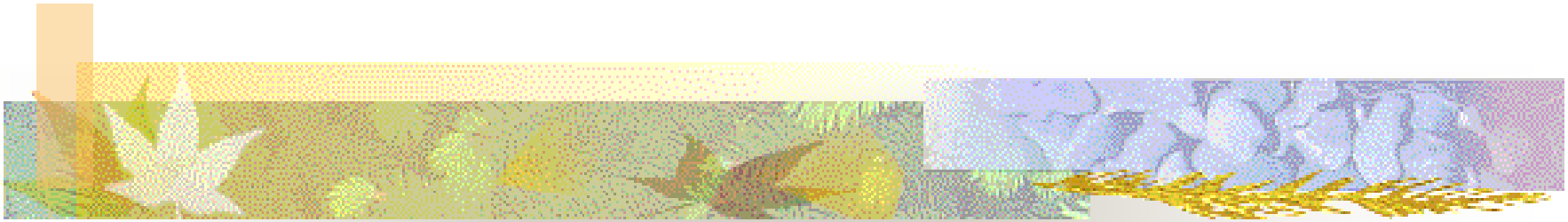
adecia

Global Water Partnership



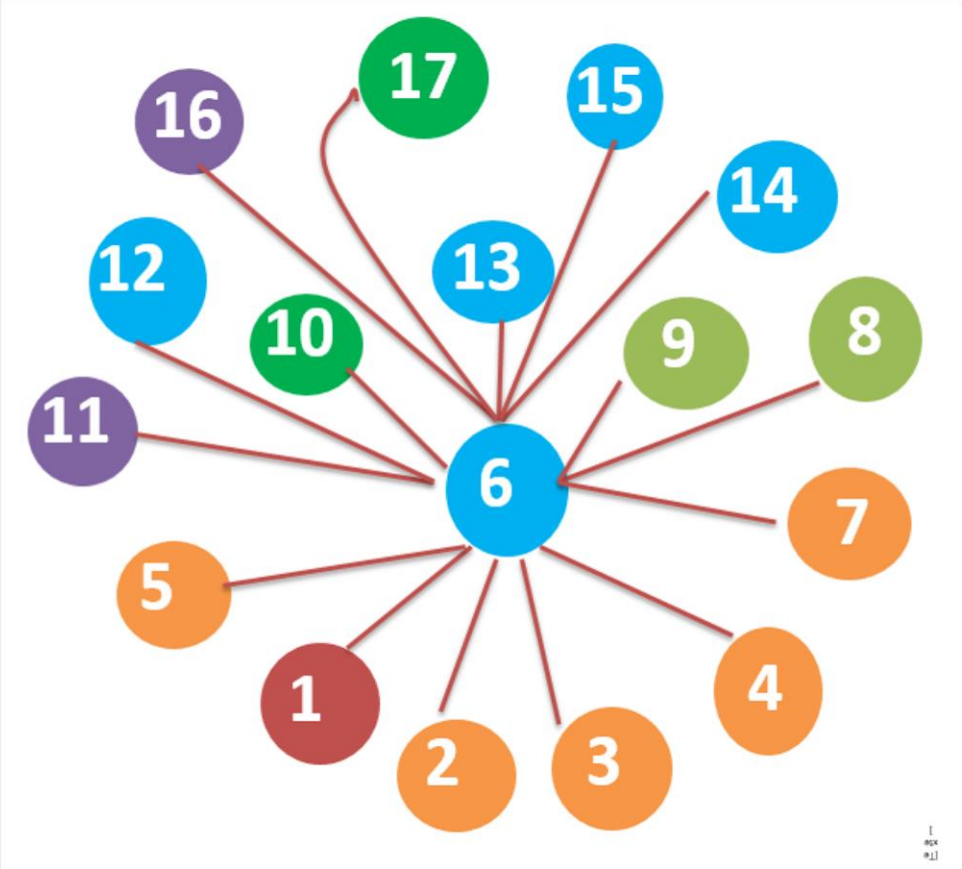
GWP Africa Food Security, Water and Climate Initiative

Table of content

- A new favorable context for acting
- Preliminary comments on the synthesis
- The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations
- Additionnal comments

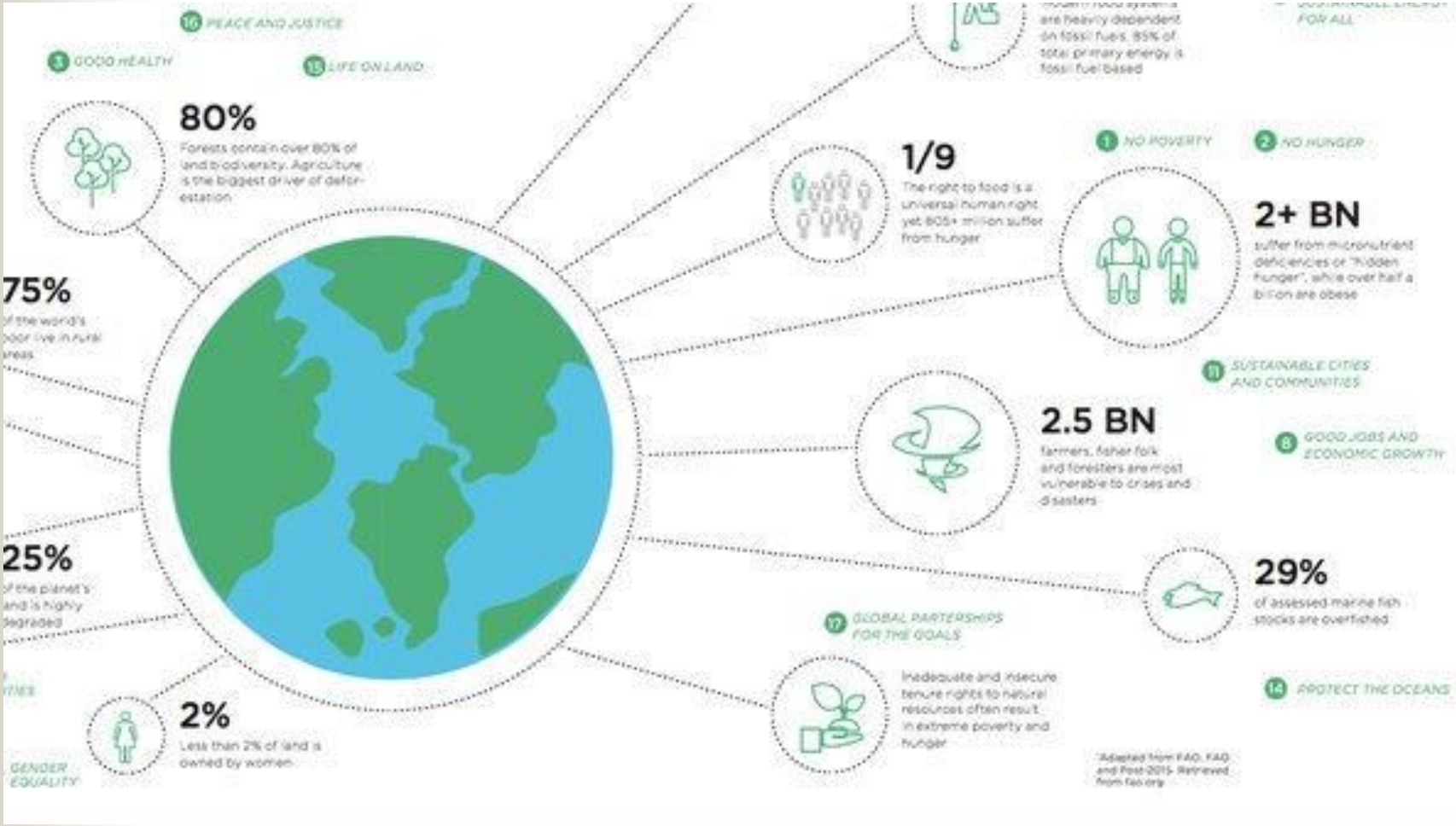
A new favorable context for acting: UN SDGs

