

a water secure world

The Water, Climate and Development for Africa Program (WACDEP):

Some lessons from the Program Design and its implementation

The Water, Climate and Development for Africa Program (WACDEP): Some Lessons from the Program Design and its implementation

by

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WFEE nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa”**

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1. General: About GWP





A growing international network since 1996 for building a water secure world

GWP's Vision – a water secure world

GWP's Mission- to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development



- 13 Regional Water Partnerships
- 86 Country Water Partnerships
- over 3000 Partner organizations in 178 countries



Strategic Goals

- 1 Catalyse change in policy and practice
- 2 Generate and communicate knowledge
- 3 Strengthen partnerships

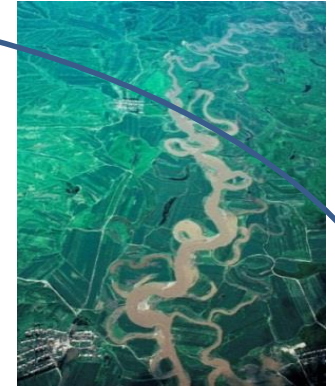
Ecosystems



Food



Transboundary



Thematic Approach: integrate WS with devt.actions

Energy



Climate Change



Urbanisation



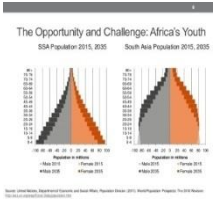
Cross-cutting issues

- Support for **gender** mainstreaming in water management
 - Support for **youth** and young water professionals

2. WACDEP Design Process



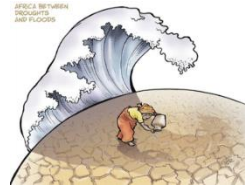
2.1 Understanding Africa's development challenge



Population pyramid - 40% of the African population is under the age of 15 years and youth unemployment is rife.



Urbanisation rates - projected 60% of Africa population to reside in urban areas by 2050



Africa's economic development is held back by episodes of extreme drought and flooding and hydro-climatic variability will only get worse with climate change



Environmental degradation including deforestation, poor agri.l practices, conflicts, encroaching vital ecosystems/marginal lands



Lack of investments to enhance human and institutional capacities, built infrastructure and improve information systems



Poverty : (food, energy insecurity, poor access to basic services (eg. Water)

Poor infrastructure development (transport, comm., water, energy)

Inadequate services: education, health, input supply, credit, market

Poor capacities (institutions, policies, community structures) _governance

2.2 Linking with Africa's common Vision, Commitments and Structures



Africa Water Vision 2025 gives the inspirations of the continent with regards to sustainable water resources management and development.

AU Heads of State signed ***the 2008 Sharm el Sheik Declaration on Water and Sanitation*** aimed at increasing investment in water and sanitation to address critical African development challenges

2.2 Linking with Africa's common Vision, Commitments and Structures

GWP has a Memorandum of Understanding with AMCOW signed in 2008 to support the implementation of African commitments

In November 2010 at the 3rd Africa Water Week in Addis Ababa: [AMCOW EXCO issued a decision for GWP and partners to operationalise the Water, Climate and Development Programme \(WACDEP\)](#)

WACDEP implements climate related commitments in the 2008 Sharm el Sheik Declaration as an implementing partner of the AMCOW Triennial WorkPlan



2.3 Defining Goals, Objectives and Approaches to contribute in responding Africa's development challenges

Noting how water insecurity and climate change will impact development –
how do we ensure inclusive growth & development in Africa?



Linking the water, climate and development agendas and strengthening coordination frameworks is key in enhancing climate resilient development

