# Proceedings of Eastern Africa Sub-regional Workshop on Addressing the Challenges of Water Scarcity in East Africa and Strengthening Resilience to Drought:

## *Support to the CAADP Compact Process Implementation Initiative*

**13-14 March 2014**

FAO Auditorium
**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

# Table of Contents

## Foreword

FAO/SFE and AgWA in collaboration with GWI organized a two day meeting of partners in the East African Region, to examine current approaches to water scarcity and rainfall uncertainty.
The meeting brought together 25 participants drawn from seven countries representing key institutional actors and stakeholders involved in CAADP Pillar One activities. The two day session enabled participants to share knowledge and best practice acquired through different initiatives and programmes.
This meeting was intended to allow more accurate mapping of Pillar One activity implementation in the region, identification of options for stronger linkages between these activities and – where feasible –greater alignment between activities to increase and improve provision of goods and services from Agricultural Water Development and Management t (including Irrigated and Rain-fed Areas, and areas for Secured Pastoral Corridors). The meeting participants made efforts to suggest more efficient and sustainable approaches that would increase resilience to extreme events, in particular drought in the Horn of Africa, and that would enhance the achievement of resilience, food security and nutrition across the region.
Taking into account the current status of the CAADP process in the Eastern African Region and the perspectives on Agricultural Water Development and Management, the workshop contributed to the AUC, RECs and Countries' efforts. It particularly sought to contribute to supporting ownership by countries, mapping of priority actions planned and options for implementation, technical harmonization between programmes and sharing knowledge, including building capacities.

## Workshop Format

The first day of the workshop was dominated by seven presentations by sub-regional organizations and seven country presentations. Every presentation was followed by a brief question answer session, though most of the discussion took place after all the presentations are made, before the conclusion of the first day's session.

Two sessions of group works were held on the second and final day where participants were made to reflect on a set of questions designed by the facilitators. A plenary session for presenting group findings and discussions followed the group work sessions. Time was also allotted to have a look at and comment on the synthesized key actions for future engagements as presented by the facilitators/ organizers.

For the convenience of putting up this report, the raportuer has made efforts to compartmentalize discussion points on related issues under one title disregarding their natural sequence as the meeting progressed. Repeated issues were omitted when deemed necessary in the preparation of this report.

## Notes on presentation[1]

As clearly indicated in the concept note of the workshop, the report will emphasis on the four specific objectives of the meeting in relation to water scarcity, resilience to drought, the CAADP Compact Process and its improved ownership and implementation looking into the following:

1. Share information on the CAADP Compact Process in East Africa, on Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought and experience of Country CAADP Compact Process Implementation;
2. Build linkages and synergies between experiences;
3. Map issues related to Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought, within the CAADP Compact Process;
4. Assess ways of supporting ownership and implementation.

To that end the same concept note has further requested panelists to craft their presentations based on a "presentation guideline" of the following:

1. Country CAADP compact process implementation status (key actors, key institutions and processes)
2. Examples of implementation in practice (institutional and financial tools for implementation)
3. Country priorities and progress against plan (the current status of implementation)
4. Mapping of issues of implementation and alignment with regional compacts (key challenges, responses and ways forward)
5. Ways to foster implementation and scaling up (including capacity building, institutional support, and technical guidance).

However, most presentations were organized differently than what was prescribed in the concept note. In this report, efforts were made to pinpoint and focus on the stated five areas, based on the contents of the presentations.

It is important to note here that the contribution of the facilitated discussion sessions that took place around the end of Day One should not be overlooked, and that the group work outputs the following day helped align the outputs of the workshop with the intended objectives.

[1] All PP presentations are annexed at the end of this document (1-12)

**DAY ONE**

## Opening Session

The two-day meeting was opened with a brief welcoming note and background remarks from Dr. Fethi Lebdi, Coordinator of AgWA (Agricultural Water for Africa) Sub regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE). Concerning the purpose of the meeting he expressed the importance of the participants presence to share the status of respective agriculture investment plans, advocate for agricultural water management in the region and harness more support from sub-regional organizations such as IGAD and COMESA. An introduction round of participants soon followed after the remarks.

A brief introduction on the meeting's agenda was made by Dr. Alan Nicol GWI East Africa Program Director. He explained that a series of presentation from regional organizations and countries will dominate the first day, while the second day will be dedicated for group works on identified issues, which would help craft the way forward. Alan also expressed his conviction that at the end of the meeting the participants will come up with a result which he said would be "a concrete and action oriented output".

The official opening address was made by Mr. Modibo Traore-FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa & Representative in Ethiopia to the AU and ECA. He started by welcoming the guests and added that FAO was honored to host the meeting that addresses the main challenges facing farmers and pastoralists in East Africa region as they seek to achieve food security. Concerning the CAADP process both at country and regional levels, Mr. Traore stated AgWA's readiness to support countries in setting priority action plans for implementation and technical harmonization between programs including in knowledge sharing and capacity development.

Mr. Traore also appreciated IGAD for completing the CAADP Compact process in the year 2013 adding that it was time for IGAD to share its strategies, particularly the one on IDDRSI that cover pillar-1 which focuses on water management with emphasis on underground water aquifers.

He also emphasized that there are challenges requiring the focus on sustainable development in the context of climate change in order to evaluate, mobilize, tap and manage water resources and dams efficiently, by turning plans into action in the field and by improving smallholders and pastoralists' livelihoods.

Mr. Traore also expressed FAO's continued support to the workshop's objectives by reminding participants that their contribution would be instrumental in improving the experience sharing methodologies and up scaled best practices for better ownership and implementation of the CAADP process.

## Presentations by Sub-regional Organizations /RECs

### IGAD

A presentation entitled "Brief presentation on IGAD Activities on Mapping of Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought" was presented by Dr Debalkew Berhe. The first part of his presentation mainly focused on the evolution of IGAD since its establishment back in 1986 and the ideals behind its inception.

Based on CAADP Compacts of the Member States, Dr. Debalkew stated that IGAD finalized the preparation of its CAADP Compact in 2013. He indicated that CAADP Pillar 1, which refers to Sustainable Natural Resources use and management, falls under Pillar 1 of the IGAD Overall Strategy, and under the Priority Intervention Area 1 of IDDRSI. According to the presenter the key actors are IGAD Secretariat, the Member States and Partners.

Concerning IDDRSI's priority areas, the presenter described the following areas as important : access to and sustainable use of natural resources; enhancing market access, facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services; providing equitable access to livelihood, support and basic social services; disaster risk management and preparedness research generation and use, knowledge, technology; conflict prevention, resolution and peace building; as well as partnership, coordination and institutional capacity building.

As for the current status of IGAD's CAADP implementation, he mentioned that there are 16 programmes and 39 projects that fall under Pillar 1 with a total budget of 123million USD, of which IGAD has secured 63.7 million with a remaining balance of 60.3 million to be mobilized. He further talked about funds to be made available for member states and IGAD secretariat alike, from a list of partners which includes: AfDB, WB, KfW, the government of Denmark, IsDB, SDA,USAID, and JFA/ISAP.

In relation to identified gaps, Mr. Debalkew stated that inadequate resources and capacity added with frequent drought spells, population growth, environmental degradation and many competitive frameworks were major challenges faced when implementing activities As a solution he suggested "doing things differently" through realigning programming from emergency to resilience building, by creating synergies, by undertaking harmonization of frameworks, and by mainstreaming climate change into national / regional development frameworks.

He then finally proposed for the development of a CAADP Action Plan in which CAADP will be used as a resource mobilization frame to strengthen Public-private partnerships. These propositions would pave the way to foster implementation and scaling- up.

## COMESA

"CAADP Implementation in COMESA" was the title of the presentation by Mr. Stanley Mbagathi who is CAADP's Regional Process Facilitator with COMESA. He started his presentation with the number of countries covered by COMESA in the region, representing almost 40% in the African continent.

Concerning their CAADP programme, Mr. Stanley indicated that the CAADP compact was drafted in 2010 and that its validation took place in September 2013. Looking at the CAADP status of implementation at country level, he stated that 16 of the 19 member states are in the CAADP process in which 14 have already prepared their compacts, and that the remaining are either in the launching or signing stages. The presenter further explained that 10 countries have their National Agriculture Investment Plans in place. In terms of resource mobilization, 6 member states namely Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia have accessed funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security program (GASP). He also noted that there are some countries that have developed their National Agriculture Investment Plans but did not secure any funding, explaining that these countries get their funding from other sources, like the case of Kenya (completed its NAIP in 2010) receiving resources through its own funding mechanisms.

One of the issues addressed in his presentation is the COMESA Compact process description of priorities to be implemented on Agricultural Water Development and Management. Before presenting these priorities he grouped the issues into four levels namely those in the Member States National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs); in the Regional Agriculture Policy and Investment Framework; in the COMESA irrigation Master Plan & strategy; and in the COMESA Climate Change Programme.

In the first group on NAIPs, the presenter stated that water scarcity, climate change, the presence of few or no experts in the region; hunger and water related conflicts and issues related to trans-boundary water resources as challenges that needed to be urgently addressed. He also added the necessity for a more rational use of water to meet current demands without depleting natural resources and reducing pollution as priority issues identified in the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs). He stressed on the fact that a lot of countries don't know "what exactly they have" when it comes to water resources. He urged participants by saying that "***You need to know what you have before you prepare to manage it***"

In the Regional Agriculture Policy and Investment Framework there are issues that are not in the NAIPs but rather issues that cut across boundaries. This document, according to the presenter, backs the regional compact has and also lists of programs that need to be developed.

The third, which is the COMESA irrigation Master Plan & Strategy, was developed from member states desire to increase their land under irrigation. Mr. Stanley informed participants that the document hosts a number of programs and suggestions for areas of investment in water resource management.

The COMESA Climate Change Programme tasked with issues related to climate change is an ongoing program being implemented directly by COMESA. This program according to Mr. Stanley is being led by the COMESA secretariat.

Concerning the regional compact, COMESA has identified three priority areas. The first has its focus on agricultural production productivity with emphasis on staple food, livestock and forestry. The second is related to agricultural trade and linking farmers to markets, while the third refers to reducing social and economic vulnerability and enhancing resilience and food and nutrition security.

A list of proposed interventions have been identified by COMESA that include diversification of economic activities; improved rangeland management; participatory natural resources management; introduction of drought resilient crops and conservation agriculture; adoption of policies that promote regional and trans-boundary natural resource management; building capacity to prevent and manage floods, erosion and mudslides; as well as encouraging and supporting communities to form conflict management efforts.

When discussing about programs being implemented by COMESA, Mr. Stanley mentioned three areas within the COMESA secretariat. The CAADP Unit that supports Member States in Agriculture Policy development and harmonisation, in Planning, and in M&E and capacity building. This unit also supports Member States in resource mobilization to implement their NAIPs and Regional investment Programmes in Agriculture.

Secondly he mentioned the COMESA Climate Initiative as an integral part of CAADP Pillar I, whose purpose is to extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems-Smart Agriculture. This initiative additionally supports the Biocarbon Initiative and COP 14.

A specialised COMESA institution that is tasked with implementing agriculture programmes with a focus on staples referred as ACTESA is the third program implemented by COMESA. Mr. Stanley added that ACTESA also promotes Climate Smart Agriculture.

Mr. Stanley's presentation also touched upon the lists of COMESA's existing and potential partnerships.

## AgWA

AgWA in Africa was the title of the presentation by Mr. Fethi Lebdi, Coordinator of AgWA (Agricultural water for Africa) Sub regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE). In his narrative on the evolution of AgWA he stressed that AgWA is a partnership with its inception back in 2008, during the African Union Ministerial Conference. He mentioned that AgWA has many partners that include World Bank, African Development Bank, USAID, IFAD, IWMI, GWI and recently the government of Switzerland.

AgWA's main engagements, are advocating for agriculture water in the national plans and strategies of countries, mobilizing resources, working on investment plans, policies and knowledge sharing, providing technological packages at user level as the major ones. As to AgWA's degree of involvement Mr. Fethi noted that his organization works more at sub regional level than at country level, saying that it focuses on harmonization of programs at sub regional level. He added that AgWA now has become an "expert pool for CAADP Pillar One".

As part of its mission in building capacity and knowledge sharing, AgWA is working on strengthening the effective implementation of CAADP Pillar 1by refining National agriculture water Development strategies and also on assessing and evaluating impacts of investment in Agriculture Water Development Management in Africa.

For AgWA, Mr. Fethi noted that rural drinking water is a part of agriculture water management and development, since the same source of water is used for various purposes across the region.
Regarding where AgWA is currently working ,the presenter listed Uganda, South Sudan Kenya, Nigeria , Tanzania, Malawi, Swaziland, Sudan, Egypt, Cameroon, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ghana along with corresponding partners.

## CILLS

Two presentations on "the Implementation Process of the Dakar Declaration on Irrigation" and "Experiences of CILLS on Resilience to Drought" were made by Mr. Issoufou Maigary Ambalam from CILLS.

A description of the background leading to the evolvement of the Dakar Declaration on Irrigation, about the forum organizations and individuals behind the move, were made by the presenter. He put the overall objective of the Dakar Declaration as "to increase irrigated areas from 400,000 hectares to 1 million hectares by 2020".

Mr. Issoufou noted that his organization is leading the taskforce that came in to being in November 2013.

In his second presentation on "Experiences of CILLS on Resilience to Drought", Mr. Issoufou Maigary Ambalam started with basic information about CILLS. CILLS was established in 1975. It is an inter-governmental institution, like IGAD, comprising 13

countries in the Sahel region and mainly working on resilience to drought. Like IGAD, CILLS has two specialized institutions based in N'Djamena. With its specialized institutions, CILLS has the responsibility to ensure early warning and preparedness for drought in the West African region. It also has capacity building activities that are not limited to short term schemes. CILLS is also engaged in the provision of long-term capacity building activities for its member countries, ranging from 2 to 3 years of trainings in collaboration with academic institutions.

One of the major contributions of CILLS, according to the presenter, is the collection, analysis and management of data on agro-climatic, meteorological, hydrological information for the purpose of crop protection and production assisted with satellite data to support the integrated water resources management. In so doing, CILLS distributes findings to network of users across the region. These activities are important in food security and early warning during critical seasons. To that end, CILLS has already technological and human resources capacities stationed in each member country. In order for the system to work properly, each country has dedicated a focal point to this purpose and the top level of decision makers in member countries will be communicated on findings for early warnings. Beyond its member states in the Sahel region, this system is providing services to the ECOWAS region.

The analyzed data both from ground and satellite will be available to users at all levels, to be used in detecting local droughts, amount and intensity of rainfall, livestock situations and conducting follow up of crops which takes place every 10 days on the ground.

To give a better idea on how the system works the presenter displayed satellite data, results and cartographical information.

Mr. Issoufou noted that all these activities are assisted by 600 stations that collect and feed hydrological data on a daily basis. He added that there are a round 1000 meteorological stations that are connected to the central system.