- A new development agenda – 2030

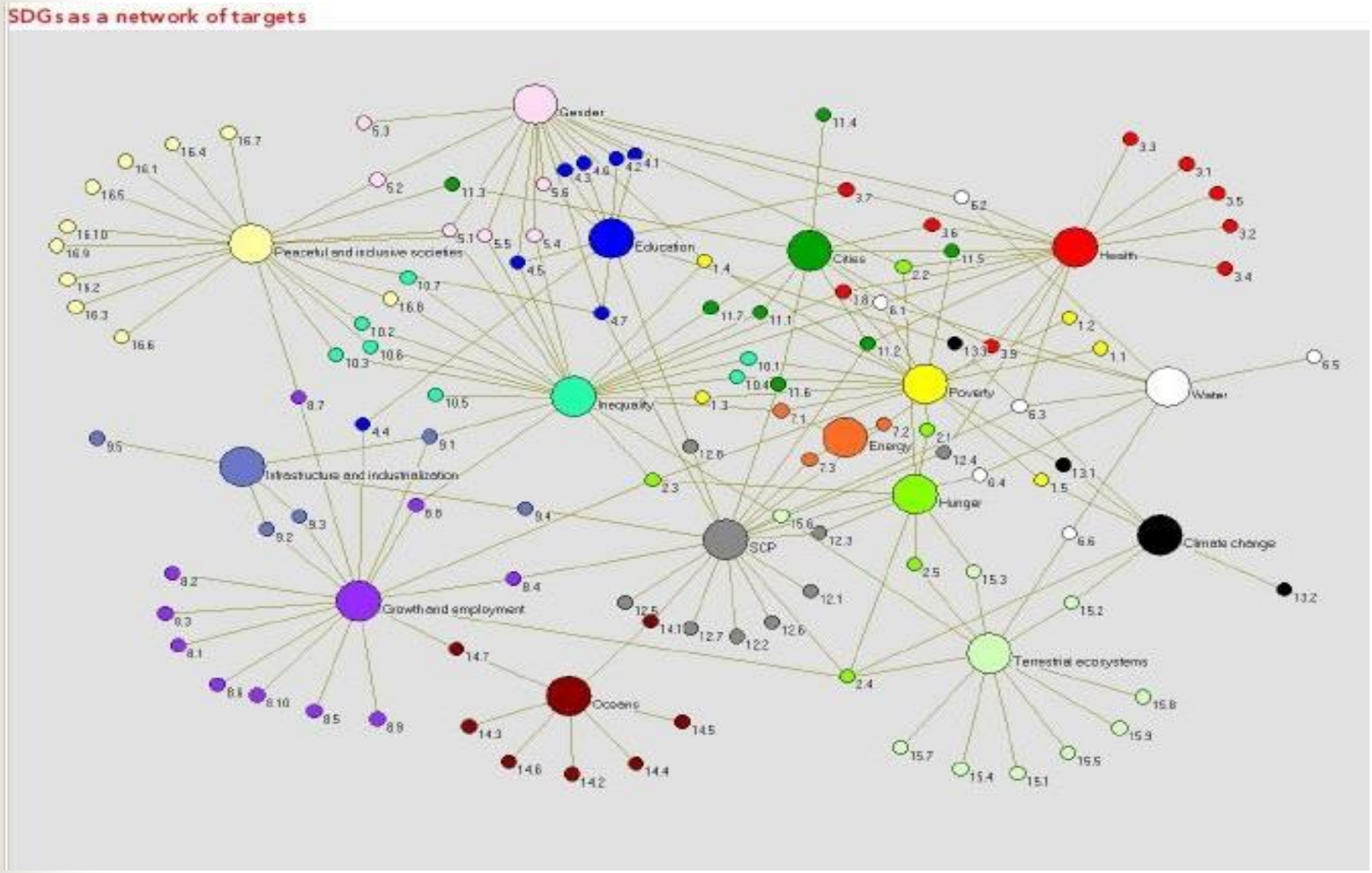


Inter-Connected SDGs

A new favorable context for acting: UN SDGs



A new favorable context for acting: UN SDGs



Paris Agreement

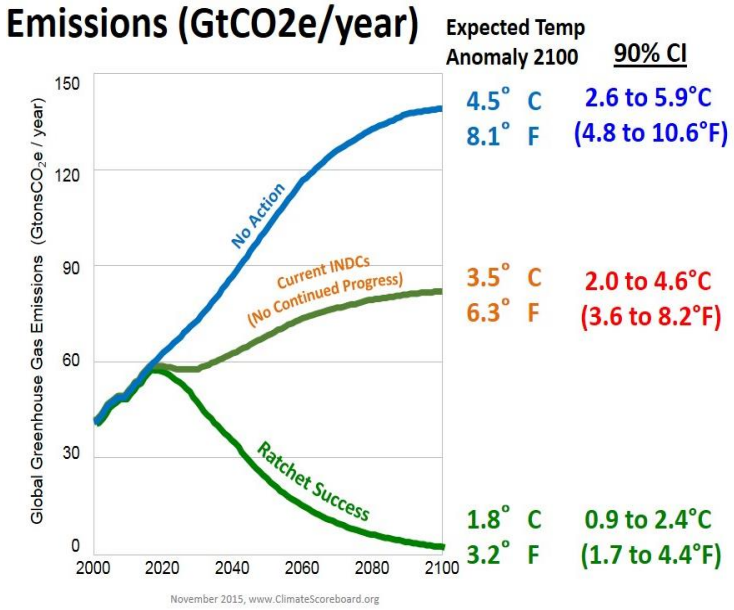
Paris Agreement adopted by 195 countries in December 2015 (signed by 177 countries), **to keep global average temperature rise below 2°C (with a reference to 1.5°C) from pre-industrial levels.** It includes action on:

- ✓ Mitigation
- ✓ Transparency system and global stocktake
- ✓ Adaptation
- ✓ Loss and damage
- ✓ Support (e.g. finance)

