



Initiative
WATER FOR AFRICA

BASIC DOCUMENT
« Water for Africa » Initiative
Consultancy Assignment



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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AfWA	African Water Association
AMCO EXCO	AMCOW Executive Committee
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
AMCOW TAC	AMCOW Technical Advisory Committee
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organizations
ANEW	Civil Society Network
AFUR	Network for Regulatory Institutions
AfWA	Africa Water Association
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWF	African Water Facility
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CEDARE	Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
CICOS	International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin
CSO	Country Status Overviews
DFID	Department of International Development, UK
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLAAS	Global Water Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IRWM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
RBO	River Basin Organization
REC	Regional Economic Commission
RWR	Renewable Water Resources
RWSSI	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	Sharm El Sheikh Commitments
SSIs	Semi-Structured Interview
TWRM	Transboundary Water Resources management
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
VBA	Volta Basin Authority
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme

1. Introduction, Background, Context and Challenges

1.1. Introduction

Africa has a combined population of over 1 billion people and represent about 16% of the global population. Its water resources are estimated to be nearly 4 billion m³, or nearly 9% of the world's freshwater resources. However, these resources are unevenly distributed, with the six most water-rich countries in Central and Western Africa holding 54% of the continent's total resources and the poorest twenty-seven countries holding only 7%. Availability of water in an area mainly depends on two interlinked factors: rainfall and internal renewable resources. Rainfall replenishes the renewable resources, and if the rains fail, the groundwater stocks are not replenished.

One key characteristic which underpins water security is the concept of water scarcity. In fact, water scarcity and water stress are measured as per capita availability of water in a region, country or geographic unit. Hydrologists generally assess water scarcity by looking at a population-to-water equation that treats 1,700 cubic meters per capita as the national threshold for meeting water requirements for agricultural and industrial production, energy, and the environment. Availability below the threshold of 1,000 cubic meters represents a state of «water scarcity» while anything below 500 cubic meters represents a state of «absolute scarcity». Availability between 1000 and 1700 cubic meters represent water stressed situations.

Water scarcity is both a natural and human-made phenomenon. It is thus essential to break it down into two general types, Economic scarcity and physical scarcity (Fig 1). Economic scarcity refers to the fact that finding a reliable source of safe water is time consuming and expensive. Alternatively, physical scarcity is when there simply is not enough water within a given region.

In 2006 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa estimated that 300 million out of the 800 million who lived on the African continent lived in a water-scarce environment Specifically in the very north of Africa, as well the very south of Africa, the rising global temperatures accompanying climate change have intensified the hydrological cycle that leads to dryer dry seasons, thus increasing the risk of more extreme and frequent droughts. This significantly impacts the availability, quality and quantity of water due to reduced river flows and reservoir storage, lowering of water tables and drying up of aquifers in the northern and southern regions of Africa.

The **majority of Sub-Saharan African countries suffer from economic scarcity** because of the population's lack of the necessary budgetary resources to utilize adequate sources of water. Both political reasons and environmental stress induced conflict have contributed to this unequal distribution of resources. Out of the two forms of water scarcity, economic scarcity can be addressed quickly and effectively with simple infrastructure to collect rainwater from roofs and dams, but this requires economic resources that many of these areas lack due to an absence of industrial development and widespread poverty.