## Global Water Initiative

Dr. Alan Nicol, GWI East Africa Program Director started his presentation by explaining how GWI-Care's partnership with AgWA was initiated. He explained that at a meeting in Tanzania back in August 2013, GWI launched a "Regional Charter on Investing on Water for Smallholder Agriculture". At that meeting AgWA and a range of stakeholders form the East Africa Region were represented and signed to six undertakings in support of greater political attention for agriculture water management. The charters undertakings happened to overlap with the objectives of AgWA, which paved the way for closer collaboration.

In his introduction, Alan mentioned that GWI is launched in 2007 with funding from the Howard G Buffet Foundation and its focus during the first 5 years phase has been water

supply and sanitation in the context of integrated water resources management. Now in its second phase, the GWI program has shifted its focus to water for agriculture with special emphasis on smallholder farmers. He added looking at the sustainability of the schemes implemented in the first phase and generating lessons on factors needs to support sustainability of services is also one of the tasks of this second phase. On top of focusing on smallholder farmers, the program has a strong gender element which he noted is very much looking into the role women play with in the rural production system in the three countries.

Concerning the program focus countries, he said GWI during the first phase has worked in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya while in its second phase the program has presence in Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

As to what GWI does Alan mentioned action research and policy influencing programs as its core engagement. He said GWI tries to do research by working very closely with with key local stakeholders, including farmers, and at the same time at national level with policy making constituencies. He further mentioned that the focus is on what works best for the farmers in their own circumstances and how to demonstrate to the farmers by doing research with them.

According to Alan GWI's core approach in the districts is to work with Learning and Practice Alliances which he said is all about getting people who have a common set of challenges and have a common interest come together to seek solutions to those challenges.

As much as the districts he noted GWI tries to engage with the national pertinent bodies. As a case in point Alan raised the case in Ethiopia where GWI is planning to establish with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy a national learning forum that will bring together the experiences on household irrigation to help others to see what best practices are there; to consolidate knowledge and support understanding of approaches to increase resilience of farmers.

Under the objectives of AgWA, Alan said there are areas GWI can extend its support such as advocacy, partner harmonization as well as resource mobilization.

Since generating and sharing knowledge and practices is the core purpose of GWI, Alan announced his organization's plan in collaboration with IWMI and others to come up with a resource book. The book which will be released this year (2014) is a reference document that hosts all the 'different bits of knowledge' around water for smallholder in Africa.

Before concluding his presentation, Alan brought a frequently asked issue about GWI's "champion farmers". He noted that people often comment saying *"you are privileging certain people and what about the other farmers?*"

Justifying GWI's approach Alan said ***"With limited resources, we can't touch the lives of all farmers in the community, but if we take one champion farmer and that farmer is often an innovator, someone who is open, someone who wants to try new ways and willing to take few risks with us. When these champion farmers succeed, they become a fantastic lesson learning opportunity for other farmers. And our idea is to connect these farmers together so that champion farmers can help support disseminate knowledge in their community. "***

## Summary of Discussions on Sub-regional Organizations

One of the first questions raised by participants was the challenge faced by coutries with overlapping membership in more than one Regional Economic Community (REC) as they are required to be part of and align with CAADP processes of the different RECs. For example some countries are members of both IGAD and COMESA, both of which have initiated their own separate CAADP processes requiring member countries to align their country CAADP with the regional compact.

**In response to the concern, Dr Debalekew, the representative from IGAD noted that** COMESA and IGAD need to harmonize their activities using existing platforms such as the Inter-regional Coordination Mechanism Unit hosted by COMESA which meets every 3 or 4 months chaired by both RECs on rotational basis. Dr. Debalkew also noted that CAADP compact is a new process for IGAD and the implementation has not yet started. However, once implementation starts, cross border programs will make it necessary for the RECs to sit together, discuss and harmonize their activities.

**The representative of COMESA, Mr.Stanley** also noted duplication of membership of countries in RECs is common as most members of COMESA are also members of either SADC, EAC or IGAD. He explained that it becomes complicated as each REC has its own regional compact to implement. In 2011 the ministers of Agriculture and Environment meeting in Swaziland requested COMESA and SADC to develop a tripartite compact together with EAC. The RECS later agreed that first each country should develop their own compact and the RECs agreement on harmonization will come later on. Now as IGAD has also developed its own compact the REC's: EAC,COMESA, SADC and IGAD with try to form an agreement. The RECs are now embarking on a discussion on how they will harmonize the different compacts. Mr. Stanley noted that this meeting organized by FAO / AgWA and GWI-EA with the intention of facilitating harmonization is a big plus in the move towards better harmonization.

**The presentation by Mr. Issoufou Maigary Ambalam from CILLS has triggered a number of questions and clarifications by participants. One participant wanted to know the countries involved in the CILLS activities**. The presenter listed Niger, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Chad as the ones involved.

**Another participant wanted to know which kind of water resources CILLS is interested in mobilizing and what its priorities are?**

For most part, Mr. Issoufou responded that they are using surface water resources because ground water requires CILLS to cover huge costs. But he noted that as the surface water potential is getting depleted, they are being forced to look for ground water even though getting funds is a problem.
Regarding priority, he said using water for irrigation in the Sahel region is the priority. Accordingly he said the World Bank in support of the Dakar high level forum has committed 1.6 Billion USD for that purpose.

**One participant stated that the Sahel region is rich in livestock. In that respect he inquired the presenter whether it is an integrated program where both livestock and crop production are practiced, or if it is mainly focused on irrigation for crop production?**
Mr. Issoufou's response was short and precise: "we focus only on irrigation infrastructures for crop production."

**Two participants wanted clarification on the ways of verifying the results of the models?**
In his response the presenter said most of the models are based on satellite and ground data which will be used for verification purposes to maintain accuracy. The data from the ground has it follow ups every ten years.

**Another participant acknowledged the fact that CILLS is working in a massive region using a lot of human resource capacity. But he commented that the presenter was focusing on the successes alone and demanded tha Mr. Issoufou share with them the challenges encountered.**

Reacting to the above statement, the panelist indicated that for the coming ten years developing irrigation infrastructure and working on management of water resources for agriculture would remain the major engagement of CILLS. But in specific terms, the commitment of member states in providing their share of contribution and ensuring the sustainability of the irrigation infrastructures are major challenges.

**Ana Menezes from FAO/SFE raised her concern about the absence of socio-economic data along with the hydrological and agricultural ones**. Her full statement reads as "I *can see a very high-tech and detailed information gathering for hydrological and agricultural models for the water schemes you are putting in the fields. My question is if you have considered socio-economic models in the integrated water resources management complimentarily for the same regions. I am not saying things specifically done for the social and economic- that would be too expensive and won't be sustainable. But my interest is if you have considered these socio-economic and environmental models to compliment the hydrological and agricultural models by any chance. It seems to me that it gives the human face. The community, population and households are the center. The social and economic part which is about the end-users is very important. It's good to have these all physical data but the socio-economic data as how those people mitigate and how they adopt to climate change is very important to supplement the hydrological data."*

Responding to Ana's concern the presenter said that they didn't integrate the socio-economic models because their role is limited to preparing indicators and early warning mostly on the what, where and when of local droughts and other disasters.

Based on his response, the moderator of the session underlined the importance of the issue raised by the participant saying that human elements are important components. Another participant seconded Ana's concern telling the presenter that they are missing the important part of the work. To underline the importance of incorporating human dimensions of studies he said "If *for example you are going to the World Bank seeking funds it is a must that you include such data in your proposal*."

**A participant asked Dr Simon Langan on the usability of research out puts conducted on Water, Land and Ecosystems. He wanted to know if there are any examples of research outputs that have influenced policy or farm practices.**
Dr Simon in his response cited two examples from Ethiopia. The first has to do with a Gates Foundation project on water management solution they have been implementing with FAO for three years until 2013. "There was an investment brief we did an analysis of the different agricultural water management interventions to select the best. In this one of the Ethiopian opportunities is to increase irrigation. In small scale irrigation schemes it will be by using pumps. " He said they found out that the pumps are not something that are produced in the country, they have to be imported. At that time they also found out that the Ethiopian government levies over 30 % import tax on pumps. As this is working against the investment he noted that they have referred it to the Agricultural transformation Agency and discussions are underway.

**Mr. Stanley of COMESA asked if 'The CIGAR Research Programs on Water, land and Ecosystems' has programs to support research and capacity building at national and sub-regional level. Mr. Stanley said one of the issues which is common to all the countries and the region is not knowing what we have. He then asked Dr Simon if his organization come up with joint programs, tools and capacity building projects that would allow the countries and the region to know what is there.**

Dr Simon expressed willingness to be involved in those activities, saying that they have a series of technical tools for the intended studies one of which is the SWAT Model (Surface Water Assessment Tool) developed in Texas/ USA which is used to predict the impact of management of water using regional climatic inputs such as rainfall, land use and landslide data. He also talk about an additional tool called WAP (Water Allocation Planning) developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute. Concerning capacity building, Dr. Simon mentioned of a USAID project funded by Texas University and IFPRI which he said has a big element of capacity building.

**On GWI's presentation, one participant questioned on the 4$^{th}$ undertakings in which, the presenter, Dr. Alan referred it as 'establishing a strong coordination and communication and development'. He noted that reporting on positive things in Africa has not been the trend because reporters tend to look for disasters and**

**negative stories when it comes to Africa. The participant then asked "is it possible for us those countries out of GWI's operational areas to communicate your approaches so that we can see how to adapt the approaches you are using to help our small holder farmers?"**

Mr. Alan started by saying that GWI will be happy to share the knowledge and to help develop models to others. With AgWA, he added, they are hoping to build a more joined up knowledge center sharing environment in East Africa. He also added "*We would be happy to invite people from other countries and be part of the experience sharing*"

He underlined the fact that currently GWI is working closely with the media in the three countries, and noted that GWI in Uganda works with a local radio station and also with the press in Tanzania.

**Another participant asked if GWI is working on research alone which is only the software component or work on demonstration sites?**

Alan began his answer by saying the GWI works on a combination of both. He went on by elaborating that GWI in Tanzania is working on bench terracing with champion farmers,using small water capturing dams small scale irrigation with the farmers. At the same time he said GWI is researching the costs, the benefits and eventually will be looking at the value chain.

To share the Ethiopian experience, Ms. Bethel Terefe who is GWI Policy Advisor noted that in Ethiopia GWI's focus is on house hold irrigation. She told participants that they are working in one district in South Gonder Zone of northern Ethiopia. She added that currently in the district they are conducting a study on different technologies that are appropriate to local conditions that can be used for household irrigation. Further to this, she added that they are also studying about efficient water management at farm level. It is based on these studies that GWI will propose different technology packages. The next step, will be piloting these technology packages with champion farmers selected by the program. In so doing she noted that GWI will also train farmers on efficient water management at farm level, follow up as they implement the new practices, and identify if there are any arising issues for further studies. She concluded by saying that the project activities include demonstration and research which are all connected.

**As a follow up question, one participant asked the following to Ms. Bethel: "So you accompany farmers throughout the value chain from the beginning up to the market level?"**

Ms. Bethel's answer was "*We haven't started looking at that yet. We are just looking at different technology options and practices. But that's the plan. Later on we want to see what kind of change has happened in the income that they earn and in their livelihood so that would also be part of the research. That will be something that we will monitor and see.* "

**A representative from IGAD wanted to know how GWI is working with the extension services of the government and farmers associations as well.**

Ms. Bethel responded by indicating that the research is done using the Learning and Practice Alliances (LPAs) approach. In the LPA she said different institutions are represented such as representatives from the different levels of government at district and zonal levels; research institutions; the Agriculture college of Bahirdar University and

the Amhara regional Agriculture Research Institute. The research institutions are leading specific action research topics and they are engaging government staff and interested NGOs in conducting data collection and analysis with the leadership of the research institutions. The research institutions will also be tasked with providing trainings on how to conduct research using those tools. The analysis will be done by the leadership of the research institutions and it will be presented and shared at the LPA platform at zonal level." Ms. *Bethel* concluded.

## Country Level Presentation

## Burundi

Mr. Salvator Sindayihebura a representative from Brundi's General Directorate of Agriculture started by narrating Burundi's country profile and the general context of agriculture.

In his discussion of institutional and technical priorities for agriculture water management he mentioned the development of the National Agriculture Strategy (NAS) ;the Marsh and Water sheds Strategy ; the National strategy and Action Plan for the Fight against land degradation ; the National Agriculture Investment Plan(NAIP) ; the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and the National Water Strategy (2011-2020) as some of conducive legal and policy frameworks.

Concerning the current status of implementation the presenter described ongoing activities in water shed management such as agro forestry tree plantation, radical terraces, mobilizing surface water, hydro-agricultural dams, and small structure rainwater retention activities as major ones.

As to existing gaps hindering implementation he mentioned rapid population growth ( 6 children / women) ; insufficient fund to protect watersheds ; scarcity of human resources in water management both in number and efficiency, the nature of the country's landscape which are hilly, erosion, overgrazing, bushfires, low level of culture of irrigation and climate change as outstanding issues.

Regarding institutional and technical actions to address the gaps, he recommended sensitization work on reproductive health, integrated afforestation policy, improvement of livestock management, increased budget for Agriculture as it is only 11,8% ; building capacities in water shed management and awareness creation activities on climate change policy of the country.

On ways to foster implementation and scaling up opportunities, he listed a number of potential partners for providing institutional and technical support. These include the government of Burundi; the World Bank with the project named PROJECT PRODEMA; the Belgian government through CTB; Japanese government through JICA, IFAD via PROJECT PAIVA-B; PTRPC; and the European Union.

## Djibouti

Two delegates from Djibouti (Ahmed Abdoul-Galil Ahmed and Abdi Elmi Bogoreh) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock, Fishing and Fisheries did their presentations in turns.

As background information, the presentation indicated that CAADP was developed in 2007 and a country focal point was designated in 2010.

Concerning the CAADP compact process, the priorities mentioned were mobilization of surface water and groundwater; conducting studies on management of watersheds, as well as use of cleansed domestic wastewater for irrigation purposes.

As part of his briefing on the current status of implementation process some examples were mentioned on implemented projects. Accordingly 2 water barrages with financial support from FAO were constructed; four deep water drillings for irrigation and two water wells were built with financial support from FAO Djibouti.

Concerning the gaps identified in the implementation process, difficulties listed were in relation to harnessing both surface and ground water because of the country's climatic conditions; the fact that hydro-agricultural infrastructures are at rudimentary stage; poor use of irrigation techniques; as well as the low level technical and financial capacity of cooperatives affecting their operations.

While mapping the measures to be taken to fill the implementation gaps, the presenter forwarded four groups of issues. These were the need for hydro-geological, hydrological and hydrographic studies to better estimate the capacity of water resources; rehabilitation of irrigation schemes; training of engineers and technicians and provision of support and technical assistance to agricultural cooperatives.

Concerning ways to foster implementation and scaling-up, the presenterlisted COMESA, AU, IGAD, FAO and UNDP as potential partners to intensify the implementation process. He also called for a firm and meaningful participation by stakeholders involved in the implementation of the CAADP process.

## Kenya

Eng. Augustine Ndwiga, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries first listed institutions that are responsible for sustainable land and water management in his country.

