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Regional Dialogue and Twinning to Improve Transboundary Water Resources Governance in Africa

<p>Goal: To increase African leaders and stakeholders' knowledge and political will for balancing sustainable uses of water resources at the transboundary and regional basin systems scales by institutionalizing systems-thinking and adaptive management feedback mechanisms.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate policy, legal and institutional reform for transboundary waters management through increased knowledge and capacity of decision-makers, legislators and public opinion-makers 2. To enhance regional and national knowledge and capacity for the management and planning of shared water resource systems through the integration of groundwater dimensions, climate impacts and development of science and policy linkages for river basin and lake system management; 3. To strengthen investment planning processes in shared water resources management and infrastructure by sharing lessons on transition from donor support to self-sustaining regional water institutions and providing a basis for assessing optimal investments in support of benefit sharing discourse
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<p>Component 1: Legal, policy and management reforms in transboundary waters management.</p>					
<p>Objectives: To facilitate policy, legal and institutional reform for transboundary waters management through increased knowledge and capacity of decision-makers, legislators and public opinion-makers.</p>				<p>506,000</p>	<p>845,000</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced understanding and capacity of regional and national decision-makers, legislators and the media to influence governance and reform shared water resource planning and management; Regional learning mechanisms institutionalized among African RBOs; Regional African perspectives presented at WWF 5.</p>					
<p>Outputs /Actors</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p>	<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Input GEF</p>	<p>Input Co-F</p>

<p>1.1 6th Petersberg Roundtable conducted</p>	<p>1 High-level round table dialogue process; input to WWF5 session/s on regional water governance</p>	<p>Conclusions and recommendations documented and disseminated in subregional and thematic activities, www.iwlearn.net; National gazettes and newspapers, documentation of public record, WWF5 session/s on regional water governance</p>	<p>Interest of African water & sectoral Ministers, RBOs, LBOs, and groundwater decisionmakers; WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed</p>	<p>240,000</p>	<p>340,000</p>
<p>1.2. Series of inter-parliamentary dialogues conducted in at least 3 subregions (SADC, Nile Basin, Sahel and North Africa regions) / SADC/PALDIF, NBI/GWP-EA, GWP-Med/MIOECSDE/ COMPSUD, IW:LEARN, NBA, LCBC, OMVS....</p>	<p>1-3 dialogues in at least 3 subregions (SADC, Nile Basin, Sahel and North Africa); input to WWF5 session/s on regional water governance</p>	<p>Regional Framework for Transboundary Natural Resources Management produced by parliamentarians; Manual for replication of dialogue process; outputs available at www.iwlearn.net, national gazettes and newspapers, documentation of public record, WWF5 session/s on regional water governance</p>	<p>Sufficient time, information and facilitation expertise for Parliamentarians to reach consensus; WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed</p>	<p>110,000</p>	<p>230,000</p>
<p>1.3 Establishment of mechanisms and process tools for effective and sustained networking among River Basin Organizations and partners at Pan-African level / InWEnt, RBOs</p>	<p>4 River Basin dialogues; input to WWF5 session/s on river basin governance</p>	<p>Information materials & documentation of outcomes; available at www.iwlearn.net, WWF5 session/s on river basin governance</p>	<p>WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed</p>	<p>106,000</p>	<p>200,000</p>