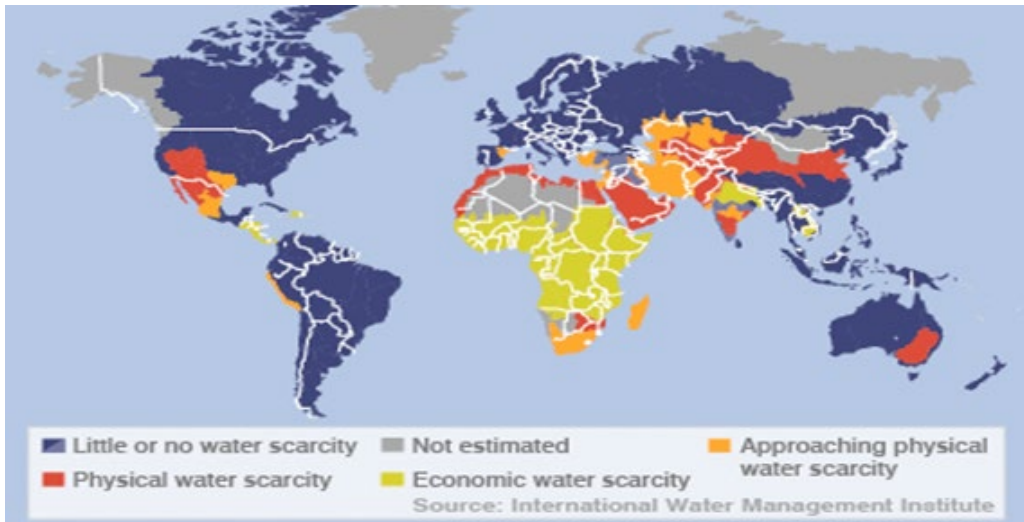


Figure 1 - Physical and Economic water scarcity.
Map showing Global Physical and Economic Water Scarcity 2006

Some of these differences in clean water availability can be attributed to Africa’s extreme climates. Although Sub-Saharan Africa has a plentiful supply of rainwater, it is seasonal and unevenly distributed, leading to frequent floods and droughts. Additionally, prevalent economic development and poverty issues, compounded with rapid population growth and rural-urban migration have rendered Sub-Saharan Africa as the world’s poorest and least developed region. Thus, this poverty constrains many cities in this region from providing clean water and sanitation services and preventing the further deterioration of water quality even when opportunities exist to address these water issues. Additionally, the rapid population growth leads to an increased number of African settlements on flood-prone, high-risk land.

1.2. Background and Context

The « Water for Africa » Initiative stems from the Ministerial Declaration known as “The Rabat Call to Action” launched during the International Conference on Water and Climate held from 11 to 12 July 2016 in Rabat. Discussions of this conference, being held halfway between the Paris and Marrakech COPs, were organized into four sessions and a ministerial roundtable was dedicated to Africa. This round table focused on the impact of climate change on water in the continent and underlined the necessity of climate justice through initiatives and programs to improve the water situation, sanitation and food security in Africa.

Thus, there was consensus on the urgency and need to take adaptation actions for the African region and Water was recognized as being a central factor for such adaptation actions in Africa. To quote from the Blue Book:

« Addressing climate change and achieving the SDGs, requires the implementation of structuring actions and achieving significant investments in infrastructure and new technologies in the field of water. To this end, a central place must be given to water in the negotiations of the Parties under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. »

In order to implement the Rabat Call, the Kingdom of Morocco launched the **Water for Africa (WfA) Initiative** in partnership with the World Water Council, the AfDB and the WB at the 22nd Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 22) held in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016.

An inter-institutional Task Force was established to facilitate the implementation of this initiative. This Task force, made up of the Secretariat of State in charge of water of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Council of African Ministers in charge of Water (AMCOW), the African Development Bank Group, the World Bank Group and the World Water Council, held a meeting on 10 July 2017 in Rabat / Morocco during which it adopted the Roadmap for the preparation of the basic document and the Priority Action Plan (PAP) to be presented during COP23 in Bonn, Germany.

1.3. Development Challenges of Water Resources Management in Africa in the context of Climate Change

The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides a global perspective on climate change impacts on water. Most of the discussion on water in the IPCC documents relates to water security, the scarcity of fresh water resources, increased water demand and water pollution. According to some indicators, approximately 80% of the world's population suffers threats to water supply security, including lack of water availability, increased water demand and pollution. In addition, Climate change is increasing atmospheric temperatures, which affects the hydrological cycle. The significant variability in mean and extreme values of rainfall and temperatures and the reoccurrence of weather events such floods and droughts are impacting water availability, distribution and use.

