



# Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

## Consultation Report

### Technical Note MAR4840-04



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## Document information

<b>Project</b>	Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development
<b>Technical subject</b>	Consultation Report
<b>Client</b>	Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
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<b>Project No.</b>	MAR4840
<b>Technical Note No.</b>	MAR4840-04
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## Document history

Date	Release	Prepared	Approved	Authorised	Notes
20/01/12	1.0	GFW	NW	NW	Issued to GWP/CDKN

**Prepared** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Approved** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Authorised** \_\_\_\_\_

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\*The Climate and Development Knowledge Network ("CDKN") is funded by the Department for International Development and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is led and administered by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is assisted in the management of CDKN by an alliance of organisations comprising the Overseas Development Institute, Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano, South-South-North, LEAD International, and INTRAC.





# 1. *Introduction*

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

In November 2010, during the 3rd Africa Water Week held in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision recommending the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners to operationalise the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The programme supports the implementation of climate change commitments in the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration. The main objective of the WACDEP is to support countries in developing "no or low regrets" investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development.

In order to ensure that countries have the capacity and knowledge to integrate water security and climate resilience into development planning and also develop climate resilient investment strategies, institutional capacities need to be built and knowledge products developed. The Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development (FWA-SACRED) project supports WACDEP and provides a tool that can serve as a reference document(s) to countries in developing "no or low regrets" investments and financing strategies to achieve water security and climate resilience.

## 1.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The objective was to ensure consultative engagement with stakeholders from the 5 sub-regions of Africa (North, East, West, Central and Southern) who are representative of the target audience for the Framework, including senior advisors, development planners, and technical experts.

In collaboration with the Project Management Team (GWP/CDKN), three meetings were identified for the consultation process which would enable representatives from all 5-sub-regions to be consulted as part of the meeting agendas, see Section 2. The role of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in securing the consultation meetings and the cooperation of AMCOW and others in accommodating the consultations within existing meeting agendas is gratefully acknowledged.

The consultation events provided an opportunity for key stakeholders and other interested parties to provide input and feedback on their needs and priorities with respect to the preparation the Framework documents.

## 1.3 SCOPE OF THE CONSULTATION REPORT

This report outlines the consultation events and formats, presents a summary of the outputs, provides a synthesis of the findings and their implications for the on-going development of the Framework.

## 2. Consultation events and format

### 2.1 SOUTHERN AFRICA MEETING

The first consultation was carried out at a CoP17 side event in Durban, South Africa, for the launch of the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy on the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011. The consultation brief and agenda is presented in Appendix A.

The participants were mainly from national water ministries and departments, although donor and NGO representatives were also present. A good spread of countries were represented across the SADC region and the attendees were relatively senior within their departments, and hence ideally placed for engagement on the Framework from a planning and technical levels. It is acknowledged that although the Framework targets a number of water related sectors, this consultation focused mainly on the 'water community', but with many having a good appreciation of the necessary horizontal and vertical institutional linkages across sectors and ministries. A full list of participants is given in Appendix B.

Representatives of the project team included Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford), George Woolhouse (HR Wallingford), and Alan Nicol (IDS). Representatives from the Management Team and GWP included Alex Simalabwi (GWP), Andrew Takawira (GWP), and Karen Sutherland (CDKN).

The consultation took the following format. An introduction to the WACDEP programme by Alex Simalabwi (GWP) followed by an introduction to the Framework project and emerging findings by Dr Nigel Walmsley. Group work sessions followed, facilitated by Alan Nicol, with three parallel work groups each responding to the following three questions:

- Sharing examples of good practice in achieving climate resilient development, and/or lessons learned (in hindsight)
- Advising on how best the Framework can engage and support practitioners to enhance climate resilience
- Identifying good practice to integrate climate resilience in to existing development planning practices

A feedback session enabled presentations on their findings by each workgroup to the rest of the participants, followed by an open plenary session and discussion of key points. Dr Nigel Walmsley provided a final summary of the findings before closure by a SADC Water Sector representative.

### 2.2 WEST AFRICA MEETING

The second consultation was carried out at a Sub-regional Consultation Workshop for Implementing AMCOW West-Africa Work Programme held in Bamako, Mali on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Dec 2011. The attendees were mainly from water ministries, transboundary river basin organizations (e.g. Volta, Niger) and other regional institutions (e.g. CILSS, RPID/FDH, ALG, 2iE). Almost all countries (over 13) were represented across the ECOWAS region and the attendees were relatively senior within their departments, and hence ideally placed for engagement with the Framework project from both a strategic and technical level. A full list of participants is given in Appendix C.

