **Equity** ; to promote more equitable access to water and the benefits derived from it
- **Efficiency**: to ensure that water is used efficiently and for the greatest benefit to the largest number of people
- **Sustainability**: to achieve sustainable use of water, including that for the environment.

It is therefore an appropriate derivation that sanitation aims to protect the environment that includes land, water, food and air from being polluted and IWRM facilitates how to use our finite water resources in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner. This therefore requires that a water and sanitation chain in the water cycle (illustrated below) be observed.



There is great demand water and its use in sanitation worldwide. Available statistics indicate that over 2.6 billion individuals live without sanitation and approximately 2.8 billion individuals have access to some type of sanitation, mostly pit latrines, of which many are unhygienic. About 1.1 billion individuals have water-born sewerage of which 30% are connected to an advanced sewage treatment facility and the remaining 70% are sources of downstream contamination. We therefore have to be mindful of the water needs for sanitation purposes some of which are indicate in the table below.

Sanitation option	Amount of water required
Urine diversion toilet	No water required
VIP latrine	No water required

Pour flush toilet with septic tank	2 to 5 litres
Dual flush systems	4.5 to 6 litres for normal flush
Low flush toilets	6 litres in the USA
Full flush toilets	13.3 litres in USA and 9 litres in Germany

It is therefore important that we deal with pollution in an ecologically sustainable and affordable manner while addressing sanitation issues. The way in which sanitation is planned and managed creates externalities which affect water resources. At the same time, sanitation is dependent to a large extent on this resource base, which water and sanitation sector stakeholders have recognised as an important function/role in water resource management.

Waste water could be reused if we have the following points in mind:

- Livelihoods opportunities for communities
- Availability of other sources of water
- Reliability of wastewater flows
- Nutrients in wastewater in line with IWRM principles

The national sanitation protocol and strategy of Ethiopia addresses sustainability, affordability and equity by focusing on low cost minimum package sanitation facilities being constructed by the communities themselves in line with IWRM. Recent developments have enlightened us to know that proper sanitation positively affects the individual's nutritional status, disease resistance, income opportunities, self esteem, personal security, etc. Enhanced opportunities for improved livelihoods can be achieved through ecosystem-based sanitation with radical perspectives on gender balance, societal development, agricultural production and sustainability.

Water resources management entails the development of appropriate quantities of water with an adequate quality. Water Quality Management (WQM) is thus not only an essential component of Environmental sanitation but IWRM as well.

The big question today is: how does sanitation contribute to sustainable development in line with IWRM? Every \$1 invested in sanitation provides an economic rate of return of \$8 through indirect channels such as cost savings, fewer losses, increased productivity. Among other benefits, we have improved health, increased productivity, better environment, food security, forestry and renewable energy resources. The biggest challenge is people without sanitation that results into health effects of poor sanitation and water shortage and related side effects.

Water pollution: Sewage discharges that consume considerable fresh water are again polluting the diminishing fresh water resources in most cases since only about 300 million people in the world today have end-of-pipe treatment of sewage to a secondary level before discharge. Furthermore, Pollutants also leak into groundwater from sewers, septic tanks, pit toilets and cesspools.

Food insecurity: Food production with the use of chemical fertilizers from non-renewable resources cannot be sustainable. The production of food must be based on returning the plant nutrients to the soil.

Urban growth: urban sanitation services is 32 times higher than that of developed countries showing the need for focusing on low cost appropriate technology that saves water and doesn't pollute the environment.

The response to the challenges is [eco-san](#), which prevents pollution and disease caused by human excreta through management of human urine and faeces as resources rather than as waste, and recovery and recycling of the nutrients. In the natural world, excreta from humans and other animals play an essential role in building healthy soils and providing valuable nutrients for plants as demonstrated by the figure below.

A system of sanitation that contributes towards the goals of equity and a sustainable society in line with IWRM must meet or at least go some way towards meeting the following criteria:

- *Disease prevention*
- *Environment protection*
- *Nutrient recycling*
- *Saving of Potable water*
- *Affordability*
- *Acceptability*
- *Simplicity*

It is therefore important that there is recognition of the IWRM and sanitation linkage in sanitation policies /protocols, IWRM pilot projects. There should be a recognition and understanding about resources during implementation, Awareness about water scarcity and ecological sustainability, integrated effort of agricultural, water, sanitation and education sectors, the linkage with green house effect interventions and a balance between livelihood and water resources management.

