**Regional Consultative Workshop on the Draft   
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Process Report**

18-19th January 2018, Entebbe, Uganda

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**WORKSHOP REPORT**

January 25, 2018

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# 1. Background

## 1.1 The World Water Forum

The **World Water Forum** is the world’s largest international water event, and an occasion that serves to build global consensus for action on water. Held every three years, and organised by the World Water Council (WWC), the Forum brings together tens of thousands of water experts and policy and decision makers drawn from different spheres of the world to deliberate on water issues. The next forum – the Eighth World Water Forum – is scheduled to take place from 19th to 23rd March 2018 in the city of Brasilia, Brazil.

## 1.2 The Africa Regional Process

The Regional Process is one of the key processes used to prepare for the World Water Forum. Its objectives are: (a) to provide opportunity to take stock of achievements and challenges in addressing global targets on water; (b) to provide opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the dialogue on water; (c) to seek out and capture local perspectives on water issues; (d) to enhance sharing and exchange of ideas, experiences, innovations and good practice; (e) to foster synergies for action to address water issues from local to global levels; (f) to build consensus and nurture collective agenda setting and action on water; and (g) to build political commitment for action on water.

The Regional Process for Sub-Saharan Africa is coordinated by the African Ministerial Council for Water (AMCOW) with technical support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Global Water Partnership (GWP). Within each of the four sub-regions that make up Sub-Saharan Africa, preparatory activities are ongoing coordinated by the respective GWP Regional Office, and are mainly focused around the preparation of a sub-regional report addressing the selected Forum Theme for the sub-region.

In January, the four sub-regions had completed preparation of their draft reports. This activity involved, among other things, the consultation of stakeholders relevant to the Forum themes at sub-regional level through the use of questionnaires, email exchanges, and interviews on the sidelines of regional events. The sub-regional reports are the main source of information for preparation of the Africa Regional Synthesis Report. Before commencement of preparation of the Africa Regional Report, a workshop was held to provide opportunity to regional stakeholders to review the sub-regional reports, and deliberate on other arrangements being made for Africa’s participation at the World Water Forum in Brazil. This report documents the proceedings and outcomes of the regional workshop.

# 2. Objectives and expected outputs

The objectives of the workshop are the following:

1. To review the four sub-regional reports of Sub-Saharan Africa;
2. To develop a timeframe of follow-up actions to complete the sub-regional and regional synthesis reports;
3. To review the draft design of sessions for the Africa Regional Process at the Eight World Water Forum, and strategize on how to present Africa’s Report at the Forum;
4. To discuss the logistical arrangement for Africa’s participation at the Forum; and
5. To deliberate on preliminary emerging messages about Africa’s priorities for the Eight World Water Forum.

Expected outputs were the following:

1. The sub-regional reports validated and enriched with lessons and experiences from across Sub-Saharan Africa;
2. Africa’s Sessions at the Forum restructured and properly re-organised; panellists and case studies for each session identified;
3. A clear action plan with task allocations for completion of the sub-regional and regional reports, and for finalisation of the design of the Africa Regional Process Sessions, agreed upon;
4. A clear picture developed on self-sponsored participants and critical participants without sponsorship who will have to be facilitated to participate in the Forum;
5. Preliminary messages from the Africa Regional Processes about Africa’s priorities outlined and transmitted to the Africa Political Process for their consideration.

# 3. Participants and Workshop Program

The list of participants, and program covering the two days of the workshop, are attached as Annex 1 and 2 respectively. The participants were drawn from the African Development Bank, Global Water Partnership (Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa and West Africa), ECOWAS, IUCN, Nile Discourse Forum, and the consultants contracted to prepare the sub-regional and regional reports. Participants who were invited but were unable to attended included representatives from AMCOW Secretariat, IGAD and SADC.

# 4. Proceedings

## 4.1 Opening session

The Executive Secretary of GWP Africa, Mr. Alex Simalabwi, welcomed participants to the workshop and thanked them for responding to the invitation. He expressed thanks to the African Development Bank for the efforts they were making amid challenges to ensure that Africa makes a meaningful contribution to the global water process. He thanked Ms. Maimuna Nalubega and Mr. Kidanemariam Jembere for their role in technical coordination of the Africa Regional Process preparations. He pointed out that the six themes of the Forum reflect Africa’s priorities. He informed participants that, this time round, there would be an effort to ensure that follow-up actions are taken on the Forum recommendations through an initiative known as the Africa Investment Program (AIP). He mentioned that the present preparation process was part of a larger process that will culminate in Africa hosting the World Water Forum for the second time in 2021.

Eng. Osward Chanda, Ag. Director of the Water Development and Sanitation Department at AfDB, also welcomed participants to the workshop and thanked those involved in logistical arrangements for the workshop, and coordinating the Africa Regional Process. He observed that the regional process, whether in Africa, Europe or the Americas, was always surrounded with challenges and urged participants, therefore, not to be discouraged. “The World Water Forums” Eng. Chanda said, “offer an opportunity to actively participate in global water discussions and ensure that Africa’s perspectives are adequately presented in global dialogue.” The Water Forums, he further noted, provide Africa with a common voice to inform and influence the political leadership of Africa on what should be prioritized on the continent to harness the socio-economic benefits accruing from attainment of water security. He observed that those involved in preparing Africa’s Regional Report had sacrificed time, knowledge and resources to contribute to the report under very tight time schedules and strenuous, virtually non-facilitated conditions, and yet had all exhibited Africa’s resilience and dedication, which was most appreciated. “It is not over yet” Eng. Chanda asserted, “and the next stages will continue to exert pressure on you. But we trust that the work will be accomplished, and Africa will deliver a solid and meaningful report.” Drawing attention to the objectives of the workshop, Eng. Chanda said the workshop was an effort to strengthen the narrative for Africa and, in this regard, welcomed all perspectives from the participants. While concluding, he commended the efforts of African countries and the political leadership of the continent in fighting poverty, reducing inequality and striving to sustain Africa’s natural heritage for future generations through attaining water security.