Representatives of the project team included Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford) and Christophe Brachet (OIEAU). Representatives from GWP included Dam Mogbante (GWP-WA). The proceedings were conducted using simultaneous translation (English / French).

A presentation of the WACDEP programme by Dam Mogbante was delivered in a plenary session on the first day, followed by an introduction to the Framework (presentation in French) by Nigel Walmsley. The consultation itself was part of the agenda for the second day. The consultation primarily focused on sharing examples of good practice in achieving climate resilient development, and/or lessons learned (in hindsight), but also included advice on how best the Framework can engage and support practitioners, and recommendations on practice to integrate climate resilience in to existing development planning practice.

### 2.3 PAN-AFRICA MEETING

The third consultation was held at the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum Africa Preparatory Process Regional Multi-Stakeholder Validation Workshop, held in Banjul, Gambia on 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011. The meeting encompassed a pan-African participants including a number from Central, Eastern and Northern Africa, as well as those from Southern and Western Africa. The participants consisted of Ministers of Water (e.g. Zimbabwe), AMCOW-TAC and African Union members, AMCOW country representatives (mainly senior figures in national water ministries), and international agencies (e.g. UN-Water, World Water Council, GIZ, etc.). A full list participants is given in Appendix D. The representative from the project team was Dr Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford).

A general presentation on progress with 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum preparations for *Target 9: Integrate water security and climate resilience into country national development plans* (delivered by a representative of the Nile Basin Initiative on behalf of GWP) was used to introduce the Framework. A general presentation on the Framework was made by Nigel Walmsley followed by an open question and answer session. Time for detailed consultation was limited but the general discussions during the 3-day event, and in particular those related to Target 9, were useful in digesting participant views on the climate and water agenda and opinions on their needs and priorities.

### 3. Consultation response and feedback

The comments and responses below are recorded verbatim (where possible) from flip charts, roundtable discussions, individual comments, and general discussions of interest at the meetings. A summary of the findings and an interpretation of their implications for the content and development of the Framework is captured Section 4.

#### 3.1 EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE IN ACHIEVING CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

##### **Southern Africa (Group 1)**

- Utilisation of local knowledge can be important in climate resilience (e.g. the Lozi and Kumbuka people in Zambia).
- Sharing of hydro-meteorological data (e.g. Accord recently signed by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique which helps with dam synchronisation).
- Bi- or Multi-lateral development projects (e.g. Batoka Gorge, Zimbabwe and Zambia)
- Institutionalisation of regional initiatives for their ownership and continuity at a local level. *No specific examples given.*
- Self funding of agencies for water resource management of transboundary resources provides continuity (ZAMCOM, OKACOM, ORASECOM).

##### **Southern Africa (Group 2)**

- Efficient land management practice is an effective climate resilient development measure
- Example of Sub-Catchment Councils in Zimbabwe. These represent a range of stakeholders within the sub-catchment and report both to each other and to a larger catchment council. In theory this is best practice but the reality of poverty amongst the catchment communities means that mis-management of resources (as people eke out a living) is a fact of life. Therefore in order to translate best practice into action, poverty reduction and sustainability of livelihoods is crucial.
- Mainstreaming climate in budgeting activities was seen as key for delivering climate resilient development.
- Zambia was provided as an example of fragmented budgetary responsibility for water issues across, for example, Local Government and Housing Ministry and Land, Energy and Water Development Ministries. A potential improvement using sector wide budgeting for water was identified, using a lead Line Ministry to coordinate.
- Zambia has put in place a Water Sector Advisory Group which coordinates activities across 4 water related sectors. These sectors meet together and also meet with the committee to coordinate activity.
- Effective integration of donor funding into budgets was also identified as a problem exacerbating budgeting difficulties although no solution was proposed.
- Mozambique was cited as an example of a country whose chief water related problems were flood and drought related. Diversification of income sources is a key climate resilient development measure which is being targeted in order to raise the capacity of communities to deal with climate extremes.



### **Southern Africa (Group 3)**

- Example of Namibia modifying flood control structures to recent changes in climate patterns. Dams sized and sited for flood control.
- Broader cooperation across line ministries was identified as a good practice
- Demonstration projects / interventions are key to building capacity and spreading good practice. Example of IWRM in practice at the local level.
- Creation of funding mechanisms to target climate resilient development was identified as an approach for implementing the Framework.
- Periodic review of the planning process was identified as good practice in terms of understanding the changing nature of stresses on water management systems. Example of South African Water Resources plan which is updated every 5 years.
- The CARE CRISTAL tool is an example of good practice for climate resilience in project design.
- Information sharing (environmental datasets) is important for providing the evidence base for climate resilience.