There are practical examples from Africa which include:

1. Arborloos and fossa alternas that are getting acceptance quickly in Africa
 - More than 10,000 arborloos have been constructed in Ethiopia and 14,100 are projected for year 2007. This was made possible due to the enabling environment created in the country; HESP, WASH campaign (movement), Sanitation protocol/strategy, About 2million VIP latrines were constructed in one region and increased latrine coverage from <10% to 90%.
 - Over 11,000 arborloos and fossa alternas constructed in Malawi. School clubs and visual observations of demo latrines have accelerated the progress in Malawi.
2. Urine diversion (UD) toilets
 - Technology is now being replicated in west Africa eg. Burkina Faso.
 - Thousands of UD toilets are constructed in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
 - 15,000 single pit and more than 20,000 double pit UDs have been constructed in South Africa
 - On a happier note, acceptance of UDs slowly increasing all over Africa
3. Biogas production from sanitation systems

- The Kibera Bio-tower in Kenya is an outstanding one.
- Biogas production from communal eco-toilets in slum areas of Addis Ababa and Awassa of Ethiopia by woman and children organization is being implemented.
- A GTZ program aiming at bio-gas production in 13 new universities from eco toilets has been planned in Ethiopia.

4. Eco sanitation for urban and peri-urban areas

- Are being undertaken by AMU and Hanburg institute of technology
- GTZ additionally supports the construction of eco latrines for low cost housing (condominium buildings)

The technology ladder for sanitation in Africa is seen to be better if gradual move is done from Arborloos and fossa alternas to Urine Diversion toilets. Today we are saying that seeing has contributed to believing and action and Universal Access plan to sanitation, HESP, Sanitation protocol /strategy, WASH movement, champions, school clubs, etc. have made communities resource minded. Dealing with entrenched waste minded attitude takes time and requires commitment and innovation therefore communities need to be given options.

In conclusion, managing the linkages between sanitation and water resource management can be done through two different but complementary strategies.

- The first one is to position the sanitation sector more clearly in water resource management platforms, requiring local government to engage more actively with water resource management entities.
- Secondly, within the sanitation sector, a number of principles can be followed that can guide a more integrated approach to sanitation.

Eco sanitation can also be linked with climate change initiatives since it is a source for chemical free fertilizer and biogas. Composting humus derived from eco sanitation has a potential of sinking considerable carbon dioxide if scaled up.

Discussion and way forward

The linkage of IWRM and Environmental Sanitation needs to be enhanced to give sanitation a big momentum. Linking sanitation further with climate change initiatives will definitely add value to the effort.

Engaging countries, regional and global water partnerships in enhancing the linkage of IWRM and sanitation by incorporating eco sanitation in IWRM pilot projects that would soon be replicated.

A shift from waste minded state to resource-minded state is required at all levels. This obliges us to include the agricultural sector to the water, health and education sectors that have signed a memorandum of understanding to carry out WASH activities in Ethiopia.

Employing health extension and agricultural extension services in promoting ecological sanitation for better health and sustainable food production.

Eco sanitation saves potable water from being wasted and protects the environment and therefore IWRM helps to effectively and sustainably utilize our diminishing finite water resources.

AMCOW, Regional Economic Communities and GWP

One of the strengths of GWP has been how well it has blended into and supported activities of the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), the Regional Economic Communities (East African Community, ECOWAS, SADAC and others). Whereas this is a positive on the part of GWP, it has been deemed necessary to strengthen and concretize the relationship between GWP and these structures. To that effect, a session to discuss the purpose, strategy, work plan and memorandum of understanding between AMCOW and GWP was organized with presentations from Reggie Tekateka (AMCOW TAC) and Simon Thuo (GWP Eastern Africa).

AMCOW: Purpose Strategy and Work Programme

The main issues and challenges addressed by AMCOW include poor water and sanitation coverage, inadequate development of water infrastructure, inadequate financial resources, slow pace of adoption and implementation of IWRM, weak institutional capacity for good water governance, limited public awareness, lack of adequate and harmonized monitoring and reporting mechanisms and impact of, and vulnerability to disasters.

