Water, Climate and Development
An African Programme

Country and Basin Identification Report

Support to integration of water security and climate change adaptation into development planning and decision making processes

Final Version

July 2011

Water Climate Development Programme (WCDP)

Proposed Countries and River Basins

In November 2010, during the 3rd Africa Water Week, the extra-ordinary session of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision recommending that Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners to operationalise the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WCDP).

The WCDP aims to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security.

The programme supports the implementation of the AMCOW's triennial work programme for 2010-2013. The initiative will initially be implemented in 8 countries and 4 river basins in Africa and will lead to the development of Investment and Financing Strategies for Water Security, Climate Resilience and Development. In addition, fundable projects (many of them infrastructure-related) will be developed in the programme countries.

Following the decision of AMCOW's Executive Committee in November 2010, GWP developed a criterion for selecting target countries and river basins for implementation. The identification criterion is explained in the next section and shown in Table 1 and 2 below. Based on these criteria, GWP nominated the following 8 countries and 4 river basins for initial implementation of the WCDP.

On 27 June 2011, GWP presented the WCDP and identified Countries and River Basins to the 10th meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of AMCOW (AMCOW-TAC) held in Tunis, Tunisia. The AMCOW TAC noted with satisfaction GWP's Water, Climate and Development Programme the pilot implementation of which will support the eight countries and 5 river basins/ Shared Aquifer in developing water security and climate resilient investment strategies

Countries

1. Ghana
2. Burkina Faso
3. Cameroon
4. Rwanda
5. Burundi
6. Zimbabwe
7. Mozambique
8. Tunisia

River Basins/Aquifer

1. Volta Basin
2. Lake Chad
3. Kagera Basin
4. Limpopo Basin
5. North-Western Sahara Aquifer System

The selection criteria is shown in Table 1 and 2 and explained below:

- **Ease of integration with existing national development context**

As the programme will support existing national development priorities, the ease with which the programme interventions can be integrated in existing national development processes will be a critical success factor.

- **Ease of government buy-in, and support by AMCOW TAC National Focal Point**

Expressed demand will be required by the government (RBO for river basin). In addition, confirmation of willingness to provide in-country leadership by government and the National Focal Point for AMCOW TAC will be considered.

- **Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months**

While the final selection will have a mix of countries where progress can be easily achieved and countries where it may take longer, consideration will also be given on whether the programme can achieve quick results to build confidence and generate interest from policy and decision makers.

- **Relevant past and on-going processes**

Care will be taken to avoid duplication of interventions. Efforts will be made to build on recent or on-going processes where this is possible. Countries where there has been no recent related initiative also present opportunities for the programme to add value.

- **Potential to attract additional funding**

The programme should lead to implementation. Countries/basins where the potential to attract funding for implementation exists will be prioritised to generate lessons for other countries where bottlenecks exist. The programme will target both types of countries for transfer of lessons. In addition, programme countries for development partners interested in funding the programme will be taken into consideration.

- **Least Developed Country**

LDCs are listed as vulnerable to climate change by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and will be prioritised.

- **Country/basin vulnerability to climate change**

Countries and basins that are considered 'climate change hotspots' or in which climate change is projected to have a large impact will be prioritised.

Table 1: COUNTRY SELECTION

	COUNTRY			
	Name 1	Name 2	Name 3	Name 4

CRITERIA				
1. Ease of integration with existing national development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)				
2. Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC				
3. Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months				
4. Relevant past and on-going processes				
5. Potential to attract additional funding and source				
6. Least Developed Country (Yes/No)				
7. Country vulnerability to climate change				
Priority Number				

Table 2: BASIN SELECTION

CRITERIA	Transboundary river basin or shared aquifer	
	Name 1	Name 2
1. Ease of integration with existing national development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)		
2. Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC		
3. Ease of mobilisation		
4. Relevant past and on-going processes		
5. Potential to attract additional funding and source		
Priority Number		