2.3 Defining Goals, Objectives and Approaches to contribute in responding Africa's development challenges

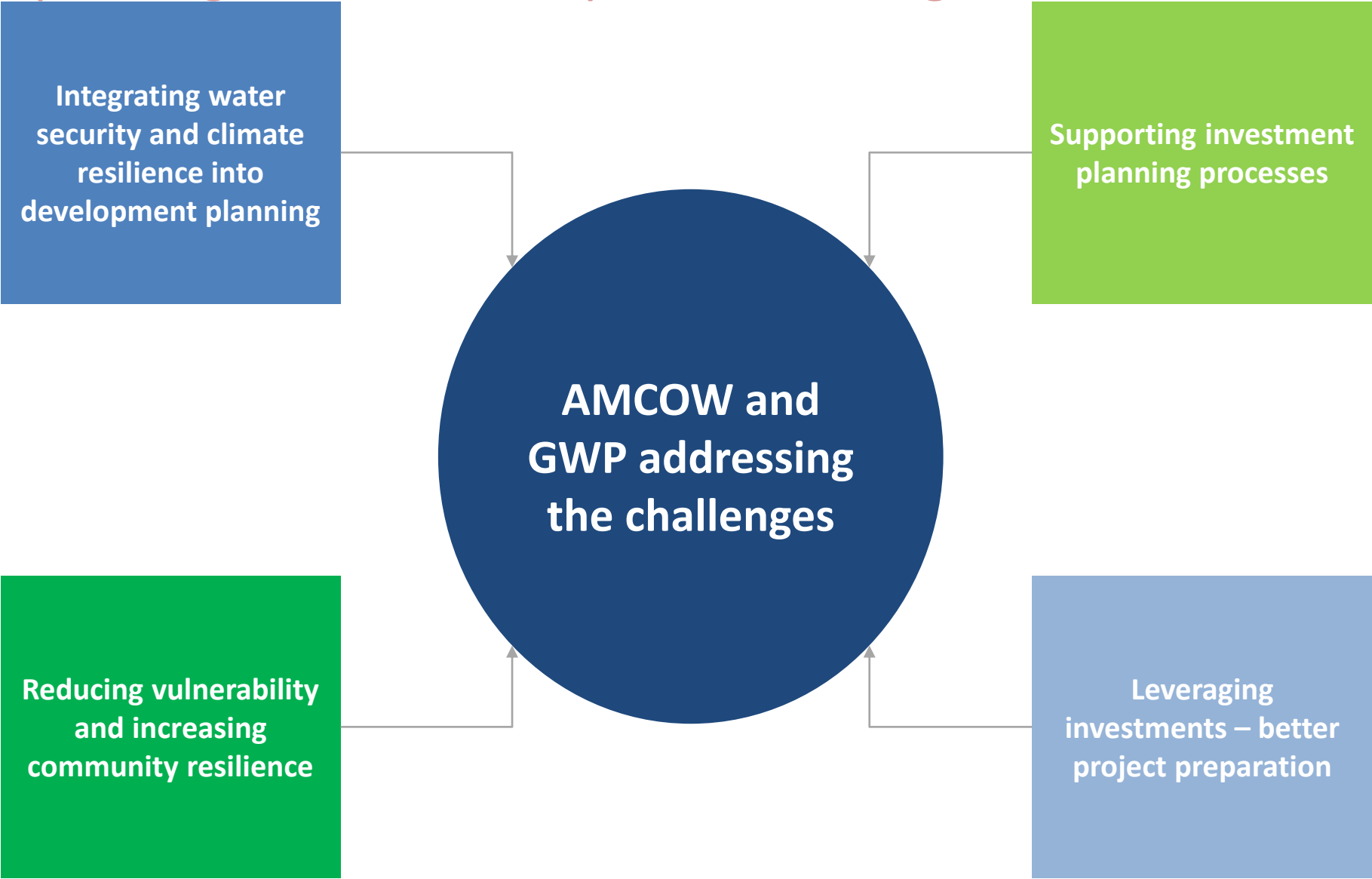
The goal of WACDEP:

To promote **water** as a key part of sustainable **regional and national development** and contribute to **climate change adaptation** for economic growth and human security.

The objective of WACDEP:

To support **integration of water security and climate resilience into development planning and decision making processes**

