



United Nations Office to Support the
International Decade for Action
'Water for Life' 2005-2015

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INTRODUCTION

The International meeting on Water and Cooperation in Africa was jointly organized by Casa Africa and the United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 (UNO-IDfA) in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, from 20 to 22 April 2009. The meeting was intended to serve as a platform to facilitate a dialogue process among prominent actors involved in the water and sanitation field in Africa.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS

Casa Africa is a public consortium created within the framework of Spain's Africa Plan. It was established as a result of a joint effort on the part of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), the Canary Islands Regional Government, the island administrations of Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Gran Canaria and Tenerife and the Las Palmas de Gran Canaria Local Council, all of whom are represented through a Council of Directors.

Casa Africa was created as a space to facilitate open exchange and meetings among citizens of Africa and Spain. Its objectives are to promote awareness of the respective realities of Spain and Africa, and enhance overall Spanish-African cooperation as well as African-European dialogue between both cultures. It is also intended to serve as a catalyst and reference point for Spanish Africanism, from its base in the Canary Islands.

Casa Africa is committed to the struggle against poverty, to defending human rights, and promoting gender equality, sustainable development and cultural diversity. It also strives to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2003, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years 2005-2015 the **International Decade for Action 'Water for Life'**. The primary goal of the Decade is to promote efforts to fulfill international commitments made on water and water-related issues by 2015. These commitments include the Millennium Development target of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.

To facilitate implementation of the Decade's agenda, the City of Zaragoza in Spain is host to the **United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015**. The Office aims to:



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- Contribute to the efforts of the United Nations in coordinating and ensuring follow-up to the implementation of internationally agreed goals in the areas of drinking water, sanitation and Integrated Water Resources Management.
- Raise awareness and create an enabling environment for achieving the ultimate goal of water and sanitation for all.
- Strengthen the capacities of Member States and other relevant stakeholders in addressing key obstacles impeding the implementation of the water and sanitation agenda.

ABOUT THE EVENT

Improving access to clean water and sanitation services and promoting integrated water resources management are essential to achieving poverty and hunger reduction, minimum human health and living standards, and supporting gender equality. Despite the absolute necessity of water for life, 2.6 billion people worldwide still lack access to adequate sanitation, while 1.1 billion do not have access to safe drinking water. This 'silent humanitarian crisis' hampers the quality of life of millions of people around the world and threatens prospects for human development in several countries.

The situation is particularly acute in Africa, where the majority of the population does not have access to the minimum amount of water necessary to satisfy their basic daily needs or to an adequate sanitation system. As a result they are exposed to risks and preventable diseases.

Humanity faces an ethical challenge: to eradicate an unequal situation that prevents most of the people on planet Earth from living their lives with dignity.

To tackle this situation, the international community adopted the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and agreed to work together to secure peace and security and to reduce poverty through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Target 10 of MDG 7 engaged the international community to 'halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation'. As 2015 approaches it is clear that Africa is off-track, and efforts need to be increased and focused on key aspects.

The international community has responded with a number of efforts that aim to improve the situation. Numerous organizations are involved at different levels with the investment of significant funds. However, the evolving situation in Africa means it is necessary to ensure that the strategies implemented are both adequate and effective and that efforts are



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focused on key areas. Otherwise, weak cooperation mechanisms result in international cooperation efforts achieving only limited success.

In this context, Casa Africa and the United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015, identified two key issues that need to be better addressed in terms of international cooperation strategies to facilitate the achievement of water and sanitation-related targets:

- Water governance (at both national and local levels) as a prerequisite for sustainability of water and sanitation-related cooperation efforts.
- Reinforcement of coordination mechanisms, complementary and coherent cooperation efforts through partnership alliances, follow-up of international agreements, and information exchange and monitoring mechanisms.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

To facilitate assessment and follow-up on these issues in Africa, Casa Africa and UNO-IDfA decided to co-organize an international meeting with the following objectives:

1. Exchanging views on the role of international cooperation in the field of water governance in Africa.
2. Identifying and evaluating existing coordination, information exchange and monitoring mechanisms.
3. Identifying gaps and key obstacles impeding the achievement of water and sanitation targets in the African region.
4. Examining actions implemented by cooperating actors on non-covered needs in the areas of water governance, water supply and sanitation in Africa.
5. Reorienting cooperation efforts in order to maximize their effectiveness in the water and sanitation fields.



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EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The meeting was expected to lead to:

1. An improved understanding of current gaps and challenges in the water governance, water supply and sanitation fields in Africa, with a special focus on a particular group of selected countries.
2. A set of recommendations to improve the effectiveness of cooperation-resources allocation for the water and sanitation sector in Africa.
3. A better understanding of the roles, implemented actions, strategies and policies of cooperation stakeholders in the water and sanitation fields in Africa.
4. Improved orientation of strategic priorities for cooperation with Spain in order to achieve Target 10 of MDG 7 in Africa.
5. Strengthened collaboration between participating organizations to expedite the achievement of Target 10 of MDG 7 in Africa.
6. Reinforced networking between cooperation actors (international cooperation agencies, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders) and Member States on water governance, water supply and sanitation issues in Africa.

STRUCTURE, DYNAMICS AND CONTENTS OF THE MEETING

The meeting was structured around an opening session followed by four consecutive thematic panels and a subsequent wrap-up and synthesis session.

THEMATIC PANELS

The thematic panels were designed to encourage a fluent process of dialogue among participants. Interactive discussions between eminent experts, senior officials and representatives from different organizations facilitated the exchange of views on key issues addressed to each panel.

Each panel was moderated by an expert, who briefly introduced the panellists and the issue, before conducting the entire session. The moderator was responsible for ensuring



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that the session remained focused on the questions and issues to be addressed by the panel in the given time, and that all stakeholders were able to contribute to the discussions.

Panels were normally divided into two rounds. Each round comprised three or four presentations made by consecutive panellists. These were followed by a debate during which all participants had the opportunity to explore areas and modalities for further cooperation.

1st Panel: Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services

This panel was intended to give voice to African States to share the challenges and difficulties they face when extending water and sanitation services to their populations. Panelists were also encouraged to present government policies, strategies and projects in water and sanitation, highlighting key aspects of those initiatives which represent an opportunity for international cooperation to contribute effectively to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs in their country.

Finally, panelists were asked to identify specific aspects of international cooperation processes that needed improvement, to help ensure that these processes are simplified, efficient and adjusted to the needs of the partner country.

The panel presentations were given by government representatives from African countries in charge of water affairs at national level. The panel was moderated by Mr. Bai-Mass Taal, Executive Secretary of AMCOW (African Ministers' Council on Water).

2nd Panel: Spanish cooperation in water and sanitation

This panel was intended to present the vision of Spanish cooperation for water and sanitation and projected activities for the African continent in the near future. Panelists were also expected to expand the potential of Spanish cooperation agencies in water and sanitation issues through the sharing of experiences in this field, both in African countries and elsewhere. The panel was moderated by Mr. Jorge Pérez Artiles, Director of the Cooperation Department of Casa Africa.

3rd Panel: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

This panel was intended to analyse water governance and its importance for the sustainable development of the water and sanitation sector. Its analysis aimed to focus on the weaknesses of water governance in Africa as structural causes of lack of



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water and sanitation services. Finally, discussion was expected concerning the ways in which international cooperation is addressing water governance challenges through water and sanitation strategies. This panel was moderated by Mr. Alberto Crespo Millet, international expert on water governance.

4th Panel: Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects improving the contribution of international cooperation to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs

The panel was intended to give an insight into the coordination and monitoring mechanisms already in place in Africa, in order to ensure not only coordinated action among water and sanitation stakeholders, but also complementarities and coherence among the numerous initiatives currently in progress in the water and sanitation sector.

This panel was also opened to any other issues related to the improvement of water and sanitation access in Africa. The panel was moderated by Mr. Andrew Yager, Chief of the Water and Energy branch of UNDESA.

Addressing these issues in the most objective way possible was a priority during the organization of this international meeting. Organizers sought the participation of a wide range of participants and representatives from different stakeholder groups in water and sanitation. Dialogue between different perspectives from all the sectors involved in each issue was considered of great importance.

PARTICIPANTS

The following groups of stakeholders were represented at the event:

- **Senior government officials** representing the ministries responsible for strategic planning in water and sanitation sectors and provision of water and sanitation services from the African countries considered 'of main-interest' in the Africa Plan for 2009-2012 of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These include the following countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia and Senegal.
- **Representatives from intergovernmental cooperation institutions from Africa and governmental cooperation institutions from Spain** including the African



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Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) and its Technical Advisory Committee (AMCOW-TAC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development (AECID).

- **Representatives from international, African and Spanish NGOs**, including the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW), the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Water Group of the Spanish Coordinator of NGOs (CONGDE) and the Federation of Solidarity from Aragon (FAS).
- **Representatives from United Nations organizations and programmes**, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).
- **Representatives from water operators**, such as the African Water Association (AfWA) and the Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA).
- **Experts familiar with policy issues** related to international cooperation, water governance, etc.

NOTE: Following this document, you will find a dossier compiling all relevant materials regarding the presentations. The dossier includes:

- The abstracts from the presentations given by the panelists
- In most cases, the full slide presentation
- A short CV from each panelist.

The information is ordered by panel and by order of presentation. Information is available for every panelist with the exception of cases where participants refused permission to use their material or did not submit the required abstract. However, we hope this compilation provides a representative sample of contributions presented by panelists during the event.

Finally, the dossier contains the main conclusions and recommendations, which emerged from the dialogue process held among the participants.



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**International Meeting on
Water and Cooperation in Africa**
20-22 April 2009
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Islas Canarias, Spain

PROGRAMME

Monday (20 April 2009)

- 9h00 a.m.** **Arrival of participants. Registration.**
- 9h30 a.m.** **Opening Session**
- Welcoming remarks by Mr. Luis Padilla, Secretary General of Casa Africa
 - Statement by Mr. Pablo Martín Carvajal, Director General for Relations with Africa, Government of the Canary Islands
 - Statement by Ms. Rosa Elcarte, Director of Sectorial and Multilateral Cooperation of the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
 - Statement by Mr. Andrew Yager, Director of the Water, Energy, and Strategies Branch, Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
 - Statement by Ms. María del Pilar González, Information and awareness raising expert, UN Office to Support the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015
 - Statement by Mr. Bai-Mass Taal, Executive Secretary of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)
 - Opening of the Session
- 10h00 a.m.** **PANEL 1 'Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services' - Part I**
- Moderator:** Bai-Mass Taal, AMCOW
- Paulo Jorge Calombo Ringote, Director, National Directorate of Water, Ministry of Energy and Water, Angola
 - António Pedro Borges, President, Instituto Nacional da Gestão



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dos Recursos Hídricos, Ministério do Ambiente, Desenvolvimento Rural e Recursos Marinhos, Cape Verde

- Marcos Wijore Chento, Head of Policy Development, Cooperation and External Department, Ministry of Water Resources, Ethiopia

- 11h00 a.m. Debate**
- 11h30 a.m. Coffee Break**
- 12h00 a.m. PANEL 1 'Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services' - Part II**
Moderator: Bai-Mass Taal, AMCOW
- Anastasio Asumu Mum Muñoz, Ministry of Fisheries and Environment, Equatorial Guinea
 - Amadou Guindo, Technical advisor, Ministry of Mining, Energy and Water, Mali
 - Saadou Ebih Ould Mohamed El Hacen, Director, National Centre for Water Resources, Ministry of Hydrology, Energy and Information and Communication Technologies, Mauritania
- 1h00 p.m. Debate**
- 2h00 p.m. Networking lunch**
- 4h00 p.m. PANEL 1 'Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services' - Part III**
Moderator: Bai-Mass Taal, AMCOW
- Theopolina Lyayela Nantanga, Deputy Director, Directorate of Rural Water Supply, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Namibia
 - Anta Seck, Director, Water Resources Planning and Management, Ministry of Hydrology, Senegal
- 4h40 p.m. Debate**
- 5h10 p.m. Summary report of session and main conclusions**
- 5h40 p.m. Coffee Break**



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- 6h00 p.m.** **PANEL 2 'Spanish cooperation in water and sanitation'**
Moderator: Jorge Pérez Artilles, Casa Africa
- Mónica Corrales Rodrigañez, Director of the Environmental and Basic Social Services Division, Direction of Sectoral and Multilateral Cooperation, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID)
 - Gonzalo Marín, Water Group, Spanish Coordination Group of NGOs for Development (CONGDE)
 - Estrelucia Izquierdo Lobo, Solidarity Federation of Aragon (FAS)
 - Fernando Díaz Alpuente, Independent consultant
- 7h00 p.m.** **Debate**
- 7h30 p.m.** **Summary report of session and main conclusions**
- 8h00 p.m.** **Closing**
- 9h00 p.m.** **Welcome dinner**

Tuesday (21 April 2009)

- 9h30 a.m.** **Arrival of participants**
- 10h00 a.m.** **PANEL 3 'Water governance and cooperation in Africa'- Part I**
Moderator: Alberto Crespo Milliet, WASA-GN
- Alberto Crespo Milliet, Water governance expert (WASA-GN)
 - Arthur M. Swatson Jr., Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer, Water and Sanitation Department, African Development Bank (AfDB)
 - Boubacar Barry, Head West-Africa, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
- 11h00 a.m.** **Debate**
- 11h30 a.m.** **Coffee Break**



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- 12h00 a.m.** **PANEL 3 'Water governance and cooperation in Africa'- Part II**
Moderator: Alberto Crespo Milliet, WASA-GN
- Pireh Otieno, Programme Officer, Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure Branch/Human Settlements Financing Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
 - Simon Thuo, Regional Coordinator, Eastern Africa, Global Water Partnership(GWP)
 - Charles Ngangoué, Chair, Technical Advisory Committee, African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW-TAC)
- 1h00 p.m.** **Debate**
- 1h30 p.m.** **Summary report of session and main conclusions**
- 2h00 p.m.** **Networking lunch**
- 4h00 p.m.** **PANEL 4 'Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs'- Part I**
Moderator: Andrew Yager, UNDESA
- Edward Kairu, Chair of the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
 - Bai-Mass Taal, Executive Secretary of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)
 - Gabriele Borla, Interregional Adviser on Water Resources, Water, Energy and Strategies Branch, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- 5h00 p.m.** **Debate**
- 5h30 p.m.** **Coffee Break**
- 6h00 p.m.** **PANEL 4 'Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to the**



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achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs' - Part II

Moderator: Andrew Yager, UNDESA

- Gemma Akilimali, Gender Networking Programme, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)
- Roque Calero, Mancomunidad Intermunicipal del Sureste de Gran Canaria
- Tomás López de Bufala, Global Water Operators' Partnership Alliance (GWOPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Jose Dominique Dacruz, Direction Committee, African Water Association (AfWA)

7h00 p.m. Debate

7h30 p.m. Summary report of session and main conclusions

8h00 p.m. Closing

Wednesday (22 April 2009)

9h30 a.m. Arrival of participants

10h00 a.m. Final workshop: Wrap-up and synthesis - Part I

11h30 a.m. Coffee Break

12h00 a.m. Final workshop: Preparation of recommendations and conclusions - Part II

1h00 p.m. Closing session: Presentation of recommendations and conclusions

PANEL 1: Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services

Presentation 1

Paulo Ringote, Director del Gabinete de Estudios
planeamiento y Estadísticas de La Secretaria de Estado de
Aguas de Angola

Monday, 20 April, 2009

CASA AFRICA

UN Office For Suport The
International Decade For Action
“Water For Life” 2005-2015

DESAFIOS DEL SECTOR DE ÁGUAS Y SANEAMIENTO DE ANGOLA

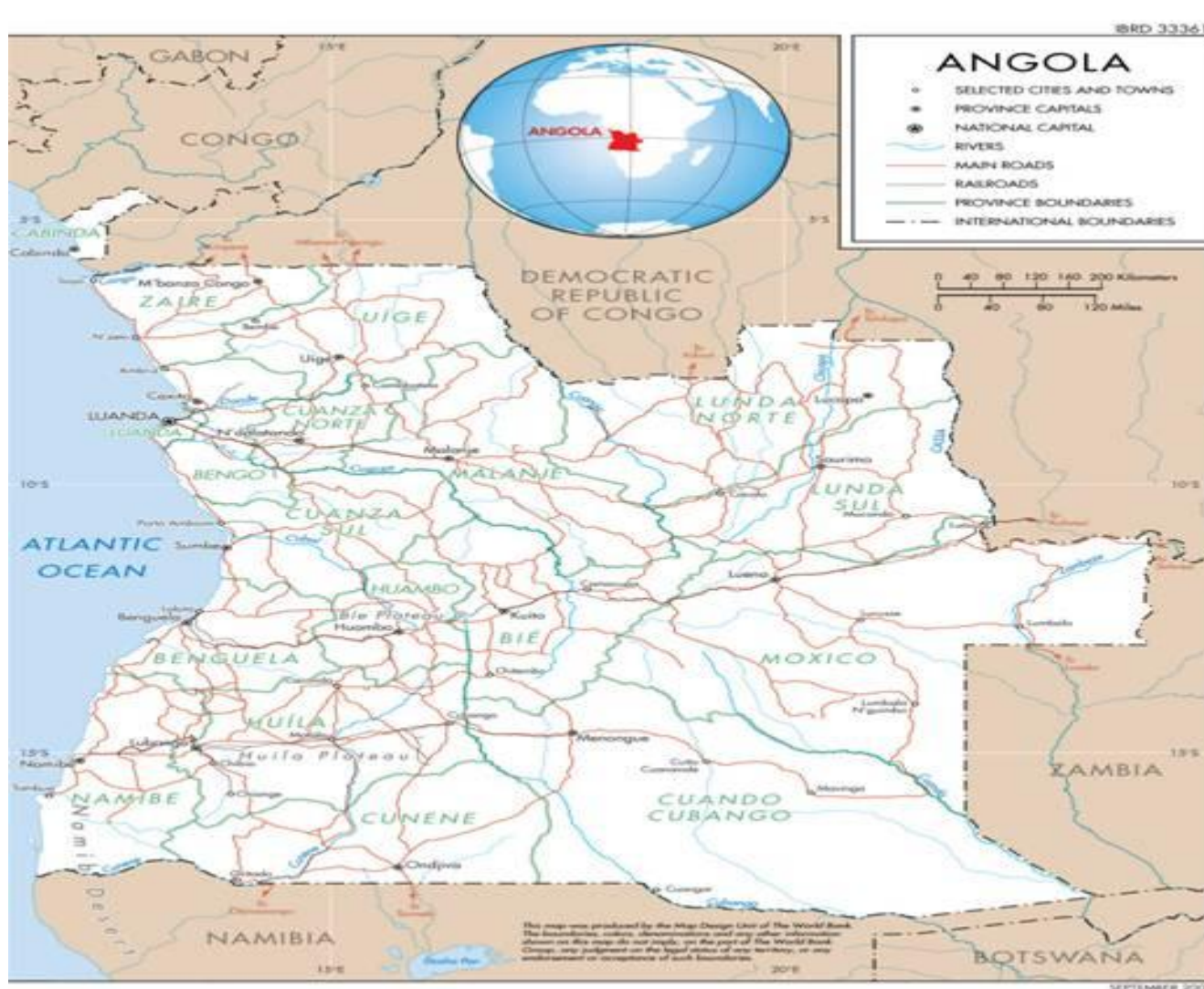
Por: Paulo Ringote

(Director del Gabinete de Estudios Planeamiento y Estadísticas
De La Secretaria de Estado de Aguas de Angola)

SUMÁRIO

- Abstrato
- Diagnóstico de la Situación
- Inversión de Emergencia
- Realizaciones recientes/Evolución de capacidad de los principales sistemas
- Inversiones de medio y largo plazo
- Acciones a desarrollar
- Programa agua para todos
- Participación del sector privado
- Principales desafíos

ANGOLA



Por: Paulo Ringote (Angola)

ABSTRATO

- Después de un largo periodo de guerra (cerca de 30 años) y, con el alcance de la paz en 2002, uno de los objetivos fundamentales del Gobierno de Angola es la lucha por la reducción de la pobreza, por vía del aumento de los servicios sociales básicos, en que se encuadra el acceso del agua por un número mayor de ciudadanos.
- La cobertura del servicio de agua sigue siendo baja, pero acciones están en curso para la reversión de la situación.
- Angola es un país con gran potencial hídrico, teniendo en cuenta su dimensión, con un escoamiento superficial anual de cerca de 140 Km³, uno de los más elevados del continente. La red hidrográfica comporta 47 bacías, cubriendo gran parte del territorio nacional y direccionadas para 5 vertientes principales (Atlántico con 41 %, Zaire o Congo con 22%, Zambeze con 18%, Okavango con 12%, Zambeze con 18% y Etosha con 4%). Los lagos menos numerosos cubren una superficie relativamente más pequeña. El conocimiento de las aguas subterráneas, todavía es limitado.
- El aprovechamiento de los recursos hídricos en Angola, está en su fase inicial, siendo el principal la generación de electricidad.
- **El programa del Gobierno, para el periodo 2009/2012 presenta metas muy ambiciosas, como siendo el alcance de 100 por ciento de cobertura en las zonas urbanizadas y 80 por ciento en las zonas periurbanas e rurales, que de cierto modo ultrapasan los objetivos del milenio para la cuestión del agua**

DIAGNÓSTICO DE LA SITUACIÓN

- Con el final de la guerra, entre los años 2002-2003, el Gobierno orientó la realización de un diagnóstico al sector de agua, el que permitió en el año 2004, la aprobación de un Plan Estratégico para el desarrollo del sector.
- Los resultados de este diagnóstico apuntaron el deficiente funcionamiento de los sistemas de agua y saneamiento.
- Por otra parte, visto que gran parte de ellos fueran construidos por más de 40 años, al mismo tiempo se elaboraron planes directores de agua y saneamiento, dado la alteración de los contextos sobretodo demográfico.
- En el dominio de los recursos hídricos, se decidió por su gestión integrada y, la necesidad de fortalecimiento de su cuadro institucional.

Diagnóstico	Medidas a Implementar
<p>1. Situación en el meio Urbano</p> <p>a) En las ciudades los sistemas de abastecimiento presentavam infraestruras deficientes con perdas técnicas de mas de 50% en la rede de distribucion.</p> <p>b) En el meio periurbano el consumo se restringia a 5 litros/hab/dia</p> <p>c) La oferta percapita en las zonas urbanas estava limitada a 51 litros/hab/dia.</p> <p>d) Dificultades de ampliacion y saturación de las redes de distribución, condicionada al crecimiento acelerado de la poblacion en estas zonas</p>	<p>a) Meta 1: Reposición de las capacidade nominales de los sistemas, en todas las localidades urbanas del país, de modo que pueda asegurar 70 litros/hab/dia en las areas servidas</p> <p>b) Incremento para 15 litros/hab/dia en las zonas periurbanas</p> <p>c) Reducción del precio del água en el mercado informal.</p> <p>d) Meta 2: Incremento de cobertura en las zonas urbanas para 70% hasta en el año 2016. En esta ocasión incrementar el consumo en las zonas urbanas para 100 litros/hab/dia y 30 litros/hab/dia en las zonas periurbanas</p>
<p>2. Situación en el meio Rural</p>	<p>Medidas a Implementar</p>
<p>a) Se estimava que solamente 39,9% de la población rural tenia aceso al agua potable. Todavia se aceptava que este dato podria esta sobrevalorado, porque muchos puntos de água no estavam en operacion</p>	<p>a) Incrementar para 30 litro/hab/dia en las zonas rurales, hasta el año 2016. En esta ocasión la cobertura tendria que ser de 65%.</p>

INVERSION DE EMERGENCIA

- El diagnóstico del año 2004 apuntó la necesidades de intervención emergencial para las principales capitales de provincias. Se estimó en esta ocasión la necesidad de inversión de cerca de **500 millones de dólares** americanos, para reposición urgente de los sistemas de abastecimiento de agua
- Dado el potencial económico de Angola, mismo en el periodo anterior de la independencia, los sistemas existentes no eran suficiente para atender la demanda, quiera sea para las necesidades domesticas, así como las necesidades industriales.
- El agua como input del proceso de producción tendrá que necesariamente seguir o mismo adelantarse al proceso.

PLAN DE INVERSION

Al par del diagnóstico en Gobierno aguardó por la ayuda internacional para la recuperación de sus infraestructuras, el que no aconteció. Así, entre los años 2005 y 2008 la inversión de Gobierno en el sector de aguas es como se presente en el cuadro siguiente:

EVOLUCIÓN DE LA INVERSIÓN EN EL SECTOR DE AGUA

AÑOS	PRESSUPOSTO APROVADO	EXECUCIÓN
2005	\$185.445.838,11	\$15.052.737,29
2006	\$171.862.398,78	\$60.213.061,81
2007	\$309.108.483,08	\$150.758.630,43
2008	\$432.453.067,50	\$193.809.802,44

Parte de los recursos financieros de este plan de inversión, son originarios de las Repúblicas de China y Brasil, con base en acuerdos comerciales con éstos países. Se puede decir que el plan de recuperación de sector de agua, es financiado 100% con recursos propios del Estado.

Por: Paulo Ringote (Angola)

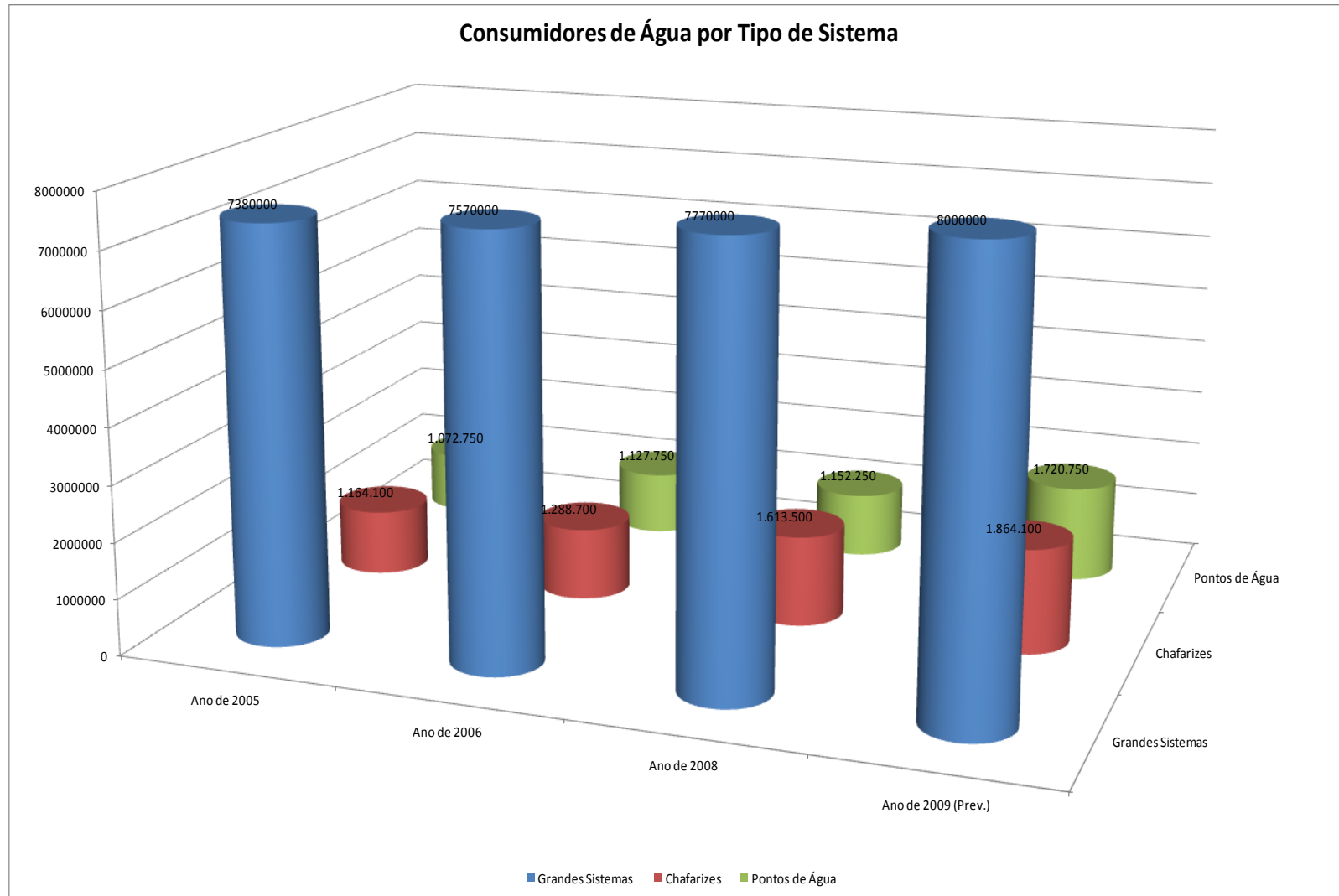
EVOLUCIÓN RECIENTE/EVOLUCION DE CAPACIDADES EN LAS PRINCIPALES CIUDADES

Sede Provincial	Disponibilidade em 2005	Disponibilidade em 2006	Disponibilidade em 2008	Disponibilidade Prevista para 2009
	M ³ /dia	M ³ /dia	M ³ /dia	M ³ /dia**
Cabinda	6.960	12.480	12.480	12.480
M ^o Banza Congo	259	518	1.000	1.000
Dundo	1.650	5.000	5.000	5.000
Uíge	1.490	5.962	8.000	8.000
Malanje	850	4.000	8.544	8.544
Saurimo	960	3.840	3.840	3.840
Caxito	250	250	864	864
Luanda	276.000	315.000	433.200	433.200
N ^o Dalatando	1.728	1.728	1.728	6.048
Sumbe	2.300	3.840	3.840	3.840
Luena	1.440	2.880	2.880	2.880
Benguela	17.800	35.600	138.240	138.240
Huambo	6.000	12.000	32.640	32.640
Kuito	360	3.600	3.600	10.368
Namibe	6.700	9.600	9.600	9.600
Lubango	12.250	17.500	22.634	22.968
Menongue	504	5.040	5.040	5.040
Ondjiva	150	600	600	600
Totais	337.651	439.438	693.730	705.152
Per-capitas médios (litrosxhab.xdia) ⁴	46	58	89	88

Además de los sistemas en las capitales de provincia, el sistema de abastecimiento de agua en todo país es completado por:

- **Alcantarillado** (sobretudo en las zonas periurbanas)
- **Furos Artesianos/Puntos de Agua** (Sobretudo en las zonas rurales)

EVOLUCION DE BENFICIARIOS POR TIPO DE SISTEMA



INVERSION DE MÉDIO Y LARGO PLAZO

- De acuerdo a las previsiones del crecimiento demográfico sobre los actuales sistemas, los Planes Directores recomiendan la construcción de nuevos sistemas de raíz, en la gran mayoría de los casos. Por otra parte se estima que las actuales fuentes no comportaran capacidad de abastecimiento para atender las necesidades.
- Se plantea también para el largo plazo el alargamiento de las redes de distribución, al mismo tiempo que se integran las soluciones de saneamiento.
- En este sentido, p.e., para dos de las principales ciudades del país (Luanda y Benguela), fueran construidos nuevos sistemas de agua que ampliaron sus capacidades de producción, que incluye nuevas ETAS, conductas de aducción, y centros de distribución. Por otra parte, éstos proyectos siguen en curso sobretodo ampliando las redes de distribución.
- Se esta trabajando para la estimación de las necesidades financieras el gran plan de inversión en curso. En el año 2004, se estimó cerca de **1,6 billones de dólares**. Ahora con la actualización de las metas, si como con la ejecución del Programa Agua para Todos, aquel valor esta desajustado.

ACIONES A DESARROLLAR

Al mismo tiempo que se ejecutan las obras el órgano de tutela pretende a adopción y de un nuevo modelo de gestión, que pasa por el reforzó de su capacidad institucional, que prevé la creación de entidades que se encargarán de la correcta gestión de los sistemas.

En este sentido, con la colaboración del Banco Mundial, fue preparado un Proyecto de desarrollo institucional de sector de aguas (PDISA).

El PDISA prevé la implementación de políticas de desarrollo del sector, que en conjugación con el sector privado.

Así, dada la poca capacidad de gestión que todavía prevalece en los diferentes sistemas esta prevista la creación de empresas públicas. Así se plantea a creación de **15 empresas** públicas de agua, para gestión sustentable de los sistemas objeto las obras de rehabilitación y ampliación.

ACIONES A DESARROLLAR(Cont.)

- A corto plazo, la prioridad es el restauero de las capacidades físicas, así como la confianza por parte de los consumidores en los sistemas de abastecimiento de agua.
- Por otra parte, en face de las inversiones del Estado, se pretende criar empresas publicas de agua en las diferentes provincias, para que tengan capacidad de mantenimiento de los sistemas.
- Para el año de 2009, están el a agenda del órgano de tutela la creación de 6 empresas, en que se incluyen:
 - a) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento do Lobito y Benguela
 - b) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento de N´dalatando;
 - c) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento do Huambo;
 - d) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento do Kuito;
 - e) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento do Uige;
 - f) Empresa de Agua y Saneamiento de Malange
- Se pretende que las empresas tengan contratos programa, así como relaciones contractuales con los consumidores y aseguren un servicio de cualidad, que pueda reforzar la confianza entre las partes.

PROGRAMA ÁGUA PARA TODOS

- Como complemento de las acciones sobre los principales centros urbanos, el Gobierno creyó en el año 2007 un Programa que tiene como objetivo el abastecimiento de agua a las zonas rurales. Este programa se llama, PROGRAMA AGUA PARA TODOS.
- El programa prevé la construcción de cerca de 300 nuevos pequeños sistema de agua y cerca de 7000 furos (5000 nuevos y 2000 para rehabilitar), a nivel de todas las provincias.
- La principal meta de este programa es abastecer con agua potable cerca de 80% de la población en el año 2012.
- La inversión estimada para atender el programa es de cerca de 615 millones de dólares. La producción estimada de agua en las regiones beneficiarias es de 150 M3/día, el que permite decir que en promedio de inversión por personas beneficiarias es en promedio de 120 dólares.

PARTICIPACIÓN DEL SECTOR PRIVADO

- El Gobierno Angoleño, hace tiempo que tiene su economía abierta a la posibilidad de participación del sector privado, mismo en los sectores de infraestructuras de utilidad pública, en que se encuadra la agua. Las bases jurídicas así lo prevé.
- Todavía, no hay experiencia concreta de un proyecto que tenga contado con el financiamiento del sector privado, bajo los modelos de parecería público privado.
- Ahora, en el cuadro del Proyecto de Desarrollo Institucional de Sector de Aguas, se esta criar las condiciones para su participación.

Un constringimento que todavía hay que superar, son las tarifas.

PRINCIPALES DESAFIOS

Entre los principales desafíos en términos de abastecimiento de agua podemos apuntar los siguientes:

- La rehabilitación y extensión de las redes de distribución en las zonas urbanas y periurbanas;
- La construcción de los sistemas de saneamiento; en todas las ciudad que han beneficiado de ampliación de sus sistemas de abastecimiento de agua.
- La adopción de una tarifa, así como definición de una política tarifaria que permita la rentabilización de las inversiones y de los sistemas;
- La educación publica, necesaria para que la gente entienda la necesidad del pago de los consumos;
- La adopción de un modelo de gestión que estimule la participación del sector privado;
- La redefinición del papel del Estado en el sector de abastecimiento de agua y Saneamiento.

**MUCHAS
GRACIAS**

PANEL 1: Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services.

Presentation 2

Ing. Antonio Pedro B. BORGES
Presidente del INGRH
CABO VERDE

Monday , 20 April, 2009

“La escasez de agua y la experiencia cabo-verdiana”

Ing. Antonio Pedro B. BORGES
Presidente del INGRH
CABO VERDE



Caracterización físico-climática de Cabo Verde:

- Clima tropical seco (flaca pluviosidad -- 230 mm/año);
- Régimen torrencial con lluvias concentradas en el tiempo y espacio;
- Flaca cobertura vegetal e elevados niveles de erosión y de transporte sólido;
- Niveles extremadamente elevados de evaporación;
- Baja tasa de infiltración.



Principales fuentes de aprovisionamiento:

- Aguas subterráneas (cerca de 70 %);
 - Furos
 - Galerías denantes
 - Nacientes
 - Pozos escavados
- Agua desalinizada (cerca de 25 %);
- Otros (5 %)



Por qué la apuesta en las aguas subterráneas?

- Razones de naturaleza histórica;
- Razones de naturaleza financiera;
- Razones de naturaleza técnica.



Limites de las potencialidades de las aguas subterráneas:

- Sobre exploración vs. Intrusión salina;
- Disminución de los caudales vs. Aumento de la demanda;
- Degradación de la calidad.



Delante los limites de las aguas subterráneas, que solución alternativa fue adoptada?



Desalinización de la agua del mar – (Osmosis inversa e compresión del vapor)

- Praia (75 %)
- São Vicente (100 %)
- Boavista
- Sal (100 %)
- Maio

(Existía ya la desalinización en la Isla de São Vicente antes de la independendencia en 1975)



A pesar de este cuadro, Cabo Verde tiene una tasa de cobertura de agua potable de 90 % (una de las más elevadas de África).

PORQUÊ?



Un cuadro legal y institucional que se fue adecuando a los nuevos desafíos;

Una priorización del sector con la correspondiente afectación de los recursos financieros;

Elección del sector de agua como un de los ejes prioritarios de su política de cooperación (bilateral e multilateral).



Delante al aumento acrescente de la demanda, nuevos padrones de consumo (PMA vs. PDM e Partenariado Especial con la UE), e el aumento exponencial del sector del turismo,

QUE PERSPECTIVAS?



1. Incremento de la desalinización (duplicación de la producción actual hasta 2010);
2. Aprovechamientos de las aguas superficiales (construcción de presas);
3. Protección de los recursos subterráneos. (exploración sostenible y recarga artificial dos acuíferos);
4. Masificación del riego por goteo;
5. Reutilización de las aguas residuales.



Que acciones en curso?

➤ A nivel institucional:

- Elaboración del PAGIRH;
- Revisión y actualización del Código de la Agua;
- Transformación de los SAAS en
- empresas municipales y el refuerzo del sector privado;
- Reestructuración del CNAG.

➤ A nivel operacional:

- Lanzamiento de los proyectos de construcción de nuevas presas;
- Ejecución de nuevos proyectos de distribución de agua e saneamiento;



- Una atención particular y un control riguroso de la calidad de la agua;
- Incremento de la red de distribución domiciliaría en la zona rural;
- Continuación de los programas de CSA visando el control de la erosión, a disminución de la escorrentía superficial y el aumento de la recarga artificial de los acuíferos subterráneos.



➤ Al nivel político y social:

- Lucha contra la pobreza;
- Promoción y integración del género;
- Promoción de la GIRH.





International Meeting on Water and Cooperation in Africa – Las Palmas, 20-22 April 2009



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Gracias por su atención



PANEL 1: Challenges African States face in extending their water and sanitation services

'Water Supply and Sanitation Services Provision Challenges in Ethiopia'

Markos Wijore Chento

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Ministry of Water Resources, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

Provision of adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services are vital for protecting the environment, improving health and alleviating poverty. Disease, drudgery, loss of human dignity and death of millions are directly attributable to lack of these basic socio-economic services. The poor and voiceless, especially women and children, are the main victims of this unauthorized 'genocide' threatening developing nations. Current access to water supply and sanitation among developing countries is only 59.3% and 52% respectively. This paper presents country background information and water resources potential in Ethiopia, and examines the existing enabling environment as an opportunity to improve existing low levels of water supply and sanitation services.

The major key challenges facing the water supply and sanitation sector in Ethiopia include population pressure and urbanization, sustainability of water supply and sanitation schemes, constraints on financial resources (official development assistance from development partners is very low compared with most sub-Saharan African countries at 20 USD/person), low implementation capacity at all levels – federal, regional, *woreda* (district) and *kebele* – and high levels of unaccounted for water (UFW constitutes 30–40% of water production). Other challenging water supply and sanitation issues include lack of spare parts for maintenance and insufficiency of appropriate sustainable technologies. Only by coping with these and other numerous challenges and developing a holistic approach to water supply and sanitation can the existing scenario be changed.

Keywords: Ethiopia, developing countries, water supply, drinking water, sanitation, sustainability, unaccounted for water

Encuentro Internacional de Agua y Cooperación en África,
Las Palmas (España), 20-22 Abril 2009.

**DIFICULTADES DE LOS
ESTADOS AFRICANOS PARA
EXTENDER SUS SERVICIOS DE
AGUA Y SANEAMIENTO.**

***Ponencia presentada por
La Delegación de Guinea Ecuatorial***

PLAN DE EXPOSICION

I Consideraciones iniciales

II Reservas renovables de agua en Africa Central

III Movilizacion de las reservas de agua

IV Problemática de la gestion de las reservas de agua en Africa Central

- En el plano politico
- Plano legislativo y reglamentario
- Plano instittucional
- Plano tecnico
- Plano medioambiental

I Consideraciones iniciales

- Con una media anual que varia de 0 a 3000 mm, Africa Central es la región mejor bañada del continente.
- Sin embargo, las precipitaciones apuntadas entre los años 1900 y 1980 revelan una disminución de la pluviosidad desde el año 1968, donde las precipitaciones máximas se han observado en el sureste de Cameroun, y las mínimas al norte de Chad.

II Reservas renovables de agua en Africa Central

- Comparadas con otras regiones de Africa, Africa Central dispone de importantes reservas de agua tanto superficial como subterránea. La red hidrográfica es particularmente densa en la cuenca del río Congo y en la zona tropical húmeda.
- El desague total de las aguas superficiales se estima entorno a 1922,5 km³/año y 937,07 km³/año para las aguas subterráneas.
- La disponibilidad de las reservas en agua por habitante es muy elevada, por ejemplo, en el año 2002 un habitante de Africa Central disponía de 26355 m³/año de reservas en agua renovable mientras que las medias para el resto de Africa y el mundo sólo se situaban a 5720 y 7600 m³/hab/año respectivamente.

III Movilización de las reservas de agua (1)

- Las obras de movilización de las reservas de agua son muy variadas, se trata de las presas de mayores y menores capacidades en los ríos de aguas superficiales, la perforación de los pozos modernos y tradicionales dotados de medios mecánicos.
- Generalmente, las capacidades de movilización de las reservas de agua en África Central son todavía escasas, hoy en día África Central solo dispone de 44 presas destinadas esencialmente a la irrigación y abreviamiento de la cría del ganado, el abastecimiento de la población en agua potable, la producción de la energía la regulación de las crecidas y las actividades recreativas.
- La situación general de África Central en materia de uso de las reservas de agua puede resumirse de la manera que aparece en la siguiente diapositiva

III Movilización de las reservas de agua (2)

1.- Las medias anuales de las recogidas por Habitante para agricultura y las necesidades del hogar son inferiores a las de otras subregiones. Sólo representan 184349 millones de m³, o sea 86% del total de las recogidas del agua. Esta situación puede explicarse primero por el escaso nivel de equipamiento hidráulico de los países de Africa Central, y después por el predominio de la agricultura pluvial.

2.- Las recogidas de agua por la industria son superiores a las de otras regiones. Se estiman a unos 291 millones de m³ y representan el 11% del total de las recogidas, mientras la media de Africa sólo representa un 4% del volumen total recogido. Esto se explica por el enlace de la mayoría de las industrias a las redes públicas de distribución de agua, obligando a la contabilización como recogidas domésticas

3.- El volumen total recogido para las necesidades de las colectividades se estima a unos 29 millones de m³/año, o sea 7% del total de las recogidas. Una mayor desigualdad se nota en la utilización del agua por las colectividades.

Generalmente, los volúmenes del Agua utilizado en el hogar son inferiores a los 12 m³/hab/año; eso corresponde a un volumen diario inferior a los 33 litros/hab. En cambio, en Guinea Ecuatorial, Sao Tomé y Príncipe y Gabon, estas recogidas son muy importantes, representan respectivamente 192 y 50 m³/hab; Son consumos medios diarios de 525 y 135 litros/hab.

4.- Generalmente, la tasa de recogida del agua Por habitante es muy escasa. Sólo Gabon y Guinea Ecuatorial alcanzan los 100 m³, mientras que la media en Africa se sitúa a los 247 m³ /hab.

5.- Las reservas de agua aparecen poco utilizadas en Africa Central, comparandolo a las otras subregiones. Generalmente, las recogidas totales sólo representan el 0,14% de las reservas renovables totales de la subregion, mientras la media del continente queda a 5.5%.

IV Problemática de la gestión de las reservas de agua en Africa Central (1)

1.- EN EL PLANO POLITICO

- Ausencia de la política del agua; eso dificulta el desarrollo armonioso de este sector.
- Ausencia de aplicación del plan de acción Para la realización de los OMD en el dominio del agua adoptados por la AMCOW y validado por la CEEAC en Diciembre de 2003.
- Ausencia de documentos de política del agua en la mayoría de los países.

2.- EN EL PLANO LEGISLATIVO Y REGLAMENTACIÓN

- Ausencia de normas relativas a la gestión y/o el uso de las reservas.

- Escasa aplicación de las leyes que conciernen al agua.

3.- EN EL PLANO INSTITUCIONAL

- Definición y repartición inadecuadas de las responsabilidades en materia de gestión de las reservas de agua, a pesar de la existencia de los departamentos Ministerial encargados de estas cuestiones.
- Superposición en las intervenciones de los diferentes Departamentos Ministeriales en el dominio del agua, lo que compromete el seguimiento y la coordinación de las actividades del sector.
- Escasa implicación de unas categorías de actores en la gestión de las reservas y del servicio público, particularmente el sector privado y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil.

IV Problemática de la gestión de las reservas de agua en Africa Central (2)

4.- EN EL PLANO TECNICO

- Insuficiencia y vetustez de las capacidades de producción, distribución y saneamiento colectivo del agua.
- Insuficiencia de los recursos humanos para una gestión eficaz del sector.

5.- EN EL PLANO MEDIOAMBIENTAL

- La desecación de ciertos rios y lagos debido a la acentuación de los efectos de los cambios climaticos y la intensificación de las actividades antrópicas.
- Aumento de la polución y destrucción de los ecosistemas debidos tanto al crecimiento demográfico, la urbanización, desarrollo industrial así como a la deforestación, cuyas consecuencias más visibles son la ocupación desordenada de las zonas de agua por vegetación acuatica y la pérdida de la biodiversidad.

MUCHAS GRACIAS

PANEL 1 : Les défis auxquels font face les États Africains pour étendre leurs services en eau et en assainissement

« Étude de cas : le Sénégal »

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RÉSUMÉ

Contexte africain

- Depuis une bonne dizaine d'années la communauté internationale a pris à bras le corps les problèmes d'eau dans le monde. L'agenda de l'eau et de l'assainissement a augmenté d'intensité notamment en Afrique.
- En 2000, ce fut la présentation de la Vision Africaine de l'Eau pour le 21^{ème} Siècle, au 2^{ème} Forum Mondial de l'Eau à la Haye, ensuite le Haut Comité Africain de Pilotage pour l'Eau voit le jour sous l'égide de la BAD, et la mise en place du Conseil des Ministres Africains chargés de l'Eau, la création de la Facilité Africaine de l'Eau, l'inclusion de l'eau dans le Programme du NEPAD, sans oublier la mise en place, à la BAD, d'un département entièrement dédié aux problèmes liés à l'eau et l'assainissement, etc.

Rien que pour l'année 2008 on peut citer :

- Le Sommet des Chefs d'États et de Gouvernements de l'Union Africaine en Égypte sur l'eau et l'assainissement,
- La Semaine Africaine de l'Eau, Africasan en Afrique du Sud.

N.B. Ces grandes rencontres de 2008 ont été ponctuées par d'importantes déclarations sur l'eau au plus haut niveau des autorités des états.

Eau et assainissement en Afrique

Le Continent Africain regroupant 53 pays est caractérisé par un taux de croissance de la population très élevé, 943 000 000 en 2005, 1 150 000 000 en 2015 et 1 940 000 000 en 2050, et un accroissement de la pauvreté.