1.4 Trainings for African journalists in water and environment conducted / GWP EA, GWP-Med/MIO-ECSDE	1-3 workshops w/media; African media coverage of WWF5	News items appear in press and other media; African media coverage of WWF5	Sufficient incentives for press to support training and coverage of water & environment issues	50,000	75,000
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Component 2 : Systems thinking approach to shared and transboundary water resources					
Objective: To enhance regional and national knowledge and capacity for the management and planning of shared water resource systems through the integration of groundwater dimensions, climate impacts and development of science and policy linkages for river basin and lake system management; Outcome 2: Capacity of key actors and institutions to mainstream groundwater considerations and climate change impacts in water resource management strategies and policies enhanced; African perspectives and priorities on groundwater and climate change articulated and presented in WWF5 session; A framework for collaboration on great lakes systems through enhanced science and policy linkages agreed; Lakes Management and governance perspective presented in WWF 5 include African Great Lakes.				300,000	672,500
Outputs /Actors	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions	Input GEF	Input Co-F
2.1 Consensus on priorities of African stakeholders with regards to GW integration / UNESCO and partners (Govt. of Libya, OSS, IAEA, GWP)	1-3 Regional conference or dialogue meetings in Africa; input to WWF5 session/s on groundwater and regional water systems governance	Session/s on integration of groundwater and climate variability and change at 5 th World Water Forum; WWAP Currents e-newsletter and www.iwlearn.net , African press and other media reports; WWF5 session/s on groundwater and regional water systems governance	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	20,000	70,000
2.2 Thematic training of parliamentarians on GW / SADC/NBI/COMPSUD, UNESCO, NBA, LCBC, OMVS	1-3 inter-parliamentary dialogue meetings in SADC, Nile	Reflected in SADC Framework for Transboundary Natural Resources Management; Package of reference material for legislators; available at	Sufficient interest in groundwater among parliamentarians	60,000	80,000

	Basin, and North Africa sub-regions	www.iwlearn.net ; African press and other media reports			
2.3 Thematic papers on GW integration produced and disseminated / UNESCO and partners	Documentation produced and disseminated; input to WWF5 session/s on integration of groundwater, climate and regional water systems management	IGRAC, WWAP Currents e-newsletter and www.iwlearn.net ; WWF5 session/s on integration of groundwater, climate and regional water systems management	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	0	30,000
2.4 Thematic papers on climate change impacts and adaptation measures in the water sector produced and disseminated / UNESCO and partners	Documentation produced and disseminated; input to WWF5 session/s climate variability & change	WWAP Currents e-newsletter and www.iwlearn.net ; WWF5 session/s climate variability & change	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	0	50,000
2.5 Inter-parliamentary position paper on GW, climate change and adaptive policy in Africa / UNESCO and partners	Proceedings of meeting on Climate and Groundwater in Africa ; input to WWF5 session/s on integration of groundwater and climate variability & change	Africa session/s on integration of groundwater and climate variability and change at 5 th World Water Forum; WWAP Currents e-newsletter and www.iwlearn.net , African press and other media reports; WWF5 session/s on integration of groundwater and climate variability & change	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	20,000	170,000
2.6 Synoptic overview of ecosystem health-related science / UNU-INWEH and partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	Workshop summaries; input to WWF5 session/s on lake systems management science	Workshop summaries published; available at www.iwlearn.net ; WWF5 session/s on lake systems management science	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	0	122,500
2.7 Publication of four workshop proceedings / UNU-INWEH and	4 Workshop proceedings; input	Proceedings published; available at www.iwlearn.net ; WWF5 session/s on	. WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	0	60,000

partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	to WWF5 sessions on lake systems management	lake systems management			
2.8 Suite of indicators to monitor and evaluate ecosystem health / UNU-INWEH and partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	Documentation of indicators; input to WWF5 session/s on lake systems management indicators	Reflected in proceedings; WWF5 session/s on lake systems management indicators	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	0	40,000
2.9 Science synthesis report, based on GLFC workshops / UNU-INWEH and partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	Synthesis Report; input to WWF5 session/s on lake systems science and policy	Report published; available at www.iwlearn.net ; WWF5 session/s on lake systems science and policy	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	45,800	12,000
2.10 Framework for collaboration on great lakes systems through enhanced science and policy linkages agreed / UNU-INWEH and partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	Proceedings of high level international experts policy symposium; input to WWF5 session/s on lake systems management science and policy	Proceedings published and disseminated through IW:LEARN	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	114,000	20,000
2.11 East African Lakes system policy/science recommendations / UNU-INWEH and partners (GLFC, IJC, African LBOs)	Proceedings of international expert policy/science symposium in East African Lakes region; input to WWF5 session/s on lake systems twinning	Reflected in proceedings; WWF5 session/s on lake systems twinning	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	40,200	18,000

