



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening the institutional capacity of African Network of Basin Organization (ANBO), contributing to the improved transboundary water governance in Africa		
Country(ies):	Continental Africa	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5772
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5338
Other Executing Partner(s):	ANBO	Submission Date:	7 March 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	190,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>			

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
IW-1	GEFTF	500,000	3,030,000
IW-3	GEFTF	1,500,000	4,000,000
Total Project Cost		2,000,000	7,030,000

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the coordination and collaboration capacity of African Lake and River Basin Organizations (L/RBOs), Commissions and/or cooperative frameworks for transboundary groundwater management and their member states towards the improved transboundary water governance in Africa through the improved support by African Network of Basin Organization (ANBO)						
Project Component	Grant Type <sup>3</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening ANBO's institutional and technical capacity as technical arm of AMCOW	TA	1.1. Institutional capacity of ANBO strengthened to deliver on its statutory mandates	1.1.1: ANBO vision, mission and detailed 5-year strategy developed and adopted by ANBO General Assembly (fully funded by EU/GWP SITWA project)  1.1.2: Institutional design for ANBO Secretariat agreed and Secretariat made fully operational (fully funded by EU/GWP SITWA project)  1.1.3: Relevant policies and procedural manuals (HR policy, FM policy, gender policy etc.) for effective and efficient operations of ANBO Secretariat developed and applied  1.1.4: Financing options for ANBO analyzed for its sustainability to	GEFTF	1,000,000	4,530,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

<sup>3</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			function as a technical arm of AMCOW			
		1.2. ANBO's technical, knowledge and information management capacity strengthened to serve as a technical arm of AMCOW focusing on transboundary water resources management, including groundwater.	<p>1.2.1: ANBO's information management capacity strengthened through the enhancement of the African Water Information System (AWIS) on data related to transboundary water management, including groundwater.</p> <p>1.2.2: Support to information exchange and synthesis (knowledge management and open/online access, thematic databases, development of regional indicators etc.) at regional and pan-African level provided, with specific emphasis on AMCOW water sector reporting requirements</p> <p>1.2.3: ANBO's website strengthened to make it as a premier information exchange platform for Africa's transboundary basins and aquifers.</p> <p>1.2.4: ANBO's technical capacity strengthened to represent transboundary perspectives and interests on behalf of L/RBOs and groundwater commissions at AMCOW's technical task forces, such as M&amp;E task force for water resources and transboundary waters, to mainstream transboundary concerns into AMCOW discussions.</p> <p>1.2.5: Financial options to sustain technical and financial capacity of ANBO for maintaining AWIS and ANBO web platform, participation in tasks forces and other related political and development processes analyzed and recommendations made to ANBO General Assembly</p>			
		1.3 ANBO's capacity as a clearing house for AMCOW of information related to climate change, vulnerability analyses and adaptation strategies of African transboundary basins strengthened.	<p>1.3.1: Meta-database for studies related to climate change predictions, vulnerability assessment, and adaptation strategies of African transboundary basins and aquifers developed.</p> <p>1.3.2: Case studies/best practices/lessons learned from L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions on financing and implementing (transboundary)</p>			

			<p>climate change adaptation initiatives developed and disseminated through AMCOW.</p> <p>1.3.3: ANBO guidelines on climate resilient infrastructure development for L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions developed and disseminated through AMCOW</p> <p>1.3.4. At least four transboundary water commissions (L/RBOs and/or Groundwater Commissions) sensitized and trained on the use of ANBO's meta database through related capacity building workshops and training sessions (in cooperation with WACDEP program)</p>			
Component 2: Supporting the capacity building of Lake/River Basin Organizations , Groundwater Commissions and RECs to foster transboundary cooperation	TA	2.1. Information and data management and sharing capacity of L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions strengthened.	<p>2.1.1: Knowledge management capacity needs assessment carried out for African L/RBOs and target L/RBOs selected for capacity strengthening (fully funded by EU/GWP SITWA project). Lessons learned and best practices extracted and disseminated.</p> <p>2.1.2: Transboundary data management and information sharing systems (data exchange/management protocols, common referential and priority topics, data exchange scenarios and tools, data exchange platforms etc.) implemented for two selected L/RBOs and 1 Groundwater Commission, then linked to AWIS. Collection of socioeconomic and environmental data/information for the basin planning will be strongly and consistently promoted to aid the basin planning based on the IWRM principles and to support the development of sound policy recommendations</p>	GEFTF	850,000	1,700,000
		2.2. RECs capacity to foster international as well as multi-sectoral cooperation among its member states to manage transboundary waters strengthened.	2.2.1: REC's (transboundary) water resources management focal points and selected L/RBO and/or Groundwater Commission representatives trained in transboundary water law and legal relationship between international water law and domestic law and policy; sensitized and trained on the benefits and other international, regional and domestic implications of the international legal framework for transboundary water cooperation			

		<p>2.2.2. Lessons learned and best practices of effective REC support to its member states and/or L/RBOs to foster international cooperation for transboundary water management identified, discussed and disseminated among RECs and L/RBO/GC.</p> <p>2.2.3 Dialogue platform/s among RECs and other regional stakeholders established to stimulate international as well as multisectoral cooperation and reflect development issues under water and climate security framework (in cooperation with WACDEP programme).</p>			
	2.3. Financing/Resources mobilization capacity of L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions strengthened	<p>2.3.1: ANBO in-house capacity to gather and disseminate financial opportunities related to transboundary water resources management (including peace building through resource management cooperation, resilience building through cooperation, etc.) strengthened to benefit its Member Organizations.</p> <p>2.3.2: Capacity building workshops (at least 2) for L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions on financial resources mobilization carried out (including sharing lessons regarding effective donor conferencing, effective ICP coordination, etc.)</p> <p>2.3.3. Donors and partners coordination group/s established to monitor available resources and funding possibilities for long-term development and strategic support (in cooperation with GWP and WACDEP Programme).</p>			
	Subtotal			1, 850,000	6,230,000
	Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>		GEFTF	150,000	800,000
	Total Project Cost			2,000,000	7,030,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
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<sup>4</sup> To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	180,000
Other Multilateral Agency	EU/GWP SITWA	Cash	3,300,000
Other Multilateral Agency	African Water Facility	Cash	2,700,000
Others	GWP (including WACDEP)	Cash	500,000
Others	Regional Economic Commissions	In-kind	300,000
Others	OMVS	Cash	50,000
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			<b>7,030,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	GEF	IW	Continental Africa	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)<sup>6</sup></u>
• (up to)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	<u>100,000</u>	<u>9,500</u>

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>7</sup>**

**PROJECT OVERVIEW**

**A.1. Project description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the geftr, ldcf/scdf and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (geftr, npif) and adaptation benefits (ldcf/scdf); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

*Background*

1. Water is of strategic importance to African economies, forming an input to various sectors such as agriculture, industry, mining and power generation. In addition, water resources have the potential to be developed in such a way as to contribute to the achievement of food security and poverty eradication objectives. The efficient and sustainable utilization of Africa's water resources is therefore a cornerstone for socio-economic development as well as food and energy security on the continent. Increasing water and energy demands for growing populations and increased agricultural and industrial production have to be met in the forthcoming decades.

