



Global Water
Partnership
Eastern Africa

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KEY MILESTONES OF GWPEA

TOWARDS WATER SECURITY, DROUGHT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN EASTERN AFRICA REGION



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A NETWORK ORGANIZATION

Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a global network established in 1996 to help countries translate into concerted action the principles established at the conferences in Dublin (1991) and Rio (1992) on sustainable management of water resources. Based in Stockholm, Sweden, the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) is an intergovernmental agency that manages the global network, mobilizes states and civil society to keep the issue of water resources management at the highest level possible as international, regional and national priorities.

GWP EASTERN AFRICA

GWP Eastern Africa was constituted in 2003 by stakeholders to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels in the region. It focuses on achieving the vision, mission and strategic goals of GWP global through approved workplans and budgets.

GWP Eastern Africa is currently composed of nine Country Water Partnerships (Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda) and counts over 200 partners operating in these Countries. GWPEA works with these country water partnerships to address water security issues and environmental challenges such as drought, floods, food insecurity, climate change and water insecurity.

In line with GWP global thinking, GWP Eastern Africa and its partners strive to promote the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) ideology in a holistic approach to finding

solutions to water insecurity. Most of them have now developed and implemented IWRM plans and related strategies and actions. Alongside the IWRM Plans, Climate Adaptation strategies that seek to address climate related challenges emanating from the water and inter-connected sectors (agriculture, energy, ecosystem, etc.). GWPEA strategy consists for mainstreaming climate adaptation approaches and building resilience of communities within the countries.

GWPEA highest decision making body is the Regional Consulting Partners meeting (RCP) which represents all partners from all Country Water Partnerships. It has a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) which meets twice in a year to oversee and provide strategic guidance on the implementation of ongoing and future programs. It has a Regional Secretariat Office hosted at the Nile Basin Initiative in Entebbe, Uganda.

MISSION

As a wider network of partners, the fundamental mission of GWPEA is to build alliances and strengthen the institutional capabilities of its members in order to encourage and reinforce the research, expertise and information networks on IWRM. This fits into the overall mission statement of the GWP network that is “to advance integrated water resources management at all levels for sustainable and inclusive growth”

VISION

GWP’s vision is for a “water secure world”. This implies that water is accessible for all productive needs, the socio-economic development of people and ecosystems and minimizes its destructive actions.

Vision Statement “By 2030, higher levels of water security and climate resilience are achieved by countries of the Eastern Africa and the Grater Horn of Africa, with populations experiencing clear socio-economic and environmental benefits.”

CORE VALUES

GWP’s core values unite the partners and are paramount to pursuing its mission.

The main requirement for membership is that partners agree to adhere to the core values. GWP Partners, and all GWP regional entities, agree to strive for **inclusiveness, openness, transparency, accountability, respect, gender sensitivity and solidarity**. GWP expects all partners to apply them, bringing together, as needed, as wide a group of stakeholders as possible in fulfillment of its mission.

The values underpin meaningful dialogue among people with different interests and mindsets, and strengthen GWP’s neutral stance and credibility. Solidarity is at the heart of GWP’s development endeavors and is essential to our commitment to the poor and disadvantaged

STRATEGIC GOALS TOWARDS 2020

GWPEA strategic goals are imbedded in the Region strategic framework. The strategic goals were developed basing on the needs and priorities of different stakeholders, partners and users of water. In essence, the three goals articulate what will be delivered through collaborative networks and partnerships.

Goal 1: Catalyze change in policy and practice

GWPEA supports countries to develop and apply a wide range of management instruments to better manage water and related resources. Such tools can assist decision-makers in making objective and informed choices.

Beyond influencing-policy-making, GWPEA seeks to catalyze policy changes and support countries to put them into practice. Interventions focus on helping countries to develop and implement solutions that address the major threats to water security: climate change, food production, and energy generation.

GWPEA Eastern Africa, together with all the CWPs and their partners (academia, CSO, private sector) has lobbied for the integration of IWRM into practices, emphasizing integrated approaches and lobbying for improved financing of the sector. For all the countries in the region, IWRM is reflected in the water policies and are either piloted or implemented directly at catchment level.

GWPEA DISTINCTIVE NICHES

- * **Advocacy:** GWPEA advocates for the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels.
- * **Convening power:** GWPEA provides a neutral platform for dialogues, exchange of experiences with stakeholders from various sectors at different levels leading to policies, strategies, regulations and appropriate institutions.
- * **Technical expertise and knowledge sharing:** GWPEA provides the intellectual leadership for an integrated approach to water resources management. A great number of guiding publications in different formats are freely accessible to stakeholders at all levels. advocates the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management(IWRM)

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture so as to support better water management.