Listing the priorities for sustainable agriculture water management, the presenter pointed out issues such as finalization of the National Irrigation policy and the legal framework; development of Multipurpose dams; expansion of the area under irrigation (one million acres under irrigation by 2017); the use of emerging water sources and technologies such

as recycled, treated saline and waste water; increasing water efficiency in existing irrigation schemes; improving rain water harvesting for agricultural development; rehabilitating and protecting of the water catchments, Capacity building, research ,innovation, science and technology; developing and implementing a land use master plan; increasing farmer participation in planning, development and management of projects; enhancing gender equity and improving marketing and marketing linkages as top on the list.

As to the current status of implementation, he described a number of activities that he said are implemented or taking place at this time. These are the new constitution which creates devolved units; integrated river basin development; the National irrigation Policy which is in the process of finalization; ongoing deliberate efforts made towards public private partnership; the increment in budgetary allocation towards irrigation development over the last four years and the stepping up of water storage infrastructure development among others.

On the part that treats existing gaps for implementation, Augustine described issues like the low level of budgetary allocations; un sustainability of projects due to lack of ownership by the beneficiaries; inadequate capacity at all levels; lack of coordinatation among institutions; inefficient on the part of the private sector in funding agriculture related activities; the non-involvement of farmers , farmers' organizations and other stakeholders during identification, planning, design, implementation and O&M of projects; regional, international organizations and the development partners with interest in the sector not fully engaged despite their enormous potential.

Regarding institutional and technical actions that need to be taken to address the mentioned gaps, he recommended reforming as several institutions are duplicating efforts; providing adequate financing and discouraging the dispersed funding across several organizations; adopting new and innovative ways of credit services that won't leave out women and the youth; and using beneficiary financing particularly for O&M as important ones.

## Rwanda

The Rwanda country presentation prepared by the two delegates (Niyongabo Damien and Gilbert Kayitare) and presented by Gilbert. As an introductory part he presented country profile of Rwanda supported by map.

In the national priorities for agricultural water management section, the presenter included CAADP along with the other priorities. He mentioned Vision 2020 as the future of Rwanda saying that it is going to transform the country into a middle class nation by 2020. The other priorities according to Gilbert are EDPRS: Economic Development Poverty Reduction strategy which emphasizes on agriculture as growth engine and NSCSC: National Strategy on Climate change and Low Carbon development for Rwanda that encourages various adaptive strategies to climate change. Additionally he listed

policies on agriculture, water resources and land as well as the irrigation master plan which are all in place.

The presentation also touched up on somehow relevant issues such as the historical perspective, current situation and potentials of irrigation in Rwanda in detail. The presenter then described a host of factors as gaps in irrigation development which he put as 'major constraints'. The list included High cost of irrigation development (23,000 USD/Ha), poor organization in schemes, small and fragmented private lands, inadequate capacity, lack of irrigation culture within communities, undeveloped and inefficient marketing chain, poor water use efficiency, poor Monitoring & Evaluation system, and lack of clear investment portfolios in irrigation development.

On ways to foster implementation and scaling up of the CAADP Process in the country the Rwanda team suggested the following steps : provision of support to public funding of irrigation schemes; establishment of an irrigation revolving fund; promotion of public-private partnership investments; research, adopt and demonstrate low cost technologies for small to medium scale schemes; diversify crops and enterprises; develop new and efficient market linkages; and build multipurpose infrastructures.

As a showcase of ongoing implementations, the presenter came up with a list of projects with a description of the financiers. A project named Rural Sector Support Program III (RSSP) which is being funded by the World Bank and the government of Rwanda aims at marshlands and hillsides irrigation development of sub-watersheds for beneficiaries in market-based value chains. Another project called Land husbandry, water harvesting and hillside irrigation project (lwh) has an intention of increasing productivity and commercialization of hillside irrigation agriculture with the support of a host of institutions - the World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the Government of Rwanda.

## Uganda

The Uganda country presentation was made by Tom Kakuba and Ronald Kato Kayizzi.
The session started with familiarizing participants with the terms the presenter use in the course of the presentation. According to the presenters the Uganda CAADP Compact is implemented through the national agricultural investment plan which is called Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan or DSIP for short.

In the discussion on institutional and technical priorities for agricultural water management in Uganda the panelists listed agriculture water development and management supporting legal and policy framework formulation and implementation; Inter-ministerial and Local Government co-ordination, and technical support; private sector support in Agriculture Water Development and Management; Human Resource Development for the line ministries, local governments and the private sector; and infrastructure development for agriculture water management.

In their description of current status of the implementation process, the presenters mentioned the existence of draft Irrigation Policy and Master Plan; ongoing small-scale irrigation and water harvesting research and demonstrations; the establishment of Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on water for production co-ordination-under the Office of the Prime-Minister; rehabilitation of old dilapidated irrigation schemes and reservoirs; ongoing feasibility studies for new Agriculture Water Management Infrastructure; technical Assistances being provided by AWDM-JICA, EGYPT, IDB, ADB,WB and AfD; and an ongoing discussion on formulation of comprehensive plans for the transformation of the Agriculture sector through AWDM.

As to existing gaps for implementation the following issues were identified by the presenters : inadequate Legal Framework to support AWMD; absence of specific policy and guidelines on AWDM; overlapping institutional mandates in AWDM; weak co-ordination between central government ministries and local governments; inadequate Legal Framework to support AWMD; absence of specific policy and guidelines on AWDM; overlapping institutional mandates in AWDM; weak co-ordination on AWDM between central government ministries, local governments and private sector(self-help projects); low Human Resource Capacity in AWDM in the country; costing of the AWDM interventions is still a big problem due to limited experience and new areas such as *irrigation & aquaculture parks;* and *n*on-competitive private sector due to low technical capacity in AWDM.

A set of institutional and technical actions to address the above existing gaps were recommended by the presenters. These set of recommendations include an ongoing reviewing of the existing legal and policy framework; strengthening the inter-ministerial and local government coordination though reviewing of mandates; improving capacity of the private sector through encouraging joint ventures; restructuring of government ministries; recruitment and training of critical staff in AWDM; and preliminary discussions on development of a Comprehensive Human Resource Development Plan on Irrigation spearheaded by JICA.

Thought it failed short of listing existing and potential partners, the Uganda presentation has a part on ways to foster implementation and scaling up of the process. Accordingly technical assistance to support policy and guidelines development specific to AWDM; technical Assistance in Capacity Development of the private sector and responsible government sectors; technical Support to implement the Human Resource Development Plan; development of a comprehensive AWMD Strategy and Irrigation Master Plan; and continued Professional Development in AWMD-Training are recommended by the panelists.

## South Sudan

The panellists from South Sudan (Dr. Erneo Balasio Peter Tombe and Leone Daniel Zakeyo Soka) are from the Ministry of Agriculture. In their presentations they stressed the fact that South Sudan has identified and prioritized agriculture and infrastructure development as key pillars for growth. According to the presenters it was out of this conviction that their government requested the AU/NPCA to help develop agriculture component of South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI) and it is now being guided by CAADP goals, principles and guidelines. This was followed by a discussion of the agricultural potentials of South Sudan.

Regarding the status of the CAADP implementation process, the presenter admitted that the CAADP Compact has not yet been signed and is rather on the waiting at NEPAD. But during implementation, he said the South Sudan CAADP framework will be implemented within the framework of the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master plan (CAMP), Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP) and through the Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (ASIP) which are now under preparation.

Concerning upcoming issues of implementation and alignment with regional compacts, the presenter mentioned the African Union, NEPAD, COMESA and regional partners' commitment through the Maputo declaration to support South Sudan in defining priority programs that allow the Country to meet the objectives of CAADP. Finally he made a list of challenges in the agricultural sector dividing them in crop and livestock subsectors.

## Ethiopia

The Ethiopian presenter (Samuel Abiyou) from the Ministry of Agriculture started his presentation by admitting that he hasn't come up with a well organized presentation that is up to the expectation of the workshop objectives.

He started with an introduction of the agricultural potentials of the country saying 95% of the agricultural GDP is produced by smallholder farmers. Concerning policies and strategies in the agricultural sector he stressed on the strategy of Agricultural Development-Led Industrialisation (ADLI) where the major policy framework of the country is based on.

In his discussion on the evolution of CAADP in Ethiopia he indicated that it was in 2008 that the CAADP study launched and the report was finalized in July 2009 to be signed a month after. According to Samuel Ethiopia started to implement the agriculture sector Policy and investment framework (PIF) in January 2011.

He made a list of country priority investment areas grouping them in to 4 wide strategi objectives. The priority areas in the first group for example comprise – irrigation development, skill development, seed and fertiliser supply, soil fertility management, livestock development and research.

As examples of implementation, the presenter mentioned the creation opportunity for development partners to align with government policies, strategies and programmes; the ensuring of government leadership and ownership of joint programmes; better coordination and harmonization between the government and partners; the opportunity for securing GAFSP's funding (USD 51.5) and existence platform for engaging both government & development partners in joint planning and evaluation.

The challenges put forward by the presenter are high dependence on rain fed agriculture and inadequate access to irrigation technologies; securing sufficient fund for all flagship programmes; the fact that agricultural markets remained being less competitive; and limited implementation capacity at all levels in the country.

## Summary of Discussions on Country presentations

On Brundi's presentation –
**A participant expressed his concern on the fact that in Burundi, marshlands are being used for cultivation which he said was a concern to environmentalists because of the importance marshlands have towards environmental conservation. He then wanted to know how they are balancing between the conservationists' point of view and their own views.**
In his response the presenter noted that the decisions to develop marshlands so far were made after an intensive environmental impact assessment. Another participant commented saying that it depends on the availability of enough arable land in the country adding that in a situation where you have people to feed you need to balance the two.

On Kenya's presentation –
**A participant wanted to know about the current level of irrigated land in Kenya and whether Kenya has a national land use Policy.**
In his response Augustine said that the irrigational potential in Kenya is slightly over half a million hectares. But he said only 150,000 hectares of that potential is exploited. That potential is based on surface water and if we can store that, we can raise the potential to the level of 1.34 million hectares. Regarding a land policy he noted that Kenya had already one but because of the new constitution in place they are revising as per the constitution.

**Mr. Fethi Lebdi raised the issue of Public Private Partnership in irrigation investment saying that it won't be a reality in Sub-Sahara Africa since the private sector does not see any benefit in it.**
Mr. Augustine opposed to Fetih's idea bringing a living example to what happened in western Kenya. He said *"We have implemented a major irrigation project which has been done by the private sector in agreement with the local administration and the farmers. In my view that's how and where an investor comes in, invest and benefit the community."*

**Mr. Stanley from COMESA remarked that in Mr. Augustine's presentation there was no discussion about the CAADP process. He then shared what he knows about the compact process in Kenya saying that it was in 2006 that Kenya initiated the CADDP with the support of COMESA and finalized the investment plan in 2010.**

**He further underlined that the change in constitution since 2010 has necessitated a lot of changes especially in terms of institutions and implementation modalities of how things are done. Though the document was ready by 2010 it was mandatory to revise the document as per the new constitution. Concerning the status of that process, Mr. Stanley noted, "As far as I know it was revised last year and updated in such a way that it fits in to the new setup in Kenya where we have a devolved system of government. The devolved system of government requires that things are done at lower level and not everything should be centralized….Unfortunately for COMESA Kenya has not shared that document with us. I just happened to know because I happened to be Kenyan"**

**On Rwanda - a participant asked about the Public Private Partnership raised during the presentation as how it is working in Rwanda saying that it would help others to implement in the same manner.**

In response, the presenter said that they as a government are buying the irrigation kits and giving to the private sector with a 40% subsidy. He mentioned that in some countries like India, the subsidy for irrigation equipment is 50%. He noted that irrigation equipments are expensive making investment very costly which he said is about 23,000 USD per hectare of land. He concluded that the private sector cannot afford that and they need support , the reason why his government is promoting this kind of subsidies to the private sector.

**On Uganda – Three questions were forwarded by participants in a row:**

1. **Where is your irrigation investment working especially in terms of achievements?**
2. **In your presentation on current status you mentioned about research on small scale irrigation and water harvesting? What are those specific areas where the research is being done?**
3. **Water scarcity is there and conflicts around water among communities would obviously be there as well. How do you accommodate watershed management and conflicts? This will also be a big issue when inviting the private sector to work.**

Currently in Uganda has about 500,000 hectares of land under irrigation and this is mainly for paddy rice and sugarcane. This contributes about 5% from the irrigable land available. Current data on irrigation potential is very old. The last hydrometric study was conducted in the 1980s. The reviews of figures makes it around 600,000 hectares based on estimates. The irrigation schemes rehabilitated to bring on board (being in the 5%) are about 2200 hectares of land.

What Uganda intends to achieve with irrigation schemes is the rehabilitation of about 18,000 hectares in predominantly areas for rice production on marshland.

For the research on technologies in Uganda, looking into best practices would be a better alternative, also when it comes to water harvesting in terms of runoff and the different technologies associated with them. Uganda is currently trying to identify what is being used in these areas because the biggest problem for the people is lifting water from the source to the point of use. "*We are working on water harvesting using surface catchment. We are also concentrating on conservation agriculture whereby we encourage farmers to retain as much water as possible as it falls on the ground.*"

Responding to the third question the presenter said when it comes to watershed management and conflict there are upstream and downstream users. In Uganda the pastoralists live in those areas where they do very little agriculture and almost doing no irrigation. However in areas where there is an experience of conflict, it happened because of the increasing demand from people to irrigate. Those upstream communities who were initially were not irrigating as a result of the increasing demand and sensitization started opening up their land and end up turning the water depriving those downstream of the water supply. The other issue is the fact that Uganda has no clear legislations regarding water rights.

**On South Sudan – A request was made by the presenter to add information which he said would be useful for the forum. He started by reminding that the design of an Irrigation Development Master Plan with three phases is underway. He added that two of three phases that focus on assessment of water resources potential are finalized. The final phase which is currently underway has its focus on the proposal for institutional management of the structures for irrigation scheme. Concerning irrigation he noted that the practice of irrigation in his country is now under 2%. But he reminded participants that the longest portion of the rive Nile is in South Sudan, saying that "we are hardly using any of that water for irrigation". He then concluded by adding that it is why his government is concentrating on the development of irrigation master plan so that the country could be able to use its water resources for irrigation.**

## Facilitated Discussion on Day One

The moderator of this session Mr. Alan Nicol, GWI East Africa Coordinator, opened the discussion by reminding participants about the specific objective of the first day of the meeting which is to share information on the compact process in east Africa. In his observation he said diverse set of issues were raised that helped participants to make themselves ready for the coming day's activities. Processing the information shared on the first day, participants are expected to come up with very comprehensive suggestions on how they can build linkages and synergies on the issues raised on water, land and ecosystem and on how to strengthen them through those linkages and synergies.

He went on to say that from the country presentations, he has observed lots of communalities on challenges faced and at much as the specifics. He mentioned the prevalence of uncertainty in the environment and population growth, increasing demand on land and water resources.
He told participants his understanding that these processes and initiatives were things that were going on for couple of years - not more than 9 years. The fact that these are what he called ***"a set of young initiatives"*** will provide the actors with a very important opportunity to align and harmonize them. He said this is an opportunity to take.
To check whether the participants are all on the same track in understanding the issues raised and the task ahead, Alan posed participants two set of questions "are we all comfortable with committing and being clear about achieving something concrete at the end of tomorrow?" and "Are we comfortable with the achievement of something like an action plan or task force to bring together things a little bit more?"