The sustainable availability of safe drinking-water will be at risk in the near future, unless water supply systems are resilient to both current levels of climatic variability and future change. Climate change is expected to alter the spatial distribution, timing and intensity of weather-related events. With the projection of more frequent and severe extreme weather events, climate change will create stress on freshwater resources and water quality and, therefore, the safety and security of drinking-water as well as food and energy production/security. These events, including higher incidence of flooding or drought, will result in adverse impacts on water services and pose a danger to economic development and human health. Population growth, urbanization and expanded industrial activities will also result in increases in water demand and exacerbate the impacts of climate change.

For Africa, sustainable socioeconomic progress is seldom possible without adequate development of water resources to support food production, industry, the environment and other human needs. In Africa, the uneven and unpredictable nature of water resources has determined the human condition and lifestyles of nomadism, migrations and displacement of people.



On a continental scale, inadequacy of rainfall is not the fundamental issue facing water resources in Africa. The key issues appear to be related to management of the available resources. It is an issue related to the adequacy of the enabling environment under which water resources are managed at local, national and inter-country levels. Current institutional arrangements do not lend themselves to the adoption of the Dublin principles quoted below. Moreover, they do not lead to sustainable financing of investments.

DUBLIN PRINCIPLES

The basic principles are that water should be treated as an economic, social and environmental good and: policies and options that guide water resources management should be organized within an integrated. The central objective of the Dublin Principles is to promote efficient, equitable, and sustainable development through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

2. Purpose, Objectives and Expected Results of WfA Basic Document

The purpose of the « **Water for Africa** » Initiative is to contribute to the improvement in living conditions of African populations by strengthening, among others, their resilience to the effects of climate change.

The objective of the Water for Africa Initiative is to highlight the impact of climate change on water resources of the African continent and promote climate justice through initiatives and programs to improve access to water and sanitation and assure food and energy security in Africa. At the Rabat Conference, there was consensus on the urgency and need to take adaptation actions for the African region and Water was recognized as being a central factor for such adaptation actions in Africa.

The « **Water for Africa** » Initiative aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. The development of synergies between the African regional water initiatives in progress to maximize their impact and optimize the interventions of the stakeholders;
2. The elaboration and adoption of a Priority Action Plan (PAP) for WfA which can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, African Water Vision 2025 and the African Union Agenda 2063;
3. Mobilization of the international water and climate community for the implementation of the WfA Priority Action Plan (PAP) which will be linked to the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) Strategy 2030 under development;
4. Improving and facilitating access to existing climate finance for African projects by setting up a mechanism modelled on existing Financing Facilities which link Water and Climate such as the African Water Facility (AWF) and the Climate Funding Initiatives of the African Development bank (AfDB). A unique new feature of the proposed mechanism is a demand driven focus on assisting African Countries with Identification and development of suitable and bankable Projects/Programs which satisfy the criteria of the Green/Climate funds;
5. Capacity building and cooperation, particularly South-South, for the exchange and dissemination of know-how and best practices.



3. The « Water for Africa » Initiative

3.1. Rationale

Despite its relatively large water resources, Africa is the second driest continent in the world with 3 931 billion m³, or nearly 9% of global freshwater resources. Geographically, water distribution is sporadic in Africa and huge disparities exist between different regions of Africa. Northern Africa, the Sahel and parts of Southern Africa and the East have limited water resources in contrast to the tropical and equatorial regions that have abundant water resources both spatially and seasonally.

The six most water-rich countries are located in Central and West Africa combined have account for 54% of the total resources of the continent, while the driest twenty countries hold only 7%. In addition, the lack of storage infrastructure and equipment, combined with the rural and dispersed nature of the populations are major constraints in the effort of many countries to improve access to water for sustainable development even though on a lumped basis Africa does not lack water. A third of Africa's population - 330 million inhabitants, lack access to safe drinking water, and almost half of Africans suffer from health problems related to lack of drinking water. In addition, in sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of the population has no access to safe drinking water. In terms of sustainable development, Africa is well below the global average for the majority of water-related and sanitation indicators: low renewable resources, low proportion of population with access to water and sanitation, little irrigated cropland and untapped hydroelectric potential (Blue Book, 2016). Thus, Africa did not achieve MDGS concerning water and sanitation. One out of three beds in hospitals are occupied by patients suffering from water borne diseases.