Annexes: Countries and River Basins Nominated by GWP Regions in Africa

WEST AFRICA

COUNTRY SELECTION

CRITERIA	GHANA	BURKINA FASO	NIGERIA	BENIN
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	No formal IWRM plan in place, but IWRM in practice with the lead of the Water Resources Commission of Ghana (WRC) put in place by an Act of Parliament (Act 522 of 1996) with the mandate to regulate and manage water resources and co-ordinate government policies in relation to them. Founding member of Ghana Country Water Partnership (CWP), with very good relationship with GWP-West Africa. Existing National Water Policy and some basin level programmes including PAGEV (programme for improving water governance in the Volta river basin) and the Densu basin pilot programme. Member of the Volta Basin Authority.	The first country to set an IWRM plan. On-going implementation of the second phase, with an annual review in the frame of the overall National Water Programme. National water supply and sanitation programme in place, with an emphasis on the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper. Priorities include linking water development with development programmes. Establishing sub-basin development agency, making good water governance a reality.	No formal IWRM plan in place; however several actions for water development: several river sub-basin management programmes (e.g. Komandugu Yobe) and several pilot projects; a great number of big water infrastructures in Nigeria; the creation of a powerful National Integrated Water Resources Commission for Nigeria in 2008 charged with the responsibility for the regulation and management of water in Nigeria and for other matters connected therewith. Member of the Niger Basin Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.	The draft national IWRM plan in the process for validation. Benefited from the Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD) programme. Has a water law adopted in 2010. Member of the Niger Basin Authority and a number of pilot projects around IWRM on the ground, including a process on the Okpara dam. Priorities include adoption of the national IWRM at government level; setting up of the planned sub-basin water agencies; fundraising for the implementation of the national IWRM plan as a whole.
Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC	The Minister is an AMCOW/EXCO member. Ghana is very active in the PAGEV programme and	The General Director of Water and Sanitation in Burkina is the regional focal point on gender for AMCOW.	Nigeria is also member of AMCOW/EXCO. But no information about how it easy it will be.	Nothing special to say except that the CWP is very close to the government.

	Volta Basin Authority. Link can be made.	A good entry point, committed with the CWP.		
Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months	A lot of initiatives in water and climate. Potential for synergy exist including with Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF) and VBA actions.	Government of Burkina Faso has many initiatives on-going on water development/management; can build on that.	Nigeria is a very big country. General need to focus and have a lot of funds to have impact.	The potential exist to build on PAWD's achievements. However equity concerns would ask for another country.
Relevant past and on-going processes	(see criteria 1 above) IWRM on the ground, water policy and a strong WRC in place, initiatives on river basins.	(see criteria 1 above) IWRM plan and development plans on-going; potential for follow-up on implementation of the IWRM plan.	(see criteria 1 above). Develop the collaboration with the IWRM commission and its work plan. Topic on basin management.	(see criteria 1 above) Experience from PAWDII. Dynamic collaboration between stakeholders, a strong CWP.
Potential to attract additional funding	Good	Good	Very good	Good
Least Developed Country (Yes/No)	YES	YES	YES	YES
Country vulnerability to climate change	YES	YES	YES	YES
Priority Number	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**

BASIN SELECTION

CRITERIA	VOLTA BASIN AUTHORITY VBA	NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY NBA
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Created in 2006 only; 6 countries have ratified in 2009. Aim at coordinating all actions/development programmes within the Volta basin. An action plan is available; an observatory of natural resources has been established.	Founded in 1964; includes 9 countries; has developed a shared vision for the basin with an "Integrated Development Plan of the Basin", including the "2008-2027 Investment Programme of the River Niger Basin", the "Water Charter of the River Niger Basin". Very large basin.
Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC	VBA has taken on CGIAR research, CPWF programmes, PAGEV and development initiatives, etc. under its coordination. Potential for by-in exist.	The 2008-2012 priority five-year plan is under way and can include possible actions.