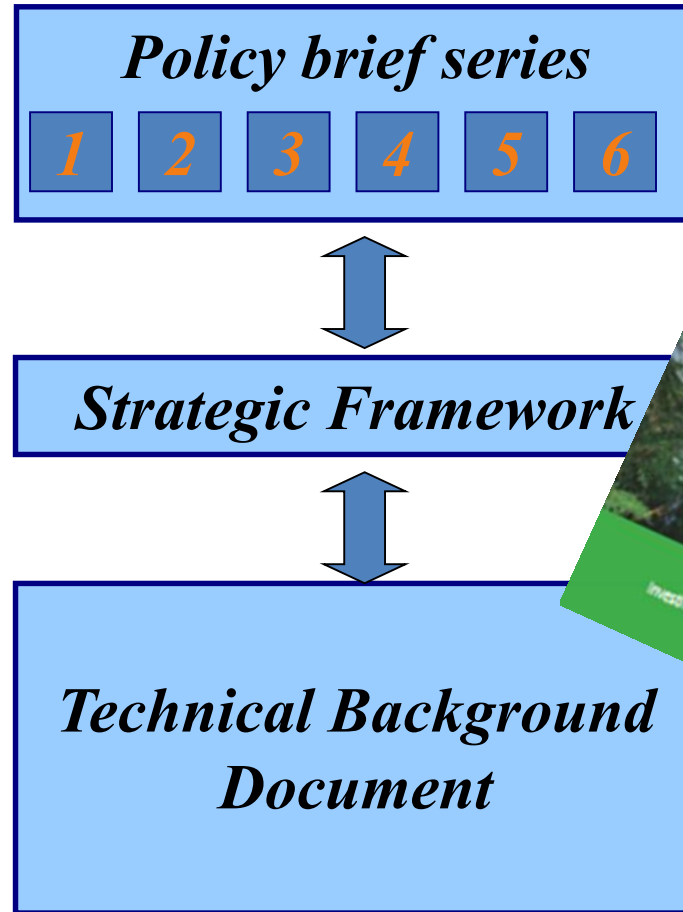
2.3 Defining Goals, Objectives and Approaches to contribute in responding Africa's development challenges



2.4 Developing Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

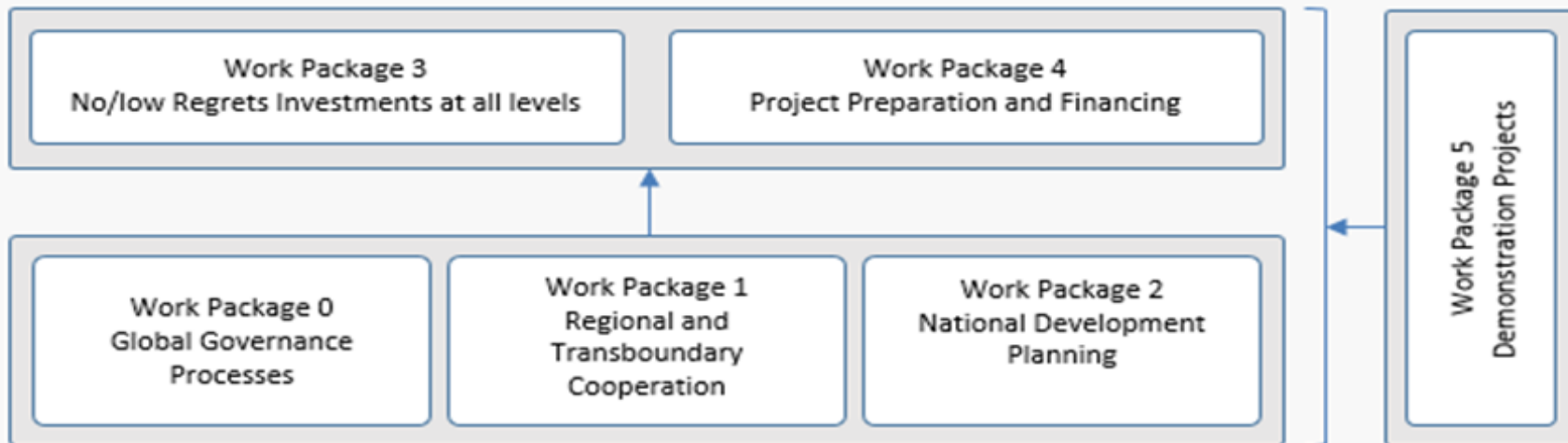
Strategic Framework Products

- *Policy briefs provide key messages and recommendations for policy makers*
- *Strategic Framework guides on process and tools available*
- *Technical Background Document provides detail on tools and methods outlined in the Strategic Framework*