<sup>5</sup> On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

<sup>7</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

2. The development of water resources use and management options for Africa needs to be carried out in the context of a number of specific climatic, economic and governance characteristics, among them:
  - A high degree of natural climatic variability, i.e. naturally variable rainfall patterns with frequent periods of floods and drought. These are likely to be further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.
  - Population dynamics on the continent, with most of Africa experiencing significant population growth over the coming decades leading to a commensurate increase in water demand for food and energy production.
  - There are about 80 international river and lake basins in Africa (African Water Vision 2025). Most of these rivers and lakes are shared by two to four countries, although some are shared by many more, e.g. the Congo, Niger, Nile and Lake Chad. Furthermore, there are 38 documented transboundary aquifers on the continent.
  - Regional integration and governance frameworks for cooperative management of transboundary water resources vary significantly and in some regions are still underdeveloped.
3. With transboundary water resources constituting about 80% of Africa's total freshwater resources, cooperation in the management of shared water resources is critical. Given the strategic importance of transboundary water management in Africa, the African Union (AU), following the adoption of the Africa Water Vision 2025, called in 2000 for a "Federation of African River and Lake Basin Organizations" to be created for developing and adopting a common approach to the management of transboundary waters.
4. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) was formed in 2002 in Abuja, Nigeria, with the primary purpose of promoting cooperation, security, social and economic development and poverty eradication through the management of water resources and the provision of water supply services. In 2004, the AU adopted the 'Sirte Declaration' by which Africa's leadership expressed support for AMCOW's role in spearheading efforts to address Africa's water policy challenges. Subsequently, in 2008, AMCOW became a specialized committee of the African Union for Water and Sanitation. The mission of AMCOW is to provide political leadership, policy direction, and advocacy in the supply and management of water for sustainable social, economic, environmental development and the maintenance of Africa's ecosystems.
5. In response to the AU's call for the creation of a 'Federation of African River and Lake Basin Organizations', AMCOW in 2006 established the "Tekateka Committee", which recommended the adoption of the African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO) to provide this common platform.
6. Subsequently the ANBO statutes were revised in 2007 to provide for a close alignment between ANBO and AMCOW. The Preamble now states that ANBO 'answers the need for coordination and strengthening of cooperation...according to the directives defined by the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), which coordinates water policy within the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) of the African Union, and in its support. The ANBO role in supporting

AMCOW is further highlighted in Art. 2 (j) (of the revised ANBO statutes), stating that ANBO endeavours to support AMCOW to meet its specific requests on management per basin and implement its orientation in this field.

7. The stakeholder consultations undertaken recently, specifically high-level discussions with the AMCOW Secretariat have shown consensus that ANBO is regarded as the ‘technical arm’ of AMCOW for matters related to transboundary water management. In practice this is understood as ANBO playing a dual role of supporting AMCOW as an advisor on transboundary water management matters, while on the other hand also supporting the implementation of AMCOW policy through promotion, facilitation and technical support to relevant role-players, specifically Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Lake or River Basin Organizations (L/RBOs).
8. ANBO has an important role to play at three spheres of transboundary water management:
  - At the continental sphere ANBO’s role is that of being the technical arm of AMCOW on transboundary water matters, both in advising AMCOW as well as in assisting the implementation of AMCOW policy.
  - At the regional level ANBO can support the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) through technical advice and policy promotion on transboundary water management as well as being a facilitator and information hub, linking RECs with other relevant actors.
  - Further, ANBO serves the community of African L/RBOs in supporting them on various technical aspects (knowledge exchange, capacity building, resource mobilization etc.) of transboundary water management.

*Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

9. Across the African continent a wide suite of *transboundary environmental problems* are witnessed in its transboundary basins, including deterioration of water quality due to pollution, land degradation due to poor catchment management practices leading to an increase in erosion and resulting siltation and habitat loss of aquatic species, changes in the hydrological regimes of rivers and the degradation of ecosystems and loss of ecosystem services, to name but a few. They are often both local and transboundary problems when they occur in a transboundary basin. When ecosystem integrity of a transboundary basin/aquifer is deteriorated, the quality and quantity of ecosystem services that our society benefits from decrease and it will become not only environmental problems but socioeconomic problems. Solutions to those problems often requires joint approach by riparian states
10. *Root causes* for the environmental problems in transboundary basins include:
  - Increasing anthropologic pressure to the ecosystems due to population growth, agricultural growth and industrial growth
  - Natural pressure to the system caused by climate variability and change
  - Limited knowledge shared among riparian states regarding causes and effects of activities happening in a transboundary basin.
  - Suboptimal level of cooperation and collaboration among riparian states on the management of their transboundary basins.

11. *Barriers* that the proposed project will try to address are those related to capacity for knowledge & information management and sharing and capacity of different stakeholders at pan-African level that play key roles in fostering further cooperation and collaboration among riparian states for their transboundary water resources management. An overview of information and knowledge management challenges at pan-African level and an overview of the governance related to transboundary water management in Africa are provided below, each followed by a few suggested interventions to tackle them through ANBO.

#### *Knowledge management*

12. The strengthening of water related knowledge management and data management is fundamental in Africa for improving water and development issues, including food, energy and water security and climate resilience. Whether at national or transboundary level, the easy access to data, information and knowledge on the status and evolution of water resources and their uses is one of the requirements for a successful transboundary water management. Policy makers need to be able to access and share reliable, up-to-date and relevant information at ease.
13. In Africa a lack of available information is considered as one of the barriers against making sound decisions in realizing the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels. The reasons for the poor and limited access to the data useful to make sound decisions to realize IWRM at transboundary level are multiple and diverse, with the main reasons being a lack of basic data generation, incomplete and dispersed data, lack of homogeneity and comparability of data, lack of traceability of existing datasets, lack of policies or protocols regulating the access and dissemination of relevant information, confidentiality of collected data, lack of capacity to organize them. AU, AMCOW, RECs, L/RBOs are all generating or disseminating some sort of information but they are not always coherent or compatible.
14. At the transboundary basins level, the existing L/ RBOs are often developing basin-wide IWRM plans (including addressing vulnerability to floods and droughts, priority issues for short and long term investments, water quantity analyses and water quality objectives, etc.). When they develop their IWRM Plans, they often develop some kind of information management systems. With this effort, some elements of information and documentation resources about African basins are widely available on the internet (e.g. L/RBO websites) but they are scattered and users will have to visit each website to find a complete overall picture of the state of transboundary basin management in Africa. Moreover, each organization has its own way of organizing and introducing knowledge on its website, as a consequence, the search is at times difficult for the users.
15. Management of data and information are complex and daunting tasks, especially for IWRM which advocate for multi-sectoral approach. Data or information available should be comprehensive enough; however, one data set can never serve everyone from various institutions at various levels with varying interests and concerns. Therefore, this project will focus on removing the data and information management barriers related to transboundary waters management with emphasis on IWRM. Having one central and starting point for anyone or any institutions interested in accessing the information related to transboundary waters management should make the access to the desired information easier.