### **West Africa (Roundtable feedback)**

- In Togo and 10 other countries, a Danish funded project is implemented by UNEP about climate change and development. Several actions have been implemented regarding small dams, water supply and education. Several Ministries have been involved: Water, Environment and Agriculture.
- A workshop of RIPIECSA project has been recently held in Benin. This project follows AMMA (variability of the West African Monsoon) project, regarding climate variability impacts. The emphasis is on local knowledge and practises rather than top-down approach.
- New hydrological norms for infrastructure dimensions have been studied in Burkina Faso with 2iE.
- Another project (ASDI, Swedish funding) concerns small dams and silting.
- Ouagadougou dams were studied with UN Habitat after 2009 flooding.
- Severe flooding events have occurred in Nigeria since 2009. Since then, capacity building is operated both for operators and users.
- In Niger, small dams are built for aquifer recharge.
- Swiss cooperation has helped Mali through 2 workshops (technicians and decision makers) about coherency of Mali IWRM Action Plan and NAPA.
- A multidisciplinary group has been created with Mali Meteorology Service to help farmer's activities.
- A workshop with USAID was held in Dakar in 2011 to help climate change information access for all population (Mali taken as an example). One case study was about insurance system against disaster in Ghana.
- Niger Basin Authority (NBA) has worked with World Bank to adapt its 2025 Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP). Simulations with Niger River model have been made by AGRHYMET, including changes of temperature and rainfall time series data to reflect future climate change.
- Other projects in Niger basin concern erosion and land degradation.
- Capacity building (engineers, technicians?) about climate change is implemented with 2iE and CILSS (AGRHYMET centre).
- Many projects with CILSS are related to climate change and development: ACDI (closed), Coalition for Water in Sahel, AMESD (EU/AU, on going).
- A platform for climate change adaptation has been created in West Africa in 2007 with ECOWAS, CILSS and ACMAD. An action plan has been developed.

- A new ECOWAS project is under discussion with World Bank (Disaster Risk management) regarding extreme phenomena, urban vulnerability and alert.
- 29 pilot sites (18 in Guinea) are located in Fouta Djallon in their regional program (RPID). As “West Africa water tower”, it is a very sensitive place regarding climate change and water, especially for permanent flow.
- Hydrology monitoring is a basis for water management, and requires greater funding.

#### **Pan-African (Meeting discussions and presentations)**

- Example of integrating water and climate resilience in Zambia’s Sixth National Development Plan.
- Climate Information for Development Programme (ClimDev) as an example of integrating climate risk management into policy and decision-making processes.
- Climate studies to support integrated flow assessments in the Pangani River Basin (Tanzania) and its implications on different water allocations.
- Local rainwater harvesting techniques and measures in the Dawa River Basin, Ethiopia.

### **3.2 HOW BEST THE FRAMEWORK CAN ENGAGE AND SUPPORT PRACTITIONERS**

#### **Southern Africa (Group 1)**

- Six key principles of the framework were identified which would help it engage with practitioners:
  - Adaptability – to national and regional contexts
  - Non- prescriptiveness
  - Flexibility
  - User led
  - Balanced between simplicity and sophistication
  - Should be applicable using readily available information

#### **Southern Africa (Group 2)**

- Monitoring and information transmission across scales was identified as a measure to improve climate resilience through the identification of local hotspots and to target investments.
- Raising awareness across sectors of the importance of climate resilience in development (not just ‘water people’) may help uptake of the WACDEP.
- Stressing the importance of basic sound water management was identified as a good principle within the Framework. The highly productive agricultural systems in Egypt and Israel were cited as an example.

#### **Southern Africa (Group 3)**

- Question was posed on what comes first, Framework or Capacity Building to implement it?
- The Framework should be flexible enough to accommodate the wide range of governance structures across African nations.
- It is recommended that the focus of the Framework should be on the implementation of existing commitments
- The Framework should recommend how different platforms and actors should work together to deliver climate resilient development.

### 3.3 GOOD PRACTICE TO INTEGRATE CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN TO EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PRACTICES

#### **Southern Africa (Group 1)**

- Example of the Okavango Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis as a vehicle for providing the evidence to be integrated with basin planning.
- ORASECOM wider basin development plan.