What are the (I)NDCs

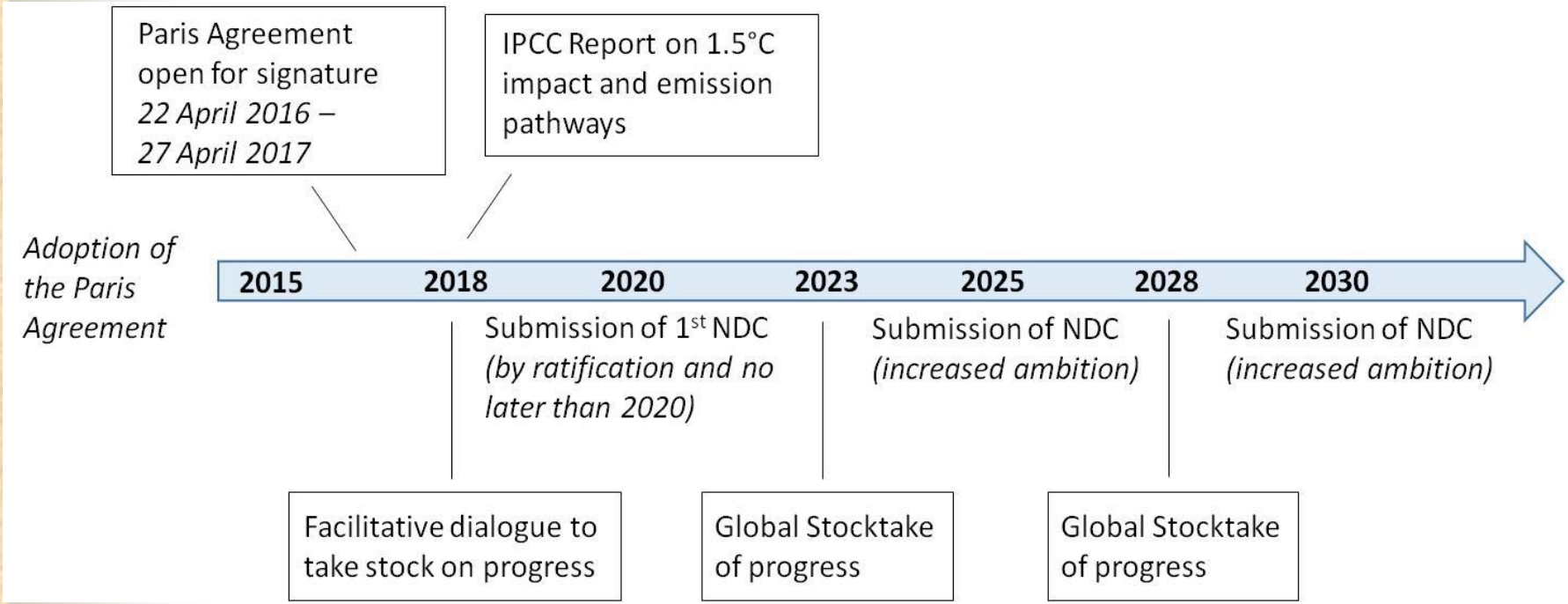
- One of the fundamental pillars for the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- By January 2016, 160 countries submitted their INDCs (implementation after ratification of Paris Agreement)
- Once ratified the INDC converts to and NDC
- Climate actions that Governments intend to take towards:
  - ✓ Emission reductions
  - ✓ Adaptation action to CC impacts
  - ✓ Key for national policy and planning

INDC:Intended Nationaly Determined Contributions



countries determine contributions

(I)NDCs and Paris Agreement: Pre- and Post-2020



Water in the INDCs

- For many countries, water security is key for climate change adaptation and essential to economic development;
- 82% of the published INDC mention climate change adaptation;
- 92% of INDC which include adaptation identifies water as key priority;
- 4 main themes are mentioned for water: Agricultural water, Risk management (floods and droughts), IWRM, and Drinking water;
- 3 priorities for water related action: infrastructure, information systems, and institutional /regulatory measures.

***Source**: Survey by FWP, November 2015 (with contributions from 129 INDC)*

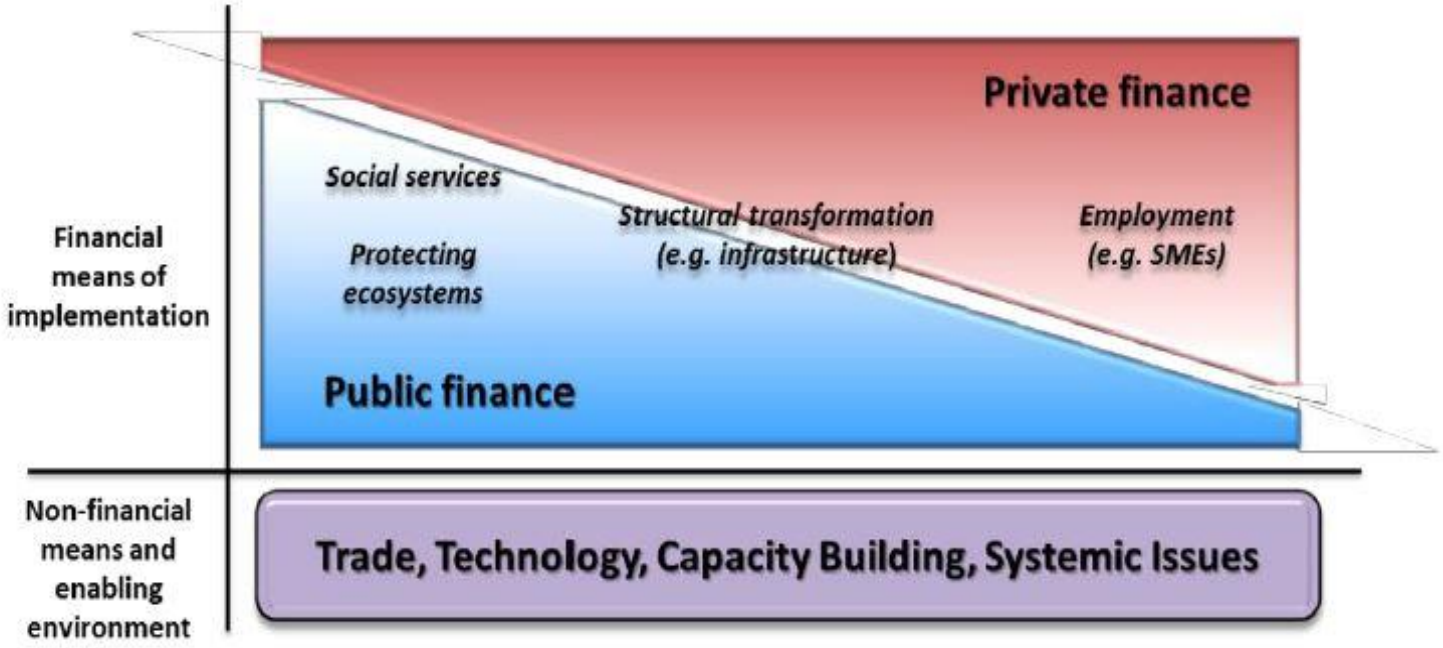
Third International Conference on Financing for Development – 4 As