Ease of mobilisation	The existing programmes are relevant for synergy. Political commitments exist.	No idea but a lot of funds are expected for the implementation of the investment programme.
Relevant past and on-going processes	Just new with few actions recorded. However, several relevant on-going programmes, and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with GWP/WA is a good basis.	The shared vision for the basin and the "Integrated Development Plan of the Basin", including the "2008-2027 Investment Programme of the River Niger Basin" are potentials for collaboration.
Potential to attract additional funding and source	The existing programmes can contribute and also mobilise more if needed.	The existing programmes can contribute and also mobilise more if needed.
Priority Number	**1**	**2**

SOUTHERN AFRICA

COUNTRY SELECTION

CRITERIA	LESOTHO	MALAWI	MOZAMBIQUE	ZIMBABWE	BOTSWANA
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Lesotho is the poorest country in Southern Africa. Water is one of the contributors to GDP. Development planning well organised and prioritises water as an economic sector.	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy has a strong drive for agricultural development. Fisheries are a big sector and central to GDP – all these sectors are sensitive to climate and water dependant. Work has already started with Tearfund on Water and Climate Change.	PARPA III (Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy) currently under development. Climate change has been integrated as a main sector.	Zimbabwe is currently implementing the STERP (Short Term Economic Recovery Programme). Zimbabwe is a water stressed country and most of the envisaged recovery plans rely on a reliable water supply.	Botswana is currently implementing the NDP 10 (10th National Development Plan) and in the process optimising programmes for better efficiency. Currently Botswana is developing an IWRM plan which is taking into consideration climate change impacts on water resources.
Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC	Lesotho is the most active country in Southern Africa in	Malawi Water Partnership (MWP)/GWP-	Mozambique government relatively difficult to work with	Zimbabwe situation is fragile, with a GNU in control. Elections	The government in Botswana appreciates the work and the role

	AMCOW (currently chair for the Africa Water Facility Board)	Southern Africa have worked with Malawian national government before, for the national IWRM/WE plan. Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development is a key and active partner of MWP. WCDP would be a valued and natural progression from PAWDI.	and usually prefer partners to work at the ARA level (catchment level). However, climate change is of great concern to Mozambique and could be a good entry point for water resources management (WRM) planning and integration into PARPA III. WRM has traditionally not received high level attention and water department within public works ministry (not much visibility or authority for WRM)	might be held this year. However, ZINWA could be a good institution to work with as they have a strong planning unit and are charged with planning Water Investments in the country.	of the Country Water Partnership. Water being so critical in Botswana with the current implementation of the Water Sector Reforms, there will be a lot of interest in the project.
Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months	GWP has strong relations with the Commissioner of Water, which is the policy making unit in Lesotho and hosts the CWP.	Strong CWP and potential to build on IWRM planning process. Stakeholder facilitated development processes are appreciated and MWP through key ministerial partners able to involve all sectors.	Mozambique already has a CCA programme (Africa Adaptation Programme) financed by UNDP – linkages will have to be found with this programme. Need to make it clear where WCDP will add value. WCDP can strengthen the water component in the AAP. Mozambique is likely to get funding from RCCP and CDKN	Zimbabwe has for years being implementing an IWRM approach in managing water resources and the IWRM Strategy of 1998 is currently under review. This might be an opportunity to integrate water security and climate resilience. The Climate Change Unit in	The CWP is already working on the IWRM plan which ends in Nov. 2011. So a linkage can easily be made leading to developing investment strategies and bankable projects.