#### **Southern Africa (Group 2)**

- Assisting practitioners identify appropriate technology for water management was identified (through knowledge exchange). The prioritisation of technological approaches for planning development (e.g. irrigation technologies) was also identified as a potential feature of the framework.
- Political leadership and championing of the framework would be required to adopt the framework.
- Officers within Ministries of Finance or Interministerial committees may assist the implementation of the Framework through securing of funding.
- Zimbabwe noted that Ministries of Finance were systematically difficult to approach with ideas for funding but that application of the Framework may be used as a tool to provide the evidence base to help convince Ministries of Finance.

#### **Southern Africa (Group 3)**

- The Framework should mainstream climate change interventions into budgeting cycles and development planning.
- The Framework should prioritise national development planning as the key entry point for climate resilience as this is the dominant planning activity.
- The Framework should balance the power [*uncertain what was meant here*] between mechanisms for national development plans and other ministries.

#### **Western Africa (Roundtable feedback)**

- Loss of traditional practices has increased climate change vulnerability.
- Local knowledge must be identified, analyzed and shared, especially regarding farmers and inter-annual rainfall variability.
- Funding: Water gets money but it often goes elsewhere (mitigation...).
- Private sector can contribute in water sector, especially for climate change.
- Capacity building (in an accessible way) must be developed with technicians, but also farmers and... politics.
- Involvement of different concerned Ministries.
- National IWRM Action Plans and NAPAs must be coherent.
- Watershed management, especially for erosion.

#### **Pan-Africa (general discussion)**

- System resilience may comprise natural resource capacity of ecosystems, built infrastructure and institutional capacity (incl. socio-economic capital, policy and legal, and management capacity)
- The importance of sea-level rise and the threat to major urban centres should be highlighted
- Principles that capture the essence of resilience in decision-making include robustness, flexibility, feedback and precautionary (non-foreclosure of future options)
- Emphasise good water resource management as an inherent climate change adaptation measure

- Sustainable water storage infrastructure as both a water development measure (eg water supply, energy, irrigation, etc.) and a water management measure (eg flood control)
- The critical importance of data collection, information management and knowledge generation, and the associated strengthening of climate change centres
- Coordination of efforts to access the different funds available is required in order to avoid confusion and duplication of efforts
- Capacity to manage existing budgets is stretched in many instances, so need to avoid additional fragmentation.
- Green Fund could be a source of funding to support local climate resilience measures (e.g. rainwater harvesting)
- Programme approaches are helpful as they can offer pooling of funds and a single point of entry for capacity building
- (Regional) Centres of excellence should be promoted to support capacity development
- Strengthen the water function in RECs through the water sector coordinating units or similar
- Potential role for INBO/ANBO in supporting capacity development and implementation at a transboundary/basin level

## 4. *Implications of consultation findings on Framework*

A summary of key findings and their implications for the development of the Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development are highlighted below:

### Case studies

A large number of case studies were identified and a selection of these is identified below as potential case study examples for use in the Framework documents. Additional information will be sought through the GWP regional partnerships to elicit further details for these:

- Zambian Water Sector Advisory Group which coordinates activities across 4 water related sectors and the introduction of IWRM and climate change into the Zambia's national planning (Sixth Plan).
- Example of Namibia modifying flood control structures in response to recent changes in climate patterns.
- Example of the Okavango Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis as a vehicle for providing the evidence to be integrated with basin planning.
- Benin's use of local knowledge and practices to support implementation of climate related projects/programmes (RIPIECSA and AMMA projects)
- Burkina Faso's new hydrological norms for infrastructure design (collaboration with 2iE)
- Niger Basin Authority (NBA) work (World Bank-funded) to adapt its 2025 Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP) including simulations with Niger River model to include changes in temperature and rainfall (by AGRHYMET).

- Climate information services (eg Climate Information for Development Programme, ClimDev) as an example of integrating climate risk management into policy and decision-making processes
- Climate studies to support integrated flow assessments in the Pangani River Basin (Tanzania) and its implications on different water allocations
- Local rainwater harvesting techniques and measures in the Dawa River Basin, Ethiopia

### General principles

Identified principles included:

- Adaptability – to national and regional contexts
- Non- prescriptiveness
- Flexibility
- User-fed / User-focused
- Balanced between simplicity and sophistication
- Should be applicable using readily available information
- 