16. Various approaches have been tried and tested at an individual L/ RBO level to build their information management capacity. These efforts include the identification of information needs of the partners (data users but also data producers/managers) with classification of the needs by priority order, the identification and analysis of existing data sources and existing data flow, the support to the development of agreements for data exchange, aiming to answer the need for information generation, the development of tools (databases, geographic information systems, decision support systems, web portals) and procedures for the collection, processing, production and dissemination of the expected information as well as the development of human resource capacity in data management and data processing.
17. ANBO, as an umbrella organization for African L/RBOs and as a technical arm of AMCOW in particular on the transboundary water management matters, is best positioned to create a central and starting point for the information and data management for transboundary water resources management. It will benefit not only L/RBOs but also RECs, AMCOW, AU and its member states. ANBO is best positioned to facilitate the dissemination of best practices and knowledge among L/RBOs and also with the RECs and Member States. ANBO can support building the coherent water information systems and data exchanges procedures between L/RBOs. This can be built on their past efforts that established African Water Information System (AWIS). A web platform will facilitate increased and easier access to online water related documentation and information. While specific technical infrastructure is built for improved information and knowledge management, ANBO can also make policy recommendations through relevant AMCOW task forces on the need for a policy or protocol for improved information management.

#### *Governance*

18. A recent review of governance frameworks (policy, legal, institutional) for transboundary water management assessed three levels – the continental level with an emphasis on the policy framework provided by the African Union (AU), the regional level with a focus on the role of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the shared river basin level with emphasis on the role of multi-lateral Lake and River Basin Organizations (L/RBOs).
19. African Union (AU) developed the Africa Water Vision for 2025 and it serves as the central water related policy instrument for Africa. It is designed to aid in the development of a future where the full potential of Africa's water resources can be readily unleashed to stimulate and sustain growth in the region's economic development and social well-being. The Africa Water Vision 2025 is supported by a series of high-level policy statements stressing the importance of and underscoring the commitment of African leaders to water resources development for improved and optimized use of the continent's water resources for social and economic development on the continent.
20. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are an important building block of economic integration and development on the continent. While originally the objective of the RECs is the facilitation of greater regional integration and trade through the creation of Free-Trade Areas, most RECs have since expanded beyond a narrower trade focus and adopted a strong regional development mandate including areas of trade, transport, energy, natural resources management, development and peace building and conflict prevention. The degree to which they deal with transboundary water

management differs considerably across RECs at this moment. Whereas some do not engage strongly (or at all) with transboundary water matters, other RECs have, or are in the process of creating a strong policy, legal and institutional framework for transboundary water management in their region.

21. L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions<sup>8</sup> (GCs) are critically important for transboundary water management on the continent. While some RBOs have been established already many decades ago (e.g. Senegal River Basin Development Authority (or OMVS in French) for the Senegal River, Lake Chad Basin Commission for Lake Chad), the last two decades have seen a proliferation of L/RBOs/GCs. Today nearly all major shared basins on the continent have one or more established RBOs. The term RBO is broad and encompasses a variety of organizational types with different roles and mandates. Many are purely advisory (to their Member States) in nature with the emphasis being on determining an overall management system for the basin that balances socio-economic development needs with the need for protecting the basin's biodiversity and the significant environmental services the basin provides to its population. Other RBOs, with often narrower mandates, have a considerable degree of implementation powers transferred to them by Member States and are responsible for the full development and implementation of (water) infrastructure projects. Generally, L/RBOs/GCs are not necessarily static and many are evolving from one type to another with a commensurate change in mandate and degree of activity in the management of the respective basin. All have in common that throughout the continent L/RBOs/GCs are increasingly seen as instruments for advancing regional integration agendas.
22. An analysis of the continental and regional water policies and high level political statements shows a high degree of commonality between policy objectives across the continent. Policies are driven by the desire to improve the social and economic situation of the population in the basins and the countries sharing the basins. Water is recognized as a key driver for achieving economic growth and improved social conditions. Water policies across the continent stress the principle of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Importantly, the high dependency of many African countries on shared water resources is expressly recognized and the need as well as potential for increased cooperation and joint management of transboundary water resources is highlighted in the continental and regional policy frameworks.
23. On the other hand there is less coherence in the legal frameworks for transboundary water management and the strength of existing frameworks differs considerably. At present there is no binding global or continent-wide transboundary water management Convention applicable to African states. The 1997 UN Convention on the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses is not yet in force and only ratified by very few African States. Nevertheless, the 1997 Convention has strong guiding character for many of the basin-specific agreements entered into by African states. Likewise the UNECE Convention, which is open to accession by non-European states, also provides some legal guidance. At regional level, the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses is the only regional framework agreement for transboundary water management currently existing on the continent.

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<sup>8</sup> Groundwater Commissions refer to, in this PIF, not only commissions but also cooperative frameworks established by countries for the management of transboundary groundwater and/or shared aquifers in Africa.