Component 3 Mechanisms for investment planning and financial sustainability.	114,000	230,000
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<p>Objective: To strengthen investment planning processes in shared water resources management and infrastructure by sharing lessons on transition from donor support to self-sustaining regional water institutions and providing a basis for assessing optimal investments in support of benefit sharing discourse</p> <p>Outcomes: Methodology for assessing benefit sharing options for investment tested; investment commitments at water system levels catalyzed; lessons on transition from donor support to self-sustaining regional water institutions transferred.</p>					
Outputs /Actors	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions	Input GEF	Input Co-F
3.1 Development of methodology and case studies on benefit-sharing for investment planning/ SIWI and partners (CSIR, Phillips Robinson and Associates, Windhoek)	Documentation of methodology and case studies; input to WWF5 session/s on benefit-sharing in water governance	Methodology & cases utilized in subregional & thematic activities; on www.iwlearn.net , WWF5 session/s on benefit-sharing in water governance	WWF5 agrees to sessions proposed	50,000	130,000
3.2 Transferring Danube, North American Great Lakes, African and other experiences on institutional sustainability of transboundary waters institutions	2 business plans for African RBO/LBO produced through coaching 2 RBO dialogues on investment and funding	Business plans; IW:LEARN inter-project exchange report	Sufficient institutional maturity to undertake business planning in at least 2 African systems	54,000	100,000
3.3 Testing effectiveness of inter-ministry committees in communicating with Finance ministries	Guidelines developed and tested in at least 4 basins (North, East, SADC, West Africa)	Guidelines and tracked delivery of communications	MSP processes catalyze investment commitments	10,000	TBD

<p>Component 4 - Management and Monitoring and Evaluation: Project components implemented effectively and efficiently accordingly; appropriate implementation of agreed monitoring and evaluation plan and subsequently completed evaluation of project based on project objectives and performance indicators</p>				80,000	37,500
Outputs /Actors	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions	Input GEF	Input Co-F

4.1 Project implementation structure, reporting and communication lines established and feedback mechanisms on Petersberg roundtable integrated in project strategy / InWEnt, IW:LEARN and project partners	Plans defined by partners at MSP inception meeting after Petersberg roundtable, Sept. 2007	Annual project implementation reports.	Project partners maintain agreement on project execution modalities	10000	7500
4.2 Reports of project steering committee meetings / InWEnt, IW:LEARN and project partners	Meeting Reports	Meeting Reports	SC can meet at least annually at margins of scheduled activities or virtually	25000	14500
4.3 Reports of ad hoc technical committee meetings / as necessary	Meeting Reports	Meeting Reports	ad hoc technical committee can meet at margins of scheduled activities or virtually	25000	15500
4.4 Terminal evaluation report / consultants	Terminal Evaluation Report	Terminal Evaluation Report	Evaluator/s can consult virtually given constraints on evaluation missions due to number of partners and localities	20000	N/A

	GEF		Co-finance		Total	
	7-Aug	27-Aug	7-Aug	27-Aug	7-Aug	27-Aug
Technical assistance	\$ 194,000.00	\$ 252,500.00	\$ 682,504.00	\$ 624,004.00	\$ 876,504.00	\$ 876,504.00
Meeting facilities	\$ 65,500.00	\$ 182,500.00	\$ 231,000.00	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 296,500.00	\$ 339,500.00
Equipment	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 83,700.00	\$ 73,700.00	\$ 102,200.00	\$ 102,200.00
Contractual services	\$ 57,500.00	\$ 104,100.00	\$ 181,800.00	\$ 135,200.00	\$ 239,300.00	\$ 239,300.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 68,496.00	\$ 57,496.00	\$ 74,496.00	\$ 74,496.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 578,500.00	\$ 335,400.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 700,100.00	\$ 1,078,500.00	\$ 1,035,500.00
Sub-total technical	\$ 920,000.00	\$ 920,000.00	\$ 1,747,500.00	\$ 1,747,500.00	\$ 2,667,500.00	\$ 2,667,500.00
Management	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 117,500.00	\$ 117,500.00
TOTAL project	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,785,000.00	\$ 1,785,000.00	\$ 2,785,000.00	\$ 2,785,000.00