Parmi toutes les régions du Monde, l'Afrique est la seule qui s'est appauvrie au courant de ces dernières années. La population urbaine est de 39% aujourd'hui soit environ 366 Millions et va atteindre 53% les 25 prochaines années et la population rurale est de 61% soit 577 Millions.

Le taux de croissance de l'urbanisation en Afrique est le plus élevé au monde soit 4% par an. D'ici 2020 l'Afrique va compter une dizaine de Méga cités avec plus de 5 000 000 d'habitants, et plus de 700 villes de plus de 100 000 Habitants.

Le Continent Africain est aussi caractérisé par son abondance en ressources en eau renouvelables, mais inégalement répartie sur le continent. Les Ressources d'eau renouvelables, de l'Afrique sont estimées à environ 5400 milliards de m³ par an et environ

15% sont des eaux souterraines. Mais seulement 4% de ces ressources en eau renouvelables sont utilisées dans le cadre de l'eau potable, l'irrigation et l'énergie électrique. Pour le reste, elles se déversent dans les océans sans être exploitées ou sont absorbées dans les déserts.

L'accès à l'eau potable et les OMD

Selon les chiffres les plus récents, 602 millions d'habitants ont accès à l'eau potable. L'augmentation de la couverture ne suit pas l'accroissement de la population africaine, dans 16 pays africains, l'accès à l'eau potable est inférieur à 50%. Depuis 1990, c'est environ 245 000 000 d'individus qui ont eu accès à l'eau potable et ceci est insuffisant pour l'atteinte des OMD pour l'Afrique, 26 pays africains sur 53 pourront atteindre les OMD en 2015. Pour atteindre les OMD sur le continent, il faut qu'environ 300 000 000 d'africains puissent avoir accès à l'eau potable entre 2006 et 2015 soit 33 millions de personnes par an.

- 360 millions d'africains ont accès à un assainissement adéquat en 2006.
- L'augmentation de la couverture ne suit pas l'augmentation de la population. Dans environ 40 pays africains le taux de couverture en assainissement adéquat est inférieur à 50%.
- 6 pays africains seulement sont en voie d'atteindre les OMD relatif à l'Assainissement.
- Plus de 400 millions d'africains doivent avoir accès à un service adéquat d'assainissement afin que l'Afrique puisse atteindre les OMD relatif à l'assainissement pendant la période 2006 à 2015.

Les défis du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement

L'amélioration substantielle de l'accès à l'eau potable et à un service d'assainissement adéquat à cette large frange de la population africaine, qui vit en dessous du seuil de pauvreté est sans nul doute l'un des défis majeurs des pays africains. Cependant, l'Afrique se trouve dans l'incapacité de supporter la charge financière des coûts d'un service assurant la qualité minimale. Cela passe bien sûr par une amélioration globale des conditions de desserte, en un mot un par le renforcement des performances de sociétés d'eau et d'assainissement, aussi bien dans le cadre de l'exploitation quelquefois monopolistiques des grandes villes africaines, que dans le cadre des collectivités locales en charge du service public de l'eau et de l'assainissement dans les petites villes et villes moyennes des pays sur le continent, sans oublier l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural souvent délaissé, alors qu'il abrite la majorité des africains.

Les infrastructures en eau requièrent un financement adéquat quand on connaît les caractéristiques très capitalistiques de ces équipements dont l'amortissement est de 25 à 50 ans. La mobilisation de financements privés demeure extrêmement difficile du fait de la rentabilité intrinsèque de ce type de financement qui n'a de sens que dans une sécurité de moyen et long terme suffisant.

Tel qu'articulé dans la Vision Africaine sur l'Eau pour 2025, le besoin annuel en investissement pour le développement des infrastructures en eau est estimé à 20 Milliards de Dollars US par an de 2000 à 2025. Un investissement initial annuel de 10 Milliards de Dollars US est nécessaire pour répondre aux besoins immédiats en eau – (décomposé comme suit : 6 Milliards de Dollars US pour répondre aux besoins primaires en eau potable

et assainissement, 2 Milliards de Dollars US pour la promotion de l'agriculture irriguée et 2 milliards de Dollars US pour appuyer le développement institutionnel, le renforcement des capacités, la recherche, l'éducation et la gestion de l'information).

D'énormes besoins en infrastructures sont identifiés, des projets quelquefois très coûteux mais nécessaires, et les sources traditionnelles de financement rétrécissent par rapport aux besoins toujours grandissants. Le paradoxe est que s'adressant aux partenaires financiers, il est souvent reproché le faible nombre de dossiers présentés par l'Afrique par rapport aux capitaux éventuellement disponibles. De nouveaux mécanismes de financement et de partenariat doivent être mis en place pour satisfaire tous ces besoins.

L'amélioration des performances des sociétés d'eau et d'assainissement

Les sociétés de distribution d'eau potable

- L'eau potable sûre et en quantité suffisante n'est toujours pas une question à prendre pour acquit partout dans le monde. Dans les pays en développement, la fourniture d'eau potable sûre demeure toujours une tâche difficile. Mais, l'approche pour résoudre les problèmes d'approvisionnement en eau ne relève pas de la science infuse! Il n'y a pas beaucoup de différences dans les systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau : L'eau brute doit être soustraite, traitée si nécessaire, distribuée et l'ensemble des opérations du système doit être financé. En dépit de cette simplicité
- En dépit de cette simplicité d'organisation apparente, beaucoup de services d'eau, à travers le monde et particulièrement en Afrique, ont montré des tendances inconsistantes dans leurs opérations et ont dû entreprendre des réformes.
- Par exemple, après quelques performances en Afrique dans les années 80, ces dernières années ont vu l'émergence de réformes importantes des services d'eau et d'assainissement dans beaucoup de pays d'Afrique.
- Il y a eu des concessions en Afrique du Nord (le Maroc et l'Egypte); participation de secteur privé (PSPs) en Afrique de l'Ouest (Sénégal, Ghana et Burkina Faso); renforcement dans la gestion de sociétés publiques en Afrique Australe et Orientale (Ouganda, Tanzanie, Zambie, Ethiopie, Lesotho, Botswana et Afrique du Sud).
- Aujourd'hui on voit l'émergence de partenariat SUD-SUD avec des sociétés publiques dans leur pays qui s'expatrient en constituant des structures privées, telles que l'ONEP du Maroc qui a obtenu un contrat au Cameroun, ainsi que RAND WATER de l'Afrique du SUD qui a fait de même au Ghana. À cet égard, des solutions locales se dégagent chaque année ainsi qu'un ensemble de connaissances, qui doit être connu par les décideurs politiques et les praticiens de secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement.
- La capitalisation de ces expériences est un atout majeur pour le secteur de l'eau en Afrique et gagnerait à être partagée de manière durable dans un cadre spécifique et approprié. Malheureusement, beaucoup de ces réformes n'ont affectés que les grandes agglomérations africaines. Le milieu rural et les zones périurbaines où sont logés une grande partie de la population n'ont pas été directement touchés par ces vagues de réformes.
- En effet, l'urbanisation galopante en Afrique a rendu les extensions de réseau coûteuses et inexploitable. Cela a donné naissance à de nouvelles formes d'activités prises en compte par des petits entrepreneurs privés locaux, se chargeant de la fourniture l'eau aux populations démunies des zones périurbaines, et cela à des

tarifs souvent largement supérieurs à ceux de la structure étatique ou privée chargée du service public de l'eau et pour lequel l'on peut aussi émettre des réserves sur la qualité de l'eau vendue, principalement à cause du contenant servant au transport et de la manipulation.

Dans le cadre des réformes, nous observons aussi aujourd'hui une forte volonté à la décentralisation des pouvoirs publics dans les états africains, débouchant sur un transfert de compétences des services tels que l'eau et l'assainissement aux collectivités locales. Ceci tout en étant une situation qui à terme favorisera la desserte et améliorera l'accès à l'eau potable, et au service d'assainissement adéquat, est aujourd'hui une pression supplémentaire très forte sur le secteur en général, car nécessitant des ressources financières importantes pour réaliser de nouveaux investissements ou mettre les infrastructures locales existantes à niveau, sans oublier le renforcement de capacités incontournables et nécessaire pour ces nouveaux gestionnaires du service public de l'eau et de l'assainissement.

Dans l'optique de l'amélioration des performances des sociétés d'eau, d'autres formes de collaboration des sociétés d'eau avec le secteur privé ont aussi vu le jour, s'agissant par exemple de l'externalisation de certaines opérations d'exploitation, des contrats d'assistance spécifiques, de la gestion des fichiers clientèles, de contrat de recherche de fuites etc.

En matière de politique des services d'eau en Afrique

Les préoccupations suivantes doivent désormais être prises en compte.

- Les problèmes liés au management, à la régulation et aux choix politiques dans le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement doivent être des priorités.
- La définition de l'implication du secteur privé dans le secteur doit être clarifiée
- La couverture des coûts d'exploitation des sociétés doit être analysée et des leçons doivent en être tirées afin de définir la tarification optimale.
- Des nouveaux types de financements doivent être mobilisés pour moderniser les infrastructures du secteur et les institutions.
- Des lois sur l'eau doivent être rédigées, proposées et généralisées.
- Des Institutions de régulation commerciales et environnementales doivent être établies.
- Des réformes institutionnelles radicales - comprenant la privatisation ou des délégations de gestion appropriées - doivent être identifiées et les politiques associées comprises.
- Les politiques et les opérateurs doivent être au même niveau d'information par rapport aux enjeux sectoriels (renforcement de capacité).

Les enjeux de l'assainissement

- Plus de deux milliards d'habitants urbains dans les pays en voie de développement emploient les installations sanitaires sur site tels que des cabinets à fosse, des fosses septiques et des zones privées à proximité de l'eau pour les excréta et le rejet de l'eau usée. En raison de la pénurie de l'eau, services incertains d'approvisionnement en eau et pour des raisons financières et économiques, l'assainissement du tout à l'égout à grande échelle n'est pas approprié dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement, particulièrement dans la majorité des villes en Afrique. Par

conséquent, puisque la majorité des populations urbaines croissantes en Afrique comptera sur les installations d'assainissement sur site pendant des décennies à venir, d'importantes quantités de déchets fécaux devront être traitées dans les années futures.

- Les programmes en cours de mise à disposition de latrines, visant à faciliter l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) pour l'assainissement, manque toujours de dispositifs organisés relatifs à la collecte et à la vidange, le transport, l'évacuation sûre, la réutilisation de l'eau usée, au traitement des déchets fécaux produits par les infrastructures de l'assainissement sur site. Les petits entrepreneurs locaux opérant dans la vidange mécanique ou manuelle des fosses septiques dans le transport, la mise à disposition, le traitement et la réutilisation, jouent un rôle crucial rarement reconnu officiellement et qui nécessiterait à être beaucoup mieux organisé.

Les problèmes à résoudre

L'assainissement devrait contribuer au développement et à la croissance économique des villes. Pour développer des solutions sur mesure dans le contexte africain, les défis suivants ont besoin d'être adressés :

- Soutenir la capacité de recherches et la génération d'expertises africaines pour l'exécution de projets durables d'assainissement?
- Améliorer les succès courants déjà rencontrés dans de grandes villes (ex : Dakar, Ouagadougou etc.) pour les exploiter dans les petites et villes moyenne émergentes?
- Soutenir et favoriser des opportunités commerciales pour les petits fournisseurs de services et les sociétés d'assainissement ?
- Développer un réseau intégré de technologies de transport pour l'assainissement comprenant les camions de vidange des déchets fécaux et les systèmes d'égouts peu coûteux pour entretenir un environnement urbain hétérogène ?
- Optimiser l'économie d'éléments nutritifs et de l'eau tout en enlevant les microbes pathogènes et les polluants chimiques dans les excréments et le traitement de l'eau usée/ les systèmes de traitement?

Le cas spécifique du Sénégal

Stratégie à long terme

- Le Gouvernement du Sénégal, a tôt compris l'importance d'avoir une stratégie à long terme pour le développement du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement comme en atteste la réforme institutionnelle de l'hydraulique urbaine qui met un accent particulier sur l'amélioration de la gestion, la politique tarifaire ainsi que l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement des populations urbaines les plus défavorisées.
- Un aspect également important de cette approche à long terme est le renforcement du rôle du secteur privé et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie multisectorielle et intégrée de gestion des ressources en eau.

Programme d'investissements

- Cette réforme a été accompagnée d'un programme d'investissements important, à travers le Projet Sectoriel Eau (PSE) et le Projet Eau à Long Terme (PLT) qui ont

permis de mobiliser un financement équivalent à **260 milliards de F CFA** ces dix dernières années et de résorber le déficit d'alimentation en eau potable des villes, et notamment de la capitale Dakar avec un accès universel à l'eau en milieu urbain par bornes fontaines et par branchements domiciliaires

Fort du succès de cette réforme, le gouvernement a démarré depuis l'année 2003, une nouvelle stratégie basée sur une approche programmatique incluant le rural et l'urbain, pour la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, dans le secteur de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement.

Le programme d'investissements a été baptisé Programme national d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement du Millénaire (**PEPAM 2015**) et sera réalisé sur la période 2005-2015 (10 ans) pour un coût évalué à **515 milliards CFA**.

Objectifs du PEPAM d'ici 2015

- **En milieu rural**, faire passer le taux d'accès à l'eau potable de 64% en 2004 à **82%** en 2015, et le taux d'accès à l'assainissement de 17% en 2004 à **59%** en 2015 ;
- **En milieu urbain**, faire passer le taux d'accès à l'eau potable par branchement domiciliaire de 70% en 2004 à **85%** en 2015 et le taux d'accès à l'assainissement de 57% en 2004 à **78%** en 2015.

Résultats atteints en 2008

Les financements mobilisés en **milieu rural** ont permis d'atteindre un taux d'accès à l'eau potable de **72 %** en 2008 grâce à la réalisation d'importantes infrastructures hydrauliques. En **milieu urbain**, le programme volontariste d'accès des populations par branchements sociaux se poursuit et le taux d'accès par branchements domiciliaires a atteint un niveau de **78 %** en 2008.

Hygiène et Assainissement

- Depuis l'an 2000, le gouvernement a donné un haut niveau de priorité sectorielle à l'assainissement.
- La promotion de l'hygiène constitue un élément essentiel de notre politique de prévention qui consiste à développer chez les Sénégalais de tous âges, des réflexes d'hygiène élémentaires pour prévenir entre autres les maladies d'origine hydrique.

Grâce à cette nouvelle politique, le Sénégal a atteint un taux d'accès à l'assainissement urbain de **64%** en 2008.

Hygiène et Assainissement

- En ce qui concerne l'assainissement rural, nous avons mis l'accent depuis 2000 sur la réalisation d'édicules publics gérés par les communautés au niveau des écoles, marchés, gares routières et cases de santé.
- Le Sénégal vient également d'adopter, après une large concertation de tous les acteurs, son plan d'actions pour l'assainissement 2008-2011 à la suite de la conférence d'AfricaSan 2008 qui s'est déroulée à Durban en février de la même année et qui a adopté l'importante déclaration ministérielle dite d'E-Thekwani.

Mots clés : Afrique, Sénégal, OMD, eau, assainissement, investissement



Défis des États africains dans l'extension des services d'eau et d'assainissement

Présenté par Mme Anta SECK Directrice de
la Gestion et de la Planification des
Ressources en Eau du Sénégal
Avril 2009

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Contexte



- Vision Africaine de l'Eau pour le 21ème Siècle en 2000,
- 2nd Forum Mondial de l'Eau à la Haye,
- la mise en place du Conseil des Ministres Africains chargés de l'Eau ,
- la création de la Facilité Africaine de l'Eau, l'inclusion de l'eau dans le Programme du NEPAD,
- la mise en place, à la BAD d'un département entièrement dédié aux problèmes liés à l'eau et l'assainissement, etc.

Contexte (fin)



- En 2008, le Sommet des Chefs d'États et de Gouvernements de l'Union Africaine en Égypte sur l'eau et l'assainissement,
- En 2008, la Semaine Africaine de l'Eau, Africasan en Afrique du Sud.
- **N.B.** Ces grandes rencontres de 2008 ont été ponctuées par d'importantes déclarations sur l'eau au plus haut niveau des autorités des états.

Développement humain



- 53 pays
- 943 000 000 en 2005,
- 1 150 000 000 en 2015 et
- 1 940 000 000 en 2050,
- La population urbaine est de 39% aujourd'hui soit environ 366 Millions et va atteindre 53% les 25 prochaines années
- La population rurale est de 61% soit 577 Millions.
- Le taux de croissance de l'urbanisation en Afrique est 4% par an
- D'ici 2020 l'Afrique va compter une dizaine de Mega cités avec plus de 5 000 000 d'habitants,
- et plus de 700 villes de plus de 100 000 Habitants.

Ressources en eau



- Ressources en eau abondantes estimées à environ 4050 milliards de m³ par an
- 9% des ressources mondiales seulement 4% de ces ressources en eau renouvelables sont utilisées dans le cadre de l'eau potable, l'irrigation et l'énergie électrique
- Le reste se déverse dans les océans ou sont absorbées dans les déserts.

L'accès à l'eau potable et OMD



- 602 millions d'habitants ont accès à l'eau potable
- Dans 16 pays africains, l'accès à l'eau potable est inférieur à 50%
- Depuis 1990, environ 245 000 000 d'individus qui ont eu accès à l'eau potable
- 26 pays africains sur 53 pourront atteindre les OMD en 2015
- **Pour atteindre les OMD sur le continent, il faut qu'environ 300 000 000 d'africains puissent avoir accès à l'eau potable entre 2006 et 2015 soit 33 millions de personnes par an**

L'assainissement et OMD



- 360 millions d'africains ont accès à un assainissement adéquat en 2006
- Dans environ 40 pays africains le taux de couverture en assainissement adéquat est inférieur à 50%.
- 6 pays africains seulement sont en voie d'atteindre les OMD relatif à l'Assainissement
- Plus de 400 millions d'africains doivent avoir accès à un service adéquat d'assainissement afin que l'Afrique puisse atteindre les OMD relatif à l'assainissement pendant la période 2006 à 2015

Les défis du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement



- Comment améliorer substantiellement l'accès à l'eau potable et à un service d'assainissement adéquat à cette large frange de la population africaine
- Comment renforcer les performances des sociétés d'eau et d'assainissement,
- Comment améliorer les conditions de vie du milieu rural souvent délaissé, alors qu'il abrite la majorité des africains.

Les défis du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (suite)



- Comment mobiliser un financement adéquat pour la réalisation des infrastructures en eau
 - 20 Milliards de Dollars US par an de 2000 à 2025
 - Un investissement initial annuel de 10 Milliards de Dollars US pour les besoins immédiats en eau
 - 6 Milliards de Dollars US pour répondre aux besoins primaires en eau potable et assainissement
 - 2 Milliards de Dollars US pour la promotion de l'agriculture irriguée
 - 2 milliards de Dollars US pour appuyer le renforcement de capacités (institutionnelle, informationnelle)

Les défis du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (suite)



- Comment soutenir et favoriser des opportunités commerciales pour les petits fournisseurs de services et les sociétés d'assainissement ?
- Comment développer un réseau intégré de technologies de transport pour l'assainissement comprenant les camions de vidange des déchets fécaux et les systèmes d'égouts peu coûteux pour entretenir un environnement urbain hétérogène ?
- Comment optimiser l'économie d'éléments nutritifs et de l'eau tout en enlevant les microbes pathogènes et les polluants chimiques dans les excréta et le traitement de l'eau usée/ les systèmes de traitement?

Les défis du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (suite)



- Comment soutenir la capacité de recherches et la génération d'expertises africaines pour l'exécution de projets durables d'assainissement?
- Comment améliorer les succès courant déjà rencontrés dans de grandes villes (ex : Dakar, Ouagadougou etc.) pour les exploiter dans les petites et moyennes villes émergentes?

L'amélioration des Performances des Sociétés d'eau et d'assainissement



- l'émergence de réformes importantes des services d'eau et d'assainissement dans beaucoup de pays d'Afrique.

Quelques Réformes



- Concessions en Afrique du Nord (le Maroc et l'Egypte)
- Participation de secteur privé (PSPs) en Afrique de l'Ouest (Sénégal, Ghana et Burkina Faso)
- Renforcement dans la gestion de sociétés publiques en Afrique Australe et Orientale (Ouganda, Tanzanie, Zambie, Ethiopie, Lesotho, Botswana et Afrique du Sud)
- Emergence de partenariat SUD-SUD avec des sociétés publiques dans leur pays qui s'expatrient en constituant des structures privées, telles que l'ONEP du Maroc qui a obtenu un contrat au Cameroun, ainsi que RAND WATER de l'Afrique du SUD qui a fait de même au Ghana
- À cet égard, des solutions locales se dégagent chaque année ainsi qu'un ensemble de connaissances, qui doit être connu par les décideurs politiques et les praticiens de secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement.

Recommandations



- Capitaliser les expériences pour le secteur de l'eau en Afrique
- Décentraliser les pouvoirs publics dans les états africains, débouchant sur un transfert de compétences des services tels que l'eau et l'assainissement aux collectivités locales
- favoriser d'autres formes de collaboration des sociétés d'eau avec le secteur privé (l'externalisation de certaines opérations d'exploitation, des contrats d'assistance spécifiques, la gestion des fichiers clientèles, le contrat de recherche de fuites etc.)

Recommandations



- Faire des priorités les problèmes liés au management, à la régulation et aux choix politiques dans le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement
- Clarifier la définition de l'implication du secteur privé dans le secteur
- La couverture des coûts d'exploitation des sociétés doit être analysée et des leçons doivent en être tirées afin de définir la tarification optimale
- Des nouveaux types de financements doivent être mobilisés pour moderniser les infrastructures du secteur et les institutions.

Recommandations



- Des lois sur l'eau doivent être rédigées, proposées et généralisées.
- Des Institutions de régulation commerciales et environnementales doivent être établies.
- Des réformes institutionnelles radicales - comprenant la privatisation ou des délégations de gestion appropriées - doivent être identifiées et les politiques associées comprises.
- Les politiques et les opérateurs doivent être au même niveau d'information par rapport aux enjeux sectoriels (renforcement de capacité)
- Les petits entrepreneurs locaux opérant dans la vidange mécanique ou manuelle des fosses septiques doivent être mieux réorganisés

Cas spécifique du Sénégal



Stratégie à long terme:

- une stratégie à long terme pour le développement du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement
 - la réforme institutionnelle de l'hydraulique urbaine (l'amélioration de la gestion, la politique tarifaire ainsi que l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement des populations urbaines)

Cas spécifique du Sénégal (suite)



Stratégie à long terme (suite)

- le renforcement du rôle du secteur privé et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie multisectorielle et intégrée de gestion des ressources en eau.

Cas spécifique du Sénégal (suite)



Programme d'investissements

- un programme d'investissements important, à travers le Projet Sectoriel Eau (PSE) et le Projet Eau à Long Terme (PLT) qui ont permis de mobiliser un financement équivalent à **260 milliards de F CFA** ces dix dernières années et de résorber le déficit d'alimentation en eau potable des villes

Cas spécifique du Sénégal (suite)



Programme d'investissements (suite)

- Le programme d'investissements a été baptisé Programme national d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement du Millénaire (**PEPAM 2015**) et sera réalisé sur la période 2005-2015 (10 ans) pour un coût évalué à **515 milliards CFA**.

Cas spécifique du Sénégal (suite)



Objectifs du PEPAM d'ici 2015

- En milieu rural, faire passer le taux d'accès à l'eau potable de 64% en 2004 à **82%** en 2015, et le taux d'accès à l'assainissement de 17% en 2004 à **59%** en 2015 ;
- En milieu urbain, faire passer le taux d'accès à l'eau potable par branchement domiciliaire de 70% en 2004 à **85%** en 2015 et le taux d'accès à l'assainissement de 57% en 2004 à **78%** en 2015.

Cas spécifique du Sénégal (suite)



Résultats atteints pour l'AEP en 2008:

- Les financements mobilisés en milieu rural ont permis d'atteindre un taux d'accès à l'eau potable de **72 %** en 2008 grâce à la réalisation d'importantes infrastructures hydrauliques
- En milieu urbain, le programme volontariste d'accès des populations par branchements sociaux se poursuit et le taux d'accès par branchements domiciliaires a atteint un niveau de **78 %** en 2008.

Cas spécifique du Sénégal



Résultats pour l'Hygiène et Assainissement

- La promotion de l'hygiène pour prévenir entre autres les maladies d'origine hydrique
- le Sénégal a atteint un taux d'accès à l'assainissement urbain de **64%** en 2008
- Le Sénégal a adopté son plan d'actions pour l'assainissement 2008-2011 à la suite de la conférence d'AfricaSan 2008 et qui a adopté l'importante déclaration ministérielle dite d'E-Thekweni



MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION

PANEL 2: Spanish cooperation in water and sanitation

“Integrated water management in the framework of sustainable development”

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ABSTRACT

The sustainable management of water resources is an essential component of the fight against poverty. Consequently, the 3rd Spanish Cooperation Plan considers it to be of particular importance, and has awarded water and sanitation a place of their own with the general aim of *‘promoting the Human Right to Water and improving and broadening the coverage of and access to drinking water and basic sanitation, ensuring sustainability thanks to integrated management of the water cycle’*. Specific objectives have been designated in order to reach this general objective:

- Support public, integral water management.
- Improve water and sanitation services, in terms of efficiency and fairness.
- Strengthen the capacities of institutions and local communities so that they can participate effectively in water and sanitation services.

The integrated water resources management approach implies that Spanish cooperation should address the political, economic, technical and environmental problems that may arise in management of the water cycle in a coordinated fashion.

At the same time, sub-Saharan Africa has now been consolidated as one of Spanish Cooperation’s priorities. The new Directorate of Sectoral and Multilateral Cooperation includes the Environmental and Basic Services Division as part of the Department of Sectoral and Gender Cooperation. Given the importance of water as a resource, the Environmental Division has established a specific water and sanitation area to support measures in the field of water and sanitation stipulated by the 2009–2012 plan, within the Strategy of Environment and Sustainable Development. It will also ensure their implementation both within AECID and in conjunction with other Spanish Cooperation agents.

Keywords: Human right to water, integrated water resources management, fight against poverty

PANEL 2: La Cooperación Española en materia de agua y saneamiento

“Gestión integral del agua en el marco del desarrollo humano sostenible”

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RESUMEN

La gestión sostenible de los recursos hídricos es un componente esencial de la lucha contra la pobreza. Por ello, el III Plan Director de la Cooperación Española le otorga gran importancia, dedicando un espacio propio al sector agua y saneamiento con el objetivo general de *“promover el Derecho Humano al Agua y mejorar y ampliar la cobertura y el acceso al agua potable y al saneamiento básico asegurando su sostenibilidad con una gestión integral del ciclo hidrológico”*. Para alcanzar este objetivo general se plantean tres objetivos específicos:

- Apoyar la gestión pública e integral del agua;
- Mejorar, de modo eficiente y equitativo, los servicios de agua y saneamiento;
- Fortalecer las capacidades de las instituciones y de las comunidades locales para su participación efectiva en los servicios de agua y saneamiento.

Este enfoque de gestión integral de los recursos hídricos supone que las actuaciones de la cooperación española deben afrontar, de manera coordinada, los problemas políticos, económicos, técnicos y ambientales que puedan surgir en la gestión del ciclo hidrológico.

Asimismo, África Subsahariana se consolida como una prioridad de la Cooperación Española. La nueva Dirección de Cooperación Sectorial y Multilateral incluye la División de Medio Ambiente y Servicios Básicos, dentro del Departamento de Cooperación Sectorial y de Género. Dada la importancia que se otorga al recurso agua, la División de medio Ambiente cuenta con un Área específica de agua y saneamiento que deberá apoyar, en el marco de la Estrategia de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, las medidas previstas en el Plan Director 2009-2012 en materia de agua y saneamiento, así como su articulación tanto interna en la AECID como con el resto de actores de la cooperación española.

Palabras clave: Derecho humano al agua, gestión integral de los recursos hídricos, lucha contra la pobreza

PANEL 2: La coopération espagnole dans le domaine de l'eau et de l'assainissement

« Gestion Intégrale de l'eau dans le cadre du développement humain durable »

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RÉSUMÉ

La gestion durable des ressources hydriques est un composant essentiel de la lutte contre la pauvreté. C'est à ce propos que le 3^{ème} Plan Directeur de la Coopération Espagnole accorde une grande importance à cet aspect, et consacre un espace particulier au secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement dans le but général de « promouvoir le Droit Humain à l'Eau et d'améliorer et d'étendre la couverture en eau et l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement de base, tout en assurant la durabilité avec une gestion intégrée du cycle hydrologique ». Pour atteindre cet objectif général, trois objectifs spécifiques sont définis :

- Soutenir la gestion publique et intégrale de l'eau ;
- Améliorer, de façon efficace et équitable, les services en eau et en assainissement ;
- Renforcer les capacités des institutions et des communautés locales afin de promouvoir leur participation effective dans les services en eau et en assainissement.

Cette approche pour la gestion intégrale des ressources hydriques suppose que les actions de la coopération espagnole doivent faire face, de façon coordonnée, aux problèmes politiques, économiques, techniques et environnementaux qui peuvent apparaître dans la gestion du cycle hydrologique.

De même, l'Afrique Subsaharienne se consolide comme une priorité de la Coopération Espagnole. La nouvelle Direction de la Coopération Sectorielle et Multilatérale inclut une Division de Environnement et des Services Sociaux de base, au sein du Département de Coopération Sectorielle et de Genre. Étant donné l'importance accordée à la ressource en eau, la Division de l'Environnement possède une Section spécifique pour l'eau et l'assainissement qui sera chargée d'appuyer, dans le cadre de la Stratégie de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, les mesures prévues dans le Plan Directeur 2009-2012 en matière d'eau et d'assainissement, ainsi que son articulation, aussi bien au niveau interne, à l'AECID, qu'avec le reste des acteurs de la coopération espagnole.

Mots clés : Droit humain à l'eau, gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, lutte contre la pauvreté

GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DEL AGUA EN EL MARCO DEL DESARROLLO HUMANO SOSTENIBLE

Mónica Corrales, Jefa de División de Medio Ambiente y Servicios Sociales Básicos
Dirección de Cooperación Sectorial y Multilateral
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)

Las Palmas, 20 de abril de 2009



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2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID
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3. Estrategia operativa en materia de agua y saneamiento

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El agua y la lucha contra la pobreza

El agua y la lucha contra la pobreza

- La gestión sostenible de los recursos hídricos es un **componente esencial** de la lucha contra la pobreza.
- El agua y los ODM:
 - Se progresa adecuadamente hacia la consecución del objetivo relativo a agua potable a nivel global, aunque muchas regiones del mundo siguen lejos de haber conseguido reducir la proporción de personas sin acceso sostenible al agua potable (África subsahariana y países árabes de renta baja).
 - El objetivo relativo a saneamiento está lejos de ser alcanzado a nivel global.
- Marco conceptual cooperación española: Estrategia y III-PD

1. Marco conceptual La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

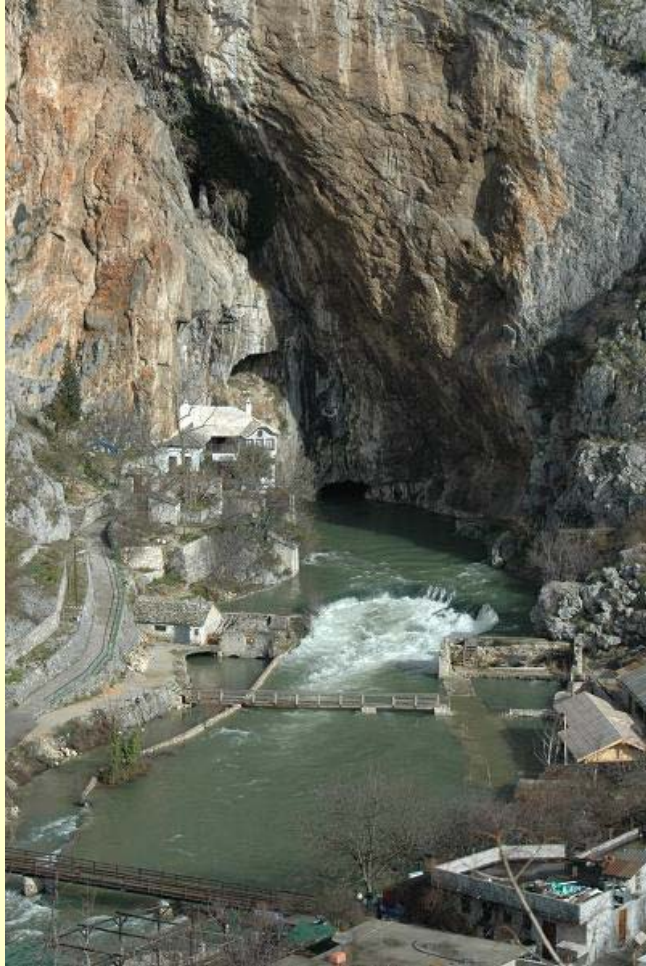
El sector agua en el III Plan Director

El sector agua en el III Plan Director: Síntesis de principios

- La **lucha contra la pobreza** en todas sus dimensiones como objetivo prioritario.
- El **derecho al agua** como **derecho humano** básico fundamental y universal
- La sostenibilidad de cuencas bajo criterios de **gestión integral**.
- La **“Gobernanza para el agua”** como base para fortalecer las capacidades institucionales.
- Una **gestión pública** transparente y participativa.
- El uso de **tecnología** para el desarrollo humano.
- La **Declaración de París** como referente para aumentar la eficacia en el sector

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El sector agua en el II Plan Director



Proyecto Ecodesarrollo en zonas rurales de Bosnia y Herzegovina y Serbia

El sector agua en el III Plan Director

- Conceptualmente, el sector agua se considera integrado en el enfoque de sostenibilidad ambiental, tal como se considera en la Estrategia de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Cooperación Española.
- Dotar al sector agua y saneamiento básico de un espacio propio, a parte del sector de medio ambiente, nos sirve para subrayar la importancia que se le otorga a la gestión del recurso agua.

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El III Plan Director de la Cooperación Española



Afganistán Abastecimiento de agua potable y saneamiento básico en Qala i nao (1ª ciudad afgana con saneamiento).

Enfoque de Desarrollo Sostenible

• Enfoque marco de la política de cooperación para el desarrollo

- El medio ambiente no ha de ser compatible con el desarrollo económico sino que es la BASE DEL DESARROLLO y uno de los ejes de la lucha contra la pobreza.
- Deterioro ambiental y pobreza, cara y cruz de la misma moneda.



Proyecto Binacional Catamayo Chira (Peru_ Ecuador)- Estudio de cuenca.

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El III Plan Director de la Cooperación Española



Parque Nacional del Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania.



Apoyo a la apicultura en el Parque Nacional de Sous-Massa, Marruecos.

Prioridad horizontal

- **Sostenibilidad ambiental**
 - Integración progresiva de la variable ambiental en todas las intervenciones de la AECID antes de la toma de decisión.

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El III Plan Director de la Cooperación Española



Proyecto de abastecimiento de agua potable en la cuenca del río Senegal MAURITANIA



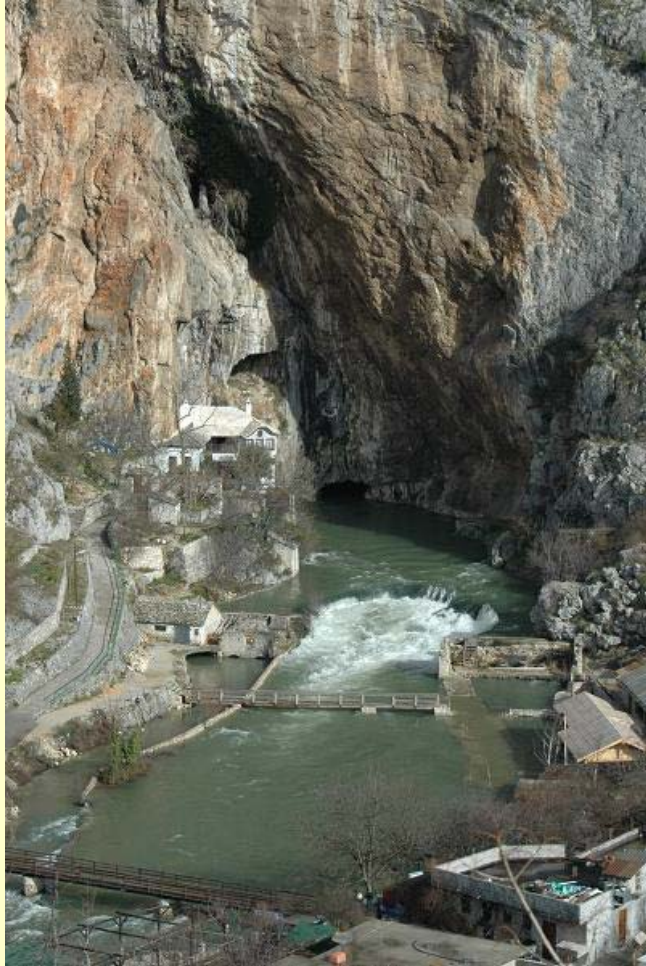
Curso "Agua, Saneamiento e higiene en emergencias", organizado por la Oficina de Acción Humanitaria de la AECID

Prioridad sectorial

- **Sostenibilidad ambiental y cambio climático**
 - Objetivo general III Plan Director: "Contribuir a una gestión sostenible del capital natural y a modelos de desarrollo que permitan mejorar el bienestar y la calidad de vida de la población".
 - Línea prioritaria: Lucha contra el cambio climático.
 - El clima es un recurso que influye en la productividad de otros importantes recursos, incluyendo los bosques, las tierras, la pesca y el agua.
 - El desarrollo humano tiene un impacto demostrable en el sistema climático mundial.

1. Marco conceptual: La sostenibilidad ambiental en el contexto de la Cooperación Española.

El sector agua en el III Plan Director



Proyecto Ecodesarrollo en zonas rurales de Bosnia y Herzegovina y Serbia

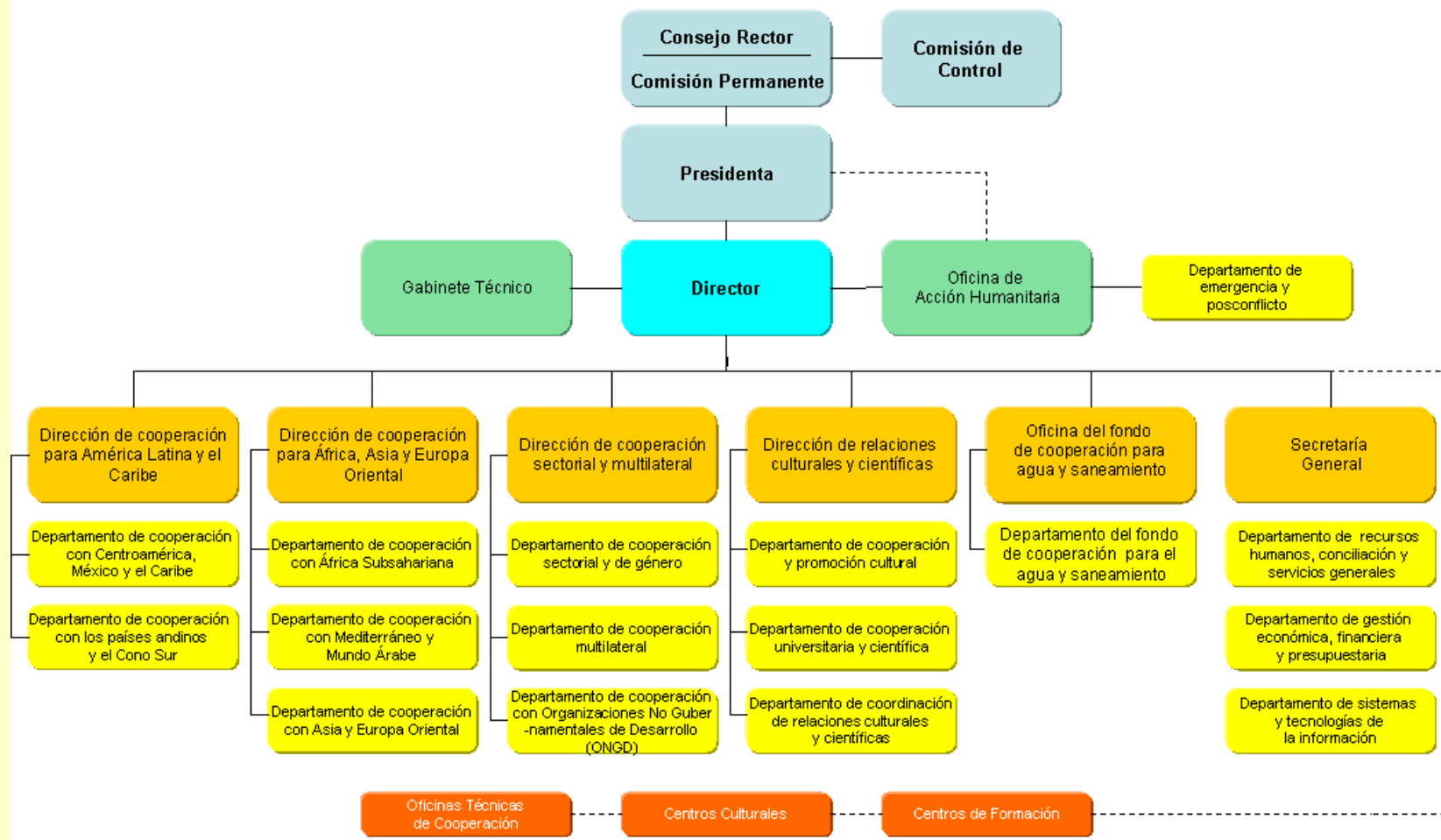
Servicios Sociales Básicos: Agua y Saneamiento

- **Objetivo general III Plan Director:** *“promover el Derecho Humano al Agua y mejorar y ampliar la cobertura y el acceso al agua potable y al saneamiento básico asegurando su sostenibilidad con una gestión integral del ciclo hidrológico”*.
- Para alcanzar este objetivo general se plantean tres **objetivos específicos**:
 - Apoyar la gestión pública e integral del agua;
 - Mejorar, de modo eficiente y equitativo, los servicios de agua y saneamiento;
 - Fortalecer las capacidades de las instituciones y de las comunidades locales para su participación efectiva en los servicios de agua y saneamiento.

2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID

Organigrama de la AECID

(Real decreto 1403/2007, de 26 de octubre de 2007)

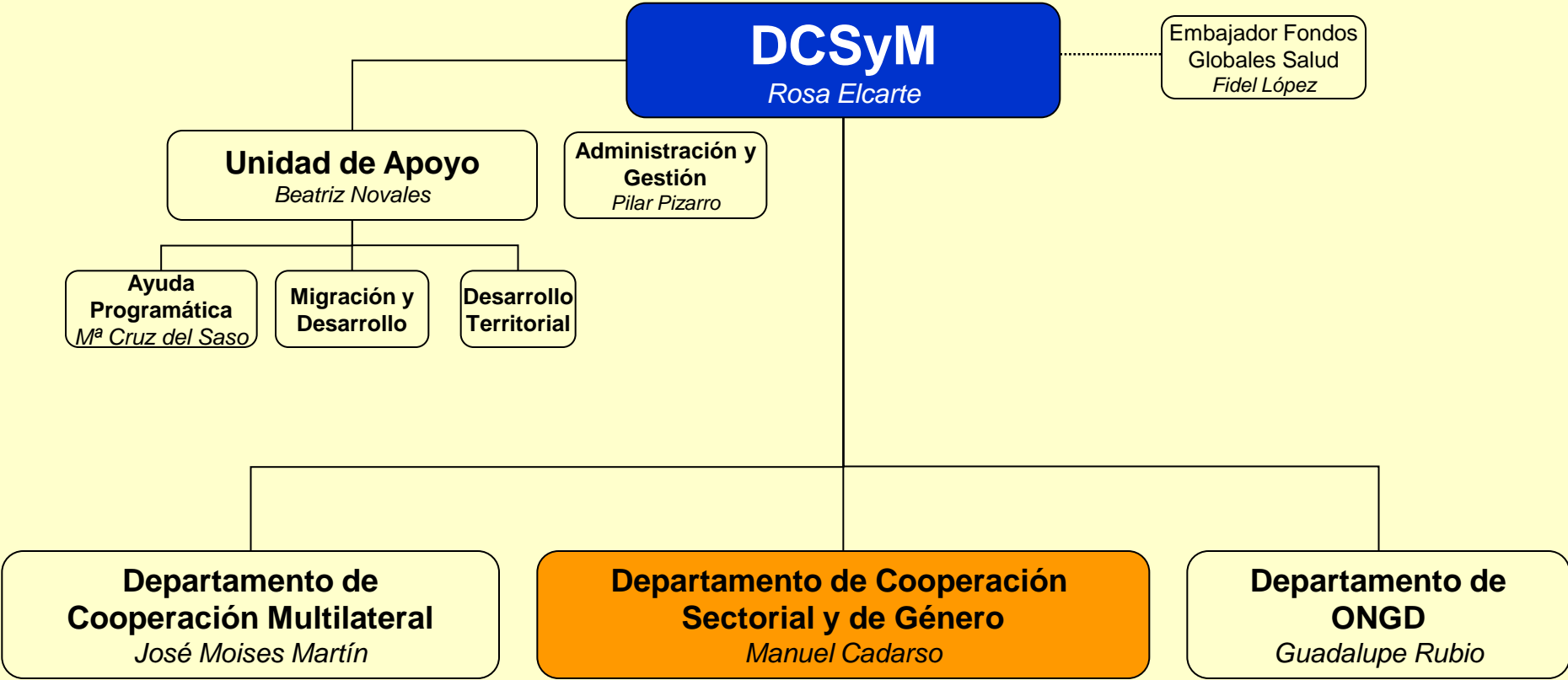


2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID **La Dirección de Cooperación Sectorial y Multilateral: Objetivos**

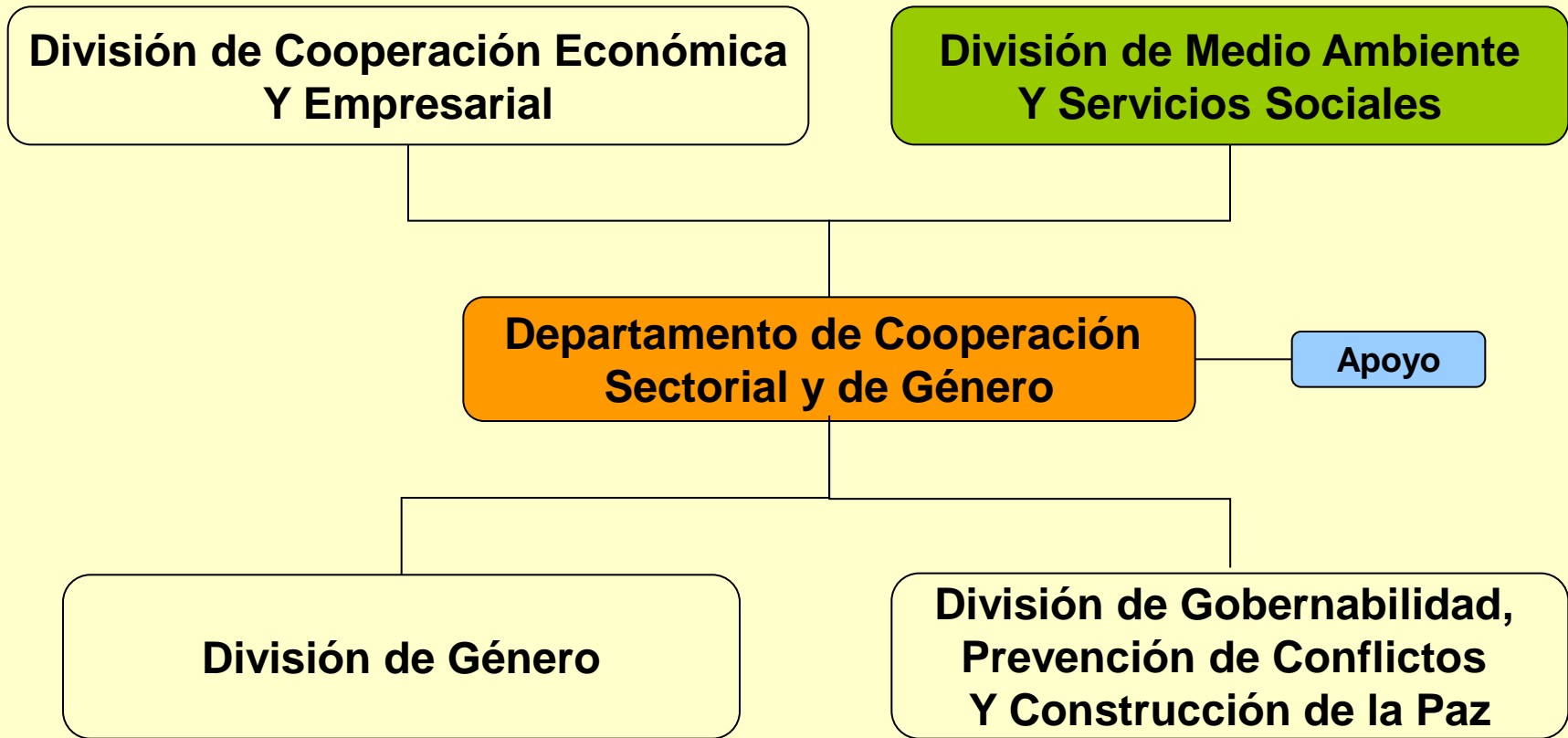
- Promoción del cumplimiento de los Principios de la Declaración de París / Accra.
- Articulación Operativa de las Políticas Sectoriales de Desarrollo, definidas por MAEC/SECI.
- Fortalecer la dimensión Multilateral de la Cooperación Española.
- Mejorar la Calidad de la cooperación prestada en colaboración con las ONGD.