24. The importance of implementation at national level needs to be emphasized. Where L/RBOs/GCs are not direct implementers at national level, projects require implementation through Member States. This applies to the implementation of transboundary water management agreements as well as to infrastructure project implementation. Thus, for regional transboundary water management to make difference in practice, a strong implementation capacity at national level based on a coherent national legal and policy framework is essential. It is of great benefit for regional development if national policies and legislation in a particular region are harmonized between Member States and with a regional policy and legal framework. SADC region is the most advanced in this regard.
25. The governance framework for the management of transboundary aquifers is comparatively less developed. However, efforts to strengthen the management architecture for shared groundwater are increasing. At present groundwater is considered only to a very limited extent in continental or regional policies and designated policies for the management and development of shared groundwater do not exist. Likewise, regional legal frameworks (at REC level) for the management of shared aquifers do not exist on the continent, with the exception of the Revised SADC Water Protocol on Shared Watercourses, which covers groundwater to some degree. The (UN's) International Law Commission adopted a set of 19 Draft Articles on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers and Aquifer Systems, the so-called ILC Draft Articles, at its 58th Session. Although the ILC Draft Articles do not have the same legal status as a Convention, they do largely apply the same widely accepted international law principles (e.g. equitable utilisation, prevention of harm, duty to cooperate) as the UN Watercourse Convention, the UNECE Convention and many regional and basin agreements. As such the ILC Draft Articles are likely to play a guiding role in the development of legal frameworks for groundwater management.
26. In terms of the institutional framework, at the continental level AMCOW has established an Africa Groundwater Commission. Its main objective is to generate on-going political buy-in and support in a roll-out of the AMCOW Brazzaville decisions towards the vision of "An Africa where groundwater resources are valued and utilized sustainably by empowered stakeholders." At the regional level the SADC, ECOWAS, IGAD have been involved in the development or the management of transboundary aquifers.
27. At shared aquifer system level – analogous to lake/ river basin for surface water –only very few cooperative structures for the management of transboundary aquifers exist and are at various stages of their development. Additional structures are currently being set up for some aquifer systems in southern and West Africa. Management arrangements for the conjunctive use of transboundary surface and groundwater resources remain underdeveloped.
28. Given the context above, a number of potential strategic entry points for ANBO in addressing the identified gaps emerge. Notably, ANBO could:
- Facilitate the development of basin-specific agreement in line with the adopted regional legal frameworks.
  - Support the establishment of L/RBOs/GCs for all major basins and aquifers where they do not yet exist and where there is an expressed need for such establishment.
  - Assist countries/ basins in identifying the RBO types best suited for the specific management and development needs of the basin.

- Promote the development of regional policy, and legal frameworks, inter alia, to better integrate socio-economic aspects in water management policies.
- Promote the harmonization of policy and legislation at national level with regional policy objectives and legal frameworks.
- Strengthen the capacity of RBOs to play an effective role in coordination with regional actors (REC) and joint planning between Member States.
- Sensitize the RECs on the importance and potential benefits of the transboundary water management for the regional socioeconomic development, climate resilience, and peace building.

## 2) THE BASELINE SCENARIO AND ANY ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROJECTS

29. For information management, at the continental level, AMCOW is involved particularly with indicator development for the pan African water vision implementation and with the development of indicators for the countries to track the progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the future.
30. At the continental level, for information generation relevant to transboundary water management, *Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa* (PIDA), a continent-wide program led by AUC with strong high-level political support by its member states, developed a vision, policies, strategies and a programme for the development of priority regional and continental infrastructure in transport, energy, transboundary water and ICT. The Program's Sector Studies prepare detailed analysis of strategic options for the development of the continental infrastructure in transboundary water. PIDA outcomes may significantly influence the future scenarios of the transboundary water management.
31. ANBO has developed the foundation for the African Water Information System (AWIS) and the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for African L/RBOs. At regional level RECs are developing strategies for the generation, management and dissemination of data and information and some of them extend their efforts to include information necessary for the monitoring and assessment of the IWRM policies implementation in their Member States.
32. ANBO is strategically positioned to provide technical positions to both AMCOW and L/RBOs for member states' benefit; however, its activities have been limited due to financial resource constraints. Activities carried out under the ANBO framework in the past were supported by project specific funding, such as the development of AWIS and KPI.
33. The limited financial resources have meant that up to today ANBO has not been able to meaningfully occupy its strategic niche as Africa's only continent-wide L/RBO network, supporting information and knowledge exchange between relevant role-players on the continent and strengthening L/RBOs. Likewise ANBO currently lacks the financial, human resource and technical capacity to effectively deliver on the expectations of AMCOW as the latter's technical arm on transboundary water management aspects.
34. A renewed momentum for ANBO has been created through the Strengthening the Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa (SITWA) project financed by European Commission. The SITWA project aims at strengthening regional cooperation for the sustainable management of

transboundary water resources in Africa, with emphasis on supporting ANBO as the African continent's common transboundary water resources management platform as recommended by the Tekateka Committee. SITWA is implemented by the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in partnership with the ANBO Technical Secretariat hosted by the Senegal River Basin Development Authority (or Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)).

35. The SITWA project has two main objectives:

**Objective 1:** ANBO transformed into a sustainable and influential organisation as a pillar under AMCOW. The project aims at transforming ANBO into a sustainable and influential organisation, as a pillar under the African Union (AU) and AMCOW framework that supports the development of lake and river basin organizations as catalysts for policy and institutional development, knowledge and information management and capacity development on transboundary water management and development.

**Objective 2:** ANBO programme implemented and technical assistance provided through the RECs. Under this objective ANBO with GWPO support will provide technical assistance to the L/ RBOs (through the RECs and their respective member states) to develop IWRM strategies and plans (including addressing vulnerability to floods and droughts, priority issues for short and long term development, water quantity analyses and water quality objectives, etc.) in the river basins where they are not yet developed, and to implement plans where they exist.

36. The SITWA project is implemented in two phases: an inception phase and an implementation phase. The inception phase has been completed at the end of 2013, with the implementation phase starting from January 2014 to December 2016. 2.5million Euro is allocated to the implementation phase (co-financing for the proposed project).

37. The SITWA inception phase provided a good baseline for the proposed project, identifying the governance gap for the transboundary water management in Africa and a few key strategic entry points for ANBO. The main output of the SITWA inception phase was an extensive stakeholder consultation process that resulted in the identification of key strategic areas where ANBO has a strategic advantage in providing technical support and policy implementation guidance to stakeholders. The identified key strategic areas have been summarised in a ANBO draft strategy that is meant to be developed into a full ANBO strategy in 2014. Building on the momentum created through the consultation process carried out under the SITWA project and the high-level political buy-in from both AMCOW as well we L/RBOs, ANBO is now widely considered as a strategic interface between key role-players (AMCOW, RECs, L/RBOs) in transboundary water management in Africa. This GEF grant request forms part of efforts to further strengthen the capacity of ANBO to deliver on these stakeholder expectations.

### **3) THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO, WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT**

38. ANBO, with support from the SITWA project and GWP, managed to engage with its stakeholders extensively and positioned itself as a strategic role-player in transboundary water management in Africa. Further, the SITWA inception phase helped ANBO identify strategic roles for ANBO to play. The SITWA project will continue to support the strengthening of ANBO in some of the identified key

strategic areas during its implementation phase. The proposed UNDP-GEF project will work closely with the SITWA project, building on their support and maximizing synergies.