In July 2015, world leaders adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (the Addis Agenda), **embodiing several hundred concrete actions that Countries pledged to undertake individually and collectively.**

- ✓ Full implementation critical to realization of the 2030 Agenda
- ✓ Annual review of financing and the means of implementation
- ✓ Encourages developing countries to strengthen South-South cooperation

Addis Agenda, overview of the MoIs

Figure 1: The continuum of public and private financing and the non-financial means for achieving sustainable development



* The figure is for illustrative purposes only and size of boxes is not representative of magnitudes of flows

Cross-cutting issues and commitments in the Agenda, include:

- a social compact for the delivery of social protection and essential public services for all
- **scaling up efforts** to end hunger and malnutrition;
- **closing the infrastructure gap**, including establishing the Global Infrastructure Forum;
- promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization
- **generating full and productive employment and decent work for all**
- **protecting ecosystems for all**
- Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies
- It also addresses such issues as **gender equality and the empowerment of women**

Preliminary comments

- The national reports were drafted following workshops devoted to "issues and proposals relating to food security and water".

- The debates in the national workshops were guided by the summary and recommendations of the report of the High Level Panel of Experts(CFS) on food security and nutrition: "Water for food security and nutrition".

- Research on the national data available in the various countries (FAO, World Bank, NEPAD, etc.) has enabled some figures and indicators to be extracted which are useful for the analysis of the national reports.

Preliminary comments/ national data

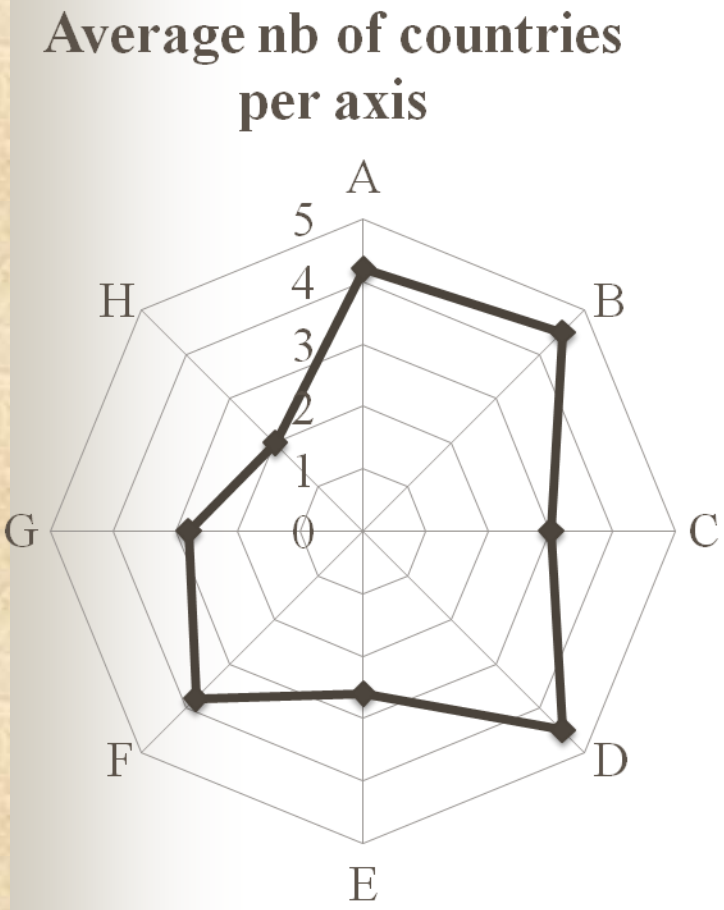
		BENIN	BURKINA FASO	ETHIOPIE	LESOTHO	MALAWI	MALI	NIGERIA	SOUDAN	OUGANDA
Cultivable area (ha)		7 000 000	12 070 000					92 377 000		14 000 000
Cultivated area (ha)		2 815 000	6 070 000	10 671 000	334 000	2 440 000	6 981 000	33 000 000	21 252 000	9 150 000
Cultivated / Cultivable		40%	50%					36%		65%
Number of inhabitants	millions	6, 9	16,9	72,42	1,4	12,3	15,8	127,12	38	37,6
% rural		55%	72%	84%	82%	83%	63%	52%	70%	83%
Population density	hab/km2	61	62	66	59	104	13	138	20	155
Agricultural working pop.	millions	1,6	7,2	25,5	0,277	4,77	3,1	15,2	12	12,2
Agri pop. / Working pop.		50%	86%	81%	38%	81%	74%	30%	49%	72%
Working pop.		1 583 000	7 194 000	25 553 000	721 000	5 876 000	3 122 000	15 159 000	10 522 000	12 197 000
GDP in $	Mldrs $	9,575	12,54	55,61	1,1	1,7	12,04	568,5	73,81	27
Per capita GDP	$	1 388	742	768	610	138	762	4 472	1 944	718
GDP/worker	$	6 049	1 743	2 176	1 526	289	3 857	37 502	7 015	2 214
Agriculture / GDP		33%	34%	41,80%	44,50%	37,60%	38,90%	37,40%	27,60%	23,40%
Agricultural GDP in $	Mldrs $	3,11	4,26	23,24	0,17	0,64	4,68	212,62	21,40	6,32
Agri GDP / Agri worker	**$**	**1 944**	**592**	**911**	**639**	**134**	**1 510**	**13 988**	**1 783**	**518**
Agri GDP / hectare	**$**	**1 105**	**702**	**2 178**	**530**	**262**	**671**	**6 443**	**1 007**	**690**
Cultivated area/Agri worker	**ha**	**1,76**	**0,84**	**0,42**	**1,21**	**0,42**	**2,25**	**2,17**	**1,77**	**0,75**
Precipitation	Mldrsm3/an	117	205	936	23,9	140	282	1062	469	285
Precipitation / ha	**m3/ha**	**16 957**	**12 130**	**12 925**	**13 278**	**11 382**	**17 848**	**8 349**	**12 342**	**7 580**
Renewable water resources	Mldrsm3/an	26	12,5	122	3	17,8	100	286	37,8	60
Dependence index		61%	0%	0	0,00%	7%	40%	23%	96%	35%
Renew. water res. / inhab.	m3/an	3 815	738	1 685	1 667	1 447	6 313	2 250	995	1596
Dam capacity	**millions m3**	**40**	**5 287**	**5 559**	**3**	**43**	**13 795**	**45 624**	**21 230**	**80 082**
Withdrawal for agriculture	Mldrs m3	0,653	0,764	5,204	0,0006	0,81	5,075	5,507	25,91	0,259
Agri withdrawal / ha	**m3**	**231,97**	**125,86**	**487,68**	**1,80**	**331,97**	**726,97**	**166,88**	**1 219,18**	**28,31**
Agri withd. / renew. resourc.		3%	6%	4%	0,25%	5%	5%	2%	69%	0,43%
Agri withd. / Total withd.		**53%**	**51%**	**94%**	**1%**	**81%**	**98%**	**69%**	**96%**	**41%**
Agri GDP/agri withdrawal	**$/m3**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**288**	**1**	**1**	**39**	**1**	**24**
Irrigable area	ha	322 000	233 500	2 671 000			2 367 081	2 330 510		90 000
Area equipped for irrigation	ha	12 258	54 275	289 530	2 637	56 390	167 081	293 117	2 500 000	8 718
Area equip. irr./cultvated. area		0,50%	0,90%	2,7%	0,79%	2,3%	2,4%	0,9%	12%	0,1%
Area actually irrigated	ha	2 823	46 134	289 530	2 637	56 390	139 900	293 117	1 900 000	8 656
Act. area act. irr./Cultvated		**0,10%**	**0,76%**	**2,7%**	**0,79%**	**2,3%**	**2%**	**0,9%**	**9%**	**0,1%**
Irrig. area / Irrigable area		**1%**	**20%**	**11%**			**6%**	**13%**	**76%**	**10%**
Localised irrigation		12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Controlled water area	ha	19 246	76 681	289 530	2 637	118 290	621 249	975 031	1 900 000	64 483
Cont. water area/Cultivated		**0,70%**	**1%**	**2,7%**	**0,8%**	**4,8%**	**8,9%**	**3,0%**	**9%**	**1%**
Village hydraulic works		15 197	1,26%							
Agro-pastoral reservoirs		313	800							
Manual water withdrawal			75%				55%			
B food insecurity		9,70%			28%		8,90%			
FAO food insecurity		**7,5%**	**20,7%**	**32%**	**11%**	**21%**	**<5%**	**7%**	**39%**	**25,5%**
IFPRI food insecurity	**index**	**11,2**	**19,9**	**24,4**	**13,1**	**13,6**	**13**	**14,7**	**26**	**17**
Agri. share of budget		**8,4% (3%)**	**14% (12%)**	**22%**	**3,0%**	**28%**	**13%**	**6%**		**4%**
Annual growth agri GDP		6,4%	6%							
Total access drinking water		68%	82%	22%	76%	67%	65%	60%	55%	75%
Rural access drinking water		60%	64%	11%	74%	62%	53%	49%	60%	71%
Hydrographic basin 1		**Niger**	**Volta**	**Nil**	**Orange River**	**Lake Malawi**	**Niger**	**Niger**	**Nil**	**Nil**
Hydrographic basin 2		**Volta**	**Niger**	**Rift Valley**	**basin**	**Lake Chiwa**	**Sénégal**	**Lac Tchad**	**Lac Tchad**	**Rift Valley**
Hydrographic basin 3		Mono	Comoé	Shebelli-Juba	Senqu,		Sahara	Southwestern lit	Northern int bas	
				North-East Coast	Makhaleng		**Volta**	Southeastern lit	Northeast Coat	
					Mohokare				Baraka bassin	
									Mareb Gash bas	

