







FIVE YEAR PROGRAMMATIC ACTION PLAN (2015-2019) FOR SITWA/ANBO SUPPORT SERVICES TO STRENGTHEN THE

"Climate change and development agendas in the African RBOs"

by

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. OBECTIVES OF ASSIGNMENT
- **3. METHODOLOGY**
- 4. IDENTIFIED GAPS AND NEEDS
- 5. POTENTIAL ANBO CC SERVICES
- **6. FINAL REMARKS**

1. INTRODUCTION

- ANBO services what should they be characterised by?
 - -Address your needs!
 - Be within ANBO's capacity and mandate to provide
 - Link up with funding agencies make the services possible to deliver
 - Gap fillers not to what others are already doing
- **Client:** Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water management in Africa (SITWA), African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO)

1. INTRODUCTION

- When listening to this presentation, keep this in mind!
 - What services are PAN-AFRICAN and what services are RBO-SPECIFIC?
 - The list of potential services is looking... what are priority services ANBO should focus on? And how do you define "priority"?

OBJECTIVES

1. INTRODUCTION

2. OBECTIVES OF ASSIGNMENT

3. METHODOLOGY

- 4. IDENTIFIED GAPS AND NEEDS
- 5. POTENTIAL ANBO CC SERVICES

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The objective of this assignment was to contribute to the preparation of a long term ANBO programme focusing on the current situation and needs of RBOs regarding the CC and development agendas in the RBOs.

The main purpose is to identify priority actions from the above theme and present a 5 year detailed program, within ANBO's mandate and SITWA's objectives.



A farmer in Kobo district of Ethiopia surveys his droughtdamaged crops.

METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

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3. METHODOLOGY

- 1. This is primarily a **desk-review based** assignment;
- 2. Conduct **interviews** to RBOs (online, Skype, call,..);
- 3. Kigali workshop to get information from RBOs (7-8 Jul 2014);
- 4. Use of results from Kigali workshop, and analysis of ANBO's mandate and its role in supporting the CC adaptation in a transboundary RB Mgt context;
- **5. Outline different levels of ANBO services** in terms of CC and river basin mgt;
- 6. Develop an action plan with an associated budget; and
- 7. Improve the proposed action plan based on **input from Entebbe Validation Workshop** of 11-12 Sept 2014.

3. Description of main African River/Lake Basins

Name of the basin Area covered		Riparian countries	Name of Basin Authority		
Congo River Basin	3,699,100 km ²	Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Republic of Congo, Zambia, Tanzania, Cameroon, Burundi, Rwanda, Gabon and Malawi	The International Commission for the Congo- Oubangui Sangha Basin, (CICOS)		
Orange-Senqu River basin	1 ,000 ,000 km²	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa	The Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM)		
Incomaputo Basin	77,400km ²	Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland	Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC)		
Juba-Shibelli basin	803,500 km ²	Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia	None		
Komati River Basin	44,800km ²	Mozambique, South Africa, and Swaziland	The Komati Basin Water Authority (KOBWA)		
Kunene Basin	110,000km ²	Angola and Namibia.	Permanent Joint Technical Commission (PJTC)		
Lake Chad Basin	2,388,700km ²	Chad, Niger, Central African, Republic, Nigeria, Algeria, Sudan, Cameroon, Chad, and Libya	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)		

3. Description of main African River/Lake Basins (Cont'd)

Name of the basin	Area covered	Riparian countries	Name of basin authority
Lake Victoria Basin	181,000km²	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda	Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
Limpopo River Basin	414,800km ²	Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe	Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM)
Niger Basin	2,113,200 km ²	Nigeria, Mali, Niger, Algeria, Guinea, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Benin, Chad and Sierra Leone	Niger Basin Authority (NBA)
Nile Basin	3,038,100km ²	Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Eritrea	Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
Okavango River Basin	725,000 km ²	Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.	Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM)
Ruvuma River Basin	151,600km²	Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania	Joint Water Commission (Established between Tanzania and Mozambique)

3. Description of main African River/Lake Basins (End)

Name of the basin	Area covered	Riparian countries	Name of basin authority
Volta Basin	414,000km ²	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte	Volta Basin Authority
		d' Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo	(VBA)
Senegal River	300,000km²	Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and	Organization for the
Basin		Senegal	Development of
			Senegal River (OMVS)
Zambezi River	1,570,000 km ²	Angola, Botswana, Democratic	Zambezi Watercourse
Basin		Republic of Congo, Malawi,	Commission (ZAMCOM)
		Mozambique, Namibia,	
		Tanzania, Zambia, and	
		Zimbabwe	
Gambia River	69,800Km ²	Gambia, Guinea and Senegal	Gambia River Basin
Basin			Development
			Organization (OMVG)
Mano River Basin		Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	MANO River Union
		and Cote d'Ivoire	(MRU)
Mono River Basin	20,000 Km ²	Togo, Benin	Mono River Basin
			Authority (MBA).

GAPS AND NEEDS

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Identified CC GAPS and NEEDS in African River/Lake basins

Ν	l ^o Gaps	Needs
1.	Lack of strong cooperation	Promote joint planning,
	(coordination and basin wide
		cooperation
2.	Lack of coordination between	Creating synergies between
	existing regional and national	national and regional
	CC response measures	initiatives
3.	Lack of sound basin data and	Increasing knowledge and
	Poor access to scientific	information for basin
	knowledge and innovations	
	and information on CC	

Identified CC GAPS and NEEDS in African River/Lake basins (Cont'd)

Ν	l ^o Gaps	Needs
4.	Gaps in integrated-	Increased policy formulation and
	policy and decision-	decision-making for integration
	making	of water issues in sectoral
		planning
5.	Limited institutional	Institutional development,
	arrangements and	capacity building, awareness
	capacities as well as	raising
	fragmented	
	institutional setups	

Identified CC GAPS and NEEDS in African River/Lake basins (End)

Ν	l ^o Gaps	Needs
6.	Limited infrastructure development	Increasing infrastructure for water security and climate resilience
7.	Limited capacities to tap opportunities to access finance for climate compatible in the basin	Enhancing capacities to access finance
8.	Inadequate investments	Increase partnership and networking

PROPOSED SERVICES

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Proposed ANBO Support services

1: Facilitate political support for transboundary water cooperation.