Comparative per budget item: August 7 v/s August 27th budget allocations

	GEF	%	Co-finance	%	% of total TA budget
Technical assistance					
Original (August 7)	\$ 194,000.00	22.13	\$ 682,504.00	77.87	32.86
Revised (August 27)	\$ 252,500.00	28.81	\$ 624,004.00	71.19	32.86
Meeting facilities					
Original (August 7)	\$ 65,500.00	22.09	\$ 231,000.00	77.91	11.12
Revised (August 27)	\$ 182,500.00	53.76	\$ 157,000.00	46.24	12.73
Equipment					
Original (August 7)	\$ 18,500.00	18.10	\$ 83,700.00	81.90	3.83
Revised (August 27)	\$ 28,500.00	27.89	\$ 73,700.00	72.11	3.83
Contractual services					
Original (August 7)	\$ 57,500.00	24.03	\$ 181,800.00	75.97	8.97
Revised (August 27)	\$ 104,100.00	43.50	\$ 135,200.00	56.50	8.97
Miscellaneous					
Original (August 7)	\$ 6,000.00	8.05	\$ 68,496.00	91.95	2.79
Revised (August 27)	\$ 17,000.00	22.82	\$ 57,496.00	77.18	2.79
Travel					
Original (August 7)	\$ 578,500.00	53.64	\$ 500,000.00	46.36	40.43
Revised (August 27)	\$ 335,400.00	32.39	\$ 700,100.00	67.61	38.82

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		TOTAL	
	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance
1.1 Petersberg roundtable conducted								
Technical assistance (national and Internati	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 122,204.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 122,204.00
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 17,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 17,600.00
Equipment		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contractual Services	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 36,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 36,200.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 33,996.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 33,996.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Sub-total outcome 1.1	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 340,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 340,000.00
							\$ -	\$ -
1.2 Series of Parliamentary dialogues conducted								
Technical assistance (national and Internati	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 22,600.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 37,400.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 8,600.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 22,400.00
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 22,000.00
Contractual Services	\$ 6,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,600.00	\$ 5,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 10,900.00	\$ 35,100.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 38,900.00	\$ 105,600.00
Sub-total outcome 1.2	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 72,600.00	\$ 38,300.00	\$ 74,500.00	\$ 39,700.00	\$ 82,900.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 230,000.00
							\$ -	\$ -
1.3 Establishment of mechanisms and process tools for effective and sustained networking at the Pan-African level								
Technical assistance (national and Internati	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 29,000.00
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Contractual Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
Sub-total outcome 1.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 99,500.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 100,500.00	\$ 106,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
							\$ -	\$ -
1.4 Training of African journalists conducted								
Technical assistance	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
Meeting facilities	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Equipment	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 5,500.00
Contractual services	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 44,000.00
Sub-total outcome 1.4	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 51,500.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
							\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL COMPONENT 1								
Technical assistance	\$ 53,900.00	\$ 143,704.00	\$ 27,900.00	\$ 41,100.00	\$ 23,200.00	\$ 52,400.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 237,204.00
Meeting facilities	\$ 63,500.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 41,800.00	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 115,500.00	\$ 110,000.00
Equipment	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 14,500.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 29,500.00
Contractual services	\$ 43,600.00	\$ 38,200.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 61,100.00	\$ 55,700.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 33,996.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 37,996.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 202,000.00	\$ 30,900.00	\$ 91,600.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$ 188,900.00	\$ 374,600.00
							\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 296,000.00	\$ 464,100.00	\$ 119,300.00	\$ 195,000.00	\$ 90,700.00	\$ 185,900.00	\$ 506,000.00	\$ 845,000.00

