

# Changing Africa's Water Landscape

GWP is a valued partner of the African Ministers Council On Water (AMCOW), providing support to AMCOW in implementing the African Union Heads of State Sharm el-Sheik Declaration on Water & Sanitation in water resource management, climate change, transboundary waters and water financing.

*"The impact of GWP in Africa has been immense. No one can refute their critical role in proving technical knowledge on water management and development in Africa. They have been a reliable and consistent partner of AMCOW."*

Jean Bruno Itoua, AMCOW President 2007–2009

GWP's Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD) programme has led, over four years, to the development of IWRM Plans in 10 countries, with those plans being adopted by the governments of Zambia, Benin, Kenya, Mali, and Senegal.

Below are selected achievements from this specially-funded programme.

## Benin

- Revising the PRSP to include a cross-sectoral approach
- Developing a new water policy and water law incorporating IWRM principles
- Drawing government attention to climate change in order to mainstream related issues in national policies.

## Burundi

- The inclusion of IWRM in the national water policy
- Implementing water resources situation analysis and increasing knowledge on the challenges and constraints of water development for economic growth
- Influencing institutional reform and helping to unite various stakeholders to provide inputs on options for improving water governance.

## Cameroon

- Developing, for the first time, a comprehensive water resource situation analysis and strategic options for water management
- The inclusion of a provision for a national IWRM program in the public investment budget of the ministry in charge of water
- Undertaking capacity building on various aspects of water management, including an IWRM MSc program on conflict resolution.

## Cape Verde

- Developing a legal framework for administration of water resources and strategies for financing
- A complete review of water quality standards
- Encouraging a national discussion on water pricing.

## Eritrea

- Developing regulations for the issuance of water use permits and building of water infrastructure
- Developing water quality guidelines
- The production of a draft national water policy and a newly proposed institutional framework.



## A Water Secure World

The Global Water Partnership is an intergovernmental organisation with a worldwide network of 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 73 Country Water Partnerships and more than 2,000 Partner organisations in 150 countries. The GWP network is committed to building a water secure world.

[www.gwpforum.org](http://www.gwpforum.org)

[www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)

### Kenya

- Initiating collaboration between with the ministry of water resources and potential financing institutions to support IWRM
- Forging a stronger link between government, civil society and the private sector by establishing GWP Kenya
- Influencing development processes in the water sector through regular participation in sector reviews and PRSP processes.

### Malawi

- Integrating IWRM in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, the supreme national planning instrument
- Mobilising political will and awareness among key actors, including the Office of the President, Cabinet office and the Ministry of Economic Planning, resulting in a 60% budget increase to the water sector in 2005/6.

### Mali

- Integrating IWRM into the Strategic Framework for Growth and of Poverty Reduction (CSCR) 2007–2011
- The development and adoption of National Water Policy
- Encouraging stronger commitment from donors

### Mozambique

- Enhancing stakeholder participation in the country
- The development of a financing strategy, a gender mainstreaming strategy and guidelines for integrating water in PRSPs.

### Senegal

- Encouraging involvement of stakeholders at all levels to make good water management decisions
- Helping to set up a framework for national and local actors to understand IWRM and water sector challenges.

### Swaziland

- Broadening the water master plan from a narrow focus on water resources to a cross-sector focus linked to development
- The development of a financing strategy to support the IWRM plan through the Country Water Partnership
- Helping more than 9,600 people affected by polluted water in Kalanga gain access to clean water for consumption and crops, with a resulting drop in water-related diseases.

### Zambia

- The integration of IWRM in the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP)
- The establishment of a coordination mechanism, the Water Security Advisory Group, for all water-related government ministries/sectors, including donors
- On the strength of its work in Zambia, GWP Zambia has been asked to facilitate the development of a National Investment Brief on water resources for agriculture and energy on behalf of the FAO and the Zambian government. The IWRM Plan in Zambia has also been used as the basis for the World Bank's Water Resources Assistance Strategy, opening the door to enhancing the quality of Bank investment programmes.

*"To the facilitator of the process, Zambia Water Partnership...I have no doubt that you will lead the process effectively and efficiently and give us the product in time. I acknowledge your competencies in this area as you played the same role in the development of the [IWRM] Plan. I must state that as Government, we cherish the partnership that we have established with you."*

Mr. Kenneth Kong, Minister for Energy & Water Development



What was planned	What was achieved
National frameworks for sustainable water resource management and service provision in place or well advanced	6 IWRM plans adopted (Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Zambia) 3 plans finalised (Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde) 1 draft available (Swaziland) 2 under advanced preparation (Cameroon, Mozambique) 1 basin plan finalised and adopted (Ethiopia)
Ownership of national frameworks and process by all stakeholders	Stakeholder participation and broad-based support for plans achieved through water partnerships in 12 countries
Improved water resource management and service delivery	Too early to assess but evidence of change in each country although improvements not yet systemic
Stronger collaboration with potential financing institutions	Increased access to financial resources achieved in 7 countries (Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Zambia) Ongoing discussions with ministries of finance and bilateral donors
Water issues integrated into Poverty Reduction and National Development Plans (PRSPs).	IWRM integrated with PRSPs and national development plans in 3 countries Partnerships working with governments to highlight IWRM in national development plans