Currently, over 40% of the African population lives in arid, semi-arid and sub humid regions. The proportion of the African population facing water stress in 2000 was 47%. This figure is much higher now due to increased population and concentration through urbanization.

Furthermore, over 64% of Africa's population is rural (World Bank, 2008), much of which lives on subsistence agriculture. 95% of African farmlands depend on rain-fed agriculture, making much of the population highly dependent on rainfall. For small farms, regular and adequate rains are vital to the livelihoods and food security. In some areas, such as West Africa, where 80 percent of jobs are in rain-fed agriculture, regular rainfalls are critical to the entire economy. In addition, dwindling rainfall is of particular concern in arid and semi-arid regions where rain-fed agriculture is precarious.

African countries, low emitters of greenhouse gases, and experiencing significant levels of poverty, suffer from the impact of climate change. It is aggravating the already fragile situation for both communities and ecosystems.

Climate change is exacerbating the situation of water stress, and threatens the economic development of the African continent. The arid and dry subtropical part of Africa should be the region where climate change will be the largest by 2100. Thus, the regions already affected by severe aridity as the Sahel should expect an increase in drought occurrence. The share of Africa's population that could be facing water stress will rise, from 47% in 2000 to 65% in 2025. Thus, the global water crisis should take a special dimension in the context of Africa. Between 2010 and 2040, Africa's population is expected to increase by 50%, with a percentage of urban dwellers rising from 44% to 57%, according to the African Water Association (AWA).

The combination of some geographical and economic factors, added to dependence to natural resources, made Africa the most vulnerable continent to climate change. This vulnerability undermines the development of the continent and threatens millions of Africans and their livelihoods.

According to current estimates, the negative effects of climate change already reduced the GDP of Africa by about 3%. The UNEP report published in 2013 confirms that Africa needs 7 to 15 billion USD per year by 2020 to address the challenges of adaptation. The report also states that «even if the world manages to keep global warming below 2°C, the cost of adaptation in Africa will be about 35 billion US dollars annually by 2040 and around 200 billion US dollars in 2070».

Finally, changes in the water sector are also at the origin of migration. Indeed, people who live in a climate of health, food and social insecurity, are looking for living income and seasonal jobs across the continent. Hence, they are forced to migrate and leave an environment with fewer water resource (Blue Book, 2016).

3.2. Vision of the WfA

The proposed Shared Vision of the « **Water for Africa** » Initiative can be summarized as:

An Africa where there is equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources in which the impacts of climate change is fully accounted for to assure the achievement of AWV 2025, SDG 2030 and contribute to the attainment of aspirations the African Union Agenda 2063.

A well-structured and functioning WfA with committed participation by both the Water and Climate communities in Africa can be envisaged as a long-term partnership for Adaptation to Climate Change impacts on African water resources and their utilization for socioeconomic growth.

3.3. The Niche of the WfA Initiative within the African Regional Landscape

The first step in defining a niche for the WfA Initiative was to conduct a broad review of ongoing and planned African regional water Initiatives. The main source of information on this were members of the Task Force which includes the Executive Secretariat of the Council of African Ministers in charge water, the World Water Council and the World Bank. In addition, a structured search was undertaken to identify relevant initiatives and programs underway in the water and environment sector whose results may directly or indirectly influence the « Water for Africa » Initiative.

Overall 40 programs were reviewed, and the results were synthesized in tabular and matrix forms and reported separately in the annex.

The objective of the review was to gather evidence to answer the following questions among others:

- Which Water and climate Initiatives are being implemented or planned in the Africa region, and what are they doing? what is extent and scope of these initiatives?
- How these regional initiatives are contributing to the achievement of the African Water Vision (AWV 2025), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) And the Agenda 2063 of the African Union? What synergies are needed to be developed between these initiatives as well as the specific niche of the « **Water for Africa** » Initiative?
- To what extent can the « **Water for Africa** » Initiative be linked to the AU African Priority Action Program for water resources and the Ongoing AMCOW Strategy?
- What is the extent of domestic and external support for these initiatives, their financial sources, and the amount of budget allocated for the initiatives?
- How partnership and linkage with other initiatives look like?