2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID

La DCSyM: Organización

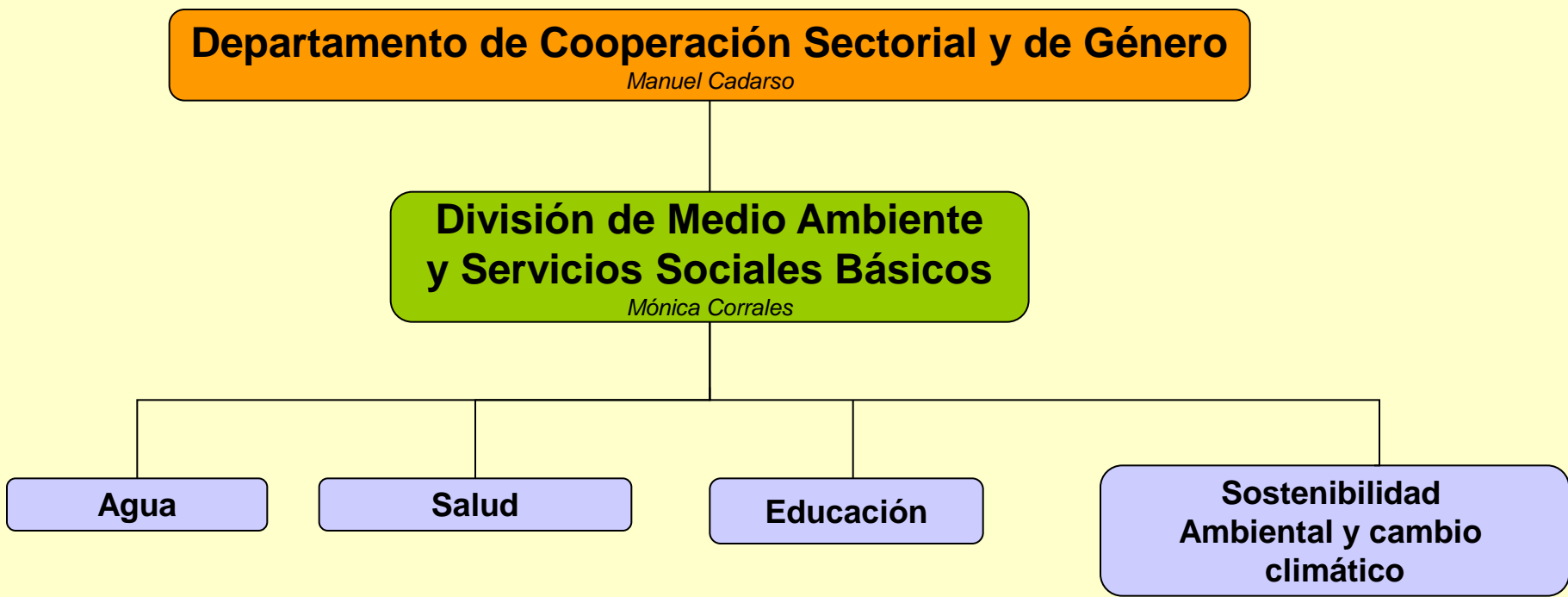


2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID El Departamento de Cooperación Sectorial y Género: Organización



2. Marco operativo: Estructura de la nueva AECID

La División de Medio Ambiente y Servicios Sociales Básicos: Organización



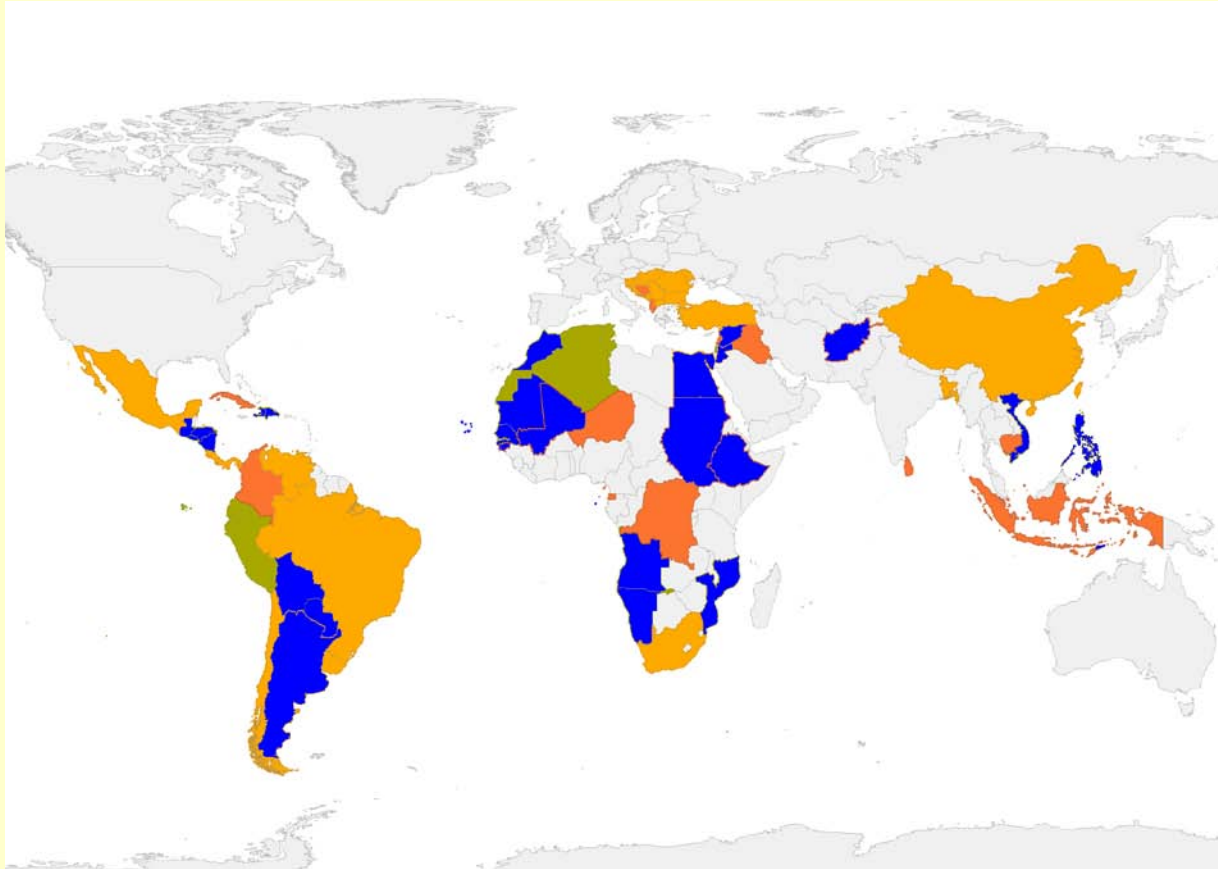
3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento.

Principios básicos de la estrategia operativa en Agua

- Enfoque de **gestión integral** de los recursos hídricos: afrontar, de manera coordinada, los problemas políticos, económicos, técnicos y ambientales que puedan surgir en la gestión del ciclo hidrológico.
- Dimensión **multisectorial**: salud, seguridad alimentaria, desarrollo productivo, habitabilidad digna, gestión de recursos naturales.
- Integración de lo existente: buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas

3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento

Integración de los distintos planes y proyectos existentes sobre recursos hídricos



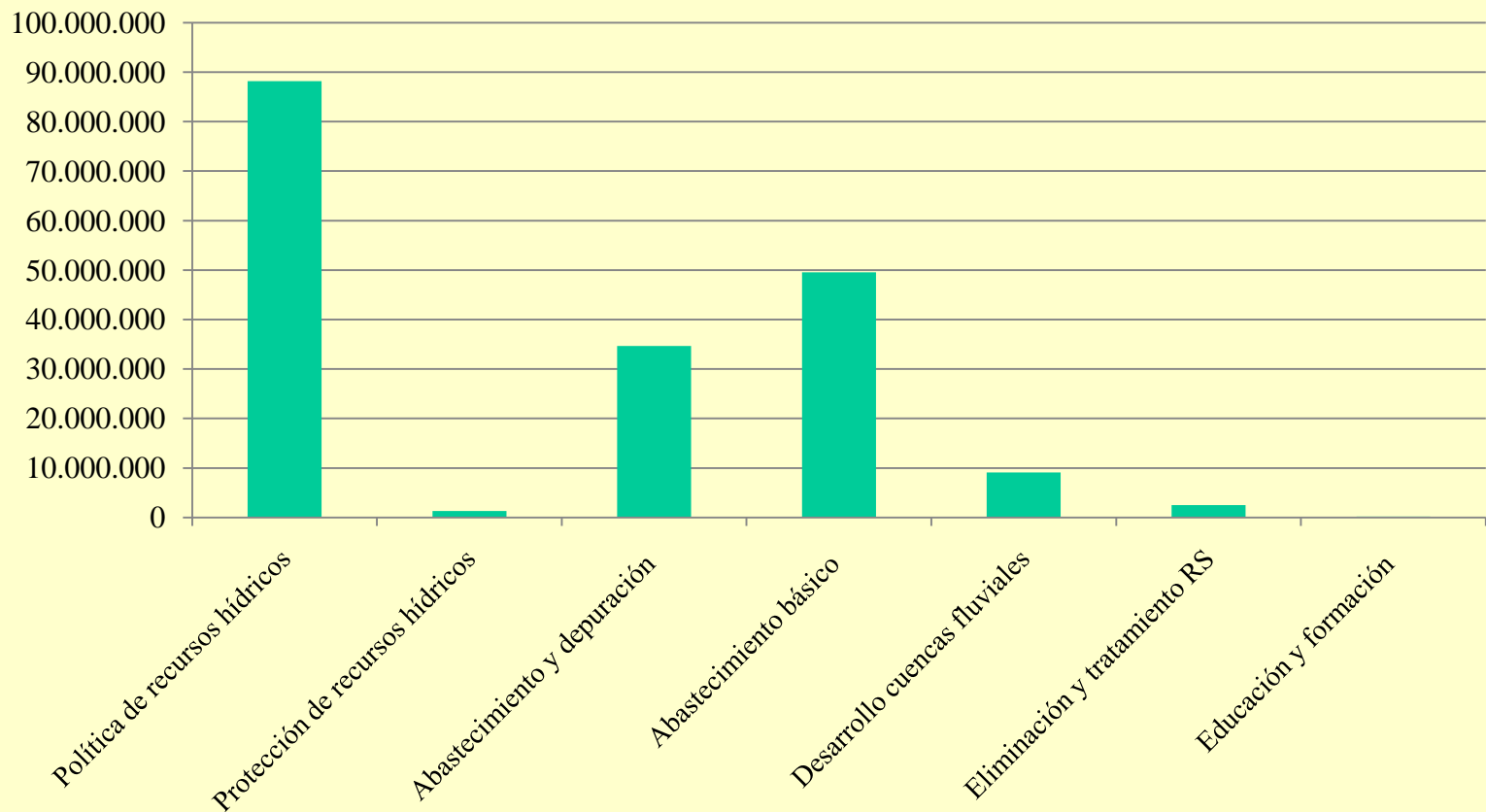
PAÍSES PLAN DIRECTOR 2005-2008 CON AGUA COMO LÍNEA ESTRATEGICA PRIORITARIA (COLOR AZUL)

- A partir de las acciones realizadas y de los programas en marcha, ir poco a poco integrando el nuevo marco conceptual y operativo.
- Mantener y ampliar la colaboración con los distintos actores de la cooperación.

3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento

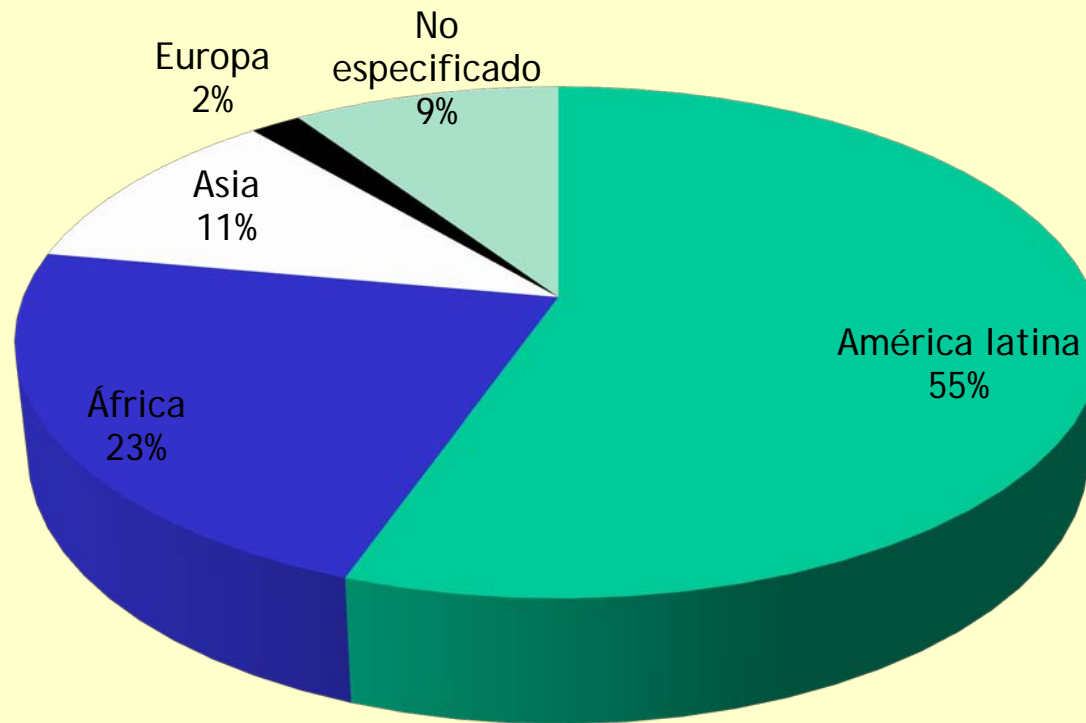
PROYECTOS 2007 SECTOR AGUA (185.420.217 €)

AOD total bruta dirigida al sector (€)



3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento

DISTRIBUCIÓN GEOGRÁFICA PROYECTOS SECTOR AGUA 2007 (AOD bilateral bruta)



3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento.

La estrategia operativa se articula en torno a cuatro líneas principales.

- Integración de los distintos planes y proyectos sobre recursos hídricos.
- Articulación de instrumentos.
 - Bilaterales:
 - Cooperación técnica
 - Apoyo presupuestario sectorial
 - Cooperación delegada
 - Cooperación triangular y cooperación Sur-sur
 - Subvenciones a ONGD
 - Gestión de la Deuda Externa
 - Multilaterales
- Complementariedad y coherencia con las Contribuciones a Organismos Multilaterales de Agua y con la agenda Internacional de Desarrollo.
- Coordinación de actores: coordinación sede-terreno, Ministerios sectoriales, Comunidades Autónomas, Unión Europea.
- Canalización del conocimiento (promoción alianzas con entidades científicas de referencia; base de datos de expertos) e intercambio de experiencias.

3. Estrategia operativa en materia de Agua y Saneamiento

Conclusiones

- El agua es un elemento de vital importancia.
- La realidad es compleja: no existen “soluciones mágicas” .
- Se requiere la acción coordinada de todos los actores: reflexión conjunta, intercambios.

¡gracias!

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PANEL 2: Spanish cooperation in water and sanitation

‘Spanish cooperation in water supply and sanitation’

Gonzalo Marín

Water group

Spanish Coordination Group of NGOs for Development (CONGDE)

ABSTRACT

Water supply and sanitation have been considered priority areas since the Spanish Cooperation for Development Plan 2005–2008, partly thanks to the suggestions made by the Spanish Coordination Group of NGOs for Development, which specified a proposal including the recognition of the human right to water, a need for a sectorial strategy and criteria regarding geographic priorities, fields of action and aid quality. This proposal was partially included in the overall plan, especially with reference to the first two points. Nevertheless, the strategy has not been implemented to date.

The current Spanish Cooperation Plan 2009–2012 has adopted the approach of the previous plan, although it makes no provision for the drawing up of a programming document to guide Spanish Cooperation in this sector. The non-existence of any such document represents a weakness on the part of Spanish Cooperation.

In short, while it is true that from the conceptual perspective, and that of general approaches, considerable progress has been made, aid in this sector requires planning and the sector itself requires appropriate diagnosis in terms of Spanish Cooperation’s expectations and capacities. In this sense, the assessment process currently being carried out by the Administration may be considered a first step.

The urgency with which these subjects need to be dealt with is now extreme, as the Administration has set up new, powerful instruments, such as the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund, which will spend US\$ 1,500 million over the next four years on activities in Latin America. To get an idea of the scope of this initiative, we can say that it will represent an annual investment of US\$ 375 million as compared to the \$US 49 million invested on average between 1995 and 2007. But this initiative also constitutes a major element of distortion in terms of the geographical distribution of water and sanitation aid, as it is destined for an area that already receives 55% of aid given.

In the light of the information given above, the concern and demands of DNGOs underline the need to endow the bodies responsible for managing these funds with the necessary human and material resources to guarantee efficient, transparent and participative actions. Once again, the lack of a specific strategic sector document to guide the use of the Fund stands out.

Keywords: Spanish cooperation, NGO, civil society, strategic plan

COORDINADORA DE ONGD DE ESPAÑA

Grupo sectorial de agua

COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA EN ABASTECIMIENTO Y SANEAMIENTO

COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL ESPAÑOLA

- **LEY DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO** (7 de julio de 1998)
- **PLAN DIRECTOR DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA 2001-2004** (24 de noviembre de 2000)
- **PLAN DIRECTOR DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA 2005-2008** (28 de enero de 2005)
- **PLAN DIRECTOR DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA 2009-2011** (13 de febrero de 2009)

LEY DE COOPERACIÓN y PLAN DIRECTOR 2001-2004

PRIORIDADES SECTORIALES

LEY		PLAN DIRECTOR 2001-2004	
A. SERVICIOS SOCIALES BÁSICOS	AGRICULTURA AGUA PESCA	A, NECESIDADES SOCIALES BÁSICAS	AGRICULTURA AGUA PESCA
B. INFRAESTRUCTURAS	TRANSPORTES ENERGÍA COMUNICACIONES AGUA AGRICULTURA PESCA	B. INVERSIÓN EN EL SER HUMANO C. INFRAESTRUCTURAS	INVESTIGACIÓN TRANSPORTES ENERGÍA COMUNICACIONES AGUA PESCA
C. DERECHOS HUMANOS		D. DEFENSA DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE	FORESTAL AGUA ENERGÍA
D. ESTRUCTURAS DEMOCRÁTICAS			
E. MEDIO AMBIENTE	FORESTAL AGUA ENERGÍA	E. PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL	
F. CULTURA		F. PREVENCIÓN DE CONFLICTOS	AGUA
G. INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA	INVESTIGACIÓN		



PLAN DIRECTOR 2005-2008. PRIORIDADES SECTORIALES

- **PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL, DESARROLLO INSTITUCIONAL Y GOBERNANZA**
- **COBERTURA DE NECESIDADES SOCIALES BÁSICAS**
 - Soberanía alimentaria y lucha contra el hambre
 - Educación
 - Salud
 - Protección colectivos más vulnerables
 - Habitabilidad digna
 - Acceso al agua potable y saneamiento básico
- **MEDIO AMBIENTE**
- **PROMOCIÓN TEJIDO ECONÓMICO, INFRAESTRUCTURAS Y SERVICIOS ESENCIALES**
- **MUJER Y DESARROLLO**
- **PREVENCIÓN DE CONFLICTOS Y CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ**

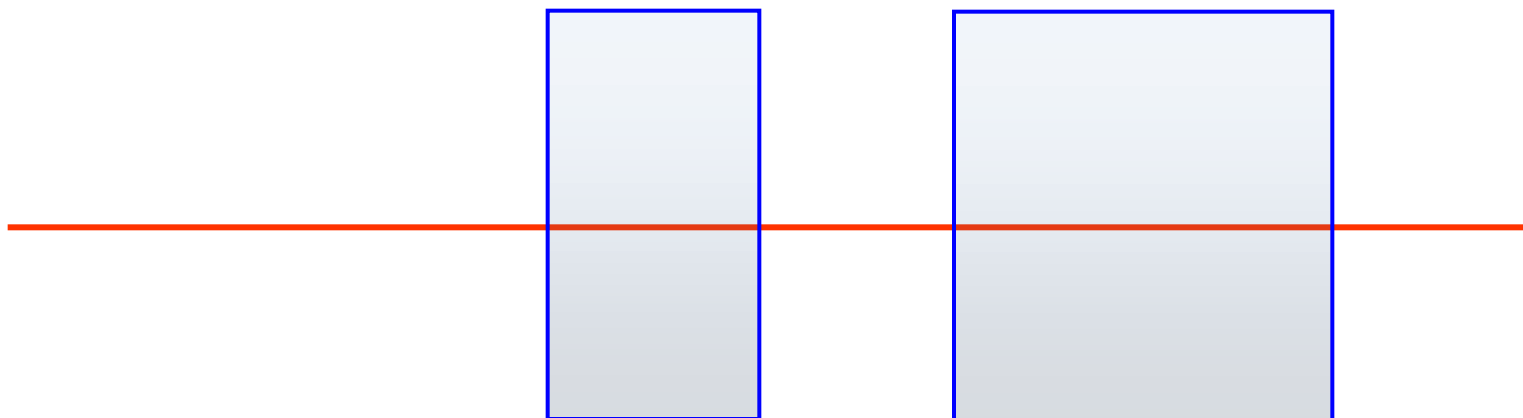
PLAN DIRECTOR 2005-2008. PROPUESTA DE LA CONGDE

- **EL AGUA COMO UN DERECHO HUMANO**
- **CONSIDERACIÓN DEL SECTOR AGUA COMO UNO PRIORITARIO DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA**
- **NECESIDAD DE UNA ESTRATEGIA ESPECÍFICA PARA EL SECTOR**
- **CONSIDERACIÓN DEL SECTOR DESDE UNA VISIÓN DE INTEGRALIDAD Y GARANTÍA DEL DERECHO HUMANO AL AGUA - POLÍTICAS, GESTIÓN INTEGRAL, GESTIÓN DE LA DEMANDA, EDUCACIÓN, CAPACITACIÓN, TECNOLOGÍAS PARA LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DE LOS SISTEMAS-**
- **SUBSECTORES PRIORITARIOS, LOS ASOCIADOS CON EL ÁMBITO PERIURBANO Y RURAL: POLÍTICAS, PLANIFICACIÓN Y GESTIÓN, PROTECCIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS, PEQUEÑOS SISTEMAS, RESIDUOS E INVESTIGACIÓN**
- **AYUDA BILATERAL EN TODO CASO NO REEMBOLSABLE SIN CONDICIONALIDADES QUE LA LIGUEN A CRITERIOS COMERCIALES**
- **AYUDA MULTILATERAL NO LIGADA Y SIN CLÁUSULAS DE CONDICIONALIDAD**

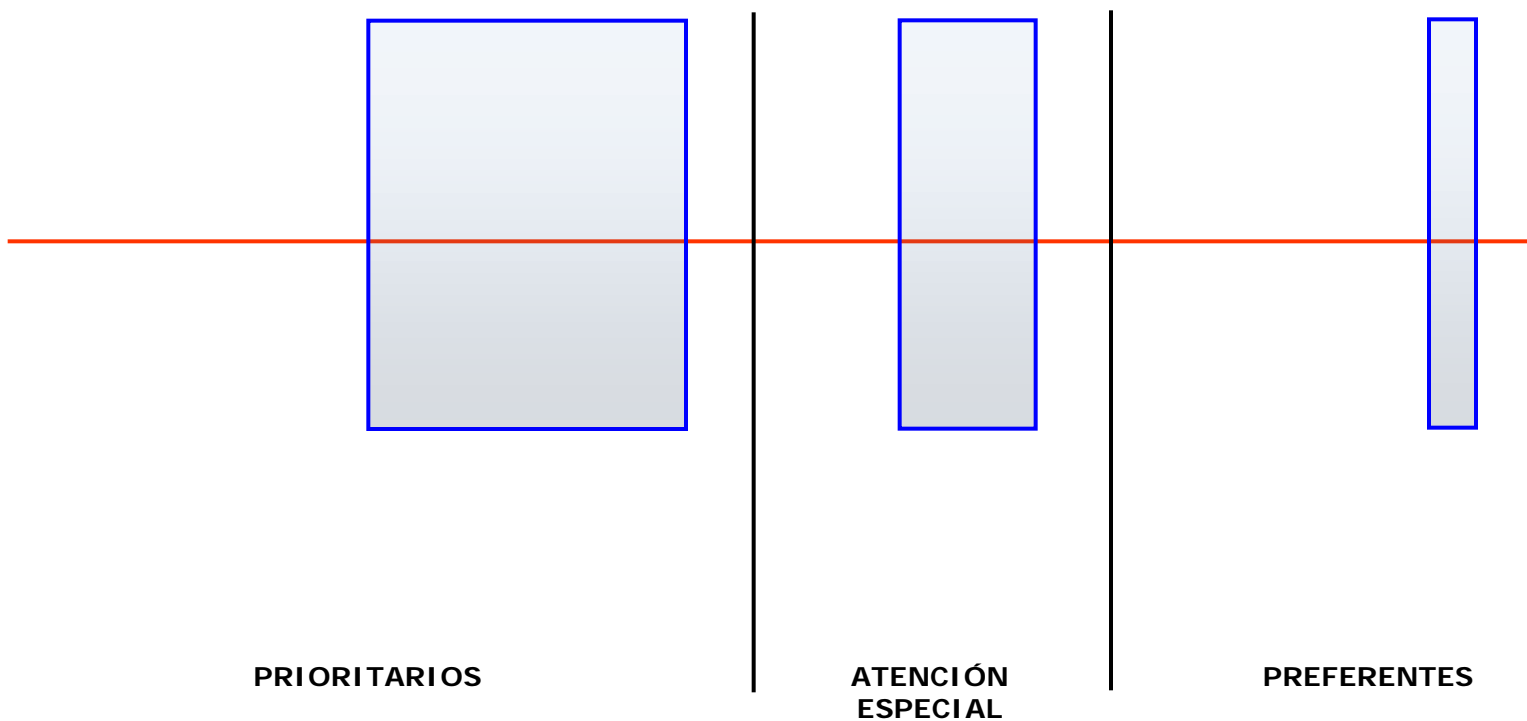
PLAN DIRECTOR 2009-2011. PRIORIDADES SECTORIALES

- GOBERNABILIDAD DEMOCRÁTICA
- DESARROLLO RURAL Y LUCHA CONTRA EL HAMBRE
- SERVICIOS SOCIALES BÁSICOS
 - Educación
 - Salud
 - Agua y saneamiento
- CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO PARA LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA POBREZA
- SOSTENIBILIDAD AMBIENTAL
- CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN
- CULTURA Y DESARROLLO
- GÉNERO EN DESARROLLO
- MIGRACIÓN Y DESARROLLO
- CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LA PAZ

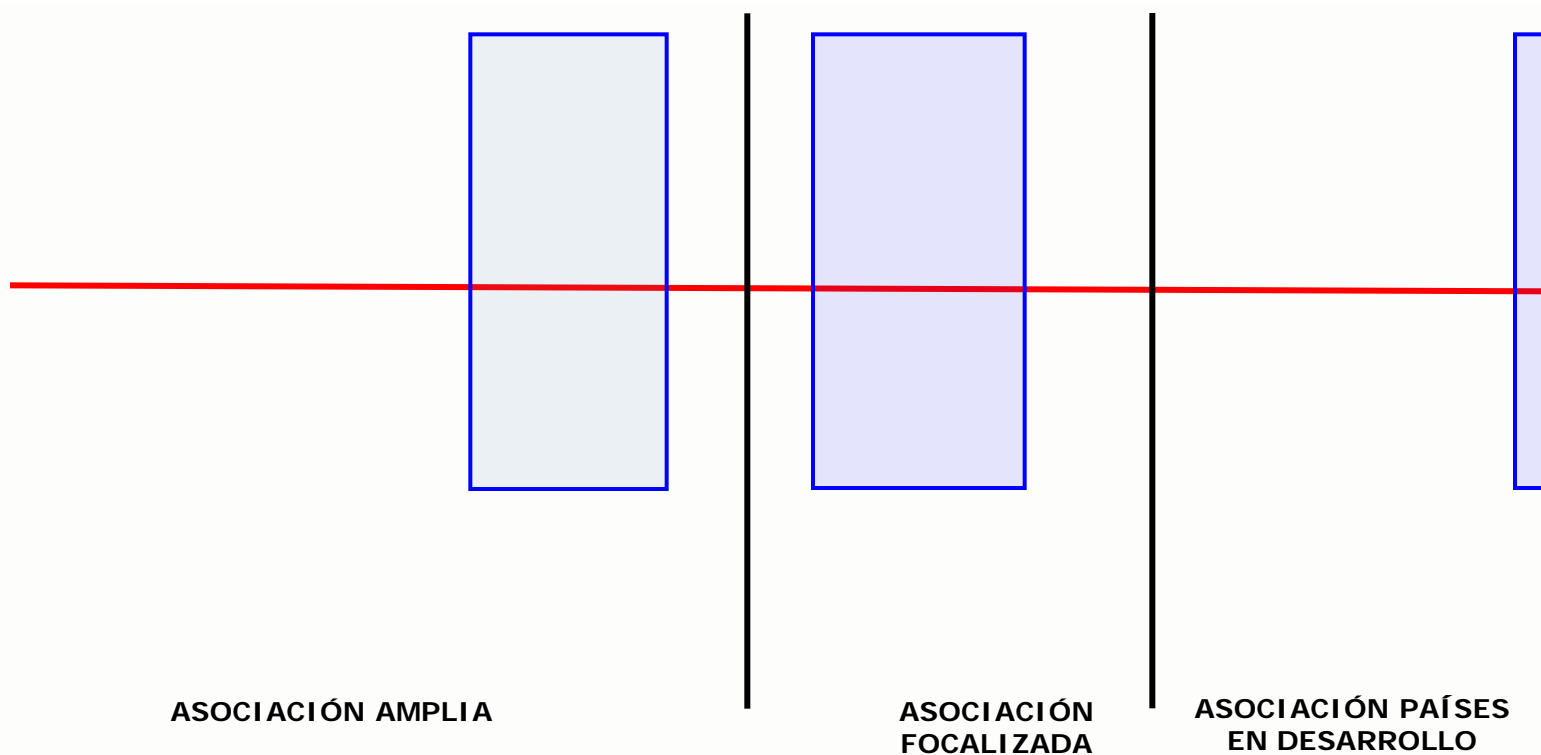
PLAN DIRECTOR 2001-2004. PRIORIDADES GEOGRÁFICAS



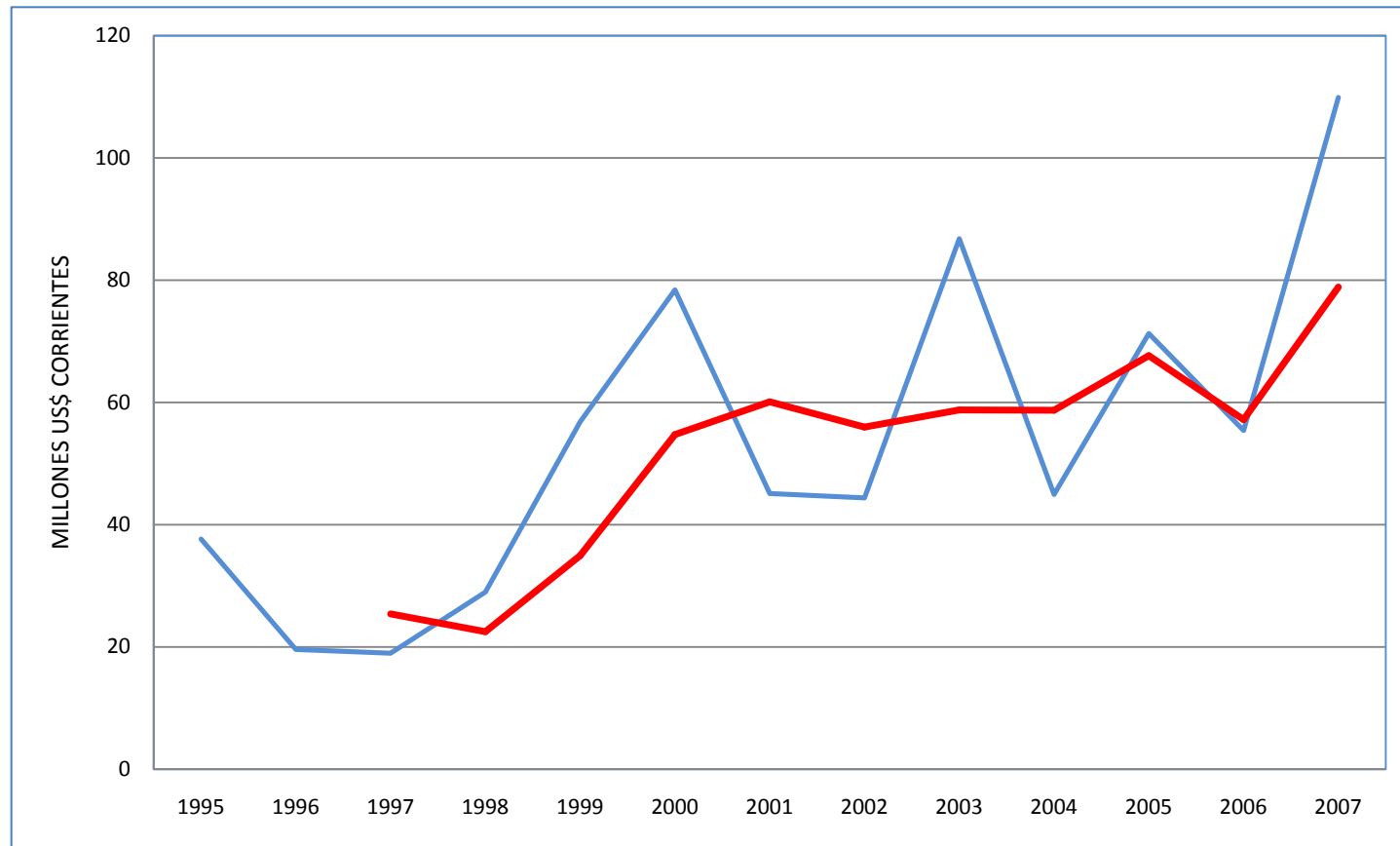
PLAN DIRECTOR 2005-2008. PRIORIDADES GEOGRÁFICAS



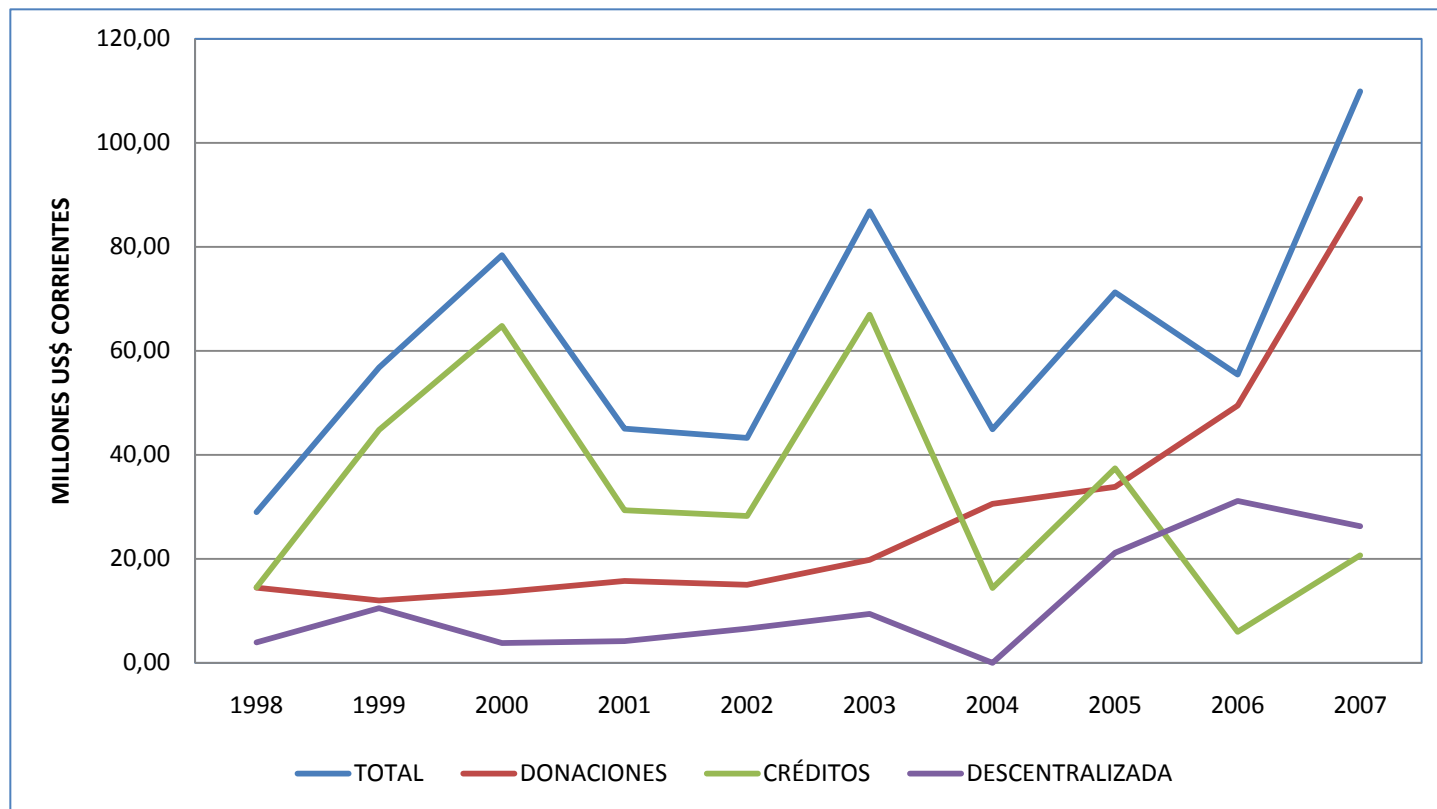
PLAN DIRECTOR 2009-2011. PRIORIDADES GEOGRÁFICAS



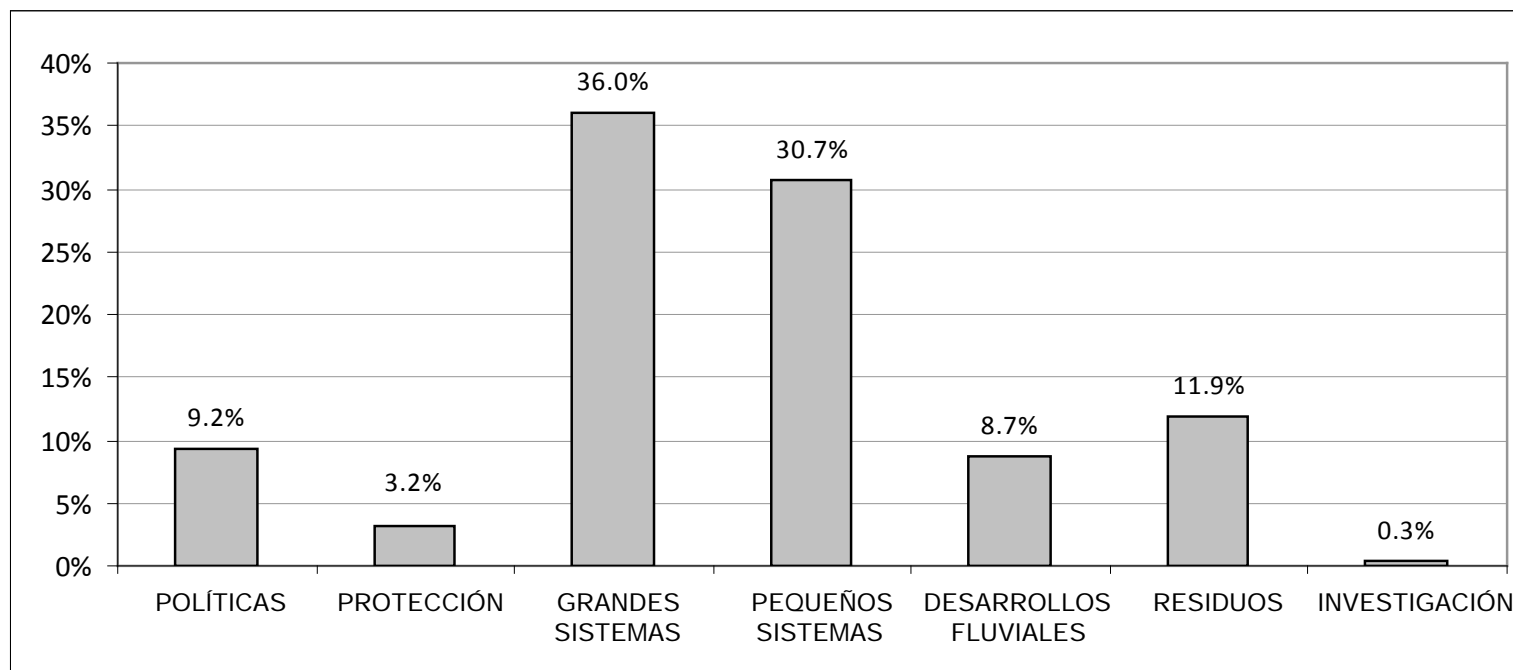
AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. EVOLUCIÓN



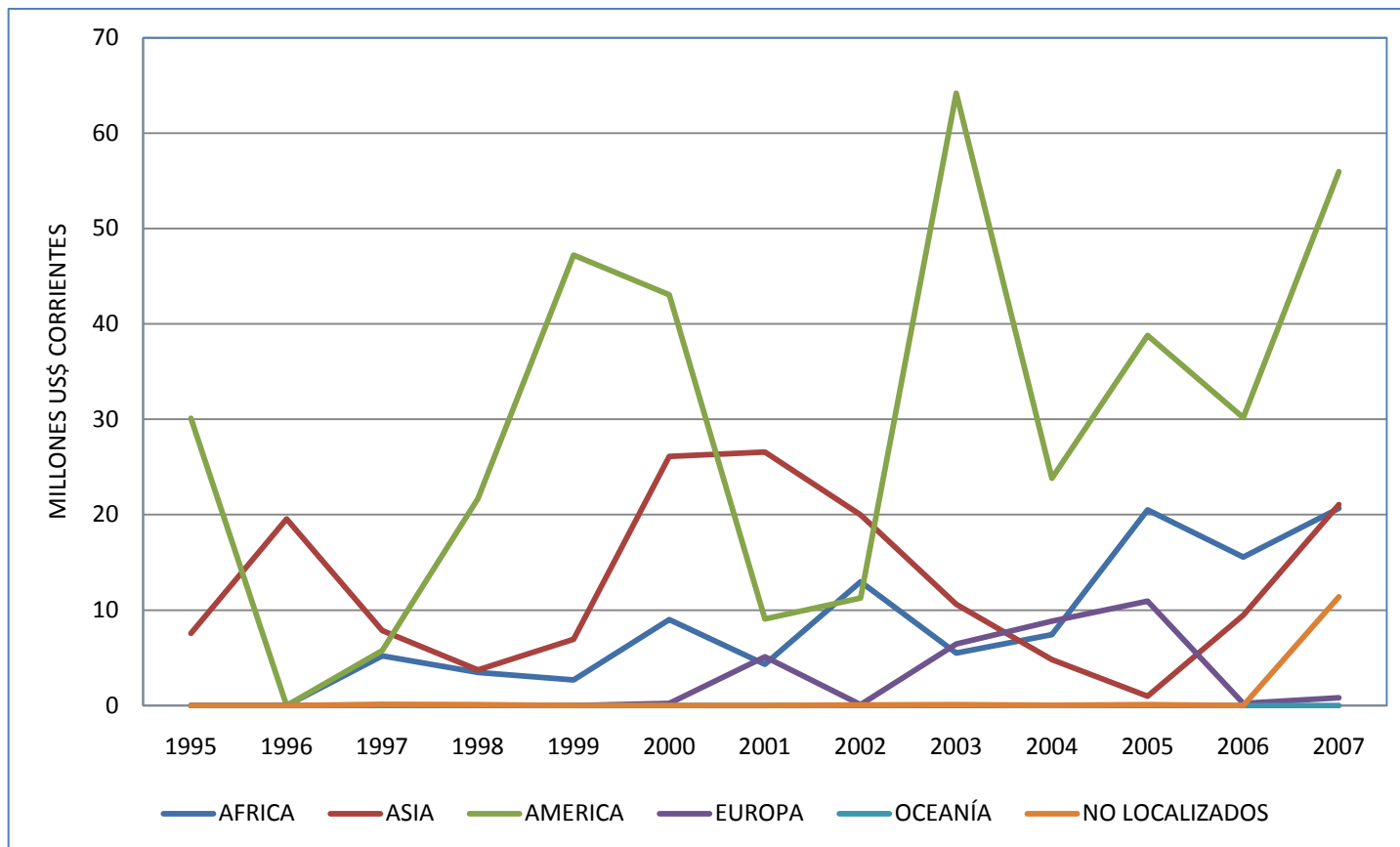
AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. INSTRUMENTOS