Preliminary comments

Climate change …

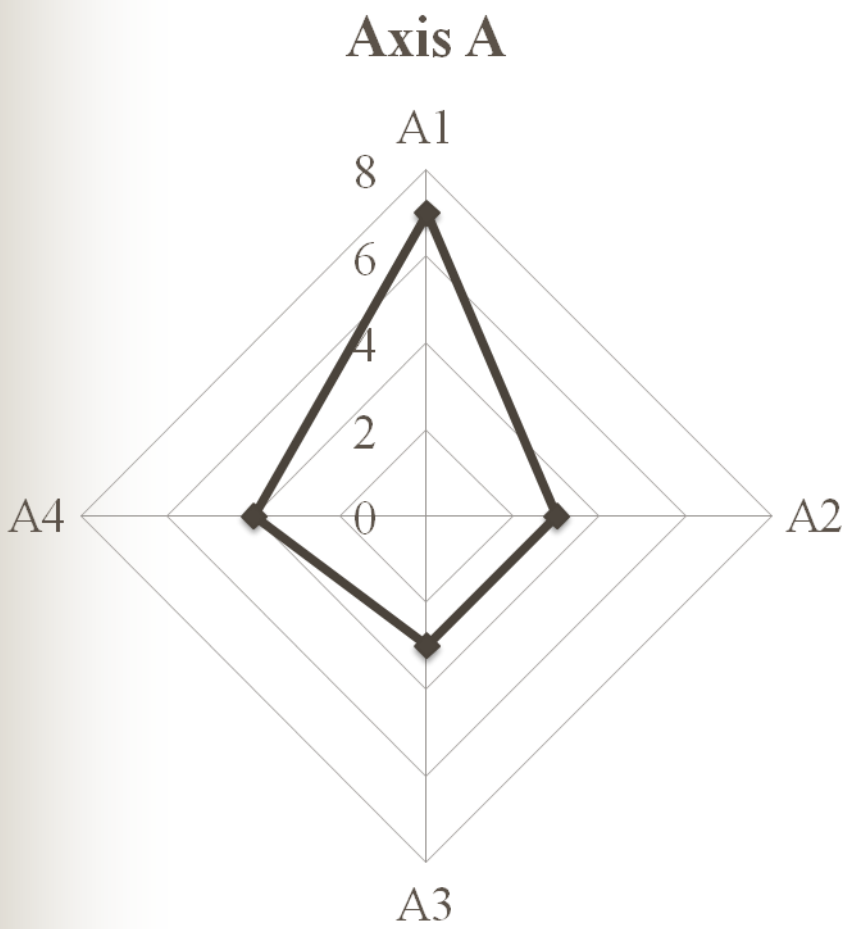
- …aggravates existing threats to food security…
- …but an important room of manouevre exists and needs to be exploited

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



- A: Ensure sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems for the continued availability, quality and stability of water
- B: Ensure an integrated approach to water-related policies
- C: Prioritise the most vulnerable and marginalised groups
- D: Improve water management and use in agriculture (agricultural systems, water productivity and resilience to water stresses)
- E: Improvement of the contribution of trade to FSN
- F: Devise and share enhanced knowledge, technologies and management tools
- G: Foster inclusive and effective governance
- H: Promote a rights-based approach to governance of water for FSN

