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# AgWA Partnership Document

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## **Annex I Contributions from partners**

**The World Bank, FAO, ICID, NEPAD, French Development Agency and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IWMI, IFAD, CPWF, CLISS**

# 1 Investing in agricultural water development (AWM)

## 1.1 Great challenge

At current development rates sub Saharan Africa (SSA) is unlikely to meet its MDG 1 goal of halving the number of people suffering extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Population is growing and by this date about half of the world's poor will live in this region, mostly in rural areas. They face an uncertain future. Globalization is transforming the marketplace, food prices are rising, new patterns of poverty are emerging, reforms in governance and rural service systems are changing the nature of institutions, and climate change will threaten the sustainability of the natural resource base – water and land – on which the rural poor depend.

Donors have shown little interest in Agricultural Water Management (AWM) over the past 30 years following disappointing investments in irrigation in the 1960s and 70s. National governments too have struggled to keep water for food on the national water agenda in spite of the fact that in most countries food production is the largest consumer of water.

## 1.2 Great potential

Investment in AWM can make a significant contribution towards achieving MDG 1. It can increase agricultural growth, increase agricultural wage employment, help to stabilize food prices, and reduce both rural and urban poverty.

### AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT (AWM)

AWM for food production refers to the continuum from rainfall management through to irrigation. It includes both development and management of water for food.

SSA has a large, untapped endowment of water resources. Conservation farming – making better use of rainfall – has great potential and so too does irrigation in those areas where there is sufficient water. But exploiting this resource will not be easy and investing in water alone will not guarantee increased food production. 'More of the same' will not be enough. Investment in AWM will require complementary investment in a comprehensive package of other farm products and services, access to markets, and a conducive institutional environment that provides incentives for farmers to grow more food and empowers them to take responsibility for their own livelihoods.

## 1.3 A time of change

In 2002 the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiated a process of change. NEPAD prepared a comprehensive programme for agricultural development (CAADP)<sup>1</sup> with water as one its central pillars, the other being land. In 2007 AfDB, FAO, IFAD, IWMI and the World Bank<sup>2</sup> prepared an implementation strategy that recommended a strategic framework for agricultural water management (AWM) and promoted institutional and policy reforms, investment in viable and sustainable projects, and their effective and successful implementation. Later in 2007 over 130 water experts from 32 African countries and their development partners met in Ouagadougou and called for substantial investment in water to increase food production and achieve the MDG 1 goal. In 2008, during the first Africa Water Week, the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) called on NEPAD to inaugurate a new partnership – Agricultural Water for Africa (AgWA) – that would re-engage African countries, donors, and regional and international organisations in the development of water for food production, economic growth and poverty reduction. The partnership was inaugurated during the same week, it met again in November 2008 to set the foundations for the partnership and also in Sirte alongside the

<sup>1</sup> "Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme" (CAADP)

<sup>2</sup> "Investment in agricultural water for poverty reduction and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa" (June 2007)

African agricultural minister's conference on water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa in December 2008 to agree this Partnership Document.

The Partnership Document is a synthesis of the AgWA proposal, the minutes of the three AgWA meetings and the many written and oral contributions received from organisations and individuals across the world who could not attend the meetings.

The document sets out what AgWA is, what it can do and how it will do it.

## 2 A rationale for AgWA

Developing water for agriculture has always been a challenging task across the developing world and no more so than in sub-Saharan Africa. But new regional strategies for AWM are now in place and there is renewed interest among donors. The next step, however, is the most challenging – turning strategies and plans into reality in countries and among rural communities to increase food production, improve economic growth and reduce poverty. The reasons for this are many and together they provide the rationale for the AgWA partnership:

- Food and agriculture are not seen as major water issues on the world's agenda outside of the agricultural community in spite of the fact that most of the world's available water resources are consumed by food and fibre crops. The case for AWM is a strong one but it needs a much higher international profile if it is to attract funding and resources for implementation.
- AWM does not have a clear MDG like water for domestic supply and sanitation. It is 'hidden' within MDG 1 and so it does not receive the same attention.
- There are many players in AWM and bringing them all together for successful development is not easy. It is not just about infrastructure to deliver water but also about a wide range of products and services – fertilizer, seeds, farm power, micro-credit, good roads, post harvest infrastructure, access to markets, and conducive institutions that support AWM for farmers and empower them to take responsibility for their livelihoods.
- Most countries lack capacity for AWM. Both farmers and professionals lack strong AWM skills, there are few institutional structures that support them, and the broad socio-economic environment in which these individuals and their institutions work is not always conducive to strong market-led agricultural development.
- AWM is not well recognized as a consumer of water. The bridges between the Ministry of Agriculture that usually deals with AWM and those of the ministries of water and finance need strengthening to give more priority to AWM.
- AWM does not feature in country PRSPs. Most countries lack a cohesive AWM strategy and so investment efforts are at best fragmented and at worst duplicated. Countries often lack the capacity to prepare national AWM strategies and sound project proposals that will attract finance.
- Donors often pursue their own specific AWM agendas with either water management, agriculture development, or community organization as the entry point and so their efforts are fragmented and in some cases duplicated.
- There is no regionally accepted evidence base to measure and demonstrate success in AWM within countries and across the region.

To meet these challenges AWM needs a well coordinated effort by African countries, international and regional organisations, and donors to provide advocacy for AWM, mobilize resources – money, people, and political will – share knowledge, and harmonize

donor programmes – capture synergies, avoid fragmented efforts, and enhance impact and sustainable investments. This is the role for the AgWA Partnership.

## 2.1 AgWA is...

AgWA is not another institution or a programme for water development. It is a partnership comprising various African countries, donors, international and national organisations from the public sector and civil society who have a common interest and desire to re-engage in agricultural development in Africa. It is a voluntary partnership but all those joining will be expected to make a commitment by saying what they will contribute to the partnership and what they expect from it.

It is well recognized that other similar thematic partnerships such as Terrafrica and Alive are already working in Africa and so AgWA will seek to collaborate with them. Terrafrica, for example, undertakes a similar role to the one envisaged for AgWA but focuses on the sustainable land management part of Pillar I of CAADP (see [www.terrafrica.org](http://www.terrafrica.org)). Clearly there are many complementary issues concerned with land and water and so it is essential that AgWA works closely with Terrafrica.

AgWA will also build close linkages with international and regional partnerships such as GWP and WSP that are working in related sectors, and with sub-regional partnerships such as CILSS and IMAWESA.

## 2.2 AgWA's objective

The overall objective of the AgWA Partnership is to – *increase food production, generate wealth, and contribute towards achieving MDG 1 by supporting countries, national and international organisations, and donors to re-engage in Agricultural Water Management (AWM) for Africa.*

*This will be achieved by advocating the important role of AWM in meeting MDG1, mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, and harmonizing partner programmes.*

## 3 What AgWA will do...

The AgWA partnership will meet its objective by undertaking a range of activities based around four key components:

- Advocacy
- Mobilising resources
- Sharing knowledge and
- Harmonizing partner programmes.

### 3.1 Advocacy

Food production is the largest user of water (incl. rainfall), particularly in Africa. Yet it has the quietest voice. AWM needs strong positive messages – water for food, water for wealth, water for life. Advocacy for AWM is an immediate priority. Existing networks are already in place and should be used to create 'AWM champions' across the region. IMAWASA for example, already has established 850 AWM champions in eastern and southern Africa – senior politicians, civil servants, front line professionals and civil society. ARID and SIRIA have established networks in western and central Africa.