### Other common findings

- Poverty reduction and livelihood diversification were identified as generic approaches for increasing climate resilience and should be a focus for no regrets investments in the Framework, although it should be acknowledged that the means by which they are achieved should be climate resilient in themselves
- The importance of transboundary waters and strong institutions to jointly manage and develop these was echoed by many. Continued capacity building of basin organisations, increasing their mandates, and strengthening ties with regional and national planning may offer delivery of water management which is more resilient than national-planning processes alone.
- The Framework should prioritise national development planning as the key entry point for climate resilience as this is the dominant planning activity and should be flexible enough to accommodate the wide range of governance structures across African nations.
- The need to bring Ministries of Finance on board to access funding through national budgets is difficult, yet a key requirement for funding climate resilient water-related development. The Framework should serve to support strongly argued cases for priority water related development activities in order to maximise impact with Ministries of Finance.
- Strengthening co-ordination (horizontal and vertical) and avoiding fragmentation of responsibilities (incl. budgets) for water related issues across ministries can help coordinated development of water across sectors. The Framework could recommend how different platforms and actors can work together to deliver climate resilient development
- Data and information collection and sharing should be advocated within the Framework as an example of a no regret solution for building climate resilience into development planning. Sharing of data between nations is seen as important in delivering better basin-wide water management, (e.g. reducing flood risk). Sharing data and information across scales (local information to inform national policies) is seen as important for identifying hotspots to focus investment

- The horizontal dimension of sharing knowledge across sectors should be reflected in the Framework. Cross sector familiarisation was seen as key for implementing climate resilient water management. Zambia's Water Sector Advisory Group was cited as an example of this in action.
- The cyclical nature of the planning processes should be reflected in the framework and could encapsulate project/programme, sector, and national (incl. budget planning cycles). Periodic review of plans to re-assess performance and future needs was stressed (e.g. South Africa's five yearly water resource planning cycle).
- Demonstration projects / interventions are likely to be valuable actions under capacity development strategies as they increase awareness of good practice, support buy-in from others, and facilitate knowledge sharing.
- Investment in sustainable water infrastructure (e.g. water storage) is seen as an important feature of any climate adaptation portfolio as it can serve as both a water development measure (eg water supply, energy, irrigation, etc.) and a water management measure (eg flood control) in the face of future climate change.

## 5. *Round-up*

The three consultations have provided valuable opportunities to engage with a large number of stakeholders from all 5 sub-regions of Africa. Participants included senior advisors, development practitioners, and technical experts, as well as representatives from Regional Economic Commissions, River Basin Organisations, and training/capacity building organisations. The findings from the consultations will be used to help shape the on-going development of the Framework documents.

# *Appendices*





## Appendix A Consultation brief



### Water, Climate and Development: An Africa Programme

## Consultation event

### Background:

As part of the Africa programme on Water, Climate and Development (WACDEP), a Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development is under preparation. The Framework serves as a reference document and guide to practitioners on the *what*, *why* and *how* to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes at transboundary, national and local scales, with a focus on the preparation of no/low regrets investment strategies.

### Objectives

The consultation event provides an opportunity for key stakeholders and other interested parties to provide input and feedback on the essential needs and priorities to be taken into account in preparing the Framework documents.

### Target audience

The Framework is targeted at:

- Officials at middle and senior levels in economic, finance, planning, and other “apex” ministries; and ministries responsible for policymaking and expenditure in water-related sectors (water resources, environment, agriculture, health, power and energy, etc.)
- Professional, technical and financial advisers, plus consultants, engaged by the abovementioned;
- Staff of external donor agencies, UN, IFIs and NGOs with programmes in relevant areas.

### Outcomes:

The consultation outputs, together with those from other consultation events, will be used to shape the focus and content of the Framework documents.



## **Water, Climate and Development: An Africa Programme**

### **Consultation event**

# **A Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development**

#### **Agenda**

- 09:00-09:15    Opening address by AMCOW
- 09:15-09:30    Background to the WACDEP programme (GWP)
- 09:30-10:00    Introduction to the Framework (HR Wallingford)
- 10:00-11:30    Roundtable discussion Groups / Themes for discussion  
(Suggest three Groups each tackling two themes over the duration of the session, i.e. 45 mins each)
- Sharing examples of good practice in achieving climate resilient development, and/or lessons learned (in hindsight)
  - Advising on how best the Framework can engage and support practitioners to enhance climate resilience
  - Identifying good practice to integrate climate resilience in to existing development planning practices
- 11:30-12:15    Feedback session (by each Group, 15 mins each)
- 12:15-12:45    Discussion of findings
- 12:45-13:00    Round-up & Close

## *Appendix B Participants list: Durban meeting*





SOUTHERN  
AFRICA



## **Water, Climate and Development: An Africa Programme**

### **Consultation event**

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USELOKA  
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## *Appendix C Participants list: Bamako meeting*





## **Water, Climate and Development: An Africa Programme**

### **Consultation event**

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## *Appendix D Participants list: Banjul meeting*



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