Mr. Jean Michael Ossete, Ag. Coordinator of the Africa Water Facility, made a presentation to introduce the World Water Forum to participants. His presentation provided a brief historical perspective of the Forum and listed all seven Fora that had been held starting with the First Forum in Marrakesh, Morocco in 1997. Mr. Ossete enumerated the various governing bodies and commissions of the Forum, and named the five parallel processes that lead to the Forum (i.e. thematic, political and regional processes; sustainability focus group; and citizen’s forum). He finally explained the way in which the regions of the world were grouped, and the manner in which the regional process was coordinated, and concluded by re-stating the workshop objectives.

Mr. Kidanemariam Jembere, Technical Advisor at GWP Africa, made a presentation explaining the Africa Regional Process. He reflected on the six themes and three cross-cutting themes selected for the Forum through the thematic process, and mentioned the topics under each of the themes. He introduced the institutions responsible for coordination of the regional process in Sub-Saharan Africa, and explained the arrangements that had been made for preparation of the Africa Regional Report through sub-regional authors and a regional consultant. He explained that due to the wide scope of the themes, and the large size of the region, different sub-regions had been assigned to lead the preparation of the report on given themes. Finally, he explained the efforts that had been to collect case studies and ongoing efforts to identify additional case studies.

To wrap up this session, Nicholas Azza, the Regional Consultant for preparation of the Africa Process Regional Report, reminded participants of the objectives and expected outputs of the workshop.

## 4.2 Validation of the Draft African Regional Report

### 4.2.1 Theme 1: Development: Water-Energy-Food Security (WEF) Nexus in Africa

The preparation of the report on the ‘Development’ theme was led by the Southern Africa region. The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Ms. Ruth Beukman, and contained an Africa overview on the theme, detailed report on the nexus in the SADC region, and case studies from the SADC region. However, the presenter said it was weak on the status of the nexus concept in the other sub-regions of Africa (Eastern, Central and West Africa) and weak on case studies from the other sub-regions. One of the case studies mentioned on the nexus was the Transboundary Songwe River Basin where feasibility studies have been completed and detailed studies and investment project preparation is underway. The water resources development program for the basin has multiple components, including on hydropower generation, irrigation, watershed management, and livelihood enhancement. A second case study was on the Okavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area where it is planned to generate alternative income streams and use tourism to consumed locally sourced produced thereby enhancing benefits to neighbouring communities.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* In West Africa a regional program was launched in December 2017 focusing on implementation of the water-energy-food nexus approach to improve investment in food and nutrition in the sub-region. The launch event was supported by GWP-WA and attended by ECOWAS and the major transboundary river basin organisations in West Africa
* There is an ongoing effort to develop a WEF nexus Investment Program, and ecosystem conservation program, in the Volta River Basin with support from IUCN and GWP.
* In Central Africa, efforts to introduce the Nexus are led by ECCAS and have mainly focused on discussions on the alignment of the NEF nexus approach and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). There is also a program to establish river basin organisations in central Africa that will incorporate the WEF nexus approach in water infrastructure development.
* In East Africa, a workshop was organised by GWP-EA in partnership with IWMI and IGAD. The workshop was held in Addis Ababa in December 2017 to consider ways in which to promote the nexus concept in the IGAD Region.
* Still in East Africa, there is an ongoing effort to develop a multi-purpose dam, hydropower and irrigation project in Kikonge, Tanzania. This project is applying the WEF nexus approach.

*Other comments*

* It is important to show that the WEF nexus approach is not new in Africa, and explain that there have been infrastructure projects designed to serve multiple objectives, and balance between competing needs for water from the domestic, agricultural, energy, environmental and livestock sectors, among others, without necessarily using the NEF nexus term. The nexus approach is therefore expected to build on Africa’s previous experiences and help to speed up the preparation of projects on the continent.
* It is important to show that the WEF nexus will contribute to attainment of the Africa Water Vision for 2025 as well as the AU’s Agenda 63.
* One of the emerging lessons from the efforts at introducing the WEF nexus concept is the importance of clearly explaining the relationships and showing how the nexus concept contributes to and supports the implementation of IWRM programs and water resources development plans.

### 4.2.2 Theme 2: People: Sustainable and climate resilient WASH services in Africa

The preparation of the report on the ‘People’ theme was led by the Eastern Africa region and focused mainly on rural water supply (so as not to overlap with the ‘Urban’ theme). The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Mr. Mekuria Tafesse, and covered the following: the policy framework at sub-regional (REC) and continental level for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); WASH initiatives and programs in Sub-Saharan Africa; key issues, gaps, challenges and opportunities relating to WASH; key lessons from WASH initiatives; and conclusions and recommendation. Case studies that had been received included one on integrating WASH and watershed management in the Tana-Beles watershed in Ethiopia. Another case study was expected on water and flood harvesting from the Sudan.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* Include the following in the policy and strategic framework for water and sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa: the N'gor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene of 2015; Kigali Action Plan of 2015; African Water Resources Management Priority Action Programme 2016 – 2025; Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa; the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that the countries are implementing; the West Africa Water Resources Policy; Action Plan for Implementation of the West Africa Water Resources Policy; West Africa Directive on Development of Water Infrastructure; Central Africa Regional Water Policy
* ECCAS has a strategy on mainstreaming climate change adaptation measures in water supply and sanitation operations. This needs to be mentioned.
* The report needs to highlight the fact that rural water supply and sanitation remains a challenge for many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Most of the underserved in Sub-Saharan Africa are located in rural areas. Countries are having a challenge mobilising enough financing to improve service levels in rural areas.
* Most countries rely on groundwater for rural water supply. The report needs to highlight challenges related to management of groundwater.
* The report needs to highlight emerging opportunities for water service provision, such as sea water desalination, which is ongoing in Namibia, South Africa and Egypt; and rainwater harvesting, which is a key source in drylands.
* The report needs to mention that each year, countries prepare a status report on implementation of the Sham El-Sheik Declaration. The country reports are consolidated by AMCOW into a pan-African report on water and sanitation.
* The paper should discuss the challenges that countries face in changing from reporting on the MDG to SDG targets; are there challenges of finance/logistics, capacity?
* Include water pollution as one of the challenges for meeting the WASH targets
* Include Fluoride contamination of groundwater as a problem affecting most parts of Africa.
* The paper should highlight the fact that sanitation in most cities in Sub-Saharan Africa remains a real problem; capacity of sanitation systems has been exceeded by increasing population; sewage treatment plans have poor performance and do not achieve high waste purification resulting in raw waste being discharged into the environment.
* The paper needs to highlight the difficulty of changing attitudes in communities that practice open defecation.
* Experience in Sudan shows that livelihood enhancement projects for agro-pastoralists and small farmers that are not integrated with water and sanitation service provision meet with low success. This needs to be highlighted.
* It is important for the paper to highlight major UN initiatives and programs on water and sanitation such as the JMP. This is important to avoid criticism during the Forum from the agencies.