ACTIVITIES

- Identify, develop and network AWM champions.
- Build and disseminate messages targeting those who influence the development of national water strategies, but who may not have a good knowledge of AWM (including politicians and journalists). It is important that they take an interest in what farmers have to say about AWM and its role in food security. Other messages include:
  - “Wealth creation” and other positive messages of “hope”.
  - Building bridges in the water sector to increase understanding and appreciation of water for food – between ministries of agriculture (water for food), water resources (water for people), environment (water for wetland conservation and biodiversity) and finance – all of whom develop strategies for the same resource, often independently.
  - Present AWM for food production as a continuum from rainfall management to irrigation and as a valid and responsible user of water alongside domestic water supply and sanitation, and the environment.
  - Environment and agriculture are both part of sustainable development.
- Strengthen the research-policy dialogue in order to promote AWM research results and best practices among decision-makers.
- Provide a platform for dialogue between countries and donors.

### 3.2 Mobilizing resources

Mobilizing resources is about mobilizing money, people, and political will. AgWA aims to significantly increase and sustain the flow of funds towards AWM while enhancing the quality of interventions. The partnership will provide an authoritative platform to influence investments decisions and promote the allocation of more funds towards AWM.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Assist countries to develop or improve national AWM strategies.
- Increase and mobilize capacity and funds for project formulation and facilitate access to financial support.
- Mobilize private sector for project preparation and implementation.
- More AWM projects wanted but ‘not more of the same’ – there is a clear demand from both donors and countries for more sustainable projects with well designed ‘soft’ components.

### 3.3 Sharing knowledge

Limited information and knowledge-sharing at regional and national levels among national AWM professionals restricts knowledge, adoption, and scaling-up of successful innovations and best practice. AgWA would bring together AWM decision-makers and local professionals and facilitate exchange of experience and learning with a view to improving sector performance.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Support capacity building based on CENA (capacity enhancement needs assessment), technology transfer, and bridging the gaps in AWM.
  - Bring young talent into the AWM sector after the drain of human resources that accompanied the fall in investment in the 1990s.
  - Strengthen national and regional AWM associations and networks.

- Strengthen national and regional AWM curricula and encourage more students to take up careers in AWM.
- Disseminate research results and best practice.
- Establish knowledge hubs.
- Develop exchange programmes and tools (websites, workshops, training programs, flow of students as part of international exchange programs, portfolio of best practices, etc.)
- Develop AWM economic impact assessment and other thematic studies.
- Enhance the quality of services and equipment delivered through development of performance standards and quality certification.

### 3.4 Harmonizing partner programmes

Harmonizing partner programmes and approaches is critical to capture synergies, take advantage of complementarities, avoid duplication of efforts and, ultimately, enhance development impact and sustainability of investments. AgWA would provide a platform for closer collaboration and harmonization between partners. This is most appropriately and efficiently done at the country level. As such, AgWA would deliver on the Paris and Accra declarations in the field of AWM.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Harmonize policy dialogue between donors, regional organisations, and countries in order to avoid fragmentation and duplication efforts.
- Develop a common AWM programme and co-financing approach, with cross supervision and joint evaluation between donors.
- Establish an accepted national and regional results-based framework to clearly demonstrate achievements in AWM.
- Align project implementation arrangements.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework in order to present more 'concrete' results from AWM at national, regional and international levels. The AQUASTAT (FAO) is a starting point.

## 4 How AgWA will do it

AgWA is a partnership and as such it is envisaged that the majority of its activities will be undertaken by the partners themselves. However AgWA will need a Secretariat to be a focal point for AgWA and to lead the partnership (see section 5).

Activities are grouped into four components and in order to spread the responsibility for action across the partnership and to avoid an unduly large responsibility being placed on the Secretariat, each component will be led by one or more of the partners – the Component Leader. The main task of the Component Leaders will be to provide overall leadership, monitor component activities, and inform the partnership via the Secretariat of progress, problems and changes in activities. Partners may offer to lead particular activities – Activity Leaders – either individually or with other partners under the coordination of the Component Leaders.

Some partners already have extensive experience in particular components and so they are well placed to take a Component Leader role. IWMI for example has extensive experience of knowledge management and engages in AWM research and information dissemination in Africa. So IWMI has agreed in principal to lead the 'sharing knowledge' component. FAO and IFAD have strong experience in 'harmonizing partner programmes'

and so it is proposed that together they lead this component. FAO has already developed the very successful AQUASTAT database for agricultural water use. This could be further developed with NEPAD to include an M&E results-based framework for AWM.

It is possible that partners may come forward to lead the 'advocacy' and 'mobilizing resources' components. But they do not fit easily with any single partner and as the activities are common to all, it is proposed that these two components are led centrally by the Secretariat with support from other partners.

Component Leaders will need to liaise with each other to ensure that actions taken are complementary and not duplicated. An example of this is the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for AWM which may require inputs from a number of partners.

One of the first tasks for the Secretariat and the Component Leaders will be to negotiate with individual partners in order to establish their role within the partnership and which activities they wish to engage in. Initial suggestions based on the current work, interests, and experience of those organisations that have expressed interest in joining the partnership are listed in Table 1.

• Table 1 Potential candidates to lead the components and the various activities

Component/activities	Partner(s)	Comments
Advocacy	Secretariat	Common ground for all the partners
Identify, develop and network AWM champions.	IMAWESA, ARID, SARIA NEPAD	Based on their existing networks
Build and disseminate messages including AgWA website	ICID, IFAP	Building message is to be discussed with professionals farmers and journalists
Strengthen the research-policy dialogue in order to promote AWM research results and best practices among decision-makers.	CPWF, ASARECA, FANRPAN, CPWF	Linking the CGIAR centers, the country/regional research centers and country decision makers
Provide a platform for dialogue between countries and donors.	NEPAD, AMCOW, African Water Facility, Global Donor Platform Rural Development	See also similar bodies for Agriculture
Mobilizing resources	Secretariat	Common ground for all the partners
Assist countries to develop national AWM country strategies.	CILSS, HubRural, FANRPAN	Focusing the support along the development pathway
Increase and mobilize capacity and funds for project formulation and facilitate access to financial support.	WB, AfDB, IFAD, other donors	How to implement specific trust funds
Mobilize private sector for project preparation and implementation.	IFAP	Commercial farmers and agro-industry
More AWM projects wanted but 'not more of the same' – there is a clear demand from both donors and countries for more sustainable projects with well designed 'soft' components.	Countries and donors, FAO Investment Center,	Based on reviews of project portfolio implemented by donors. Look at the design developed by "new" donors (Millennium Challenge Corporation, Gates Foundation, ...)
Sharing knowledge	IWMI	
Support capacity building based on CENA.	WBI	
Develop exchange programmes and tools (websites, workshops, training programs, flow of students as part of international exchange programs, portfolio of best practices, etc.)	2IE, IMAWESA, ARID, IPTRID	2IE a potential useful partner
Develop AWM economic impact assessment and other thematic studies.	IWMI and other CGIAR centers	Share the results of the Collaborative Initiative and the Comprehensive Assessment
Enhance the quality of services and equipment delivered through development of performance standards and quality certification.	IPTRID, ICID	Quality certification is part of IPTRID new strategy, ICID develops manual and position papers on technology and management



Harmonizing partner programmes	FAO/IFAD	
Harmonize policy dialogue between donors, regional organisations, and countries in order to avoid fragmentation and duplication efforts.	WSP, GWP, Terrafrica	Based on WSP, GWP and Terrafrica experience in shared programs for 30 years
Develop a common AWM programme and co-financing approach, with cross supervision and joint evaluation between donors.	WB, AfDB, JICA, AFD,...	Based on experiences of cross projects (WB/AFD, AfDB/BMZ, ...)
Establish an accepted national and regional results-based framework to clearly demonstrate achievements in AWM.	RECs ECOWAS, SADC, EAC and NEPAD	With contributions from donors
Align project implementation arrangements (Project Implementation Unit)	Countries and donors	Share existing implementation arrangements with Ministries of Finances
Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework.	FAO AQUASTAT, WB, AfDB	Adapting existing M&E framework

## 5 AgWA secretariat

AgWA will need a Secretariat to provide both leadership and administration for the partnership:

### LEADERSHIP

- Provide a focal point for and leadership for the AgWA partnership.
- Lead negotiations together with Component Leaders to clearly establish the role and contributions that partners will bring to the partnership.
- Lead the collaboration with other similar partnerships in Africa such Terrafrica.
- Lead the advocacy and resource mobilization components.