After participants confirmed their agreement he, started pinpointing some issues which he thought will stimulate further discussions by participants. Here are his identified issues for discussion:

- Taking the differences/ disparities as a strength :- Recognizing the different experiences and problems at different stages but at the same time using them as a strength – those who are ahead can pull those at the beginning of the process
- Proliferation of frameworks: - a very key institutional challenge in all the processes. This needs thinking about the challenges of consolidating
- The need to have a human face/ human dimension in what we do –This is one area which is very common among the experiences shared today-

Based on this participants raised a number of issues of concern as inputs for the coming day's activities

- Mr. Fetih advised on the need to work on issues raised by COMESA which are harmonization and "Knowing what we have".
- Mr. Fetih also stressed on the importance in having a Taskforce for East Africa to move ahead quicker.
- Mr. Fetih urged participants to think of how to put the plans into action
- Mr. Stanley (COMESA) noted that it has been 10 years since the inception of CAADP. He mentioned his observation about countries' reluctance to push ahead with the process. According to Mr. Stanley, COMESA takes the initiative and pushes countries to work on until they sign the document. After that it is up to the countries to request for assistance from COMESA. He noted that COMESA is there to support countries upon their requests.
- Mr. Stanley commented on the unclear nature of Public Private Partnership. He said there needs for a common approach to PPP. He recommended having a look at possible best practices on the ground for possible replication.
- A representative from Kenya doubted the commitment on the part of governments to even contribute 10% of their annual budget.. He asked 'do countries have deadlines for that?'
- A delegate from Rwanda suggested for more regional studies for sharing purposes. He also said CAADP needs a strong Monitoring & Evaluation

component in place. He added that the idea of a Taskforce is very important as far as deliverables and quick responses are concerned, "***When you work under taskforce, there is deadline and delivery of tangible results***".

- Another participant from Rwanda told FAO and COMESA to work on bringing about a single shared program that avoids duplication. As a token of his point he mentioned a recent meeting "we have been to Arusha 4 weeks ago to discuss on issues of water and agriculture. It was hosted by FAO and COMESA. You have to work on avoiding such repetitions ". Concerning research he said all countries have a common challenge of securing funds. He also added that research is very expensive. He then asked COMESA and FAO to advocate for funds for research.
- A participant from South Sudan made a call to countries in the region and development partners for support. He said as their institutions are weak it has become difficult for them to align their activities with other countries.
- A Ugandan participant urged RECs to be more proactive in dealing with member states by making their presence felt. He said ***"In some instances we don't even remember you to invite you to our review or other meetings"***
- Simon Langan commented on how researches needed to be conducted. He noted that intended research activities should be conducted by multiple institutes from national and international ones, and the researches should incorporate biophysical, social and economic aspects so that to make it integrated. "

**DAY TWO**

## Recap of Day One

The second day's session began with a recap of the previous day meeting by Ambassador Isaac Munlo - FAO SFE Liaison Officer. He noted that what he will be sharing would be from what he tried to understand from the presentations and the clarification made after the presentations. The set of points of concern described by Mr. Munlo were the following:

- Low coverage of irrigation as compared to potentials in all countries. Every country is experiencing the effects of climate change and irrigation is the major response. Population is growing more than the production of food. Investing in irrigation is important
- Absence of appropriate policies and legal frameworks in as far as irrigation is concerned
- Absence of clear policies and legal frameworks concerning water rights
- Competing frameworks at regional and national levels. For instance he mentioned there is IGAD Compact, Country Compact, ECOWAS Compact…There are countries that belong to more than one group. He told participants that the AU

has set a target by 2017 to have a more or less complete integration. The initial stage is that of COMESA, the East African Community and SADC

- At national level there are different organizations responsible for drinking water, agriculture water and another for water generation. He said *"It is the same water but different organizations looking at it for different purposes"*
- Multiplicity of donors resulting in too many initiatives. In some cases plans are being initiated and coordinated among donors without government's involvement This raises the issue of ownership
- The issue of Public Private Partnership – in Rwanda it was government subsidizing equipment for the private sector which is one option. He added another option from an experience in Brazil. *"Small holder farmers can't access loans. So you get companies having contract with small holder farmers. Let's say the farmers produce vegetables and fruits in their small holdings, but it is this company that will be buying these products as it is the one that will guarantee a loan from the banks. I think this is an advanced form of Private-Public Partnership which goes beyond just production but perhaps adds a step in the food chain in terms of marketing "*
- There were few references of research and extension during the meeting

## Introduction on group work

In his briefing about the group works of the day, Mr. Alan Nicol one of the facilitators reminded participants that there will be a document to be presented to a steering committee that meets in a week time and that the results of the group work will also be shaped into that document. He then announced that there will be two group work sessions, where participants are expected to dwell on based on suggested set of questions.

## Group Work Session One

Participants were grouped in to three to discuss and reflect on the following three issues

1. What key priorities should be followed in implementing the CAADP Compact at sub-regional and country levels? [3 **priorities** ]

2. What are the major gaps of implementation that exist at this time and how can they be overcome? [**institutional, technical and socio-economic**]
3. What needs strengthening to increase ownership of the process and to scale up implementation?

## Group Presentation

**Group One (RECs)**
IGAD
COMESA
IWMI
AgWA

1. Key regional priorities
    - Harmonize the RECs, CAADP Compacts (inter-regional issues)
    - Develop a joint and comprehensive capacity building program
        - Institutional- extension- community
        - Focus on best practices
        - Joint mobilization of resources for regional programs
2. Major Gaps
    A. Institutional
        - Lack of dedicated staff to lead the regional CAADP process in the RECs
        - Absence of regional platforms on CAADP
            - Between RECs
            - Between RECs and Member states
            - Between RECs, MS and DPs (remember SRO, AU)

    B. Technical
        - Lack of an action (investment and implementation plan for the joint REC, CAADP including M&E)
        - Developing technology packages out of best practices that includes the policy to end-user levels

    C. Socio-economic
        - Inadequate resource for CAADP implementation
        - Inadequate commitment by key actors at all levels
3. Strengthening ownership and scaling up
    - Joint planning and implementation, M&E
    - Documentation and networking

## Group Two

RWANDA
SOUTH SUDAN
UGANDA

1. Key Priorities at country level
    - Put in place national legal and policy frameworks specific to AgWa,
    - Dissemination of documented best practices and technologies,

- Mobilize funding for AgWa

2. Major Gaps
    - Legal and policy frameworks
    - Institutional coordination (intra & extra)
    - Inadequate human resources,
    - High cost AgWa equipment/Infrastructure
    - Operation and maintenance of AgWa,
    - Dissemination of documented best practices and technologies,
    - Lack/limited Funding/Access/affordability of AgWa
    - Mind set,
    - Ownership of the Program,

3. Strengthening ownership and scaling up
    - Inclusive planning and M&E for compliance to the agreed CAADP principles,
    - Capacity development,
    - Increase coordination between Gov't, DPs and PS (All signatories to CAADP compact)

## Group Three

KENYA
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
BURUNDI

1. Key Priorities at country level
    - Harmonization between national strategy and CAADP Compact
    - Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks in AgWa management
    - Mobilization of resources (human, technical, financial, etc )
2. Major gaps
    A. Institutional
        - Inappropriate or incomplete policies (land tenure, water, userrights, etc)
        - Institutional setup and overlap of mandates
        - Low budgetary allocation

B. Technical
    - No audit of resources (water) available and use (no or incomplete water master plans)
    - Low capacity in AWM (skills, equipment, technical guidelines, etc)

C. Socio-economic
    - Inadequate participation of users
    - Conflict in use of resources (water and land)
    - Low budgets
    - No or weak water associations
    - No irrigation extension services

3. Strengthening ownership and scaling up
    - Increase budgetary allocation within countries
    - Country driven programs/projects (community driven)
    - Improve capacities at all levels and deploy appropriately
    - Monitoring and evaluation should be adequate and operational
    - Networking

## Group Work Session Two

This time participants were grouped in to two. The following were the questions put for the second part of group work:

1. What kind of programmes can we develop with countries and RECS (e.g. capacity building, institutional and technical support, etc) and what is required to take this forward?

2. What steps are required to create an informal taskforce for follow-up within AgWA and partners so that we can move from recommendations to actions and support implementation of actions already planned?

## Group Presentation & Feedback

### Group One

1. Kind of programs
    - **Countries**
        - finalize or develop refined or harmonized AWM policies, legal frameworks (policy improvement program)
        - stock taking and documentation program
        - capacity development programs and R.M (human, technical and financial, etc)
            - based on best practices and techniques
    - **RECs**
        - Joint planning : resource mobilization, implementation and M&E
2. Taskforce Creation
    - ToR for a taskforce
    - Composition of the taskforce
    - Seek approval

### Group Two

1. Kind of programs
    - Training in irrigation at all levels (capacity building)
    - Intuitional (put in place legal and policy frameworks)
    - Technical support
        - Studies (feasibility, technical, etc…)
        - Design (dam and other infrastructure)
        - Procurement (documentation and equipment)
    - Development and approval of the programs
    - Resource mobilization

2. Taskforce Creation – Steps

- Develop ToR for taskforce
    - With clear composition
    - To be approved by AgWa steering committee
    - Provide support to this task force

## The Meeting Synthesis and Closing Session

Following the conclusion of the group works, the moderator of the session Mr. Isaac Munlo noted that what remains is concretizing the next steps which all can do in terms of future collaboration; and to that end he invited Mr. Alan Nicol to present the synthesis he prepared to the participants.

Mr. Alan told participants that what he is going to present is only a synthesized document or rather what he called a summary of agreements that describe key points and key actions for the way forward. Concerning a workshop summary or proceedings he said there will be another document that will come out in a week's time.

After Mr. Alan's presentation, participants took time commenting and discussing the contents to finally agree and endorse a four page summary of agreements document. Please see ANNEX 13.

In his closing remarks Mr. Traore-FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa & representative in Ethiopia to the AU and ECA underlined that it is encouraging to see that the participants had a very productive time in coming up with very important outputs relevant to the workshop objectives.

He also expressed gratitude to GWI and AgWA for facilitating the workshop.

On behalf of FAO and AgWA he thanked participants "***what you have done is a great honor – one just by your presence but two by coming up with a very tangible product which we can share and show that we have put our resources to a very good use***."

## Annex 1. MEETING SUMMARY

The 25 participants to the above meeting, through plenary discussion and group work facilitated by FAO/AgWA with the assistance of GWI EA,as well as theactive participation of IGAD, COMESA, CILSS, IWMI and 7 EA Countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda[2]), agreed the following:

### I. Background

Participants underlined the prevailing uncertainties, vulnerabilities and difficulties that face agricultural development and the achievement of food security in the East Africa region, central to which is the development and management of agricultural water. The following key points emerged:

1. The important youth and gender dimension to ensuring the future sustainability and productivity of rural farming systems
2. The emphasis on progress made under CAADP Pillar 1 implementation, including substantial achievements in a number of countries, but also that regional institutions and countries are at different stages in developing and implementing Compacts and NAIPs
3. The urgent need to achieve further harmonization between national development plans and CAADP processes, and between different institutional CAADP processes under RECs, as well as to establish an audit of agricultural water investments made under NAIPs
4. Given the mosaic of progress presented, the need to achieve better integration and harmonization between initiatives in order to ensure more successful and sustainable investments in water for agriculture
5. That all investments should support a 'water smart' approach that is cognizant of variable resource availability, recognizes competing demands and promotes efficiencies in resource use and equity in resource allocation

### II. Key gaps

In group work, participants identified key institutional, technical and socio-economic gaps that need to be addressed, summarized as:

1. Institutional
    a. Lack of sufficient and effective legal and policy frameworks (including on land tenure and water user rights)

[2] Somalia was invited but could not attend.

b. Poor intra- and inter-institutional coordination
c. Low human resource capacity
d. Low dissemination and documentation of best practices and technologies
e. Lack of dedicated staff to lead regional CAADP processes in RECs
f. An absence of regional platforms on CAADP between RECs, between RECs and MSs, and between RECs, MSs and Development Partners
g. Lack of irrigation extension services

2. Technical
    a. High investment costs required in agricultural water capital equipment and infrastructure and high cost of O&M
    b. Lack of available funding for agricultural water development and management
    c. Lack of an action plan on investment and implementation for the joint RECs under CAADP, including joint M&E
    d. Lack of development of technology packages out of best practice, for use at all levels from policy to end-user
    e. No audit of water availability and no or incomplete water master plans

3. Socio-economic
    a. Current mindsets that do not promote innovation and change in approaches
    b. Inadequate participation of users and absence of or inadequate water user associations
    c. Conflict over use of water and land resources
    d. Inadequate resources for CAADP implementation and low budget allocation
    e. Inadequate commitment by key actors at all levels
    f. Low capacity in agricultural water management from farm-level skills, to availability of technology and guidance on use of technology

## III. Key priorities

In group work, participants then went on to highlight the key priorities that need addressing. These wereidentified as follows:

1. Harmonization of RECs, CAADP Compacts including cross-cutting inter-regional issues
2. Harmonization of national strategies on agricultural water management with CAADP compacts
3. Development of a joint comprehensive capacity development programme that would cover institutional reform, extension services and community-level support, focusing on best practices
4. Ensure that strong national legal and policy frameworks specific to agricultural water management are in place and those that are in place are strengthened
5. Dissemination of documented best practices and technologies
6. Increased mobilization of investment for agricultural water management, as well as human and technical resources
7. Increase budget allocation within countries to agricultural water management
8. Ensure development of country-driven programmes and projects that are community-driven
9. Investing in solutions-oriented research – including action research – and the ensuring that resources are made available across the region to develop further research, policy and practice in support of more resilient farming, including the predominant smallholder model
10. Establish effective M&E including documentation and networking

**Specific recommendations:**

Arising from these agreed gaps and priorities, the following specific recommendations were agreed in plenary:

1. **To establish a TASKFORCE:**

    a. Given the challenges noted, and to sustain momentum in addressing these challenges, participants agreed that a TASKFORCE should be established to help take forward program activities in the short, medium and long-term.
    b. The TASKFORCE, would be hosted by AgWA, bringing together key stakeholders and partners and aDraft TORs for the

TASKFORCE, including its composition, would be agreed at the upcoming Steering Committee meeting on 19th-20th March 2014.

c. The TASKFORCE would be charged with ensuring that key actions are undertaken, including the following:

    i. Advocating for governments to invest at least 10% of national budgets in agricultural development under the Maputo Declaration, and to dedicate a specific amount within this proportion to agricultural water management (and, where feasible, for smallholder farmers in particular)
    ii. In support of this advocacy messaging, undertake a study of complying/non-complying countries and present evidence on why achieving agreed investment levels under the Maputo Declaration is critical for national socio-economic development and food security
    iii. The TASKFORCE would support harmonization and alignment of processes under RECs and MSs, including the identification of common regional priorities and the establishment of a joint capacity building programme at regional level
    iv. Establish and support the mobilization of resources to increase dissemination and uptake of best practice in smallholder agricultural water management, and to provide for capacity building and training on water management, with a specific emphasis on best practice in irrigation and soil and water conservation
    v. Undertake a scoping exercise on resource mobilization opportunities in Eastern Africa