*Potential case studies*

* The Lake Cyohoha project could make a good case study to include in the paper
* All Nile Basin countries are implementing watershed management projects and provide a good example of efforts to sustain water supply and sanitation services
* Uganda is one of the countries that have received support to pilot the monitoring of progress on SDG indicators on water and sanitation. Other African country could learn from the lessons of this pilot.
* Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network needs to be included as a case study on governance arrangements for civil society participation in WASH, and networking amongst water NGOs.
* Uganda could also provide case studies on integrated watershed management used to address WASH issues alongside water resources management issues.
* For South Africa, an interesting case would be the efforts at controlling invasive alien species – both aquatic species such as water hyacinth that affect water quality of wetlands, and tree species that affect water conservation in drylands.
* For cities located in coastal areas, desalination is becoming an important source of water for meeting WASH targets. Countries that are taking up sea water desalination include Namibia, South Africa and Egypt.

*Other comments*

* There is need to have actionable recommendations from the report.
* All RECs should be contacted so that they have an input in the report.
* Suggested for the authors to send an email to the AU, World Bank and UN requesting information on water and sanitation initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa.
* The recommendations should include suggestions for innovative financing.
* The AfDB will share a Post Evaluation Report on Implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Projects – the information therein could be summarised in a textbox in the report.
* It view of the limited time for report finalisation, is important to reflect on the specific messages that Africa would wish to take to Brazil, and this should guide the efforts to finalise the report.

### 4.2.3 Theme 3: Climate: Water Security and Climate Resilience for Africa’s Sustainable Development

The preparation of the report on the ‘Climate’ theme was led by the Southern Africa region. The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Ms. Ruth Beukman, and covered the following: The climate change challenges being faced by African countries; The WACDEP Program interventions and lessons; The AMCOW Pan African Capacity Development Program; SADC Climate Change Dialogue and Stakeholder Consultation; SADC Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation; Maseru Water Demand Management Project, and Project for preparation of the Investment Strategy and Implementation Plan for the Orange-Senqu basin; this project highlights a case study of integrating climate resilience in the planning and development of transboundary water infrastructure.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* A report presented by FAO at the UNFCCC COP-23 meeting in Bonn in November 2017 indicates that climate change, through its impacts on agriculture, rural livelihoods and infrastructure, is contributing to a rise in hunger and poverty. This, among other things is expected to deepen the global migration and refugee crisis. Accordingly, the sub-regional report needs to highlight the link between climate change and hunger in Africa.
* Show a linkage between IWRM, the WEF nexus and Climate Change Adaptation.
* Add a section to discuss issues and opportunities of climate finance including new sources of finance to support implementation of NAPAs.
* In the section on challenges, distinguish between causes and effects of climate change.
* Include the work being done by other transboundary river and lake basins on climate change adaptation, such as by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, and the Climate Service for infrastructure development in the Nile Basin.
* There needs to be a section/case study focusing on climate change adaptation in drylands.
* The report should highlight ongoing initiatives by the private sector to contribute to building resilience of farmers through efficient use of water, energy and other inputs.
* There is need under all themes to focus on positive messages from Africa – share innovative approaches and success stories instead of negative messages about Africa.
* The report needs to capture initiatives in climate change adaptation initiated by global and regional bodies such as UNEP (Adaptation Gap Report), UNEP-UNDP-GEF, The World bank, IGAD (IDDRSI Program), The Green Climate Fund; UNFCCC NAP Central; WMO; AfDB-AUC-UNECA (The Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa).

*Potential case studies*

* There is a good case on climate change adaptation in the Lake Chad Basin which the report should highlight.

*Other comments*

* CICOS has an initiative on climate resilience. The ECCAS officials will find and share the document.