### ADMINISTRATIVE

- Process applications to join the partnership.
- Work with Component Leaders to coordinate partner activities.
- Organise meetings – Executive Committee and Advisory Committee.
- Develop and maintain an AgWA website and high level network.

### 5.1 Negotiation

Negotiation will be at the heart of the AgWA Secretariat. The Secretariat will be required to negotiate with partners at the most senior levels to establish their commitment to AgWA and the contributions they will bring to the partnership. In undertaking this role it will be important to recognize that partners will not be under any contractual obligations to AgWA – rather their participation and contributions will be on a voluntary basis.

For these reasons it is essential that the Secretariat's professional staff are not only highly experienced AWM professionals, but also highly experienced in negotiating, networking, and communicating. The success of the AgWA partnership will, in part, be judged by the ability of the Secretariat to negotiate with partners, work as an 'honest broker', network among partners, and provide a high level of transparency so that partners have confidence in the work of the partnership and its Secretariat. In the past partnerships have failed because of a lack of transparency and confidence.

The Secretariat will take overall responsibility for negotiating and developing the partnership. This process began during the second meeting of AgWA in Tunis when several

partners submitted short statements about what they can bring to the partnership (see Annex I).

The Secretariat will first negotiate with potential Component Leaders to establish their contribution to the partnership and to agree a mode of working that will enable the Secretariat to share the responsibility for negotiating the contributions from Activity Leaders.

Initially, partners will be asked to submit short statements about what they can bring to the partnership as a basis for establishing an inventory of partner activities. This will then enable the Secretariat and the Component Leaders to match the various activities identified by AgWA with those of the partners. This matching will establish areas where partner activities complement each other, where there is overlap and where there are gaps to be filled.

The Secretariat will then continue their negotiation, through Component Leaders where appropriate; to seek ways of filling the gaps and avoiding activity overlaps. This would lead to more detailed statements of what partners will contribute and the resources needed.

It is anticipated that some partners (donors) will provide their own resources (staff and time) but other partners (international and regional organisations) are likely to need additional financial support. In such cases AgWA would support organisations to prepare work plans, budgets and seek financial support from donor partners.

## 5.2 Advocacy

Advocacy is one of AgWA's priority components and as this is central to all the partners' interests, it will be led by the Secretariat. Advocacy activities are outlined in section 3.1. It is expected that the Secretariat will directly undertake some of the activities and negotiate with other partners to become Activity Leaders for others. For example, the Secretariat could develop and manage a network tool that would integrate existing networks such as IMAWESA, ARID and SARIA. This does not mean that AgWA takes them over. Rather they would share the AgWA network tool. However, it is recognized that IMAWESA, ARID and SARIA, operate from within Africa and are reliant on donor support. They will need strengthening and continued financial support to undertake such work.

IPTRID is also proposing to develop a strong African network among those involved in the technologies of AWM. This too would be a valuable network for AgWA.

It is anticipated that the Global Water Partnership can bring considerable experience of organizing partner networks and advocacy to the support the Secretariat.

## 5.3 Mobilizing resources

Mobilizing resources – mobilizing money, people, and political will – (section 3.2) is also a central plank for AgWA and so it will be led by the Secretariat. The Secretariat would provide an authoritative platform to influence investments and promote more funding towards AWM but it is anticipated that most of the activities would be outsourced to IMAWESA, ARID, SARIA, CILSS and IFAP under AgWA's guidance using knowledge gained by other partners such as GWP, WSP and Terrafrica.

#### 5.4 Reporting

The Secretariat will report on its activities on a quarterly basis to the Executive Committee. This report will also be made available to members of the Advisory Committee for information

#### 5.5 Organize partner meetings

The Secretariat would organize partner meetings on a bi-annual basis either at the Secretariat headquarters or preferably alongside other meetings or conferences where the majority of partners will be expected to attend. This will make best use of the partners resources.

#### 5.6 Develop and maintain website

AgWA will set up a website to provide an information gateway for AWM in Africa. The site will provide a focal point for AWM and the work of the partnership. It will include information on the partners' components and activities and in-country AWM activities that are of common interest across Africa. It is not the intention to duplicate sources of information on AWM – rather it will provide links to other existing sources.

#### 5.7 Location

At the third AgWA meeting in Sirte in December 2008 participants agreed to accept the AfDB's offer a temporary home for the AgWA Secretariat in Tunis. The criteria leading to this decision included:

- Ideally AgWA should be located in Africa
- It should be close to a concentration of some key partners
- Easy connection to the continent
- Solid administrative structure that is fully trusted by the donors
- Organization connected to the political leaders.

The administrative details are now being negotiated.

#### 5.8 Governance

The governance of AgWA will comprise:

- An Executive Committee
- An Advisory Committee

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC)

The Executive Committee will have executive responsibility for ensuring that the AgWA Secretariat pursues the objectives set for AgWA, and performs in accordance with its work plan and budget. It will consider and approve:

- Annual work plans and budgets
- Quarterly progress reports prepared by the Secretariat
- Applications for membership of AgWA by individual countries
- National AWM strategies submitted by member countries in support of applications for membership of AgWA.

The EC will be a small committee of approximately seven partners representing donors (public sector and civil society) and countries through mandated individuals. The Secretariat will organize two meetings of the EC every 6 months either at the Secretariat headquarters or preferably alongside other international meetings or conferences where the majority of partners are likely to attend. Funding may available from the core budget to support attendance from regional members. Donor members of EC would be expected to provide their own funding.

Nominations for the EC will be considered at the third AgWA partnership meeting in Sirte in December 2008.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AC)

All the partners will be entitled to membership of the Advisory Committee as will nominated senior AWM professionals in agriculture, engineering and economics. The role of the AC will be to provide strategic guidance on implementation and evaluate progress against agreed components. It will advise on:

- The proposed content of annual work plans and budgets covering activities for each of the four components.
- Assess the results achieved under each component measured against programme objectives, on the basis of regular (quarterly) M&E reports, and the need for any remedial action.
- Present views on national strategies prepared by AgWA member countries, including the need for modification/refinement.
- Applications for AgWA membership by individual member countries
- Any other issues arising from the Secretariat's quarterly reports to the EC.
- Contributions to regular (quarterly) newsletters to regional economic groupings and member countries.