2.5 Desining the Program in response to challenges

Under Goal 1: Investments in Regional and National Development



*SG 1: Canalize
Change in Policy
and Patrice*

Under Goal 2: Knowledge and Capacity Development



*SG 2: Generate and
communicate
Knowledge*

Under Goal 3: Partnership and Sustainability

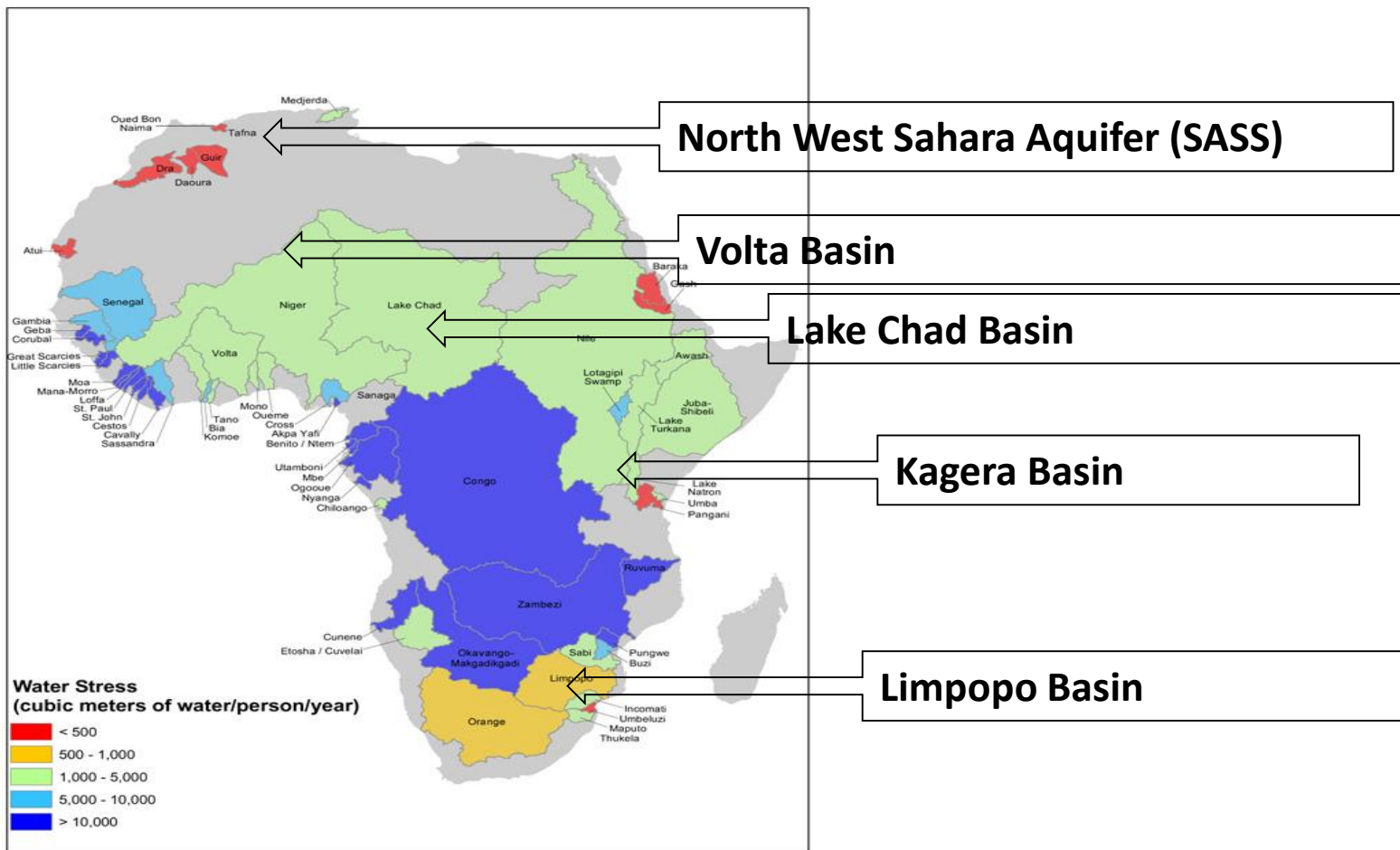


*SG 3: Strengthen
Partnership*

WACDEP in 5 Transboundary basins and 8 countries



Objective: to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes



Initial phase being piloted in 8 countries:

1. Ghana
2. Burkina Faso
3. Cameroon
4. Tunisia
5. Burundi
6. Rwanda
7. Mozambique
8. Zimbabwe

3. Lessons from WACDEP



3.1 Lessons learnt from implementing WACDEP

Strategic Goal 1: Catalyse change in policy and practice

Lessons

- Need for cooperation between countries sharing natural resources to enhance water security and climate resilience
- Countries need more support for **investment** in projects that enhance water security and climate resilience (10 more new countries for WACDEP)
- The approach of **demonstrating innovative solutions** need to be based on some ongoing efforts of partners
- **Sustainability and ownership** of interventions still a challenge
- The **capacity development** approach followed is appreciated by partners (targeting, series of trainings, mentoring and follow-up)
- Documenting lessons and challenges and **facilitating learning/experience sharing** important for further influencing similar programs/ policy influencing