Past Africa Water activities have included the adoption of Africa Water Vision for 2025 and Framework for Action during 2nd Water Forum, The Hague, 2000, establishment of AMCOW, Abuja, 2002, agreement to develop IWRM and water use efficiency plans by 2005, and Launch of EU Africa Water Initiative during WSSD, South Africa, 2002.

In the same vein, there was the launch of the following during the Pan African Conference on Water, Addis Ababa, 2003:

- African Water facility (AWF)
- African Water Journal
- Water and Sanitation for African Cities II
- Rural Water and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI)

The articulation of the main water and sanitation issues and challenges and the launch of AMCOW's Declaration on Water at 4th WWF, Mexico, 2006 provided a collective political leadership in the African water sector as the custodians of Africa's water resources at national level and coordinate & keep under review Africa's pursuit of the MDG's and JPOI targets for WSS, including IWRM & Water Use Efficiency Plans.

The strategic imperatives have been the adoption of Integrated Water Resources Management; development of Water for Economic Growth and Sustainable Development, provision of adequate financing, increased investment in Water and Sanitation and Improvement of Risk Management.

The important land marks have been the AU Extraordinary Summit on Agriculture & Water, Sirte 2004 that recognized AMCOW's political custodianship of African water resources, the launch of the NEPAD Infrastructure Development Programme that underscored the critical importance of infrastructure in the economic integration process of the African Union, the Pan-African Implementation & Partnership Conference, Addis Ababa 2003 that drew a wide range of Stakeholders and identified the need for a representative voice for African Civil

Society, the Ministerial Conference on Hydropower & Sustainable Development, Johannesburg 2006 that adopted a Declaration & Plan of Action affirming broad range of sustainability principles for MWID (close alignment with UNEP DDP), the Conference on African River and Lake Basins, Kampala 2006 that upheld the need for an African R/LBO body and recommended establishment of Tekateka Committee, the African Network of River / Lake Basin Organizations (ANBO) General Assembly Meeting, Johannesburg March 2007 that adopted the amended statutes, thus firmly grounding ANBO as an African body accountable to AMCOW.

The Sixth Ordinary Session decided to establish AMCOW Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF), including ANEW, ANBO, GWP - Africa, adopted ANBO as a sub-Committee of AMCOW, underscored the critical need to strengthen water governance & coordination structures at sub-regional level, in particular through REC's, need for a response strategy to Climate Change and mainstreaming of ground water in resource assessment

AMCOW is well established and widely recognized but has challenges:

- High turnover rate of Ministers
- Weak support arrangements at sub-regional and national levels
- Time limitations for TAC
- Slow pace in establishing Secretariat
- Regional Economic Communities of varying capacity
- Inadequate structures and capacity to internalise decisions, esp. at national level
- Low & patchy involvement of stakeholders

Against that background there is an enhanced role of GWP should include:

- Becoming an effective member of AMCOW Multi-stakeholder Forum
- Supporting Regional Economic Communities
- Supporting to RBO's
- Support to TAC, especially at local level
- Interaction with AMCOW Partners

There is a wide spectrum of value addition and opportunities for GWP and AMCOW and a wide range of benefits that include relevance and value of interventions, recognition and legitimacy.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Global Water Partnership Organization and the African Ministers' Council on Water.

GWP and the African Ministers' council on Water have been collaborating for a long time and a lot has been achieved. GWP and AMCOW are desirous to strengthen the collaboration by entering into a Memorandum of Understanding.

The motivation: In 2003 GWP participated in the Pan African Implementation Conference whose main objective was to chart out a work program for AMCOW. In 2004, GWP organized a Media & Water Practitioners conference, 60 participants from Greater Horn were able to meet Ministers during the 5th Ordinary meeting of the AMCOW. In 2005 in Tunis, and in Addis Ababa GWP was involved in program implementation discussions and in March 2006 GWP helped to establish IWRM status in Africa.

In June 2006, GWP supported an expert roundtable in Nairobi to determine readiness of Eastern Africa countries to meet MDGs and in September 2006 supported Eastern Africa ministers meeting in Addis Ababa that came up with clear instructions to Technical Committee on role of River Basin Organizations and problems of financing for water and water infrastructure.

In April 2007, GWP organized an international conference on Financing of Water in Nairobi, new proposals on sector-wide investments and in May 2007- GWP and ANEW organized a Media/CSO discussions on Water & AMCOW.

Then, AMCOW perceives GWP Africa to be complementary and want to formalize the collaboration.