The Secretariat will organize AC meetings every 6 months. AgWA will not be able to provide funding for partners to attend meetings. Meetings will be held alongside other meeting or conferences where the majority of partners would be expected to attend. Not all partners will be able to physically attend meetings and so alternate meetings will be virtual (email) meetings organized by the Secretariat. It is expected that this will enable the majority of partners to 'attend' and contribute.

#### 5.9 Resources

The Secretariat will need resources to provide leadership for the partnership, particularly for the components of Advocacy and Resource, and administer the partnership.

Initially it is anticipated that staffing will include an AgWA Leader and a secretary. But as the work of the Secretariat increases in accordance with the demands of the partnership, staffing will increase. Details of anticipated staffing, timing and costs are shown in Table 2.

The AgWA Leader is a key role for the success of the partnership. It is expected that the AgWA Leader would be a senior professional with a wide knowledge and understanding of AWM in Africa and be well known and respected in African countries, in international and regional organisations, and in the donor community. He/she would have excellent negotiation and communication skills, have strong experience of working in a participative manner and empowering others to take responsibility.

Additional professional staff may be needed as the work of the Secretariat increases to include leadership of the components of advocacy and resource mobilization. They would

bring skills that complement those of the AgWA Leader such as AWM experience in engineering and/or agricultural economics. Preference would be given to seconding staff from a partner organisation.

Core funding will be needed for the Secretariat together plus additional funding for leading the components of advocacy and mobilizing resources (Table 2).

## 6 Becoming a partner

AgWA already has an established core membership – AfDB, FAO, World Bank, and NEPAD. At the second meeting of AgWA in Tunis in November 2008 several other organisations attending the meeting committed in principle to membership. They include ARID, CILSS, CPWF, IFAD, FDA, GWP, ICID, IMAWESA, IWMI, SARIA, Spanish Aid Agency and WWC.

Becoming a partner of AgWA requires commitment and a spirit of participation to meeting AgWA's objective. Partners will expect to see benefits from membership but they must also be willing to invest as well either in cash or in kind. Applications for membership will be assessed on the basis of what partners can bring to the partnership. This includes:

- National governments with a willingness to develop a National Agricultural Water Development strategy.
- Donors – public sector and civil society – that wish to invest in AWM in Africa
- International and regional organisations that wish to promote AWM in Africa – a statement of what the organisation can bring to the partnership.

• Table 2 Indicative annual costs for AgWA secretariat ( US\$<sup>3</sup>)

Position	Year 1			Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Monthly rate	Months	Annual cost	Months	Annual cost	Months	Annual cost	Months	Annual cost	Months	Annual cost
Core staff											
AgWA Leader	6 000	12	72 000	12	72 000	12	72 000	12	72 000	12	72 000
Technical officer <sup>4</sup>	5 000	6	30 000	12	60 000	12	60 000	12	60 000	12	60 000
Secretary	3 000	12	36 000	12	36 000	12	36 000	12	36 000	12	36 000
Travel			50 000		50 000		50 000		50 000		50 000
Operational expenses			3 000		3 000		3 000		3 000		3 000
Components											
Advocacy											
Communications specialist	5 000	6	30 000	12	60 000	12	60 000	12	60 000	12	60 000
Mobilizing resources											
Technical officer	5 000			6	30 000	12	60 000	12	60 000	12	60 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>221 000</b>		<b>311 000</b>		<b>341 000</b>		<b>341 000</b>		<b>341 000</b>

<sup>3</sup> It is assumed that the Secretariat will be located in Africa and staff will be paid according to the regulations of the host organisation

<sup>4</sup>The skills and experience of the Technical officers will complement those of the AgWA Leader

## 7 Work plan

Tasks	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Establish Secretariat	█																			
Establish Executive Committee	█																			
meetings			•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
Establish Advisory Committee	█																			
meetings			•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
Negotiate contributions:																				
with Component Leaders	█																			
with Activity Leaders		█																		
Develop AgWA website		█																		
Advocacy		█			█			█			█			█			█			
Mobilizing resources			█		█			█			█			█			█			

## 8 Priority activities

Component Leaders in consultation with the Secretariat will negotiate with partners to establish Activity Leaders for the activities listed in Table 1. However there are three activities which require immediate attention and on which preliminary work has already begun:

- Establishing country AWM strategies
- Setting up information networks
- Establishing an M&E results based framework for AWM

### 8.1 Establish country AWM strategies

Country AWM strategies will be the main entry point for countries to join the AgWA partnership. At present most countries do not have an AWM strategy nor does AWM feature in country Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Countries also lack the capacity to prepare national strategies and as a result investment efforts are at best fragmented and at worst duplicated. As one regional participant at the second meeting of the AgWA partnership commented “we know what we want to do but we need help to do it”.

In response to such concerns NEPAD, in partnership with World Bank, FAO, IFAD, AfDB and IWMI prepared an Africa regional strategic framework for Agricultural Water Investment in sub-Saharan Africa which is designed to remove constraints associated with up-scaling investments in AWM. In line with this initiative, NEPAD successfully applied for a Development Grant Facility to support a pilot group of African countries (Mali, Niger, Uganda and Zambia) to develop their business plans and mobilize investment to scale-up investments in AWM alongside the countries’ own priorities identified in the PRSPs and through the CAADP roundtable process. This will result in national strategies on AWM that will consolidate water action plans and help to secure financing for implementation of defined investment programmes.

Similar support will be needed for other countries wishing to establish their own national AWM strategies. Specific support could also be developed for those countries needing to develop, revise their strategy and also benchmark it with other countries in the same REC.

This work could be led by several AgWA partners including NEDAP, CILSS, HubRural, IWMI, and FANRPAN. Negotiating this work with Activity Leaders in line with the experience of NEPAD’s pilot study will be an early priority for the Secretariat.

### 8.2 Set up information networks

Networking will be a key tool for the successful working of the AgWA partnership, particularly for its central role as advocate for AWM.

Two levels of network are envisaged. The first is a high level partner network – a kind of partner ‘Facebook’ – and this would be the responsibility of the Secretariat. It will have partner details, names, addresses, main points of contact, and a continually updated list of activities being undertaken by partners. This information would be available on the AgWA website and would be set up in such a way that partners can edit and update their entries to an agreed template.

The second level network would be devolved to the partners who are already running successful networks such as IMAWESA for eastern and southern Africa, ARID for western Africa, and SARIA for central Africa. IMAWESA for example has established a network of



850 champions for AWM. These networks would continue to serve their communities but would also be developed under AgWA's guidance to be a vehicle for AgWA's advocacy. How this will be achieved in practice would be the subject of negotiation between the AgWA Secretariat and the network providers. Negotiations would proceed on the principle of subsidiarity – allocating as much responsibility as possible to the network providers while maintaining an overall AgWA corporate image. So AgWA will act as a network of networks.

### 8.3 Establish an M&E results based framework for AWM

#### 8.3.1 Background

Continued future investment in AWM in Africa will depend largely on the success of current investments in the sector. But at present there is no accepted measure of success beyond assessments of increases in cultivated and irrigated area, and water use (FAO AQUASTAT database). Whilst this database provides a good and useful foundation for AWM it needs to go much further and establish a regionally accepted evidence base (external framework) that measures and demonstrates success in AWM within countries and across the region in line with AgWA's overall objective:

*To increase food production, generate wealth and contribute towards achieving MDG 1 by supporting countries, national and international organisations, and donors to re-engage in Agricultural Water Management (AWM) for Africa.*

In addition to this it will be essential to measure and demonstrate how well AgWA's components are working (internal framework) in support of the overall objective, namely:

*AgWA will achieve its overall objective by advocating the important role of AWM in meeting MDG1, mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, and harmonizing partner programmes.*

#### 8.3.2 An external framework for AWM

An external results based framework will include high level indicators of performance at national and regional level. So in addition to the established indicators of areas under water management and water use there is a need to gather evidence on:

- Numbers of people lifted out of poverty (income raised above US\$1/day) through investment in AWM
- Increase in production and value added through investment in AWM
- Increase in land and water productivity resulting from investment in AWM
- Increased flow of investment towards AWM sub-sector
- Annual increase in area under AWM (specify per type)

#### 8.3.3 Internal framework for AgWA

The success of the AgWA partnership will be measured not only by the evidence of improvements resulting from investments in AWM but also by evaluating the contributions made by the components and activities undertaken by the partners. Evidence for this will include measurements at global, regional and country level.