The key parameters for the review and documentation of the search results were:

- a. Title of Initiative and web link
- b. Objectives of Initiative
- c. Scope
- d. Expected Results
- e. Assumed/Expected Risks
- f. Finances committed
- g. Participating countries and organizations
- h. Link to Climate Change and Adaptation
- i. Linkages to SDGs, AU Agenda 2063 and African Water Vision 2025
- j. Current Status
- k. Implementation constraints

Based on the Review of over 40 ongoing Regional Water Initiatives and following consultations with the Water Secretariat of the Kingdom of Morocco, the African Development Bank, the Council of African Ministers in charge of Water, and the World Bank, the following options may be considered as the Niche for the « **Water for Africa** » Initiative in the Regional Landscape.

Option 1 – « Water for Africa » can be a mechanism for providing Technical Assistance, Advocacy Support and Project Identification and Preparation to African countries, specifically for the Climate /Green Funds and a permanent consultation framework for water and climate initiatives or a mechanism which is pro-active in project identification, In this regard, it can complement the current African Water Facility with respect to Africa’s Adaptation to Climate impact on Water Resources by establishing a permanent consultation framework with the major regional initiatives.

Option 2 – « Water for Africa » as new independent Partnership with wider stakeholder interest starting with the current group of stakeholders. Again, the specific focus will be on ‘Water and Climate’ and will be complementing other related programs such as those under the AfDB and the UN. The proposed focus however is to be on assisting member states with the whole cycle from Pro-active Identification, through proposal preparation to funding and implementation monitoring.

Both proposed options are not exhaustive and variants of the two or completely new options are possible. At this stage they are proposed to set into motion, active consultations between the « **Water for Africa** » stakeholders especially the Task Force institutions immediately post-COP23. These consultations should focus on governance and institutional framework options and ensuring funding sources and levels.

3.4. Proposed Process for Implementation

The « **Water for Africa** » Initiative was launched at COP22 in Marrakesh and full discussion on implementation between Task Force members and other stakeholders are envisaged to continue at the COP 23 in Bonn, Germany and beyond. The following steps are proposed from moving from launching and other events to actual implementation of the Initiative with full involvement by the core stakeholder and openness to other interested parties.

The underlying principle is that such a region-wide project needs careful, intense and wide consultations. The following steps are therefore suggested:

- a. The focus of the Initiative is to be on Water and Climate and, in particular, fostering access to climate/green funds by member states;
- b. This version of the Basic Document should be used to stimulate consultations and discussions between the Core members of the Task Force (SEE, AfDB/AWF, AMCOW, ANBO, WWC, WB and others) and other interested partners especially from the Climate Community active in Africa;
- c. As much as possible all the key Regional Economic Communities under the African Union should be invited to consider and be sensitized to the aims and objectives of the “Water for Africa Initiative”. As well as secure their buy in and integration into their programs either directly or through the River/Lake /Aquifer Basin active in their sub regions;

- d. Presentation of this Document at the COP 23 side event by the Water for Africa Task Force to start off intense consultations through a participatory approach to translate some of the Strategic Priorities and related Policy Actions into a full-fledged Priority Action Plan with commitments by designated Stakeholders who will lead Implementation of those Actions within a defined time frame;
- e. Conceptually, and in line with the challenges defined in the Africa Water Vision 2025, Institutional stakeholders can organize around 3 main Pillars which are climate impact on water on Energy (hydropower) and food security. This « three legged Africa Stool » could have Financing and Capacity Building as the Seats cutting across the three pillars.

3.5. Linkages with African Policy Frameworks

As a Regional Initiative, The « **Water for Africa** » Initiative needs to be anchored within Regional Policies and ideally could be embedded within existing well-functioning Institutions whose goals are complementary to that of the Initiative. The overall policy framework which the WfA must contribute to the Africa Union Agenda 2063 for Africa's Long-term development. In the narrower sense of Water and Climate contribution to development however, the appropriate policy framework is the African Water Vision 2025 and the SDG 2030.