Administrative issues: GWP and AMCOW need to exchange information regarding their contact points at the Secretariat, regional and national level for better collaboration, flow of information and to build more effective alliances. This also involves exchange of calendar information at all levels so as to facilitate better coordination of activities and to promote participation of the other party.

It is also important to establish and maintain links and cross referencing between each other's websites and support each others preparation and participation in international events and programs.

It is also necessary to support collaboration between their sub-regional and country level secretariat and networks and share with each other, non-confidential information relating to water.

Programmatic issues: It is necessary use programmes of action to facilitate the identification of synergies and complementarities between the organisations and also facilitate coordination. In a similar manner, it is important to Use IWRM - Toolbox and other documents and material aimed at promoting the concept and practice of Integrated Water Resources management (IWRM).

Because of the AMCOW's wide network within the member countries, contributions could mainly focus on the areas of its comparative advantage, especially:

- Identification, formulation and implementation of programs to improve economic and social well being through sustainable use of water
- Community participation and empowerment in water resources management and
- Mainstreaming poverty, education and gender in water resource programs.
- Incorporation of IWRM into regional and national development frameworks
- Collaborate in the joint formulation and implementation of appropriate programs in cooperation with others

Technical support: Under this collaboration, GWP pledges to continue providing access to technical IWRM information and professional support (including facilitation of requested, customized capacity building); support AMCOW with multi-stakeholder participation through the sub-regional and Country Water Partnerships for consultation on Africa-wide and regional processes; report on IWRM planning progress, associated reforms and the integration of IWRM into national development plans and frameworks to AMCOW (when requested) and to provide mechanisms to obtain financial support for water issues and programmes.

Strategic support: AMCOW will assist GWP activities by soliciting political support where requested and where possible; facilitate GWP participation in key Pan-African Development meetings (beyond the water sector alone); facilitate strategic programmatic linkages between GWP and AMCOW related programmes and activities, when requested; both agree to periodically review the MoU in order to accommodate any changed circumstances. All collaboration between, where inputs in the form of staff and/or financial resources are required, will be based on specific separate agreements between the Parties. Such agreements shall provide detailed information on tasks to be performed, outputs to be produced, exchange of information and financial conditions for the collaboration.

Discussions and recommendations

- GWP pursues the MoU with AMCOW to strengthen and legitimize current working relations.
- GWP through its sub-regions should work closely with regional sub-regional economic bodies across Africa e.g. ECOWAS, SADEC, EAC.
- GWP facilitates the bringing in of the shared River Basin Organizations and institutions to work well together, both in the informal and formal structures - ways for strengthening partnerships and in the alignment of work programmes.
- Technical and Administrative component - considering AMCOW has work in progress, GWP should continue providing technical support and practical leadership.
- GWP should seek to have a 'seat' in AMCOW both at country and regional level as it is useful for consistent information sharing and in pushing IWRM agenda's forward.
- National discourse forums - GWP can engage with these kinds of forums at regional and country level. There are a number of upcoming events that GWP should look at as an opportunity to foster its thinking:
 - SADC Summit - Emphasis on Infrastructure Development (8-17 August, 2007
 - Stockholm Water Week
 - Opportunity for dialogue with Partners - EUWI &
 - EU Multi-stakeholder Forum
 - EU Infrastructure Partnership.
 - Petersberg Process
 - African Water Week (October 2007):
 - 2008 UN Year of Sanitation
 - AU Water Summit (2008)

GWP Strategic & Operational Planning

Addressing the issue of GWP strategic and operational planning was considered in the conference. The background to this was the need to revitalize GWP while reflecting on its first 10 years as a partnership and compiling ideas for ways to make GWP even more vital, more strategic, and more effective in the next decade. Ideas and opinions and reflections were solicited for based on a deeper understanding of GWP network's mandate, functions, and operations.

One of the questions was; is GWP's mandate evolving from advocating, to solving specific problems, with an IWRM approach, and, if so, should our mandate statement reflect this evolution? And what is "implementing IWRM" activity in a broader sense?

Re-vitalizing GWP - Keynote address by Emilio Gabbrilli

Why do we need to think about revitalizing GWP and for what purpose?