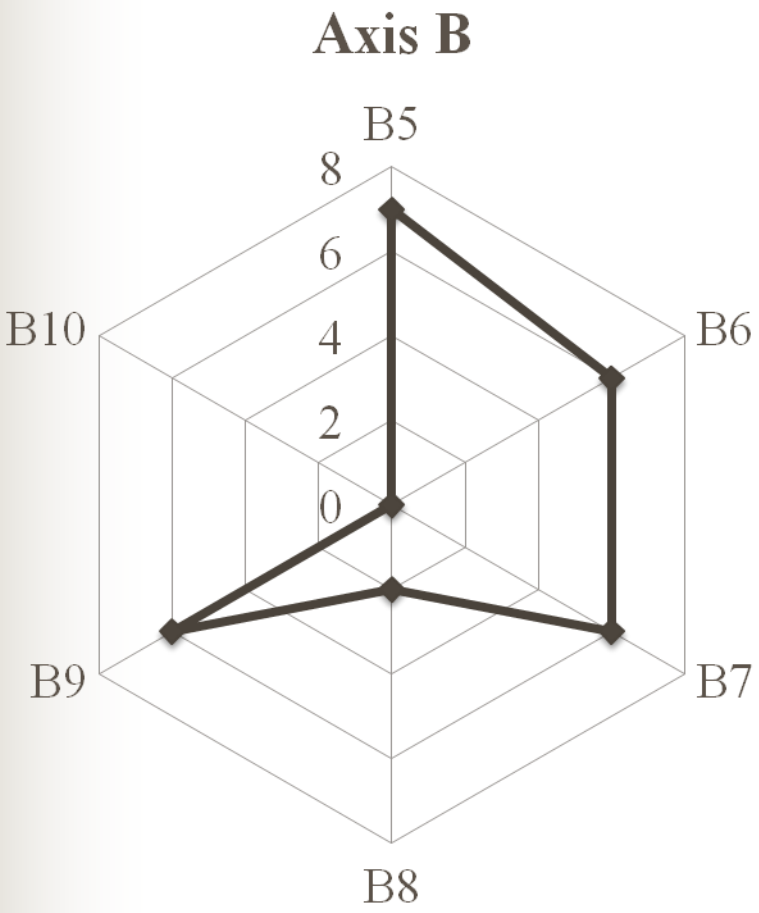
The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



A: Ensure sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems for the continued availability, quality and stability of water

A.1. Conservation and sustainable management of landscapes and ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity)

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



B: Ensure an integrated approach to water-related policies

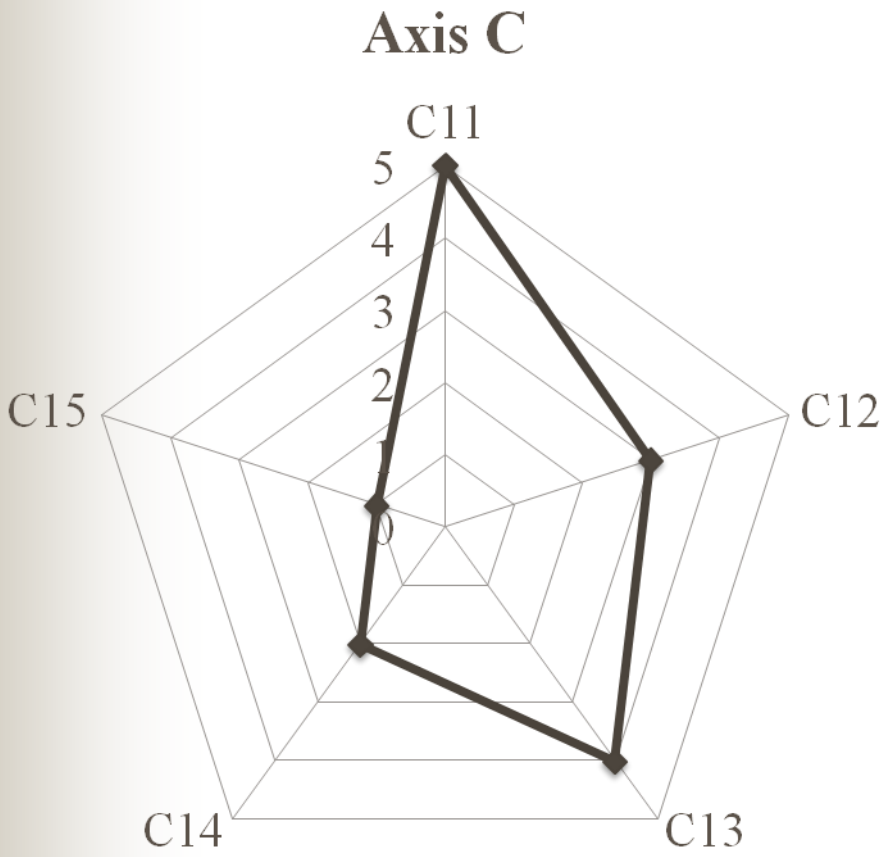
B.5. Establishment at national level of an integrated water resource management strategy (IWRM) **including food security and nutrition** (FSN)

B.6. Introduction of water as part of all national FSN-related strategies

B.7. Ensure satisfactory coordination in defining and implementing FSN-related strategies

B.9. Plan investments, policies and allocations to take full account of priority requirements for FSN

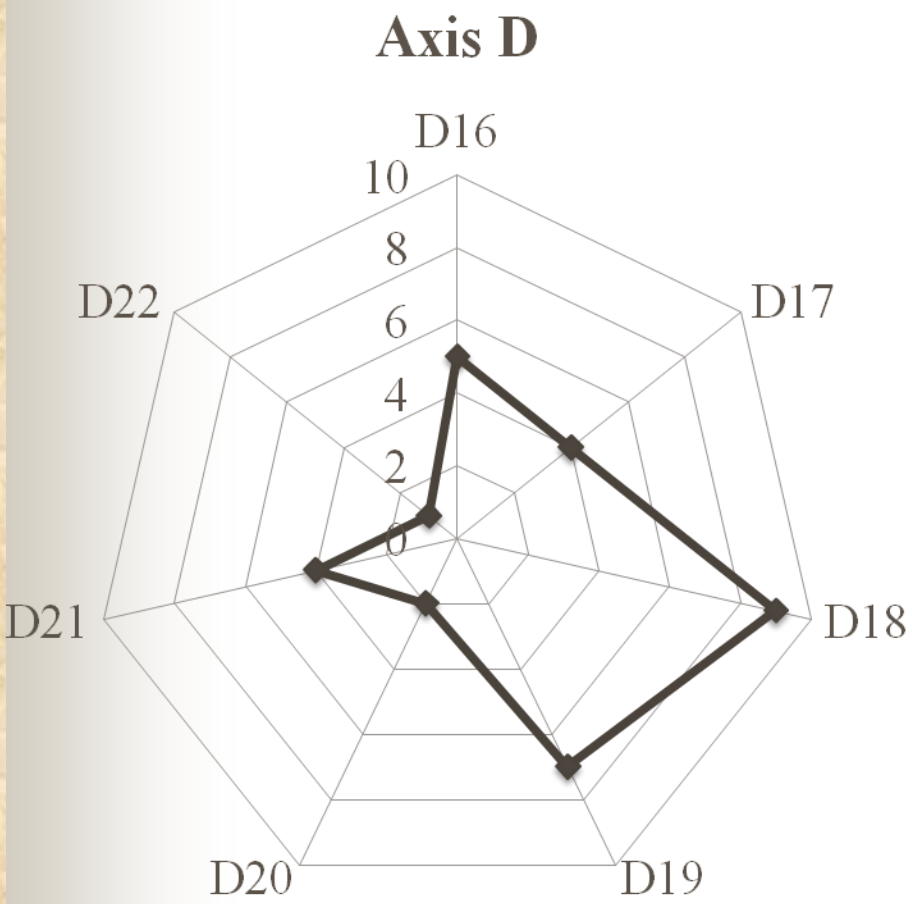
The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



C: Prioritise the most vulnerable and marginalised groups

C.11. Ensure equal access to water (indigenous populations, small farmers, etc.)