2. **To undertake Programme Development**:

    a. Given the need to prioritise action on the ground the following programme development areas were agreed for which the TASKFORCE will lead the development of concept notes to be submitted to development partners for support. These would cover:

i. Support to the developing, refining and harmonizing of agricultural water management policies and related legislative frameworks
ii. Capacity development for MSs in human, technical and financial areas, including support to credit provision for smallholder farmers
iii. Establishing regional platforms on CAADP issues at different levels between RECs, between RECs and MSs, and between RECs, MSs and development partners and sub-regional organizations
iv. Improved documentation and knowledge sharing at all levels
v. Joint planning and resource mobilization between RECs,between RECs and MSs and between MSs, development partners and sub-regional organizations
vi. Develop technical support based on best practices and building capacity to implement packages of support at all levels, including with smallholder farmers
vii. Technical support to studies, design and procurement processes, including capacity in M&E

**Next steps and actions**:

In plenary, participants agreed the following steps and actions:

1. **AgWA**
    a. To share recommendations and minutes of meeting with the AgWA SC
    b. To approve TASKFORCE TORs by the end of March 2014 with AgWA SC and partners
    c. To draft a TASKFORCE workplan to be shared with all workshop participants by end June 2014, in which will be included suggested milestones and specific results indicators
    d. To coordinate the development of programme proposals from concept notes and share with development partners
    e. To support the process of harmonization and joint planning by RECs

2. **RECs**
    a. To ensure that the AU NEPAD / ECA and the EAC are informed of these developments and that their input and advice is sought on an ongoing basis from now on

b. To initiate the process of harmonization and joint planning and resource mobilization

**3. MSs**

a. To inform all relevant institutions at country level about ongoing programme development
b. To support and facilitate the work of the TASKFORCE at country level
c. To designate an AgWA focal point at country level
d. To increase their commitments, including financial, to agricultural water development and management, including increased support to smallholders

*Agreed 14th March 2014*

# ANNEX 2. IGAD

**Brief Presentation on IGAD Activities on Mapping of Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought; By Dr. Debalkew Berhe**

***PRESENTATION OUTLINE***

- BACKGROUND TO IGAD, DROUGHT RESILIENCE AND WATER SCARCITY
- IGAD CAADP COMPACT PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
- IDDRSI PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS
- IGAD WATER RELATED PROGRAMMES
- INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF IGAD CAADP
- CURRENT IGAD CAADP COMPACT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
- KEY CHALLENGES, RESPONSES AND THE WAY FORWARD
- SUGGESTIONS FOR CROSS-COUNTRY EXPERIENCE SHARING

***BACKGROUND TO IGAD, DROUGHT RESILIENCE AND WATER SCARCITY***

- IGAD created in 1986 – main thrust was combating drought disaster & desertification
- Initial mandate was sectoral and achievements remained inadequate
- IGAD revitalized in 1996 – became a sustainable development organization
- This opened an opportunity for IGAD to address drought resilience in an integrated manner
- IGAD developed an Overall Strategy to implement its mandate of achieving sustainable development
- All sectoral strategies and multi-sectoral strategies (IDDRSI, CAADP) are aligned / components of the Overall IGAD Strategy

***1.IGAD CAADP COMPACT PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS***

- IGAD CAADP Compact completed in 2013 basing on the Member States' CAADP Compacts
- IGAD CAADP Compact & IDDRSI are integral parts of the IGAD Overall Strategy
- CAADP Pillar 1 (Sustainable NR use and management) falls under Pillar 1 of the IGAD Overall Strategy and under Priority Intervention Area 1 of IDDRSI
- Sustainable Management of water resources, in particular addressing water scarcity in drylands is a key IGAD focus area
- Key Actors – IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Partners
- Key Institutions - IGAD Secretariat and its specialized Institutions and MS Institutions
- Key Processes – IGAD Overall Strategy and IDDRSI / RPP

1.1 IDDRSI PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

- access to and sustainable use of natural resources, while protecting the environmental;
- enhancing market access, facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services;
- providing equitable access to livelihood support and basic social services;

- disaster risk management and preparedness (including climate proof agriculture);
- generation and use of research, knowledge, technology;
- conflict prevention and resolution and peace building;
- Partnership, coordination and institutional capacity building.

1.1 . 1 IGAD Water related Programmes

- Mapping and Assessment of Surface and Ground Water Resources in the IGAD region
- Inland Water Resources Management
    - IWRM
    - HYCOS)
- ISARM-IGAD (UNESCO)
- TWAP (UNESCO)
- Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP)
- Water harvesting project (ICPALD)
- Proposals under IDDRSI

2. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF IGAD CAADP

- Member States Government Institutions and their development frameworks (Maputo Decision)
- IGAD and other Regional and International organizations and their development frameworks
- Partners and their Development Frameworks
- Global Frameworks and Alliances and their development frameworks
- Private sector institutions and their development frameworks & PPP
- Civil society institutions

3. Current IGAD CAADP Compact Implementation status

- Expressed by the status of implementation of the IGAD Overall Strategy and IDDRSI / RPP
- IGAD Overall Strategy for 2014/15 (47 programmes and 132 projects with a total budget of 243m, 121.9m available from diff. partners, and 121.1m to be mobilized, (50%))
- Under Pillar 1 – Agriculture and Environment (16 programmes and 39 projects with a total budget of 123m, 63.7m available and 60.3m to be mobilized (51%))
- Under IDDRSI (AfDB (142m for MS and 7.5m for IGAD Secretariat, WB (180m and 5m for IGAD Secretariat), KfW (42m Euro), Denmark (6.6m), IsDB (50m for Somalia), SDA (..m), USAID (3m), JFA/ISAP, etc.

4. Key Challenges, Responses and the Way Forward

- Challenge
    - Inadequate Resources and Capacity,
    - Frequent drought spells
    - Population growth
    - Environmental degradation
    - many competitive frameworks

- Responses
    - doing things differently,
        - realign programming from emergency to resilience building,
        - Create synergy
        - undertake harmonisation of frameworks
        - Mainstreaming climate change into national / regional development frameworks
- Way Forward
    - Develop CAADP Action Plan,
    - Use CAADP as a resources mobilisation frame
    - Public-private partnership

5.Suggestions for cross-country experience sharing

- Agree on a common regional vision, policy, strategy and investment plan
- Common programming and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at all levels
- Vertical and horizontal Consultative platforms at different levels
- Cross-border demonstration sites
- Agree on a common resources mobilization (national and global) to realize the investment plans

## Annex 3. COMESA

**Presentation by Mr. Stanley Mbagathi, CAADP Regional Process Facilitator**

**COMESA Compact process priorities to be implemented on Agricultural Water Development and Management**

The COMESA Compact priorities for water development have been captured at various levels:

1. In the Member States National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs)
2. In Regional Agriculture Policy and Investment Framework
3. In the COMESA irrigation Master Plan & strategy
4. COMESA Climate Change Programme

Water scarcity is a common challenge in almost all the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs)

Climate change and related challenges - droughts, floods and soil erosion, mud slides etc

There are few or no experts in the region e.g. in irrigation, ground water mapping & monitoring

Hunger and water related conflicts

Issues related to trans-boundary water (surface & ground) resources that need to be urgently addressed

Need for rational use of water to meet current demand without natural resource depletion, pollution etc

*" Know what you have" !!*

Proposed Interventions 1

Diversification of economic activities; improved rangeland management; participatory natural resources management; and water harvesting and other water conservation techniques to ensure availability of water

Introduce drought resilient crops and conservation agriculture

Policies that promote regional and trans-boundary natural resource management- surface and ground water

Build capacity to prevent and manage floods, erosion and mudslides etc.

- Development of appropriate legislation which promotes pooled resources (access and user rights to critical grazing and water resources, shared grazing lands and shared water rights)

Member States aspiring to increase area under irrigation and deliver support to major agricultural projects

With increasing resource scarcity due to pressure from agriculture, the need to assure pastoral people rights of access to land, grazing and water.

Encourage and support communities to form conflict management efforts ;

COMESA Pillar 1 Programmes

**CAADP** Unit supports Member States in Agriculture Policy development and harmonisation, Planning, M&E and capacity building. It is supports MS in resource mobilization to implement their NAIPs and Regional investment Programmes in Agriculture.

**COMESA Climate Initiative:** The COMESA Climate Initiative is an integral part of CAADP Pillar I, whose purpose is to extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems-Smart Agriculture. Supports the Biocarbon Initiative, COP 14

**ACTESA** : Is a specialised COMESA institution that implements Agriculture programmes with a focus on staples. It promotes Climate Smart Agriculture

**CAADP Pillar I Interventions**

**Pillar 1 Activities conducted:**

- M&E System for harmonization and aggregation of SLWM indicators
- Regional SLWM Communication Strategy
- Conservation Smart Agriculture Trainings
- Training on Management of land and groundwater resources for improved agricultural productivity (UNZA)
- Networking on water resource management

Existing Partnerships

COMESA has developed partnership arrangements to support its Pillar 1 work:

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and WWF

Technical support from the Government of India as well as the Arab Republic of Egypt on irrigation technology

University of Zambia in Capacity Building on land and water resource management

AU/NEPAD capacity building on water and fisheries

FaO - AgWA

Potential support from partners

Continued support to the ongoing initiatives with Member States and COMESA programmes

Technical support to Member states to refine the issues of agriculture water management and resilience in their NAIPs

Access to resources for water related and resilience investment programmes nationally and regionally

Capacity Building on IWRM

Establishment of regional networks

## Annex 4. CILLS

**Presenation by MAIGARY A. Issoufou ; Expert hydrologue Centre Régional AGRHYMET**

- **Introduction**
- Forum de Dakar, 31 octobre 2013,
- Partenariat Banque Mondiale/ CILSS,
- Avec les commissions de la CEDEAO et de l'UEMOA et Avec la FAO
- Parrainage de SEM le Président Macky SALL

6 Etats du Sahel en présence de plusieurs organisations internationales, lancent un appel à l'action pour une coalition sur le développement de l'irrigation au Sahel, à travers une Déclaration dite de Dakar

- **Problématique**
- Au Sahel, seul 3 % des ressources en eau sont mobilisées,
- seul 20% du potentiel irrigable est effectivement exploité avec seulement 5% en maîtrise totale de l'eau,
- Démographie galopante

=>

- ✓ vulnérabilité alimentaire et nutritionnelle,
- ✓ prédominance de bas et instables revenus,
- ✓ pauvreté d'une grande partie des populations du Sahel, particulièrement en milieu rural,
- ✓ accentuation de l'émigration et de l'exode rural

- **Constat**

-marge importante des possibilités d'exploitation (4 millions d'hectares en théorie ; près de 280 milliards de m3 en Ressource en Eau Renouvelable Totale annuelle dans la zone sahélienne (source FAO 2005).

-Augmentation de la demande en produits agricoles et d'élevage

- Solvabilité constatée de la demande urbaine en produit maraichers et en riz notamment

=>

- ❑ défi de l'augmentation de la productivité agricole désormais indispensable et surtout possible à relever

**Objectif global**

Augmentation des superficies irriguées, de 400 000 ha actuellement à 1000 000 d'ha d'ici 2020, en tenant compte des mesures d'accompagnement nécessaires à la pérennisation des résultats

- ❖ **VALEUR AJOUTEE**
- Programme régional : Accompagner les actions nationales et les bonifier par des appuis régionaux, mais aussi prendre en compte les aspects environnant, les *aménagements, F*édération des énergies CILSS/UEMOA /CEDEAO ; Implication des partenaires multiformes ; Mise à profit de l'expertise du CILSS,

- ❖ **PROCESSUS**
- Etape 1: objectif opérationnel : sur la base des projets et programmes pays, élaborer un document d'orientation générale ;
- Etape 2 : détermination des conditions d'implémentation du programme global.

- **<u>Méthode de travail pour atteindre l'objectif opérationnel de la première étape</u>**
- Task force pilotée parle CILSS et comprenant : CILSS, POINTS FOCAUX PAYS, BM, CEDEAO, UEMOA, tous les PARTENAIRES ;
- Blocs thématiques définis
- Les Etats à travers les points focaux apportent les inputs au niveau des Etats
- Consultant régionaux et consultants pays,
- Production des rapports d'études
- Adoption en task force
- REALISE

✓ Mise en place de la TASK FORCE de Démarrage en Nov. 2013
✓ Elaboration du Plan d'action en Déc. 2013
✓ Envoi aux Etats du Plan d'actions pour amendements et adoption par les Etats en Janv. 2014
✓ Nomination des Points focaux en Janv./fév. 2014
✓ Tournée de plaidoyer de M le SE auprès des 6 Etats en Févr. 2014

❖ **<u>EN COURS</u> :**Elaboration des TDR Echéance févr. 2014
❖ **<u>SUITE</u> :**

- **Fév./mars 2014 :** Adoption des TDR par les Etats Choix des consultant au niveau des Etats et au niveau du CILSS
- **Mars 2014:** Démarrage des Etudes,
- **mars 2014;** Comite de pilotage task force
- Poursuite des études, achèvement des études, validation des Etats et partenaires, rencontres de task force, missions de plaidoyer

**Document d'orientation**

i) Vision pour intensifier l'agriculture irriguée au Sahel,
ii) Plan d'action global pour la mise en œuvre de la Vision ,
iii) Note conceptuelle pour une coopération régionale pour soutenir et faciliter la mise en œuvre de la vision .

## Annex 5. Agriculture Water for Africa (AgWA)

**Presentation by Lebdi Fethi, AgWA Coordinator; www.agwa-africa.org**

- AgWA
- In Africa
- Agricultural Water For Africa
- Since Syrte AU Ministerial Conference (2008): call for a partnership on Agricultural Water development and Management (AgWA):
  - Preparatory work: establish the Secretariat, hosted firstly by AfDB in Tunis (2009-2011) and hosted by FAO in Addis (2012), to implement the AgWA work plan, in particular to support CAADP Pillar1.

