

USE WATER SPARINGLY

SUMMIT 2022

National Water and Sanitation Summit

18-19 February 2022







Commission 7: Transboundary Water Partnerships

18 Feb 2022

Time: 15:30-18:30

Guest Speaker: H E DM Magadzi

Session Chair: Alex Simalabwi





WATER IS LIFE SANITATION IS DIGNITY



SESSION OBJECTIVE:

To provide for the <u>new thinking</u> in transboundary water cooperation, in particular transboundary water cooperation with a view to enhance transboundary water <u>investments</u> including shared aquifers, governance model, taking not account issues of climate change.





23 Transboundary Water and Hydropower Projects supported Across Africa

1. Continental Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)- with 5 pilot basins-Zambezi, Volta, Lake Chad, Kegera/Lake Victoria and North-West Sahara Aquifer; and 5 pilot countries in Red (Benin, Cameroon, Uganda, Tunisia & Zambia)- support PIDA Water early-stage project preparation and resource mobilisation and PIDA PAP II rolling pipeline development

North Africa (UMA)

1. Using solar and wind energy to extract groundwater in the pastoral wells in the western region of the Jafara Plain

West Africa (ECOWAS)

- 1. Noumbiel Multi-purpose Dam
- 2. Fomi Multipurpose Dam Development Project
- 3. 3,050 MW Mambillla Hydroelectric Power
- 4. CI-ENERGIES, WAPP

Central Africa (ECCAS)

- 1. Construction and development of the Palambo dam and hydroelectric power plant
- Mobilisation and transfer of water from Bria dam to lake Chad & Feasibility and in-depth studies on Lake Chad Développent
- 3. Inland water transport facilitation, securing river navigation and sustainable water resource management in the Congo Basin
- 4. Operation of hydrometric stations of São Tomé and Príncipe.
- 5. Grand INGA Phase 1
- 6. BOOUE and TSENGUE-LELEDI hydroelectric sites
- 7. CHOLLET hydroelectric site Development of the BAC

East Africa (ECA/IGAD)

- 1. Dawa River Multi-purpose Dam
- 2. Angololo Multipurpose Water Resources
- Development Project (Angololo Dam)

Southern Africa (SADC)

- 1. Lesotho Botswana Water Transfer
- 2. Noordoewer-Vioolsdrieft Dam
- 3. Lesotho Highland Phase II
- 4. Water Supply Project in Antanambao Manampotsy (Atsinanana Region)
- 5. Modernisation of water infrastructure through implementation of a telemetry, supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA) for Mauritius
- 6. Baynes Hydropower Project
- 7. Luapula Hydropower project

Session to draw on the experience of over 23 partners developing the <u>'AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard'</u>







WHY : TO NARROW THE WATER INVESTMENT GAP

Delivery of water investments across Africa remains below target required to meet the water needs of the continent





WHY AIP-PIDA WATER INVESTMENT SCORECARD?

- Approved by AU Heads of States on 6 February 2022.
- Support countries to track progress, identify bottlenecks to be addressed to narrow the water investments gap
- make a case to mobilise political and leadership commitment
 - o accelerating and mobilising water investments to meet growing needs and narrow gap
 - $\circ~$ enhance enabling environment for investments
- enhance mutual accountability through tracking progress and sustaining political commitment to take action
- serve as a tool to engage with public and private investors
- set benchmarks and assist countries to track and increase the understanding of the water investment gap
- **display country-level performance** against high-priority water investment thematic indicators for follow-up (not a static tool





AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard Framework

Impact	Sustainable water investments spurring economic growth and development (job creation, poverty reduction, improved health, and gender equality and social inclusion)								
Outcome	Sustainable and inclusive water investments increased (increased access to WASH services, increase in irrigated area per country vs. irrigation potential, increase in proportion of potential hydropower capacity developed, increased investments in ecosystem services, improved water system efficiency, adoption of industry and nature-based solutions)								
Inter-mediate Outcomes	Water governance and management improved			Public, private, and donor investments into the water sector increased			Efficiency and sustainability of water investments increased		
Outputs	Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in enabling environment and governance				Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in public, private, and donor water investments			Report tracking investments and bottlenecks in efficiency and sustainability of water investments	
	1) Enabling Environment for Water Investments			2) Water investments and financing			3) Investment performance and sustainability		
	1.1) Water Investment Governance and Planning	1.2) Inve Market risks	stment climate Regulatory risks	1.3) Social and Environmental Inclusion	2.1) Government Expenditure	2.2) ODA	2.3) Private sector and philanthropic investments	3.1) Investment performance / efficiency	3.2) Investment sustainability
	 1.1.1 Water governance and institutional coordination 1.1.2 Integrated climate resilient National water investment plan and financing strategy (rural and urban) 1.1.3 Pipeline of bankable projects 1.1.4 Water resources information and data availability 1.1.5 Water related International Treaties and transboundary agreements 1.1.6 Integration of water in national climate change and devolvent of the (NDCs_NAPs) 1.1.7 Integration of transboundary water investments in national development plans 1.1.8 Capacity of Institutions and numan resources 1.1.9 Investment plan for Natural Infrastructure developments (including pathways for nature based, green, gray, and other types of investments) 	Market risks 1.2.1.1 Ease of access to finance 1.2.1.2 Interest rate spread 1.2.1.3 Currency risk 1.2.1.4 Sovereign risk 1.2.1.5 Risk estimate reporting	Regulatory risks 1.2.2.1 Government payment risk 1.2.2.2 Corruption perception index 1.2.2.3 Legal right indu 1.2.2.4 Political instability 1.2.2.5 Enforcement of contractual judgement 1.2.2.6 Accountability and monitoring mechanisms 1.2.2.7 Country's capacity to respond to public health related risks (incl. COVID- 19, hygiene and sanitation)	 1.3.1 Gender transformative water investments 1.3.2 Social inclusion (youth, gender, vulnerable and marginalised nopulations) 1.3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment 	2.1.1 Public budget 2.1.1 Public budget ummitment / allocation or vater (WASH, agriculture, energy, Natire and biodiversity projection) per capita 1.2 Public budget disbursement (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.1.3 Public budget execution rate (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.1.4 Public budget allocation to transboundary water cooperation	 2.2.1 ODA commitment / allocation for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.2.2 ODA disbursement for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.2.3 ODA execution rate for water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) per capita 2.2.4 Modalities of ODA disbursement 	2.3.1 Domestic private sector investment (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) 2.3.2 Foreign Direct Investments on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) 2.3.3 Public Private Partnerships on water (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection) 2.3.4 Blended financing investments in water, sanitation and environment 2.3.5 Philanthropic finance to water sanitation and environment 2.3.6 Climate financing and investments (WASH, agriculture, energy, Nature and biodiversity protection)	 3.1.1 Water and sanitation pricing efficiency 3.1.2 Operation and maintenance capacity (including management of utilities and assets) 3.1.3 Cost recovery accounts 	 3.2.1 Climate resilient water investments 3.2.2 Disaster management planning, early warning forecasting and response 3.2.3 Water allocation efficiency and demand management 3.2.4 Gender impact evaluation of water investments 3.2.5 Economic impact evaluation of water investments



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ISSUES TO BE RAISED BY MODERATOR:

- a. Sharing of successful model of cooperation and investment mobilization using the Lesotho Highlands Water Project:
- b. Emerging issues on transboundary cooperation on shared aquifers and climate change; national and regional and international experience
- c. Governance model of transboundary water cooperation and recommendation to strengthen water cooperation
- d. Financing and water investments models to sustain Commissions







SUBTHEMES OF THE SESSION

- a. The Lesotho Highlands Water Project: a cooperation model for transboundary water cooperation
- **b.** Shared aquifers as a source of water security for riparian states.
- c. Regional perspective on conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to promote water security
- d. Strengthening governance in River Basin Commissions and funding models to sustain the Commissions.
- e. Climate resilient and water, the transboundary perspective.







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OUTCOMES OF THE SESSION

- Provides opportunity to engage and identify possible actions to enhance water cooperation for South African communities in shared watercourses.
- To share experiences on conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to promote water security
- Get inputs from experts, commissioners aimed at improving South Africa's cooperation in meeting its international obligations in transboundary water cooperation including governance.
- To share experiences and best practices and strategies to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation
- Experiences and tools to foster transboundary investments and cooperation : AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard





SUMMIT 2022

Time	Speaker	Sub theme			
15.30-15.05h	Alex Simalabwi, Session Chair Executive Secretary, GWP Africa	Introduces the purpose of the session and introduces the Panel members and Panel Members present.			
15h05 – 15h20	Key Note Address: H E DM Magadzi,	Introductory remarks and setting the scene			
15h20 – 15h50	Tente Tente Chief Executive, Lesotho Highlands Development Authority	The Lesotho Highlands Water Project: A cooperation model for transboundary water cooperation; <i>Beyond cooperation towards investment mobilization- experiences, key success , impacts, gender considerations, challenges and lessons</i>			
15h50 – 16h10	Dr Kevin Pietersen Senior Lecturer, Institute for Water Studies, University of the Western Cape	To share experiences on conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to promote water security; <u>Beyond cooperation towards investment mobilization-experiences</u> , key success, impacts, climate, gender considerations, challenges and <u>lesson</u> s			
16h10 – 16h30	Dr James Sauramba Executive Director – SADC Ground Water Institute (SADC-GMI)	Regional perspective on conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to promote water security: <u>Beyond cooperation towards investment mobilization-</u> <u>experiences, key success</u> , impacts, climate, gender considerations, challenges and <u>lessons</u>			
16h30 – 16h50	Mr Lenka Thamae Executive Secretary of the Orange Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM)	Strengthening governance in the River Basin Commissions and funding models: <i>Beyond cooperation towards investment mobilization- experiences, key success , impacts, climate, gender considerations, challenges and lessons</i>			
16h50 -17h10	Mr Anton Earle and Andrew Takawira Anton Earle Director, Africa Regional Centre, Stockholm World Water Institute	Experiences in mobilization investments for transboundary cooperation: <u>AIP-PIDA</u> water investment scorecard as tool for mobilizing investments			
17.10h-18.20h	Panel Discussion: How the PIDA Water Inves	tments Scorecard can assist to mobilise investments			
18.50h-18.30h Closing F	Remarks-Session Chair	Summary and session close			

Thank you