39. The proposed UNDP-GEF project has two foci: a) strengthening ANBO's institutional and technical capacity to serve effectively as a technical arm of AMCOW and as a pan-African knowledge and information clearing house for transboundary water management issues, and b) supporting the capacity building of existing and emerging L/RBOs directly and through RECs.
40. The project has two components and Project Management as follows:
- Component 1: Strengthening ANBO's institutional and technical capacity as a technical arm of AMCOW
  - Component 2: Supporting the capacity building of L/RBOs and RECs to foster transboundary cooperation
  - Project management

Component 1: Strengthening ANBO's institutional and technical capacity as a technical arm of AMCOW

41. In order for ANBO to effectively provide support to AMCOW as the latter's technical arm on transboundary water management, ANBO itself requires further institutional strengthening. This relates to a clear strategic and programmatic direction (vision, mission, strategy, work plan etc.), the establishment of an effective institutional structure and sustainable financing. This is supported through Outcome 1.1 (Institutional capacity of ANBO strengthened to deliver on its statutory mandates). The outputs under this outcome will be achieved through close cooperation with the SITWA project (at its implementation phase). ANBO has just commissioned, with support from the SITWA project, the development through a consultative process of an ANBO vision, mission and detailed 5-year strategy and work plan, which will be carried out throughout 2014. Building on that, institutional design options for the ANBO Secretariat will be developed.
42. The UNDP-GEF project supports the setting up of an effective ANBO Secretariat through the development of the necessary policies and procedural manuals (e.g. on human resources management, financial management, gender policy, stakeholder engagement policy etc.). Furthermore, the project will support the crucial aspect of ANBO's long-term financial sustainability in analyzing potential financing mechanisms and developing options for ensuring mid- and long-term financial stability of the organization.
43. A key technical role for ANBO to play is that of a pan-African information and knowledge hub for transboundary water management. This is in support of AMCOW in guiding future policy discussions as well as of L/RBOs in the development of IWRM plans, etc.. ANBO was involved in the African Water Documentation and Information System initiative, financed by the European Water Facility from 2007-2010. A preliminary African Water Information System (AWIS) has been developed through the initiative and it has been recently physically transferred to OMVS in Dakar, Senegal, the current host organization of ANBO. For ANBO to fully function as the continent's premier information and knowledge hub for transboundary water management, the AWIS needs to be considerably enhanced and its functionality improved. Also, the linkages between the AWIS and information systems existing at the basin and national level need to be created and/or strengthened over time. The UNDP-GEF project supports this through Outcome 1.2: ANBO's technical and

knowledge management capacity strengthened to serve as a technical arm of AMCOW focusing on transboundary water resources management. In this respect technical support will be provided to the enhancement of the AWIS and its increased integration with other relevant information systems at pan-African, regional (RECs), basin and, where possible, national level. At the same time ANBO's web site will be improved to become the premier information exchange platform for Africa's transboundary basins. Financing options to sustain the AWIS and the necessary technical capacity to maintain it will be also developed for its long-term sustainability and evolution.

44. The issue of climate change is one of the main environmental threats facing water management in Africa and adaptation to climate change and building resilience is high on the agenda of transboundary L/RBOs as well as of RECs. While numerous studies on climate models, climate change predictions, vulnerability assessments etc. are carried out and adaptation strategies developed, there is at present very limited exchange of experience and best practice between basins and basin states. ANBO is in a strategic position to become the central hub for climate change (adaptation) related information and knowledge exchange on the continent, as far as transboundary water management is concerned. In order to occupy this role effectively, the UNDP-GEF project supports ANBO through Outcome 1.3: ANBO's capacity as a clearing house for AMCOW of the information related to climate change, vulnerability analysis and adaptation strategies of African transboundary basins strengthened. The main outputs under this outcome are the development of a meta-database for studies related to climate change and climate change adaptation and the development of case studies and best practices and their dissemination through the ANBO website and through AMCOW. Ways to link the climate change related information collected and the AWIS will be also explored. Further, a specific emphasis is placed on the development of guidelines on climate resilient infrastructure development of L/RBOs, which will inter alia support a portfolio of projects developed by the the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), AUC-led, multi-donor funded pan-African initiative executed by African Development Bank. Related capacity building actions, workshops and training sessions conducted (in cooperation with WACDEP Program<sup>9</sup>) to root these guidelines into management practices and increase understanding of available tools and mechanisms.

#### Component 2: Supporting the capacity building of L/RBOs and RECs to foster transboundary cooperation

45. In addition to AMCOW, RECs and the community of African L/RBOs are key institutions to foster multi-lateral cooperation for the improved management of the transboundary water resources in Africa. ANBO, as an umbrella organization for the African L/RBOs and as a technical arm of AMCOW, which is a specialized committee of AU, is well positioned to provide technical support to both L/RBOs and RECs so that these two types of institutions are further capacitated to foster transboundary cooperation. It is critical that ANBO provides concrete, practical support to these stakeholders. The UNDP-GEF project, in collaboration with the SITWA project, will support ANBO to provide concrete and practical support to L/RBOs and RECs as follows:
46. Outcome 2.1: Information and data management capacity of L/RBOs strengthened, is closely linked with Outcome 1.2 on strengthening ANBO's information management capacity. Based on knowledge management capacity needs assessments to be commissioned under the SITWA project, the UNDP-GEF project will support RECs and selected L/RBOs in the establishment and/or strengthening of

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<sup>9</sup> Water, Climate and Development Programme (<http://www.gwp.org/wacdep>)

transboundary data exchange and information systems, including the development of technical data exchange tools and platforms as well as data exchange protocols and/ or guidelines. A key element of this output will be the integration of the supported REC and L/RBO data management and exchange systems with the AWIS. Collection of socioeconomic and environmental data/information for the basin planning will be strongly and consistently promoted to aid the basin planning based on the IWRM principles and to support the development of sound policy recommendations