✓ Context:

- ✓ Recurrent drought and flood, water scarcity are real natural constraints to achieve the zero hunger commitments, Food security, Economical Development through Agriculture production and productivity,
- ✓ But existing potentialities are also opportunities (Ref: IGAD Report, 2013)
  - ✓ only 10% of emerging smallholders with market oriented
  - ✓ 1% of large scale farmers, with commercial market oriented
  - ✓ 50m3/year/capita is mobilized
  - ✓ NEPAD/Water Vision for Africa 2025 target 750m3/year/capita
  - ✓ Irrigated area accounting for 2% of total production
  - ✓ Less than 25% of freshwater withdrawals for all uses
  - ✓ Around 1% of this water is used for irrigation
  - ✓ Only 5% of arable land is irrigated
  - ✓ Efficiency and productivity in irrigated area and rainfed area still low
- ✓ Recurrent drought and flood are threats to achieving the zero hunger commitments, Food security, Economical Development through Agriculture production and productivity,
- ✓ Irrigation, water harvesting and rainfed area development are an opportunity for pastoralists, agro pastoralists, emergent farmers, small farmers and vulnerable communities,
- ✓ AWDM is also aligned with AUC/DREA strategic plan and operational plan 2014-2017, Supporting the existing efforts of DREA on sanitation and drinking water, to perform MDGs Goals in Africa and Africa Water Vision 2025.
- ✓ Irrigation, water harvesting and rainfed area development are an opportunity for pastoralists, agro pastoralists, emergent farmers, small farmers and vulnerable communities,

- ✓ AWDM is also aligned with AUC/DREA strategic plan and operational plan 2014-2017, Supporting the existing efforts of DREA on sanitation and drinking water, to perform MDGs Goals in Africa and Africa Water Vision 2025.
- ✓ AgWA partners continue to advocate and mobilize resources for AWDM in Africa
- ✓ The next period will be very intensive as the demand for food security and nutrition, end hunger in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, call for irrigation, productivity, water use efficiency, capacity building and knowledge sharing.
- ✓ IFAD (COSOPs), AFDB (AWM programmes), USDS, WB and FAO through the SO2 to increase provision of goods And services in a sustainable manner.

**What is AgWA doing on capacity building and knowledge:**

- ✓ Strengthening the effective implementation of the CAADP Pillar1/AWDM and investment plan in several African Countries
- ✓ Contributing to the refinement of National Agriculture Water Development Strategies, and the alignment of such strategies to the for food security, agriculture and water strategies and operational plans
- ✓ Assessing and evaluating impact of investment in AWDM in Africa (AfDB portfolio)
- ✓ Current actions:
- ✓ Coping with Water scarcity initiative for smallholder farmers in East Africa (Workshop FAO/SFE, AGWA. IWMI, Dec 2013, Addis Ababa):from emergency approach to development
- ✓ Programme for smallholder farmers, on AWM Extension at on farm level and training on water use efficiency with FAO/SFE (Nov 2013, Addis Ababa)
- ✓ Better connectivity between land tenure and AWDM in West Africa (AgWA, ARID) Burkina, Senegal, Ghana and Cameroun (October 2013)
- ✓ Evidence-based analysis of AWDM (technical, institutional, financial, country report) to reach a high level country investment roundtable (South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya) , from January 2014
- ✓ Training on evidence-based analysis for stakeholders (civil society, users, gov institutions), South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, from January 2014
- ✓ Training on investment tools, developed by AgWA (Tanzania, Nigeria), Nov 2013
- ✓ IFAD COSOPs (Nigeria, Tanzania), Nov 2013
- ✓ AfDB Assessment of AWDM Portfolio in Africa ( 5 selected countries tbc)

**Where in Africa:**

- ✓ Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya (AgWA, USDS)
- ✓ Nigeria, Tanzania (AgWA, IFAD)
- ✓ Malawi, Swaziland, Sudan, Egypt (AgWA, FAO)
- ✓ Cameroun, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ghana (AgWA, IFAD)
- ✓ 5 selected countries (tbc) (AgWA, AfDB)

- ✓ East Africa (FAO/SFE, AgWA, IWMI)

**Areas of Support to the AUC/DREA strategic plan & operational plan for 2014-2017**

- ✓ to pursue DREA's efforts and implementing its Strategic Plan and Operational Plan, in particular for this new phase of 2014-2017, for AWDM
- ✓ Support CAADP Pillar1 and countries' ownership
- ✓ Strengthen indicators, monitoring and evaluation and report performance for AWDM and CAADP Pillar1
- ✓ Enhance synergies with DREA's partners inside AUC, RECs and NPCA , support for upcoming high-level engagements and supporting DREA for the harmonization between technical and financial partners
- ✓ Advocacy, shared knowledge and capacity building
- ✓ Mobilize resources for AUC/DREA to implement CAADP Pillar1 and the strategic, operational and Investment plans .
- ✓ From the call of AU Ministerial Conference in Syrte 2008 and the establishment of AgWA Secretariat a long way has done.

1. AgWA is mature to move to directly support CAADP Pillar1 Implementation and strengthen CAADP Pillar1/AWDM
2. To concretize the commitment, AgWA will explore how to support:

- ❑ The opportunity and the added value of AgWA with Partners, in particular with FAO/SFE in EA and AgWA Donors, IGAD, COMESA, EAC and Countries
- ❑ The road map for implementation and investment plans designing and follow up
- ❑ The mechanism to operationalize this Implementation and designing Investment plans

## Annex 6. Global Water Initiative (GWI)

**Presentation by Alan Nicol (GWI Director)** www.gwieastafrica.org

- Context
- GWI established 2007
- Howard G Buffett Foundation funding
- First 5-year phase on water and sanitation in the context of IWRM
- Second 5-year phase on water for agriculture
- Currently in year two
- Plus follow-up on first phase…
- What we do
- Action research, policy influencing
  - smart investments in water for smallholder farmers in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda
  - Focus districts & national level
  - Champion farmers…route to learning
- Diverse actors in Learning and Practice Alliances
  - Policymakers and influencers in national learning hubs
- Bringing evidence to decision making…
- Regional level
- More than sum of three countries
  - Support to consolidating evidence
  - Increasing focus on smart investments
  - Political momentum (charter) …
  - Links to AgWA, IWMI

## Annex 7. Burundi

**Presentation by SALVATOR SINDAYIHEBURA,** GENERAL DIRECTEOR OF AGRICULTURE

- INTRODUCTION
- informations about Burundi:

- in the heart of Africa
-area: 27834 Km²
-population : 9millions
-high density: 330hab/Km²
-Temperature : 20°C
-Precipitation : 1100 -1200mm
-Economy based on agriculture

- INTRODUCTION( cont'd)
  - CONTEXTE OF AGRICULTURE

➢ Agriculture: base of economy
➢ Agriculture use 90% of active population
➢ Contribution on PIB: 50%
➢ Agriculture with many constrains:
❖ agronomical
❖ Climatical
❖ Technological and socio-economical

- I.Institutional and technical priorities for water management

Agriculture sector

- Development of the National Agriculture strategy(NAS)
- Strategy Marsh and Watersheds
- Strategic orientation rearing document
- National strategy and Action Plan for the Fight against land degradation
- The National Agriculture Investment Plan(NAIP): 500 000ha of watersheds (2012-2014)
- Cont'd
- National Security Program Sustainable Food

Water sector

- Development of the Natioal water policy
- Strategy and action Plan for risk prevention and Management Disasters
- Strategy and National Action Plan Climate Change Adaptation
- National Water Strategy (2011-2020)
- II.CURRENT SITUATION FOR IMPLIMENTATION
- **Water management in watersheds** :

✓ Antierosive vegetatedwork:use of plotting countour
✓ Agroforestery tree plantation
✓ radical terraces
✓ Mobilizing surface water:
-hydro-agricultural dams,

-selected hillsides (500ha in underway in Bugesera :PAIRB)
-small structures retention of rainwater

- ✓ The approach « Watersheds management »: becames norm for all projects rural development :PAIVA-B , PTRPC,PRDMR OF IFAD,PAIRB OF BAD,PRODEMA OF WORLD BANK,JICA OF JAPAN, PABV:watershed management project.
- Cont'd
- conservation agriculture
- Development of integrated crop-livestock-agroforestery systems
- Reforestation of lands

❑ Situation of implimentation in 2013:

-18 800ha of watersheds
-2112ha of dams

- radicale terraces
- Conservation agriculture
- reforestation
- hydro-agricultural dams
- III.Existing gaps for implimentation
- Rapid population growth: 6 children / women
- Soil divided
- Insufficient fund to protect watersheds
- Quantitative and qualitative deficit in human ressources in water management
- Burundian hill are very steeped
- Soils losses by erosion:-4T/ha/year at Est

-18T/ha/year in center and west –more than 10T/ha/year on the MIRWA

- overgrazing
- Bush fires
- Irregular rainfall
- Irrigation low practice : 10 %
- Climates change
- Lands divided
- impact of erosion on soils
- IV.INSTITUTIONNAL AND TECHNICAL ACTION TO ADDRESS EXISTING GAPS FOR IMPLIMENTATION
- Sensibilisation on reduction in the number of children birth
- Integrale reforestation policy
- improvment of livestock management by permanent stabulation
- Increased budget in Agriculture : 11,8% in 2012
- University of Burundi and a braod
- Building capacities in watersheds
- Sensibilisation climate change policy

- V.POTENTIAL INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM PARTNERS THAT IS REQUIRED FOR SCALING UP IMPLIMENTATION
- Burundi Government
- World Bank: PROJECT PRODEMA

- BAD:PROJECT PAIRB et PRODAP
- Belgium:CTB
- JAPAN : PROJECT JICA
- IFAD: PROJECT PAIVA-B; PTRPC,…
- Europian Union

**Presentation by Joseph NDUWIMANA, CAADP Focal Point**

- 1. Introduction
- Le Burundi est un pays situé entre la République Unie de Tanzanie à l'Est et au Sud, le Rwanda au Nord et la RDC à l'Ouest.
- Superficie totale du Burundi: **27, 834 km2**
- Population estimée: 9333935
- Pays densément peuplé avec une densité:330 hab/km2
- Température moyenne:20°C
- Précipitations annuelles: 1100-1500 mm
- L'économie burundaise est basée sur le secteur agricole
- 1. Introduction (suite)

Contexte agricole

- L'agriculture épine de l'économie burundaise
- Contribution au PIB: 46%
- Emploie 90% de la population active
- Fournit 80% des recettes d'exportation et 95% de l'offre alimentaire

L'agriculture burundaise est confrontée à une série de contraintes: agronomiques, climatiques, technologiques et socio-économique

- 2. **Priorités des processus compact à mettre en oeuvre sur le développement agricole de l'eau et de la gestion durable des terres**

1. Protection des bassins versants:

L'érosion pluviale emporte des quantités importantes de terres: 18tonnes de bonne terre/ha/an à l'est, 4tonnes de terre /ha /an au centre et 100 tonnes de terre/ha/an dans le Mumirwa à l'ouest.

2. Aménagement des marais: augmente les superficies cultivables, améliore leur bonne gestion et permet l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

3. Amélioration de la fertilité des sols agricoles par le Programme National de Subvention des Engrais.

- Exemple de la dégradation des sols dans la province de GITEGA
- 2. Priorités dans la gestion de l'eau et l'aménagement des terres (suite)

Objectif global:

Contribuer à l'augmentation de la production agricole et des revenus des ménages agricoles.

Objectifs spécifiques

- Améliorer la fertilité des sols
- Réduire l'érosion des sols et les innondations
- S'adapter au changement climatique
- Assurer la gestion intégrée de la ressource eau

- 2. Priorités dans la gestion de l'eau et l'aménagement des terres (suite

Les initiatives clés prises dans la gestion durable des eaux et des terres

1. Gestion de l'eau:
   - Elaboration de la politique nationale de l'eau et le code de l'eau.
   - Elaboration de la stratégie nationale de l'eau 2011-2020.
   - Création d'une Direction Générale en charge de l'eau.
   - Plan d'Action National pour les changements climatiques.
   - Stratégie et Plan d'action pour la gestion et la prévention des catastrophes naturelles.

- 2. Priorités dans la gestion de l'eau et l'aménagement des terres(suite)

2. Gestion durable des terres
   - Elaboration de la stratégie nationale et plan d'actions pour lutter contre la dégradation des terres
   - Stratégie d'aménagement des bassins versants et marais
   - Schémas provinciaux d'aménagement du territoire "SPAT" déjà disponibles pour 12 provinces sur 16.

- 2.Priorités dans la gestion de l'eau et l'aménagement des terres (suite)

**3.Technologies utilisées**
   - ✓ Réhabilitation des crêtes dénudées par la reforestation
   - ✓ Aménagement des bassins versants par terrasses progressives et terrasses radicales
   - ✓ Construction des infrastructures d'irrigation dans les marais
   - ✓ Construction des retenues collinaires
   - ✓ Agriculture conservative

- 3. Situation de la mise en oeuvre

Aménagement de 18808 ha de bassins versants et 2112,7 ha de marais en 2013.

- Les acquis du secteur

Accroissement des superficies des bassins versants protégés par aménagement des terrasses radicales

- Agriculture de conservation
- Amenagement des marais

Protection des ressources naturelles:

marais aménagés et périmètres irrigués

- Les acquis du secteur (suite)

Filière riz: en expansion et prise comme prioritaire pour lancer l'économie et assurer la sécurité alimentaire

- Les acquis du secteur (suite)

Filière banane

- 4. Les lacunes existantes

Faible maîtrise: le Burundi dispose de peu de cadres qualifiés dans la construction des infrastrucutures d'irrigation

Faibles ressources financières allouées aux aménagements

Techniques utilisées encore lacunaires

- 5. Mesures à prendre pour combler les lacunes de la mise en oeuvre

1 Formation encours d'emplois pour augmenter les capacités des cadres nationaux

2 Formation dans les univesrités du Burundi et en déhors du pays

3 Visites d'échange d'expérience

4 Mobilisation des fonds auprès des partenaires et du Gouvernement

- Potentiels appuis des partenaires nécessaires pour améliorer la mise en oeuvre

Les partenaires oeuvrant dans la mise en oeuvre sont:

Le Gouvernement du Burundi, Banque mondiale, la Banque Africaine de Développement "BAD", l'Union Européenne, la Belgique (CTB), l'Allemagne (GIZ)

**Les besoins en appuis sont** : Renforcement des capacités humaines, les appuis budgétaires pour les études et les aménagements.

## Annex 8. Djibouti

**Presentation by Mr. AHMED ABDOUL-GALIL AHMED & Mr. ABDI ELMI BOGOREH**

- I. Introduction
  - ❑ La lutte contre la Pauvreté et l'Insécurité Alimentaire est une priorité majeure dans la feuille de route du Gouvernement de Djibouti ;
  - ❑ L'élaboration de plusieurs documents stratégiques :

-Le Document Stratégique de la Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP, 2002) ;

-L'Initiative Nationale pour la Développement Social (INDS) en 2005 puis mis à jour en 2010 ;

-Le Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA, 2009) ;

- ❑ Le PNSA s'aligne parfaitement avec les objectifs et principes du PDDAA adopté dans le cadre du NEPAD.