The proposed linkage with these Frameworks is through contributing to the achievement of the AMCOW Strategic Pillar 3 on “**Enhance resilience to climate change impact on water**”. The first two Pillars under the AMCOW Strategy under development are:

1. Ensure Safe Sanitation and Water Security,
2. Enhance Water Governance and Transboundary Water Resources Management

These main Pillars have “Expanding resource mobilization including or through innovative financing” and “Institutionalize and improve monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management “ as crosscutting.

Linking the WfA initiative directly to the AMCOW pillar on Climate Change Impact assures the policy relevance of the Initiative for the long term (at least till 2030).

Further with the focus of the WfA on opening up Access to Climate/Green Funds through Identification, Facilitation, Advocacy and Monitoring, It is proposed that as part of the development of the Priority Action Plan, detailed consultations be held with the AfDB on the potential of situating the WfA within the existing Climate Fund “environment” of the Bank. These include the following:

1. NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
2. African Water Facility.
3. Adaptation Fund.
4. Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF).
5. Green Climate Fund.
6. Global Environment Facility (GEF).

7. Climate Investment Funds.

The evolution of the African Water Facility and the closely linked policy framework leading all the way to the African Union General Assembly and the 9th Water Forum to be held in Senegal in 2021 provide a unique model for the design of the Water for Africa Initiative.

3.6. Focus of the Water for Africa (WfA) Initiative and suggested Policy Actions

The suggested Niche for the WfA after the regional water initiative mapping and discussions with key Task Force members is that of a Facilitating access to Green/Climate Funds. The Table below shows how the proposed Vision of the WfA Links with the Strategic Priority of AMCOW and is further illustrated with a few Policy Actions and Deliverables which can serve as the basis for consultations between the Working Group and stakeholders in the side meeting at COP 23.

Strategic Actions – WfA will contribute to AMCOW Strategic Pillar 3 to enhance resilience to climate change impact on water resources in Africa.	
1	Formulate comprehensive policy briefs on how member states can build climate resilience to address water stress, including basin management and the projected high density population in urban areas by 2030.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual policy briefs Timeframe: Starting from 2019
2	Build the capacity of member-states to implement the Paris Agreement with particular reference to water related issues.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly scheduled training workshops on policy making and institutional issues (senior government officials, regulatory agencies, civil society, academia, private sector, lake and river basin org); Timeframe:
3	Enhance the capacity of member states to attract climate finance in building their resilience to climate related water disasters.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share knowledge through reference materials, trainings to member state officials on sound project planning/development (engineering and finance intricacies) Create strategic partnerships with leading organizations focused on climate change to facilitate member states access to climate finance. Provide proactive Identification, Facilitation of Bankable Projects , Advocacy, Fundraising and Monitoring services to member states to Access Green/Climate Funds. Timeframe:
4	Develop Evaluation Reports based on the existing Monitoring and Reporting platform on climate resilience indicators, with a view to providing evidence based policy direction.

	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Report on Climate Resilience Indicator Timeframe: Annual starting from 2019
5	Integrate water security and climate resilience in all water and sanitation projects and activities.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate resilience as a component in new project proposals Timeframe: starting from ... 2019
6	Mobilize African countries to put in place adaptation measures to improve resilience to the impacts of climate change on water resources.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring more prominently climate resilience and relevant M&E reports to the agenda of the AU heads of states. Timeframe:
7	Develop and propagate the good (and bad) lessons/practice on water related climate resilience at both national and regional level.
	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newsletters, Annual Report, presentations with TAC/EXCO, Lake and River basin organizations. Timeframe:

3.7. Proposed Management Options for the WfA

In discussions with the key partners of the Water for Africa (WfA) Initiative, various options for managing the WfA were discussed. A definitive choice requires extensive consultation and buy-in from the key partners represented in the Task Force.