3.1 Lessons learnt from implementing WACDEP

Strategic Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Areas	Lessons
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Capacity building of partners at different levels for facilitating regional/transboundary cooperation, and to facilitate water security and climate resilient development▪ Priority capacity needs of strategic partners (eg.IGAD on drought risk management)▪ Exchange visits and learning from case studies appreciated▪ Linking CB programs with relevant institutions and making more of a program than a one-time training event
Knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Many partners need knowledge for making decisions▪ The region may focus on dissemination of available knowledge than generating new one▪ Role of media very useful

3.1 Lessons learnt from implementing WACDEP

Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

Areas	Lessons
Partnership and networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strengthening CWP's and other partnerships at lower levels critical▪ Building collaboration with strategic partners useful for resource mobilization and program ownership eg. ICA, CDKN, EAC, SADC▪ Improve partners' participation (the number and depth) beyond the water sector▪ Establishing effective governance and management systems for partnerships
Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Deserves high priority both at regional and country levels▪ Innovative financing approaches to be explored

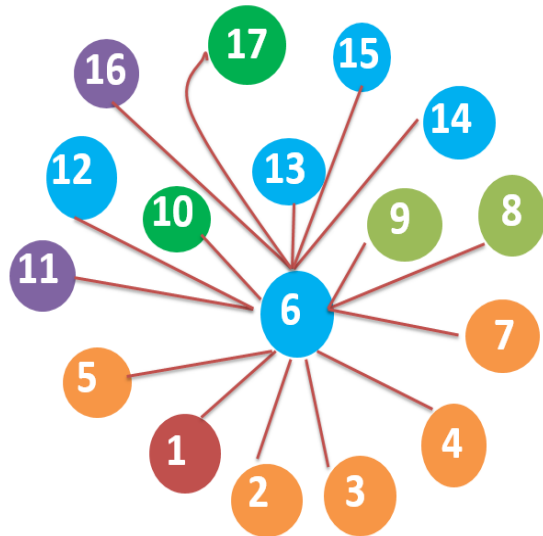
4. Concluding messages

- WACDEP from the initial support provided by Austria has leveraged support from DFID, DANIDA, CDKN, ICA and also at regional level UNEP, GiZ
- The Framework has been critical in supporting and guiding the implementation of the programme through ensuring water security and climate resilience responses are identified and prioritized.
- WACDEP has remarkable and unprecedented political ownership and support at the Pan African, regional and national levels
- WACDEP provided a 'model programme' that shows how Africa Union and AMCOW work with partners in implementation of high level decisions of Heads of state and water ministers to create impacts.
- Clear demand to grow WACDEP in Africa – 10 countries more in the AMCOW Triennial Plan 2014-2017
- Institutional capacity development is needed and the lessons learnt through the WACDEP Capacity Development Programme

4. Concluding messages

The new program on Food Security within the NEXUS Framework:

- can pick some lessons from WACDEP and other PanAfrican/Sub-regional programs
- help facilitate more coordination between the key sectors of Water, Food/ Agriculture, Energy, Environment/Climate Change
- can contribute in to ensure food security through securing water and building climate resilience for agriculture sector within the Nexus framework
- can facilitate implementation of SDGs



Opening Session

- Need more partnership, more integration
- Work beyond silos, outside of our comfort zone
- Robust multistakeholder process
- Rethink on how we work?
- Renewed commitment needed
- AU frameworks provide good structures
- Innovative solutions
- Water footprints

Framing the Context

- SDG-interconnected targets
- Paris Climate Agreement-(I)NDCs -3 priorities
Infrastructures, Information and Institutions
- AAAA-Addis Ababa Action Agenda—financing for sustainable development (private/public financing)—closing Infrastructure Gap, ecosystems, social protection
- HLPE on Food Security and Nutrition (CFS)—national consultations . National data available (FAO, NEPAD, WB, country reports...)