- II. Historique de la mise en œuvre du Processus du PDDAA à DJIBOUTI
  - ➢ Le PDDAA est un cadre du NEPAD pour développer le secteur agricole en Afrique ;
  - ➢ Son objectif est double : 10% du Budget National à l'Agriculture et 6% de croissance annuelle ;
  - ➢ Lancement du processus PDDAA à Djibouti en 2007 ;
  - ➢ Elaboration du document PDDAA en 2007 ;
  - ➢ Désignation d'un Point Focal en 2010 ;
  - ➢ Désignation de l'Equipe-Pays ;
  - ➢ Mise à jour de l'INDS en 2010 ;
  - ➢ Elaboration du Plan Directeur du Développement du Secteur Primaire 2010-2020 ;

- II. Historique de la mise en œuvre du Processus du PDDAA à DJIBOUTI
  - ➢ Élaboration du Document de Référence sur la Situation Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle de Djibouti en 2007 ;
  - ➢ Elaboration du PNSA en 2009 pour la période 2010-2015 (13 projets prioritaires) ;
  - ➢ Requête de consultation auprès du COMESA pour actualiser le document PDDAA avec inventaire et travail analytique ;
  - ➢ Rédaction du document révisé et transmis à l'équipe-pays pour avis et commentaires ;
  - ➢ Atelier de validation du document avec toutes les parties prenantes du PDDAA;

- II. Historique de la mise en œuvre du Processus du PDDAA à DJIBOUTI
  - ➢ Mise en place et Rédaction d'un Pacte National engageant toutes les parties prenantes suivi d'un Atelier de Validation le 18 Avril 2012 ;
  - ➢ Signature Officielle du Pacte le 19 Avril 2012 avec Médiatisation en présence du Ministre de l'Agriculture, Ministre des Finances, UA, COMESA, FAO et l'ensemble des partenaires ;
  - ➢ Revue Technique Indépendante du Pacte par le NEPAD en Novembre 2012 ;
  - ➢ Reformulation d'un Plan d'Investissements du PNSA en conformité avec celui du PDDAA ;

- Formulation d'une Proposition Technico-Financière au GAFSP en Mai 2013.

- II. Historique de la mise en œuvre du Processus du PDDAA à DJIBOUTI

❑ Activités restantes à réaliser :

-Arrivée du Consultant du COMESA ou de la Banque Mondiale pour l'actualisation du document du PNSA ;
-Organisation du Business Meeting et Table Ronde des Bailleurs de Fonds.

- III. Partie 1 : Présentation du Point Focal PDDAA

1. Les priorités du processus compact à mettre en œuvre pour le développement de l'eau agricole et la gestion :
-Mobilisation des Eaux de Surface (barrages, micro-barrages, retenues, citernes enterrées, digues….) ;
-Mobilisation des Eaux Souterraines (forages profonds et peu profonds, puits d'eau ) ;

-Etudes et Aménagements des Bassins Versants ;
-Utilisation des Eaux Usées Domestiques Epurées pour l'Irrigation.

- III. Partie 1 : Présentation du Point Focal PDDAA

2. Situation actuelle de la mise en œuvre :
-Construction de 2 Barrages d'Eau à Grand Bara et Petit Bara (Région d'ALI-SABIEH) avec l'Appui Financier de la FAO destinés à l'irrigation des périmètres agricoles ;
-Réalisation de 4 Forages d'Eau pour l'Irrigation notamment à Doudoubalaleh (Région d'ALI-SABIEH) ;
-Création des Puits d'Eau (Traditionnels et Cimentés) avec l'Appui Financier de la FAO Djibouti pour soutenir les Coopératives Agricoles ;

- III. Partie 1 : Présentation du Point Focal PDDAA

3. Les lacunes existantes dans la mise en œuvre :
-Difficultés de mobiliser les eaux de surface et souterraines, rareté de la ressource en eau due aux conditions climatiques du pays ;
-Infrastructures hydro-agricoles rudimentaires, moyens d'exhaure d'eau inadéquats ;
-Mauvaise maitrise des techniques d'irrigation ;
-Structures coopératives peu opérationnelles et manquent d'autonomie et d'expérience et Insuffisance des moyens humains, techniques et financiers.

- III. Partie 1 : Présentation du Point Focal PDDAA

4. Les mesures à prendre pour combler les lacunes de la mise en œuvre :
-Etudes hydrogéologiques, hydrologiques et hydrographiques pour mieux estimer les capacités de mobilisation de la ressource en eau (de surface et souterraine) ;
-Réhabilitation des infrastructures hydro-agricoles ;
-Formation des Ingénieurs et Techniciens du Ministère aux dernières technologies en matière d'irrigation ;
-Appui et Assistance Techniques aux Coopératives Agricoles.

- III. Partie 1 : Présentation du Point Focal PDDAA

5. Les potentiels appuis des partenaires pour intensifier la mise en œuvre :
-Les Partenaires d'Aide au Développement identifiés pour le financement sont : COMESA, UA (BAD), IGAD, FAO, PNUD ;
-Une participation ferme et importante de l'ensemble des parties prenantes intervenant dans la mise en œuvre du Processus du PDDAA.

- IV. Partie 2 : Présentation du Représentant du MAEEP-RH

1. Les priorités institutionnelles et techniques pour la gestion de l'eau agricole :

-La promotion et le développement de l'eau agricole avec la création des infrastructures hydro-agricole et d'augmenter ainsi la production agricole ;
-L'extension et accroissement des superficies irriguées ;
-La réduction de l'exode des populations rurales ;
-Le développement d'une politique de renforcement des capacités

- IV. Partie 2 : Présentation du Représentant du MAEEP-RH

2. Situation actuelle de la mise en œuvre :
-Elaboration de Programmes et Projets sectoriels pour le développement de l'Eau Agricole : PNSA, Schéma Directeur National de l'Eau (SDNE), Plan Directeur du Développement du Secteur Primaire 2010-2020 ;
-Réformes Institutionnelles dans le Secteur de l'Eau à Djibouti ;
-Développement et Amélioration des Procédures de Recherche de Financements des projets auprès des potentiels bailleurs de fonds.

- IV. Partie 2 : Présentation du Représentant du MAEEP-RH

3. Les lacunes actuelles de la mise en œuvre :
-Insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiés pour le montage et élaboration des programmes et projets;
-Difficultés de mobilisation des financements adéquats pour les programmes et projets élaborés ;
-Contribution faible du budget national aux secteurs de l'Eau et de l'Agriculture ;
-Problèmes de coordination entre les différentes parties prenantes d'un projet.

- IV. Partie 2 : Présentation du Représentant du MAEEP-RH

4. Actions institutionnelles et techniques pour combler les lacunes existantes
-Elaboration d'un Plan de Formation de haut/moyen niveau au personnel du Ministère ;
-Renforcement de la Politique de partenariat avec les Bailleurs de Fonds ;
-Revalorisation du Budget National alloué à l'Eau et à l'Agriculture ;
-Mise en place d'un Cadre de Concertation réglementé (Comité de Pilotage) lors de l'Exécution des Programmes et Projets.

- IV. Partie 2 : Présentation du Représentant du MAEEP-RH

5. Les potentiels appuis institutionnels et techniques des partenaires :
-Les différents partenaires identifiés par le MAEEP-RH pour un appui institutionnel et technique sont : la FAO, l'UNICEF, la BAD, le FIDA, la BID, l'UE (FED), le PNUD.

- V. Conclusion

❑ La mise en œuvre du Processus Compact du PDDAA à Djibouti a enregistré des progrès depuis son lancement en 2007 néanmoins nous attendons toujours l'arrivée de l'Expert du COMESA pour l'actualisation du document PDDAA et par la suite l'organisation de la table ronde des Bailleurs de Fonds.

❑ La revalorisation de l'allocation du Budget de l'Etat aux secteurs de l'Eau et de l'Agriculture est en cours de processus.

## Annex 9. Kenya

Presentation by Eng. Augustine Ndwiga

- SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN KENYA. -Institutions responsible
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development
  - Ministry of Environment ,Water and Natural Resources
  - Ministry of Lands , Housing and urban development
  - Ministry of Devolution and planning
  - Farmers organizations
  - Financial Institutions
- SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN KENYA -Institutions responsible cont…
- Civil society groups
- Development partners eg.IFAD,DANIDA,SIDA, ADB, IDA etc….
- PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE WATER MANAGEMENT
- Finalization of the National Irrigation policy and the legal framework
- Development of Multipurpose dams
- Expand the area under irrigation (one million acres under irrigation by 2017)
- The use of emerging water sources and technologies such as recycled, treated saline and waste water.
- Increasing water efficiency in existing irrigation schemes
- Improving rain water harvesting for agricultural development
- Rehabilitating and protecting of the water catchments
- PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE WATER MANAGEMENT CONT…
- Capacity building, research ,innovation, science and technology
- Developing and implementing a land use master plan
- Developing northern Kenya and other Arid areas
- Increase farmer participation in planning, development and management of projects.
- Enhance gender equity.
- Improve marketing and marketing linkages.
- CURRENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
- New Constitution in place which creates devolved units
- Integrated river basin development.
- The National irrigation Policy in the process of finalization.

- Deliberate efforts made towards public private partnership
- Budgetary allocation towards irrigation development raised during last four years
- Water storage infrastructure development stepped up .
- CURRENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION cont..
- Improving service delivery of the irrigation sub sector.
- Emphasis made towards increasing the tree cover in the country
- Mechanisms put in place to increase the efficiency of existing and upcoming irrigation projects
- Markets and marketing infrastructure put in place
- Partnering with local institutions of higher learning, Research stations in technology transfer
- EXISTING GAPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
- Budgetary allocations still low
- Un sustainability of projects due to lack ownership by the beneficiaries
- In adequate capacity at all levels
- There are many uncoordinated institutions.
- The private sector is not efficient in funding agriculture related activities
- EXISTING GAPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION CONT..
- Farmers , farmers' organizations and other stakeholders not fully involved in the identification, planning, design, implementation and O&M of projects
- Regional, international organizations and the development partners with interest in the sector not fully engaged despite their enormous potential
- INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL ACTION TO ADDRESS EXISTING GAPS
- Several institutions duplicating efforts. This is inefficient therefore require reforming
- The existing financing mechanism is inadequate and dispersed across several organizations
- Cost of credit is expensive , terms are rigid which leave out women and youth. need there fore to adopt new and innovative ways to provide better services.
- INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL ACTION TO ADDRESS EXISTING GAPS cont…
- Beneficiary financing can be used particularly for O&M

- Kenya is signatory to international protocols and conventions that call for on member countries to allocate budgetary allocations for increased food production and eliminating poverty
- POTENTIAL INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM DONOR PARTNERS
- Development of appropriate policies and legal framework
- Budgetary allocation by the GOK still low thus assist in hastening investments.
- Technology transfer
- Participate in monitoring and evaluation

## Annex 10. Rwanda

**Presented by: NIYONGABO Damien (M. Tech), Irrigation Specialist/MINAGRI, & Gilbert KAYITARE, M&E – Rwanda SAKSS**

National priorities for agricultural water management

- Vision 2020 : The future of Rwanda
  - Transform Rwanda into a middle class country with per capita income of $1240 and sector growth 8.5%;
- EDPRS: Economic Development Poverty Reduction strategy; emphasizes on agriculture as growth engine
  - The objective in the mid-term (2013-2017) is to intensify sustainable production systems for crop cultivation &;
  - Increase rural infrastructure development
- CAADP compact: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
  - Program advocates for allocation of 2% of public funds for Irrigation development.

☛ SPAT II & III: Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation

- ✓ PSTA II (ended 2012), SP1.4 Prioritized irrigation development and the preparation of Irrigation Policy and Master Plan as key deliverables;
- ✓ PSTA III, SP 1.2 Insists on the Importance of Irrigation and Water Management in Agriculture Development

- NSCSC: National Strategy on Climate change and Low Carbon development for Rwanda, encourages various adaptive strategies to climate change
  - irrigation is a key strategy for resilience & adaptation to climate change;
-

Country Context *(Sector Policies)*
Historical perspective - Irrigation in Rwanda
Recent development - Irrigation in Rwanda
Current irrigation situation
Detailed irrigation potential in Rwanda
The assessment of Rwanda's irrigation potential 589 713 ha, takes into consideration the following demains:

- ✓ Runoff for small reservoirs (125 627 ha);
- ✓ Runoff for dams (27 907 ha);
- ✓ Direct river and flood water (79 847 ha);

- ✓ Lake water resources (100 107 ha);
- ✓ Groundwater resources (36 432 ha);
- ✓ Marshlands (219 793 ha).

Irrigation in Rwanda-
Future plans for development up to 2017
Towards an Irrigation Policy-
*Major constraints*

1. High cost of irrigation development (23,000 USD/Ha),
2. Poor organization in schemes,
3. Small and fragmented private lands,
4. Inadequate capacity (skills and equipment),
5. Lack of irrigation culture within communities,
6. Undeveloped and inefficient marketing chain,
7. Poor water use efficiency,
8. Poor Monitoring, Evaluation and Improvement of existing irrigation infrastructures,
9. Lack of clear investment portfolios in irrigation development.

**Planned expenditure, by Government and Development Partners, on Irrigation (PSTA 2)**

Actions to address existing gaps for implementation

Plan in irrigation policy and strategic actions

Institutional reforms
Policy-Statements & Strategic Actions

**Lines of Action**
Institutional reforms
Policy-Statements & Strategic Actions

- 2. Establish an Irrigation Inspectorate
- Strategic Actions
  - Create an Irrigation Inspectorate;
  - Enforce irrigation standards for designs and equipment;
  - Regulate the (license) function of WUAs.
- 3. **Establish a National Irrigation Board**
- Strategic Actions
  - Restructure the Task Force Irrigation into the National Irrigation Board (NIB);

- Legalize the NIB as a public utility with mandate to implement schemes.

Support from partners, WB baseline

Project name : Rural Sector Support Program III (RSSP)

- ✓ Budget: USD 85,000,000 funded by (WB & Government of Rwanda); Timeline: 20 June 2012 – 30 October 2017;
- ✓ Main objective : Marshlands and hillsides irrigation development of sub-watersheds for beneficiaries in market-based value chains.

Project name: Land husbandry, water harvesting and hillside irrigation project (lwh)

- ✓ Funded by: The World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the Government of Rwanda (GoR);
- ✓ Budget: USD 112,395,000;
- ✓ Timeline: 2 June 2010 – 31 December 2015; Main objective : Increasing productivity and commercialization of hillside irrigation agriculture.

Support from partners, IFAD baseline

Projects name: Kirehe community-based Watershed management Project (KWAMP)

- ✓ Funded by: IFAD, WFP, and the Government of Rwanda;
- ✓ Budget: USD 49.3 million.

Project Name: Support Project to the Strategic Plan for the Agriculture Transformation (PAPSTA) **A CLOSED PROJECT**

- ✓ Funded By: **IFAD &** Government of Rwanda.

Support from partners, ADF baseline

**Project Name:** Bugesera Agricultural Development Support Project (PADAB):

- ✓ **Funded By**: African Development Fund (ADF);
- ✓ **Budget:** EUR 13 millions (EUR 10 million ADF grant "77%" & EUR 3 millions "23%" from the Government of Rwanda and the beneficiaries);
- ✓ **Timeline**: Closed last year from (January 2007 to 31 December 2013);
- ✓ **Objective**: Increase agricultural production by setting up irrigation infrastructure, protecting catchments on nearly 5 000 ha of hills.

**Project Name**: Bugesera Natural Region Rural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIRB)

- ✓ **Funded By**: African Development Fund (ADF), **Partners**: Bugesera District, RAB, HEIFER, CIP;
- ✓ **Budget**: UA 14.98 million;
- ✓ **Timeline**: 1st April 2010 to 31st December 2015 (5 Years);
- ✓ **Main objevtice**: Improve food security in Bugesera region through a sustainable increase in agricultural production with following activities:

1. Rehabilitate irrigation facilities over 1 500 ha of marshland;
2. Develop irrigation facilities in small hillside areas watered by lakes (100 Ha);
3. Develop lake and marshland watersheds over a surface area of 4000 ha.