- We are at mid-point in GWP 2004-2008 strategy and after the first decade,
- There is need for a reality check on the partnership and its mechanisms of acting at the "local" level.
- We need to improve mobilisation at country and sub-country level
- We have to identify the key challenges for the next decade such as climate change
- We need to start reflecting on GWP niche and value added in the next strategy period and decade

We know what we have done to date and what still has to be done

"I think the two major contributions of the GWP are having built the GWP network and getting IWRM firmly and broadly accepted everywhere. But implementation on the ground is the only true measure of success and in facing the challenges of the future, we must strive to convert declarations, plans and targets into real action that is always pro-poor, pro-women, pro-environment".

Ismail Serageldin, ex GWP Chair

We know what success will look like

"For the future however, the main challenge is not to continue our internal discussions about IWRM, but to reach out and include all the other sectors of society, and make them realize that they are water managers. People working on agriculture, energy, transport, forestry, etc. Need to be made aware that what they do affects water, and understand how they can manage water in a more sustainable way".

Anders Bertzell, SIWI

The broad agreement is that we keep our simple and clear mission:

"to support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources"

..... which does not mean women getting water at the well, but still meetings, political linking, ideas, gatherings of stakeholders,.....

We know the direction we have to go

- We must promote our niche contribution more
- We need to be clearer about our role
- We must respect and take advantage of the diversity in our organization
- We need to make strategic choices
- We need to improve the way we communicate

Two major streams of input in formulating our future shape and direction are external and internal

External

- External Review of GWP by some donors
- External Review of GWP SA by SIDA
- Audit of 5 Programme countries by CIDA

Internal

- Reference Group reviews of African programmes
- GWP Learning Review of SA and SEAsia
- Revitalizing Group
- Monitoring and performance reports based on outcome mapping approach

In one sentence:

We need to show that GWP is still good value for money,..... considering that all main donors need to renew their funding in 2008, which is a risk and an opportunity.

How to better capture the results of our work: Introduction to "Outcome Mapping"

There is a challenge of capturing results in international partnerships and that outcome mapping can be one of the solutions to this. The idea is establish a strategy journal and/or a data bank, using outcome mapping, in which all activities are linked to ensure effective reporting. In order to do this, the challenges facing partnerships were explored and identified the following key issues of unpredictability, complexity and dynamism:

- Partnerships are full of unpredictability - the actors come from different kinds of organizations and different levels.
- The behaviour of these actors is therefore dependent on these diverse contexts in which they are embedded and where they act. There are variables outside of GWP programmes, which must be taken into consideration since they influence results.

- Dynamism which exists between and among members leads to the constantly changing situations hence causes discontinuation.

In this respect, partnerships are a product of its parts' and a resultant of interaction. The approach is participatory - members set the agenda; leadership promotes ownership, participation and creativity at all levels. At the same time members have a variety of motivation and different levels of commitment.

The challenge lies in the stakeholders demand for conventional performance and impact assessment while in actual fact, project logic does not generally work in partnerships. It is therefore important that partners do not try to justify their own existence but focus more on realizing impact. Emphasis is on ensuring that the interaction of members of partnerships/networks becomes both a means and an end in themselves. The other dilemma is the issue of diversity of networks and of being accountable for the changes that are achieved within programmes.

The questions on monitoring and evaluation of results

- How do you attribute impact in partnerships?
- How do you make sure that partners' voices are really heard?
- How do you as a partner measure your contribution to the outcome in attributing credit?

Steps for the Methodology of Outcome Mapping

- Understand the impact of grantees
- Measure the unmeasurable e.g. reducing poverty, improving state of environment, livelihoods etc.
- Foster local ownership of development processes - interventions are continuous and change is not limited to the life of the project.

Change in a project is non-linear and beyond the control of the project. Change is two-way and GWP will take action and the organization in the process changes. Outcomes are the observed changes in social actors and the impact of activities (logically linked directly and/or indirectly) that influenced the change. GWP needs to understand the influence that they have on the social actors that has influenced the changes in the sustainable environment. Observable changes occur in behaviour, relationships, activities, actions. Observable changes therefore help answer the questions: *Who changes? What do they do to change? Where did they do that? When did they do it?*

For GWP, the relevance is to adapt the outcome mapping stages of design, performance monitoring and evaluation plan, to GWP programming needs: i.e. 2007 GWP focuses on performance monitoring; 2008, Design phase strategic planning processes including training; 2010 focus on evaluation planning. The focus is not on attribution but on the contribution made to influence the activities that have caused impact. In partnerships therefore GWP will influence but not to control the changes.