			(DFID support). GWP-SA has close relationships with both organisations and will ensure a comprehensive water component in the AAP.	Zimbabwe is very strong as evidenced by the key roles the negotiators play within the UNFCCC COP meetings. So CCA projects can be taken up quickly.	
Relevant past and on-going processes	Development of an IWRM Strategy; the Water Sector Improvement Plan. FAO programme on Food Security and Climate Change. Involved in ORASECOM basin wide projects.	IWRM planning. Work with Tearfund. Increasing resilience in the fisheries sector (WorldFish Centre). Green Revolution driven by President of Malawi. Riparian of Zambezi, so involved in many Zambezi projects.	RCCP work with MICOA to setup a MIE. Roadmap to IWRM planning. Africa Adaptation Programme being implemented by MICOA and INGC (also aims to mainstream CCA into development and investment frameworks). NAPA developed by MICOA, CC Risk and Vulnerability Assessment by INGC. Downstream in most basins in the region, so involved in many transboundary WRM projects.	Under the Special Climate Change Fund, Zimbabwe is implementing a pilot project on Coping with Droughts. Implementation of an IWRM approach. Development of the ZINWA Water Investment Programme. Involved in Limpopo, Save, Pungwe, Zambezi, all transboundary WRM initiatives.	IWRM Planning in Botswana; the Agriculture Sector Plan looking at improving agriculture in a semi-arid region. Also a riparian of many of SADC basins and involved in TBWRM initiatives.
Potential to attract additional funding	Good understanding of LCDF, etc.	Could link with UNDP – as MIE for Adaptation Funds.	Mozambique is a donors' favourite. If WCDP compliments the AAP on the water side this will attract further funding.	Zimbabwe is key in regional transboundary waters, being mid-stream in a lot of the basins. The cholera epidemic in 2009 shows the importance of donors	The IWRM plan is supported by UNDP-GEF with co-financing from the government of Botswana. The government could be requested to continue providing support to

				supporting better WRM in Zimbabwe for the regions sake.	the project management team that is already on the ground.
Least Developed Country (Yes/No)	YES	YES		NO – but rated lowest GDP in Southern Africa by the UNDP Human Development Report.	NO
Country vulnerability to climate change	From the Hotspot Analysis done by RCCP and the Africa Atlas, Lesotho is identified as a hotspot.	Currently vulnerable to floods and droughts. And poor catchment management exposes Malawi to water extremes. Adaptive capacity is low; sensitive environmental zones (Lake Malawi, Shire River) plus potentially huge impacts on fisheries and agriculture.	Mozambique has been affected by climate variability for years and climate projections indicate that these extremes are going to get worse. Most of the country considered very vulnerable according to current data analysed in RCCP research.	All current vulnerability assessments and projected risk studies highlight Zimbabwe as a hotspot. Zimbabwe like Mozambique is affected by droughts and floods and this has huge impacts on the already shaken economy.	Botswana is a dry country and is already water stressed. Increased demands for water and the added stress from climate change will require Botswana to invest in water security and make the resource more resilient.
Priority Number	**5**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**

BASIN SELECTION

CRITERIA	ORANGE (ORASECOM)	ZAMBEZI (ZAMCOM)	LIMPOPO (LIMCOM)
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Advanced in terms of development planning, with diversified economies like South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. Lesotho at the headwaters is the poorest and climate resilience is needed at the headwaters to ensure water security. The Strategic Action Plan (SAP) aims at bringing to the fore development priorities of the riparians in the basin. Few countries to deal with, which can	A Multi-Investment Opportunity Study was conducted by the World Bank. However development planning is still very much nationally driven.	Limpopo Basin has some of the poorest communities in the region. It is also already over allocated on the RSA side and projected to be water stressed by 2025. It also faces huge water pollution issues downstream.