42 K transferred from co-finance to GEF
47 K transferred from co-finance to GEF

31 K transferred from co-finance to GEF
11 K transferred from co-finance to GEF
130 K reallocated from GEF to co-finance

11 K from co-finance to GEF
10 K from co-finance to GEF
6.6 K from co-finance to GEF

27.6 K from GEF to co-finance

6 K from co-finance to GEF

9 K from co-finance to GEF

15 K from GEF to co-fin

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		TOTAL	
	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance
2.1 Consensus on African priorities on GW integration								
Technical assistance (national and International)			\$ 11,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 11,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation, materials, food and beverage)			\$ 4,000.00	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 4,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Equipment				\$ 5,000.00			\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Contractual Services			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)				\$ 20,000.00			\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
Sub-total outcome 2.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 70,000.00
2.2 Thematic training of parliamentarians on GW								
Technical assistance (national and International)			\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation, materials, food and beverage)			\$ 3,000.00		\$ 7,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Equipment			\$ 2,000.00		\$ 4,000.00		\$ 6,000.00	\$ -
Contractual Services			\$ 5,000.00		\$ 6,000.00		\$ 11,000.00	\$ -
Miscellaneous						\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)			\$ 13,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 68,000.00
Sub-total outcome 2.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
2.3 Thematic papers on GW integration produced and disseminated								
Technical assistance (national and Internatio	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 6,000.00		\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation,	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -
Contractual Services	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 8,000.00		\$ 6,000.00	\$ -	\$ 14,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 4,000.00		\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 2.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00
2.4 Thematic papers on climate change impacts and adaptation measures in the water sector produced and disseminated								
Technical assistance				\$ 12,000.00			\$ -	\$ 12,000.00
Meeting facilities							\$ -	\$ -
Equipment				\$ 5,000.00			\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Contractual services				\$ 16,500.00			\$ -	\$ 16,500.00
Miscellaneous				\$ 3,500.00			\$ -	\$ 3,500.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)				\$ 13,000.00			\$ -	\$ 13,000.00
Sub-total outcome 2.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00
2.5 Interparliamentary position paper produced								
Technical assistance			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 25,000.00		\$ 13,800.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 38,800.00
Meeting facilities				\$ 20,000.00			\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
Equipment				\$ 7,000.00		\$ 10,200.00	\$ -	\$ 17,200.00
Contractual services			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 20,000.00		\$ 14,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 34,000.00
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)			\$ 10,000.00	\$ 60,000.00			\$ 10,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Sub-total outcome 2.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 132,000.00	\$ -	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 170,000.00
2.6 Synoptic overview of ecosystem health-related science								
Technical assistance		\$ 21,250.00		\$ 10,625.00		\$ 10,625.00	\$ -	\$ 42,500.00
Meeting facilities							\$ -	\$ -
Equipment							\$ -	\$ -
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -

10 K from co-finance to GEF

10 K from GEF to co-finance

Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)		\$ 40,000.00		\$ 20,000.00		\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00
Sub-total outcome 2.6	\$ -	\$ 61,250.00	\$ -	\$ 30,625.00	\$ -	\$ 30,625.00	\$ -	\$ 122,500.00
2.7 Publication of 4 workshop proceedings								
Technical assistance		\$ 30,000.00		\$ 15,000.00		\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00
Meeting facilities							\$ -	\$ -
Equipment							\$ -	\$ -
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)							\$ -	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 1.4	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00
2.8 Suite of indicators to monitor and assess ecosystem health								
Technical assistance		\$ 20,000.00		\$ 10,000.00		\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00
Meeting facilities							\$ -	\$ -
Equipment							\$ -	\$ -
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)							\$ -	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 1.4	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00
2.9 Science synthesis report								
Technical assistance	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00					\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Meeting facilities	\$ 10,000.00						\$ 10,000.00	\$ -
Equipment		\$ 2,000.00					\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 20,800.00						\$ 20,800.00	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 2.9	\$ 45,800.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,800.00	\$ 12,000.00
2.10 Framework for collaboration on great lakes systems								
Technical assistance			\$ 34,000.00	\$ 15,000.00			\$ 34,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Meeting facilities			\$ 20,000.00				\$ 20,000.00	\$ -
Equipment				\$ 5,000.00			\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)			\$ 60,000.00				\$ 60,000.00	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 1.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
2.11 East African Lakes system policy/science recommendations								
Technical assistance					\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Meeting facilities					\$ 13,000.00		\$ 13,000.00	\$ -
Equipment						\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00
Contractual services							\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous							\$ -	\$ -
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)					\$ 17,200.00		\$ 17,200.00	\$ -
Sub-total outcome 1.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,200.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 40,200.00	\$ 18,000.00
TOTAL COMPONENT 2								
Technical assistance	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 81,250.00	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 123,625.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 68,425.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 273,300.00
Meeting facilities	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 36,000.00
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 13,200.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 37,200.00
Contractual services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 49,500.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 69,500.00
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,500.00
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 20,800.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 83,000.00	\$ 141,000.00	\$ 27,200.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 131,000.00	\$ 241,000.00
Total	\$ 45,800.00	\$ 123,250.00	\$ 183,000.00	\$ 373,625.00	\$ 71,200.00	\$ 175,625.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 672,500.00