Government of Rwanda/MINAGRI

**Project Name:** Government Funded Irrigation-GFI (IAI) -Immediate Action Irrigation.

**Budget**: 50,000,000,000 Rwandan Francs.

**Timeline:** 2010-2014.

**Objectives**: Intensification and modernization of agriculture to successfully avoid dependence on rain fed agriculture in the driest part of the country.

**Coverage**: 5000 hectares in Kirehe and Nyagatare District; Eastern Province.

## Annex 11. Uganda

- **Uganda CAADP Compact Agricultural Water Development and Management**
- **Addis Ababa**
- 13-14 March, 2014
- Workshop on Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought
- **Terms**
- AWDM = Agricultural Water Development and Management
- DSIP = Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (Uganda CAADP Compact)
- In DSIP, **Water for Agricultural Production** rather than AWDM used.
- **DSIP priorities for AWDM (1)**

1. **Policy and planning frameworks for creating an enabling environment for AWDM**
    - *Policy and legal frameworks*
    - *Guidelines for AWDM*
    - **Irrigation support**
    - *Rehabilitation of existing schemes*
    - *New irrigation schemes*
    - *Building farmer (private sector) capacity in irrigation*

- **DSIP priorities for AWDM (2)**

3. **Livestock water harvesting infrastructure and watershed management**
    - *Rehabilitating existing communal infrastructure (e.g. valley dams, valley tanks)*
    - *New, multipurpose infrastructure*
    - *Capacity of private sector, central and local government staff in planning, design, construction, and supervision*
    - **DSIP priorities for AWDM (3)**
4. **Appropriate infrastructure for commercial fish farming (aquaculture)**
    - *Aquaculture parks*
    - *Information databases*
    - *Private sector capacity in commercial seed production*
    - *Support services (e.g. hatcheries, feed mills)*

- **Current implementation status**

1. Implementation start 2010, implementation plans (including for AWDM) elaborated in 2012.
2. Three sector annual reviews undertaken
3. Various infrastructure (irrigation schemes, valley tanks, demo sites, etc) set up or being rehabilitated under different programmes (public, private)
4. Research, demonstration, dissemination and adoption of small scale AWDM technologies

- **Existing gaps in implementation**

1. Policy and legal frameworks and AWDM master plan still in draft form
2. Institutional issues (harmonization of programmes; coordination, information sharing, human resources)
3. Resources (financial, human, appropriate technologies)

- **Actions needed to address gaps**
- Finalization of necessary policies, laws and guidelines
- Strong mechanisms for coordination and information exchange between and among state and non-state actors involved in AWDM
- Integrated approaches to water utilization and management – conservation agriculture, watershed management, sustainable land management, etc
- **Potential support needed**

1. Review of DSIP to address current gaps in AWDM, climate change and resilience
2. Resource mobilization (financial, human, material) for implementing AWDM in the DSIP

- **Uganda Report**
- **Agriculture Water Development and Management(AWDM)**
- **Addis Ababa**
- 13-14 March, 2014
- Workshop on Water Scarcity and Resilience to Drought
- **Institutional and technical priorities for Agricultural Water Management**

1. Agriculture Water Development and Management supporting legal and policy framework formulation and implementation
2. Inter-ministerial and Local Government co-ordination, and technical support
3. Private sector support in Agriculture Water Development and Management

- **Institutional and technical priorities for Agricultural Water Management (Cont'n)**

4. Human Resource Development for the line ministries, local governments and the private sector
5. Infrastructure development for AWM (*New and Rehabilitation*)

- **Current situation for implementation**

1. Draft Irrigation Policy in place
2. Draft Irrigation Master Plan in place
3. Small-scale irrigation and water harvesting research and demonstrations are on-going
4. Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on water for production co-ordination-under Office of the Prime-Minister instituted

- **Current situation for implementation (Cont'n)**

5. Rehabilitation of old dilapidated irrigation schemes and reservoirs
6. Feasibility studies for new Agriculture Water Management Infrastructure *(irrigation, aquaculture and livestock)*
7. Technical Assistance in AWDM-JICA, EGYPT, IDB, ADB,WB and AfD
8. Discussion on formulation of comprehensive plans for the transformation of the Agriculture sector through AWDM is on-going

- Existing Gaps for implementation

1. Inadequate Legal Framework to support AWMD
2. Absence of specific policy and guidelines on AWDM
3. Overlapping institutional mandates in AWDM
4. Weak co-ordination between central government ministries and local governments

- **Existing Gaps for implementation (Cont'n)**

5. Inadequate Legal Framework to support AWMD
6. Absence of specific policy and guidelines on AWDM
7. Overlapping institutional mandates in AWDM
8. Weak co-ordination on AWDM between central government ministries, local governments and private sector(self-help projects)

- Existing Gaps for implementation (Cont'n)

9. Low Human Resource Capacity in AWDM in the country*(Pre-dominantly rain fed agriculture with no water scarcity in the past*)
10. Costing of the AWDM interventions is still a big problem due to limited experience and new areas; *irrigation, aquaculture parks*
11. Non-competitive private sector due to low technical capacity in AWDM (procurements)

- **Institutional and technical action to address existing gaps for implementation**

1. Government is reviewing the existing legal and policy framework (Water Act and Water Policy)
2. Strengthening the inter-ministerial and local government coordination though reviewing of mandates
3. Improve capacity of the private sector through encouraging joint ventures *(international and national firms/individuals) during procurement of consultants and contractors*

- **Institutional and technical action to address existing gaps for implementation (Cont'n)**

4. Restructuring of government ministries
5. Recruitment and training of critical staff in AWDM
6. Preliminary discussions on development of a Comprehensive Human Resource Development Plan on Irrigation spearheaded by JICA

- **Institutional and technical action to address existing gaps for implementation (Cont'n)**

7. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has participated in the review of curriculum of Agricultural Engineering and Irrigation for two universities
8. Government is undertaking capacity building and feasibility studies for medium–large scale irrigation with support from JICA, AfD, IDB and WB

- **Potential Institutional and Technical support from partners that is required for scaling up implementation**

1. Technical assistance to support policy and guidelines development specific to AWDM
2. Technical Assistance in Capacity Development of the private sector and responsible government sectors
3. Technical Support to implement the Human Resource Development Plan
4. Develop a Comprehensive AWMD Strategy and Irrigation Master Plan
5. Continued Professional Development in AWMD-Training

## Annex 12. South Sudan

**Presentation by Dr. Erneo Balasio Peter Tombe & Mr. Leone Daniel Zakeyo Soka**

- **Agriculture:**
  **A Key Sector in South Sudan Growth Strategy**
- South Sudan has identified and prioritized Agriculture and infrastructure as key pillars for growth;
- Government has requested support from AU/NPCA to help develop agriculture component of South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI);
- Implementation of agriculture component of SSDI will be guided by CAADP goals, principles and guidelines.
- **Status of Agriculture Sector**
- South Sudan agricultural sector has huge potential in all areas including: crops; livestock; forestry; fisheries and irrigation.
- Unfortunately, the sector has not been developed – partly due to prolonged political instability and neglect. Thus, sector performance (especially production and productivity) has been largely inadequate = high food insecurity.
- Agriculture is the most important sector contributing up to 15% of the GDP.
- Agriculture is largely traditional, predominantly subsistence characterized by low productivity and low cash income.
- Livestock production represents a significant proportion of agricultural activity.
- With increased investment , livestock will contribute much more to the GDP and, with use of modern technology South Sudan can become a major exporter of Livestock/ livestock products.
- **Rationale for Formulating NAIP**
- Despite the huge potential and despite some investments made by Gov't and DPs during the CPA era, South Sudan continue to be food insecure and a vast majority of its rural population continue to live in poverty.
- Persistent food insecurity coupled with over-reliance on oil revenue has been the major concern/ challenge for the government, the citizens and all stakeholders. Hence, the decision to prioritize agriculture as a key driver to address poverty and economic diversification.

- Consequently, the process to develop a National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) was launched.
- **CAADP Process Implementation Status**
- **South Sudan CAADP Compact is not yet signed. It is currently with NEPAD awaiting signature.**

➢ The South Sudan CAADP framework will be implemented within the framework of the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master plan (CAMP), Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP) and through the Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (ASIP) both currently under preparation.

➢ The ASIP spans the first five years of the 25-year of CAMP.

➢ The immediate objectives of the ASIP are to:

(i) enhance community resettlement, rehabilitation and security (ii) enhance intensification and sustainable pro-poor growth in agricultural productivity and production,(iii)strengthen institutional capacity for sustainable agricultural development,(iv) accelerate development and commercialization of strategic commodity value chains; and (v) ensure sustainable utilization and management of land, water and natural resources.

- **Government Commitment to the Agricultural Sector Development**

➢ The Government shall commit financial resources to meet the goals of the Maputo Declaration.

➢ MOA, in collaboration with sectoral line ministries and supporting institutional structures will ensure that priority areas identified in the ASIP are allocated sufficient funding.

➢ Development partners are aware that the agriculture sector is an engine for realizing growth and economic development in the Republic of South Sudan (RSS).

➢ Therefore, all development partners are keen to see that ownership must start with the national political will to encourage and implement agricultural growth, food security and other strategies through transparent consultations and inclusive processes.

- **Issues of Implementation and Alignment with Regional Compacts**

➢ The African Union, NEPAD, COMESA and regional partners are committed through the Maputo declaration to support RSS in its endeavors in defining priority programs that allow the Country to meet the objectives of CAADP and to attain the MDG1.

- AU/NEPAD and other regional partners will support South Sudan in meeting its strategic agriculture, food and nutrition security, poverty reduction and social development of its people as stated in the SSDP, CAMP and the ASIP.

- **Implementation Arrangements**

**Governance and Management**

- Coordination and implementation processes of the partnerships will be managed by MAFTARFC&RD in partnership with key stakeholders. The Ministry will organize an annual review of the implementation of the CAMP, ASIP and related CAADP commitments to keep the process on track.
- The implementation process will strongly take into account inter-sectoral linkages with other line ministries and agencies as well as State Governments for effective realization of results.

- **Key Challenges in Agriculture**

**A. Crop Sub-Sector:**

- Post conflict community resettlement and rehabilitation;
- The low productivity of the agriculture sector ;
- Inadequate provision of agricultural services ;
- Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure (roads and market) thus hindering access to markets;
- Threats from crop pests and diseases;
- Inadequate skilled human resources;
- Natural Resources Degradation;
- Low public and private sector investment.

**B. Livestock Sub-Sector:**

- Cattle rushing and insecurity;
- Low animal productivity;
- Poor animal healthcare;
- Low product quality and poorly developed quality assurance infrastructure;
- Lack of commercialization of livestock farming;
- Low scale of operation/ herd sizes undermines viability;
- Accessibility of support services
- Poor market access;
- Poor organization of the livestock sector;
- Un-conducive macro-economic environment .

## Annex 13. List of Workshop Participants

| No. | Name | Country/ REC/ Institution of Representation | Position | e-mail | Telephone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Joseph NDUWIMANA | Burundi, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock | CAADP Focal Point | ndujofsvmd@yahoo.fr | +257 77 735777 |
| 2 | Salvator SINDAYIHEBURA | Burundi, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock | Director General of Agriculture | salvatorsindayihebura@yahoo.fr or dgamina@yahoo.fr | +257 79588721 or +257 77 022 857 |
| 3 | ABDI ELMI BOGOREH | Djibouti | Conseiller Technique du Ministre et Membre de l'équipe CAADP | abdielmibogoreh@yahoo.fr | +253 77.66.62.04 or +253 21.35.12.97 |
| 4 | AHMED ABDOUL-GALIL AHMED | Djibouti | Ingénieur spécialiste en Eau et Développement Durable | ahmed_cavalier11@yahoo.fr | +253 77.63.94.44 or +253 21.35.46.79 |
| 5 | Gilbert Kayitare | Rwanda | the Ministry of Agriculture | kayitare.intare@gmail.com | +250 788 594474 |
| 6 | Mr. Damien Niyongabo | Rwanda | Irrigation specialist | niyongabodamien@gmail.com | +250 786 426663 |
| 7 | Augustine Ndwiga Nyaga | Nairobi/Addis/ Nairobi, 12/ 15th March | Department of Irrigation and Drainage | kamuranga@yahoo.com | +254 723 825 102 |
| 8 | Issoufou Maigary Ambalam | CILSS/CRA | Expert Hydrologue | i.maigary@agrhymet.ne | +227 969 62701 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Stanley Munyeri Mbagathi | COMESA | CAADP Regional Process Facilitator | smbagathi@comesa.int | +260 973 246794 |
| 10 | Tom Kakuba | Uganda | CAADP Focal Point | tomkakuba@yahoo.com | +256 772591421 |
| 11 | Ronald Kato Kayizzi | Uganda MAAIF | PAE – Irrigation and Drainage | karyon@engineer.com | +25677242 3820 |
| 12 | Leone Daniel Zakeyo Sok | South Sudan, Ministry of Agriculture | Irrigation and Water Conservation Inspector | leonesoka@yahoo.com | +21195562 9433; +21191122 1508 |
| 13 | Ephraim Modi | South Sudan, Ministry of Water and Irrigation | Director for Water Harvesting and storage constructions | ephraimmodi@yahoo.com | +21195514 8093 |
| 14 | Debalkew Berhe Tedla | IGAD | PM Enviromen t Protection | debalkew.berhe@igad.int | +253 778 4946 |
| 15 | Samuel Abiyou | Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture | Acting Director | s.abiyu@yahoo.com | +251 911 380574 |
| 16 | Daniel Dangiso | Ethiopia, Ministry of Water and Energy | Director | rukisadani@gmail.com | +251 116 625516 |
| 17 | Herve Ouedraogo | FAO/SFE | M&E officer | Herve.ouedraoga@fai.org | +251 935 336346 |
| 18 | Ana Menezes | FAO/SFE | Fisheries and Aquacultur e | Ana.menezess@fao.org | |
| 19 | Simon Langan | IWMI | Principal Researcher and Head of Office | s.langan@cgiar.org | +251 930 100223 |
| 20 | Kilawe Edward | FAO | Forestry/ Natural Resource Manageme | Edwrd.kilawe@fao.org | +251 911512335 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | nt | | |
| 21 | Lebdi Fethi | AgWA | Coordinator | Fethi.lebdi@fao.org | +251 932 298406 |
| 22 | Alan Nicol | CARE (Uganda) | GWI – East Africa Program Director | anicol@co.care.org | +256 759 990952 |
| 23 | Fantahun Assefa | SFE/FAO | FPSMD | Fantahun.assefa@fao.rog | +251 911 406632 |
| 24 | Yibeltal Tiruneh | FAO | Irrigation officer | Yibeltal.tiruneh@fao.org | +251 911 605898 |
| 25 | Bethel Terefe | CARE Ethiopia | GWI-Program Policy Adviser | Bethelt@care.org.et | +251 920 309946 |