Forging inter-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

Four discussion issues were tabled that should guide inter-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing in GWP - Africa.

- Advocacy
- Monitoring and evaluation

- Next steps
- AMCOW - commitment to supporting the process in the GWP work plans and in the TEC

Discussions and recommendations:

- GWP needs to identify political platforms in which it can engage effectively. However there must be realistic expectations of what such a partnership can deliver.
- Importance of focusing on both small scale and large-scale levels e.g. the Ethiopian IWRM catchment case studies are good country/local level examples.
- Sanitation has been taken on board by TEC as an area to give priority in future.
- Relationship between TEC and the regions is becoming effective since Athens and is seen to be more practical in this meeting. The Mombasa meeting is mutually useful in this relationship that can be formalized and for future engagements in other arenas.
- Implications on how to ensure that kind of exchanges in Mombasa meeting can take place at the level of GWP as a whole in exchange of ideas in the regions using appropriate communications.
- PAWD - a good example of a new arrangement that has met the needs of the region. Such strategic alliances should utilized.

The Mombasa Pan-African meeting as a model for planned meetings in 2 years time. Some of the ideas include:

- The principle of regional meetings to focus on substance and should be driven by clear priorities for the region i.e. substantive issues as the drive.
- Experience of other regions - strong focus was on the region. More experiences on urban management from other regions is necessary e.g. from Latin America.
- TEC committed to support future meetings that are aimed at adding value.

- High quality field visits might be useful as a good forum for getting people together on the ground
- Challenge to include people from outside of the water 'box' or sector.
- TEC's focusing on supporting the next meetings in the Caribbean
- Latin American's meeting in November in Peru concurrently taking place with the UNSGAB meeting - opportunity to 'piggy-back' and network.
- TEC has clear set messages from the Mombasa meeting on climate change

(Comments):

- Is there flexibility within TEC to support and guidelines on emergency interventions?
- GWP's role in strengthening AMCOW to include capacity building, communication, promoting engagement of civil society.

Translating Pan-African initiatives into regional 2008 work plans; Key outcomes of the meeting

Africa has been termed as a 'Continent of Crisis'. It is important for GWP to get higher in the agenda in addressing the water related issues affecting the African continent.

To start with there is a need for partnership processes to be able to engage with all strategic partners including playing a role in political processes.

One of the ways to achieve this is to utilize the existing and potential synergies especially linking to international and regional forums and partnerships. To achieve this, it is crucial to define how much resource GWP has, its capacities, available timeframes, its priorities among other issues.

Notably the administrative structures of AMCOW are currently quite weak and steps to strengthen this forum need to be undertaken. Governance structures of organizations institutions who are partners, therefore need to be reviewed and steps taken to

strengthen the systems if funding is to be attracted that can support the partnership including Capacity building and engagement of civil society.

After this conference, GWP needs to have coordinated efforts in dealing with partnerships in Africa. How can this function be strengthened/realistically?

Suggestions and recommendations:

- There is a need for a coordination function for GWP in the partnerships supported with the necessary resources.
- IWRM plans and/or approaches within country level should go beyond line ministries. GWP needs to plan on how to engage other sectors. This can be achieved, for example in Egypt, through inter-ministerial committees and through new ModUs with existing forums both at national and regional levels e.g. NBI - which can be used for increasing communities and in enhancing political support. Other forums - multi-stakeholder forums using the SWAP approach can be useful as new alliances for mobilizing human and financial resources.
- Climate change considerations need to be part of IWRM plans since 'climate change hits through water'
- Monitoring IWRM progress is not properly institutionalised. There is need to focus more at regional and local workplans than at global. Monitoring and Evaluation efforts should address regional and sub-regional issues and not global tracking only. Regionalise and localize indicators based on IWRM, programme strategies and the road map.
- We need to make available TEC documents such as dialogue papers for regional and sub-regional levels. This will facilitate joint development of programmes, information sharing and awareness raising, setting agenda in the international water for a and improved reporting at all levels.
- On partnerships, what can GWP do to enhance budgets particularly if new alliances need to be forged with new partners and if we are to develop strategies that go beyond 2008 which will necessitate inclusion of sanitation and climate change in the work plans and strategies.