	provide programme with quick wins.		
Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC	ORASECOM has lots on information on the development scenarios, water futures and climate futures of the basin. So a transboundary water analysis to work from is available. ORASECOM is the strongest basin institution in the region; it is well organised and supported by the riparian states. Lesotho is active in AMCOW and South Africa is current AMCOW President.	Zambezi is politically sensitive. However, there is a lot of interest from the countries to find areas of commonality. The interim ZAMCOM secretariat is set to be established in Botswana in 2011. SADC prioritises the Zambezi basin and is currently handling the basin affairs. So work in the Zambezi with a transboundary overview could catalyse and trigger cooperation.	LIMCOM interim secretariat is established in Mozambique. GWP has worked in all the riparian states and has currently started attending LIMCOM meetings to report on progress on initiatives being implemented under the CPWF basin study phase 2.
Ease of mobilisation	GWP has a strong relationship with SADC and ORASECOM.	GWP has good relationships with SADC and has in the past been active in the formulation of the IWRM Strategy.	GWP has good relationships with LIMCOM commissioners and SADC member states and secretariat.
Relevant past and on-going processes	UNDP/GEF has funded a TDA and a SAP; current development of a hydrological model for flow projections and analysis. Development of an IWRM Strategy.	World Bank MIOS needs to be climate proofed. The IWRM Strategy, the Dams Synchronisation Project funded by GTZ, the Environmental Water Flows project by Transparency International. RCCP TWA on the Zambezi, RCCP Water-Energy Security Work, the RCCP Climate Resilience Programme.	The IWRM Strategy adds value by bringing in water-climate-development nexus. Limpopo Transboundary Water Analysis by RCCP, Limpopo Basin Focal Project, Limpopo Basin Development Challenge – good link to water-food pilots. Within the CPWF there is a Resilience and Climate Change Research group. Limpopo Groundwater pilot projects. Research on MUS by IWMI. GIZ-SADC IWRM strategy, stakeholder strategy and Limpopo RAK (river awareness kit) supported by GTZ.
Potential to attract additional funding and source	ORASECOM is well funded and UNDP welcomes support to countries in the basin, trying to integrate CCA into their water resources management and development.	Zambezi basin has lots of donor interest. The World Bank is setting up a trust fund CIWA aimed at supporting countries in the basin.	Limpopo has been funded by GTZ for some time now and also been a focal basin within the CPWF. So water security and climate resilience issues could build as good case for further funding and potentially integrate some of the different projects/results.
Priority Number	**2**	**3**	**1**

NORTH AFRICA

COUNTRY SELECTION

CRITERIA	TUNISIA	MAURITANIA
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	- Clear priority on water resources management (as seen by the most recent Water Strategy 2050 – plethora of water-related projects) – resource development has reached almost 100% of potential - Sustainable Development and Climate Change - Democratic reform and rule of law - Economic growth (emphasis on employment)	- Poverty reduction and economic growth (Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté - CSLP) - Water clearly recognised as one of the 5 priority areas in the Plan d'Action of CSLP
Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC	- Tunisian government positive to/familiar with cooperation with donors/external projects - Recent political developments may require familiarisation with new/emerging actors - Tunisia is active in AMCOW TAC	- Mauritanian authorities have an outward-looking perspective, especially after the country's inclusion in the Euro-Med Partnership in Nov 2007 and, recently, in the Union for the Mediterranean, promoting at the same time country's profile in the AMCOW context. - Mauritania has been out of the donors' focus for some time due to political instability - Mauritania is active in AMCOW TAC
Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months	- Depends on new political structure and stability/sustainability of introduced changes, which however seem to progress relatively smoothly	- Depends on the level of commitment of the collaborating authorities, which is seems to be high
Relevant past and on-going processes	- Large number of completed and on-going projects on water and climate - Country participation in UfM and the Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean processes - MED EUWI, GEF SPM, H2020, MAP UNEP / MCSD Member of Maghreb Union - Member of League of Arab States - Member of AMCOW and NAMCOW	Potentially useful: - ACP and since 2007 the Euro-Med Partnership (now UfM) - Member of Maghreb Union - Member of League of Arab States - Member of AMCOW and NAMCOW

Potential to attract additional funding	- Large Donors/IFIs active in the country (World Bank, AFD, AfDB/AWF, EC Del, GIZ, KfW, EIB) – but there is no formal coordinating body	- Since the 2009 Presidential elections, donors have resumed development assistance and the country's full return to the international scene in 2010
Least Developed Country (Yes/No)	NO, but has a pioneering policy agenda on climate change adaptation that in need of application capacity	YES
Country vulnerability to climate change	Significant (increased water stress, coastline vulnerable to sea level rise, susceptible to floods and droughts, etc)	Significant (limited water availability-per capita that is below the water poverty line, drought phenomena and desertification)
Priority Number	**1**	**2**