47. Through Outcome 2.2: RECs capacity to foster international cooperation among its member states to manage transboundary waters strengthened, the UNDP-GEF project will respond to some key stakeholder needs identified during the continent-wide consultations carried out by the SITWA project in 2013 (during its inception phase). Based on a legal and institutional needs assessment of RECs and L/RBOs to be carried out by the SITWA project, support will be provided to RECs to sensitize and train them on potential benefits of multi-country cooperation for transboundary water management on the regional economic development and peace building, as well as on international, regional and domestic implication of the international legal framework for transboundary water cooperation (i.e. UN Watercourse Convention, UNECE Convention). Readiness to accede, support to convention implementation, data collection, monitoring and reporting requirements related to convention implementation are among the topics that can be covered. In conjunction, training will be provided to water sector professionals from the three selected basins on transboundary water law, and specifically the crucial aspect of harmonizing international water law with national law and policy. In this context emphasis will also be placed on the promotion of legal and institutional frameworks for groundwater management and the conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water. The promotion of the ILC Draft Articles and the adoption in regional/ basin legal frameworks of the legal principles contained in the Draft Articles will form part of the project activities under this outcome. Dialogue platform/s among RECs and other regional stakeholders will be established to stimulate cooperation on different levels and among different sectors, and reflect development issues under water and climate security framework on pan-African and regional levels (fully supported by GWP/WACDEP).
48. Outcome 2.3: Financing/ resource mobilization capacity of L/RBOs strengthened, corresponds to directly to the expressed need of L/RBOs of getting support in financial resource mobilization. This need has been expressed through many fora where African L/RBOs gathered in the past, including the Regional targeted workshop for Africa organized by IW: LEARN 3. Specifically given ANBO's role as technical arm of AMCOW, and the resulting political support from the latter, the stakeholders considered ANBO as well positioned to provide resource mobilization support to L/RBOs through facilitation and technical advice. The UNDP-GEF project supports ANBO to build its capacity to collect and disseminate information on funding opportunities for various themes related to transboundary water resources management in close consultation with its members. At least two capacity building and training workshops for L/RBOs on financial resource mobilization aspects will be carried out for L/RBOs to share their practical lessons with other L/RBOs. Further, donors and partners coordination group/s established to monitor available resources and funding possibilities for long-term development and strategic support (fully supported by GWP).

#### Project management

49. The project will be implemented by UNDP. The most suitable execution modality will be determined during the project preparatory phase in consultation with ANBO. ANBO is currently going through



the review of its HQ and host organization arrangement. The outcome of the review will be also considered when deciding the project management arrangement during the preparatory phase. The Project Management Unit will be hosted in the ANBO Secretariat, which is currently located in the OMVS offices in Dakar, Senegal. The PMU will be staffed by a full time project manager and one administrative and financial assistant.

**4) INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE, THE GEFTE, LDCF/SCCF AND CO-FINANCING;**

50. Realizing a robust governance structure for the effective transboundary water management is a complex and challenging task. It is complex legally and institutionally, especially when multi-sectoral and participatory approach is promoted, as is the case for IWRM. It is challenging financially as no public fund collected by single government is primarily meant for 'transboundary' benefits. Nonetheless, many governments recognize the need to allocate their resources to deal with transboundary water resources management issues - for potential shared benefits and to prevent future damages – and many L/RBO have been established in the past few decades in Africa. Some L/RBOs are still at its infancy in terms of their institutional framework or their financial sustainability, while others are more advanced with their institutional setting and all core staff financed by the member states. GEF has been supporting a number of African L/RBOs in the last two decades to strengthen their institutional capacity and to implement some of their programme of activities – some are transboundary and others national or local but all with transboundary benefits.
51. Incremental costs that this project is proposing for GEF to support is the costs associated with linking African L/RBOs for the benefit of each L/RBO, their member states and the continent as a whole. Also, costs to link L/RBOs closely to RECs and AMCOW/AU so that the voices and interests of L/RBOs will be more reflected in the policy discussions influencing future water resources development in Africa that take place at REC and AU level. ANBO is identified as an ideal institution to facilitate this; however, their capacity needs to be strengthened for them to play this important role. This UNDP-GEF Medium-sized Project will provide targeted capacity development support to build ANBO's technical and institutional capacity and to strengthen ANBO's strategic position to work with L/RBOs, RECs, and AU (through AMCOW).
52. The UNDP-GEF project will work closely with the implementation phase of the SITWA project supporting ANBO as described in the section above. Further, the proposed intervention towards information management capacity building of ANBO will be built on the efforts and outcome of the African Water Documentation and Information Systems initiative (2007-2010), in particular the AWIS, its main output and the information management system that is now transferred to ANBO.
53. The project intervention will be also closely coordinated with ongoing and recently concluded relevant interventions lead by AMCOW and AU. AMCOW has secured a €2 million grant from the African Water Facility (AWF) to establish a monitoring and reporting system for the water sector in Africa in late 2013. The 2-year project is in line with the Africa Water Vision call for action for the creation of a sustainable system for monitoring and sharing of information on all aspects of water use in the continent. Its objective is to develop a harmonized national, basin and regional water sector monitoring and reporting system in Africa to enable AMCOW to report annually to the African Union

(AU) Summit on the state of water in Africa. The project will also assist AMCOW and AU to establish a data management system that will drive continuous credible reporting on the sector on the state of water development and use for decision making at the level of Heads of State and Governments. The project to be implemented by AMCOW Secretariat over a period of 24 months consists of four main components: (i) preparation of a harmonized reporting system and format; (ii) preparation of the annual reports based on harmonized system (iii) capacity building of AUC and AMCOW including establishment of data management and reporting platform as well as training and (iv) project management. AMCOW has already established a technical task force on monitoring and reporting. The proposed UNDP-GEF project will support ANBO to work closely with AMCOW through this task force and contribute transboundary perspectives to the ongoing monitoring and reporting and information management efforts.

54. ANBO guidelines on climate resilient infrastructure development for L/RBOs (one indicative output under Outcome 1.3) is specifically designed to support L/RBOs to effectively and meaningfully involve in infrastructure development discussions sprung by sector reports on transboundary water prepared by PIDA and link the ‘soft’ transboundary policy and management discussions with the ‘hard’ infrastructure driven discussions at or from the design stage of an infrastructure development initiative in the near future.

#### **5) GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEFTF, NPIF) AND/OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF);**

55. The project contributes considerably to strengthening pan-African transboundary water governance and knowledge management frameworks. Through strengthening ANBO as the technical arm of AMCOW on transboundary water management, AMCOW will have a permanent focal point on transboundary water management matters, which in turn represents the broader L/RBOs community on the continent. Through this policy guidance to African Ministers will be provided in a more coherent manner and representative of the practical challenges facing transboundary water management in all regions of the continent. At the same time, the dissemination and implementation of AMCOW policy decisions at REC and basin level, through the respective Member States, will be significantly improved. The full establishment of the AWIS as the continent’s premier knowledge platform for transboundary water management information will further strengthen these effects.
56. Through the technical support provided to RECs and L/RBOs on knowledge management, legal and institutional issues and financial resource mobilization, some of the most pressing challenges facing the majority of L/RBOs will be addressed, thus assisting those basins to better manage the environmental challenges they are facing and contributing to long-term sustainable management of transboundary basins.
57. The global environment benefits this project try to realize is improved governance for the transboundary water management in Africa to realize the ecosystem based IWRM planning and implementation which benefit the people in the basin, including the future generation. ANBO has been identified as a suitable vehicle to effectively fill some of the identified governance gaps and capacity needs at continental and regional levels. It being the umbrella organization of the L/RBOs of Africa help connecting the L/RBOs stronger so that they can learn together and from each other.