GWPEA stakeholders have been informed by dissemination of knowledge relating to regional water resources and concerns. The media has been engaged in discussions and bringing water into the topical and public domain. Promotional materials have been used carrying reminder messages on the need for responsible utilization of water resources in the country.

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

This means enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships and good governance, and measuring performance, and measuring performance to help the learning and ensure financial accountability.

There has been an appreciation of the network among countries, with various levels of strengths developed for each country water partnership and many of them striving to attain financial stability.

GWPEA LEGITIMACY IN THE FIELD OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Training of Young Water Professionals in Kampala.

GWPEA has special legitimacy to lead dialogue, mobilize key stakeholders, inform, educate and sensitize stakeholders at all levels on IWRM;

The double integration, both horizontal and vertical, gives GWPEA an organized forum of participation of its networkers (public, private and CSO's), and gives them a specific legitimacy for:

- * Carrying out dialogues to highlight some water management aspects that are not sufficiently taken into account so as to support and catalyze collective actions in that effect ;
- * Organize and mobilize partners for their opinions and concerns to be considered in the choice of water development and management policies (bottom-up dimension of participation, empowerment)
- * Inform, train and sensitize stakeholders and water users on integrated water management programs and policies (top down dimension of the participation of civil society: information, knowledge and extension).

GWPEA Eastern Africa strived to engage professionals from water related sectors (especially government officials, young water professionals) and sensitize them on how the IWRM can be used as a tool for addressing water, climate and drought related challenges.

GWPEA Eastern Africa has also engaged and trained media practitioners in the region and imparted them with IWRM knowledge while urging them to report on water security and climate resilience related topics. This has increased their awareness as well as their coverage of these issues

GWPEA also facilitated National Consultations on Water and Food Security and Nutrition in Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda aimed at examining the report on Water and Food Security prepared by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). Participants from key ministries, academia, UN agencies and NGOs were tasked to examine the relevance of each of the 8 key recommendations from the HLPE report in their country context for helping to meet national food and water security priorities.



National Consultations in Khartoum, Sudan.

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RSC Meeting in Kigali, October 2015

GWPEA GOVERNANCE

GWPEA governance structure is defined in its Statutes and GWP partners Policy as follows:

- * The Regional Consulting Partners(RCP), which includes partner Organizations
- * The Regional Steering Committee(RSC) which is tasked to ensure the smooth running of the planned activities in accordance with the expectations of partners and development goals;
- * The Technical Committee (TC) consisting of technical and scientific agenda in the field of water and climate change. This is an advisory body whose mission is to provide forward thinking, advise and ensure the quality of all the partnerships programs

The Regional Secretariat (RS) headed by the Regional Coordinator is responsible for the administrative work and execution of programs and support to the Partnership at Regional and Country level. It provides the secretarial work for all the organs of the Partnership. It represents the Partnership the Partnership at the meeting of the Country Water Partnerships

The Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) are instrumental and pivotal for the smooth running of GWPEA programs because they are mandated to carry out activities at the local and community levels in countries. They are networks of partners to catalyze collective and combined actions in the field of water and connected sectors.

All network partners take an active part in the life of GWPEA and CWP in the same way. CWPs are independent and neutral platform for stakeholders. The CWP is independent from any administrative authority or particular stakeholders group. GWPEA pays particular attention that this rule is respected.

GWPEA PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Besides the core activities of strengthening partnership at regional and country level, GWPEA Secretariat Office runs two projects: Water Security, Climate and Development Project (WACDEP) and the Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP).

1. The Water, Climate and Development Program (WACDEP)

The Water, Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) is a five-year program (2011-2016) implemented by Global Water Partnership (GWP) on behalf of the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW). It is a direct response to the commitments expressed by African Heads of States in the Sharma el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation in 2008.

WACDEP was formed to formulate adaptation measures to improve the resilience of countries to the increasing threat of climate change and variability to water resources and Africa’s capacity to meet the water and sanitation targets. It is implemented in eight pilot countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, and four trans boundary basins: Volta Basin, Lake Chad Basin, Kagera Basin, Limpopo Basin, and North West Sahara Aquifer.