BASIN SELECTION

CRITERIA	North-Western Sahara Aquifer System-(Algeria, Tunisia, Libya)
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Agreement exists among the 3 countries including institutional arrangements for the transboundary management of the system Extensive knowledge of the basin and availability of info/data through the implementation of a shared database, coordinated extraction policy and consultation mechanisms
Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC	Likely as there is established cooperation among the three countries High interest by internal/external actors particularly on the economic and environmental aspects of the aquifer's management
Ease of mobilisation	High, due to existing prioritization of the countries on the Aquifer System and the established partnerships
Relevant past and on-going processes	Several processes led by specialised organisations and/or donors (e.g. OSS, BGR, UNESCO, GEF, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc)
Potential to attract additional funding and source	High, given the aquifer's importance and the cooperation mechanisms that are in place
Priority Number	**1**

CENTRAL AFRICA

COUNTRY SELECTION

CRITERIA	CAMEROON	DEMOCRATIC REP. OF CONGO	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	GABON	CONGO
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	IWRM planning process at an advanced stage; emergent economy by 2035; employment and growth	Attaining food self-sufficiency	Improve water supply and sanitation	Development of a legal, institutional and management frameworks for the water sector; energy priorities	Development of the agricultural sector. Water supply and sanitation is of national concern
Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC	Formal links with the ministry in charge of water; having Chair of regional TAC	Easy through IWRM focal points and CICOS	The IWRM focal point is a high ranking official in the ministry in charge of water	Through a partner NGO and government ministry	Minister in charge of water was former AMCOW Chair
Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months	Has an established CWP with several partners	Through identified IWRM focal points and partners like CICOS	Has an established CWP with several partners	Through identified IWRM focal points and partners like ECCAS	Has an established CWP with several partners
Relevant past and on-going processes	Undergoing an IWRM planning process sine 2005; Within CICOS' and ECCAS' zone of action on IWRM issues	Awareness raising on IWRM in 2005; Within CICOS' and ECCAS' zone of action on IWRM issues	Initiated IWRM planning process in 2006; Within CICOS' and ECCAS' zone of action on IWRM issues	Within CICOS' and ECCAS' zone of action on IWRM issues	With other partners, carried out preliminary studies on CC issues; Within CICOS' and ECCAS' zone of action on IWRM issues
Potential to attract additional funding	Ministry in charge of water could make provision within its future budget; within the framework of joint implementation of some activities with ECCAS	within the framework of joint implementation of some activities with ECCAS	within the framework of joint implementation of some activities with ECCAS	within the framework of joint implementation of some activities with ECCAS	Allocation of state budget
Least Developed Country (Yes/No)	NO, but rated as poorly indebted country	YES	Yes, rated as poorly indebted country	YES	YES
Country vulnerability to climate change	Vulnerable to increasing floods	Vulnerable to increasing floods	Vulnerable to increasing floods and droughts	Vulnerable to increasing floods	Vulnerable to increasing floods
Priority Number	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2?**

BASIN SELECTION

CRITERIA	CONGO BASIN (CICOS)	LAKE CHAD BASIN (LCBC)
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Validated late 2010, an IWRM Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Congo Basin; Mapping out of hydraulic potentials for future physical development (dams, etc.)	Existence of a strategy document for the management of the Lake Chad Basin; Carrying out feasibility studies on possible transfer of water from the Congo basin to the Lake Chad basin
Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC	Has an organised management structure representative of and sponsored by member states	Has an organised management structure representative of and sponsored by member states
Ease of mobilisation	Continuous working relations with GWP CAf	Two out of three member countries within the GWP CAf zone have CWPs
Relevant past and on-going processes	Development of navigation; Embracing IWRM approach through a SAP	Fighting desertification; Developed a strategic plan of action
Potential to attract additional funding and source	High (from member states and donors)	High (from member states and donors)
Priority Number	**2**	**1**