One option is to embed the WfA in an existing African institution such as the African Development Bank/AFDB which has built a track record of catalyzing the preparation of bankable project and programs in the water sector. This option will have the following advantages:

- a. An existing institutional structure with tested operational procedures functions under the African Ministers Council on Water as its governing Board.
- b. Support of the African Regional Bank
- c. An established network of Development Partners who have invested in the Facility for more than a decade.
- d. Clear fiduciary rules and operational strategy approved by the AfDB Board of Directors.
- e. Focused on the implementation of the African Water Vision, SDGs and the AU agenda 2063.

A potential drawback mentioned is a possible misidentification as part of the AfDB regular program as a regional Bank.

An alternative option is to set up a new institutional coordinating structure, independent and built for purpose. A drawback will be finding initial establishment funding and sustaining funding resources unless some of the key partners/members states commit to guarantee such funding.

Several other alternative management options can be considered, and it is recommended that the key partners explore such alternatives where they are feasible, for example, a common appeal (by stakeholders in the initiative) for funds for a program “Water for Climate in order to call for project proposals. The AWF can be designated as implementing agency of this initiative with a steering committee of the program made up initial stakeholders and open to any contributor.



4. Priority Plan and Indicative costs

The Priority Action Matrix presented in this section is intended to serve as an initial proposal to start consultations among the member institutions of the Water for Africa (WfA) Task Force. It is proposed that the final Priority Action Plan (PAP) should be based on intensive consultations between stakeholders starting from the upcoming side event at COP 23 in Bonn.

A typical consultative process must be inclusive to ensure that all partners contribute not only to the planning but also the subsequent Implementation through institutional commitments. Beyond the Task Force institutions, other regional partners such as the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and potential beneficiary African States should be consulted so that their priorities are reflected in the PAP. This will be particularly important to ensure that their current and future investment programs in the area of climate change impacts are taken into account in the management of their management of their water resources.

These consultations need to be phased to cover the following aspects of the WfA:

- Overall Study methodology and its validation.
- Diagnostic Analysis and Outlook.
- High level Meeting on strategic Framework and project selection criteria.
- Review Workshops at in which countries build consensus of the PAP.

Overall, the PAP should promote actions which will lead to adaptation programs at country, REC and Africa-wide levels which will limit the impact of climate change on the sustainable development of Africa water resources for socioeconomic growth. As much as possible overlap with existing initiatives should be limited and all efforts be made to ensure complementarity with the ongoing initiatives related to climate resilience for food security, clean energy and WASH.

The matrix below (table 3) is intended to serve as a basis for consultations at the COP 23.

No	Priority Area	Indicator(s)	Collaborators and implementing agents (proposed)
1	Development of synergies between initiatives		
1.1	Setting up a coordinating mechanism and operational manual.	Coordinating mechanism set up (either embeded in an existing institution or new independent mechanism)	Water Secretariat - Kingdom of Morocco, AMCOW, AfDB, WWC, WB, ROAB
1.2	Develop a data base of existing and planned Water and Climate initiatives in Africa.	A "living" database of Initiatives further developed and made accessible to all stakeholders.	AfDB, AMCOW, ANBO
1.3	Establish regular consultation dialogue among initiatives	Semi-annual consultative meetings hosted by WfA secretariat	All Stakeholders
1.4	Sharing of results and experiences	Policy Briefs, webpages/site, monthly Newsletter on Best Practices, Approved Funding Proposals, etc.	AfDB, WWC, AMCOW
2	The elaboration and adoption of a "living" Priority Action Plan (PAP) for WfA which can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, African Water Vision 2025 and the African Union Agenda 2063		
2.1	Assess each partner's ongoing and planned strategic actions up to 2030 in exchange and share of other partners.	Strategic plans on water and climate programs developed and shared.	