In Eastern Africa region, WACDEP is being implemented at different levels: at trans-boundary river basin level (Kagera), at country level (Burundi and Rwanda), and at catchment/community level (Lake Cyohoha catchment), shared between Burundi and

Rwanda, in Bugesera region. The Program seeks to achieve a higher level of water security and climate resilience in the countries of Burundi and Rwanda. It also aims to integrate water security and climate resilience in developing planning processes, building climate resilience and supporting countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investment in water security.

WACDEP supports Bugesera communities through climate resilience and adaptation projects on ground. It also strengthens partnerships and builds capacities of stakeholders, including communities, for water security and climate resilience.



Tree planting in Cyohoha buffer zone_Burundi.

WACDEP has four components and eight work packages that are inter-related and complementary.

Component I: Investments in regional and national development

- 1. Work package 1: Regional and Trans-boundary Cooperation
- 2. Work Package 2: National Development and Sector Plans
- 3. Work Package 3: Investments
- 4. Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing

Component II: Innovative Green Solutions

- 5. Package 5: Demonstration Projects

Component III: Knowledge and capacity development

- 6. Work Package 6: Capacity Development
- 7. Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness

Component IV: Partnership and Sustainability

- 8. Work Package 8: Governance and fundraising

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Partners' meeting on priority investment in Kagera Basin_ Kigali.

Key Achievements

- * Facilitated cooperation for water security and climate resilience in Kagera trans-boundary river basin. An assessment was conducted on the basin vulnerability to climate change and priority interventions were identified. A comprehensive project concept for investment was also drafted.
 - * Facilitated the process of integrating issues of water security and climate resilience into national and sector development plans in Burundi and Rwanda: review of existing mechanisms, identification of new ones and support for capacity development
- provided for planners and decision makers.
 - * Provided support in developing no/low regrets investment plans and in preparing projects to mobilize resources. Processes supported in Burundi and Rwanda for developing plans and projects for resource mobilization
 - * Spearheaded local actions to enhance water security and climate resilience in Lake Cyohoha catchment through demonstration
 - * Drafted catchment plan for Lake Cyohoha using water resources management(IWRM) and Lake Cyohoha catchment



Water supply.

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- * Established catchment management structures and broader stakeholders platforms
- * Demarcated and managed part of the buffer zone along the Lake Cyohoha shorelines, planting conservation and fruit trees (60 ha).
- * Rehabilitated upper catchment areas(100 ha)
- * Demonstrated biogas facilities as energy sources(11 units)
- * Introduced improved cooking stoves(for 1000 households)
- * Extended water supply services(for about 3,000 people)
- * Established 8 water committees to manage water points
- * Established small vegetable gardens using drain water from water points
- * Established a community committee(20 members) for the buffer zone management in Rwanda
- * Demonstrated roof water harvesting facilities(11 households)
- * Trained and mentored 24 planners and 12 decision makers from Burundi and Rwanda in water security and climate resilience on how to integrate them in their planning
- * Engaged and trained over 55 local media practitioners in promoting/reporting on water security and climate resilience in the region.

Lessons learnt from WACDEP will be used to influence policies and practices in both countries. Since the program has been implemented within the national frameworks of water management and climate change adaptation in Burundi and Rwanda, it will be much easier to scale up these lessons in the region or elsewhere.



Rainwater harvesting.



Biogaz digester.

2. The Integrated Drought Management Program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP)

The Integrated Drought Management Program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) promotes drought resilience of countries, communities and ecosystems in the region. It is part of the global IDMP program that the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) launched in Geneva in March 2013 at the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP). The meeting recommended supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information, knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management.

In Eastern Africa, the program operates in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The main implementing entities are the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) of the HoA countries in collaboration with the respective

ministries of water/agriculture/disaster management.

The overall objective of the program is to promote drought resilience of communities in the HOA. This will be through shift from reactive, crisis management response to a more proactive approach to drought management, applying the principles of integrated water resource and risk management.

The IDMP HOA interventions will impact on the vulnerable communities in the drought prone areas of the HOA. The program operates within the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IGAD IDDRSI) framework and will contribute to this regional initiative. In addition it will contribute to attaining the goals of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Africa Regional Strategy and Program for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on DRR.



Regional Training in Addis Ababa.

Why Integrated Drought Management in the Horn of Africa

- * IDMP is a resource program that countries can tap into for technical support
- * Support actions and implementation of innovative drought initiatives on the ground, adding to already existing efforts
- * Is a facility in partnership with other drought initiatives to support countries in practical development and implementation of national drought policies/plan/strategies with the help of CWPs
- * Apply the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), involving the GWP network at the country level and thus, providing the fertile ground for other initiatives to take off.