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		TOTAL		
	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	
3.1 Methodology and case studies on benefit sharing									
Technical assistance (national and International)	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 27,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 42,500.00	\$ 97,500.00	7.5 K shifted from SIWI to GEF
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation, materials, food and beverage)			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Equipment		\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	
Contractual Services			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Miscellaneous			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 27,500.00	7.5 K shifted from GEF to SIWI
Sub-total outcome 3.1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 61,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	
							\$ -	\$ -	
3.2 Transferring experience on institutional sustainability									
Technical assistance (national and International)			\$ 7,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation, materials, food and beverage)			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	10 K transferred from InWEnt to GEF
Equipment			\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	
Contractual Services			\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
Miscellaneous			\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)			\$ 3,000.00	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 57,000.00	10 K transferred from GEF to InWEnt
Sub-total outcome 3.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 48,500.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 51,500.00	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	
							\$ -	\$ -	
3.3 Testing effectiveness of interministry committee with MoF									
Technical assistance (national and International)	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	
Meeting facilities (meeting room, translation, materials, food and beverage)	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	
Equipment	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	
Contractual Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00		\$ 5,000.00		\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	
Sub-total outcome 3.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	
							\$ -	\$ -	
TOTAL COMPONENT 3									
Technical assistance	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 62,500.00	\$ 113,500.00	
Meeting facilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	
Contractual services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	
Travel (DSA, airfares, accomodation)	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 15,500.00	\$ 84,500.00	
							\$ -	\$ -	
Total	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 61,000.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 90,500.00	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 78,500.00	\$ 114,000.00	\$ 230,000.00	

Award ID:	tbd									
Award Title:	PIMS 3930_Regional_Regional Dialogue and Twinning to Improve Transboundary Water Resources Governance in Africa									
Business Unit:										
Project ID:	tbd									
Project Title:	PIMS 3930_Regional_Regional Dialogue and Twinning to Improve Transboundary Water Resources Governance in Africa									
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency:)	UNOPS/InWEnt/UNU-INWEH/UNESCO									
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity**	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	"ATLAS Budget Description"	"Amount (USD)1" Year 1	"Amount (USD)2" Year 2	"Amount (USD)3" Year 3	"Total (USD)" All Years	
OUTCOME 1: Legal, policy and management reforms in transboundary waters management	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	20,900	15,000	9,000	44,900	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71200	Personnel	12,500	5,000	8,000	25,500	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	20,500	7,900	6,200	34,600	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	72200	Equipment	4,000	14,500	2,000	20,500	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	120,000	30,900	38,000	188,900	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	74500	Meetings	63,500	31,500	20,500	115,500	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71300	Contractual Services	43,600	12,500	5,000	61,100	
	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	11,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	
						Subtotal GEF	296,000	119,300	90,700	506,000
						SUBTOTAL OUTCOME 1	296,000	119,300	90,700	506,000
OUTCOME 2: Systems thinking approach to shared and transboundary water resources	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	2,500	30,000	4,000	36,500	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	71200	Personnel	12,500	10,000	7,000	29,500	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	16,000	3,000	19,000	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	72200	Equipment		2,000	4,000	6,000	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	20,800	83,000	27,200	131,000	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	74500	Meetings	10,000	27,000	20,000	57,000	
	UNOPS/UNESCO/UNU-INWEH	62000	GEF	71300	Contractual Services	0	15,000	6,000	21,000	
						Subtotal GEF	45,800	183,000	71,200	300,000
						SUBTOTAL OUTCOME 2	45,800	183,000	71,200	300,000
	OUTCOME 3: Mechanisms for investment planning and financial mechanisms	UNOPS/InWEnt	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	7,500	12,600	12,500	32,600
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	5,000	11,900	13,000	29,900	
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	72200	Equipment		1,000	1,000	2,000	
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	71600	Travel	2,500	5,500	7,500	15,500	
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	74500	Meetings	0	5,000	5,000	10,000	
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	71300	Contractual Services	0	10,000	12,000	22,000	
UNOPS/InWEnt		62000	GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	0	0	2,000	2,000	
						Subtotal GEF	15,000	46,000	53,000	114,000
						SUBTOTAL OUTCOME 3	15,000	46,000	53,000	114,000
OUTCOME 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71200	Final MSP Review	0	0	15,000	15,000	
	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	0	5,000	2,250	7,250	
	UNOPS	62000	GEF	72100	Contractual Services	10,000	20,000	10,000	40,000	
	UNOPS	62000	GEF	72200	Office facilities		1,000	1,000	2,000	
	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71600	Travel	1,250	1,250	1,250	3,750	
	UNOPS	62000	GEF	74100	Miscellaneous (Audits)			12,000	12,000	
						Subtotal GEF	11,250	27,250	41,500	80,000
						SUBTOTAL OUTCOME 5	11,250	27,250	41,500	80,000
TOTAL						368,050	375,550	256,400	1,000,000	