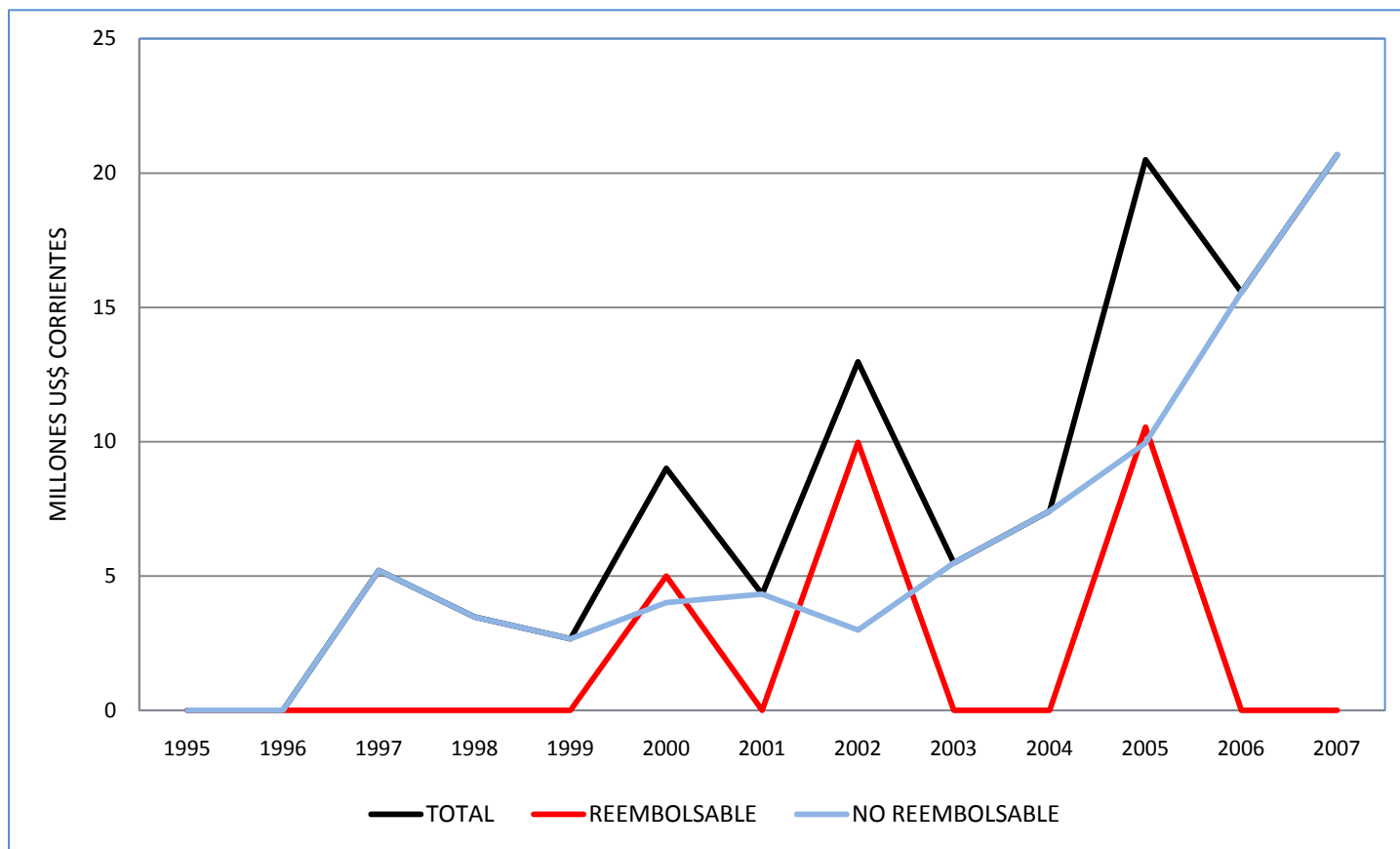
AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. DISTRIBUCIÓN SECTORIAL 1995-2007



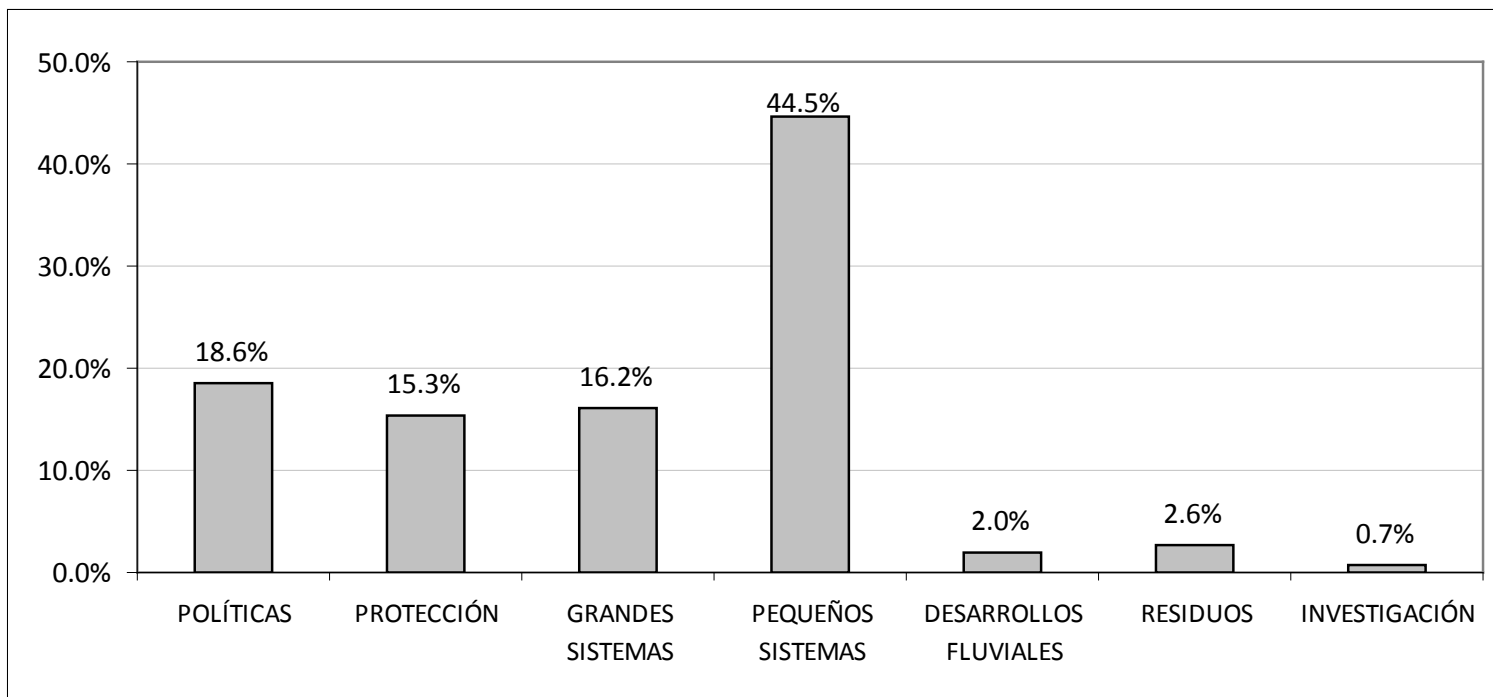
AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. DISTRIBUCIÓN REGIONAL



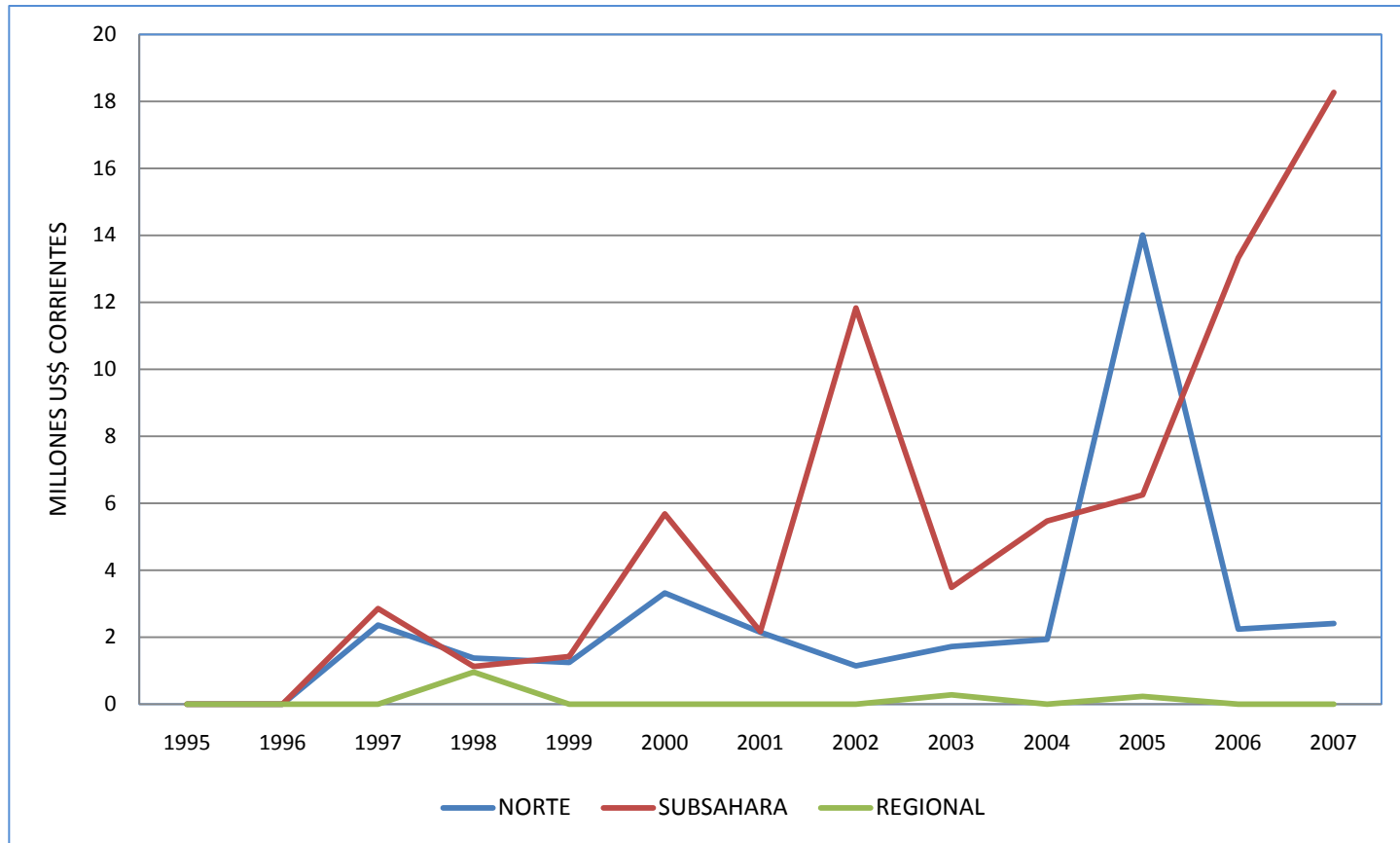
AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. ÁFRICA INSTRUMENTOS



AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. ÁFRICA DISTRIBUCIÓN SECTORIAL 1995-2007



AOD ESPAÑOLA EN AGUA. ÁFRICA. DISTRIBUCIÓN REGIONAL



PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Water Governance Concepts'

Alberto Crespo Milliet

Water governance expert.

Water Assessment and Advisory - Global Network (WASA-GN)

ABSTRACT

1. Introduction

The African continent presents a worrying scenario in terms of water resources in general, and particularly regarding the low levels of coverage for drinking water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas.

It is generally accepted that this situation is just one more facet of poverty. However, a comparison of world population growth levels and the increasing number of people who lack water resources shows that the population segment without coverage has surpassed the total population of countries with low development levels, is currently affecting medium-developed countries, and that by 2025 it may well start to affect highly-developed countries. This is therefore a phenomenon that transcends the limits of poverty and indicates the existence of a critical situation on a worldwide level.

The UN World Water Development Report I indicates that the world water crisis is, in fact, a world governance crisis. This statement, when seen in the light of cooperation activities in Africa, shows that these activities tend to be aimed at solving urgent, important problems of water supply in poor communities, but that they have not taken sufficiently into account a water governance system. It proposes that, while it is important to take action in the field of current urgent needs, it should be accompanied by a process to build the parts of a system that will enable current deficiencies to be covered.

2. What is governance?

Our proposed definition of governance is a government's capacity to:

- Administer its resources
- Provide services efficiently
- Formulate and implement effective regulatory policies.

3. What factors does it depend on?

An analysis of the three governance factors mentioned in the above definition indicates that a number of elements are required if the factors are to be applied. These elements can be classified as Information and Management.

We may therefore conclude that governance is a function that depends on the existence and quality of two variables:

- Information Systems
- Management Systems

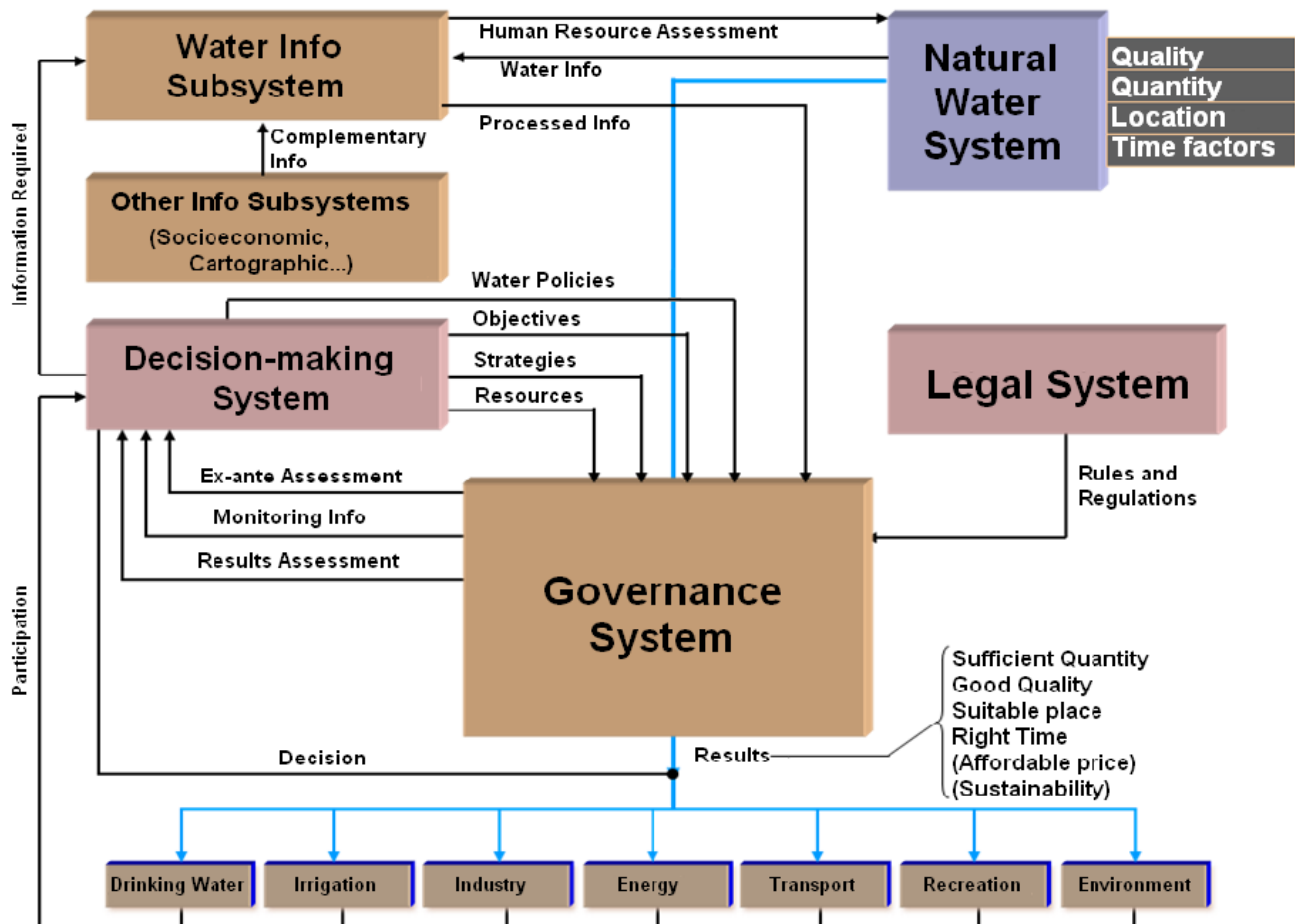
4. How can it be measured?

Water governance is a systemic process that can be measured and quantified through the quantification of the state and quality of its defining variables.

A governance measuring process involves separating out the second and third-level variables of Information Systems and Management Systems from the first-order variables of each, until the required level of precision is reached. The variables of the last level require concrete and scientifically sustainable algorithms, associated scales of measurement and defined quality terms if they are to be properly measured. Thus, conceptual governance elements can be transformed into quantitative values as to the state and quality of the variables involved.

5. How is it built?

The governance building process requires the installation of the necessary systems and subsystems. The following diagram reflects the interrelation and process of these systems and subsystems:



6. Conclusions. Water as a human right.

Water governance is a process that affects human society and, as such, it should be more than a cold mechanical process of system installation. Elements of sensitivity must be included throughout the whole process and, ultimately, it must include the need for water to be considered as a Human Right.

Keywords: gouvernance, system, information, management, human right

PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Water Governance: Perspectives from the African Development Bank'

Arthur. M. Swatson Jr.

Principal Water and Sanitation Engineer, Water and Sanitation Department
African Development Bank (AfDB)

ABSTRACT

Concepts and Definitions

Governance is 'a process referring to the manner in which power is exercised in the management of the affairs of a nation, and its relations with other nations' (2000 AfDB Group Policy on Good Governance). Water governance refers to the range of political, social, economic and administrative systems in place to develop and manage water resources and the delivery of water services at different levels of society. There is no single model of effective water governance; indeed to be effective, governance systems must fit the social, economic and cultural particularities of each country (GWP, 2003).

Improving governance in the water sector is not just a matter of government systems and services delivery; it encompasses a much broader range of factors, including the engagement of civil society and non-state agents and their relationship to government. Good water governance is based on principles that include equity, participation, decentralization, transparency and accountability, efficiency and integration (AfDB Study on Water Governance, 2008).

Challenges and Prospects

There are several key challenges for water governance in Africa, including inadequate policy and legislative frameworks, and the slow pace of reform in areas such as decentralization, capacity issues, lack of transparency, issues of accountability and participation, corruption, poorly resourced water resources institutions. All of these have adversely impacted the water sector. Experience over the past three decades has demonstrated that despite the rigorous technical, financial, economic and institutional assessment of projects, sustainability and return on investments are far from certain (AfDB Study on Water Governance, 2008). The transboundary nature of most of Africa's water resources also poses major governance challenges. However, this also provides good prospects for the promotion of regional integration.

To address these and other challenges, a scaling up of ongoing regional, national and local initiatives to improve water governance is vital. Key actions to strengthen IWRM planning

should be implemented, as underlined in the commitment to prepare IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans in the Africa Water Vision and Johannesburg Action Plan, and commitments undertaken in various African Ministerial Declarations, such as the Tunis Ministerial Declaration and the Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments by African Heads of States, among others. The role of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) is essential to maintain the political momentum in this process.

Role of International Cooperation

International cooperation must be sustained and scaled up. This is vital to ensuring strong coordinated partnerships that can resource and support ongoing commitments and new initiatives on water governance in a complementary and synergistic fashion. Creating a platform for peer learning between countries and sharing of best practices and tools lends itself to such support. Fragile states, in particular, need targeted support. The AfDB is providing significant assistance to countries to strengthen water governance through grants from the African Water Facility and is taking steps to mainstream water governance in the project cycle through the application of tools such as Governance Assessments.

Keywords: governance, development, Integrated Water Resources Management, IWRM

PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Water Security for Food Security'

Boubacar Barry

Head West-Africa

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

ABSTRACT

The 2003 E-Conference on 'Irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)', organized by the World Bank, highlighted the importance of smallholder irrigation by individuals or small farmer groups along streams (peri-urban agriculture), in inland valleys and around small dams or wells (hereafter called 'informal irrigation') in enhancing food production and reducing poverty for millions of poor farmers in sub-Saharan Africa. Peri-urban and urban horticulture is a rapidly growing phenomenon due to growing local and regional demand for irrigated horticulture, especially fruit and vegetables. As urbanization puts more pressure on land, intensification of urban and peri-urban gardening also increases. However, in the absence of regulation this activity could create environmental and health risks due to the widespread use of untreated wastewater as a main source for irrigation. Horticulture production for export has become a boom area for some countries, and the poverty reduction impact is significant.

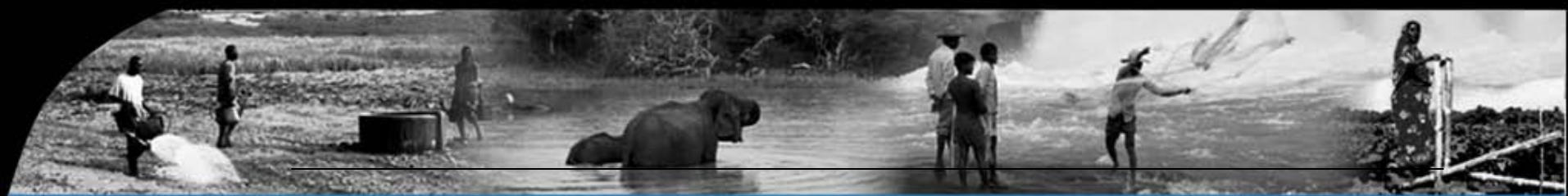
Preliminary studies show that the significance of informal irrigation might be very high in comparison with formal irrigation. HR Wallingford found 11,500 ha of peri-urban informal irrigation around the city of Kumasi (Ghana), which is almost twice the 'formal' irrigation area reported by IDA and FAO for all of Ghana. Studies by IWMI in the same area around Kumasi showed that farmers' income from informal dry-season or all-season irrigation can be several times the income of neighbouring farmers engaged in rainfed agriculture only. Meanwhile, women, who are primarily involved in this activity, can reach higher income levels than their male partners involved in rainfed cropping systems. This demonstrates the significance of the informal sector for food security and poverty reduction, and the need to consider this sector in any development strategies.

The recent international workshop on 'Scaling-Up Agricultural Water Development in SSA' organized by the World Bank, IFAD, AfDB, FAO and IWMI in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (26–28 March, 2007) highlighted the existence of significant opportunities for development and a wide range of water management investments. The role and importance that the informal irrigation sector plays in many West African countries, especially in reducing poverty among the most vulnerable segment of the population, was recognized and magnified. A key

recommendation from the workshop is that investments for agricultural water development should be increased, and because development of new irrigation could take several forms and benefit many people, the informal irrigation sector should benefit from the various initiatives to be put in place. The potential for irrigation in general, and informal irrigation in particular, should be seen as an opportunity to achieve poverty reduction and economic growth, through the production of irrigated crops. Thus, there is a need for both the formal and informal sectors to target institutional development to empower farmers, maximize their participation and ownership, and improve profitability.

The informal irrigation sector has significant potential to increase food security, improve smallholder livelihoods, support gender equity and create economic growth, if adverse environmental, social and human health impacts can be minimized through adequate decision support, capacity building and management.

Keywords: agriculture, food security, water security, irrigation, poverty, wastewater



Water Security for Food Security: Gaps, Needs & Potential for Growth in SSA

*Boubacar BARRY, PhD. PE.
IWMI-West Africa Head of Office*

April 2009

- **Situation Analysis & Key Challenges:**
 - Water scarcity & competition
 - Water for food
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
- **Meeting the Food Security Challenges:
Options & Responses**
- **Points for Discussion**

Water Scarcity & Competition

Facts? Myths?

Halt to infrastructure expansion; conserve and restore ecosystems!

We are heading for water wars!

The problem is that water is free – pricing water is essential for sustainable water management!

There is no water crisis. There is enough food and all we need are better trade agreements!

Irrigation uses too much water! People won't have enough water to drink!!

www.iwmi.org

Facts? Myths?

Halt to infrastructure expansion; conserve and restore ecosystems!

We are heading

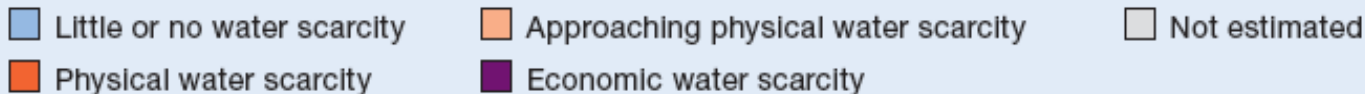
True!

False!

Irrigation uses too much water! People won't have enough water to drink!!

www.iwmi.org

Water scarcity map

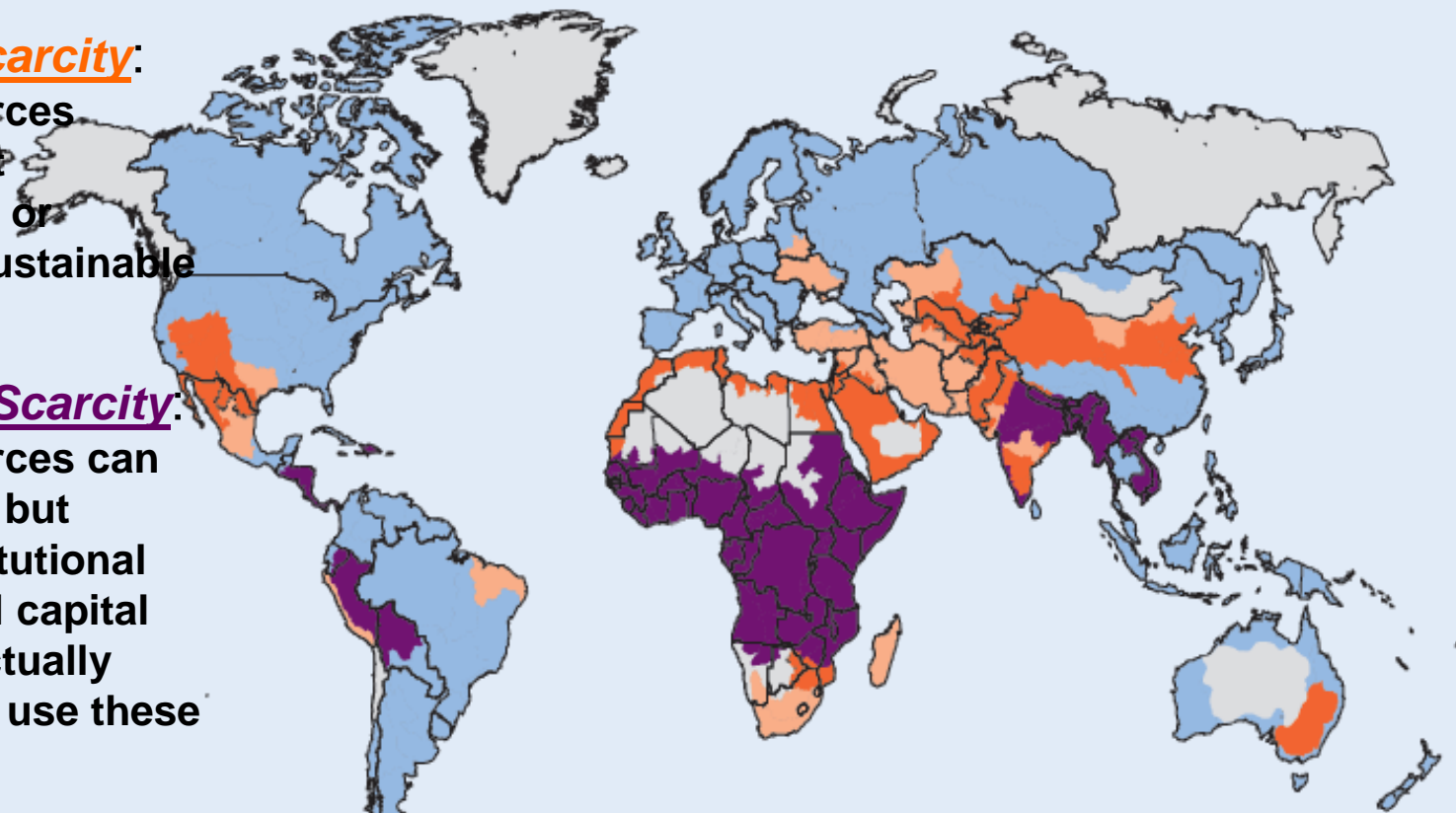


Physical scarcity:

Water resources development approaching or exceeding sustainable limits

Economic Scarcity:

Water resources can meet needs; but human, institutional and financial capital lacking to actually harness and use these resources



Note that **Country-level** scenarios could mask significant differences within countries

Water for Food

People need many times more water for food than for domestic use.....

	Litres of Water
Daily Drinking Water	2 – 5 Litres of Water
Daily Household Use	20 – 500 Litres of Water
1kg of Grain	500 to 3,000 Litres of Evapotranspiration (ET)
Vegetarian Diet	2,000 Litres of ET Daily
Grain-fed meat Diet	5,000 Litres of ET Daily

Water for Food–Some Progress

- Average per capita daily food supply has gradually increased to 2800 kcal
- Global food production outpaced population growth; Increased access to water
- Land & water productivity improved: avg grain yields rose from 1.4 t/ha to 2.7 t/ha in past 40 yrs
- Irrigation has helped raise production and improve livelihoods

Irrigation: A mixed record

- Irrigation is a valuable agricultural practice:
 - Providing food security at affordable prices
 - Provides a means and pathway for rural and economic development
- Era of rapid expansion is over
- Returns to public investment generally disappointing esp. in large public systems
- Investments now more focused on rehabilitation & improvement of existing schemes
- Ecological impact record is not good (problems of drainage, waterlogging & salinization adversely affect productivity)

Water for food: Some unfinished business

- Globally, over 850 million malnourished people; major food security issues
- Persistent poverty, unequal distribution of benefits
- How to enhance livelihoods of rural poor (e.g. in sub-Saharan Africa, 65% of rural household income derived from farming or farm labour)
- Need to maintain or increase resilience of food providing ecosystems
- Minimize/prevent environmental degradation e.g. loss of wetlands (drainage for agriculture); polluted rivers
- Deal with rising food prices & costs of energy

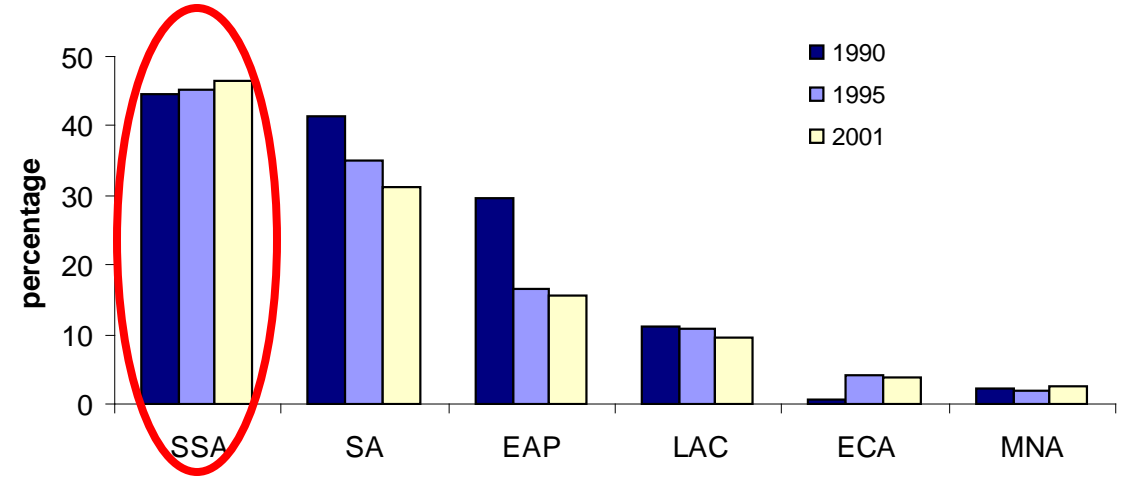
Sub-Saharan Africa Situation & Challenges

SSA Poverty

SSA is the poorest region in the world; proportion of poor people increasing

(Source: NEPAD 2005, based on WB data)

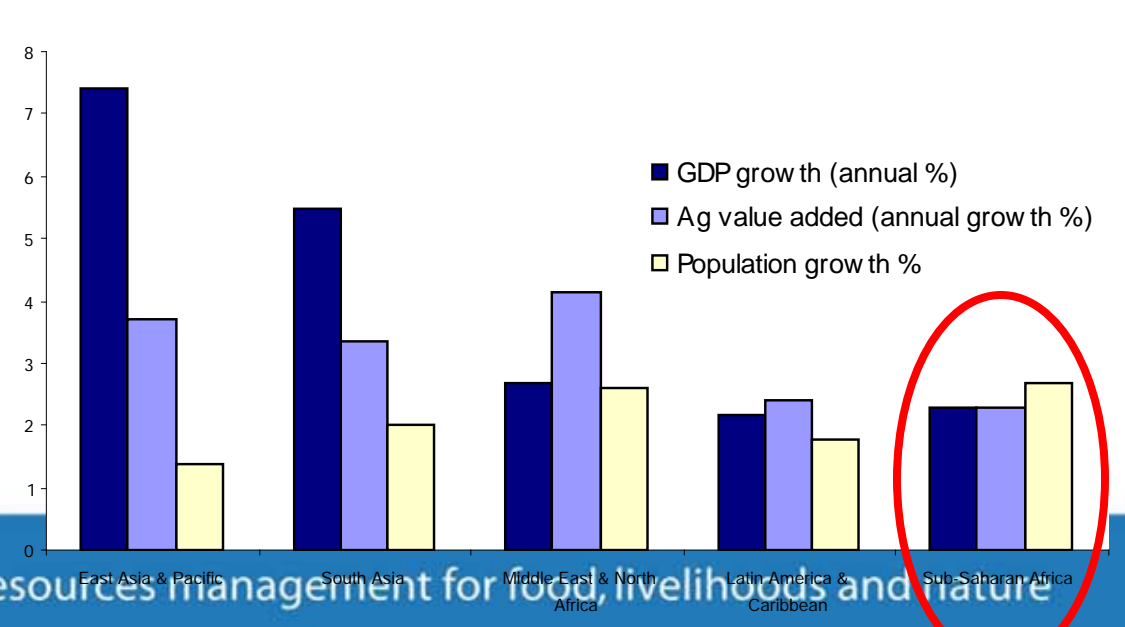
The percentage of the population living on less than \$1 a day



Population growth in SSA is outpacing growth of both overall & agricultural GDP; population has become poorer

(Source: World Bank)

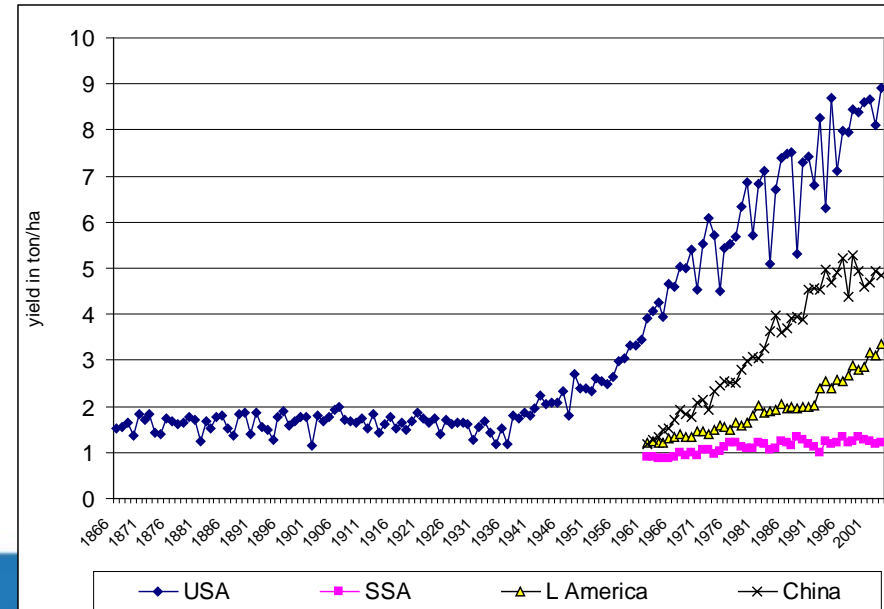
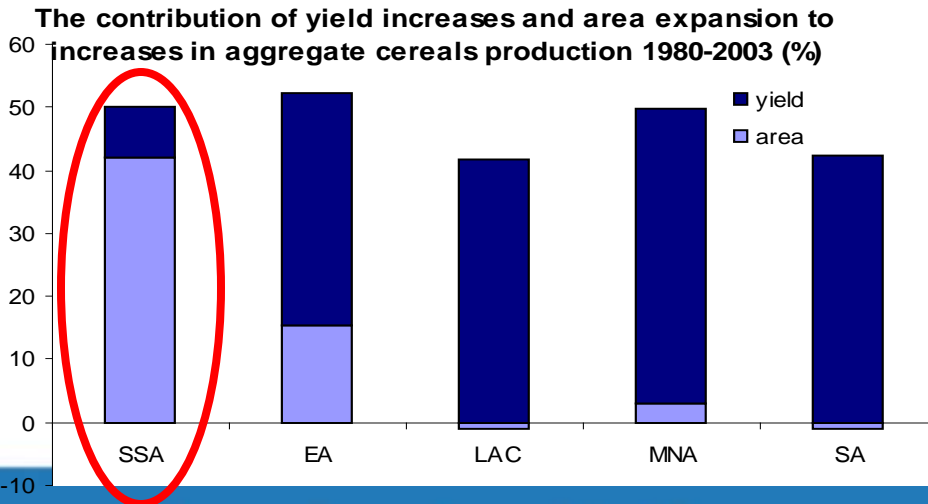
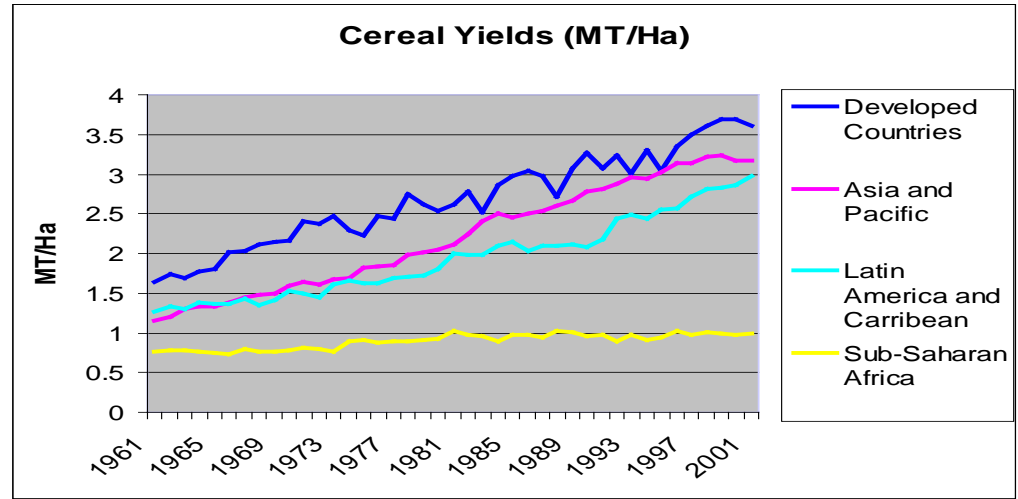
GDP, Ag GDP and Population growth % 1980-2003



Improving water and land resources management for food, livelihoods and nature

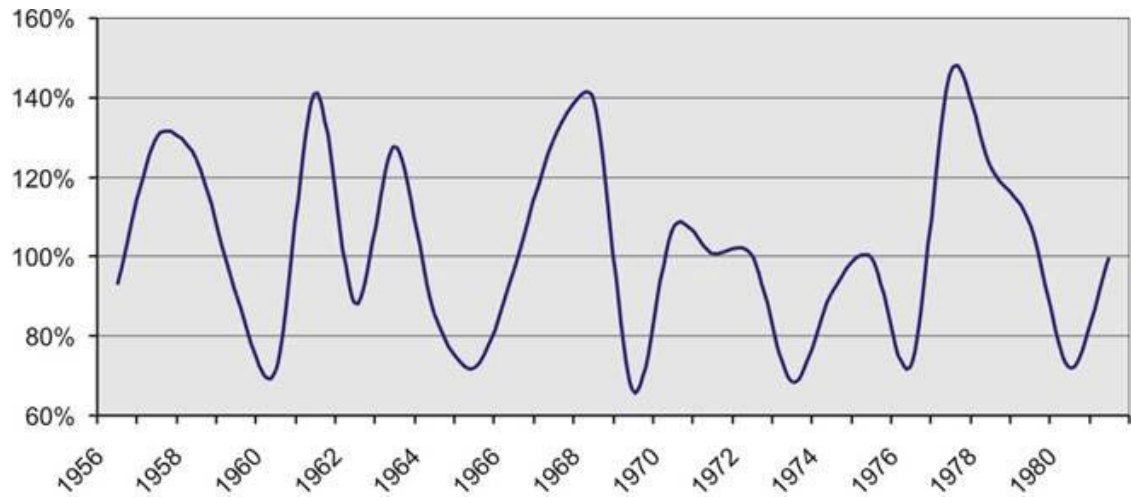
Low Agricultural Productivity

- Agricultural productivity in SSA is low & stagnant
- Production growth so far has been achieved mainly via land expansion



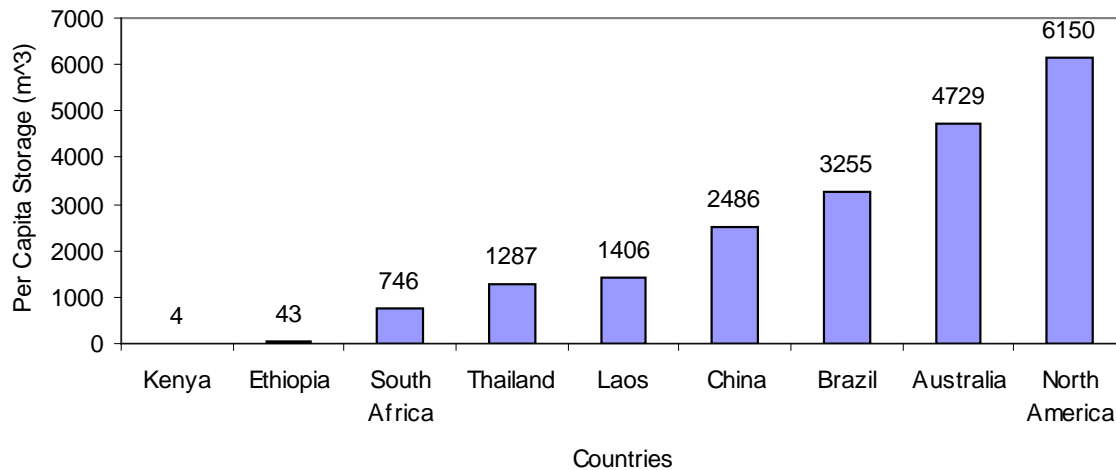
Vulnerability to Climate Shocks

- Extreme climate variability; droughts & floods → complex hydrology!
- Loss in production, infrastructure, and increased poverty
- Increased dependence on food aid



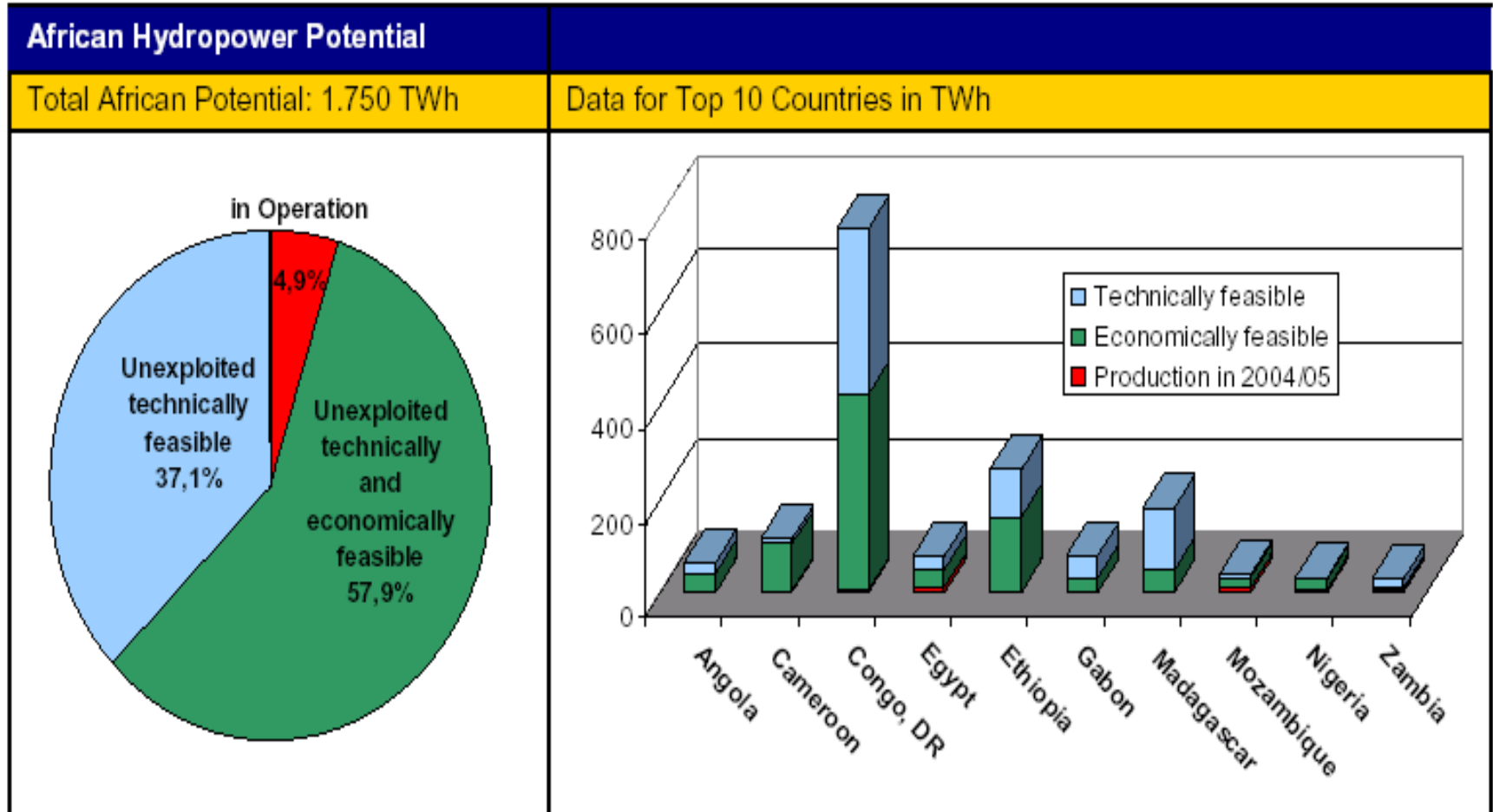
Kenya rainfall variability

Comparison of Per capita Storage Capacity



- **Low level of water withdrawal: 3.8% of water resources developed (for water supply, irrigation and hydropower use)**
- **Low per capita water storage facilities**
- **Limited ability to cope with runoff variability affects economies and GDP**
- **Increased storage (of all types) & spatial redistribution of benefits needed for meaningful development**

Significant HEP potential



Source: Hydropower Outlook for Africa (BMZ, 2007)

www.iwmi.org

Development Imperatives



Rural Development



Urban & Industrial Growth



Post-Conflict Reconstruction



Food Security

Meeting the Food Security Challenges: Options & Responses



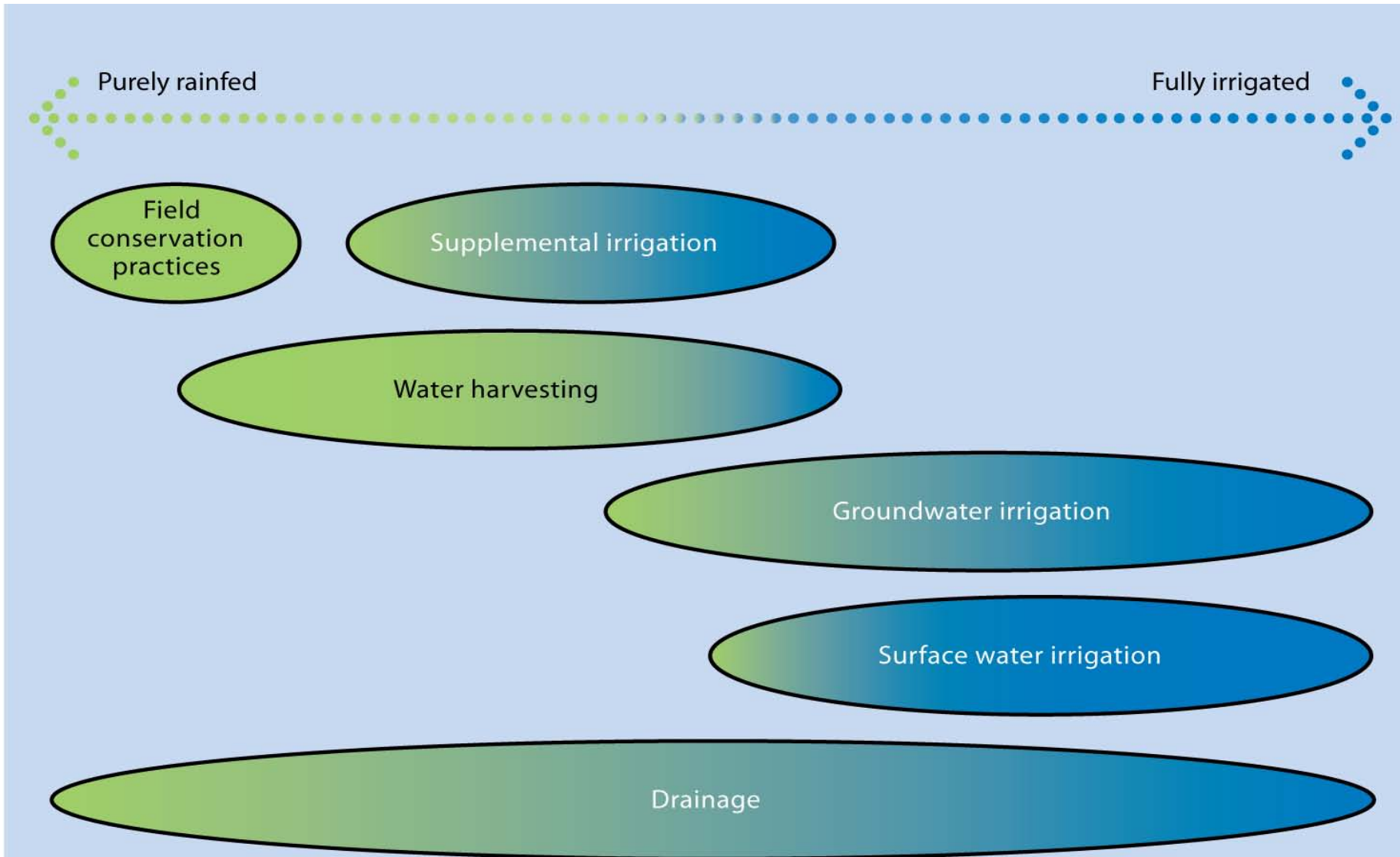
Water for food: Meeting the challenges (1)

1. Develop more water by increasing storage and diversion facilities
2. Deplete more of the developed water supply for beneficial purposes (e.g. through water saving practices)
3. Recycling & reuse of wastewater
4. Investing in irrigation → *divert more «blue water» from rivers and aquifers*
 - Improved system management, infrastructure development, groundwater development
 - Increasing water productivity and value per unit of water; integrating multiple uses incl livestock & fisheries

Water for food: Meeting the challenges (2)

5. Invest in rainfed agriculture → *use more «green water»*
 - Increase productivity in rainfed areas through better mgt of soil moisture & supplemental irrigation
 - Improving soil fertility mgt
6. Encouraging agric trade within & between countries (e.g. virtual water concept)
7. Manage demand: revisit diets, reduce post-harvest losses from «farm to fork»
8. Increase water productivity by producing more output per unit of water depleted

A range of agricultural water management options



Key actions to upgrade rainfed systems

- *Technology* - Make water available to crops at critical times – water harvesting, supplemental irrigation, in-situ methods to reduce evaporation.
- *Capacity* - Build capacity for water management in rainfed areas
- *Policies* - Expand water & agricultural policies and institutions to include upgrading rainfed; rainwater management needs to be specifically included in management plans at the meso (sub basin/catchment) and basin level

Micro-agricultural water management technologies

- Low-cost, small-scale technologies & practices to capture, store or drain water, lift and transport it, and apply it to crops in the field

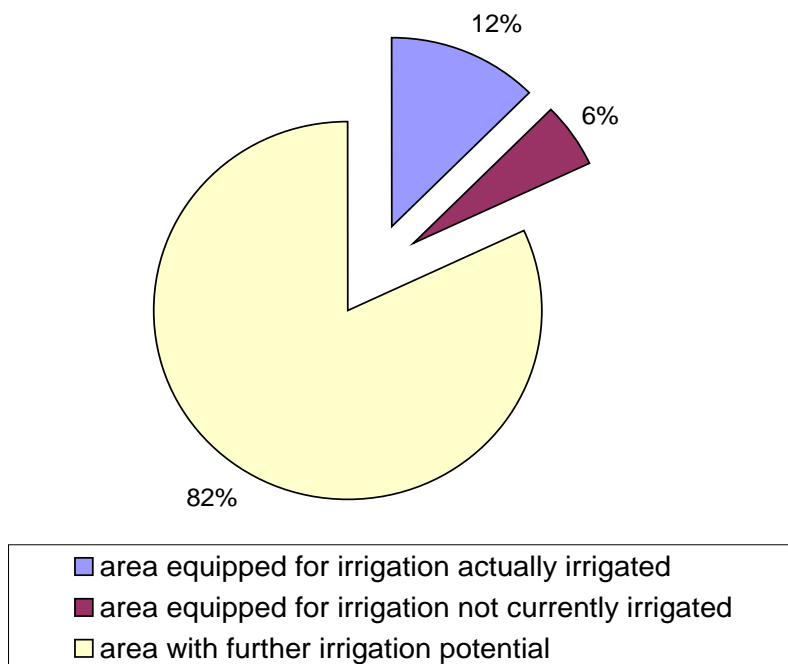
In-field application and management of water and land is the common denominator

Why is micro-AWM important?