Many L/RBOs are already supported by GEF. Linking them strongly under the single umbrella will also help strengthen the overall expected results from GEF interventions in Africa at the portfolio level.

## **6) INNOVATIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP**

58. Choosing ANBO as an entry point to support Africa in its effort to improve transboundary water management is innovative and will promise sustainability in the future beyond the project duration. It is innovative because the project can more effectively help African L/RBOs to develop information management systems that are compatible and comparable than an intervention targeted to a single L/RBO. With budget constraints, the project will not be able to assist all L/RBOs to develop a robust information management systems; however, it can work with L/RBOs (some of which have already secured specific support to boost their own information management systems) to realize some level of coherence and compatibility with the system hosted by ANBO (AWIS).
59. The project aims to promote the portfolio level learning (i.e. learning and capacity building among L/RBOs) through strengthening ANBO, the umbrella organization of African L/RBOs fully recognized by AMCOW, the specialized committee of AU. This approach promises a good level of sustainability than a stand-alone portfolio-level learning project without any institutional anchoring (such as IW: LEARN), AS LONG AS the project can support strengthening the financial and technical sustainability of ANBO during the project lifetime. To realize this expected sustainability, the project will put efforts in resource mobilization and institutional strengthening of ANBO during its project lifetime.
60. The project builds strongly on recent momentum and stakeholder support created for ANBO thanks to the inception phase of the SITWA project. After an extended period of limited activity (due to financial resource constraints), ANBO was at risk to become irrelevant in policy discussions. Extensive stakeholder consultations carried out by SITWA made ANBO considerably more visible as a key role-player in transboundary water management in Africa. Their position is further strengthened by its close alignment with AMCOW as the latter's technical arm. Now ANBO is widely seen by stakeholders (AMCOW, RECs, L/RBOs) as occupying a strategic niche as the continent's premier information and knowledge hub on transboundary water management. Likewise, ANBO is expected to play a facilitation and supporting role when L/RBOs need any specific technical support (e.g., in areas of legal and institutional development of L/RBOs, resource mobilization, etc.).
61. The UNDP-GEF project will assist ANBO to meet some of those expectations and deliver expected technical support to its key stakeholders. Meeting expectations and performing on its strategic niche will help secure future resources that support ANBO's core budget, leading to the long-term sustainability. Discussions with other ICPs who are keen to contribute to the improved transboundary water management in Africa at continental level will be expected during the project lifetime.
62. Most of proposed project interventions offer a huge potential for scaling up, as the project with its limited resources can only carry out the proposed interventions at pilot scale. The project's effort to strengthen AWIS at ANBO and to link it with the information management systems at L/RBO level, for example, will be piloted in two selected basins by this project. This effort can and should be in

the long-run scaled up to many more African L/RBOs in order to create a comprehensive knowledge management platform for transboundary water management in Africa.

**A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:**

63. The primary stakeholders for the project are ANBO, AMCOW, RECs and African L/RBOs.
64. ANBO is Africa's only network of transboundary basin organisations, representing the majority of African transboundary L/RBOs. It is officially recognized as the technical arm of AMCOW, providing policy guidance to AMCOW on transboundary water management issues and in turn supporting the implementation of AMCOW policy decisions through relevant role-players (RECs, L/RBOs, Member States).
65. AMCOW is a Specialised Committee of the African Union for Water and Sanitation. The mission of AMCOW is to provide political leadership, policy direction, and advocacy in the supply and management of water for sustainable social, economic, environmental development and the maintenance of Africa's ecosystems.
66. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are an important building bloc of economic integration and development on the continent. While originally the objective of the RECs is the facilitation of greater regional integration and trade through the creation of Free-Trade Areas, most RECs have since expanded beyond a narrower trade focus and adopted a strong regional development mandate including areas of trade, transport energy and natural resources management and development to name but a few. Several of the eight officially recognized (by the AU) RECs, are increasingly becoming involved in developing and supporting regional policy and legal frameworks for transboundary water management in their region.
67. L/RBOs are critically important for transboundary water management on the continent. While some RBOs have been established already many decades ago (e.g. OMVS for the Senegal River), the last two decades have seen a proliferation of RBOs so that today nearly all major shared basins on the continent have one or more established RBOs. The term RBO is broad and encompasses a variety of organisational types with different roles and mandates. Many are purely advisory (to their Member States) in nature with the emphasis being on determining an overall management system for the basin that balances socio-economic development needs with the need for protecting the basin's biodiversity and the significant environmental services the basin provides to its population. Other RBOs with often narrower scope of mandates have a considerable degree of implementation powers transferred to them by Member States and are responsible for the full development and implementation of (water) infrastructure projects.
68. All of the above stakeholder bodies derive their mandate from individual Member States and in combination they represent all transboundary water management aspects from continental, to regional, to basin and to national level. Representatives of these key stakeholder groups (e.g. ANBO Chairperson and office, AMCOW Secretariat, REC Secretariats, etc. will be engaged in a consultative manner during the development of the full-size project.

69. The project recognizes the importance of the public participation, engagement of civil society organizations, including gender groups, in discussions pertaining to transboundary water management. Not only they can make valuable contribution to discussions that form basin planning, water resources management and policy recommendations to decision makers, but also they have strong capacity and experience in outreach especially to local communities who affects and are affected by basin-wide planning. Their contribution in sensitizing local communities on transboundary issues have been proven significant through other GEF-financed projects in Africa in the past 20 years. The project intends to benefit from their experience and perspectives during the project development phase as well as during the project implementation. To this end, the project intends to invite at least two civil society organization (one from Francophone and the other from Anglophone countries) and at least one gender expert in both the inception workshop as well as the validation workshop during the project development phase. Cost effective ways to engage the civil society in the discussions of transboundary water management at the ANBO level (instead of a basin or country level) and how such activities can be best rolled out will be identified during the project development. Also, a set of gender aggregated data/indicators to be tracked by the project and by the ANBO should be identified during the project development.
70. The proposed project will contribute to the increased accessibility to information and data for African transboundary basins for all, including civil societies, academic institutions, water managers, economists, decision makers, politicians, L/RBOs and Groundwater Commissions, donor communities, within and outside of Africa. Such increase accessibility to information by all will stimulate further discussions (in Africa and beyond) on the transboundary water management issues in Africa.