#### Advocacy

##### RESULT INDICATORS AT GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND COUNTRY LEVEL

- Champions for AWM in the AgWA network
- Streamline AWM into NEPAD roundtable process

- Events with advocacy for AWM and press releases (global and regional level)
- Effective dialogue between donors and ministries at country level

Resource mobilization

RESULT INDICATORS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- Total annual donors' commitments (specify by stage)
- Annual public investment (actual disbursement)
- Annual private investment (including contribution to public projects)

RESULT INDICATORS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

- Annual public investment (actual disbursement and as share of Gov Budget)
- Annual private investment (including contribution to public projects)
- Government plans for AWM in overall development strategy
- Enhanced overall quality and sustainability of AWM related projects
- Projects effectively follows Government strategies and policies according to planning

Harmonization

RESULT INDICATORS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- Group of donors active on AWM under AgWA framework
- Information sharing mechanism in place (on portfolios, projects...)
- Exchanges (peer review) during strategic assessment (country assistance strategy) and project preparation
- Project joint or cross-evaluations and co-financing undertaken
- Regional basin institutions involved in (aware of) AWM related strategies and projects
- Grid of common or comparable M&E indicators established and in use

RESULT INDICATORS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

- Information sharing mechanism in place
- Move towards programmatic approach to agricultural water development
- Lessons learnt from WDR and collaborative strategy integrated in irrigation sector strategies and policies
- Project design in line with sector strategies and policies
- Link with water resources management policies established for secured water rights, drought and flood management

Knowledge sharing and innovation

RESULT INDICATORS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- Innovative institutional and financial mechanisms being pilot-tested (like for example irrigation development agency/fund or PPP)
- Strengthened regional I&D associations undertaking exchange activities
- Regional training institutes invest in agricultural water related programs
- Exchange programs and tools are implemented and successfully operated (websites, workshops, training programs, flow of students part of international exchange programs, portfolio of best practices, etc.)

RESULT INDICATORS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

- Enhanced dialogue among type of stakeholders including research, education and training, private sector and farmers organizations related institutions
- Investment in research on agricultural water
- Portfolio of best practices established and operational
- Training needs identified (using capacity enhancement needs assessment)
- Training capacity enhanced (increased flow of students, staff trained,...)
- Number of innovations implemented (from regional and national portfolios)

Annex I Statements of contribution from partners

**The World Bank, FAO, ICID, NEPAD, French Development Agency and  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IWMI, IFAD, CPWF, CLISS**

## A contribution from the World Bank

### Background

Growth in agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa is vital to poverty reduction and to achievement of the MDGs, as emphasized in the World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development. The April 2007 update of the World Bank's Africa Action Plan (AAP) targets irrigation as a key to improving agricultural productivity and reducing poverty, and an increase in the percentage of cropland under irrigation is an anticipated outcome of the AAP. This is also recognized in the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) of NEPAD, Pillar 1 of which is dedicated to extending the area under reliable water control.

### World Bank strategy for agricultural water in Africa

The World Bank, AfDB, FAO, IFAD and IWMI, have jointly prepared a collaborative strategy: Investment in agricultural water for poverty reduction and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa, 2007. It identifies four priorities for developing agricultural water in Africa: (1) preparing agricultural water strategies and action plans; (2) promoting institutional and policy reforms; (3) investing in viable and sustainable projects; and (4) addressing agricultural water in a holistic way, including agricultural service provision and market access, environmental sustainability, tenure security, private sector involvement, as well as institutional reforms and capacity strengthening. The collaborative strategy was presented and endorsed in two regional meetings with irrigation professionals from the continent held in 2007 in Ouagadougou and Johannesburg.

The strategy identifies five building blocks to promote effective irrigation development: (1) market oriented irrigation on a public private partnership (PPP) basis; (2) individual smallholder irrigation for high value markets; (3) small scale community-managed irrigation for local markets; (4) reform and modernization of existing large scale irrigation; and (5) improved water control and watershed management in a rainfed environment.

The World Bank pursues the above outlined strategic agenda through a Business Plan that proposes a 5-year lending program in the amount of \$1bn.

### The need for a new partnership

Together with NEPAD, AfDB and FAO, the World Bank has launched a new partnership on agricultural water in Africa (AgWA). The World Bank considers that this partnership is necessary to strengthen the voice of the sector and effectively support strategies and investment programs .

The World Bank therefore fully supports the objective and the components of the AgWA partnership as they have been designed after a broad consultative process. It recognizes that the partnership should be implemented through a flexible alignment of resources from various partners, keeping governance and administrative structure lean. AgWA is fully aligned with NEPAD's CAADP pillar I. There is room for a phased approach to AgWA's activities, starting with the immediately feasible and expanding scope as with demonstrated results.

AgWA contributes to the implementation of the Paris and Accra Declarations on Aid Harmonization in the agricultural water sector. At the country level, AgWA should support an integrated approach to agricultural water management and strong partner harmonization. It will facilitate the adoption of new or improved strategies for the development and sustainable management of agricultural water services, taking into account the lessons learnt from past experiences and dissemination of best practice.

AgWA was endorsed by the AMCOW at the First African Water Week in Tunis. It is expected that the partnership will receive continued support from regional political fora including AMCOW, the Conference of the Ministers of Agriculture, and NEPAD. The World

Bank recommends that the AgWA Partnership is developed in full synergy with other on-going initiatives, especially TerrAfrica, under the overall framework of CAADP.

World Bank support for AgWA

World Bank support to AgWA includes a US\$800,000 grant to NEPAD to facilitate operationalization of its CAADP Pillar I. The World Bank is also supporting AgWA through bilateral Trust Funds.

The World Bank will continue to support AgWA through its support to CAADP Pillar I in 2009 and will provide technical assistance to support the agricultural water agenda at country level.

The World Bank will consider mobilizing a part of the new Water Partnership Program (WPP) multi-donor Trust Fund to specifically support the AgWA Secretariat and its regional activities.

Secretariat

The World Bank supports the idea of an AgWA Secretariat located in Africa within an existing organization that would be able to support it administratively and politically.

The secretariat would not have to deliver all the services that would be expected from the partnership at regional level. It would act as a coordinating body and would rely on the various partners to deliver specific products (like knowledge sharing products). It seems important, however, that the Secretariat manages the network directly and is equipped for that aim.

## Contribution from FAO

As one of the five agencies which undertook the study on investing in agricultural water in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), FAO was instrumental in co-organizing in March 2007 the meeting of 130 experts who made the Ouagadougou Call for Action to scale up agricultural water development in SSA. For the above-mentioned study, FAO was responsible for the thematic study on « demand for irrigated agricultural products ».