### 4.2.4 Theme 4: Finance: Enhancing Africa's Capacity for financing water security in Africa

The preparation of the report on the ‘Finance’ theme was led by the West Africa region. The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Mr. Fabien Hountondji, and covered the following: background highlighting Africa’s large infrastructure deficit that is continuing to grow due to impacts of climate change; the need for Africa to improve resource mobilisation to bridge the financing gap; the policy framework for water financing in Africa; water financing mechanisms and models; role of states in water financing; monitoring water financing; and perspective/key recommendations on water financing in Africa.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* The paper is weak and needs to be strengthened with respect to what Sub-Saharan Africa is doing about water financing, and what is already in place in terms of innovative financing mechanism. The report at present seems to paint a picture of Africa doing nothing about these challenges, which is not the case.
* A water fund (Le Fonds de solidarité et de développement durable pour l'eau - FOSU) has been created in Central Africa but has failed to be operationalised. Lessons could be drawn from this experience.
* CICOS has a unique system of financing based on a Regional Integration Tax administered through the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC). There are some challenges with this system (some riparian countries of the Congo Basin like Angola are not members of CEMAC), but it is a unique initiative that needs to be highlighted in the report.
* The report needs to highlight that many roundtable discussions are already taking place in East Africa. The challenge with the discussions is unclear focus.
* The report needs to explain more what the region has done with respect to the 3Ts.
* Another challenge that needs to be highlighted is the challenge related to mainstreaming of water issues in national planning and budgeting frameworks. The economic value of water and sanitation is not yet well understood by the Ministries of finance in the member countries; and adequate priority is not accorded to water issues. This is what is preventing realisation of the targets on allocations (0.5% of GDP) to the water and sanitation.
* Another weakness that needs to be highlighted is the lack of incentives for private sector financing.
* The report needs to shed light on the status of the RWSSI Initiative
* Weakness in project preparation and lack of bankable projects (both associated with weak capacity) remains a serious challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa and needs to be reflected in the report.
* The report needs to cover the entire financing needs of the sector – including operation and maintenance, repairs, capacity building, etc. - not just infrastructure development
* The report shows that IWRM Plans exist at national level. It needs to add that these plans also exist at the sub-regional/REC levels.
* The report needs to reflect some key messages with respect to water financing from AMCOW’s African Water Resources Management Priority Action Programme 2016-2025. This action program includes as a target to establish economic water accounting as a discipline and measure to improve financing for water in Africa.
* The report should highlight the need, at continental level, of establishing a blue fund alongside the Green Climate Fund, and for targeted assistance to water sector stakeholders across Africa to improve their access to the Green Climate Fund.
* The report should recommend targeted support to Transboundary River Basin Organisations in Africa to enable them mobilise financing for implementation of their IWRM Plans.

*Potential case studies*

* The report needs to mention the ORASECOM Infrastructure project that has been supported by AfDB and NEPAD.
* There were efforts made by GWP-SA to build capacity on how to raise finance for water using various economic instruments. This needs to be reflected in the report with a comment on whether or not it yielded results.
* GIZ has been involved in Southern Africa in building capacity in raising financing for water. This needs to be highlighted in the report.
* The report needs to include case studies in places like Kenya where innovative ways of raising water finance using commercial markets, bonds and securities have been piloted.
* The report should also include key messages from implementation of the WACDEP program in Africa. One of these messages is the need to strengthen capacity for project preparation.
* There is a relevant experience for the rest of Africa from Burkina Faso on how to leverage tax from water resources management
* Case studies that could showcase the unique financing models in Africa include CICOS, where there is a regional integration tax, and OMVS where there is an electricity tax that is used to support the operations of the institution. The AWF has also come up with innovative approaches for financing project preparation process
* One of the initiatives to be highlighted is the Billion Dollar Alliance for Rainwater Harvesting. It is an example of a move away from traditional funding, and increasing the role of private sector in water financing.

*Other comments*

* In view of the limited time, and the difficulty of presenting all cases on the continent, the authors should be selective in the cases they use, and particularly focus on the more successful cases. In the report, it should be clearly stated that only selected cases are presented. This will help avoid wasting too much time in looking for information for the new initiatives.
* Participants were urged to share any documents on insightful case studies.
* Participants requested to receive the draft reports for further review.
* The AWF will share the Annual Report for 2017 to be used in updating figures used in the report. The AWF will also share a document showing a summary of all existing initiatives in the AfDB.

### 4.2.5 Theme 5: Ecosystem: Ecosystem Based Adaptation at transboundary ecological and hydrological systems in Africa

The preparation of the report on the ‘Ecosystems’ theme was led by the Central Africa sub-region. The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Mr. Charles Tanania Kabobo, and covered the following: location and geographical features of central Africa; climatic features of Africa; key issues concerning water, ecosystems and land use; key challenges related to ecosystem management; priorities related to ecosystem management; and recommendations and key messages for ecosystem management in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* East Africa ecosystems and their characteristics need to be reflected in the report. Possible source of information include the State of Basin Report for the Nile Basin
* There are a number of reports from the Africa Natural Resources Centre of the AfDB that have useful information for the report. These include a report placing emphasis on the importance of natural wealth accounting and ecosystem valuation. There is also a report on payment for ecosystem services (PES) in Africa and another on Maximising Benefits From Water For Tourism In Africa. These reports need to be reflected in the paper.
* The report needs to show the status with respect to introduction of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Sub-Saharan Africa; and efforts towards wealth accounting and economic valuation of ecosystem services.
* There are reports on watershed management in the Nile Basin that could be reflected in the paper.
* The report needs to advocate the introduction of advanced technologies –including remote sensing technology - for ecosystems monitoring and management.
* Awareness and dissemination of information relating to ecosystems in Sub-Saharan Africa is poor and needs to be improved.
* There is need to show linkage between deteriorating ecosystem services and escalation in human conflicts.
* The forests in Congo are benefitting from carbon trading system. However, water managers are unable to access this revenue for use in watershed protecting.
* Desertification needs to be added as a major challenge for ecosystem management in Africa.
* Strengthening the enforcement or laws and regulations that protect ecosystems needs to be added to the priorities for Africa.
* The report needs to shed light on existing arrangements for cooperation on management of transboundary ecosystems; and level of implementation of such agreements.
* It is important to show experiences from efforts at management of ecosystems at transboundary river basin level.
* The paper presents climate variability as a cause for over abstraction of water from watercourses and aquifers. Instead, the issue should be lack of reliability of water resources, with climate variability as a cause. Climate variability is a feature of the natural ecosystems.
* Deforestation does not only occur in the Congo Basin and Lake Chad area but is an issue all over Africa. The report needs to show this accordingly.
* Coastal erosion is a serious issue in West Africa that needs to be added to the environmental issues being experienced on the continent.
* Many countries are unable to properly monitor their ecosystems, which creates challenges for valuation and proper management of the ecosystems, and leaves gaps in the region-wide information on ecosystems. The report could make reference to work of “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)” initiative which shows a few countries that have already valued their ecosystems and incorporated them in policy making.
* One of the challenges being experienced is weaknesses of existing governance arrangements to provide for coordinated management of water and ecosystem resources. This is an area that could be addressed by the nexus approach.
* One of the key messages should be that cooperation on transboundary water resources has contributed to protection of transboundary ecosystems.
* One of the possible interventions to protect ecosystems is the formulation and application of regional effluent discharge standards.
* Pollution needs to be added to the list of threats to ecosystems.
* ECOWAS with support from IUCN is embarking on ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation. Recently there was a study to establish the status of this approach in the major transboundary river basins in West Africa. This needs to be reflected in the report.