**A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>
Unwillingness of countries to make data available free of charge to strengthen AWIS	Medium	Sensitize countries with the benefit of sharing their information through AMCOW structure; rely on existing data sharing protocols established by L/RBOs/GCs; Promote discussions on data and information sharing protocol at AMCOW level
Long-term financial sustainability of ANBO	Medium	Discussions among ICPs for potential (framework) support through MOU, etc.; assisting ANBO in establishing clear Financial Management Policy and Internal Control Framework during the project implementation; Positioning ANBO squarely with its identified strategic niche to promote 'value for money' for future transboundary water management investments flowing through ANBO; strengthening ANBO's result-based reporting capacity to donors; assisting ANBO in its discussions with AMCOW for any future

		financial agreements to support ANBO's activities which will be conducted on behalf of AMCOW as its technical arm
The compatibility of AWIS and the existing information management systems at L/RBO level	Medium	Technical details to be carefully looked at during the project preparatory phase.
Costly relocation of the PCU, should the ANBO Secretariat is moved during the project implementation	Low	To be carefully monitored and managed during both the project preparation and implementation stages.

#### **A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:**

71. The project will coordinate closely with the overall GEF IW freshwater portfolio in Africa, specifically project supporting L/RBOs. Lessons learnt from these projects will be integrated into the project, for example the establishment of the ORASECOM Water Information System through UNDP-GEF support can provide valuable guidance and lessons learnt for the support provided to the full establishment of the AWIS and the development of knowledge management systems at L/RBO level. In turn, lessons learnt from this project supporting ANBO will be shared with the other GEF projects on the continent (and where applicable beyond), through the AWIS and ANBO web platform as well as through direct project to project information exchange.
72. The project will also be informed by the outputs of the GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP), which will specifically inform the knowledge management and monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements of this project. The project will also learn from discussions facilitated by the GEF regional targeted workshops in Africa organized by IW: LEARN and will utilize information collected by IW: LEARN from all the L/RBOs supported by GEF. Close coordination will be sought with relevant global and regional capacity building organisations such as UNDP Cap-Net, GWP and SADC WaterNet. They each have ongoing training and capacity building programmes on various aspects of Integrated Water Resources Management which the project can both benefit from as well as contribute to.
73. Outside the GEF portfolio, the project will cooperate closely with the EC/GWP SITWA project. Several of the outputs of this UNDP-GEF project build on initial assessments carried out by that project and assist ANBO in implementing some of the main elements of the ANBO strategy and work plan that is being developed with support from the SITWA project.
74. In addition, the project will cooperate with initiatives such as the African Working Group (AWG) under the EU Water Initiative, African Water Facility financed initiatives of AMCOW on monitoring and reporting, the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA), the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO), and other initiatives supported by bilateral donor agencies. whenever possible and appropriate.

- **DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

**B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:**

75. The project is targeted at continental, pan-African level through its component on strengthening ANBO. In addition, the project addresses transboundary water management aspects at regional (REC) and basin level, specifically through its Component 2.
76. The project is fully in line with the ANBO statutes (2007) and the key strategic areas identified in the preliminary ANBO 5-year strategy, and is designed to implement several components of the detailed ANBO 5-year strategy currently under development. With its strong focus on strengthening knowledge management and information exchange, the project supports an important component of IWRM through support at continental, regional and transboundary basin level, putting it fully in line with regional, basin and national IWRM policy and plans.

**B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:**

77. The project is designed in line with GEF 5 IW focal area objectives 1 and 3. In line with objective 1, the project supports multi-state cooperation at continental, regional (REC) and basin level. Through strengthening ANBO as technical arm of AMCOW the project contributes to policy formulation, dissemination and implementation concerning transboundary water management in Africa. Further, in strengthening the information management and dissemination capacity of ANBO (particularly through AWIS) and L/RBOs, the project enables informed decision-making for sustainable IWRM at basin level. This supports and further strengthens the capacity of basin states for the ongoing development and implementation of SAPs and other relevant basin plans (e.g. IWRM plans etc.). In connecting key role-players at continental, REC, basin and national level, the project contributes to increased multi-country, inter-regional as well as inter- and intra-basin cooperation for sustainable transboundary water management in Africa.
78. In line with objective 3, the project provides technical capacity building to ANBO, RECs and L/RBOs in three important areas for transboundary water management, i.e. information and knowledge management, sensitization on the legal framework on international cooperation for transboundary waters, and financial resources mobilization. Through these activities the capacity of key role-players responsible for transboundary water policy formulation and practical implementation on the ground will be strengthened, thereby contributing to the long-term, sustainable joint management of transboundary basins. Furthermore, the targeted support the project provides through ANBO to L/RBOs will connect several L/RBOs that are already supported by GEF and it will contribute to the portfolio level learning. Not only the interventions from this project will benefit other GEF IW projects supporting L/RBOs but also this project will learn from rich experience and ample lessons learned from the ongoing GEF support to the African basins.

**B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:**

79. UNDP's Water and Oceans Governance Programme implements water-related projects in over 80 programme countries, with a total portfolio value of over \$300 million. In terms of international

advocacy, UNDP has championed the global water crisis and stressed the importance of water for life and water for livelihoods in its 2006 Human Development Report titled "Beyond scarcity: Power, poverty and the global water crisis". UNDP's priorities within this area include:

- Improving national and local water resources management for poverty reduction and sustainable development
- Increasing access to adequate and safe water supply and sustainable sanitation for the poor
- Promoting cooperation on shared water resources and global water challenges
- Gender mainstreaming in water governance
- Capacity development for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

80. In the implementation of the project, UNDP will build upon its comparative advantages in capacity building and technical assistance to support beneficiary governments in the project development and implementation, specifically in the areas of integrated policy development, institutional strengthening and community participation. Of the GEF agencies, UNDP has the largest cumulative portfolio and associated experience in the technical and institutional capacity development support to African L/RBOs.

81. UNDP's strong track record in facilitating improved transboundary waters governance has been further strengthened by the integration of UNDP's 'core' Water Governance Programme with its GEF International Waters cluster, and the similar full integration of the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI with UNDP's corporate water governance activities. That is, beyond the GEF-financed transboundary projects, UNDP implements other donor financed initiatives with transboundary/shared water management focus (e.g., US, Sweden). Further, it has been producing technical reports and papers useful and relevant to multi-lateral cooperation for transboundary water management, such as the water integrity report, climate modelling downscaled to all UNDP-GEF supported Lake and River basins and transboundary aquifers in Africa.

82. UNDP's experience in co-implementing the GEF IW:LEARN, GEF IW's flagship portfolio learning project, will assist UNDP to implement this proposed initiative that aims to achieve portfolio level benefits as well.

### **PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**


- A. **RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
N/A			

The letter of support has been secured from AMCOW as attached.



## B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>DATE</b> (MM/dd/yyyy)	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
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