With the view of translating the foregoing Ouagadougou Call into action programme, FAO participated in the 1st AgWA meeting held in Tunis in March 2008.

As follow-up to the Ouagadougou Call and the first AgWA meeting, FAO submitted to the 25th African Regional Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (ARC-25) held in Nairobi, Kenya in June 2008 a discussion paper on « Scaling up Agricultural Water Management in SSA ». The African Ministers of Agriculture *inter alia*

- recommended an increase in productivity of existing and expanding or developing micro, small and large irrigation schemes;
- urged the application of the principle of sustainability to all phases of the infrastructure development process;
- stressed the need for investment in research on agricultural water management, both adaptive and basic at national and regional levels, with the view to improve water productivity and adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts
- recommended the adoption of a holistic approach to water management, including water use strategies at basin level so as to integrate and cater for all competing needs: agricultural, fisheries, livestock, domestic and municipal, industrial and environmental uses.

As a follow up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> AgWA, FAO expects the Partnership Agreement to be signed on the occasion of the Sirte High Level Conference on Water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa in the context of Climate Change to be held from 15 to 17 December 2008.

FAO further expects an early operationalization of the Partnership with its active contribution as follows:

- Convene the third AgWA meeting as a side meeting at the High Level Conference in Sirte
- Host the Secretariat of AgWA in its Regional Office for Africa; should the need arise; there would be a financial support in form of a TCP project for start up. The Secretariat would benefit from the FAO network of country and sub-regional offices as well as from the presence of the IWMI, IFPRI and AGRA regional offices in Accra.
- Make available its rich expertise and years of experience in policy and technical assistance to:
  - Advocacy on various themes such as food security, sustainable land management in the framework of TerrAfrica, addressing water scarcity as an issue of poverty and promoting intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach to water management, etc...
  - Organization of donor round tables at country level. FAO coordinates and facilitates the mobilization of extra-budgetary resources to fund projects and programmes. Around 90% of FAO projects are so funded.
  - Formulation of policies and strategies for agricultural development and its related sub-sectors, especially AWM strategies, investment plans and viable investment projects funding by financing partners. In this respect, the

Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) was implemented in most of African countries with water control as entry point. Following the adoption of the CAADP document , FAO assisted African member countries in the formulation of national medium term investment programmes and bankable investment project profiles in the priority areas defined by the Maputo Declaration, i.e. water control and rural infrastructure. Similarly , the National Programmes for Food Security are being formulated and/or implemented as successor to the SPFS in some 31 countries in Africa. Worldwide, over the last ten years, 384 FAO projects dealt with support to water development and management.

- Technical network management. ARID was initiated and supported with FAO assistance.
- Capacity building for agricultural water professionals, project managers and farmers in AWM and M&E, development of guidelines, cooperation with national and regional training institutions
- Technology transfer, knowledge sharing and dissemination of best practices in form of various publications, media series
- Thematic studies. Recently, FAO in collaboration with IFAD completed a study on water and rural poverty showing the linkages between interventions in water and the improvement of rural livelihoods.



## Contribution from ICID

ICID stands for “managing water for sustainable agriculture” and in 2007 declared a “Preference for Africa”, relevant to the AgWa objectives and the five “product lines” being targeted by the Collaborative Group (NEPAD, WB, AfDB, FAO and IFAD) under CAADP.

ICID’s Preference for Africa is manifested by its relationship with the two region groupings of Africa countries: ARID and SARIA, which extends the ICID network in Africa well beyond that defined by formally active countries (which it would like to work with AgWa to extend).

ICID’s promotion of “broadbased” national committees each constituted according to the countries wishes provides a flexible model for bringing together the various interests in AWM in each country, facilitated by a regional and international context that could now include AgWa’s activities.

ICID has an active Africa Regional Working Group and task forces on LDCs in Africa and on Lake Chad Basin, and a series of regional conferences that can contribute to the advocacy and exchange of knowledge components of AgWa:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> African Regional Conference, Johannesburg Nov-07 (completed)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> African Regional Conference, Abuja, Oct-09 (confirmed)
- 4<sup>th</sup> African Regional Conference, Mali, 2011 (proposed)
- 5<sup>th</sup> African Regional Conference, Egypt, 2013 (proposed)

The ICID Task Force on Poverty Alleviation and Livelihoods brings together Worldwide interests in improving the livelihood enhancement of AWM, particularly in relation to Africa. It is the focus of ICID promotion of “multiple use” of water services and infrastructure to extend the benefits of AWM to the landless poor.

ICID can help AgWa find voice at the 5<sup>th</sup> Forum, primarily through its coordination of the important topic “water and food for ending poverty and hunger” and through its involvement in other Forum processes relevant to AgWa.

ICID recognises that countries outside Africa have much to contribute to the AgWa objectives (most notably China and Brazil) and encourages them through their national committees to do so. ICID’s WatSave Awards, top-ten technologies and support for IPTRID all contain strong advocacy for Africa’s achievements and future needs.

ICID has a central involvement in IPTRID and its network, and supports the creation of IPTRID hub/s in Africa focussing on small scale irrigation and other technologies relevant to Africa.

ICID provides the secretariat for IWALC that brings together professional associations in water resources and use, which provides for potential bridge building between AgWa and professional interests in groundwater, dam-building, hydropower, bioenergy, urban water supply and water transport.

ICID is committed to support AgWa, and has common interest in advocacy and knowledge sharing in AWM and strengthening AWM networks in Africa.

## Contribution from NEPAD

NEPAD is member of the core group of partners at the beginning of AgWa. NEPAD attaches the greatest importance to this initiative because of its potential role as a partnership to re-engage donors, various organizations, and countries in Agricultural Water Management (AWM) in Africa, as a follow-up of the Collaborative Program "*Water for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in SSA*" and support to NEPAD in the implementation of sustainable agricultural water management in line of Pillar 1 "extending area under sustainable land and water management" of Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). CAADP pillar 1 framework can give a framework for AgWa implementation as it is already for Terrafrica in the domain of sustainable land management.

Within the partnership between NEPAD and the World Bank, NEPAD is benefiting from World Bank a Development Grant Facility on Agricultural Water Development (DGF). This DGF can be used as a launching ramp for AgWa implementation; therefore the coming DGF (DGF3) which is scheduled to begin in January can be formulate based on the four components of AgWA, namely : advocacy, mobilizing resources, knowledge sharing, and harmonizing partners. In this context NEPAD will come with:

- Financial resources for core identified activities to launching AgWA (advocacy work, knowledge sharing, partners buy in, resource mobilization etc...)
- Senior Agricultural Water Expert to conduct and coordinate AgWa activities.

Furthermore, NEPAD will make available for AgWa:

- AUC and NEPAD framework to mobilize African leaders political will;
- Pillar 1 framework to harmonize TerrAfrica and AgWa;
- CAADP round tables process for harmonizing donors interventions and resource mobilization;
- Networks to buy in Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, SADC, COMESA, EECA, IGAD, SENSAD, CILSS etc...);
- Outcomes of DGF 1 and 2 (mobilization of high level policy makers in the countries, country support tool for investment framework elaboration )
- CAADP lead institutions as expertise provider

## Contribution from French Development Agency and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Contexte

La Banque Mondiale et la Banque Africaine de Développement ont lancé à Tunis lors de la semaine sur l'eau de mars 2008 le Partenariat "Agwa" pour la gestion de l'eau agricole en Afrique subsaharienne. Ce partenariat fait suite au programme conjoint mené par l'Organisation Mondiale pour l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation (OAA), le Fonds International pour le Développement Agricole (FIDA), la Banque Africaine pour le Développement (BafD) et l'Institut International pour la Gestion de l'Eau (IWMI), qui a abouti au rapport "Investir en faveur de l'eau agricole pour la réduction de la pauvreté et la croissance en Afrique" publié en juin 2007. Le partenariat Agwa réunit pour l'instant les cinq institutions multilatérales précitées, ainsi que le Nouveau partenariat pour l'Afrique et le Développement, NEPAD.