2.2	Conduct workshops among partners to elaborate on the initial PAP .	Training Workshops for Project Preparation for African Experts	WfA secretariat in close cooperation with Task Force member institutions.
2.3	Integrate the results of the workshops in to each institutions medium term plan.	Water and Climate issues mainstreamed into Institutional medium-term plans.	All Stakeholders
3	Mobilization of the international water and climate community for the implementation of the WfA Priority Action Plan (PAP) which will be linked to the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) Strategy 2030 under development		
3.1	Water advocacy at regional and international forum.	Visibility Events on Water and Climate in Africa organized at AMCOW meetings, AU summits, WWW, WWF, African Water Week, UNFCC Conferences (COPs), etc.	WfA Task Force members in close cooperation with WfA secretariat.
3.2	Policy dialogue involving high level decision makers on climate and water in Africa.	Policy Dialogues organized at AU summits, AMCOW meetings and AMCOMET meetings, AfDB and WB Annual Meetings	AMCOW, AfDB, WB, ANBO WWC
3.3	Regular policy briefings on water and climate in Africa.	Policy Briefs prepared and widely circulated at all Regional and Global Forums	WfA Secretariat
4	Improving and facilitating access to existing climate finance for African project		

4.1	Set up mechanisms for identifications, project preparation and monitoring of implementation of existing and new projects for consideration by the green/ climate funds.	WfA coordinating secretariat set up, fully staffed and functioning optimally.	AfDB, WB, AMCOW and Water Secretariat-Kingdom of Morocco.
4.2	Prepare guideline/manual for project preparation for Green/Climate Funds to be used by member states.	A project proposal guideline developed and shared to African member states.	AfDB in Cooperation with Green/Climate Funds.
4.3	Organize training of national experts on preparation of Green/Climate Fund projects of African member states	At least one annual training organized per REC.	WfA secretariat, AfDB and RECs.
4.4	Set up accessible data base on successful green climate fund applications.	Data base on green climate fund developed, and shared.	AfDB , WWC, WfA Secretariat.
4.5	Water and climate in Africa investment promotion.	Number of Water and Climate projects prepared by African Countries to access Green/Climate Funds.	All Stakeholders
4.6	Setting up an Africa Water and Energy Hub	Water and Energy Hub set up and functional as a component of WfA.	WWC, AfDB, WfA secretariat.
5	Capacity building and cooperation, particularly South-South, for the exchange and dissemination of know-how, human resources and good practices which lead to improved access to Green/Climate Funds		
5.1	Setup multi-stakeholders dialogue on staffing, capacity between partner institutions and member countries to improve capacities for project preparation for the green climate funds.	Regular Stakeholders dialogue and experience exchange held between members states with support of partner institutions.	African member states, WfA Task Force Institutions.

5.2	Facilitate the exchange of specialist staffs for short term training attachments focused on project preparation for green climate funds.	Number of Specialist staff attached on short term training to Green/Climate Funds	WfA Secretariat, AfDB, WB and Green/Climate Funds.
5.3	Setup regional short courses on assessing green climate funds including implementation requirements.	Annual program of short courses set up.	

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the recommendations made at the 2nd International Conference on Water and Climate and the discussions with the key members of the Water for Africa Initiative as well as the review of existing and planned water initiatives, it can be concluded that the Water for Africa (WfA) Initiative is timely and needed to contribute to the active participation of African countries in the Green/Climate Funds under the umbrella of the UNFCC.

The following recommendations need further consideration in the context of developing the Priority Action Plan:

- 1)** The key aim of the WfA is to enable the water community to undertake measures to facilitate access to financing of projects to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change on water resources availability and use.
- 2)** Following the launch of the WfA Initiative at COP 22, inclusive and intense consultations between stakeholders are needed to conclude an action plan for water resilience to climate change with a specific focus on Africa. A resulting platform for dialogue between African states and development partners will be a useful means for improving access to the Green/Climate Funds.
- 3)** The WfA should foster cooperation between the water and climate communities and promote Africa contribution to the mitigation and adaptation to Global Climate Change and its impact of Africa's water resources which is expected to be a major limiting constraint to economic and social development. Water is a prerequisite for any development.
- 4)** The water and climate community: the water community must redouble its efforts to cooperate with the climate community in the negotiations on climate change. The Climate community must understand the concerns of the water community because water is a connecting element: Water / Energy/Food/Health/Education.
- 5)** The creation, within the framework of the Water for Africa Initiative(WfA) of a Water & Energy Hub to help African countries prepare bankable adaptation projects is essential.



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