- Highly variable/unreliable rainfall combined with poor soil fertility is a major impediment to improving and stabilizing agricultural production
- Possible for irrigation to address the above problem. But formal irrigation is relatively expensive & has a mixed record in Africa
- Low-cost small-scale technologies and practices are a promising alternative:
 - ✓ Relatively low cost per household
 - ✓ Rapid impacts: minimal gestation period
 - ✓ Individualized—lower transaction costs than communal or government irrigation
 - ✓ Lend themselves to targeted, market-based promotion
- Not a panacea, but high potential intervention if done right, in the right circumstances

Untapped Irrigation Potential

Total irrigable land in SSA
(Total potential: 39.4 million hectares)



Only a small share of the potentially irrigable area has been developed in SSA (Source: FAO 2005):

Out of the 39.4 million ha potentially irrigable, 7.1 million ha (18% of the potential) – are under irrigation.

Costs & performance of donor funded irrigation projects in SSA

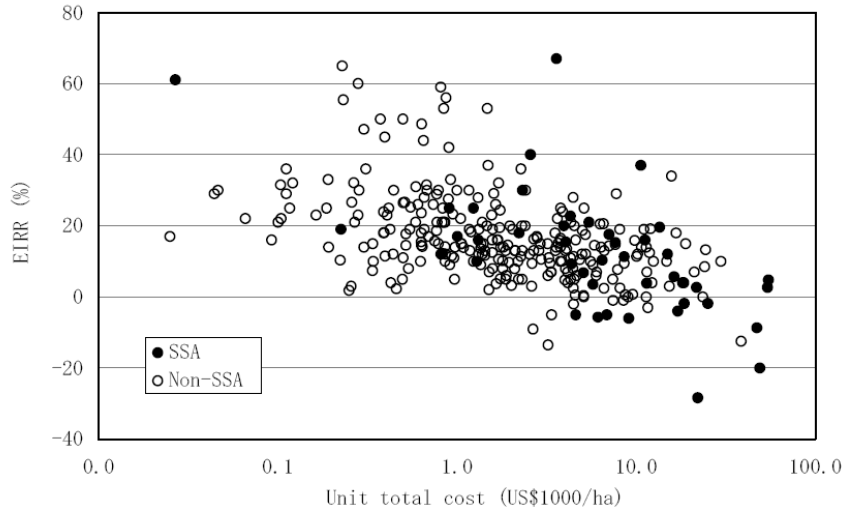


Figure 3. Unit total cost and EIRR of sample irrigation projects, $r = -0.5$.

- Study of 314 irrigation projects completed 1965 - 2003
- Unit costs of successful projects (EIRR $\geq 10\%$) in SSA comparable to those in South Asia
- Project size is a key factor determining project performance
- Small-scale irrigation schemes tend to cost less with better economic returns
- Irrigation components embedded in sector-wide projects perform better & cost less
- Farmer-managed systems perform better & with lower unit costs

Source: Collaborative Study-Ag Water Investments in SSA (AfDB/FAO/IFAD/IWMI/World Bank)

Despite failures in the past, irrigation projects in SSA can be a good investment if properly designed & managed

Some Conclusions of Collaborative Program

- Adopt balanced approach: target investments to exploit potential in both rainfed & irrigated agriculture
- Costs of irrigation in Africa not necessarily higher than elsewhere - but must improve design, planning, implementation & monitoring of projects
- Invest in increasing productivity and profitability of existing schemes plus new construction of large, medium, small and micro-scale irrigation schemes
- Promote testing and scaling-up of technologies for rainwater management
- Harness untapped potential of private sector to complement public investments
- Improve project design, implementation and management capacities:
 - pay more attention to factors contributing to good performance
 - account for health & environment impacts
 - M&E of performance of agricultural water investments to provide the basis for scaling-up of successes
- Recognize and exploit high potential synergies from integrated approach: livestock, multiple use water systems, market-driven linkages

Points for Discussion

Improving agricultural
water productivity poses
many challenges ...

Integrated approach to Agricultural Water Management

- Performance and productivity: how to use the water available in a basin to its greatest advantage (e.g. how to minimize outflows of water that do not contribute desired returns)?
- Consider entire spectrum of agricultural water management investment options
- Recognize multiple uses and users of water: energy, drinking water, environment, industry, agriculture ... Deal with rising competition and shift of water from agriculture to other (higher value?) uses
- Need to understand dynamics within & across field, system and basin scales

- Assess upstream-downstream interactions plus impacts of proposed interventions: scaling-up?
- How to increase the economic productivity of all sources and qualities of water – surface water, groundwater, rainfall, wastewater,?
- Recognise key role of reliable data as basis for sound management & decision-making
- Develop and implement appropriate policy and institutional reforms when required

Thank you



PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Improving Water Governance and Building Models of Good Practice in African Cities and Towns'

Pireh Otieno

Programme Officer

Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure Branch

Human Settlements Financing Division

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

ABSTRACT

This presentation outlines UN-HABITAT's vision and strategy for improving water and sanitation governance and building models of good practice in African cities and towns. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the number of people who lack access to safe water and sanitation by 2015 is a major challenge for Africa where 72% or 187 million people of the urban population live in slums deprived of clean water and sanitation.

This presentation focuses on UN-HABITAT's contribution to the achievement of water and sanitation MDG targets in Africa. UN-HABITAT currently supports two innovative regional initiatives in Africa through the UN-HABITAT Water and Sanitation Trust Fund set up in 2003.

The Water for African Cities Programme was launched in 1999 and is currently being implemented in seventeen cities of fourteen countries (in addition to Niger where only water education activities are in place). Support is provided to water and sanitation (WATSAN) utilities, local governments, NGOs and communities to help improve service provision to target the urban poor through demonstrations and capacity-building interventions, with due consideration for gender concerns. Additionally, the programme strives to partner with the African Development Bank (and other multilateral institutions) to focus on pre-investment capacity enhancement in countries to facilitate more rapid loan/grant processing and more effective loan/grant utilization for expanded access to water supply and sanitation services to benefit the urban poor. A third area of strategic focus is support and contributions towards regional policy-level WATSAN processes, such as the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and UN-Water Africa.

UN-HABITAT also supports the Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (LVWATSAN). This initiative was formally launched on 16 August 2004 by the Ministers responsible for water from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, with the aim of achieving the MDGs for water and sanitation in secondary towns within the Lake Victoria Basin. LVWATSAN was

designed by UN-HABITAT at the request of the East African Ministers of Water. The programme comprises an integrated package of interventions, including water supply and sanitation improvements, solid waste management, drainage improvements in key areas, as well as capacity building and training. Interventions designed to deliver immediate results in the first phase of the programme have already been implemented within its two-year time frame, and the programme is on track to achieving the water and sanitation MDGs in the initial seven towns: Kisii and Homa Bay in Kenya, Nyendo/Ssenyange and Kyotera in Uganda, Bukoba and Muleba in Tanzania, and the border town of Mutukula. Since Rwanda and Burundi joined the East African Community (EAC), these countries have also expressed a wish to participate in the initiative. Preliminary assessments have been carried out to identify towns to be included in the programme and a list of five towns has been established for each country.

The presentation concludes with opportunities for strengthening water and cooperation in Africa.

Keywords: Africa, city, MDG, UN-Habitat, Lake Victoria, water, sanitation, WATSAN

THE UN-HABITAT WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA

Improving Water Governance and Building Models of Good Practice in African Cities and Towns

Presented at the International Meeting on Water
and Cooperation in Africa

by

Pireh Otieno

Programme Officer

Presentation Summary

- UN-HABITAT's mission and vision
- UN-HABITAT's Position in International Watsan Arena
- Why Focus on Water for African Cities?
- Scarcity or crisis of governance ?
- What is Water Governance?
- Main Challenges to Effective Water Governance in Africa
- UN-HABITAT's Response: The Water and Sanitation Trust Fund
- Water for African Cities Programme
- Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative
- Key constraints to Water and Cooperation
- Lessons from Implementation of UN-HABITAT Watsan Programmes

UN-HABITAT's mission and vision

Sustainable urban development

Adequate shelter for all



Position in International Watsan Arena



Key member of UN Water – UN agencies working on Millennium Development Goal 7 target of halving the number of people without access to safe water and sanitation

Lead agency for MDG 7 target on improving living conditions of slum dwellers

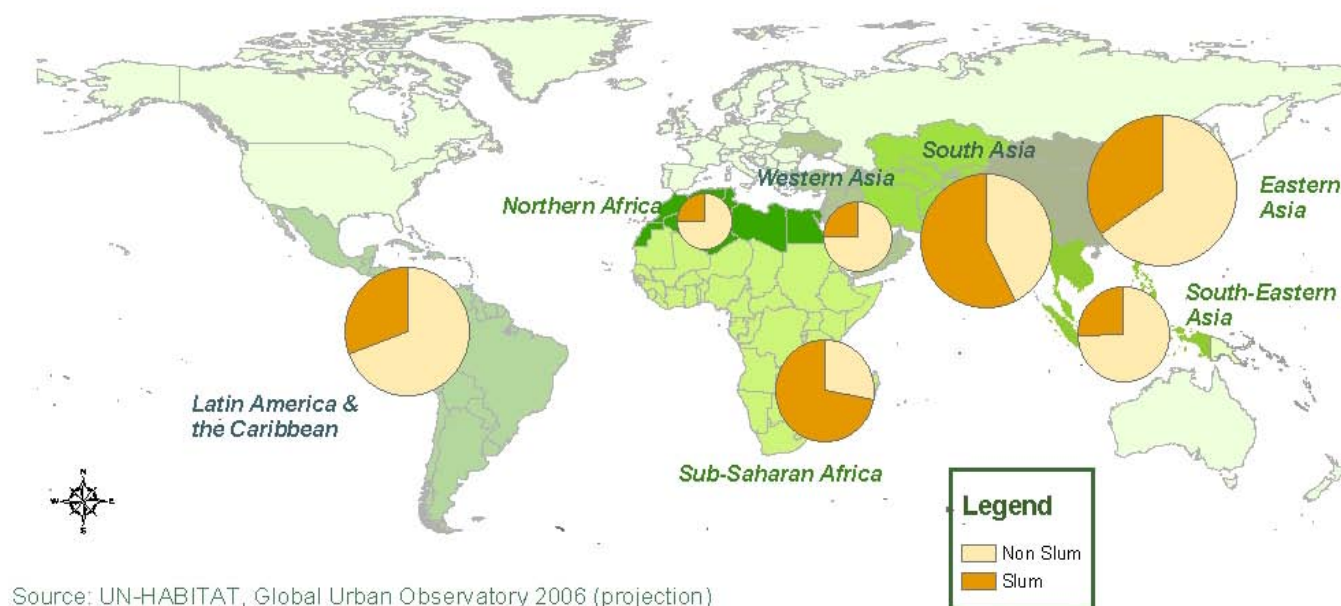
Why Focus on Water for African Cities?

- Today, one in two people on the planet is an urban dweller
- Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent in the world
- The annual urban growth rate in Africa is 4.87%, twice that of Latin America and Asia
- Increasing concentration of populations in urban areas put enormous pressure on fresh water resources of African countries
- More than half of the populations living in African cities today do not have access to municipal supplies



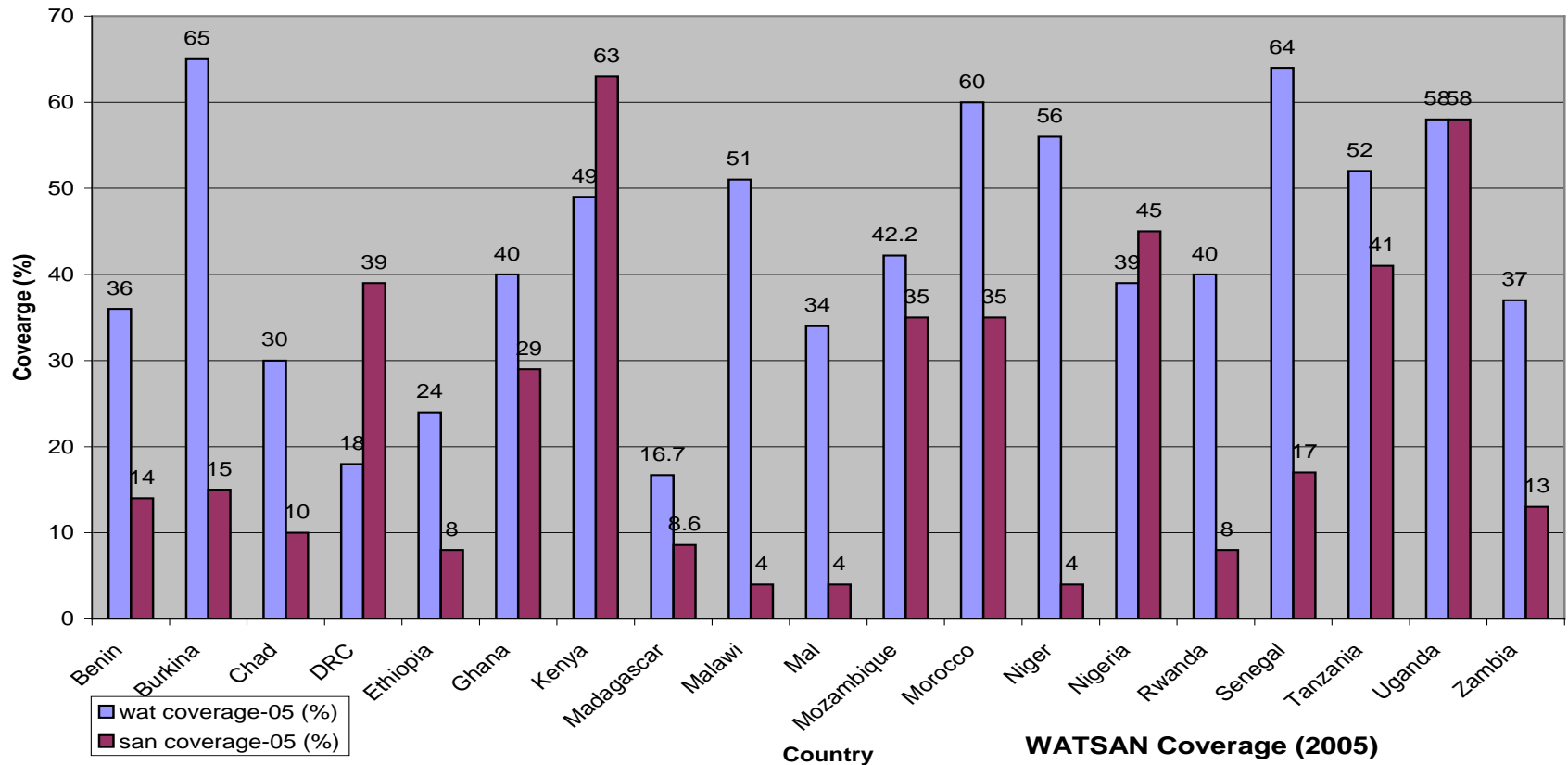
Why focus on Water for African Cities?

Urban Slum Population of the Developing World (2005)



- Sub-Saharan Africa has the world's largest proportion of urban residents living in slums
- Slums are home to 72% of urban Africa's citizens
- The figure is 46% for Asia and a little over 30% for Latin America and the Caribbean

Why focus on Water for African Cities?



Source: Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment, ADB, September 2005

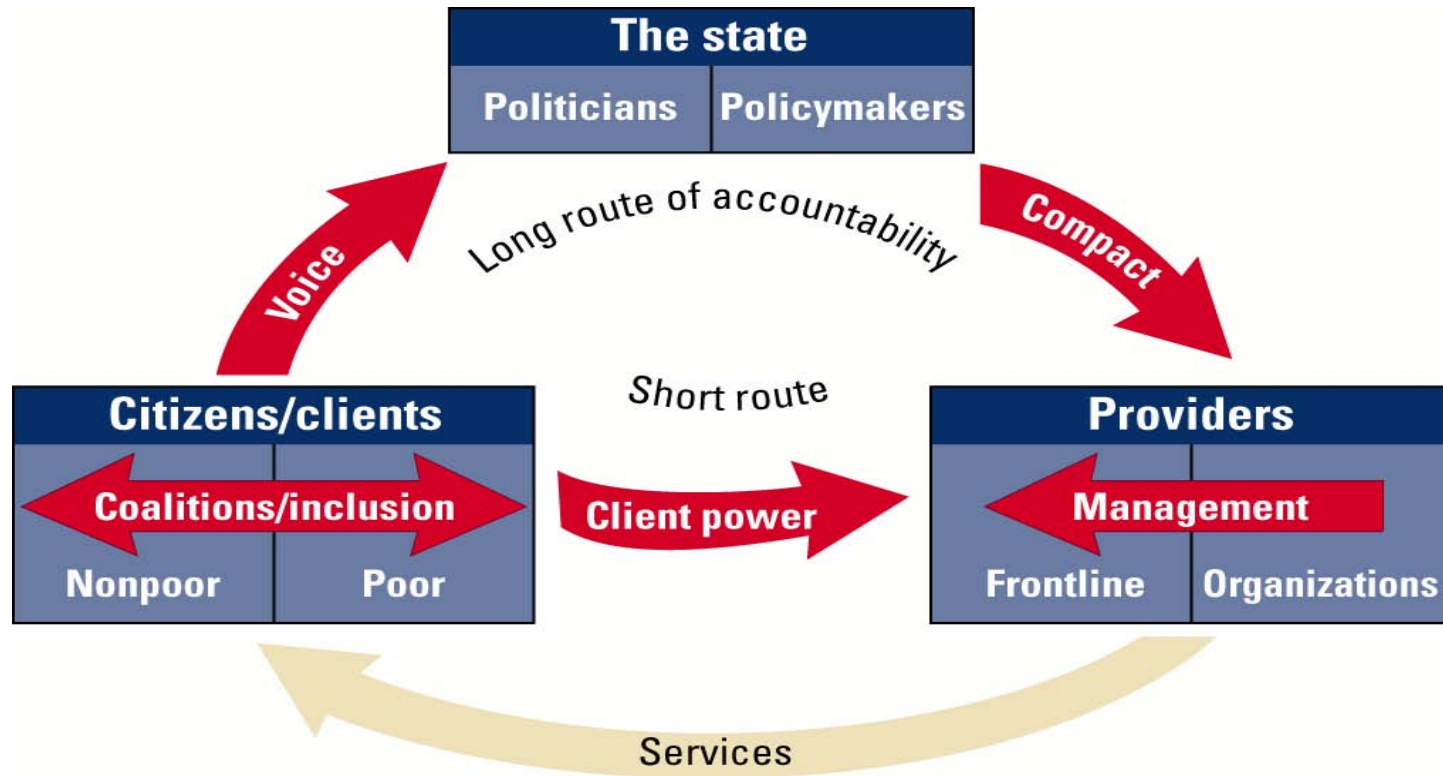
- Most African countries are slipping back, or lagging in the attainment of the MDGs

Scarcity or crisis of governance ?

The current water and sanitation crisis in African cities is increasingly viewed as a crisis of governance rather than a crisis of scarcity



What is Water Governance?



Water governance covers the full range of political, social, economic and administrative arrangements through which governments and other actors work together to install and manage water and sanitation systems

Main Challenges to Effective Water Governance in Africa

1. Supportive policy and institutional framework

- Inter-sectoral policy coordination and integrated approaches (water sanitation, solid waste, drainage, housing & other infrastructure, urban planning)
- Prioritizing water and sanitation in national PRSPs
- The critical role of dialogue in policy formulation
- Getting the process right to ensure voices of the poor are heard
- Necessary institutional reforms and the need to make them user effective to serve poor
- Implementation of sector reforms at the local level
- Integrating WATSAN planning with urban planning and Environmental concerns



Main Challenges to Effective Water Governance in Africa

2. Innovative financing mechanisms

- Strategic partnerships with the African Development Bank and other financial institutions
- Harnessing the potential of the private sector
- Leveraging domestic resources through local private banks and capital markets
- Facilitating community savings and microcredit schemes



3. Political will and expertise to serve the urban poor

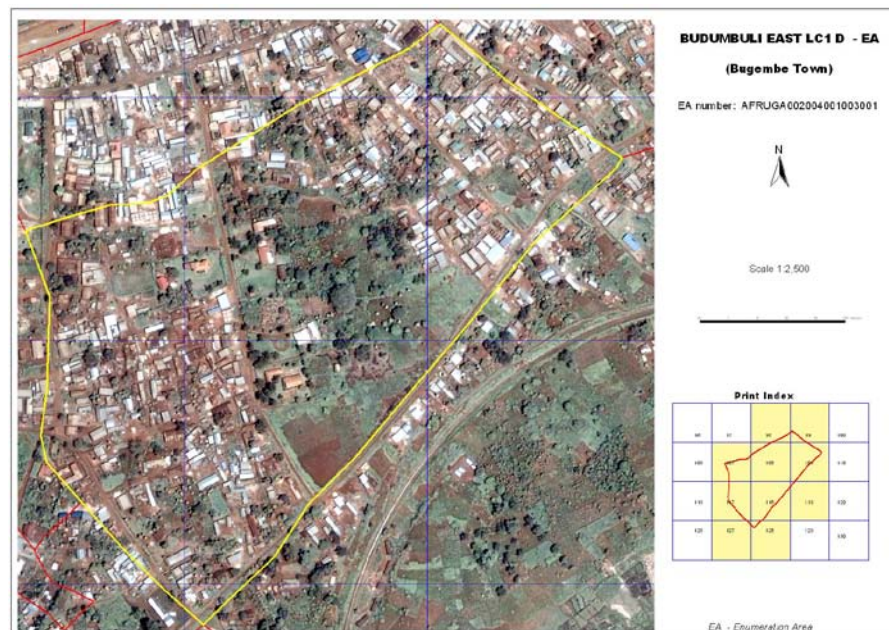
- Address land tenure issues
- Prioritize gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups
- Knowledge and skills on ways to overcome barriers facing the urban poor
- Facilitate participation by the poor in identifying needs and issues, designing solutions



Main Challenges to Effective Water Governance in Africa

4. Lack of Reliable, timely and up-to-date data

- Essential data and information is woefully inadequate, inaccurate and often not available
- Official statistics often disguise the real problem of water and sanitation in cities and towns
- Establish baselines for gauging improvements
- Assess progress towards set goals and targets, including the millennium development goals (MDGs)
- Better targeting of resources to the most needy areas



Main Challenges to Effective Water Governance in Africa

5. Capacity to implement and sustain investments

- Available capacity varies: usually available in large cities, not so much in smaller urban centres
- Human resource capacity - number of qualified staff
- Financial and operational sustainability - billing and revenue collection, water demand management, and customer care



UN-HABITAT's Response: The Water and Sanitation Trust Fund

- Established in 2003
- Focus on countries lagging behind in the achievement of MDGs – Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean
- Training and capacity building to overcome institutional weaknesses and inefficiencies
- Strategic partnership with financing institutions to increase the flow of investment in water and sanitation specifically intended for the urban poor
- Addressing information gaps by improving monitoring of service coverage and progress in meeting the MDGs



THE UN-HABITAT WATER
AND SANITATION TRUST FUND
STRATEGIC PLAN (2008-2012)

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN HABITAT

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

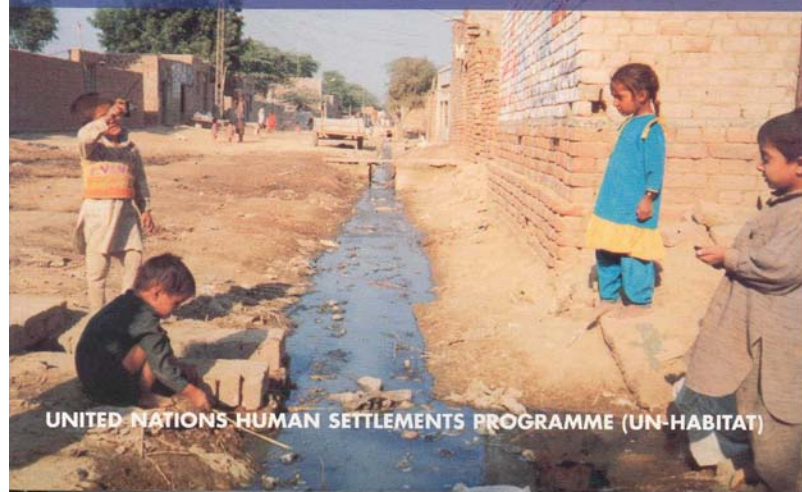
Trust Fund Delivery Mechanisms

- **Regional programmes**
 - Water for African Cities programme
 - Water for Asian Cities programme
 - Water for Latin America and Caribbean Cities Programme
- **Replicable model setting initiatives**
 - Lake Victoria Water & Sanitation Initiative
 - Greater Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative
- **Normative work**
 - Pro-poor Governance operational frameworks & tools
 - Global Assessments: Global report on the state of Water and Sanitation in the World Cities
 - Water Operators Partnerships
 - Advocacy, public awareness & education
- **Tracking progress towards the MDGs and programme monitoring**



WATER AND SANITATION IN THE WORLD'S CITIES

LOCAL ACTION FOR GLOBAL GOALS



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

Water for African Cities: 1999 -2002

Programme Goal

- To support African countries to address the growing urban water crisis through awareness, promotion of effective policies, programmes and investments and to build capacity at the local level

Focus Areas

- Efficient use of freshwater at city level through WDM
- Minimizing the impact of urbanization on freshwater resources
- Exchange of information and good practices on urban water resources management
- Leveraging investment



Water for African Cities Programme

- First phase launched in October 1999.
- Covered 7 demonstration cities, (Abidjan, Addis Ababa, Accra, Nairobi, Dakar, Johannesburg and Lusaka).
- A direct follow up to the 1997 Cape Town Declaration adopted by African Ministers wishing to address the growing water crisis in Africa.
- Activities include city-level demonstrations and regionwide activities to share information and build capacity between cities within the region
- Second phase of the programme was launched by African Ministers in December 2003
- Now operational in 18 cities in 15 countries



Ongoing Project Activities

- Provision of small bore community sewerage schemes
- Public sanitation facilities in schools and communities
- Urban catchment management activities
- Mainstreaming of the values based water, sanitation and hygiene concept in the national school curricula at the elementary level
- Enhancing focus of utilities on the benefits of water demand management
- Rainwater harvesting as a means to augment water supplies



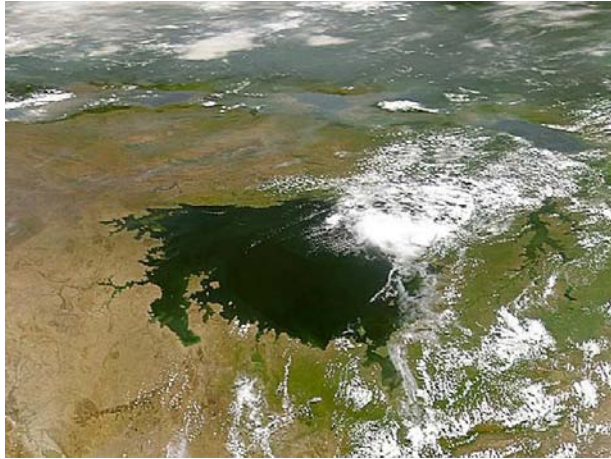
Ongoing Collaboration with AfDB and World Bank

- Preinvestment support provided by the programme to the preparatory activities for a \$61 million AfDB Zanzibar Water and Sanitation Project. Loan approved in November 2008.
- Detailed design for extension of the Kibera integrated WATSAN project and diagnostic sanitation study for 26 localities in the (LVSWSB) area of jurisdiction .
- Complementing \$10m AfDB grant project in Mali with focus in Niono city -sanitation challenges due to high water table.
- The HWSA request for assistance for the development of a strategic business plan as part of the AfDB loan support for the Harar Water Supply Project.
- The World Bank, under its Urban Water and Sanitation Services Programme of Ethiopia, is in the process of scaling up activities demonstrated under the WAC II programme

Support to Regional WATSAN Activities

- Regional events led by AMCOW provide political impetus to advance the WATSAN agenda in Africa. UN-HABITAT supported and participated in a number of events in 2008:
 - Africasan + 5 Conference on sanitation in February 2008 in Durban,
 - the First African Water Week (AWW-1) in Tunis in March 2008,
 - the 11th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held at the end of June 2008 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt,
 - the joint UN-Water Africa, AMCOW and AfDB meeting on follow up actions to implement the Sharm el-Sheikh commitments of Heads of State and Governments held in October 2008,
 - AMCOW Executive Committee meeting held in November 2008 in Nairobi.
 - Infrastructure Consortium for Africa Meeting in November 2008 in Dakar.

The Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative



Supporting Secondary Urban Centres in the Lake Victoria Region to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals

Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative

Launched on
16th August
2004 during the
Stockholm
Water Week



Designed to achieve MDG targets for water and sanitation in small urban centers, taking into account the physical planning needs of these urban centers together with attention to drainage and solid waste management as an integral part of environmental sanitation

Project objectives

Support pro-poor water and sanitation investments in the secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Region;

Build institutional and human resource capacities at local and regional levels for the sustainability of improved water and sanitation services;

Facilitate the benefits of upstream water sector reforms to reach the local level in the participating urban centres;

Reduce the environmental impact of urbanization in the Lake Victoria Basin.



Programme Interventions



- Rehabilitation of existing watsan systems / Extending service coverage to the un-served
- Capacity building support to watsan utilities
- Rainwater harvesting for orphan-headed households
- Micro-credit schemes for construction of sanitation facilities targeting female-headed households
- Increasing municipal capacity for solid waste management and drainage
- Supporting urban planning

Programme Achievements

- 135,000 persons have access to safe drinking water
- 40,300 persons have access to basic sanitation
- 120 staff of four utilities trained and technical assistance provided to improve utility operations.
- Micro credit schemes targeting women headed households and vulnerable groups set up in 10 towns to promote access to adequate sanitation
- Tractors, skip trailers and containers procured to improve capacity for solid waste management in 7 towns.
- Stakeholder participation and ownership strengthened through town-wide multistakeholder platforms.
- Strategic urban plans completed in 5 towns.
- Urban inequities survey designed to establish baseline coverage levels and track MDG progress conducted in 17 towns.

Key constraints to Water and Cooperation

- Declining levels of donor support
- Lack of predictable longer–term funding and earmarking of contributions by donors constrains long-term programme development
- Agreement on Long-term plan will provide basis for strategic and wider in-country collaboration and resource mobilization
- A need is felt in familiarizing participating governments and cooperating entities on UN-HABITAT's project administration, reporting and auditing requirements.

Lessons from Implementation of UN-HABITAT Watsan Programmes

- Overall, the impact of the pilot projects in terms of the number of direct beneficiaries and the demonstration effects of innovative approaches has been substantial given the level of Trust Fund resources.
- Particular attention be given to communication and media aspects of the programme to maximise the impact at regional level through wide exchange of experience and knowledge sharing
- The collaboration with the African Development Bank in Zanzibar and the Lake Victoria Region have demonstrated that Trust Fund Activities in pre-investment planning and capacity building and model-setting Initiatives can lead to substantial levels of follow up investments
- The capacity building for water utilities is having a major impact in improving the effectiveness of service delivery in urban areas and this is becoming more important as urbanization rates increase and informal settlements expand.
- It is important that UN-HABITAT initiatives in specific countries are rooted in “Country Support Strategies” developed in consultation with stakeholders including government and civil society.
- For wider impact it is important for country level programmes to establish linkages with the policy level.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Water Governance and Cooperation in Africa'

Simon Thuo

Regional Coordinator, Eastern Africa
Global Water Partnership (GWP)

ABSTRACT

Water governance is a misnomer and is misleading. It assumes that a set of rules, institutions and structures can be created to manage water services, allocate water resources between competing users, and protect quality with little reference to the rest of the prevailing social, administrative and political economy.

Yet, water governance cannot be ignored. In the Greater Horn of Africa, 30% of water supplies are non-functional. In addition to this, between 40% and 80% of water is unaccounted for (due to water losses and illegal connections). Our greatest resource – one that we must prioritize above all else – is the expensive treated water we are losing. It can serve twice as many people than it does at present.

But this needs enormous will – political, institutional and organizational. Attempts to count degraded small dams and pans in Kenya reached 800 in Homa Bay district alone, before the survey was abandoned; yet Homa Bay is only one of more than 100 districts. Incredible quantities of clean water and water for other uses could be provided for people, livestock and crops if the trouble were taken to improve performance and management. But rehabilitation of old systems is often less prestigious than inaugurating new projects.

International cooperation, and in particular, the sharing of best practices between neighboring countries and functioning systems, is perhaps even more important than obtaining new technology or building new schemes.

In 2000–03 Kenya came under intense pressure from the World Bank to privatize its large and lucrative water supplies for Nairobi and Mombasa. A reprieve came as a result of demonstrated improvement in the performance of Nyeri's water supply – hardly a tenth their size. This was achieved by decoupling water utility management from the municipal council, which used water revenue to meet unrelated expenditure – to the detriment of both. However, the corporate agency that was created still had to pay an agreed monthly tithe to support the council's critical expenses. Under existing laws this was effectively an illegal ransom, but in practical terms, a compromise, as the council's survival would have been impossible without it.

This positive outcome was made possible by technical support from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), which helped share experiences

and lessons on urban water reform between Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and South Africa. Changes to governance and institutional set up in water utility management in these countries differed, but resulted in enormous improvements in service, reliability and efficiency of supply, revenue collection and reduction in water loss. This corporatized mode of water utility management has now been extended to all other urban municipalities and has become a cornerstone of the new water law.

As our Programme on Water Governance (PFWG) has shown, water governance is but a reflection of governance in the wider social, political and legal environment, and the power relations, perceptions and interests of diverse stakeholders.

PFWG covered three East African Countries: Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. We started by examining specific cases of problems and inequity in access. Who gets the water and how fair is this? Who has power and authority? How is access to services and resources determined? What laws and regulations are relevant to decision-making, and how are the basis for decisions formed?

Many of the countries that PFWG works in are undergoing a process of decentralization. Power and responsibility are being devolved from central government ministries and departments to subsidiary administrative management units and local authorities, in the interest of bringing services and decision-making closer to users – the people most affected. This has many positive outcomes, but also brings a plethora of unique problems that cannot be wished away. Patronage, power arrangements and the inability to act against people in positions of local power, often destroy intended benefits. In Uganda, a Member of Parliament and participants from local councils therefore conceded that laws and regulations governing public goods should be made at the national level. Councils are then expected to enforce these, and can be monitored without endangering the jobs of those responsible at local levels.

Paradigms abound, resulting from international trends and donor demands. Community ownership and management, private participation, corporate social responsibility and transboundary water arrangements are often supported – even driven – by donor agencies, with mixed results.

However, other initiatives that would have been impossible without donor insistence have created multiple benefits, and need continued support if the Millennium Development Goals and perhaps, even more importantly, national economic development objectives are to be met. Among these, the rights of women and gender balance are perhaps the most crucial questions for Africa.

Laws and regulation at the country level are sometimes undermined by low capacity and poor understanding of how to draft statutes and useful regulations. International support can help develop good, fair and reliable legal frameworks that ensure lack of bias in decision-making that affects flow and use of public goods and resources.

Transboundary management would be impossible without international support and reference. Countries will always be suspicious of their neighbours' motives whether upstream or downstream, or do not want to preclude future development by signing agreements now – a situation exacerbated by threats of climate change and its impacts. International partners can help create a neutral platform whereby country interests and potential benefits, including data sharing, can be thoroughly explored. However, this is a long and slow process and can take between twenty to fifty years before substantial agreements are reached.

Organizations active at the regional level can help overcome intractable issues that adversely affect public goods and interests in member states. For instance, the East Africa Legal Association threatened to take the Kenyan government to regional court for failing to stop a diversion in the River Lumi that dried up Lake Jipe on the Tanzanian side. The threats resulted in Kenya enforcing existing regulations, with the result that the river and the lake have now recovered their historic flows.

The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) has become a powerful advocate for water development on the continent, managing to get Heads of State to hold a special summit to discuss difficult water and transboundary issues. AMCOW also provides a forum to help establish best practices. It has strengthened regional cooperation, demanding that governments and donors prioritize water programmes that benefit more than one country, and trying to help balance international support so that more countries in Africa receive support for water programmes. According to a GTZ survey, more than 80% of funds currently go to only four shared basins out of more than sixty.

International water laws, such as the Convention on non-navigational use of water, have mixed results. Although often unable to obtain sufficient members to ensure ratification, they inspire regional protocols such as that of the South African Development Community (SADC) on shared waters. They provide an essential menu of principles that countries can then adapt to their particular interests in the existing circumstances. However, others may be more troublesome, even when well intended.

International financing is crucial for water development in Africa. Most hydropower dams and irrigation projects cannot be financed by the private sector. The case is the same for levees and dams that protect populations from floods, and provide much-needed reservoirs for water supply and irrigation. These need ten to thirty years to recoup investment costs.

As regards agriculture, 1 kg of grain needs 3 m³ to grow, while 1 kg of beef needs 15 m³. Kenya has water storage of only 4 m³ per person. South Africa has about 700 m³, while the US tops the scale with 6,800 m³. In real terms, Kenya stores enough water for a one-day supply of grain. By comparison, South Africa stores enough for eight-months supply, and the US, seven years. It is any wonder that 10 million Kenyans starve every third year when rains are late?

The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has demanded that water be accepted as a human right. But given the inability of states to provide basic services including security, how does this right impact on government capacity and policy imperatives to prepare water programmes for meeting social and economic needs? Or riparian rights against those of an industry downstream? What about the use of water resources located in an unserved rural environment, to serve important cities with economic and commercial returns? Should courts be the places in which national development priorities are decided?

Keywords: governance, Africa, AMCOW, water, famine, decentralization, GWP, Kenya

WATER GOVERNANCE & COOPERATION IN AFRICA

Simon Thuo

Regional Coordinator

GWP Eastern Africa

Casa Africa, las Palma Grand Canaries, Spain. 21 April 2009



Niccolo Machiavelli on The Prince

- *Prudent princes who have to regard not only present troubles, but also future ones,*
- *they must prepare with every energy, because.... in affairs of state... when the evils that arise have been foreseen (which it is only given to a wise man to see), they can be quickly redressed, but when, through not having been foreseen, they have been permitted to grow in a way that every one can see them, there is no longer a remedy.*



Background & context

- ❑ Water governance is a misnomer and misleading. Assumes rules, institutions and structures to manage water services; little reference to prevailing social, administrative and political economy.
- ❑ Yet, ignore at peril. 30% of water supplies nonfunctional. unaccounted water 40-80% (water losses, illegal connections, unbilled/unpaid revenue).
- ❑ Biggest resource- expensive clean water lost can serve twice as many people now
- ❑ Degraded dams and pans in water scarce areas- 800 in Homa Bay and counting
- ❑ No glory for rehabilitation, soft works. Prestige and political focus on new infrastructure



Regional learning, international cooperation helps..

- ❑ Poor performance>>>World Bank pressure to privatize Nairobi, Mombasa water (70% urban produce) ;
- ❑ carve up rest of urban to viable units for 2nd tier
- ❑ Leave rural to communities and NGOs
- ❑ Saved by Nyeri reforms
- ❑ Learned from Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa
- ❑ GTZ modest funding; coalition among government and donor technical staff explores new options
- ❑ New law underpins corporatized model



Need long term international support

- Program for Water Governance- EU funded
 - Focus on problem areas; identify easier options to solve
 - Inequity- who gets the water? Why? How to redress? ???
- Decentralisation is forceful phenomenon-
 - how to maximize benefits of proximity between decision and those affected
 - Reduce destructive patronage, tragedy of the commons
 - Support regulations for fair access, strengthen enforcement



More international support

- ❑ Social inequity, gender balance, pro-poor development
- ❑ Civil society participation, government accountability always endangered
- ❑ Authorities focus on fire fighting- population explosion, famines, floods, food shortages, disease outbreaks
- ❑ Balanced development via IWRM- efficiency in 3 E's- Economy, Equity, Environmental sustainability
- ❑ Lack of expert capacity to create effective & predictable legal and institutional framework



Transboundary impasse

- ❑ Upstream, downstream and sideways suspicions
- ❑ Locking in benefits now
- ❑ Wary of agreements that may reduce power to make decisions when needs arise in future
- ❑ Securitization of water given population explosion, climate variability/change, continued degradation of land and water
- ❑ Create neutral platform for meeting of national interests
- ❑ Develop Capacity for negotiation
- ❑ Advance the Benefit Sharing paradigm- social, politic, economy



Promising trends-

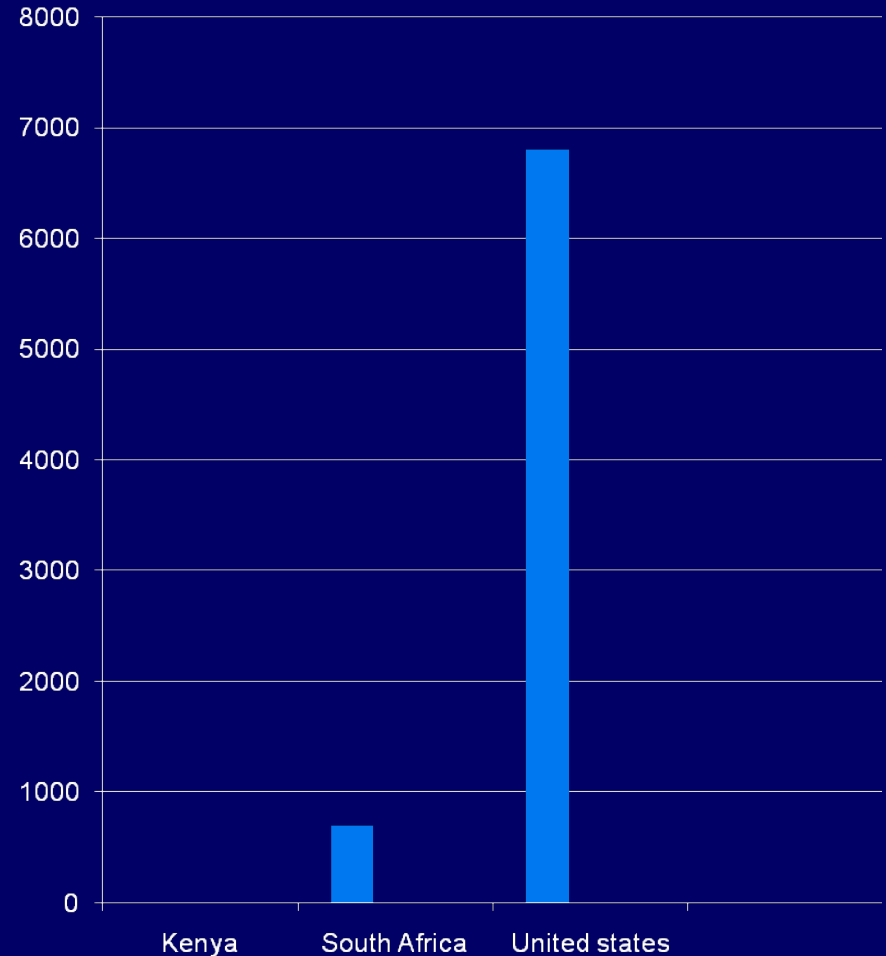
- AMCOW providing policy leadership, establishing best practice, strengthening solidarity by demanding priority of transboundary projects, equity in distribution of support across Africa. Resulted (first time in 50 years) summit on water
- **Sharm el Sheikh Heads of State Decision & Commitment**
 - Need of infrastructure to reduce water disaster & risk
 - IWRM, water for food security, ensure equitable and sustainable use of shared waters
 - Regional agencies initiate dialogue on CC adaptation
- EAL association threat on legal action made Kenya act on illegal abstraction in Lumi that had dried up lake Jipe.
- EAC Lake Victoria Commission; SADC water protocol; OMVS shared benefit
- Land and Water focus for adaptation in CoP15- needs strong support by Europe



Conclusions

- ❑ Not enough yet- Africa climate variability 40-60 % temperate only 10%. Change will make it worse
- ❑ Kenya 4 m³ stores 1 day of grain, South Africa 700 m³ is 8 months, US 6,800 m³ is 7 years of grain for everyone- Like Egypt in Biblical Joseph
- ❑ Population growth swallowing MDG progress
- ❑ Land and water degradation continues to reduce productivity/food security
- ❑ Help needed for IWRM, institutions, infrastructure, good predictable regulations...
.....overdue

Water Storage m³ per person



PANEL 3: Water governance and cooperation in Africa

'Water Governance and Cooperation in Africa'

Charles Ngangoué

Chair

Technical Advisory Committee

African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW-TAC)

ABSTRACT

Water governance and international cooperation in Africa should now be considered an absolute priority as a means to help ensure peace and regional integration, food security, poverty reduction, adaptation to climate variability and change, the protection of ecosystems and the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and hence the improvement of socio-economic conditions within local populations.