Agwa vise à promouvoir et à améliorer la qualité des investissements en Afrique subsaharienne dans le secteur de l'eau agricole, relativement délaissé par les bailleurs de fonds et les Etats ces dix dernières années. Agwa est adossé au pilier 1 relatif à la gestion de l'eau et des sols du Programme de développement agricole du NEPAD (CAADEP). Dans la ligne des messages du Rapport mondial pour le développement de 2008, consacré à l'agriculture au service du développement, de nombreux travaux démontrent que l'amélioration de la maîtrise de l'eau est un des facteurs clefs du développement agricole et permet à ce titre d'augmenter les revenus des paysans et de lutter contre la pauvreté. Les marges de progrès en Afrique subsaharienne sont importantes : seules 4 pour cent des surfaces agricoles sont irriguées., en outre, pour l'agriculture pluviale, l'irrigation de complément ou les techniques de conservation des eaux et des sols permettraient d'augmenter la productivité.

La Bafd accueille la seconde réunion du Partenariat Agwa les 17 et 18 novembre 2008 à Tunis, avec les objectifs de valider les orientations et les lignes d'activités et d'identifier les partenaires. Elle devrait réunir, outre les institutions fondatrices, le NEPAD, les institutions du secteur de l'eau (Partenariat mondial pour l'Eau - GWP, Programme d'eau et d'assainissement - WSP), les organisations régionales (Unité de gestion des ressources en eau de la CEDEAO, Comité Inter Etats de Lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel), les associations de professionnels (Association de l'irrigation drainage d'Afrique de l'Ouest) et quelques agences bilatérales (Allemagne, Espagne, France).

Dans le contexte du regain d'intérêt pour l'agriculture, qui se traduit entre autres par la promotion du Partenariat mondial pour la sécurité alimentaire, il est important que la France soit présente à cette deuxième réunion et s'exprime sur les objectifs d'Agwa. L'assistant technique placé par le MAEE auprès de la division Eau de la région Afrique de la Banque Mondiale (M.Onimus), ainsi qu'une jeune professionnelle (Mlle Augeard), consacrent une partie de leurs activités au développement du partenariat. Ce type de plate-forme peut permettre de valoriser l'expertise française dans ce secteur (transfert de gestion et gestion sociale des périmètres irrigués, sécurisation foncière, agro-écologie, etc.).

### Eléments de position

La France sera représentée par M.MECHALI Zacharie, chargé de projet à l'AFD de Tunis. Dans sa définition actuelle, le partenariat est structuré autour de trois lignes d'activité. Le représentant pourra s'exprimer sur la base des éléments suivants :

#### HARMONISATION DES DONATEURS ET DES APPROCHES DANS LES PAYS

De nombreux cadres d'harmonisation des donateurs dans le secteur rural au niveau des pays et au plan international existent (ex : Plate-forme globale des bailleurs de fonds pour le développement rural, Terrafrica). Le partenariat Agwa aura donc une valeur ajoutée

faible sur cette activité. Par contre, le partage entre donateurs d'indicateurs de suivi-évaluation, la réalisation d'évaluations et de supervisions conjointes peuvent être utiles, mais devront se décliner au cas par cas, selon les pays et les procédures des institutions.

#### GESTION DES CONNAISSANCES ET INNOVATION

Le programme international IPTRID pour la diffusion des innovations techniques et institutionnelles dans le secteur de l'eau agricole, basé à la FAO, existe depuis une quinzaine d'années avec le soutien de donateurs (France, BM, DFID). Il s'agira d'étudier quelle valeur ajoutée Agwa peut apporter et quelle coordination peut être mise en place avec l'IPTRID. A ce titre, il pourrait être évoqué les questions foncières, d'optimisation de l'irrigation et d'amélioration de la productivité en agriculture pluviale. Quant à la formation, celle-ci pourrait être ciblée au niveau local, sur les principaux bénéficiaires directs (agriculteurs, gestionnaires, techniciens).

#### MOBILISATION DE RESSOURCES, DEVELOPPEMENT DES PORTEFEUILLES DE PROJETS NATIONAUX

Agwa pourrait promouvoir:

- l'élaboration des stratégies et des cadres d'investissements hydro-agricoles, en cohérence avec les politiques et les cadres d'investissements agricoles existants ou en cours. A ce titre, l'articulation avec les déclinaisons régionales et nationales du CAADEP du NEPAD mériterait d'être précisée .,
- l'importance de la construction institutionnelle et sociale à long terme, en accompagnement des investissements, pour améliorer la qualité des opérations.

Concernant le secrétariat du partenariat, la Banque Africaine de développement, qui héberge la Facilité africaine de l'eau pourrait être une option pertinente, ainsi que la FAO qui héberge le programme IPTRID, la stratégie de celui-ci pouvant alors être redessinée.

## Contribution from IWMI

As discussed during the meeting in Tunis, IWMI can make a significant contribution with respect to the different components indicated in the document:

- Advocacy
- Mobilizing resources
- Knowledge sharing
- Harmonization of partners
- Some key areas are indicated in the following.

### Advocacy ACTIVITIES

- Identify, develop and network AWM champions among IWMI's partners.
- Build and disseminate messages targeting those who influence the development of national water strategies.
  - "Wealth creation" and other positive messages of "hope".
  - Building bridges in the water sector to increase understanding and appreciation of water for food, water for people, and water for environment and to present them as part of sustainable development.
  - Present AWM for food production as a continuum from rainfall management to irrigation, from water supply and sanitation to wetlands conservation.
- Strengthen the research-policy dialogue in order to promote AWM research results and best practices among decision-makers.
- Provide a platform for dialogue between countries and donors.

### Mobilizing resources ACTIVITIES

IWMI will contribute more specifically to the following activities:

- Assist countries to develop national AWM country strategies.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework in order to present more 'concrete' results from AWM at national, regional and international levels.

### Sharing knowledge

IWMI will lead the Sharing Knowledge component and will more particularly carry the following activities.

### ACTIVITIES

- Support capacity building based on CENA (capacity enhancement needs assessment), technology transfer, and bridging the gaps in AWD.
- Strengthen national and regional AWM curricula and encourage more students to take up careers in AWM.
  - IWMI has already some experience in curriculum development (e.g., with Open University) and can use the results of the Collaborative Program and the Comprehensive Assessment in curriculum development at all relevant levels for water and agricultural training. Its staff members is already invited to give lectures in a range of disciplines relevant to irrigation and drainage or agricultural water management. Through its partners, UNESCO-IHE, 2IE, Universities, and others, IWMI will be involved in irrigation

curriculum development. This will guarantee the relevance of the courses to practical irrigation related problems of the diverse African regions.

- Disseminate research results and best practice.
- IWMI will draw on its wealth of knowledge on the irrigation management devolution in Asia and Africa to capacitate irrigation managers and water user associations in better managing their water infrastructure.
  - Disseminate research results and best practice.
  - Establish knowledge hubs
- Develop AWD economic impact assessment and other thematic studies.