*Potential case studies*

* There is a case of ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in the Mr. Elgon region (MERECEP Project) by IUCN, UNEP and GEF that could be a case study for the paper.
* Southern Africa will provide case studies on ecosystem-based approach climate change adaptation. There is an example from the Orange-Senqu basin that demonstrates how ecosystem-based approaches can be used to manage transboundary water resources especially focusing on land degradation emanating from unsustainable farming practices. There is also another case study to be provided by southern Africa on eflows and possibly another on PES. These could be sued to beef up the report.
* ECCAS has an initiative in environmental flows that needs to be reflected in the report.
* The problem of aquatic invasive weeds and salt water intrusion in coastal zones are serious environmental problems in West Africa that need to feature in the report. ECOWAS with financial support from AfDB implemented a program for control of aquatic weeds in West Africa. The first phase of the program ended in 2015 and the second phase is presently under preparation.
* In West Africa there is the WASCAL Project (West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use) which is working to strengthen climate change-related research infrastructure and capacity by pooling the expertise of ten West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Senegal) and Germany. The aim is to assist the countries to develop effective adaptation and mitigation measures in the face of climate change. This initiative could be highlighted in the report.
* There is a similar initiative in Southern Africa supported by Germany (Federal Ministry of Education and Research). It is known as the Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL) and involves five African countries – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. The objectives of this initiative are (a) to conduct research in adaptation to climate change and sustainable land management; (b) to provide products, services and information for decision-making; and (c) to contribute to the creation of a knowledge-based society through academic and non-academic capacity development programmes. This initiative recently established over 100 weather stations in the five countries thereby contributing to strengthening of climate data collection.

*Other comments*

* A report that could have useful information for the paper is the Africa Environment Outlook produced periodically by the UNEP.
* Initiatives of major international agencies such as IUCN, UNEP, and IWMI on ecosystem-based approaches in Africa could provide case studies for the report.
* The Authors clarified that they had gathered over 700 documents on ecosystems. However, in view of the limited time, the authors decided to concentrate on the priority topics for Africa selected in Brazil. In the same way, only comments relating to the priorities for Africa will be addressed in revision of the draft report. It is impossible to prepare an exhaustive report on ecosystems for the Forum.

### 4.2.6 Theme 6: Urban: Integrated Urban Water Management for resilient cities in Africa

The preparation of the report on the ‘Urban’ theme was led by the Southern Africa region. The report was presented by the Sub-Regional Author, Ms. Ruth Beukman, and covered the following: the water supply and sanitation situation in Africa: access to water supply; access to sanitation – excreta and wastewater management system; management of solid waste; management of storm water; key challenges for urban water supply and management: rapid urbanisation; low urban development planning; inadequacy of governance policies and strategies; insufficiency of investments; environmental and climate change challenges; AfDB’s response to the urbanisation challenges: the Integrated Urban Water Management Concept; the IUWM Program and program components; the African Urban Sanitation Investment Program; case study of wastewater treatment and reuse in Windhoek; summary.

**Comments following the presentation included the following:**

*African initiatives/additional content to be reflected in the paper*

* ECOWAS has partnered with AWA (Africa Water Association) to promote the IUWM approach in West Africa.
* GWP Africa could provide a Pan African overview of Integrated Urban Management in Africa.
* The author should consider a comment on Kinshasa which has all of the challenges highlighted in the presentation.
* The IUWM approach is very important for Africa and will help to build climate resilient cities in Africa given its integrated approach which extends to stormwater and flood management.
* The nexus approach needs to be extended to cover peri-urban agriculture.

*Potential case studies*

* Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia are two West Africa countries that have embraced the IUWM approach that could be added to the report as case studies.

*Other comments*

* Cape Town may or may not be viewed as a case study of successful water demand management in an urban setting (the problem is low penalties, which do not sufficiently deter water wastage); Author could carefully consider if this could be a good case study.
* In Sudan there is a case of rising ground water levels in the cities of Khartoum and Omdurman due to leakage from water pipes reflecting poor technical management of the water utilities of these cities. The IUWM concept needs to be extended to include smart technologies like smart pipes to help deal with such problems.
* GWP-EA will provide documents on 4 cities in Eastern Africa (including Khartoum, Nairobi and Kampala) that are implementing the IUWM approach.

### 4.2.7 High Level Panel on Water Session

An overview of the planned Africa high level panel on water was presented by Mr. Alex Simalabwi of GWP Africa. The presentation focused on the subject of the high level panel: the Africa Investment Program (AIP) on Water Infrastructure, Job Creation and SDG implementation (WAJIP). The overall objective of AIP, according to Mr. Simalabwi, is to enhance job creation through investments in water security, industrialization and climate resilient development. AIP will support implementation of the outcomes of the Africa Regional Consultation for the 8th WWF and implementation of the outcomes of the UN High Level Panel on Water. AIP is expected to mobilise at least $100 million by 2020 and leverage investments in the range of $3.4 billion towards the large water infrastructure financing gap for Africa. AIP will build on ongoing relevant initiatives in Africa by GWP, AfDB, UN agencies and other partners.