Despite the fact that some African countries may be in a position to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, we must still work towards the horizon of 2025 and beyond to reach those sectors of society that are worst off.

The water governance objective is a key element for the fulfillment of other goals which are equally important for sustainable growth in Africa.

Africa therefore needs all types of support from the international community and consequently requests international cooperation.

Africa must:

- ensure a sound basis of knowledge on which to draw up good policies;
- respond to fundamental needs;
- guarantee secure food supplies;
- protect its ecosystems;
- manage risks;
- assess and distribute water;
- share water resources and benefits.

In order to address all these challenges, Africa must build and implement partnerships. It is within this framework that international cooperation must play a supporting role in the mobilization of economic resources, and capacity building for institutions and stakeholders.

Heads of State and of Governments in Africa have undertaken political commitments for water governance, which will require the support of all sectors for their practical implementation, be they multilateral or bilateral bodies, local communities, civil society, the private sector, youth, the media, members of parliament, women, and so on.

Keywords: MDG, Africa, AMCOW, governance, water, cooperation

Other aspects of Improving the Contribution of International Cooperation to the Achievement of Water and Sanitation related MDGs in Africa



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Chairman - ANEW

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Maji na Ufanisi (Water + Development)

- **Maji na Ufanisi one of the top Water and Sanitation NGOs in Kenya**
- **Maji na Ufanisi is a membership based Kenyan Water and Sanitation NGO which has been in existence for the last 10 years**
- **Need to continue water and sanitation projects which were implemented by former Water Aid Kenya which closed its office in in Kenya in 1997.**
- **Maji na Ufanisi has always had 3 major WSS programmes – Urban (informal), Rural and Advocacy**
- **MnU has maintained a focus on building the capacity of partner institutions e.g. CBOs to analyze and address community concerns**

ANEW – African Network of Water and Sanitation CSOs

- **ANEW formed in 2003 and registered as an African CSO Trust based in Maji na Ufanisi - Kenya in 2007**
- **As of April 2009, ANEW has > 130 CSO members some of which are national WSS networks with hundreds of members**
- **ANEW Secretariat supported by EU, FAN and WaterAid**
- **Signed partnership MoUs with AMCOW and working on another one with AfDB**
- **Three years Capacity building project (funded by EUWF) operational wef Nov 2007**
- **Established 4 sub - regional ANEW offices in Botswana, Chad, Senegal and Nairobi**
- **Conducting advocacy skills training workshops and activities in key WSS thematic areas**
- **Developing a tracking and alert mechanism - regularly informs CSOs on the status of policy formulation in key areas e.g. sanitation and hygiene**





MEAN
AREAS = B C
DISENNA
MASNA
KAB

NO SMOKING
No
BB
Hot
BE



MEDICAL CENTRE

+ HOSPITALI +



24 HRS.



24 HRS.





Meeting of the Executive Committee of AMCEN

12-14 March, 2007

United Nations Conference Centre, Nairobi, Kenya

Carry forward the implementations of the ... Outcomes and Decisions Adopted at the ...



Manifestation of the global sanitation crisis in Africa

Examples (before and after interventions by Maji na Ufanisi – Nairobi based NGO) of urban informal settlements in Nairobi, Kenya

**According to Mahatma
Gandhi, 'sanitation is more
important than political
independence'**










UN-HABITAT

FRESH
HOT





Fig 6: Women transporting materials





MAGGY'S SALON
& COSMETICS
FOR SCENTED
HAIR PRODUCTS
AT THE MAIN
STREET, WEST BETHLEHEM

FOR SALE
R&B CELLER



















...akes are the ...
... discovery.

SUPPORTED BY
PHASE

... a good ...
... the ...

No smoking
No alcohol
No drugs

...
...
...

...
...
...







Manifestation of the global sanitation crisis in Africa

Examples (before and after interventions by Maji na Ufanisi – Nairobi based NGO) of Arid and Semi Arid areas of Kenya















**Reflecting on past global and
Africa specific sanitation
initiatives**

Reasons making it difficult for African countries to make greater progress in achieving MDG 7c

- In 2002, there was a concerted effort to have sanitation MDG target added to the water target during the World Summit on Sustainable Development**
- However, subsequent follow up sanitation initiatives have not been commensurate with the initial efforts**
- Bad governance – corruption in WSS sector**
- Political instability leading to proliferation of half done WSS projects**
- De-linked political leadership from society (e.g. very few Kenyan leaders have visited Kibera)**
- African countries have very few sanitation champions e.g. Mandela – Africa and Gandhi - India**

Reasons making it difficult for African countries to make greater progress in achieving MDG 7c

- **Low political commitment to Sanitation**
- **Consideration of sanitation as a household responsibility outside public domain**
- **Unclear + uncoordinated WSS sector policies**
- **Slow implementation of WSS sector reforms**
- **Very few African governments have specific ministries + budgets on Sanitation**

**Innovative ways of hastening the
progress in solving the Global
Sanitation Crisis, particularly in Africa**

Why 'business as usual' approach to sanitation will NOT work in Africa

- Gains made in other development arenas over the last decade have NOT kept pace with population growth**
- As shown earlier, the number of people without access to latrines and toilets in Africa has increased by 135m between 1990 and 2006**
- It is crucial to allocate sufficient funds to make a difference in providing access to sanitation**
- Providing global access to low cost sanitation and safe water will require \$ 25b /year for next 10 years**
- This amount far outweighs current costs of poor sanitation e.g. medical treatment, lost school days + work**
- Cost sharing among the beneficiaries will ease the financial burden**

Innovative ways of hastening the progress in solving the Global Sanitation Crisis, particularly in Africa - 1

- View sanitation as a fundamental human right which safeguards health and dignity**
- View the 313 million Africans who do not have good access to sanitation as potential customers and explore ways of satisfying that huge market**
- Undertake genuine pro-poor commitments**
- Factor Water and Sanitation in government Poverty Reduction Strategies and Programmes**
- Treat urban slum sanitation commitment as a national priority / crisis**
- Ensure that WSS utilities are answerable to consumers**
- Governments to respect major differences which exist between Rural and Urban (poor) Sanitation**
- Governments to promote good hygiene practices especially during public meetings by respected persons**

Innovative ways of hastening the progress in solving the Global Sanitation Crisis, particularly in Africa - 2

- **Governments and other stakeholders need to move the sanitation crisis to the top of the agenda by committing a given % of national budget to Sanitation**
- **Have a well defined home for sanitation**
- **Ensure that WES service delivery policies respond equally to the different roles, needs, and priorities of women and men**
- **Governments and donor agencies must simultaneously pursue investment and reforms for improved water supply and sanitation**
- **Focusing on sustainable service delivery, rather than construction of facilities alone**

Innovative ways of hastening the progress in solving the Global Sanitation Crisis, particularly in Africa - 3

- **Empower local authorities and communities with the authority, resources, and professional capacity required to manage water supply and sanitation service delivery**
- **Ensure that users who can pay do pay in order to fund the maintenance and expansion of services**
- **Ensure that the needs of poor households are met**
- **Support a wide range of water and sanitation technologies and service levels that are technically, socially, environmentally, and financially appropriate**
- **Developed countries e.g. Spain - should commit more funds to water and sanitation especially in Africa e.g. Kenya**
- **Developed countries should fulfill outstanding pledges and commitments e.g. 0.7% of their GDPs for development assistance**

Innovative ways of hastening the progress in solving the Global Sanitation Crisis, particularly in Africa - 4

- **Change many African cultures whereby discussing sanitation freely is still very challenging**
- **Ensure that latrines are non polluting, affordable, user friendly and culturally sensitive**
- **Avoid a top down approach – be sensitively participatory**
- **Take advantage of the fact that schools are the best places to teach culturally sensitive hygiene and sanitation messages and practices**
- **Take advantage of traditional knowledge and practices e.g. Moslem habit of washing hands before worship**
- **Governments to accord high priority to school based hygiene and sanitation programmes**
- **Given the close proximity to grassroots communities, facilitate the work of CSOs in African countries since the CSOs have a high potential of making a big difference in the sanitation crisis**

COMPLEMENTARITIES, INFORMATION EXCHANGE
COORDINATION AND MONITORING

CASA AFRICA
WARER AND COOPERATION IN
AFRICA

Coordination and Information exchange

- Are there adequate mechanism for info exchange between international cooperation initiatives for water and sanitation in Africa.
- National level
- Regional level
- Global level

EFFECTIVENESS OF MECHANISMS

- Are these mechanisms adequate to the achievement of W&S related to the MDGS
- National
- Regional
- Global levels

BARRIERS OF COORDINATION/INFORMATION EXCHANGE

- National
- Regional
- Global
- At the national level several ministries are responsible and work independent to each other
- Who is responsible at the regional level
- UN system

TRACKING

- Is there a mechanism for tracking international cooperation on commitments to W&S
- UN system (GLAAS, JPM)
- Global Framework for Action
- Africa (AfDB/AWF)
- MDG Units at the national level

Coherence

- Adequacy of mechanism in place for tracking levels of:
- Coherence
- Harmonization and accountability of cooperation efforts in W&S in Africa
- Strength and weaknesses of these mechanisms

POVERTY REDUCTION

- Water and Sanitation issues adequately incorporated in the PRSP?
- Is water and sanitation priority for governments in Africa
- Are political commitments reflected in national budgets?
- Is Africa too dependant on donor funding for W&S?

INTEGRATION

- How to integrate all of these issues into national development plan
- What mechanism should be in place for integration?

CONCLUSION

- There need to be effective coordinating mechanism at the;
- National
- Regional and
- Global levels

PANEL 4: Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs

'Status of implementation of CSD 13 Policy action on water and sanitation'

Gabriele Borla,

Interregional Adviser on Water Resources

Water, Energy and Strategies Branch

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

ABSTRACT

Implementation is one of the key challenges of sustainable development. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 focused on this challenge and produced the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). In 2005, the 13th session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) identified seventy-two policy actions designed to encourage governments to improve the policy framework, and thus the management of water – water supply services and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) – and sanitation. This presentation is based partly on a UN DESA study report that assesses the extent to which these policy actions have been implemented in thirty-five selected countries.

The survey results on these thirty-five countries reveal several gaps. In many cases, appropriate policies on sanitation and wastewater are not in place. Similarly, necessary institutional and administrative structures have not been established, not only in the domain of sanitation and wastewater but across the entire water sector. This impedes the effective application of sound policies. Finally, inadequate financing limits the positive impact of many existing policies on water and sanitation.

These findings demonstrate that sound government policies and their implementation are necessary to achieve globally agreed goals in the water and sanitation sectors. However, in order to reach the intended beneficiaries, these policy actions must be accompanied by adequate structures and financing.

The report is useful for both the countries surveyed and those not included within the study. Countries covered by the report can identify deficits in water sector policies that should be addressed to improve water governance. The results can be used to embark upon country-level stakeholder discussions to identify areas where more concerted and participatory actions are needed. The areas most commonly found to be in need of attention are technology transfer, financing and governance. Countries not surveyed in the report can apply the survey methodology as a

framework for analysing their own water governance system to identify areas where increased effort is needed to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Keywords: CSD, sustainable development, MDG, IWRM, United Nations, governance



International Meeting on
Water and Cooperation in Africa
20-22 April 2009, Las Palmas, Spain

Monitoring:
**"Status of implementation of CSD 13
Policy action
on water and sanitation"**

by Gabriele BORLA, PhD
Interregional adviser
UN Division for Sustainable Development



"...est maxime necessaria et ad vitam et ad delectationes et ad usum cotidianum..."

*[Marcus Vitruvius Pollio; circa 80/70 b.C. – 23 b.C.,
De Architectura, Liber viii]*



Summary

Part 1

General introduction

- Why and what monitoring?
- International Political Commitments on water monitoring
- UN-Water monitoring mechanism

Part 2:

“Monitoring on CSD13 policy actions on water and sanitation”

- GIRWI project study findings
- Conclusions



Difficulty of monitoring?

« È più facile studiare il moto di corpi celesti infinitamente lontani che quello del ruscello che scorre ai nostri piedi»
(Galileo Galilei, "Discorso intorno a due Scienze nuove")

- **What is the oldest historical example of water monitoring (and, possibly, climate change)?**
"The waters rose and increased greatly on the earth, and the ark floated on the surface of the water. They rose greatly on the earth, and all the high mountains under the entire heavens were covered. The waters rose and covered the mountains **to a depth of more than twenty feet**" [Genesis, chapter 7, 17-20]

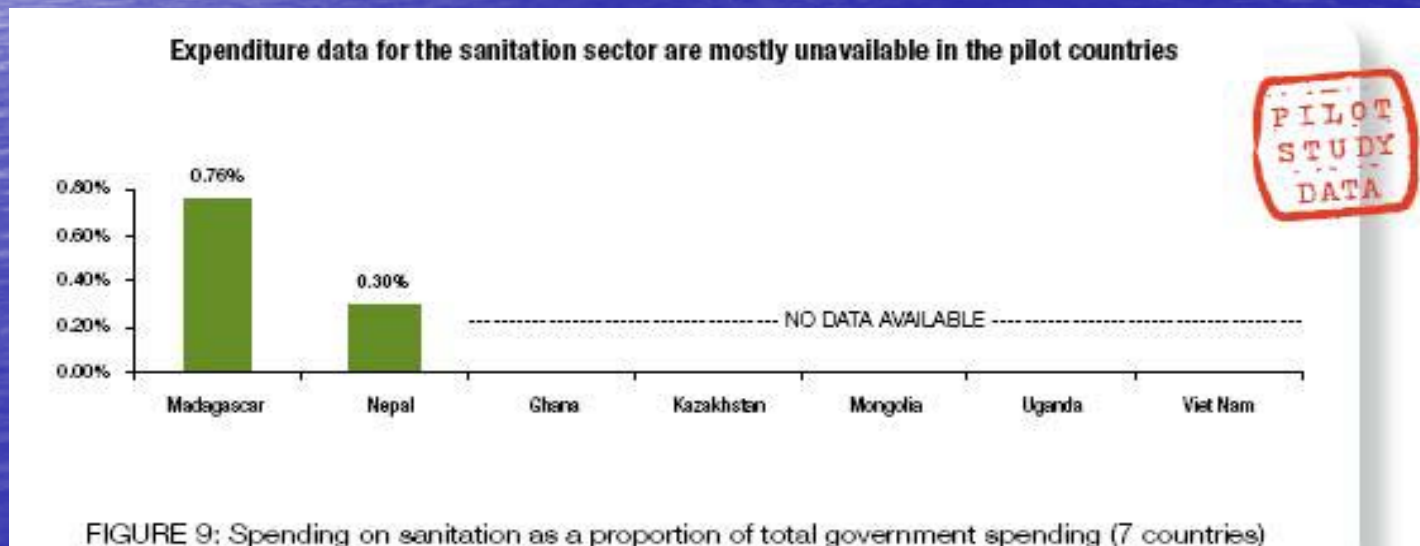
Examples

[source: GLASS report, 2008]



TABLE 1: Comparison between sanitation coverage levels as reported by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) versus the country reported coverage

Country	JMP-reported coverage (% urban / % rural)	Country-reported coverage (% urban / % rural)	Characteristics of National Sanitation Monitoring System
Ghana	15 / 6	83 / 45	Significant monitoring, largely free-standing
Kazakhstan	97 / 98	95 / 30	No monitoring performed
Madagascar	18 / 10	68 / 47	Significant monitoring, largely free-standing
Mongolia	64 / 31	21 / 5	Little monitoring, not linked to planning
Nepal	45 / 24	80 / 40	Significant monitoring, largely free-standing
Uganda	29 / 34	NA / 59	Little monitoring, not linked to planning
Viet Nam	88 / 56	90 / 56	Widespread monitoring, varied integration





Why monitoring?

- **"Monitoring"** the advancements in water resources management is essential if this commitment is to be put into practice.
- **This need for monitoring** has been widely acknowledged in several UN conferences, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, August-September 2002), the 12th and 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (New York, April 2004 and April 2005)



What monitoring?

Monitoring internationally agreed goals and targets!

Essentially:

1. the MDGs and associated targets and indicators, and the programme; and
2. Associated indicators of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, monitored by the Commission for Sustainable Development

MDG 7



Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10:


- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Indicators.

30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (World Summit on Sustainable development, 2002)



- IWRM and water efficiency planning should be added to the list of MDGs

Proposed indicators:

1. IWRM planning process stage;
2. IWRM financial process stage;
3. National governments portfolio of water actions

Recent International Political Commitments on the monitoring of the water sector



Principal Milestones:

- G8, Evian summit (2003)
- CSD 13 (May 2005)
- 11th African Union Summit (Sharm el-Sheikh declaration; June, 2008)
- G77, Muscat declaration (Febr., 2009);
- 5th World Water Forum (Istanbul, March 2009)

G8 Summit (2003, Evian)



"Water, a G8 action plan"

4. Strengthening monitoring, assessment and research

1. In collaboration with all stakeholders, we will promote co-ordination of mechanisms for information sharing and monitoring by utilising existing UN and other systems and the network of websites established at the Third World Water Forum Ministerial Conference, and will encourage relevant international organisations to operate them.
2. We will support strengthening water monitoring capacity in partner countries to complement existing monitoring efforts.
3. We will support the development of mechanisms for collaboration in water-cycle related research, and enhance research efforts in this area.



CSD 13

- In April 2005, on the 13th session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) held in New York, 72 policy actions designed to encourage governments to improve the policy framework, and thus management, of the water (water supply services and Integrated Water Resources Management, IWRM) and sanitation sectors were formulated and agreed upon

Review of progress in implementing the decision of the CSD on water and sanitation



[source E/CN.17/2008/11]

Major findings:

1. World is on track for MDG drinking water;
2. World is NOT on track for MDG sanitation;
3. Much more need to be done to scale up infrastructure, rehabilitate deteriorated water supply system, capacity building, ensuring adequate financial support and capacities of public utilities;
4. **Need to strengthen monitoring mechanism for IWRM**

Status of the water sector monitoring

[source E/CN.17/2008/11 and UN-water task force on monitoring]

- a) most of the global water databases and monitoring systems contain data retrieved from other sources collecting primary data;
- b) no formal mechanism exists to monitor progress on implementation of integrated water resources management plans;
- c) country-level data on water quantity is more widely available than water quality data;
- d) several major monitoring programmes suffer from irregular updating, which affects their timely and regular reporting capacity;
- e) data quality remains a major issue in assessing the reliability of monitoring systems.

11th African Union Summit

(Sharm El-Sheik, June, 2008)



Commitment for accelerating the achievements of
Water and Sanitation goals in Africa

"WE COMMIT OURSELVES TO:

[...]

(g) **Build institutional and human resources capacity at all levels including the decentralized local government level for programme implementation, enhance information and knowledge management as well as strengthen monitoring and evaluation;**"



Muscat declaration on Water

(1st Ministerial Forum on Water of the G77, Feb. 2009)

3. The main challenges namely the lack of capacity, finance and political will to implement the decisions and other actions recommended by numerous conferences and meetings were stressed. We reiterate that knowledge skills and technologies exist for managing water resources and providing water services for all in support of development.
4. Stress the importance of strengthening the networking of research and development institutions on water as well as data information, equipped by new technology in national and regional information centres on water resources which received unanimous support.

5th World Water Forum



(Istanbul Ministerial Statement, 22 March, 2009, Istanbul)

Therefore, we the Ministers and Heads of Delegations, present at the Ministerial Conference of the 5th World Water Forum, share the view on the following:

11. We will strive to improve water-related monitoring systems and ensure that useful information is made freely available to all concerned populations, including neighbouring countries.



UN-Water role

- In 2003, UN-Water was endorsed as the new official UN mechanism for **follow-up of the water-related decisions reached at the 2002 WSSD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**. One of its tasks is to facilitate interagency information exchange, including sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and serve as a clearing house for policy-relevant information, assessment and advice on status and trends at global and regional levels, and for providing Member States with a collective point of entry to the system's initiatives and responses in areas within its purview.

UN-Water monitoring mechanisms

(towards MDGs and JPoI)



- UN-Water task force on indicators, monitoring and reporting;
- World Water Development Report;
- WHO-UNICEF joint monitoring programme on Water Supply and Sanitation ("JMP");
- Global annual assessment on sanitation and drinking water ("GLAAS")

Part 2



"Monitoring on CSD 13 policy actions on water and sanitation"

[from GIRWI project findings]

- In the domain of water and sanitation, a survey was carried out in 35 countries under the project "Global Initiative for Rationalizing Water-Related Information (GIRWI)", on the state of implementation of policy actions and measures relating to integrated water resources management, water supply and sanitation.
- The survey collects information on three questions: what works (and what doesn't), what areas need urgent attention, and how to scale up successful practices. It builds upon the decisions reached during the 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2005, under which integrated resource management was accepted as a common framework for the sustainable development of water and sanitation sectors.
- this study assesses the extent to which these policy actions have been implemented in 35 selected countries. Data for this project was gathered from official documents and interviews with government officials.



CSD 13 Policy action list

- The CSD-13 policy action list comprises 15 policy options, grouped in five broad sector blocks. Each policy option includes a number of policy actions. The CSD-13 report identified 72 policy actions.

Sector blocks:

1. Access to basic water services
2. IWRM
3. Access to basic sanitation
4. Sanitation and hygiene education
5. Wastewater treatment and re-use



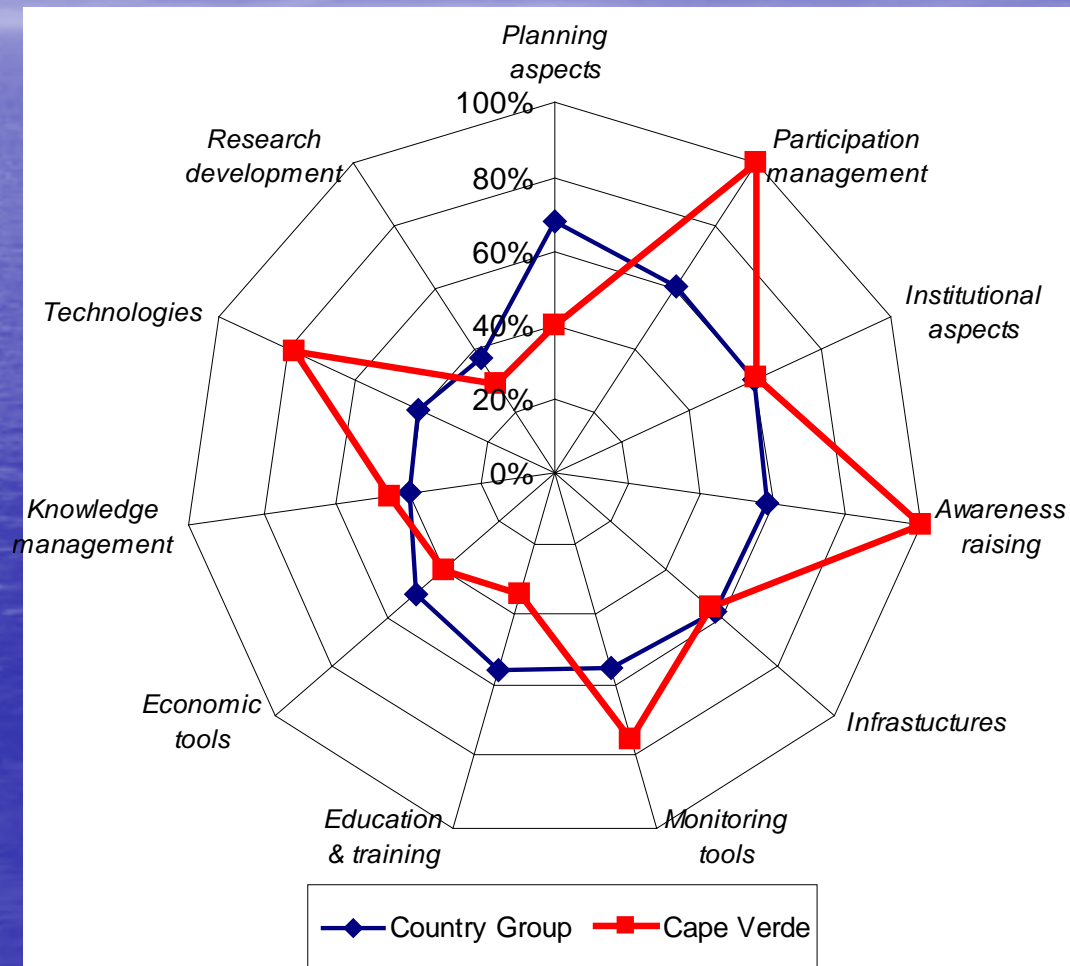
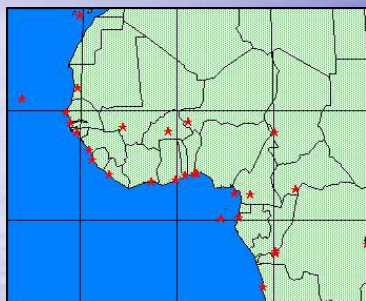
Policy categories

Main category blocks	Policy categories
Capacity	1. Awareness raising
	1. Education and training
	1. Participation management
Knowledge	1. Knowledge management
	1. Research development
Hardware	1. Technologies
	1. Infrastructure
Governance	1. Monitoring tools
	1. Economic tools
	1. Institutional aspects
	1. Planning aspects



Cape Verde

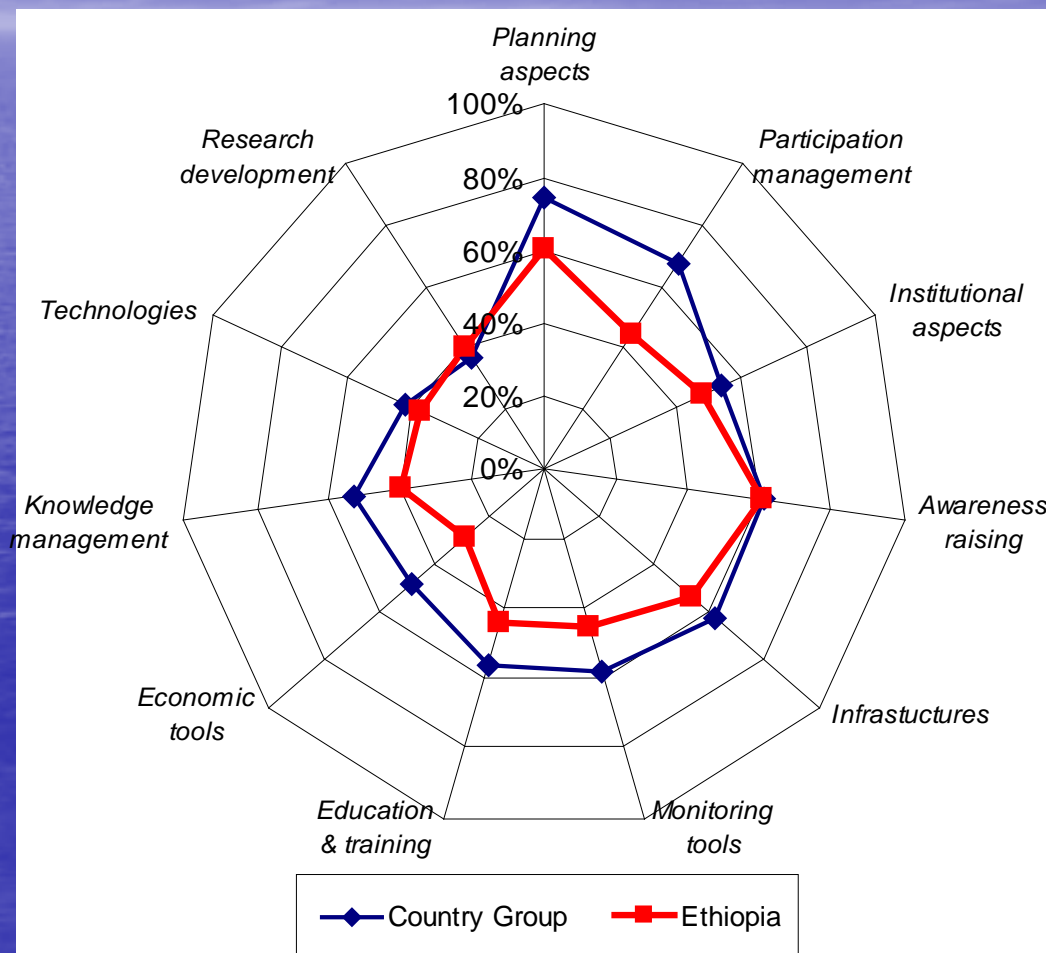
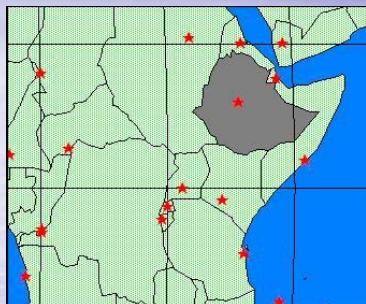
CSD-13 Policy Actions Implementation





Ethiopia

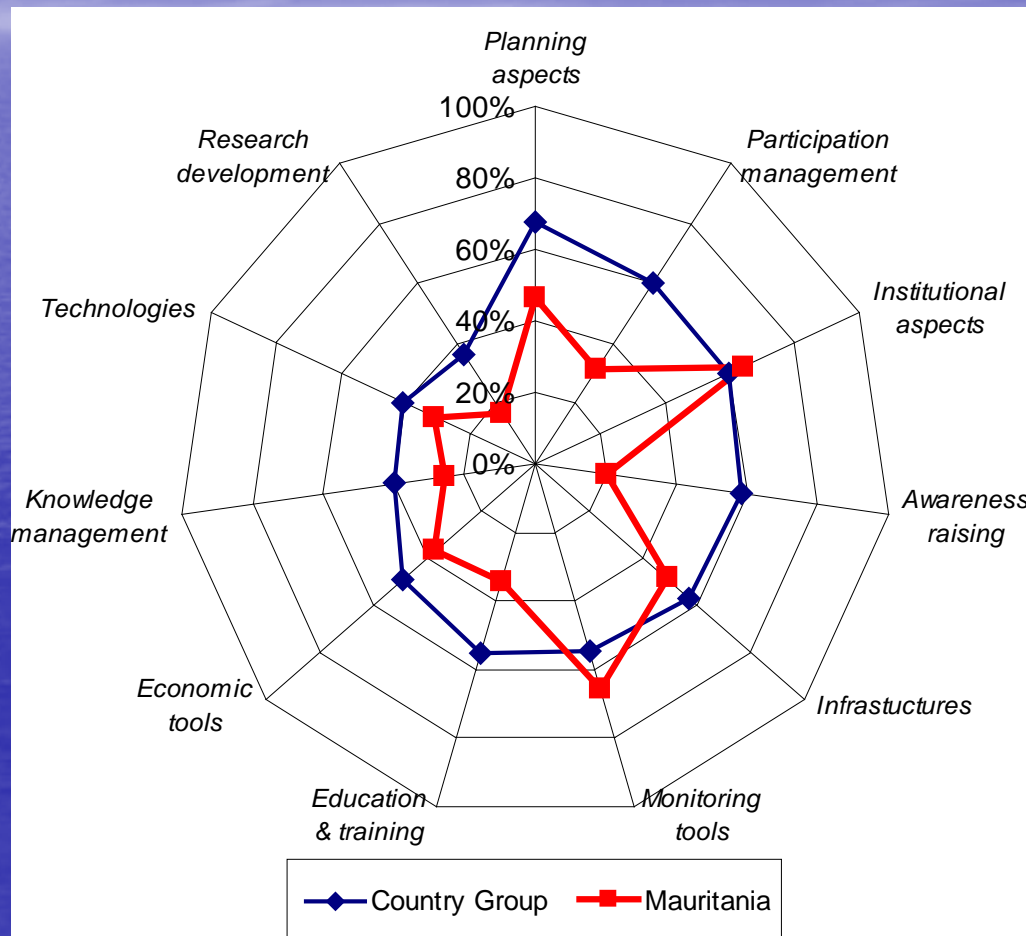
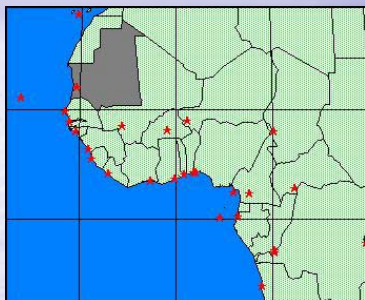
CSD-13 Policy Actions Implementation





Mauritania

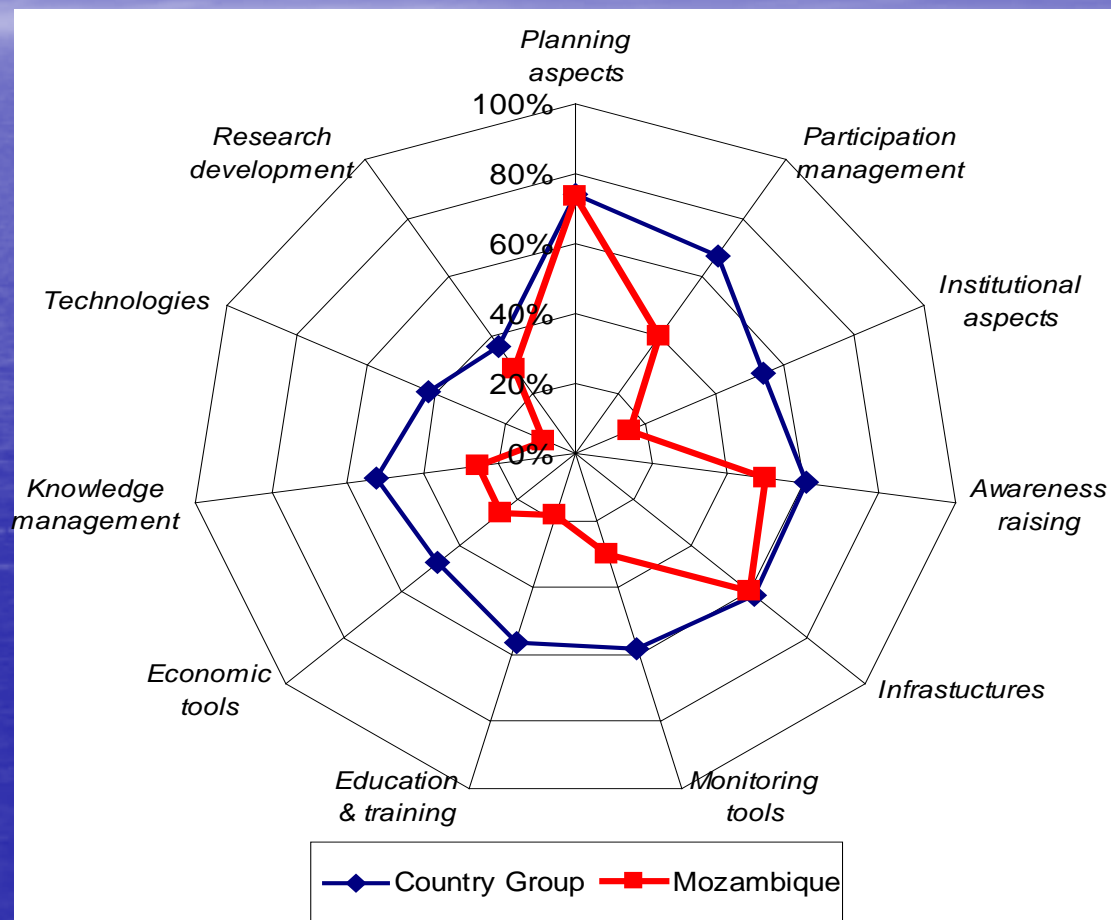
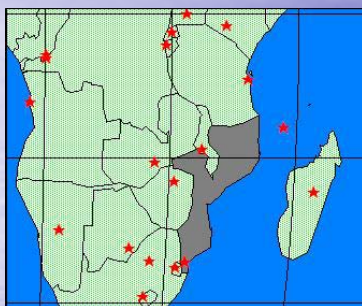
CSD-13 Policy Actions Implementation





Mozambique

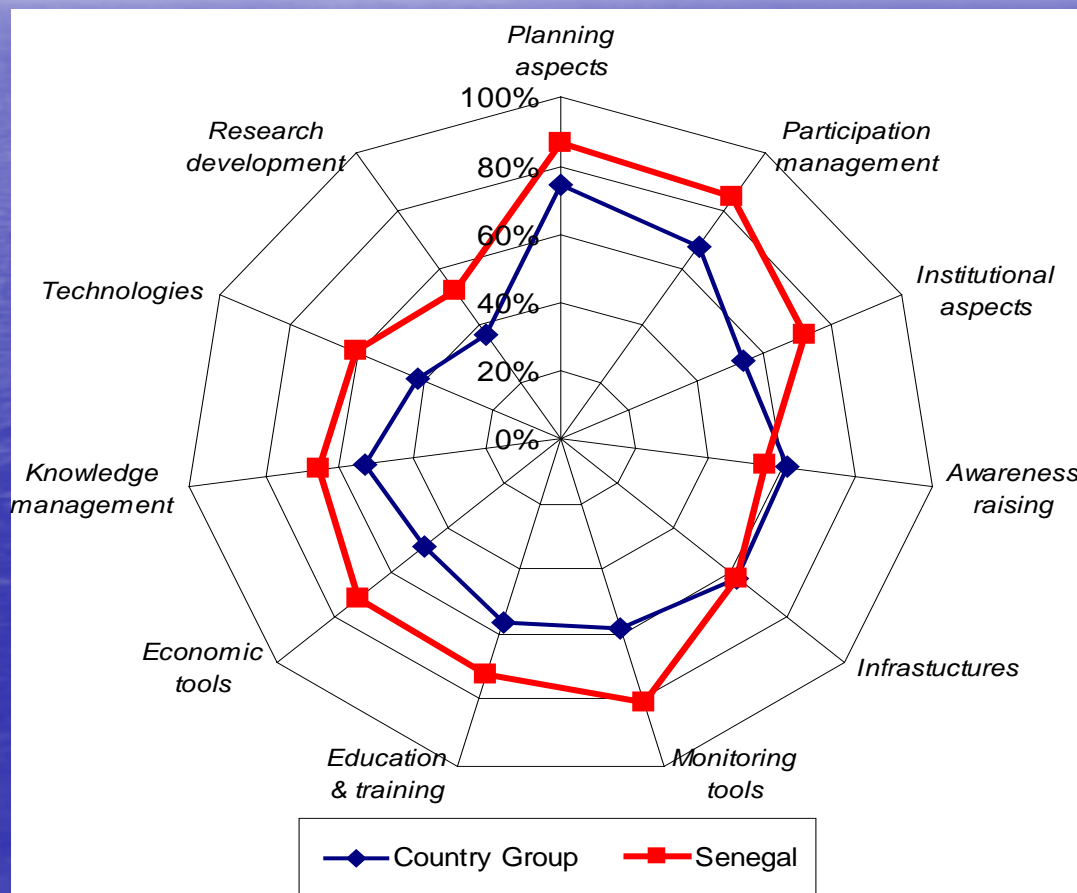
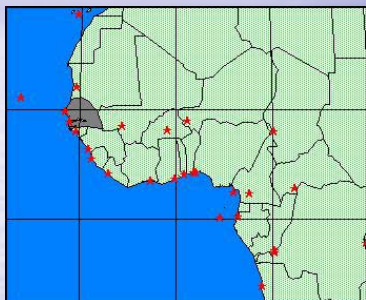
CSD-13 Policy Actions Implementation



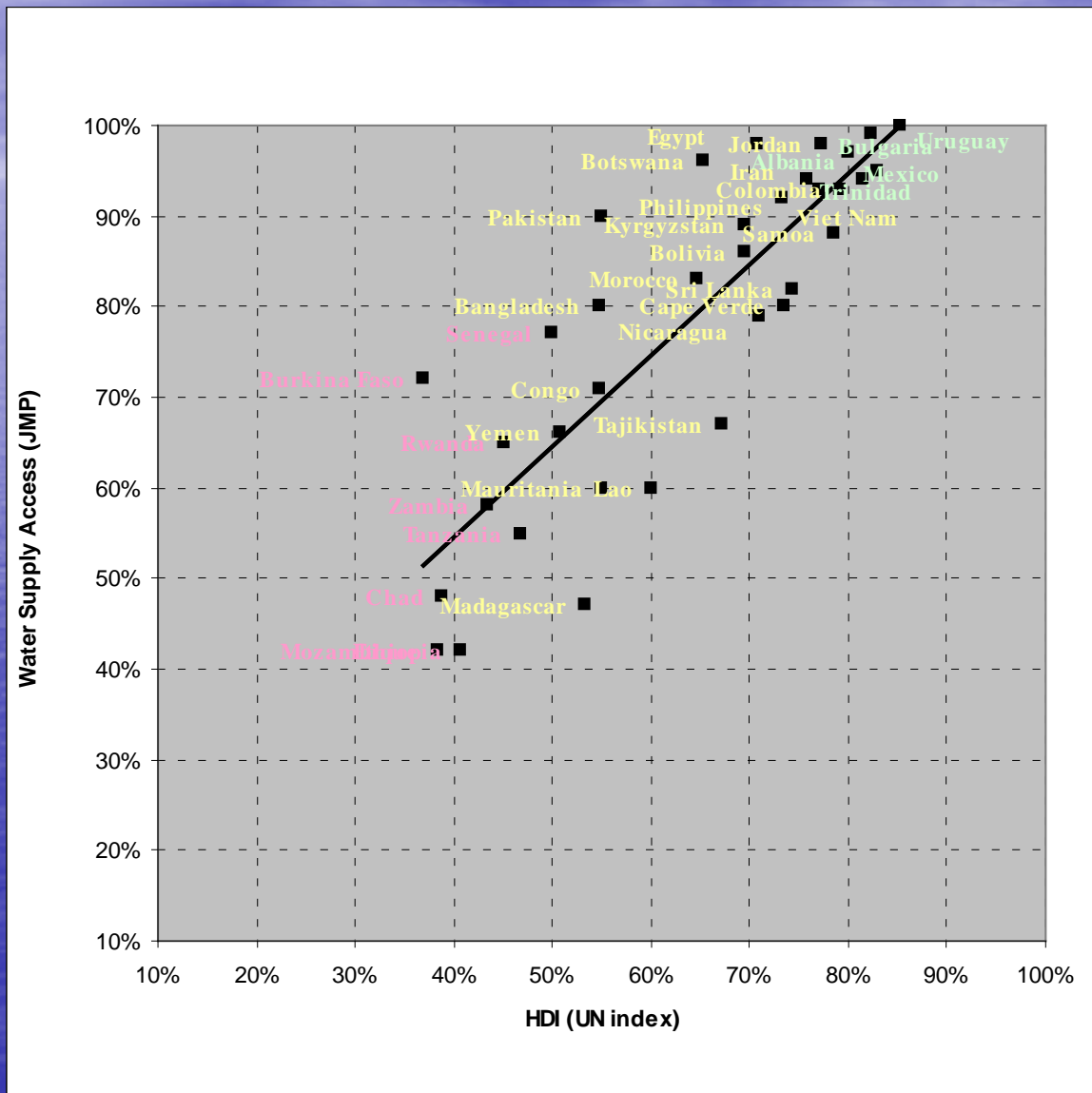


Senegal

CSD-13 Policy Actions Implementation

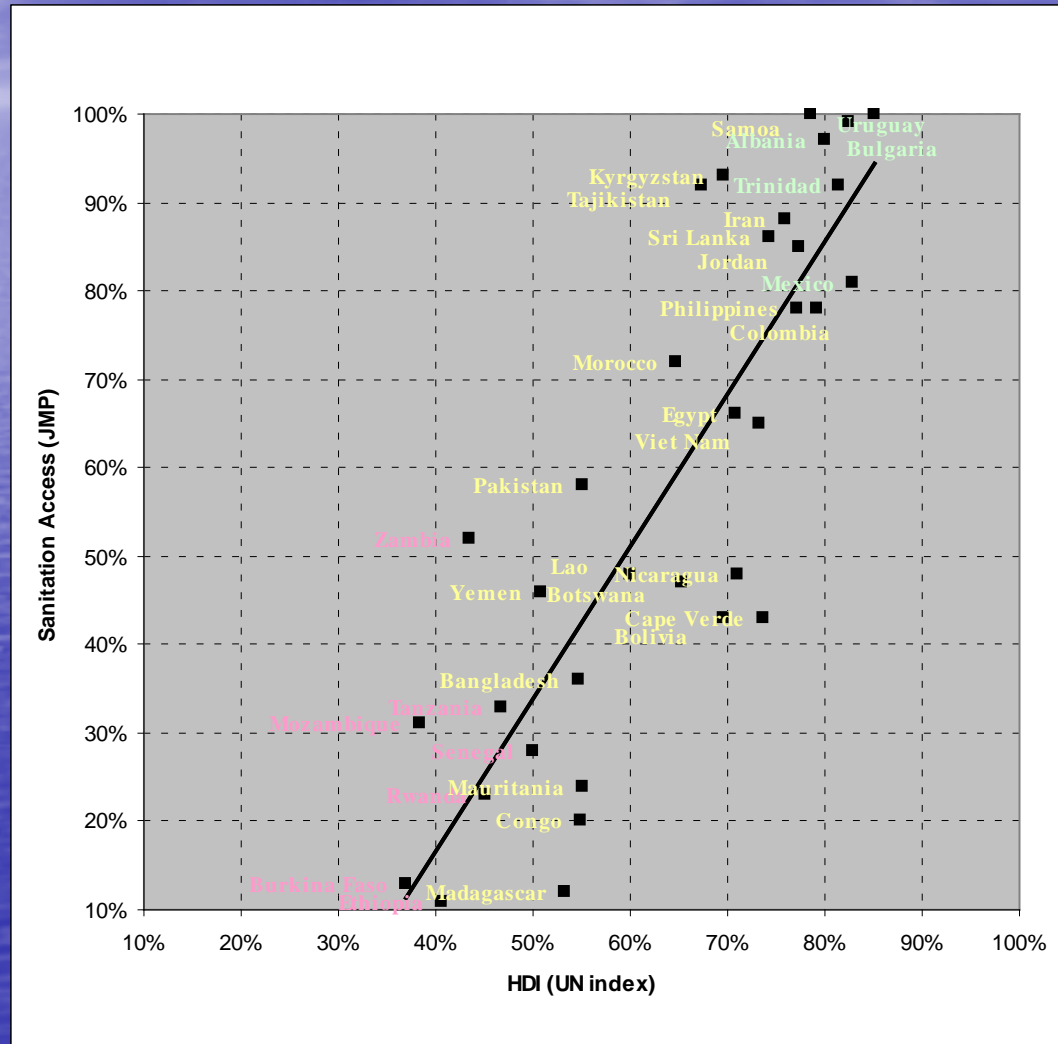


Brief analysis water supply vs. HDI

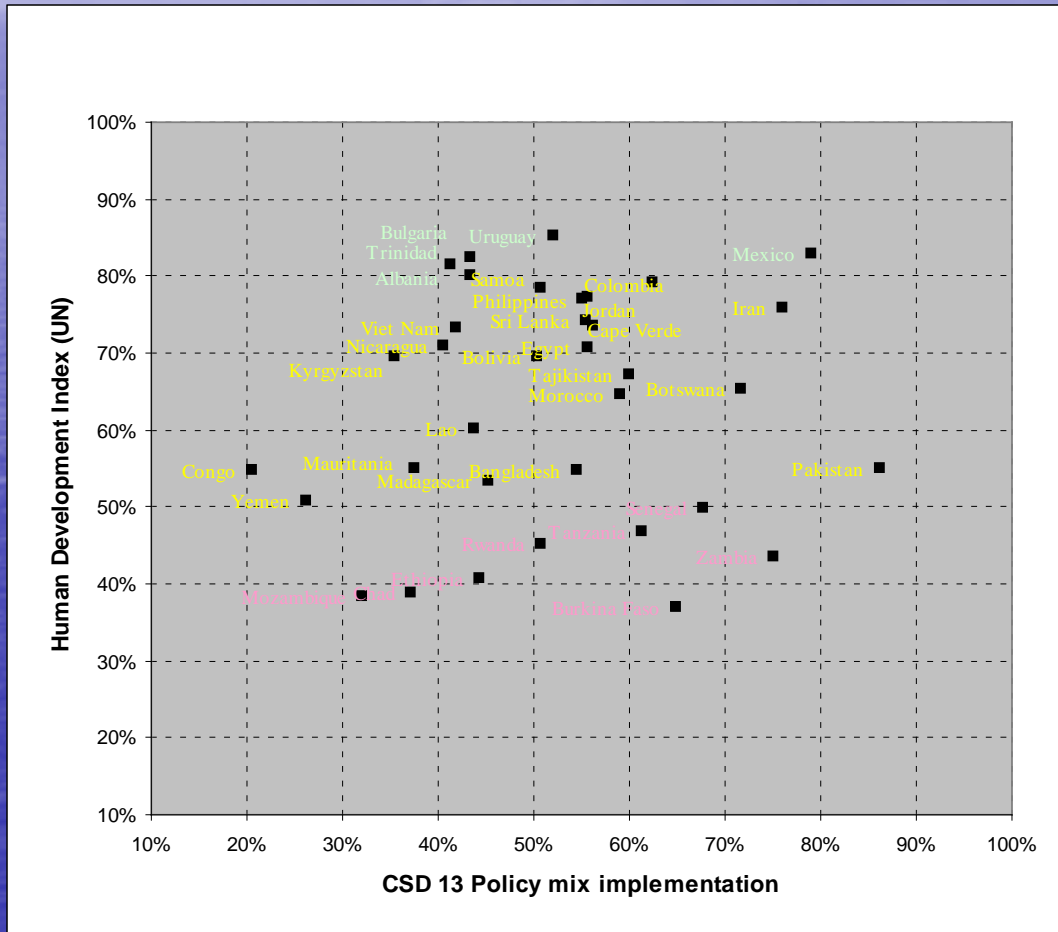


Brief analysis

sanitation access vs. HDI



No correlation: HDI vs. CSD13 policy mix





Main conclusions from the GIRWI study

1. The implementation of sanitation policies lags behind that of water supply services and IWRM policies;
2. Planning and capacity building have received much attention. In contrast, research and adapting technologies to national scale and context have been neglected;



[cont.]