CFS recommendations

1. Ecosystems-sustainable mangt and conservation
2. Ensure integrated approach on water related policies-
3. Prioritize most vulnerable and marginalized
4. Improve water management and use in agr
5. Improve contribution of trade to FSN
6. Devise and share enhanced knowledge, technologies and management tools
7. Foster inclusive and effective governance
8. Promote rights based approach to governance of water for FSN..eg. land tenure

- Review national data
- FAO-AGWA—to be key partner
- Selection criteria for program countries to include land and water resource issues, including where you have abundant resources
- Low hanging fruit—stop people from starving due to lack of short rains by supplementary irrigation
- ANBO/SITWA...
- Country experiences to influence other countries, regions or basins and continental level

N	WP	Proposed activities
1	Transboundary/regional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEXUS Dialogues at RECs, Basin Organizations
2	National Development Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy support to promote Nexus ▪ Coordination structure ▪ National NEXUS dialogues
3	No/Low regret investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify opportunities to promote Nexus in existing investment processes or identify new opportunities
4	Project Preparation and Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GCF, SDG national sources, AAAA, EU
5	Demonstration of innovative solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovative water allocation, conflict management, establish learning watersheds, community managed systems , multipurpose dams also aquaculture
6	Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negotiation skills, resource management,
7	Knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate and package knowledge
8	Partnership and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustain program interventions, conflict management

How do you see Nexus approaches at transboundary or regional levels?

- **Malawi**—Demo projects to build community resilience...pilot integrated program to manage drought and flood
- Drought and flood tolerant crop varieties and small livestock
- Where is the NEXUS element
- **Nigeria:** conflict resolution----improving the relationship b/n pastorlists, farmers and communities:piloting of a strategy .

Sudan-women empowerment

Common questions for all of us

- Linkage with national policy/planning processes
- Element of NEXUS approach
- Innovative demonstrations
- Facilitate investment

Eastern Africa region-the context

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Poverty : (food, energy insecurity, poor access to basic services (eg.Water) | |
| 2 | Poor infrastructure development (transport, comm.,water, energy) | |
| 3 | Inadequate services: education, health, input supply, credit, market | |
| 4 | Poor capacities (institutions, policies, community structures) _governance | |
| 5 | High population growth (young), urbanization (unplanned) | |
| 6 | Environmental degradation, climate change impacts (drought, floods) water scarcity-70% IGAD is ASALs, deforestation, poor agri.l practices, conflicts, encroaching vital ecosystems/marginal | |



Water, climate and food security and Public Policies in Africa : The comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

- The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was established by the Assembly of the African Union (AU) in 2003. The Programme's main aim is to raise agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year while increasing public investment in agriculture to 10% of the annual national budgets.
- To tackle water resources management is essential when elaborating and implementing Regional and National Agricultural Policies. Likewise, any analysis of water resources management must take into account the WEFE nexus aspects and the transboundary dimension. This is particularly relevant for the big water consumer that agriculture is.
- In particular the following guiding questions are essential to assess the potential for sectoral and geographical synergies in the implementation of the CAADPs:
- Why is better management of water resources important for improving national/regional agriculture?
- What are the complexities related to multi-sectoral (water, food, energy, ecosystems) interactions and geographical (local, national and regional) interactions that affect the contribution of water management to food security?
- In what ways can the CAADPs be translated into better policy, coordination and investment for using such synergies to improve regional food security?

Water, climate and food security in Public Policies: Policy-oriented analysis and multi-stakeholder dialogue facilitation.

- Two regions to work within the CAADP framework at regional and national level in order to compare and capitalize on ongoing processes: WAF and EAF
- Engage with agricultural / economic policy makers and other sectors of the nexus to identify water related levers that deliver food security/agricultural outcomes
- Use existing scientific/technical results against actual needs to build capacities and enhance/increase water services provided to agriculture taking a nexus approach
- Help identify vulnerabilities of existing frameworks vis a vis climate change and contribute to address them
- Focus on gender and youth challenges with respect to their crucial role in present and future African agriculture

Proposed pathway

- Inception phase

- Evaluate how the water sector stakeholders contribute to the implementation of the CAADPs (governance, technics, planning, synergies, etc.)
- Evaluate the gaps and needs to help the water sector contribute more to achieve CAADPs goals taking a nexus approach and tackling the challenges posed by CC