EASTERN AFRICA

COUNTRY SELECTION

CRITERIA	RWANDA	BURUNDI	UGANDA	TANZANIA
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Rwandan Vision 2020; Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; the National Investment Strategy; The Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation - 10% of GDP has been allocated to this, a first in the region!; Comprehensive policy, legal	NAPA anchored on the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (PRGSP), implementing agency is UNDP IWRM plan with climate change adaptation integrated	National Development Plan; Policy, legal and institutional framework for IWRM; NAPA implementing agency UNEP; Operational water resources assessment and monitoring networks; Piloting of decentralized WRM to catchment;	National Development Vision 2025. Policy, legal and institutional framework that supports IWRM NAPA implemented by relevant sectors local communities.

	and institutional framework for WRM; IWRM articulated as 1st priority adaptation option in Rwanda NAPA, whose implementing agency is UNEP		Water sector reform targeting efficiency; elements of private sector participation. A multi-sectoral National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and a Secretariat advises the Minister of Water, Lands and Environment on CDM projects and climate change policy issues. The NCCSC provide oversight for implementation of the Uganda NAPA. The NCCSC Secretariat coordinates the implementation of the NAPA, raises funds, liaises with UNFCCC, reports on NAPA progress to the CoP. NAPA projects to be executed at field level, supervised by districts.	
Ease of government buy-in, AMCOW TAC	High political commitment	High political commitment	High political commitment	High political commitment
Ease of mobilisation and potential for quick results in first 18 months	Government commitment and level of organisation related to climate change programmes is high and has shown quick results in the past.	Government political support is high. Country water partnership and government structures that were part of the GWP led IWRM plan project can be easily mobilised	Initiatives piloting IWRM implementation a good opportunity to build upon.	Needs to be coordinated with GWP-SA
Relevant past and on-going processes	Study to track IWRM status, training in IWRM	IWRM planning ended Dec. 2009	GWP-EnA Water governance project, including Kenya and Tnazania	GWP-EnA Water governance project, including Kenya and Uganda

Potential to attract additional funding	High UNDP, GEF, AWF	High UNDP, GEF, AWF	High UNDP, GEF, AWF	High UNDP, GEF, AWF
Least Developed Country (Yes/No)	YES	YES	YES	YES
Country vulnerability to climate change	High vulnerabilities to climate change in the sectors of agriculture, water resources and energy due to synergistic and cumulative impacts of: degradation of arable land due to water erosion and floods; Desertification in agro-bioclimate regions of the East and South-East; lowering of lakes levels and water flows due to pluviometric deficit and prolonged droughts; Degradation of forests. Issues include high population density and growth; environmental degradation; disparity in water resource distribution; low infrastructure development; technical capacity; financing for water management; weaknesses in legal and institutional framework	Vulnerability studies show all the vital sectors of the economy are affected by variability and climate change. Rain fed agriculture, occupies 94% of the working population, contributes to > 50% of the GDP, 95% of food, and > 80% of foreign income. Wooded forests and woodlots are the main source of timber for construction, energy and industry, hydropower is also important. Climate shocks always result in food and energy crisis. Barriers to adaptation include low infrastructure development, weak technical capacity, low knowledge of the water resources, inadequate financing and weaknesses in institutional framework	Analysis of empirical information and participatory rural appraisals show increased frequency of droughts and intensities and frequency of heavy rains, floods, landslides and outbreaks of associated diseases. Barriers to adaptation include inadequate understanding of climate change and its impacts that creates a barrier to resource allocation; inadequate technical capacity; inadequate financial resources; weak institutional and coordinating mechanisms	Vulnerable. Economy is largely dependent on agriculture, majority of the population on subsistence agriculture. Most vulnerable sectors (NAPA – Tanzania) are agriculture, water, health, energy. Barriers to adaptation: limited internal financing, poor infrastructure, limited credit opportunities, poor health conditions of resource-poor rural communities, Limited technical capability of local personnel to develop viable solutions
Priority Number	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**