Program components and Approach

- * Strengthening capacities and enhancing knowledge development for drought management at regional, national and local levels.
- * Support demonstration of innovative initiatives by stakeholders and document best practices and lessons on drought management
- * Strengthen partnerships in drought management
- * Influencing policies and practice towards more integrated drought management.

BECOMING A GWP PARTNER

GWP is a global action network. Its chief focus is to support social change processes that further the sustainable management and development of water resources. To do this, the network invites like-minded organizations to join this global movement.

GWP Partnership is open to organizations that are involved with issues related to the sustainable development, management and use of water resources.

Benefits

- * A channel through which to establish contact with other Partners;
- * Guidance on identifying critical needs
- * An opportunity to match one Partner's needs with another Partner's resources
- * An opportunity to contribute to the development of the concept of integrated water resources management.

Obligations

- * Co-ordinate its relevant activities with those of other concerned organizations;
- * Share information and experience freely with the other Partners;
- * Give advice and professional contributions to the Network and to other Partners, on such conditions as may be agreed free of charge up to a reasonable level and at a mutually agreed charge above that level.

GWP currently comprises 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 80 Country Water Partnerships with almost 3000 partners worldwide.

For further details, visit www.gwp.org

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GWP@20
YEARS OF IMPACT
1996 – 2016

1996-2016: GWP CELEBRATES TWENTY YEARS OF IMPACT

GWP was founded in 1996 to foster integrated water resources management (IWRM) which is defined as the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital environmental systems.

GWP HISTORY AT A GLANCE

1992	International Conference on Water and the Environment published the Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development with associated guidelines, the Dublin Principles.
1992	UN conference on Environment and Development called for effective implementation and coordination mechanisms to promote IWRM based on public participation.
1995	UNDP and World Bank issued an invitation to contribute to the development of a Global Water Partnership.
1996	The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro and the informal adoption of the Dublin Principles established the basis for founding GWP in 1996. Initially GWP's activities focused on developing the conceptual framework of IWRM based on the Dublin Principles, and establishing regional Technical Advisory Committees as start engines for awareness-raising on IWRM in the regions.
1996	Interim Steering Committee established; this formed the Technical Committee in June, tasked with creating the analytical framework for the water sector to promote sustainable water resources management.
1996	GWP was inaugurated in Stockholm, Sweden in August. A Secretariat was established in the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) in Stockholm.
1996	Technical Committee held second meeting in November in Windhoek, Namibia and established the GWP Southern Africa Regional Technical Committee.
1997	Technical Committee held third meeting in May in Manila, Philippines and established the GWP Southeast Asia Regional Technical Committee.
1997	Network of Regional Technical Committees created. They would advocate change and promote knowledge exchange on better water management. Drive for membership/partners began.
1998	Country Water Partnerships began to form.
1999	The initial strategy, published in early 1999, focused on conceptual development of IWRM concepts and advocacy for IWRM approaches towards sustainable water resources management.
2000	In conjunction with the World Water Council that made preparations for the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000 and drafted the Vision, the GWP network held several national and regional dialogues that led to the publication and presentation of GWP's seven regional Vision to Action documents at the Forum, together with the overall Framework for Action". This firmly established the GWP as a key body on IWRM at the global and regional level.
2000	Following the Forum, GWP developed a 3-year work plan 2001–2003 centred on the actions identified in the Framework for Action.
2000	Decision taken to transform the Regional Technical Committees into broader, stakeholder-oriented Regional Water Partnerships, which would work with governments on national water change.
2001	GWP IWRM ToolBox launched.
2001	Area Water Partnerships began to form.
2002	GWP Secretariat formally established as an intergovernmental organization in Sweden.
2002	The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg called for all countries to establish national IWRM and water efficiency plans by 2005. It marked GWP's success in advocating this approach.
2003	The WSSD target, outcomes of External Review and new Executive Secretary focus on strengthening the governance and financial systems of the network, feed into the development of the new GWP Strategy 2004–2008.
2004	New strategy started; facilitating IWRM planning programs funded and initiated.
2006	Number of Country Water Partnerships surpasses 50. Number of formal Partner organizations exceeds 1,000.
2008	New Chair appointed. Formal process launched to develop the GWP Strategy 2009–2013.
2009	Launch of GWP Strategy 2009–2013. New Executive Secretary appointed.
2014	Launch of GWP Strategy 2014–2019.
2016	Celebrating Twenty Years of Impact