**Comments and clarifications made following the presentation included the following:**

* The AIP is the same program as that planned by the Senegalese government in preparation for the 9th Forum that will be hosted by Senegal.
* The experience of AfBD and AWF is that for every €1 mobilisation for project preparation; €34 was leverage in investment financing. A similar ratio can be expected to apply for the AIP initiative.
* There will be minimum conditions that countries will be required to meet in order to benefit from the AIP initiative.
* Ecosystems need to be explicitly mentioned in the initiative and AIP should be used to finance both built and natural infrastructure. Particularly, ecosystems upstream of infrastructure should be protected
* PIDA has made a link between water infrastructure and job creation. In West Africa a masterplan has been prepared for linking water infrastructure development to job creation. Linking the West Africa masterplan to the AIP could help to achieve the objectives of the initiative.

**Questions posed following the presentation included the following:**

* Are there lessons from the emergence of the Asian tigers that could be incorporated in the AIP?
* What will be the institutional arrangements for the AIP?
* How will AMCOW be involved in the program?
* What will the role of stakeholders in fund raising and program management?
* How will the private sector contribute and participate in the AIP initiative?
* How will risks related to the AIP be managed?
* Which components will be worked on first, and for what reason?

**Response**: The AIP is still at idea level, and evolving. The comments and questions asked shall be taken into consideration in the further development of the initiative. But there will be many questions that will remain unanswered by the time the initiative is launched. This includes questions related to institutional arrangements. The initiative will be learning by experimentation and will make appropriate adjustments and in the course of time.

### 4.2.8 Next steps on preparing the African Regional Report

This presentation was made by the Regional Consultant, Nicholas Azza. He presented an outline of the Regional Synthesis Report, explained how it will be written based on inputs from the sub-regional reports, and listed strategies to complete the report on time. He concluded with a roadmap for completion of the report. The roadmap is shown below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Target Date** | **Action By** |
| Submission of draft sub-regional reports | January 22, 2018 | Sub-Regional authors |
| Sending out emails requesting for information on initiatives from major agencies | January 26, 2018 | GWP Africa |
| Circulation of draft workshop report | January 27, 2018 | Regional Consultant |
| Comments to the draft sub-regional reports | January 27, 2018 | Regional Consultant  Regional Coordinators  Sub-Regional Coordinators |
| Mobilization of new case studies | February 10, 2018 | Sub-Regional Coordinators  Sub-Regional Authors |
| Submission of revised draft sub-regional reports (Authors) | February 10, 2018 | Sub-Regional authors |
| Submission of draft Africa Regional Synthesis Report | February 17, 2018 | Regional Consultant |
| Receipt of comments on the draft Africa Regional Synthesis Report | February 23, 2018 | All |
| Submission of revised draft Africa Regional Synthesis Report | March 2, 2018 | Regional Consultant |

## 4.3 Review of Africa’s Sessions at The World Water Forum

### 4.3.1 Introduction to the Africa Regional Process Sessions

The introductory presentation was made by Kidanemariam Jembere of GWP Africa. The presentation covered the six key themes of the Eighth World Water Forum; the priority topic for Africa under each theme; the proposed Sessions of the Africa Regional Process at the Forum; and proposed session convenors and co-convenors.

Following the above overview, Mr. Kidanemariam made another presentation to introduce participants to the group work to review the proposed Africa sessions. This presentation covered the way in which themes had been clustered into three groups; and the resources persons and sub-regional authors assigned to each group. Each group, he said, would review two sessions. For each session, the work groups will be required to perform the following tasks:

1. Naming the organisation/institution to lead the session
2. Reviewing and improving the session description
3. Reviewing the design/structure of the session
4. Proposing panellists and case study presenters
5. Phasing key questions for the coordinator/facilitator

After the presentation, participants were asked to join the three groups that had been formed. Participants were also informed of sitting areas for each group.

**Comments and clarifications made following the presentation covered the following:**

* Each group will be free to design the session in the way that it sees fit – the session will take a form that is most effective for the planned dissemination of messages or envisaged dialogue amongst stakeholders.
* The maximum time allowed per session is 90 minutes. Groups should design the sessions to fit within this time.
* Panellists and presenters who are able to sponsor themselves are encouraged to organise their own logistics. The AfDB together with AWF and RWSSI, working in close collaboration with the Forum Secretariat, will make efforts to sponsor up to 15 panellists and case study presenters who have no sponsorship.
* Guidelines will be provided at a later date on which of the Africa sessions will be part of inter-region. The inter-region sessions are designed to facilitate is exchange of experience and lessons from different regions of the world.
* Guidelines on the overall program, including parallel, inter-regional, sub-plenary and plenary sessions, will also be provided at a later date.

### 4.3.2 Reports from breakaway groups

*Group 1: Development and Finance Themes*

The group rephrased the session description, reducing each to less than 150 words. The group also phased provocative questions for the coordinators of each session (4 questions for the Development Theme and 5 questions for the Finance Theme). The group proposed the same design for each session structured as follows:

* Preamble – facts on Africa related to the theme
* Provocative overview
* Presentation of case studies
* Panel discussion

In the discussion following the group presentation, it was stressed that:

* In view of the little time left to submit the session designs to the Forum Secretariat, each group should only propose panellists whose participation they are sure of or can confirm in a short time.
* Given the uncertainty of sponsorship for panellists, it is advisable to have a tentative long list of panellists in case some of the proposed panellists drop out at a later stage due to lack of sponsorship.
* The finance session should include case study presentation from initiatives from across Africa that are raising resources for the water sector such as the AWF.