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



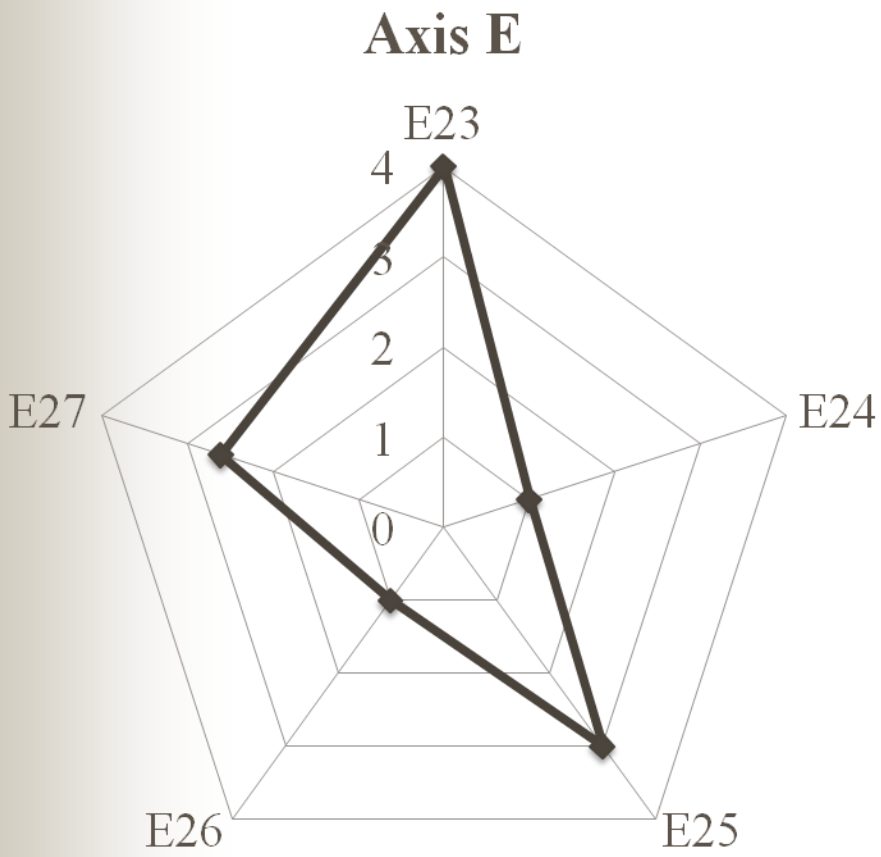
D: Improve water management and use in agriculture

D.16. Define and implement adaptable strategies and action plans for water and agriculture

D.18. Reinforce resilience to water stresses through changes to agricultural methods (production systems, seeds, breeds, etc.) and mechanisms for credit and community solidarity

D.19. Design a strategy for the management of risk for communities and households (weather forecasting, credit, social protection)

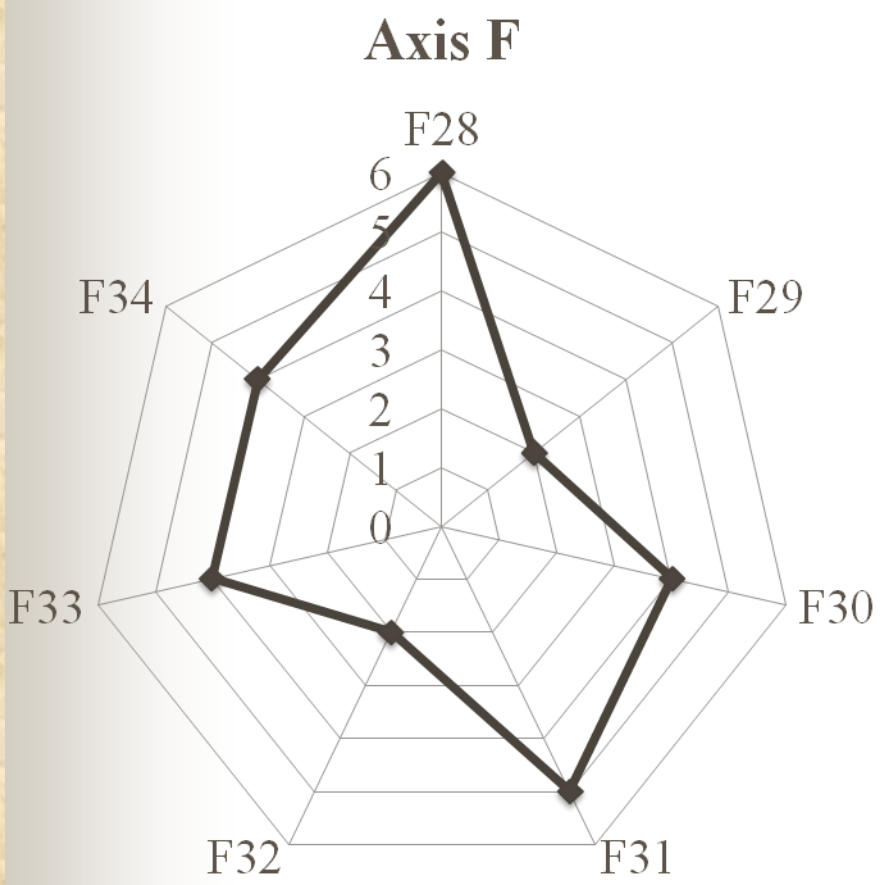
The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



E: Improvement of the contribution of trade to FSN

E.23. Restore confidence in the multilateral trade system by adjusting it to match the FSN-related needs of vulnerable countries