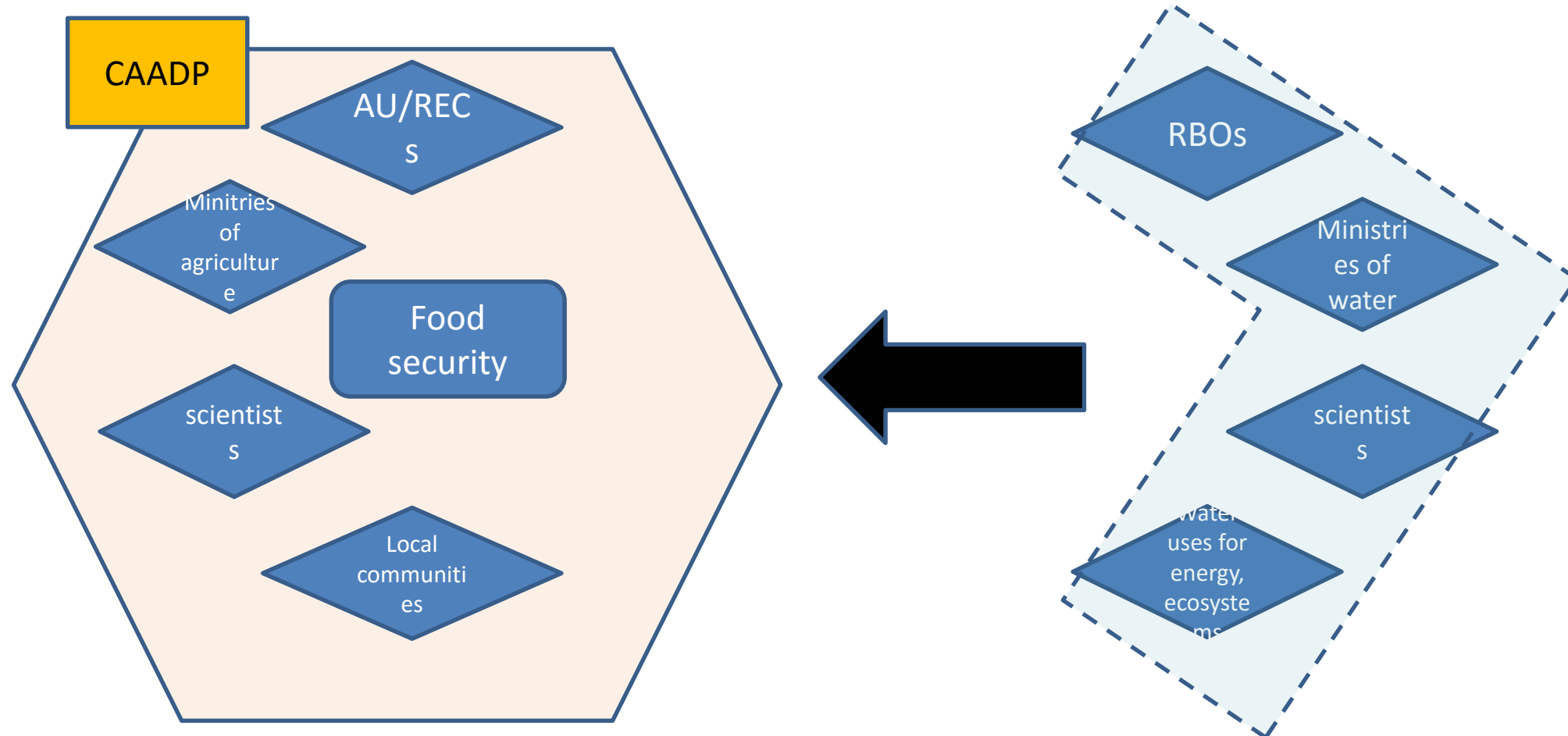
Outcome: Inception report (various formats, papers) including a baseline and a workplan on sustainably strengthening the contribution of water resources management to food security at local, national, regional levels in WAF and EAF; communication and advocacy, workplan funded

- Implementation phase

- Awareness raising, capacity building, inter sectoral dialog based on the identified needs
- Adaptation of public policies related to food security and water resources taking into account ecosystems, energy
- Demonstration/pilot projects at ground level
- Experience shared accross Africa

Outcomes: inter sectoral dialogue established, capacities reinforced, awareness raised at various levels of decision processes, no/low regret pilot actions undertaken on the ground, national/regional policies – in particular food security - revised to better integrate water management and nexus issues, good practices shared accross Africa