*Group 2: Climate and Ecosystems Themes*

Group 2 worked on two sessions on the Climate Theme, and one session on the Ecosystems theme. The group defined objectives for each session and used this to guide the session design. The sessions had similar design structured as follows:

* Provocative keynote address
* Case studies
* Key questions and panel discussions
* Questions from the floor
* Summary and wrap up by facilitator



A group of participants in a breakaway session at the workshop in Entebbe, Uganda

The group proposed names of session convenors, facilitators, key note presenters, panellists and case study presenters. The group also phrased provocative questions for the session facilitators along selected topics. For the first session on Climate, the questions were on the topics of finance, capacity and governance; for the second session on Climate, the questions were on the topics of monitoring services, data sharing and timely response. For the session on the Ecosystems theme, the questions were on the topics of natural versus physical infrastructure; transboundary ecosystem based adaptation; payment for ecosystem services and valuation of ecosystem services.

In the discussion following the group presentation, it was stressed that:

* Case studies selected for the sessions should have positive messages; should show case what has worked (raised in relation to the issue of poor performing monitoring networks)
* The group should consider adding panellists from key regional agencies on climate such as ClimDev-Africa, UNECA, ACMAD to the Africa sessions on Climate

*Group 3: People and Urban Themes*

Group 3 worked on one session for each theme. The group reviewed the session descriptions and found them acceptable but it was noted that there was need to update the JMP figures cited in the session description. The group developed a similar session design for each session structured as follows:

* Keynote presentation
* Reflection on key note presentation by (3)panellists
* Case study presentations (2)
* Comments and questions from the audience
* Summary

The group proposed names/institutions/countries for session convenors, co-convenors, facilitators, key note presenters, panellists and case study presenters (including regions from where the case studies can come). The group also phrased questions for the panellists who will be reflecting on the keynote presentation (one question per session), and listed documents to be distributed in each session (with relevant information about the session).

In the discussion following the group presentation, it was stressed that:

* Uganda to be considered for a case study on WASH
* The group should consider adding panellists from the civil society – UWASNET could be considered for the session on the People theme.
* All panellists need to present key pointed messages and not make general presentations. They need to be carefully selected and briefed accordingly.
* There will be no resources from the Forum Secretariat for printing of leaflets/posters. Any panellist/institution wishing to distribute leaflets or display posters at the Forum will have to produce them at own cost.

## 4.4 Key messages from the Africa Regional Consultative Process

After the above plenary discussions on design of the Africa sessions, the group broke up into a second session of group work to deliberate on preliminary messages from the Africa Regional Consultative Process. The outputs of the groups in this regard are summarised below.

|  |
| --- |
| **THEME AND KEY MESSAGES** |
| ***Theme 1: Climate*** |
| 1. To attain water security and enhance capacity for water-related risk management, Africa needs to optimize the use of a combination of natural and constructed infrastructure. |
| 1. Greater integration and coordination between sectors and institutions is required for more effective management of climate related risks and uncertainties. |
| ***Theme 2: People*** |
| 1. Building water and sanitation infrastructure is good however, planning for sustainability of the infrastructure in the face of climate change is critical. |
| 1. There is urgent need to improve rural water and sanitation coverage by increasing allocations to, and improving efficiency of resource utilization in, the rural water sub-sector |
| 1. Increased engagement of the private sector is essential for attaining SGD 6 targets but this requires improving the enabling environment for private sector participation. |
| ***Theme 3: Development*** |
| 1. Business as usual (i.e. sectoral players continuing to operate in silos) is not sustainable. |
| 1. Scaling up complementary integrated approaches that have been practically demonstrated in Africa will support the continent in attainment of the SDGs. |
| 1. The WEF nexus approach can be instrumental in enhancing Africa’s development agenda transformation and industrialization. |
| ***Theme 4: Urban*** |
| 1. Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) is an apt approach for managing water supply and sanitation challenges in the face of increasing urbanization and climate change. |
| 1. Effective implementation of IUWM towards attaining SDG Targets 6.1 and 6.2 in urban areas require capacity development at human, institutional and enabling environment levels. |
| ***Theme 5: Ecosystems*** |
| 1. To sustain transboundary water infrastructure and associated benefits for riparian communities, the capacity of transboundary River Basin Organizations for implementation of e-flows and ecosystem based adaptation to climate change needs to be strengthened. |
| 1. By upscaling ecosystem accounting and its integration in economic planning, African countries can enhance the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management and attainment of sustainable economic growth. |
| ***Theme 6: Finance*** |
| 1. The water sector financing gap is large and increasing; while contributions from traditional sources are dwindling. Innovative finance mechanisms that have been successfully tested in Africa need to be up-scaled. |
| 1. The proposed Africa Infrastructure Programme provides an important new opportunity for mobilising additional investment finance for the water sector. |

## 4.5 Closing session

The 2-day regional consultative and validation workshop for the Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Process Report was closed by Eng. Osward Chanda, Ag. Director of the Water Development and Sanitation Department (AHWS) of the AfDB. In his closing remarks, Eng. Chanda thanked the participants for the dedication and hard work they had shown that had resulted in the workshop being highly successful. He urged participant to act on commitments they had made during the workshop relating to documents to share; draft reports to complete, key messages to refine, and potential panellists and case study presenters to approach, before returning to their offices. Once back in office, he told participants, urgent tasks requiring their attention could easily disrupt their plans and cause them not to fulfil these commitments.

Eng. Chanda promised, on behalf of the Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Process coordinators, to keep participants informed on a regular basis about developments and efforts being made to support as many of the session actors as possible to travel for the Forum in Brazil. While he committed the coordinators to do their best in this regard, he encouraged participants to talk to their supervisors to consider sending one or two persons for the Forum in Brazil, stressing that this is capacity development in itself, and that participants stand to learn a lot from the Forum event.