BASIN SELECTION-Eastern Africa

CRITERIA	KAGERA	MARA
Development context (development planning processes, current plans, priorities, etc.)	Kagera river basin covers an area of 60,500 km2 with a population of about 17 million Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, under an initiative by the UNDP, established the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) in 1977 to manage resources in the Kagera Basin. KBO was included in legal frameworks of all the basin countries, but momentum faltered in the 80s due to collapse of some economies in the sub-region. The KBO was dissolved in 2004. The Kagera River is the principal contributor of water to Lake Victoria and is regarded by many as the source of the White Nile. 75% of Rwanda and 52% of Burundi are within the Kagera River catchment. A number of projects were prepared by the KBO and presented at a Donor Conference held in Paris in 1979. Studies were carried out in 1980 and the results published in a UNDP report (1982), which highlighted agriculture, energy, transport, environment, industry and health sectors. The NELSAP of the NBI is now moving moving forward with a strategy and plan for basin management and development. But is presently unable to initiate projects due to a lack of funding from member countries. The Kagera river basin integrated water resources management project aims to develop tools and a permanent institution for the joint, sustainable management of the water resources in the Kagera Basin. Observed tendencies show Akagera valley sensitive to current climate variability and there is receive increasing migration from more densely populated regions resulting in natural resources degradation. A number of public and private sector initiatives are in the area tackling management of natural resources and a thorough analysis would be required before any project formulation. Key actors include the riparians, NBI (NELSPA), LVBC, EAC, WWF, UNDP, UNEP, GEF	The Mara River is shared between Kenya and Tanzania. The Mara River Basin is about 13,750 km2. It drains into Lake Victoria, the source of the river Nile The Mara River runs through the Masai Mara Game Reserve on the Kenyan side and the Serengeti National Park on the Tanzanian side, both of global conservation significance and great economic importance. The Mara River level is lowering, mirroring trends within the catchment area The main competing interests for water resources include large scale irrigation plantations on the Kenyan side, the Masai Mara and Serengeti Wildlife protected areas, small scale farmers and pastoralists on both sides of the basin, the mining industry in Tanzania, small scale fishing activities and urban and rural domestic water supplies. Further problems are caused by the loss of forest cover in the upper catchments and along rivers, unsustainable agricultural practices, pollution threats from urban settlements, and mining A number of public and private sector initiatives are in the area tackling management of natural resources and a thorough analysis would be required before any project formulation. Major initiatives currently include the NBI/ NELSAP Project for Development of a Framework for Co-operative management of the Mara River Basin water resources aimed at establishing a sustainable framework for the joint management of the water resources of the Mara River Basin, in order to prepare for sustainable development oriented investments World Bank funded Natural Resource Management project and the NORAD and USAID funded Mara River Basin Management Initiative (MRBMI), two of whose goals are to improve water quality / quantity and to conserve biodiversity in the Mara River basin. Key actors include the governments of Kenya and Tanzania,

		NBI (NELSAP), LVBC, EAC, WWF, UNDP, UNEP, GEF
Ease of buy-in from governments, River Basin Organisation, Regional Economic Community, regional AMCOW TAC	Need to identify entry points and involve the key actors from the onset, clearly articulating GWP's role and 'value added'	Need to identify entry points and involve the key actors from the onset, clearly articulating GWP's role and 'value added'
Ease of mobilisation	Country water partnerships and strong political will in place	Country water partnerships and strong political will in place
Relevant past and on-going processes	Kagera is a sub-basin within the Lake Victoria Basin and the Nile Basin. GWP-EnA has past and on-going initiatives with the LVBC, the NBI and the 4 Kagera basin countries.	Mara is a sub-basin within the Lake Victoria Basin and the Nile Basin. GWP-EnA has past and on-going initiatives with the LVBC, the NBI and the basin countries.
Potential to attract additional funding and source	UNDP, GEF, AWF	UNDP, GEF, AWF
Priority Number	**1**	**2**