Water, climate and food security in Public Policies: Bringing food security on the plate of water people, Bringing water in the glass of food security people



Inception phase: January-June 2015

- **Undertake regional/national assessments** on the place/role of water in the context of climate change in the CAADP process, focusing on:
 - The place of water in the CAADPs policies (water related risks, role of water resources management stakeholders, nexus water-food-energy-ecosystems, ...)
 - Actual/foreseen impediments related to water resources that are encountered while implementing the CAADPs?
 - Actual/potential integration of food security issues by water practitioners, recent results of research and sectoral policies on water and food security
 - Gaps and needs
- **Based on the results, elaborate an action plan** in a participatory approach to support CAADPs implementation at regional, TB basin, national, local levels by enhancing the WEFE nexus management governance in WAF and EAF and identify fundings
- **Raise awareness on CC and food security along 2015** , international year of water and development and year of COP 21

First list of outcomes and impacts

- ⇒ Awareness raised at political level, dialogue initiated, partnerships strengthened at country and regional level
- ⇒ Identification of key actions to be taken towards SDGs
- ⇒ Contribution to national dialogues on risks related to CC vis a vis food security and nexus issues in the perspective of COP 21
- ⇒ Consistent and coherent regional programme, results oriented, locally owned and funded (potentially WB within the CAADP program, pillar 3, WB through the initiative for sahelian countries, JAES, ...)

Budget aspects: 215 k€

- Hold national assessments of food security policy through the lens of CAADPs: 15 k€ per country (consultant + workshop) – To be discussed with RECs and the AU - to be chosen according to specific criteria and to complementarity of the different situations - 100 k€
- Hold 1 interregional workshop to raise awareness and mobilize decision makers on a common way forward by first putting together national results and second preparing an action plan : 40 k€ for the workshop (representatives of the countries, of the RECs, of the AU, 40 to 50 participants), 10 k€ for the consultancy – 50 k€
- Coordinate the activity at regional level: 15 k€
- Technical support by an international expert (ToRs for the assessments, quality control of the sub regional documents), participation to the inter regional workshop: 25 k€
- Communication and Advocacy of the results and identification of funds for the second phase: papers aimed at technical partners, sensitization of countries representatives at global/regional level (politicians oriented materials to be used at country level and regional level), meeting with donors: 25 k€

Example of a Framework for developing a programme: Convene Water management to enhance the resilience of food security policies in the face of climate change in West Africa and East Africa

Goal 1 Catalyse change in policy and practice	Workpackage 1 Regional and transboundary cooperation	Workpackage 2 National development and sector plans	Workpackage 3 Investment plans and strategies development	Workpackage 4 Project development and financing
	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enhance the contribution of water community in elaborating regional CAADPs in WAF and EAF- Strengthen TRBOs approach of the nexus issues through CAADPs initiative- Prepare common messages to be brought to international key events (e.g. CFS)	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen the links between water, food security and climate adaptation policies through CAADPs and NAPs and agricultural policies- Prepare common messages to be brought to international key events (e.g. CFS)	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Contribute to the elaboration of x new CAADPs- Support y RBOs in developing investment plans contributing to achieving CAADPs objectives	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develop a portofiolio of projects contributing to CAADPs objectives at country, regional and basin level- Join efforts of donors to channel funds into these projects by various means
Goal 2 Generate and communicate knowledge	Workpackage 5 Demonstration projects	Workpackage 6 Capacity development		Workpackage 7 Knowledge management
	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Design one project per country to be implemented by local communities addressing CAADPs issues- Support a regional dialogue on a specific basin project by lightening it with a nexus approach	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Based on WP 1 to 4 train agricultural people together with water people on the crossed interactions-		Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develop and disseminate material to raise awareness of decision makers- Develop material on the experiences of the countries conerned
Goal 3 Strengthen partnerships	Workpackage 8 Governance and fundraising			
	Outcome challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Joint agriculture-water governance under the umbrella of the concerned Regional Economic Communities with representative of agriculture AND water "communities"- Transboundary water resources challenges vis à vi addressing nexus issues tackled through convening River Basins Organizations and the African Network of Basins Organizations- Finance project management at regional scale to be hosted by GWP Africa offices in West Africa and Eastern Africa			

Thank you for your attention