Eng. Chanda drew the attention of the participants to the fact that the Ninth World Water Forum would be held in Africa. Therefore, next time round, Africa would not be preparing to participate but to host the event. He pointed out that the benefits to Africa from hosting would be much greater. For this reason, he stressed that the greater the number of people who travel from Africa to pick the experience of Brasilia, the better for Africa. This, he argued, was one justification that could be used to obtain support from the various stakeholder institutions in the region.

As far as the AfDB was concerned, Eng. Chanda emphatically stated that the institution stands ready to support Africa and ensure that the continent is not left out and that Africa participates and influences the policy decisions that will be made through the World Water Forum.

Eng. Chanda thanked the participants most sincerely for their active participation in the regional workshop and wished participants a safe trip back to their various stations. For those from Uganda, he expressed thanks for the hospitality in hosting the visitors and particularly expressed gratitude to staff of GWP-EA who had manned the Secretariat desk and provided other background support to the workshop. He further thanked the staff of the AfDB country office in Uganda for their facilitation of workshop arrangements. Eng. Chanda was also grateful to members of the media for making time to cover the event and expressed a desire to forge a partnership with the media to ensure that the public is properly informed on developments coming out of the water sector. He wished participants a pleasant meal, and urged them to take off time to see a bit of Entebbe.

With the above remarks, Eng. Chanda declared the 2-day regional consultative and validation workshop for the Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Process Report officially closed.

# Annex 1: Workshop Program

AFRICA Regional Report Validation and Final Consultation Workshop

18-19 January 2017, Entebbe, UGANDA

***Day 1: Thursday 18th January 2018***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Time** | **Activity** | **Responsible** | **Facilitator** |
| 0 | 08:00-09:00 | Registration | GWP Eastern Africa |  |
| **SESSION ONE: GENERAL** | | | | |
| 1 | 09:00-09:15 | Welcoming Remarks from Africa Regional Process Technical Coordinator | Alex, Simalabwi, GWP Africa Coordination Unit | Alex Simalabwi, GWP Africa CU |
| 2 | 09:15-09:30 | Remarks from the Eighth World Water Forum Regional Process Commissioner | Osward Chanda, AfDB |
| 3 | 09:30-09:45 | Introduction about the World Water Forum (origin and the past Forums, and the Eighth Forum in Brazil) | Jean Michel Ossete, Maimuna Nalubega, AfDB |
| 4 | 09:45-10:00 | Introduction to the African Regional Process (reports, consultations, case studies, sessions) | Kidanemariam Jembere, GWP Africa Coordination Unit |
| 5 | 10:00-10:30 | Issues for clarifications and expectations from the meeting | Azza Nicholas |
| 6 | 10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break and Group Photo | All |  |
| **SESSION TWO: DRAFT AFRICAN REGIONAL REPORT VALIDATION** | | | | |
| 7 | 11:00-11:30 | **Theme 1: Development:** Water-Energy-Food Security (WEF) Nexus in Africa | Ruth Beukman, Southern Africa | Alex Simalabwi, GWP Africa CU |
| 10 | 11:30-12:00 | **Theme 2: People:** Sustainable and climate resilient WASH services in Africa | Mekuria Tafesse, Eastern Africa |
| 11 | 12:00-13:00 | **Theme 3: Climate:** Water Security and Climate Resilience for Africa’s Sustainable Development | Ruth Beukman, Southern Africa |
| 12 | 13:00-14:00 | Lunch Break | All |  |
| 13 | 14:00-14:30 | **Theme 4: Finance:** Enhancing Africa's Capacity for Financing water security in Africa | Fabien, West Africa | Toure, ECOWAS |
| 14 | 14:30-15:00 | **Theme 5: Ecosystem:** Ecosystem Based Adaptation at transboundary ecological and hydrological systems in Africa | Charles, Central Africa |
| 15 | 15:00-15:30 | **Theme 6: Urban:** Integrated Urban Water Management for resilient cities in Africa | Ruth Beukman, Southern Africa |
| 16 | 15:30-16:00 | Coffee Break | All |  |
| 17 | 16:00-16:30 | **High Level Panel on Water Session:** Africa Investment program on Water Infrastructure, Job creation and SDG implementation (WAJIP) | Alex Simalabwi and Osward Chanda | Toure, ECOWAS |
| 18 | 16:30-17:00 | Discussion and next steps-preparing the African Regional Report | Azza Nicholas |
| 19 | 17:30 | End of Day 1 |  |  |

***Day 2: Friday 19th  January 2018***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Time** | **Activity** | **Responsible** | **Facilitator** |
| 0 | 08:00-09:00 | Recap-Day 1 | Regional Consultant |  |
|  |  | **SESSION THREE: DRAFT AFRICAN REGIONAL SESSIONS** |  |  |
| 1 | 09:00-09:30 | Introduction to the African Regional Sessions | Kidanemariam Jembere, GWP CU | Azza Nicholas |
| 2 | 09:30-10:30 | Group Discussions on the sessions (conveners, panellists, case study presenters, coordinators)- Six Working Groups | Session Conveners |
| 3 | 10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break | All |  |
| 4 | 11:00-13:00 | Group Discussions on the sessions (conveners, panellists, case study presenters, coordinators)- Six Working Groups (continued) | Session Conveners |  |
| 5 | 13:00-14:00 | Lunch Break | All |  |
| 6 | 14:00-15:30 | Reports from Six Working Groups and Discussions | Working Groups | Osward Chanda, AfDB |
| 7 | 15:30-16:00 | Coffee Break | All |  |
|  |  | **SESSION FOUR: PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORUM** |  |  |
| 7 | 16:00-17:00 | Discussions around:   * Sponsorship to attend the 8th World Water Forum (Brazil) * Overall coordination and reporting of the African Delegation during the Forum * Discussion on what next after the Forum | GWP Africa CU and AfDB | Osward Chanda, AfDB |
| 8 | 17:00 | Closing and end of program | AfDB |

# Annex 2: List of Participants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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