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations

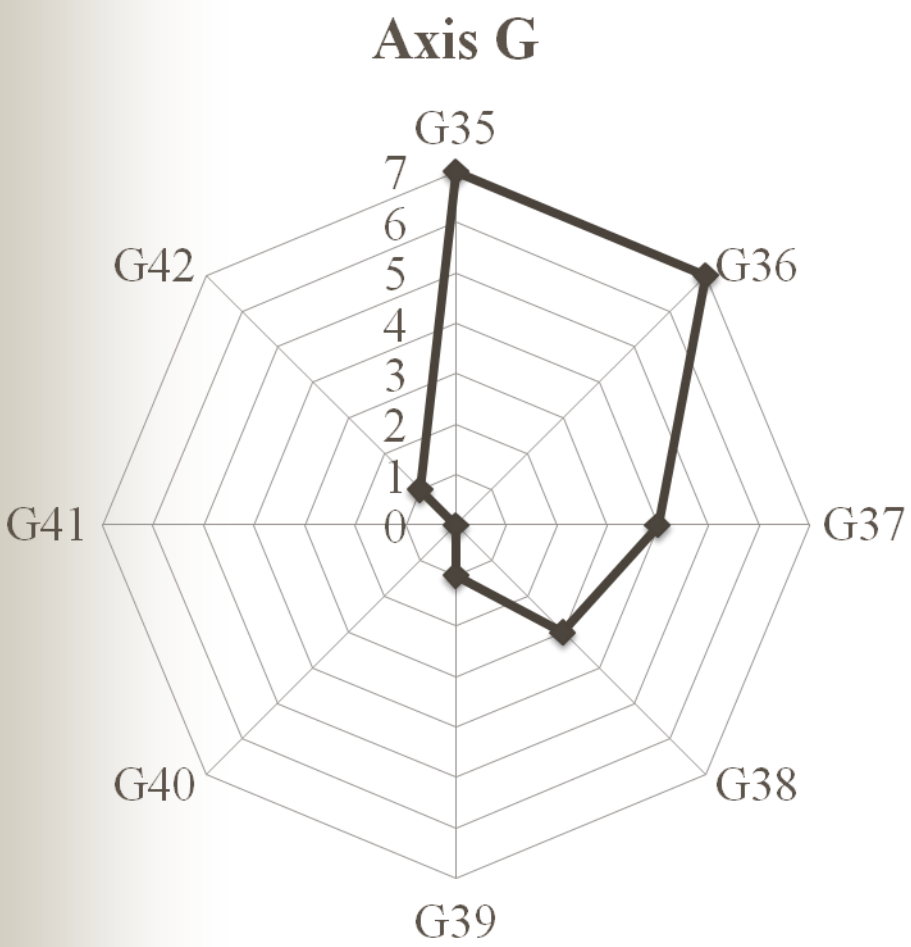


F: Devise and share enhanced knowledge, technologies and management tools

F.28. Support for the definition of global, national and local strategic research programmes

F.31. Commence organisational changes for systemic approaches in research and local communities

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations

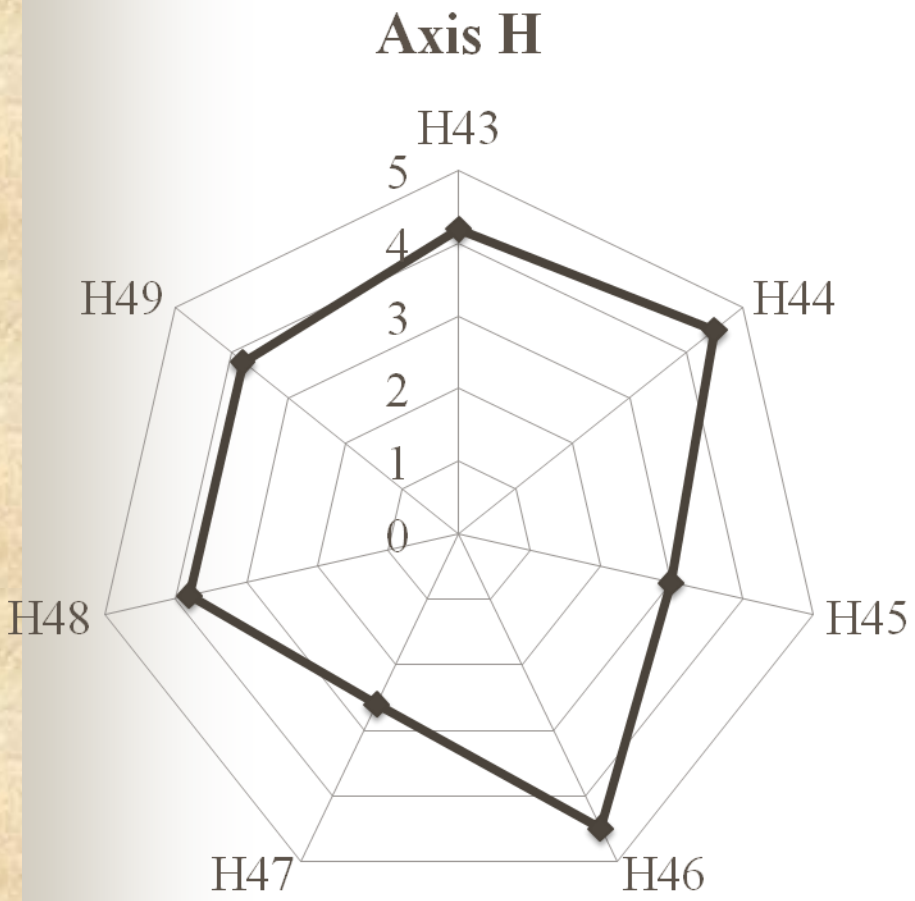


G: Foster inclusive and effective governance

G.35. Implement effective governance mechanisms to reinforce the coherence of sectoral policies

G.36. Coordinate governance processes for agriculture, land and water

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations



H: Promote a rights-based approach to governance of water for FSN

H.46. Seek to ensure application of voluntary guidelines for responsible governance of land tenure regimes

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations

22 recommandations out of 49 are accepted by a majority of the 7 national reports, mainly (2/3) under

- B: **Ensure an integrated approach to water-related policies**

- D: **Improve water management and use in agriculture (agricultural systems, water productivity and resilience to water stresses)**

- F: **Devise and share enhanced knowledge, technology and management tools**

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations :**additional comments with regards the CFS recommandations**

- Theme H (Promote a rights-based approach to governance of water for FSN) receives very little attention in the national reports.

- Little attention is paid also to theme E (Improvement of the contribution of trade to FSN) . *This is surprising insofar as forward insight studies show that over the coming decades FSN in Africa will depend on rising levels of food imports in order to meet the need for food of a fast-growing population.*

- *The limited response to themes generally related to the improvement of data and indicators for monitoring/evaluation appears to point to approaches more focused on processes than on results (changes in law, achievement of goals, etc.). Clear definition of goals targeted by the envisaged measures appears desirable and a battery of suitable indicators could be discussed.*

The overview of the national reports based on the CFS recommandations :additional general comments

- The issue of the links between land policy and water policy is raised with an insistence on the need to regulate this area more effectively with greater consideration for local realities (the populations concerned, customary law). Looking beyond this, it is apparent that the issue of “large-scale investment” (“land grabbing”) has only a very limited presence in this water-FSN approach[1].

- Optimisation of water management by reducing post-harvest losses (loss of agricultural produce is a waste of water) is proposed under recommendation D.18. This is a topic that deserves closer attention because policies in this domain can produce rapid results in terms of both water resources and FSN.

- The proposals on the use of renewable energy and the collection of rainwater in relation to housing, for example (D.19) opens up innovative possibilities which are not explored enough

Thank you for your attention