The following activities will be carried out with partners such as ARID, 2IE and others:

- Bring young talent into the AWD sector after the drain of human resources that accompanied the fall in investment in the 1990s.
- Strengthen national and regional I&D associations and networks.
- Develop exchange programmes and tools (websites, workshops, training programs, flow of students as part of international exchange programs, portfolio of best practices, etc.)
- Enhance the quality of services and equipment delivered through development of performance standards and quality certification.

Harmonizing partners

#### ACTIVITIES

- Facilitate policy dialogue between donors, regional organisations, and countries in order to avoid fragmentation and duplication efforts.
- Develop a common AWM programme and co-financing approach, with cross supervision and joint evaluation between donors.
- Establish an accepted national and regional results-based framework to clearly demonstrate achievements in AWM.

Furthermore, IWMI can:

- host, with AfDB and FAO, the AgWA secretariat
- host the AgWA website
- Participate to the advisory committee

IWMI will participate to the side meeting at the Sirte Conference.

IWMI offers to host AgWA website and a secretariat and make sure they will be operational. IWMI will support AgWA in its different activities and take the lead on Knowledge Sharing.

## Contribution from IFAD

As one of the five agencies which undertook the collaborative study on investing in agricultural water in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and co-originators of the recent publication with FAO on Water and Rural Poor in SSA, IFAD has repeatedly pronounced itself to scale up pro poor agricultural water development in SSA.

IFAD participated in the 1st AgWA meeting held in Tunis in March 2008 "Accelerating water security for economic development of Africa" where findings of the joint FAO IFAD study were presented how to address sustainable agricultural (water) development in SSA. The role of inclusive and equitable water governance in fragile and conflict states in Africa was also highlighted.

IFAD expects an early operationalization of the Partnership during the roll-out of CSD 16/17 with its active contribution as follows:

- Host the Secretariat of AgWA in the IMAWESA headquarters. The Secretariat would benefit from the IFAD-driven IMAWESA and FIDAfrique/IFADafrica networks linking water issue practitioners to pro poor rural development project managers.
- Make available its rich expertise and years of experience in policy and technical assistance to:
  - Advocacy for poor smallholder agriculture in Africa. Themes include linking farmers associations (e.g. IFAP, ROPPA, KENFAP) to governmental agencies, fostering community based natural resources and watershed management, mainstreaming participatory and empowering approaches to men and women, including Multiple Use Systems, transforming top-down R&D to farmer-led agricultural R&D, supporting sustainable land management, making the case for a mix of rainfed and irrigated agriculture, and establishing inter and cross-sectoral linkages such as water and livestock, but also use of water for agro-processing, or, water and finance. The core issue remains however the inclusion of pro poor agriculture and rural development to be mainstreamed into political dialogue and decision-making.
  - Organization of high-level as well as local land and water round tables and other dialogue mechanisms. Linking views and voices from Africa to other regions (and vice versa).
  - Technology transfer, innovation management, knowledge sharing and dissemination of good practices in form of various publications, media series, and other appropriate communication means.
  - Technical network management. IMAWESA was initiated and is supported with IFAD assistance. Other regional and global grants support NARS and/or farmer-led R&D.
  - Capacity building for agricultural water professionals, project managers and men and women farmers in AWM and M&E, development of guidelines, cooperation with national and regional training institutions and NGOs.
  - Thematic studies. Recently, FAO in collaboration with IFAD completed a study on water and rural poverty showing the linkages between interventions in water and the improvement of rural livelihoods. Other studies (e.g. highlighting results from regional research grants) may follow.
- Draw upon its co-chairing role of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development and participation in other fora to support harmonizing partner programmes:
  - Mobilize donor groups for in country alignment and donor harmonization

- Foster equitable and inclusive PRSP (like) processes and advocate for pro poor rural development resulting in impact on poverty.



## A contribution from CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF)

Over the past several years, the CPWF, in its first phase, has engaged in research for development on water and food issues in the Limpopo, Niger, Nile, and Volta river basins. Planned and implemented with the participation and collaboration of dozens of CGIAR and non-CGIAR partners, many of them Africa-based, this research has explored rainwater management, development and management of small and large reservoirs, multiple-use water systems, improvements in water productivity through diversification of agro-ecosystems, and the consequences for downstream water users of changes in upstream land and water management. Of particular interest have been the interrelationships among water availability, water productivity, local institutions, and water-related interventions to reduce poverty and improve food security.

We are now beginning our Phase 2, which will focus on high priority water and food issues in three of these same basins (Limpopo, Nile and Volta). These issues were defined during an extensive process of stakeholder consultation aimed at identifying areas where the CPWF has a "niche" and can make a difference. In each basin, the CPWF will work with local partnership teams – "research for development platforms" – in addressing priority challenges.

*The CPWF would be very interested in integrating its research for development platforms into the AgWa partnership.*

Moreover, the CPWF can contribute to AgWa's knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities, by helping strengthen national and regional AWM curricula and encourage students to take up careers in AWM; disseminating research results and information about best practices; and establishing knowledge hubs through our basin teams and development platforms.

Through research on global and regional drivers affecting water and food, and through participatory impact pathways analysis<sup>5</sup> (where the CPWF is renowned for its "cutting edge" leadership), the CPWF can also contribute to harmonizing partners and informing policy debates among donors, regional organizations and countries so as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of effort.

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<sup>5</sup> Douthwaite B, Alvarez S, Cook S, Davies R, George P, Howell J, Mackay R & Rubiano J (2007) Participatory impact pathways analysis: a practical application of program theory in research-for-development. The Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation 22 (2): 127-159

## A contribution from CILSS

The CILSS has 35 years knowledge of West Africa and more specifically Sahelian Africa on issues of food security, management, and exploitation of natural resources such as water. This expertise is recognized by all the CILSS countries that come to entrust the CILSS, through a statement by their heads of state, to implement a coalition for water control in the Sahel to reduce food insecurity and reduce the vulnerability of the Sahel to climate change and its impact on agro-pastoral production.

This expertise is also recognized by ECOWAS and NEPAD who have designated CILSS as the technical arm in the implementation of Pillar 1 and 3 of CAADP. It may also be noted that ECOWAS has CILSS were involved in the development of the west African common policy on agriculture and water. This expertise has resulted in the ability to support agricultural investment policies in the countries, the ability to implement and coordinate regional programmes with national components followed and capitalized, capacity for research on water resources, and the ability to provide information and training on issues related to water. CILSS has strong political support from Sahelian countries and ECOWAS and also the committee comprising nine Permanent Secretaries from CILSS countries.

This will enable the CILSS to implement the AWM priorities that have emerged from Agwa. We support implementing internal and external advocacy for AWM, seeking financing through various partners for regional projects to increase production by controlling water, improving knowledge of water resources, and supporting agricultural investment policies in the states of CILSS and ECOWAS. CILSS already has a coherent programme called PRADPIS (Program for the Development of Small Irrigation in the Sahel) addressing all the issues mentioned above with an initial portfolio of 86 projects identified by the nine CILSS countries. This programme does have funding for almost CFA francs 80 billion to start its activities. All the countries have completed the validation stages and the regional governments identified. So CILSS could be an excellent vehicle for demonstrating success in achieving the goals set out in AgWA for the Sahelian and ECOWAS countries.

CILSS could play an important communication role linking the Secretariat with the Sahelian zone and the ECOWAS zone.

NB : Attention la traduction n'est peut être pas toujours fidèle-Prière se référer en cas de doute au document original en français