3. The implementation of water and sanitation policy actions is not sustainable in many cases due to deficient institutional and administrative structures and financing;
4. The Human Development Index (HDI) does not appear to be a significant determinant for the level of success of policy implementation;
5. Performance in water supply and sanitation is dependent on sound policies, although correlation is not very strong.

Key conclusions on moving forward include



- The lack of progress in the sanitation sector highlights the need for renewed efforts in order to achieve the MDGs;
- The level of success in implementing policy action cannot be explained only by context indicators, such as the HDI. The analysis points out that other factors such as political will are important as well;
- The lack of institutional and financial provisions for implementing agreed policies poses a serious threat to achieving sustainability in the water sector in most countries. Hence, efforts to strengthen institutions and ensure financing of the water and sanitation sectors continue to be vital.



Challenges

[from CSD 16 ; source E/CN.17/2008/11]

- Monitoring (financial) investments;
- Development and improvement of monitoring indicators;
- Improve technical and institutional capacities (“capacity building”);

What to do now, during the present worldwide financial crisis?



[source: UNDESA 12 and 13 policy brief; 5th WWF, Istanbul]

- The global financial and economic crisis is severely disrupting economic growth worldwide, affecting the livelihoods of billions around the world and endangering progress toward the poverty reduction and other millennium development goals (MDGs).
- Developing countries are particularly exposed to this crisis.
- this would require providing sufficient financial resources to developing countries to engage in counter-cyclical measures. If spent effectively, this could not only put the global economy on a more sustainable growth path but also help to meet poverty targets and development goals set by the international community.



- the United Nations has estimated that developing countries would need around \$US 1 trillion for 2009 and 2010, half of which would be used for covering short-term financing needs, with the other half required for long-term development lending and assistance.
- To incorporate water projects into fiscal stimulus packages and continue investments in the W&S sectors (5th WWF);
- “Global Green New Deal” for sustainable development and its 3 elements:
 1. Financial support to developing countries;
 2. National stimulus packages in developed/developing countries;
 3. International policy coordination effective in both developed and developing countries;

PANEL 4: Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs.

*'Gender Mainstreaming Water and Sanitation
as a basis for reaching the UN MDG No. 7'*

Gemma Akilimali

Gender Networking Programme
Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)

ABSTRACT

It gives hope to the women and girls of the world to note with optimism that the burdening issue of access to water and sanitation is currently being taken seriously at the international level. This gives hope that, come 2015, the situation of women and children, as well as adults and children living in poverty, will benefit from the provision of water and sanitation services. Such improvements will curb water-related diseases, improve health standards, and increase the economic contribution of women and men, allowing them to take more active roles in economic activities, thereby facilitating economic growth, improving their standard of living, and increasing the life span of the majority of the population.

At present, water has been turned into a commodity. Its scarcity has caused growth in the burden of water-related disease, and increases in the workload of women and girls and the number of girls dropping-out from schools. It has also resulted in a rise in water-related gender-based violence. In urban areas of mainland Tanzania, for example, daily fights occur over water at community level with increasing reports of rape related to water access (although no data has been compiled as yet). Clashes also take place between farmers/pastoralists over water for use and water for animals.

Water providers take certain assumptions for granted. However, documentation and data recording success should be carefully examined. Where data show achievement in provision of water and sanitation, it is important to ascertain who is accessing these services, to what extent, how to measure this accessibility, and what other variables should be considered.

It is in this context that the issue of mainstreaming gender in water and sanitation in policy frameworks, planning and budgeting cannot be avoided. Although regulatory mechanisms exist to ensure efficiency in water management and sanitation, the critical issues concern what percentage of the population benefits, and furthermore, who decides that percentage. These issues need to be addressed in a progressive way to ensure real changes in access to water and sanitation. Other issues to be

taken in consideration from the design stage include time spent to get water and effectiveness in provision of sanitation. Water is a critical necessity, and water activists continue with demands for water to be recognized as a human right. Public-public and public-government partnerships are crucial in the provision of water and sanitation, and while there is no doubt that there is appreciation for the general efforts undertaken by private water and sanitation providers, the governments have the mandate, obligation and responsibility to ensure water and sanitation services for their people.

This presentation from Gender Water Alliance therefore proposes gender-mainstreaming approaches in provision of water and sanitation as a process of achieving the MDG Goal 7 on water and sanitation.

The presentation begins with a short introduction acknowledging the UN decision to create a goal that aims to reduce by half the world's population without access to water and sanitation by 2015. This is followed by details of the challenges, using the concrete example of Tanzania, Eastern Africa. The presentation addresses the issue of collectivity in addressing water and sanitation, and the lessons learned. It also provides information on the Global Gender Mainstreaming approach to water and sanitation taken by the Gender Water Alliance, (GWA). It provides background to GWA and also details the practical implementation of gender and water programmes by the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), a Tanzania Gender Activist Organization that has undertaken work on gender mainstreaming approaches and initiatives, and pioneered gender budgeting. The presentation shares information on the actions of GWA since its inception in 2000. Lastly, it concludes with a call for collaborative efforts.

Keywords: gender, GWA, Tanzania, water, sanitation

**Gender Mainstreaming, in Water, Sanitation and
Integrated Water Management as key to achieving the
Millennium Development Goal**



Gender Mainstreaming, in WS&IWM as key to achieving the Millennium Development Goal 3:

Presentation made at International Meeting on Water and Cooperation in Africa at Las Palmas De Gran Canaria, 20-22 April, 2009 organized by CASA AFRICA On :

Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to achievement of water and sanitation- related MDGs.

By Gemma S.I.Akilimali ,Gender& Gender Budgeting Expert, Gender Water Campaigner, and Gender &Water Alliance Focal Point (GWA). E.mail:gemma.akilimali@gmail.com, Tel:+255 755 806 184

Introduction

- It is a consolation to witness today, that, water that has always been a women and girls' issue is drawing a lot of attention and concerns of many players.
- The fact that there is leadership of international agency, the UN, to “Reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by year 2015”, calls for governance and accountability of all nations towards achieving this goal.
- We should be able to see the commitments by governments, the civil society and the public at large dedicatedly working in collaborative efforts towards achieving the desired goal.
- We should see the reality of reducing the burden on women and girls in bearing the responsibility of providing water
- We should see women and girls be involved in other developmental activities that will empower the women and girls, raise the standard of living and reduce the water related health hazards and related diseases.

The Water Status and challenges that are faced due to scarcity of water

- There is scarcity of water in many countries, some of them that had never been endangered with water shortage before eg Tanzania, Uganda
- The is increasingly lack of sanitation measures that together with the scarcity of water are contributing to the increase in the outbreak of water and sanitation related diseases that claim a lot of lives.
- Furthermore, there is an increase in Gender Based Violence (GBV) connected to water scarcity.
- As water becomes scarce, it has turned into a commodity for sale and the ones involved in this business are men and young boys who culturally, have never been the bearers of water.(Cases in many parts of Africa are very common.)
- Men and young boys, being more empowered and economically better of, have made easy and modernized way of getting this crucial resource, (water)
- They pave their way to oust women and girls at water point so that they can get the water they need for sale not for household.

The Water Status Cont'nued

- These acts have raised conflicts at water points.
- Men and boys use their patriarchal behaviour and masculinity to overpower the women and girls to get the water .
- While men and boys use carts to carry an amount of about eight (8) buckets of water at a time, women and girls still carry the water on their heads.
- Women and girls are of recently becoming victims of rape in the process of searching for water at distant areas, or at nearby localities but at late evening hours or very early dawn hours following the time water is available.
- Water rationing is a threat to the security of women & girls.

The Water Status Cont'nued

- Sanitation is dignity, however, it is one of the key issues that have been neglected by service providers too.
- Assessments that were carried in cities(The Rapid Gender Assessment, (RGA)) under the Water for African Cities (WAC II) revealed the absence of sanitation services in a number of areas.
- For example, a sampled are in Tanzania revealed the completely absence of sanitation and sewerage system service.
- By 2005, only 10% of Tanzania was served in terms of sanitation and sewerage system
- (Data by Water Aid Tanzania, the report from the Household Budget Survey 2002 and Summary of the Tanzania Water Policy, 2002)

The Water Status Cont'ned

- There is high pollution of water sources and blockage of sanitation and sewerage, This damage is contributed by;
 - High industrialization,
 - Increased population
 - Increased settlement on unsurveyed areas especially in towns and cities where the population is tripling, ie in Kibera, DSM squatters
 - Massive destruction of the environment are highly contributing to the scarcity of water.
 - Global warming in the absence of vegetation increases high evaporation and runoff, therefore soil becomes dry

The collectivity in addressing Water and Sanitation issues


- We cannot anymore tackle the issue of water and sanitation in isolation from policy, planning and budgeting.
- It is also no longer an issue of one sector, one country or one nation. It is a multisectoral issue.
- Water & Sanitation have always been revealing gender issues/ concerns,
- The realistic and effective approach to deal with it is to mainstream gender in water and sanitation at all process of policy making, planning and budgeting.
- It calls for gender mainstreaming water and sanitation in all the sectors and all other processes not water sectors alone.

What lessons are there to learn and share on Gender Mainstreaming

- Already there are processes that have been initiated and carried through the GBI by (TGNP) and its coalition members,
- GBI started outside the government and at the moment has been institutionalized in the government structures through the Ministries of ;
 - Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)
 - Tanzania Planning Commission(PC),

Lessons to share cont....

- Governments Ministries, Institutions, and Agencies cannot advocate or lobby for themselves,
- There is an importance of CSO organizations taking up leadership in advocacy work around gender mainstreaming.
- In Tanzania , organizations such as TGNP continues with this activity.
- However, more organizations are coming in an effective way of building/enhancing the capacities to complement the work by TGNP , such as Research and Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) and others.

- 
-
- However, this will never be effective because the issues of policies calls for international collaboration.
 - We have the World Bank ,IMF,WTO Policies that contribute to the status quo of the situation of water and Sanitation,
 - An International collaboration is very crucial for influencing the gender mainstreaming.

Lessons to share Cont'.....

Other selected ministries have been implementing the GBI ie:

- Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Ministry of Health
- The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children(MoCDGC) taking leadership in coordination.

The Global Gender mainstreaming approach by GWA

- The Gender and Water Alliance, (GWA), a global voluntarily network.
- It was created at the Second World Water Forum in 2000
- It has already 1100 members , both as organizations and individuals from 106 countries
- It is already dedicated to advocate for gender mainstreaming approach in water, water management and sanitation for efficiency, effective, equity, and equality in accessing such services.

It s upon this tha

The Global Gender mainstreaming Cont....

- Researches and practical experiences demonstrate that effective, efficient & equitable management of water resources is achieved if women and men are equally involved in consultation, management and implementation of water related services.
- Women are in most cases not part in consultation processes and in management.
- They need to be part in all water and sanitation consultations
- It is only the gender approach that will bring women and men on the board for efficiency and effective water resource and sanitation management.

What has TGNP done already

- Mainstreamed Gender in the Water Sector
- Gender mainstreaming and GBI Capacities enhanced to different actors, nationally, regionally and shared at international level.
- Campaign for accessibility of Water and Sanitation since 2005
- Tracking the policy frameworks and budgetary for gender approaches

What has TGNP done already

- Deliberate efforts to put in place systems, policies, or programmes, activities or/and budgets that favour specific marginalized group that do not assess,
- Lobbied for remedial measure to fill the gender inequality, gap, recognising that, due to different factors such as culture, sex, ethnicity, or economic status, there are groups which have been put aside and marginalized. eg, women poor men.
- Lobbied for time Use study to establish among other things the Time taken by women, girls and the other poor in searching for water as an issue of unpaid labour but that make the poor to facilitate the services while they are not supported in getting the service ,Water

Gender Analysis: Gender desegregation of data and information

- Analysing issues by taking gender as a point of analysis.
- **It is the method of analyzing data and information to details and specifics**
- That is when you can come out with whether there is a need to put resource there or not..

Gender Budgeting

- **It is not a separate budget for women, nor for any specific group,**
- It is a budget that examines how the main budget addresses the needs of women and men, of different groups of women, and poor women in particular.
- It examine if national budget further entrenches women's disadvantage and other powerless groups such as youths and powerless men, or whether they promote women's empowerment and gender equality.

What has GWA Done already:

- More focussed on Issues of Water management and sanitation.
- 2000-2005 concentrated in the preparation of advocacy and training materials to promote mainstreaming of gender in IWRM
- (2006-2010 SP provides a framework for GWA to play an active role in implementing that.)
- GWA has been successful in raising awareness and involving both men and women in all aspects of water management
- Committed to work collectively with wide variety of international partners that are prominent in the Water sector ie, UN-Habitat, UNDP, IRC, GWP, UNEP

What has GWA Done continued

- Institutionalized the GWA Focal points in Different Countries for effective linkages and effective dissemination and capacity enhancement
- Conducted the Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Drew the Five Year Strategic Plan in a participatory process.
The SP, entails:
 - Strengthening of Networks
 - Disseminating and sharing of knowledge and information on gender mainstreaming policies, practices and tools

What has GWA Done continued

- Increasing the capacity to mainstream gender in IWRM
 - Incorporating Gender concerns into national water-related policies
 - Reinforcing the profile of gender equity issues at international water related conferences.
- GWA Is looking for collaboration with all water related actors, including government, agencies, CSO,

Opportunity

- CASA Africa is an Opportunity for GWA's Collaborations
- All other networks in Africa and at in international level are an opportunity to GWA implementation strategy
- Campaigners of Water as a Human Right, ie in America.
- GWA & TGNP have the capacities & strong & long time resource person base for gender mainstreaming

Call For Collaborative Efforts

- GWA Calls for collaborative efforts from :
 - Regional Blocks
 - African Union
 - Development Partners
 - CSO, Networks,
 - Parliaments

In the end, policy frameworks, programmes, plans and budgeting should mainstream gender approaches

End of Presentation

Thank you for your Attention!!

Asante sana kwa kunisikiliza

**STRATEGIC PLAN
FOR THE INTEGRAL SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF
THE SOUTH-EAST COUNTY OF GRAN
CANARIA:**

Sureste Sostenible



THE PHILOSOFY OF THE PLANT

METHODOLOGY

STRUCTURE

INSTRUMENTS

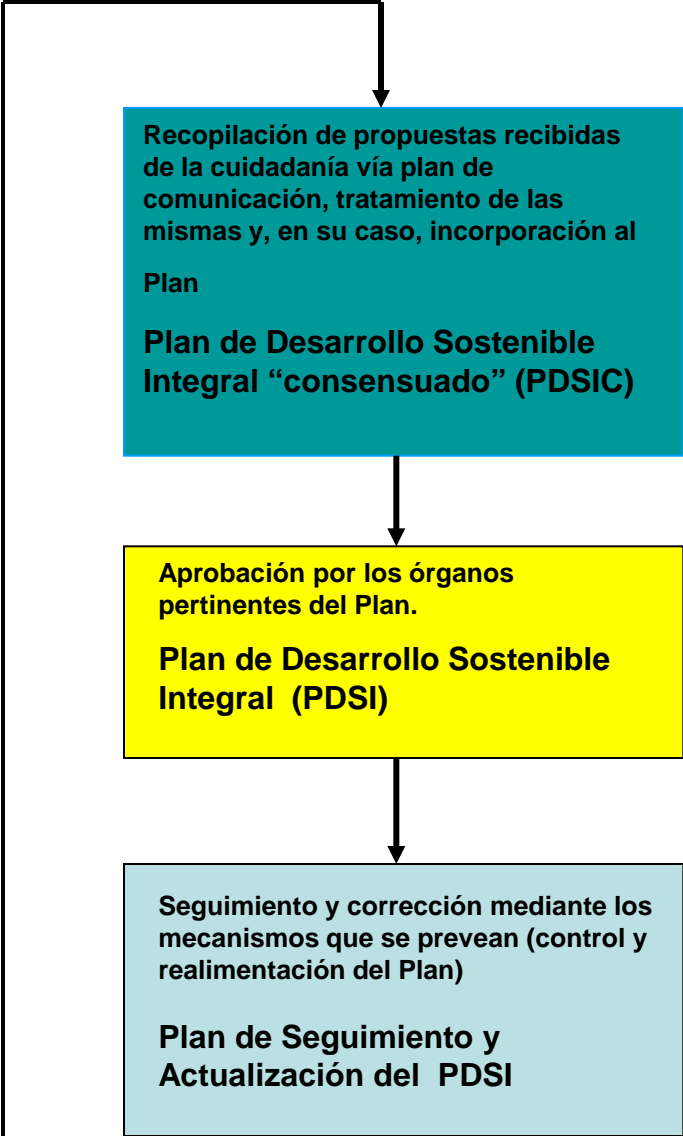
Methodology

Confección de un pre-plan por un equipo experto como documento de partida y base de discusión de propuestas.
Preplan de Desarrollo Sostenible Integral

Enriquecimiento del Pre-Plan mediante las aportaciones de expertos externos
Plan de Desarrollo Sostenible Integral Ideal (PDSII)

Introducir las restricciones internas de la zona de intervención.
Plan De Desarrollo Sostenible Integral Ejecutable (PDSIE)

Confeccionar y ejecución un Plan de Comunicación del PDSIE
Plan de Comunicación del PDSIE



Structure: the axis

Basic axis of sustainability

- 1.- Energy
- 2.- Drinking water
- 3.- Food production
- 4.- Residence and urbanism

Axis of knowledge and cultural development

- 12.- Information
- 13.- Education
- 14.- R+D+I
- 15.- Culture and cultural heritage

Axis of natural patrimony protection

- 19.- Abiotic natural patrimony
- 20.- Biotic natural patrimony
- 21.- Waste

Axis of production and economic development

- 5.- Minery
- 6.- Industry
- 7.- Tourism
- 8.- Trade
- 9.- General services
- 10.- Transport (mobility)
- 11.- Telecommunication

Axis of life quality and security

- 16.- Sport and entertainment
- 17.- Social support and security
- 18.- Healthcare

Axis of solidarity

- 22.- Collaboration with the neighbour
- 23.- Collaboration with remote zones

Axis of governance

- 24.- Governance

Structure: Contents of the axis

Preamble (the Axis in the World)

SWOT analysis of the axis in the area of action

Goals of the Plan for that Axis

Foreseeable strategies to reach the goals

List of scheduled actions to take in the area of the axis

List of “crossed” actions to take

Structure: Content of the Ejectable Plant

Geographical area of action

History review of the area

Current global analysis of the area

Vision and Mission (both Plan and Area)

Description and contents of Axis'

Axis' results

Global results

Funding sources for the actions

Funding sources for the actions

Timeline for the Plan

Tracking highlights of the PLAN

Action Responsible

Measurement and tracking indicators

Sustainability levels by axis'

Global Sustainability levels

Starting, executing and tracking instruments of the Plan.

**“Management and
marketing” of the
Plan**

“The Plan’s Agency”

**“Public Tracking” of
the Plan**

**“The Plan’s
Observatory”**

**“Updating” of the
Plan**

“The Plan’s Forum”

THE REDUCED CONTENT OF THE PLANT

THE SCENARIOS

SITUATION OF THE COUNTY

VISION AND MISSION

AXE OF ENERGY

AXE OF WATER

AXE OF FOOD PRODUCTION

AXE OF TURISM

AXE OF TRANSPORT

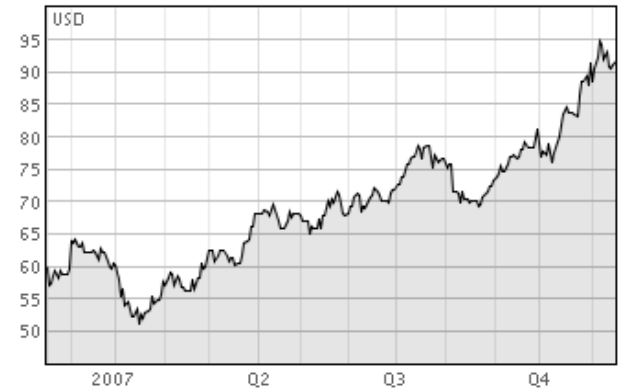
FINAL RESULTS

The plan assumes the global following scennario

Energy crisis (scarcity of fossil fuels, prices increase)

Global warming of the atmosphere and sea water (climate change)

As a result, increasing international political, economic and social tensions



The plan assumes the following scenarios in the Canaries:

Possible decrease in the frequency of rainfall. Consequently the need for sea water desalitanion will increase

Increased energy costs (electricity and transportation) will rise the cost of industrially produced water as well as reduce the road traffic.

Decrease of high turnover and low cost tourism

Increased cost of the living (80% imports)

Increased isolation of the islands (higher costs to reach the mainland)

Increased uncontrolled immigration

Lowered life quality and Increased levels of poverty

The plan assumes as appropriate responses

- Improving energy self-sufficiency through the savings policy and widespread exploitation of renewables
- Improving the self-reliance of drinking water supply, based on its industrial production at the expense of renewables
- Adapting the accommodation facilities to bioclimatic criteria
- Promoting a new model of tourism harmonious with the new scenario
- Stimulating the primary sector to achieve maximum alimentary self-sufficiency
- Promoting industry as a way to balance the economy of the Canaries
- Promoting a new way for the transport system, based in renewable energies
- Converting the county in a landmark of sustainable development for disadvantaged regions

The Role of the South-East County

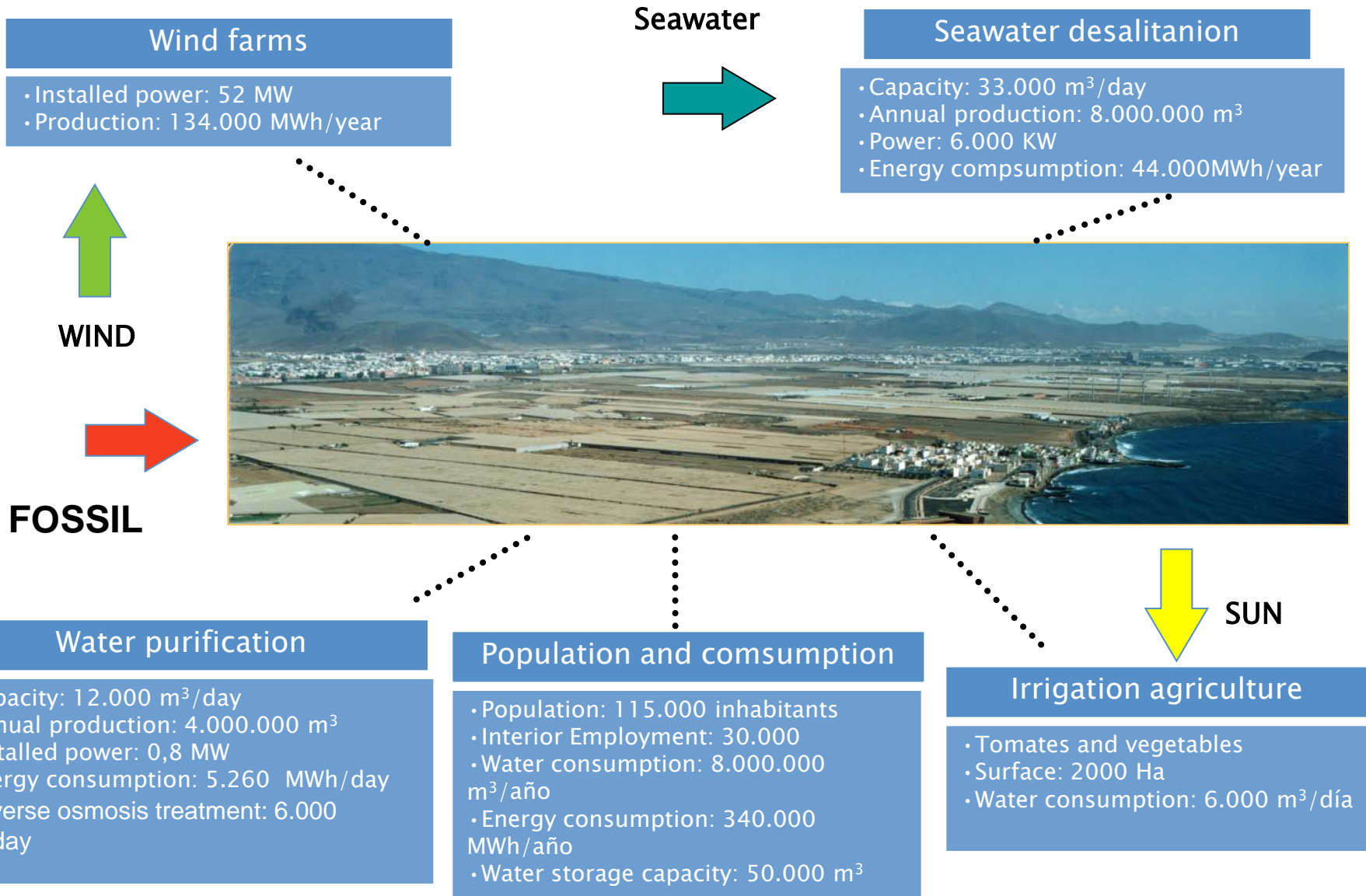
The South- East County of Gran Canaria assumes its role in this context, under the premise that its contribution, together with many others efforts in the same direction, will be a decisive step to cope with these challenges

Situation in the Past

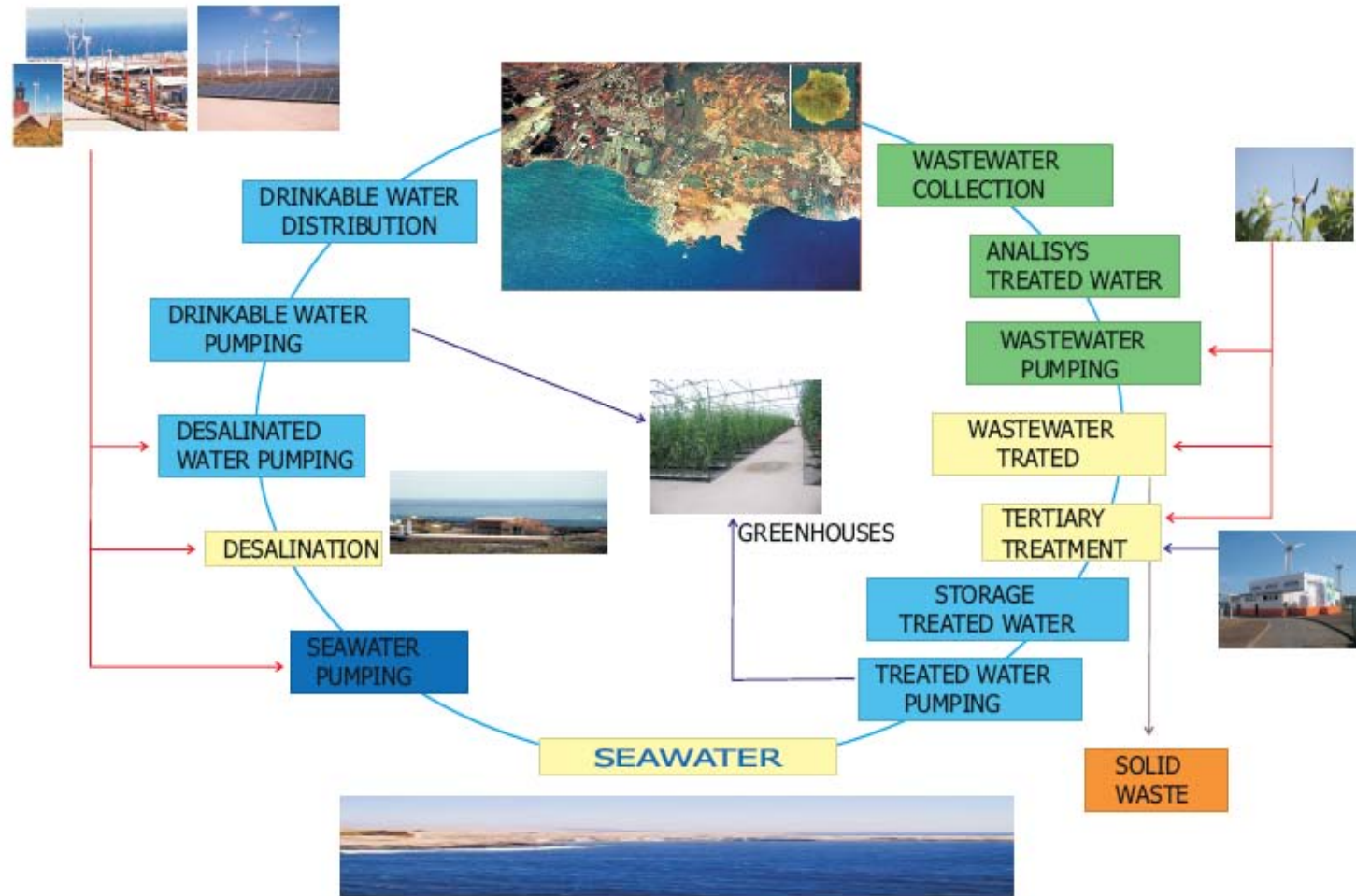
High sun exposure, strong winds all over the year, scarcity of drinkable water, subsistence agriculture, etc made this area be called “Poverty triangle of the Canary Islands“ in the seventies



Situation in the present



Water – Energy cycle in the South-East County of Gran Canaria



A NEW VISION OF THE SOUTH-EAST COUNTY OF GRAN CANARIA:

The South-east County of Gran Canaria is called to become a world reference for sustainable development in the frame of the upcoming uncertainty

A NEW MISSION FOR THE SOUTH-EAST COUNTY OF GRAN CANARIA:

The Southeast County of Gran Canaria assumes the mission to be a "pilot area" to test, deploy and lead "best practices" related to sustainable development, which may be transferred to other communities in the world and especially to less developed areas

THE MISSION OF THE PLANT

The "appropriate response" to the future foreseeable scenario

A genuine "**road map**" that allows policy-makers take appropriate decisions, knowing in advance the chances, the actions to implement, the costs associated, the funding sources, the timeline for their development, the proper indicators, etc.

Axi of Energy: Current situation:

Consumption: 422.375 MWh/year
(3.875 KWh/p.a)

Wind energy: 51 MW

Wind energy production: 150.000 MWh

Solar photovoltaic: 120 KWh

No normative for energy saving



Axi of the energy: Goals

Saving 155.969 MWh (A 25% reduction in the consumption by means of energy saving systems)

Increasing production by renewable energy:

Total installed power: 550 MW

Total energy produced: 1,750,000 MWh/ year

(Equivalent to a 60% of electricity consumption in Gran Canaria)

Savings in CO₂ : 1,050,000 tons/ year

Saving in fossil fuels 450,000 tonnes/ year

A real guarantee for the future of Gran Canaria in terms of energy supply
(Energy stored in form of water in altitude, hydrogen, battery charged, desalt water)



Axis of ENERGY: Planned actions

Energetic saving.

Widespread use of low-consumption lights (housing accommodation, stores, public premises and exteriors)

Widespread use of hot-water supplied by solar power.

Improvements of buildings' facilities (use of natural light, thermal isolation and others)

Wind energy:

Renovation and relocation of current wind farms as "Wind Platforms" (Santa Lucía, Aguimes and Ingenio)

Visual conditioning of the wind farms.

Solar energy:

Implementation of photovoltaic solar park (centralized generation)

Implementation of distributed photovoltaic panels

Implementation of thermal solar panels (DHW)

Implementation of thermal solar power stations

Biomass energy:

Boosting energy consumption supply by biofuels from industry, agriculture and city wastes.

Maximum widespread use of renewable energies (Self-use of renewable energies)

- Seawater desalination
- Water Pumping
- Power supply to fridges.
- Hydrogen production
- Power supply to vehicles:
 - By electric accumulator batteries.
 - By fuel cells.

Axi of water: Current situation

Consumption in the County: 8.632.800 m³/year

Desalinated water production: 24.000 m³/day



Depurated water: 6.000.000 m³/year

Drinkable water production from depurated waters: 2.500.000 m³/year



Axi of water: Goals

Savings: 2,770,350 m³ per year (30% of conventional consumption)

Sea water Desalination production: 18.000 m³/day

Wastewater treatment: 10.000 m³/day

Purification of treated waters: 4.500 m³/day

Controlling quality of desalinated water en sewage water

Water disposal for human and agriculture consumption independant of the rainfall

100% of the energy coming from wind energy (200 MW of wind energy can produced 90.000.000 m³/year, equivalent at the capacity of all the dump of the isle)



Axis of Water: Planned actions

Water saving:

- Widespread use of low-consumption WC's

- Low-consumption irrigation systems

- Reuse of sewage waters (converted into drinkable waters in one parte)

- Lower loses on the system.

Drinkable water supply:

- Seawater desalination just by means of renewable energies: wind and solar.

- Improvement on storage capacity

Reused water:

- Improvement on sewage water collection process

- Improvements on gardening irrigation systems: parks, gardens...

- Higher rate of converted waters into drinkable ones.

Drinkable water production from depurated ones

Drinkable water production just by means of renewable energies: wind and solar.

Situación actual

- Consumo de agua en la Comarca:
- Recursos propios de la Comarca:
- Generación industrial de agua potable en la Comarca:
- Seguridad de agua potable en la Comarca:
- La gestión del agua en la Comarca:
- Coste del agua en la Comarca del Sureste:
- Generación de empleo y riqueza:
- Impacto ambiental:

Análisis DAFO (Diagnóstico)

Debilidades:

- Escaso régimen de lluvias, con fuertes irregularidades
- Ausencia de sistemas de recogida de agua de lluvia, a gran y a pequeña escala
- Total dependencia del suministro de agua potable de los combustibles fósiles importados (100%). Ello supondrá incrementos del coste del agua sin posibilidad de control e incluso, presumibles recortes en su suministro en el caso de fallos en el suministro de combustibles fósiles (incluyendo la posibilidad derivada de catástrofes naturales, como temporales, etc.)
- Único punto de producción a gran escala, que supone riesgos de contaminación de los pozos de toma de agua de mar
- Baja capacidad de almacenamiento de agua desalada
- Ausencia de conciencia de la necesidad de ahorro agua (agravada por ser desalada al 100% con un alto coste energético)
- Ausencia total de producción y bombeo de agua potable a partir de energías renovables, abundantes en la Comarca
- Elevadas pérdidas en las redes de suministro (agravadas por el alto coste de su producción)
- Los habitantes no tienen conciencia del coste del precio real del agua.
- Escasa capacidad de almacenamiento de agua, agravada por la elevada dependencia de la producción industrial

Amenazas:

- Posibilidad de corte de suministro de agua potable, derivada de un corte de suministro de petróleo a la isla (por problemas generales o por problemas naturales, como pueden ser grandes temporales con roturas de canalizaciones u otros efectos)
- Ídem por rotura catastrófica de la planta desaladora, o por grave contaminación en los pozos de toma.
- **Aumento incontrolado de los costes de la desalación del agua de mar (con todas las repercusiones que ello supone), a medida que se incremente el coste del petróleo crudo y el gas natural**
- Posible contaminación del agua de mar.
- Muy serios conflictos económicos y sociales en la Comarca, derivados de tales supuestos.

Fortalezas:

- Disponibilidad de suelo susceptible de instalar nuevas plantas desaladoras, con acceso directo al mar, en aguas limpias
- **Grandes posibilidades de desalación de agua de mar, y bombeo de aguas potables, con el concurso único de las energías renovables.**
- Grandes posibilidades de ahorro de agua potable, en los sectores doméstico y turístico
- Grandes posibilidades de almacenamiento de agua a pequeña y gran escala
- Posibilidades de derivar parte del agua desalada obtenida a partir de energías renovables para aplicaciones agrícolas
- Elevado nivel de depuración de las aguas residuales de toda la Comarca
- Elevado nivel de control de vertidos indeseables en las aguas residuales de la Comarca
- **Existencia de un eficaz sistema de tratamiento terciario de las aguas depuradas**
- **Elevado aprovechamiento de las aguas depuradas**
- La titularidad pública de la planta desaladora de agua de mar, y de la planta depuradora, el apoyo institucional y una muy correcta gestión de las mismas permiten una mayor producción y justicia en el reparto de este bien básico.
- Fácil acceso al agua de mar.
- Apoyo institucional en la concienciación ciudadana.

Oportunidades:

- Engancharse en las nuevas políticas de agua de la UE y de España en cuanto a la producción y gestión del agua
- **Aprovechar las políticas europeas y nacionales de impulso a las energías renovables para aplicarlas a los sistemas de producción industrial de agua y al bombeo de las mismas.**
- Posibilidad de impulsar un sector industrial relacionado con la fabricación de equipos relacionados con la producción y uso del agua (incluyendo sistemas de ahorro, de almacenamiento y de producción)
- Aprovechar los capitales privados excedentarios para encauzarlos a este fin
- **Posibilidad de impulsar el sector agrícola en decadencia**
- Aprovechar los recursos de la RIC
- Aprovechar la integración del servicio a nivel intermunicipal para acometer acciones conjuntas.
- Cambio del modelo hídrico propio en pro de la autosuficiencia (suministro y ahorro).
- Subvenciones para depuración doméstica.

Objetivos:

- Conseguir la plena suficiencia de agua en la Comarca, tanto para fines domésticos, como industriales y agrícolas, con independencia de los irregulares regímenes de lluvia (es decir, a través de la desalación de agua de mar y la depuración de aguas residuales a partir de energías renovables).
- Conseguir bajar los índices de consumo de agua (doméstica y agrícola) al máximo posible (compatible con la mejora de la calidad de vida).
- Mantener cerrado el ciclo industrial del agua
- Convertir el sistema integral de agua de la Comarca en un instrumento identitario de la misma.
- Aumentar los niveles actuales de empleo en el sector
- Aumentar la aportación del sector al PIB del municipio, de la isla y de la región.

Estrategias:

- Mantener la Comarca en la posición actual de ejemplo mundial de desarrollo sostenible en el contexto del agua.
- Convertir la Comarca del Sureste de G.C. en un foco atractor de investigadores, formadores, empresarios y todas aquellas personas interesadas en el tema del agua
- Definir un “sello de identidad” propio de la Comarca del Sureste en el marco del agua y el desarrollo sostenible.
- Resaltar, a todos los niveles, la simbiosis alcanzada en el trinomio agua-tecnología-energías renovables.
- Vincular, en todo momento, el ahorro de agua con el ahorro de energía.
- Concienciar a todos los ciudadanos de la Comarca de su protagonismo en todo este contexto.
- Utilizar todos los eventos nacionales e internacionales posibles para dar a conocer esta parcela de la Mancomunidad del Sureste de G.C. en el campo del desarrollo sostenible.
- Reforzar la posición de la Comarca del Sureste como centro suministrador de agua potable al resto de la isla de Gran Canaria.

ACCIONES CONCRETAS:

2.1.- Confeccionar un estudio que permita predefinir las repercusiones y las respuestas adecuadas ante una eventual crisis en la producción de agua potable en la Comarca mediante los sistemas actuales

2.2.- Confeccionar un estudio que permita definir y tener listos “planes de emergencia” ante posibles contingencias en la producción y suministro de agua.

2.3.- Confeccionar un estudio que permita optimizar la red de almacenamiento de agua potable a gran escala (incluyendo las aguas de lluvia), y definir los stoks estratégicos.

2.4.- Confeccionar un estudio de las pérdidas en las redes de distribución y depósitos, sus vías de solución y sus mecanismos de financiación (incluyendo los costes comparativos de “no arreglo”)

2.5.- Confeccionar un estudio que permita determinar la capacidad de ahorro de agua doméstica en la Comarca .

(ANEXO 2.1)

2.6.- Confeccionar un estudio que permita conocer el caudal de agua de mar desalada (y los costes) con el solo concurso energético del viento (el estudio debe incluir la capacidad y ubicación de los depósitos de almacenamiento asociado)

2.7.- Confeccionar un estudio encaminado a la remodelación de las tarifas de agua (primando el ahorro vía tarifas incentivadoras y disuasorias), subvenciones para las reposiciones, etc.

2.8.- Confeccionar y ejecutar una campaña masiva de información para impulsar el recambio de los aparatos sanitarios a niveles doméstico y público, y para la implantación de buenas prácticas en el ahorro del agua, incluyendo los beneficios económicos que de tal acción se derivarían.

2.9.- Confeccionar y ejecutar un programa de apoyo a la implantación generalizada de depósitos de agua potable en viviendas y fincas particulares (aljibes, depósitos enterrados o mimetizados, etc.). Evaluar su impacto de cara al reforzamiento de los stoks y a la mejor gestión de las plantas desaladoras.

2.10.- Confeccionar un modelo de “autoauditoria del agua”, con información sobre los equipos de ahorro y sus costes, de manera que a nivel familiar o público puedan conocerse las posibilidades de ahorro y los beneficios económicos consecuentes. Su divulgación puede hacerse a través de los escolares, los centros culturales e Internet.

2.11.- Definir, proyectar e implementar instalaciones demostrativas de “buenas prácticas”, creando una red de “centros de referencia” (colegios, locales públicos, viviendas ad hoc).

2.12.- Definir y establecer normativas (de obligado cumplimiento) para las nuevas edificaciones en el contexto del ahorro de agua.

2.13.- Establecer premios y menciones públicas de buenas prácticas en el uso del agua.

2.14.- Incrementar la campaña iniciada de “entrega condicionada” kits de ahorro como refuerzo de la campaña informativa

2.15.- Ejecutar las obras consecuentes del estudio de pérdidas en la red, en su caso

2.16.- Proyectar y construir una planta desaladora de agua de mar accionada por energía eólica y aislada de la red, con propósitos demostrativos. **(ANEXO 2.2)**

Acciones cruzadas:

- Apoyar la aplicación de las energías renovables para la desalación y potabilización de aguas (de mar y depuradas)
- Apoyar la agricultura y la ganadería utilizando el agua desalada con energías renovables
- Apoyar la edificación de mínimo consumo de agua
- Apoyar la formación de empresas destinadas a la construcción y el mantenimiento de equipos de ahorro, almacenamiento y desalación de agua.
- Apoyar los servicios de auditoría, ingeniería, etc., en relación con los temas del agua
- Ofertar el “sistema integral” de agua de la Comarca como un atractivo turístico (Convirtiéndolo en parte de rutas turística).
- Impulsar por todos los medios posibles la información relativa a la situación del agua en la Comarca.
- Impulsar las formaciones relacionadas con el tema del agua
- Impulsar las investigaciones relacionadas con el tema del agua (En particular, impulsar la recreación del Centro Internacional de Investigación en Agua y sus aplicaciones, de acuerdo al antigua CIEA)
- Impulsar actividades culturales relacionadas con el agua, y con el binomio agua - energía, incluyendo acciones patrimoniales (molinos de bombeo, norias, etc.)
- Impulsar las actividades de ocio basadas en el uso cultural y recreativo del agua
- Utilizar el agua de calidad como medio de protección del patrimonio natural inanimado (suelo y acuíferos degradados)
- Utilizar el agua de calidad como medio de protección del patrimonio natural animado (especialmente la flora, recuperando la alboreda y palmerales en trance de desaparecer)
- Utilizar el agua (desalada, depurada o potabilizada de terciario) para engrandecer los espacios verdes de la Comarca, mejorando la calidad de vida de todos sus ciudadanos
- Resaltar la situación del agua en la Comarca en todos los eventos que se desarrollen dentro y fuera de ella, en el marco del desarrollo sostenible.
- Apoyar el desarrollo de zonas menos favorecidas mediante la transferencia de Know How en temas de agua
- Modificar las planificaciones y ordenanzas actuales para conseguir el máximo ahorro de agua y su almacenamiento en la Comarca.