- Support high level policy and decision makers and key actors to engage in dialogues on climate change adaptation and basin cooperation.
 - 1. Redefine the challenge.
 - 2. Establish alliances between RBO, RECS,
 - 3. Build political leverage.
 - 4. Advocate and sensitize political leadership on climate change adaptation.
- 2. Harmonize regional and national climate change adaptation polices and strategies.
- 3. Support the identification and establishment of climate change ambassadors.
- 4. Bring RBO's climate concerns to the international fora.
- 5. Support policy formulation and decision making at the nexus of water, agriculture and energy and climate change adaptation.

2: Capacity building	2.1	General capacity building programme on data collection, modelling, information management and climate analysis.					
		2.1.1 Develop, manage and maintain a data collection and information management system					
		2.1.2 Develop, manage and use hydrological models.					
		2.1.3 Early warning systems and climate risk and vulnerability mapping.					
	2.2	General capacity building programme on water security and climate resilient development.					
	2.3	Facilitate high level decision-makers seminars on the status of climate change, transboundary water management and climate resilient development.					
		2.3.1 Building a common understanding of the implications of climate change at the regional scale.					
		2.3.2 The need for institutional mainstreaming.					
				2.3.3 How to handle emergency situations linked to drought and floods.			
		2.3.4 The development of principles and policies on sharing of water and sharing of benefits.					
		2.3.5 The importance of linking transboundary and national water management approaches.					

- 2.1 Arrange high-level technical seminars on climate change adaptation.
 - 2.1.1 **Developments in modelling climate variability**.
 - 2.1.2 Food production under increased climate variability
 - 2.1.3 Flood and drought preparedness and early warning systems
 - 2.1.4 Linking water and energy development
 - 2.1.5 Urban water and sanitation services under climate adaptation
- 2.2 Capacitate RBOs to develop key climate-linked documents and tasks.
 - 2.2.1 Bankable Project Proposals.
 - 2.2.2 Basin Climate Policy and Strategy..
 - 2.2.3 Floods/Drought Preparedness Plan Project. Prepare research applications on selected topics (e.g. on water-energy linkages and their connections to climate change).
- 2.3 Staff exchange and professional internships.
 - 2.3.1 Staff exchange.
 - 2.3.2 Internships.
- 2.4 Establish leadership in transboundary water management.
 - 2.4.1 Hydrology/Communication/Early warning systems.
 - 2.4.2 Leadership in transboundary water management.
 - 2.4.3 Study tours

3: Technical	3.1 Es	stablish a system for data collection and information management.
assistance	3.2 Es	stablish basin hydrological models.
	3.3 Es	stablish early warning systems and produce climate risk and vulnerability
	m	aps.
	3.4 Su	upport institutional development of RBOs.
4: Facilitate funding	4.1 Fa	acilitate funding to support RBOs.
for climate resilient development	4.2 C a	apacitate RBOs to write bankable project proposals.
	4.3 Pr	rovide technical assistance to write bankable project proposals

5: Establish a roster	5.1	Estab	Establish a roster of climate consultants/experts.			
of experienced climate consultants/experts.		5.1.1	Experienced RBO staff available to share their professional expertise to host RBOs			
consultants/experts.		5.1.2	Experts on particular topics like modelling and institutional development			
		5.1.3	Experienced teachers/lecturers on climate resilient planning.			
6: Promote	6.1	Prom	ote excellence in professional work.			
excellence in climate adaptation		6.1.1	Benchmark RBOs.			
and transboundary		6.1.2	Individual/RBO awards.			
work		6.1.3	Quality control of key documents/services.			
		6.1.4	Help desk.			

CC adaptation services

#	Area	Results		Tin	ne fra	me	Lead institution	Total 5 year budget	
				16	17	18	19		
1.1.4	Pol will	Political leadership in 3 basins sensitized on climate adaptation						ANBO	123000
2.1.1	Cap build	3 basin RBO staff & partners trained in data collection systems						Partner-RBO	1178000
3.1	Technical Assistence	1 basin equipped with data collection system						Partner-RBO	553400
4.1	Funding	A system to provide information on funding opportunities is arranged and available.						ANBO	66000
4.3	Funding	10 RBO & 30 staff trained in bankable proposal writing.						ANBO	115200
4.4	Funding	ANBO has the capacity to support RBOs in TA in bankable project writing.						ANBO	45600

FINAL REMARKS

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4. Final remarks

- Key messages and recommendations (in no order of priority):
- 1. There is a need to **redefine water**; from being the outcome of other processes and into being a driver of how society develops.
- 2. RBOs should have a capacity analyse CC and its effects on their basin
- **3. Climate change cannot be treated** as something separate from the **rest of IWRM**.
- 4. To arrange a system of **benchmarking, RBOs** would **give drive** to compare, learn from each other, and improve.

4. Final remarks

- There is a need to mainstream transboundary and national institutions and their strategies, policies and programmes.
- The capacity to research and write strong bankable applications is missing and required to RBOs.
- The knowledge and experience from mature RBOs should be utilized in supporting the less experienced and newer RBOs.

- Coming together is a good start up;
- Staying together, is a good progress
- Working together, is Capital

• TOGETHER WE CAN....(Obama....)

THANK YOU!