Empleo en el eje del agua

Eje: Agua	Acción	Tipo de trabajo (Estu.,Proy, Ejecu,Exp)	Tipo de empleo (TU, TFP, Otros)	Nº Personas	Duración (meses)	Empleo largo plazo (Nº p. año)	Observaciones
2.1	Confeccionar un estudio que permita predefinir las repercusiones y las respuestas adecuadas ante una eventual crisis en la producción de agua potable	Estudio					
2.2	Confeccionar un estudio que permita definir y tener listos “planes de emergencia” ante posibles contingencias en la producción y suministro de agua.	Estudio		2	8		
2.3	Confeccionar un estudio que permita optimizar la red de almacenamiento de agua potable a gran escala (incluyendo las aguas de lluvia), y definir los stoks estratégicos.	Estudio		2	6		
2.4	Confeccionar un estudio de las pérdidas en las redes de distribución y depósitos, sus vías de solución y sus mecanismos de financiación	Estudio		2	10		
2.5	Confeccionar un estudio que permita determinar la capacidad de ahorro de agua doméstica en la Comarca	Estudio		2	2		
2.6	Confeccionar un estudio que permita conocer el caudal de agua de mar desalada (y los costes) con el solo concurso energético del viento	Estudio		2	8		
2.7	Confeccionar un estudio encaminado a la remodelación de las tarifas de agua , subvenciones para las reposiciones, etc.	Estudio		2	6		
2.8	Confeccionar y ejecutar una campaña de información para impulsar el recambio de los aparatos sanitarios a niveles doméstico y público	Estudio		2	4		
2.9	Confeccionar y ejecutar un programa de apoyo a la implantación generalizada de depósitos de agua potable en viviendas y fincas particulares.	Estudio		2	2		
2.10	Modelo de “autoauditoria del agua”, con información sobre los equipos de ahorro, de manera que puedan conocerse las posibilidades de ahorro y los beneficios económicos consecuentes.	Estudio		2	8		
2.11	Definir, proyectar e implementar instalaciones demostrativas de “buenas prácticas”, creando una red de “centros de referencia”	Proy. Ejecu. Explo.		2 10 -	6 24 -	- - 4	

Axi of food: Current situation

Hinterlands:

Cultivations: Potatoes, mais, onions, etc..

Surface: 250 Ha.

Destination: Self consumption

Livestock in hinterlands:

Sheeps, goats, cows, porks

11.000 heads

Acuiculture:

Non-existent

Fish culture:

Type: Sea farms

Production: golden and bass fishes

240 Tn/year

Coastal areas:

Cultivations: tomatoes, peppers, cucumber.

Surface: 800 Ha.

Destination: Export

Livestock in coastal areas:

Sheeps, goats, cows, porks

14.400 heads



Axi of food: Goals

50% coverage of domestic demand

Launching exports

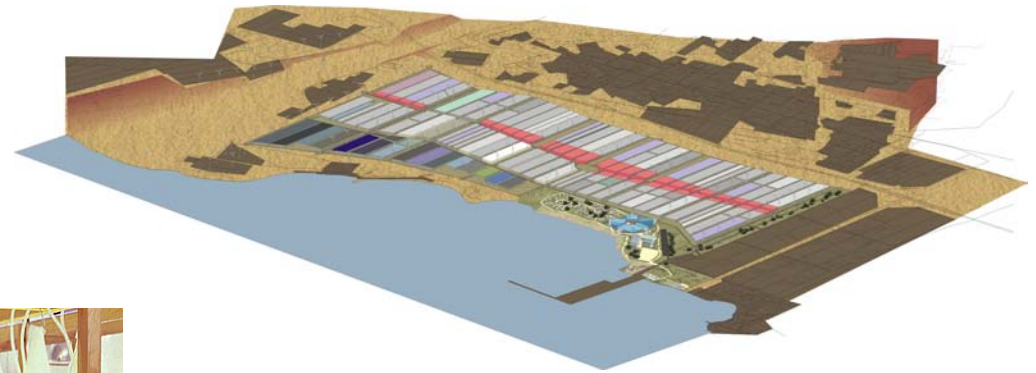
Bioindustrial and energetic platforms

Green area: Crops and livestock 476,4 Ha

Blue area: Algae and fish farms 98,7 Ha.

Red area: Industrial processing 45,8 Ha

Wind-farms combined with solar panels



Maximum food autonomy for the county and for the isle
Domestic economies less depending of petrol costs

Residential areas for
entrepreneurs and employees
(Tecnópolis)

Axis of Food. Planned actions:

Agriculture and livestock on coastal lands

Typology:

High-Tech agriculture and livestock production, high rate of production, eco-care system, controlling processes over the whole year and self-sufficient system of energy (wind and solar energies used for water desalination, independently of rainfall rates)

Uses:

Domestic consumption and exportation

Added value to high-tech agriculture:

Product manufacture (directly to target consumers, no chain distribution)

Maintenance of products into fridges powered by renewable energies.

Environmental impact:

Concentrated in agro-industrial zones

Complete recycling of every sub-products (energy production, fertilizers, different industrial products)

Reinforcement of current normative on environmental issues, including those aspects of visual impacts.

Agriculture and livestock on hinterlands:

Typology:

Eco-care agriculture and livestock, hardly no presence of technology.

Target use:

Domestic consumption

Added value:

Preservation of the landscape and traditional practices

Strategy:

Using rent transfer mechanisms to these less “competitive” activities.
(Preserving environment, landscapes, and tourism areas, etc)

Aquiculture and algae-culture:

Typology:

Algae crops on grounds, high presence of technologies, high rates of production, self-sufficient systems, making use of seawater quality as basis, wastes and renewable energies for production and pumping processes.

Aquiculture farms on ground, using the wind energy to produce oxygen and to pump seawater. Thus, sea pollution is avoided and both feeding and production are controlled in better ways.

Uses:

- Domestic consumption and exportation

Added value:

- Manufacturing of products

- Keeping products in an adequate cool state thanks to renewable energies.

Environmental impact:

- Concentration on Agro-industrial Zones

- Recycling minimum wastes produced

Axi of transport:

Current situation:

65.000 registered vehicles

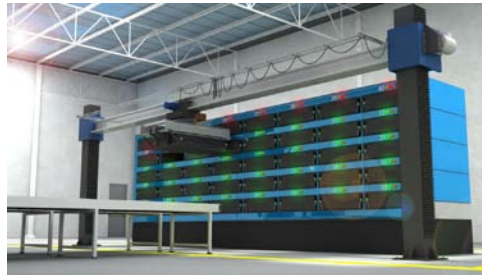
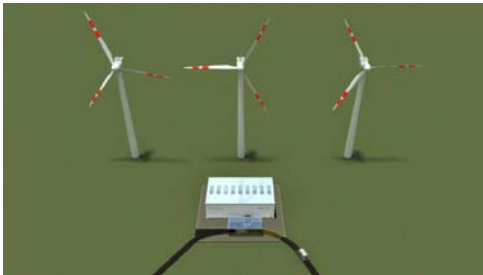
Minimum use of public transport

Minimum use of bicycle

Axi of transport: Goals

About 20% of vehicles in the county are electric from renewables (Hydrogen or batteries)

200 MW of wind energy feed a fleet of 50,000 vehicles -20 kW each- with a 200 km autonomy



Axis of transport. Action planned:

Fleet of electric vehicles adapted to use of renewable energies

Enhancing the use of public transport

Boosting bicycles as means of transport

Creating transfer knots among different means of transport

Boosting measures to reduce mobility needs

FINAL RESULTS

100% self sufficient in energy (independently of fossil energies)

100% self sufficient in water (independently of rainfall rates)

50% self sufficient in foods

20% self sufficient in transport with renewable

More than 12.000 direct employments

Future situation

Wind farms

- Installed power: 520 MW
- Production: 1.600.000 MWh/year

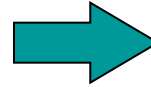


WIND



PETROL

Seawater



Seawater desalitanion

- Capacity: 20.000 m³/day
- Annual production: 7.000.000 m³
- Power: 6.000 KW
- Energy compsumption: 44.000 MWh/año



Water purification

- Capacity: 12.000 m³/day
- Annual production: 4.000.000 m³
- Installed power: 0,8 MW
- Energy consumption: 5.260 MWh/day
- Reverse osmosis treatment: 6.000 m³/y
- Instaled power:
- Energy consumption:

Population and consumption

- Population: 120.000 inhabitants
- Interior Employment: 30.000
- Water consumption: 8.000.000 m³/año
- Energy consumption: 340.000 MWh/año
- Water storage capacity: 50.000 m³

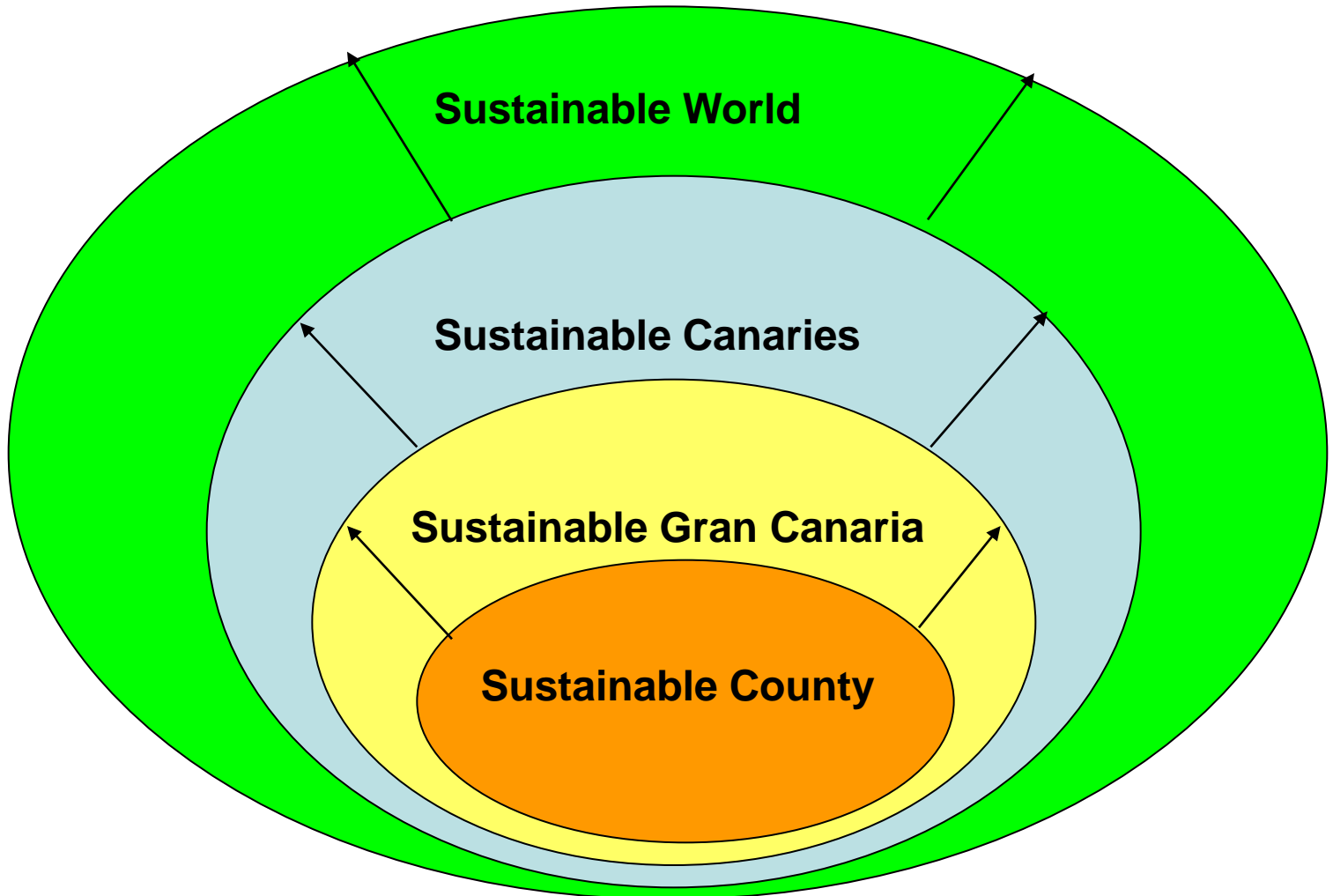
Irrigation agriculture

- Tomates and vegetables
- Surface: 2000 Ha
- Water consumption: 6.000 m³/día

SUN



The PLAN SURESTE SOSTENIBLE is a determined bet from its political leaders and citizens to achieve sustainable development in the county and throughout the Canaries to all the world



The Plan is a serious, feasible way to turn the South-East County, which in 30 years passed from a depressed situation to be one of the most developed region in the Canaries, into a global example of sustainable development.



PANEL 4: Complementarities, information exchange, coordination, monitoring mechanisms and other key aspects for improving the contribution of international cooperation to the achievement of water and sanitation-related MDGs

'The Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance: Support for Water Operators in Africa'

Tomás López de Búfala

Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

ABSTRACT

Since the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in 2000, there have been efforts at national and regional levels to focus on the key challenge of increasing access to safe water and basic sanitation for the poor. Ongoing reforms in the water and sanitation sector have provided some opportunities for creating more efficient, customer-focused and autonomous water and sanitation utilities in several regions of the world. However, most developing country utilities continue to face enormous challenges in meeting the ever-increasing demands of growing populations. They suffer from a number of interrelated institutional weaknesses, including inadequate cost recovery compounded by a low customer base and limited physical coverage, dilapidated physical infrastructure, high levels of unaccounted for water, the low skill levels of the staff and poor customer relations, among others.

With these challenges in mind, under the UN Secretary-General mandate through the Hashimoto Action Plan, UN-HABITAT has initiated a process for the establishment of a Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (Global WOPs Alliance) which is hosted in its headquarter in Nairobi. It is based on the premise that establishing direct and effective partnerships and networking among operators at global, regional, sub-regional and national levels, and facilitating a process of 'learning by doing' amongst them are essential prerequisites to allowing key players in the sector to play crucial roles in meeting the challenge of attaining the water supply and sanitation MDGs. Thus, the WOPs processes are based on mechanisms that enable operators to systematically communicate amongst themselves, share experiences and learn from one another's practices for the benefit of all on a not-for-profit basis.

Nowhere is the need to improve the performance of public water operators more compelling than in Africa. Water Operators Partnerships have been recognized by utilities and their partners as a promising approach for improving the performance of public water operators in Africa, and an essential step in accelerating progress towards achieving the MDG targets for water and sanitation services in the continent. Progress towards achieving the MDGs has been limited and the latest WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme indicators on water supply and sanitation (May 2008) indicate that less than half of the countries in Africa are on course to reach the WSS/MDG targets. Sustaining these limited advances and accelerating progress in lagging countries will depend largely on public utilities which are nominally responsible for providing services to more than 90% of Africa's fast-growing urban populations. There is therefore a need for more sustained attention commensurate with the magnitude of the challenge.

In its goal of initiating and supporting ongoing WOPs initiatives around the world, the Global WOPs Alliance, together with WSP-Africa, have supported the establishment of a regional Water Operators' Partnerships programme in Africa (WOP-Africa), a joint programme of the African Water Association (AfWA) and the International Water Association – East and Southern Africa Region (IWA-ESAR). A widely attended foundation meeting was held in Johannesburg in April 2007, and over 100 utilities have participated in a benchmarking exercise as the basis for utility twinning and exchange of experience and expertise. So far, WOP-Africa has produced a business plan and is in the process of engaging a programme manager to lead the utility-twinning and capacity-building programme.

The presentation will give an overview of the Global Water Operators' Partnership Alliance including its major activities, guiding principles, and its support programme for the WOP-Africa process.

Keywords: operators, GWOPA, UN-Habitat, Africa, water, sanitation, MDG


UN  HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

**Global Water Operators'
Partnerships Alliance:
Support to WOP-Africa**

Presented by

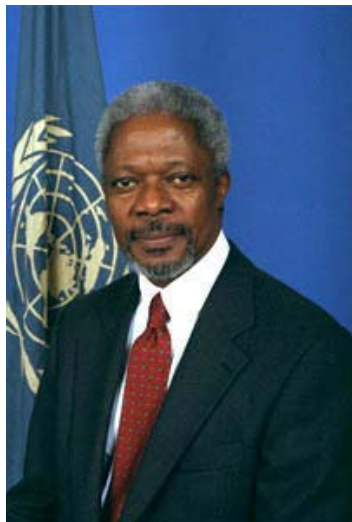
**Eng. Tomás López de Bufalá
Global WOPs Alliance, UN-HABITAT**

The Challenge

- Globally, we are **off track for meeting the WSS MDGs**
- Urgent **need to accelerate progress**
- **Water Operators** are **key players**
- **Operators** have a wealth of expertise but **capacity is unequally shared**



UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation's Proposal for WOPs



- **UNSGAB on Water and Sanitation** established to advise on how to achieve the **Millennium Development Goals**
- Launch of **Hashimoto Action Plan** at WWF4 in Mexico 2006
- Proposal for global mechanism to promote **Water Operators Partnerships (WOPs)**
- in November 2006 UN Secretary General requested our Executive Director for **UN-HABITAT to lead the Global WOPs mechanism**



Guiding Principles of GWOPA

- **Inclusiveness:** Utility-led, demand-driven, but involving all WSS sector stakeholders
- **Not for Profit:** recovery of direct costs only
- **Mutuality of benefit:** shall be used as an incentive for utility cooperation on non-profit basis



Guiding Principles of GWOPA (continued)

- **Building a Culture of Solidarity:** shall also be used as an incentive for utility cooperation
- **No duplication of efforts:** Avoid duplication while seeking to support, complement, and enhance on-going partnerships
- **Learning from others/past experiences:** Learn from regional experience / successes and failures of the past; inter- and intra- regional exchange of experience
- **Fostering sustainable change:** build lasting positive change within water utilities using simple mechanisms that are progressively independent of external financial support
- **Fostering Accountability and transparency:** good governance principles

Key Functions of GWOPA

- **Acting as a broker** for twinning and coordinating inter-regional exchange
- **Support for regional WOPs:** institutional & substantive guidance
- **Promoting exchange of experiences and best practices**
- **Knowledge management:** development & dissemination of capacity building tools



Key Functions of GWOPA (Continued)

- Serving as a framework for **advocacy** and lobbying for water utilities at international, regional and national forums
- Providing a forum for **networking** and **convening** amongst utilities, donors and knowledge institutions
- Establishing a **web based platform** to facilitate sharing and exchange of lessons and experience

Structure of GWOPA

- **Secretariat** – team hosted by UN-HABITAT
- **General Assembly** – all watsan sector stakeholders wishing to be members
- **Steering Committee** – a transparently selected advisory body, with majority membership of water utilities
- **Alliance Partners** – organizations collaborating with the Alliance substantively and/or financially



Progress so far within GWOPA

- **Launch of Global WOPs Alliance** in Stockholm August 2007
- **Establishment of the Global WOPs Alliance Structure** (SC, GA)
- **Establishing and staffing the Secretariat** at UN-HABITAT headquarters
- **Mobilizing resources** for Global and Regional WOPs
- **Raising the profile of WOPs** worldwide
- **Initiating partnerships** with IWA, Cap-Net, IB-NET, Google



Supporting the Regional WOPs Movement

- **Regional WOPs are flourishing** – platforms led by water utility associations and NGOs consortia, supported financially by development banks and bilateral donors
- **Established in** Latin America and the Caribbean, **Africa**, Asia, and the Arab region
- **Each has a different structure**, funding mechanism and home-grown flavor of its region
- **GWOPA helps them flourish**, and facilitates exchange between one another



WOP-Africa



**Nowhere is the need to
improve the performance
of public water operators
more compelling than in
Africa**

Global WOPs Alliance Support to WOP-Africa

Global WOPs Alliance, with WSP-Africa, provides strong support for WOP-Africa
(Initially with Guidelines and the Action Plan)

- Convened **foundation Meeting in Johannesburg, April 2007**
 - Ninety-six (96) participants representing 70 water utilities from 30 countries across continent
 - established goals, vision, mission and priority themes
- **Formal Launching of WOP-Africa by AfWA and ESAR/IWA in February 2008** at the Bi-Annual AfWA Congress in Cotonou
- **Interim Steering Committee - GWOPA together with AfWA, ESAR-IWA, WSP, UN habitat, AfDB and two Utilities from each of the three sub-regions**
 - **Conducted** comprehensive **benchmarking** (over 100 utilities and regulatory agencies)
 - 3 sub-regional workshops (Kampala, Dakar and Maseru along 2008)
 - Preparation of **Strategic Business Plan 2009-2012** and funding **Project Proposal**
 - Operationalising an **independent WOP platform**
- **GWOPA will support the Programme Coordinator position and some Initial U2Us**

Governance

WOP AFRICA

The **WOP Africa Program** is a **utility-owned initiative and demand-driven**, run collaboratively by **AfWA** and the **ESAR-IWA**

The **Secretariat** will be based in **Rand Water**, a champion utility in Johannesburg, **led by a Programme Coordinator** (for planning, coordination and monitoring of WOP-Africa Program)

The **WOP-Africa** will be **governed by a Programme Committee** (to oversee and support Secretariat) **and Regional Council** (comprising key stakeholders; AfWA, *ESAR/IWA*, *AMCOW*, *AfDB*, *WaterAid*, *ANEW*, *UN-Habitat*, *WSP-WB* and majority of utilities).

Priority Themes

WOP AFRICA

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Monitoring and evaluation
Performance assessment
Benchmarking
Continuous improvement



SERVICE TO THE POOR

Pro-poor policies and strategies
Financing
Tariff issues
(ensure sanitation focus)

WSS/MGDs roadmap a
Long-term planning
Financing

Human Resources
Development
Capacity building

Infrastructure
development
Asset management

Advocacy
communication

Access to adequate
sanitation

Water and sanitation
services in small
towns

Specific Outcomes Foreseen

WOP AFRICA

- **Operationally** and **Financially Robust**, with a **self-financing** and **long-term sustainable strategy**
 - **Politically prominent** and **impactful** (AMCOW and national governments)
 - **Substantively equipped** to assist African Water Operators to improve basic service provision
- 

Immediate Steps

WOP AFRICA

- **Finalising** Staffing and Operationalising **Secretariat** in Rand Water, South Africa
- Finalising **benchmarking decision support systems** to facilitate efficient utility-to-utility peer support partnerships
- **Implement** priority **partnerships (U2Us)** facilitating the **participation of small utilities**
- Mechanisms for measuring **outcomes and progress** toward MDGs
- **Collaborate/partner with other regional WOPS**
- **Secure donor funding** to facilitate WOPS



Thanks!

A close-up, high-speed photograph of a water droplet falling into a pool of water, creating a series of concentric ripples. The droplet is captured mid-fall, just above the point of impact, with a small splash of water below it. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue.

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INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON WATER IN AFRICA

LAS PALMAS

20 to 22 APRIL 2009

THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

DACRUZ Dominique

**Deputy General Manager
SODECI COTE D'IVOIRE**



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

1) History

2) Objectives - Organs - Members - Partners

3) Actions, Role and Impact



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

PRESENTATION OF THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

1) History

Several managers of organizations involved in the African drinking water and sector decided in February 1980 to establish an Association known as:

THE UNION OF AFRICAN WATER SUPPLIERS (U.A.W.S.)

Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Liberia

In 2004 after the various institutional Reforms that took place in the water sector during the 90s in Africa, new bodies such as regulators, assets holding companies, sanitation utilities were brought to daylight and wanted to benefit from the various actions of AfWA and wanted to join the Institution. The Union of African Water suppliers changed objectives and name and was called

THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION (AfWA)

THE REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

Zone North/Nord

Algerie, Egypt, Libya,
Maroc, Sudan,
Tunisie

Zone West/Ouest

Benin, Burkina Faso,
Cape Vert, Cote
d'Ivoire, Gambia,
Ghana, Guinee,
Guinee Bissau,
Liberia, Mali, Niger,
Nigeria, Mauritanie,
Senegal, Sierra
Leone, Togo

Zone East/Est

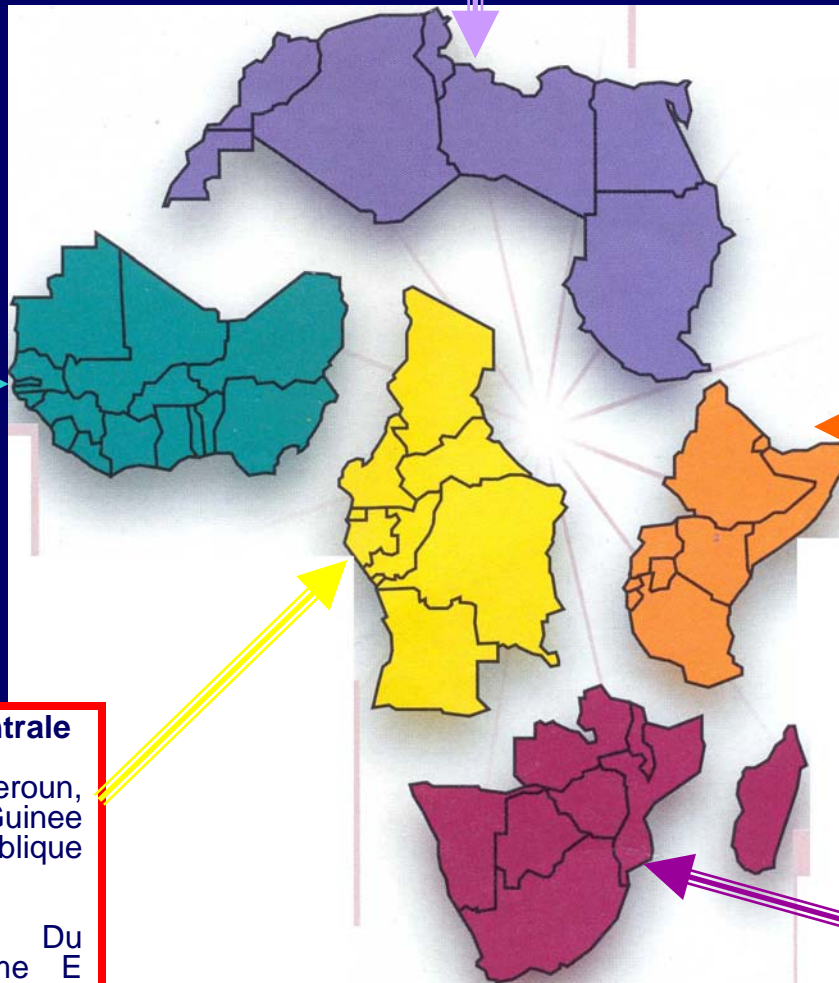
Burundi, Comores,
Djibouti, Ethiopia,
Eritrea, Kenya,
Uganda, Rwanda,
Seychelles, Somalia,
Tanzania

Zone Central/Centrale

Angola, Cameroun,
Congo, Gabon, Guinee
Equatoriale, Republique
Centrafricaine,
Republique
Democratique Du
Congo, Sao Tome E
Principe, Tchad

Zone South/Sud

South Africa, Botswana,
Lesotho, Malawi,
Mozambique, Namibia,
Swaziland, Zambia,
Zimbabwe, Mauritius,
Madagascar





THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

PRESENTATION OF THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

2) Objectives - Organs - Members - Partners - Actions

THE OBJECTIVES

Coordinate the search for knowledge and up-date technical, legal, administrative, and economic data gathered in the area of Water Supply, Sanitation and the Environment;

Initiate, encourage and promote any actions of cooperation and exchange in professional training;

Foster permanent exchange of information in all areas related to water supply, sanitation and environment, particularly on research and implemented techniques;

Promote contacts, exchanges and cordial relationship among professionals of the sector in Africa and throughout the world. The Association organizes congresses, colloquia, seminars, workshops and technical sessions.

THE CONGRESS - THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COUNCIL - THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
THE COMMUNICATION UNIT

THE ORGANS

THE RESOURCES

They are essentially made of the contributions of the Members and, exceptionally, by gifts and subsidies.



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

THE CONGRESS

The next 15th INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN WATER & SANITATION CONGRESS of the African Water Association will be held **in KAMPALA UGANDA FROM THE 15TH TO 18TH MARCH 2010** hosted by NWSC of UGANDA and in collaboration with IWA



THE MAIN THEME OF THE CONGRESS

WATER AND SANITATION : What perspectives facing the Energy challenges and climate change ?"



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

REGULAR MEMBERS

May become Regular Members agencies in African countries working for the production and supply of potable water and sanitation. From 18 members when it was established, the Association has today 90 Regular Members from 40 African countries.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

May become Affiliated Members, any agency or economic operator directly or indirectly involved in the potable water and sanitation sector in Africa. Affiliated Members comprise more than 60 companies and institutions from all the continents.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Any individual directly or indirectly involved in the potable water and sanitation sector in Africa.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Any individual or corporate bodies who have rendered distinguished services to the UNION and who, through their action, have contributed to the efficient achievement of its development.



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

PARTNERS

AfDB	African Development Bank.
UPDEA	Union of Electricity Producers and Conveyors in Africa
GRE AOC	Water and Sanitation Regional Group for West and Central Africa
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program World Bank
PMD	Partnership for Municipal Development
WB	World Bank
WBI	World Bank Institute
CWWA	Canadian Water and Sanitation Association
IWA	International Water Association
WWC	World Water Council
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
CDE	EU's Centre for the Development of ACP countries Enterprises
WHOS	World Health Organization
OIE	International Water Office
CCEA	Consultation Council for Water and Sanitation
GWP	Global Water Partnership
AFD	French Development Agency
UNESCO	Education Science and Culture



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

CHALLENGES AN KEY ISSUE OF COPERATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA

- Relations donor / beneficiary must be change to political partnership. Because ⇒ dependence which increase lack of responsibility.
- Today Africa is considered as a new border with news goals by other partner than European countries like China, India, USA
- Underground of Africa is rich. The whole world is interested by this Wealth
- Africa is the theater of strategic challenges in particular in security such as terrorism .
- Africa risks to be hard impacted by the consequences of Climat change
- Unfortunately Europe remains for relationship with Africa on angelic and unrealistic values.
- dynamic win / win relationship between Europe and Africa



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

CHALLENGES AN KEY ISSUE OF COPERATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA

- the civil society must be strong.
- Involvement of the civil society:
 1. Identification of needs by the CBO's
 2. Local project ownership
 3. Capacity building of the beneficiaries:
 - A/Sustainable access to water service of the poor
 - B/Increase awareness of costumers to pay water bill.
 - C/Improvement of their hygiene and their living environment
- Technology of production of drinking water according to the local context, cheaper, strong and with a simple maintenance
- Mobilize the local savings to finance the infrastructures of water and sanitation



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

CHALLENGES AND KEY ISSUES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA

- Subsidy of the access by social connections
- Social tariff of service according to the incomes of the populations especially poor
- Improvement of gender
- Benchmarking
- AfWA a network of professional water sector in Africa



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

➤ **CAPACITY BUILDING**  **KEY TO PERFORMANCE**

- The African Water Association contributes to capacity building: technical meetings, seminars, workshops, congress, training session, networking of professionals and capacity building projects
- **Some current AfWA projects**



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

1

Capacity building of AfWA for good Governance in water and sanitation utilities. Seminars and workshops with support from the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE) , EU Dept. for ACP countries.

2

Capacity Building for the maintenance of water and sanitation utilities network. Five countries will receive a subsidy for the establishment of an efficient infrastructure maintenance approach of the water utilities and SME associated in subcontracting with the utilities. This project is fully supported by the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE) , EU Dept. for ACP countries

3

Improving the management of water and sanitation utilities through the rational use of performance indicators. 4 countries and 8 utilities will be pilots in this project supported by AfDB.



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

4

Non Revenue Water (NRW) Capacity Building program. Large scale training of the executives and technicians of AfWA Corporate Members in mastering and controlling Non Revenue Water. Supported by World Bank (WBI) and Iwent Capacity Building

5

ISO TC/224 .Preparing the testing of the ISO/CD 24510-24511-24512 guidelines in Africa. These three guidelines are dedicated to customer Management, Water distribution operations, and Sanitation operations, for the use of utilities. The purposes of these guideline is to enhance the overall management performances of water and sanitation utilities despite the size or type (public or private) or ownership (central or local government)

6

Shadow Credit Rating Project: Development of a credit assessment tool that could securely match with the African water and sanitation utilities specificity to help them to get funds from the local market for infrastructure investments. Supported by World Bank (WSP).



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

7

AfWA has Signed a MoU with World Water Council (WWC)

The Partnership areas are:

1. Organizing the Search for the financing of the infrastructures investments
2. Urban and rural sanitation
3. Better use of Capacity building program

8

AfWA has Signed a MoU with the Partnership for Municipal Development (PDM)

The Partnership areas are

1. Capitalization of experience exchange in the management of the water and sanitation sector and dissemination to local governments.
2. Contribution to the debate on water and sanitation policy



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

9

**AfWA has Signed a MoU with the International Water Association
Cooperation will be accomplished by:**

1. At the institutional level, symmetrical, reciprocal arrangements for representation in each Association's governance structure.
2. Examining existing, respective programmes, projects or events of each Association for potential cooperative efforts and exchange of information.
3. Maintaining regular communication between leaders of the associations and developing avenues to promote dialogue amongst the associations' respective members that share similar expertise.
4. Searching for new programmes to develop cooperatively and share expertise, results, and programme benefits.



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

3 - ACTIONS ROLE AND IMPACT

10

African Water Academy: The African Water Association is implementing a new training initiatives to enhance capacity building in the water sector. A specialized institute is about to be brought to day-light , the African Water Academy, will be established under the auspices of African Water Association. This African Water Academy will be a significant investment in the human capital of professionals and scientists working in the water sector and associated fields. Specifically, the African Water Academy shall offer specialized training in leadership and change management for water. Supported by the World Bank (WBI).

11

Water Operator Partnership Africa (WOP Africa). WOP AFRICA will support African countries in their efforts to achieve universal coverage for water and sanitation services with the MDGs as a common benchmark. WOP AFRICA is a program owned and driven by utilities and open to all stakeholders engaged in water and sanitation services. WOP AFRICA will foster the development and the improvements of WSS services through increased collaboration between water operators for advocacy, learning, networking and support partnerships among peers.



THE AFRICAN WATER ASSOCIATION

CONCLUSION

The African Water Association, always filled its task, which was to create a platform of reflexion between the water and sanitation utilities in Africa to improve the water service. But more than ever this need exists. With the problems of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the AfWA has tripled its speed actions and position itself as the leading organization of the water and sanitation sector in Africa

The implementation of a partnership with Spanish cooperation is a tremendous opportunity to scale up actions in favour of improving performances of the water and sanitation sector.

So lets meet in KAMPALA in March 2010 at the AfWA International Water Congress to make an assessment of 2009 Work .

THANK YOU



United Nations Office to Support the
International Decade for Action
'Water for Life' 2005-2015

International meeting on water and cooperation in Africa

20-22 April 2009

Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

Conclusions and recommendations*

An estimated 1 million Africans die every year from sanitation, hygiene and drinking water-related diseases. Approximately 60% of the African population does not currently have access to safe sanitation. As a result of the deterioration of the water and sanitation sector, African countries face increasing challenges, such as water scarcity, desertification, hunger and poverty.

All participants to the meeting recognized that progress has been made to date, but a lot still remains to be done. There are still many deficiencies that need to be addressed.

Numerous conferences and meetings have recognized the main challenges facing the African continent, namely lack of capacity, finance, coordination and political will at the highest level to implement the decisions and other recommended actions.

All participants stressed the overabundance of declarations on water and sanitation and the low level of implementation. The countries and organizations present at the meeting recognized the numerous commitments made to date, and the need to now proceed quickly from rhetoric to action, looking ahead towards implementation. There is an urgent need to reinforce capacities to put commitments into practice, and ensure both accountability and follow-up.

The participants recognized that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have given visibility to the water and sanitation problem, contributing to placing water and sanitation high on the international political agenda and providing an important sense of urgency. But with six years to go before the 2015 deadline, research shows that the African continent as a



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whole will miss the water and sanitation targets. If current trends persist, Africa will reach the water target in 2040 and the sanitation target in 2076. Very urgent measures need to be taken in order to accelerate implementation at all levels.

Furthermore, the participants stated that although the attainment of the MDGs on water and sanitation would be a great achievement, it is not enough. There is a need to guarantee universal access to safe water and sanitation. Otherwise, the situation in Africa will persist whereby an important percentage of the population – the poorest and the most vulnerable – is systematically excluded and discriminated against.

Conclusions

Participating countries acknowledged that while certain African countries are lagging behind, great progress has been made by others; these were recognized during the meeting.

While national and regional disparities exist among African countries, the countries and national, regional and international organizations present at the meeting identified the following common barriers to implementation and challenges to extending water and sanitation services in Africa:

Water governance

- The lack of water governance is recognized as one of the main causes of the water and sanitation crisis but is still perceived as an abstract concept by most stakeholders.
- There is a need to reach a consensus on and systematize the concept of water governance and its components in order to be able to measure the degree of good or bad water governance at national, regional and global levels.
- Existing several initiatives aimed at improving water governance at local, national and regional level need to be further supported in order to facilitate effective implementation over the long term. Awareness of these initiatives needs to be better promoted to international cooperation actors, to facilitate better coordinate of efforts, priorities and activities with partner countries.



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Financing

- There is a lack of budgetary allocation for water and sanitation in Africa. Financing has been recognized by all countries as a major challenge to achieving the MDG water and sanitation target. The commitment of additional resources for implementation is therefore needed.
- Most African countries are highly dependent on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to finance the extension of their water and sanitation services. ODA plays a key role due to the importance it has with respect to the total amount of financing in the sector.
- The current international economic and financial crisis is having significant consequences on the level of ODA allocated to the water and sanitation sector, which is decreasing globally.
- The income level disparity of the populations of African countries impedes the practical application of cost recovery policies, which in themselves should not form the main focus of water and sanitation policies.
- While national water and sanitation policies/strategies often exist, these lack links to financing strategies. Accordingly, the national budget and planning ministries are not involved in the development of budgets by the ministry of water.

Monitoring, information, tracking

- Most countries have difficulty in assessing their current status with regard to water and sanitation.
- There is a lack of information, monitoring, evaluation and tracking systems for the management of water resources and supply/sanitation systems.
- Data and information needed to make predictions and calculations for the management of water resources and systems, and design policies and strategies for the water and sanitation sector are often out of date or inexistent.



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- Monitoring mechanisms need to be put in place to effectively measure progress towards the water and sanitation-related MDGs, as well as to collect solid data on which to develop national policies.
- In many cases, there is no monitoring system for water and sanitation. Where one does exist there is no corresponding link to other relevant offices, such as the national statistics office, the budget office, the health system, etc.
- There is a need to increase knowledge of water sector spending. Monitoring was recognized as an essential part of assessing the real impact of investments in meeting water targets.

Capacity

- There is a need for greater capacity at all levels (country level, international cooperation level, etc.) in order to operationalize commitments made.
- There is a scarcity of well-trained human resources: there are not enough skilled personnel in the water and sanitation sector.
- Most African countries are seeking to decentralize water and sanitation skills, but local administrations lack the financial and human resources capacity.
- A significant amount of water and sanitation infrastructure is out of service due to lack of maintenance and management capacities.

Institutional and legal framework

- Institutional weakness has been identified as one of the main barriers with regard to implementing policies and strategies in water and sanitation in most African countries.
- Due to the transversal and multi-sectoral nature of water, fragmentation in water-related responsibilities and lack of coordination among different actors and administrations is a common situation.
- Some countries have a ministry responsible for water resources, but in most countries there is no such 'home' for sanitation, responsibility for which is often buried among different institutions.



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- One of the main advances of recent years has been the revision of legal frameworks, but this has not been accompanied by implementation of the necessary capacities.

Partnerships and collaboration

- Partnership with private companies is the most common approach in the majority of African countries to obtaining funding for infrastructure and expertise for the efficient management of water systems. Partnership with public operators is an option that has not been adequately explored.
- Furthermore, civil society is not sufficiently involved in water and sanitation decision-making processes.
- Collaboration on the management of transboundary water resources means not only managing and sharing the resource, but also the benefits derived from it.

Availability of water resources

- Some countries are also confronted with the challenge of very limited available water resources.

Demography trends

- Most African countries are experiencing rapid rates of population growth and uncontrolled urbanization.
- Informal urban settlements have very urgent needs related to water and sanitation.

Sanitation

- Extending sanitation services is a more complex challenge for African governments than extending access to water.
- Although sanitation amounts to much more than managing financial resources, lack of investment was stressed as one of the main concerns by all countries.
- Political awareness and concerted action are urgently needed to accurately position the sanitation issue.



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International cooperation

- The African countries present at the meeting stressed that there were too many bureaucratic barriers in cooperation processes.
- African countries also highlighted the present sustainability challenge: the maintenance of water supply facilities and transfer of technologies are not sufficiently considered by most cooperation agents.
- They also recognized that, traditionally, most international cooperation efforts in the water and sanitation sector in Africa have focused on the most urgent needs and the delivery of 'ready-made' products and solutions. Instead, the mechanisms required by society at the local level need to be autonomous – a point that has not received sufficient consideration by donor countries. There is a need to address cooperation projects in a holistic manner, involving local communities and to think in terms of long-term collaboration.
- The changing priorities and interests of donor countries are also factors in the deterioration of the water and sanitation situation, as these make aid unpredictable and impede the prospect of long-term collaboration.

The case of Spanish cooperation with regard to water and sanitation in Africa was specifically addressed and the following issues were raised:

- Spanish cooperation is progressively increasing its interest and involvement in Africa, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Spanish cooperation accords great significance to the sustainable management of water resources and has given particular importance to the water and sanitation issue in its cooperation planning and strategy for the period 2009–2012, with the objective of promoting the human right to water and improving the access to water and basic sanitation while ensuring environmental sustainability.
- One of the main consequences of the importance accorded to water and sanitation within the Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development (AECID) has been the creation of a sectoral directorate specifically devoted to this issue.



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Recommendations

The following recommendations were issued following the conclusions of the meeting:

- Advocacy actions should target political and social leaders at different levels to gain their commitment and active support for the water and sanitation cause.
- It is necessary to invest in efforts to generate a common and shared vision and framework among all stakeholders on important issues where consensus has still not been reached, for example, the concept of water governance or the human right to water.

Water governance

- Create and provide tools to improve and objectively measure water governance at national, regional and global levels.
- Include pro-poor and gender mainstreaming within water governance. Establish and improve specific follow-up actions for these groups. In particular, access to water and sanitation for the very poor need to be better addressed.

Budget, financing and investment

- The commitment of additional resources to permit implementation is urgently needed, with levels of investment commensurate to the challenges ahead.
- Advocate support for water and sanitation in Africa at all levels to mobilize the required resources.
- Provide tools to increase knowledge of water sector spending.
- At country level, allocate a specific budget line for improved sanitation and access to safe drinking water, including rural areas.
- Governments need to properly prioritize water and sanitation financing in their national plans and increase the profile of water and sanitation in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other relevant strategy-related processes.



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- National budgets need to be utilized to remove non-structural constraints (institutional constraints, financial constraints, human resources constraints, etc.).

Monitoring, information, tracking

- Allocate more resources (financial, technical, etc.) to monitoring, information and tracking systems.
- Develop and/or improve water and sanitation monitoring, information and reporting systems to track progress against commitments at all levels, and facilitate information and data-sharing among all parties (international cooperation, national governments, civil society, etc.).
- Facilitate the creation of platforms for the exchange of experiences. Also facilitate the collection, analysis and sharing of good practices and lessons learned in order to enhance multilateral and horizontal cooperation at all levels (among international cooperation actors, countries themselves, and among civil society organizations, etc.).
- At the global level, undertake efforts to harmonize existing monitoring and reporting activities in the water and sanitation sector in order to increase their effectiveness.
- Increase support for AMCOW's lead role to establish a regional roadmap for follow-up, monitoring and reporting progress in line with national strategies.
- At the national level, develop and strengthen monitoring tools to facilitate action by governments and other stakeholders, and to bring about consistency with global mechanisms.
- Ensure that African ministers and authorities are sufficiently briefed and have access to comprehensible information on water and sanitation.
- Involve other sectors (health sector, etc.) in awareness raising, information and monitoring activities on water and sanitation.

Capacity

- Give higher priority to capacity development, both in country assistance strategies and water sector funding mechanisms.



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- Reinforcement of human resources, knowledge sharing, and monitoring and managing capacities should be prioritized at the national level and among international donors.
- Invest in human resources capacity specializing in the different aspects of extension of water and sanitation services, their operation and maintenance.

Institutional and legal framework

- Institutional responsibilities need to be better addressed and coordinated.
- Create a single lead institution in charge of inter-ministerial coordination for all water and sanitation-related issues (financing, sector management, etc.), accountable at the highest level.
- Reinforce institutional and legal frameworks to guarantee citizens and providers are protected alike and, in particular, that access is ensured to the most vulnerable and in-need segment of the population.

Partnerships and collaboration

- Further explore and reinforce public-public partnerships. Public operators often demonstrate the same valuable expertise as private companies in providing water and sanitation services, managing these systems, and recovering costs. Being non-profit organizations, they also demonstrate great potential in bringing services to the poorest.
- Further reinforce international partnerships for the management of transboundary waters and raise awareness among politicians, decision-makers, civil society, etc., of the importance of sharing, not only the resource, but also the benefits derived from the shared integrated management of the basin (e.g. risk management, preservation of ecosystems, water security issues, hydropower, etc.)
- Identify potential synergies among existing programmes and initiatives and combine efforts to increase their effectiveness.
- Strengthen regional collaboration between African countries to facilitate knowledge-sharing, build on existing initiatives and efforts, reinforce existing mechanisms, and identify potential duplications and gaps to expedite change.



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Availability of water resources

- Make better use of existing water resources and consider inclusion into national legislation of the World Health Organization recommendations on safe reuse of human waste and water in agriculture.

International cooperation

- Comply with and ensure implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Take into account recommendations included in the latest evaluation of implementation, particularly with regard to the following aspects:
 - Country ownership
 - Reinforcement of mutual accountability mechanisms
 - Simplification and standardization of processes and administrative procedures for cooperation. Donor countries should harmonize and ensure a common approach in the water and sanitation sector. This process would be facilitated by the creation of a trust fund for water and sanitation similar to the Malaria trust fund
 - Further promote coherence and coordination among international cooperation actors
 - Ensure alignment of development assistance with national strategies.
- Mobilize additional financial and technical resources to support access to safe drinking water and sanitation in order to complement efforts made by national governments.
- Increase support to African efforts; provide financial and technical assistance for water and sanitation promotion.
- Explore and reinforce new forms of cooperation, in particular, to support access to safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas. Among these, decentralized cooperation between local authorities from different countries should be strengthened and accompanied by reinforcement of capacities.



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- Guarantee project sustainability by moving from a simple delivery of funds and/or infrastructure to a holistic approach. Investment in water supply infrastructure needs to address the issues of who will maintain it; where the financial resources, personal and institutional skills to do so will come from; and whether they need to be reinforced. The international cooperation effort needs to be maintained until the project acquires credibility and sustainability by itself. This requires further coordination with the partner country.
- Because of the nature of the water and sanitation sector, it is necessary to progress from short-term approaches to long-term collaborations. These encourage more stable and predictable support from international cooperation, which in turn facilitates long-term planning and implementation.

No consensus areas

- Although all participants acknowledged sustainable access to clean water and safe sanitation as basic human needs, not all recognized water as a basic human right. This issue was highly controversial, suggesting a need for fostering a better understanding of what the human right to water exactly means, and what the added value will be of recognizing it in relationship to the current water and sanitation crisis.

* The views expressed in this document are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action (UNO-IFdA) 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 or Casa Africa.

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