Summary of Funds

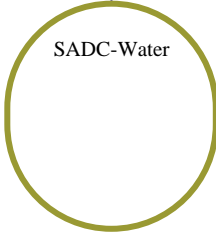
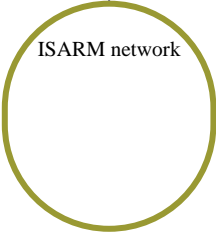
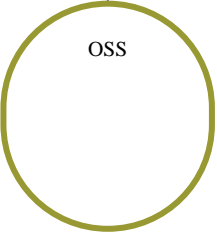
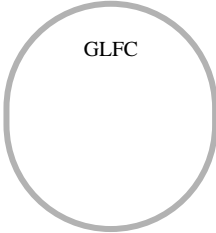
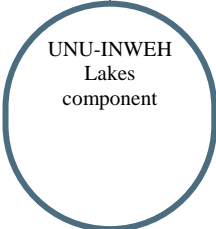
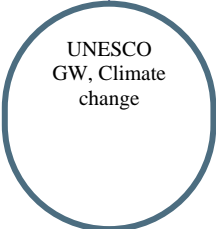
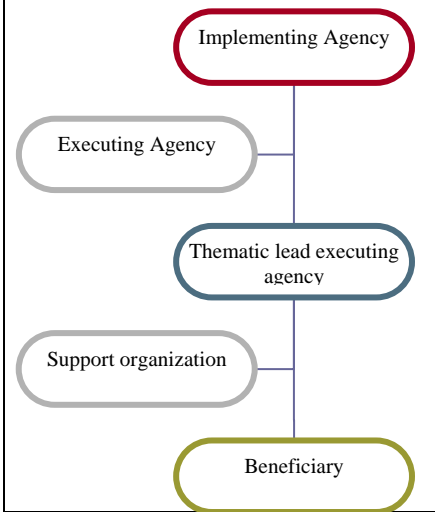
GEF	368,050	375,550	256,400	1,000,000
Co-finance	662,950	676,025	446,025	1,785,000
TOTAL	1,031,000	1,051,575	702,425	2,785,000

Explanatory Notes for the TBWP table- UNDP/GEF (UNOPS,InWEnt, UNESCO, UNU-INWEH) MSP

For Adaptive Management reasons, the above budget breakdown and below budget notes are only indicative. They will be subject to changes throughout the project execution, based on review of progress and changes in project conditions, risks and assumptions.

All the contracts will be procured as per UNDP/UNOPS rules and regulations.

Legend



Project Concept Note:

1. Background

The Petersberg Process is a German initiative stemming from the "Petersberg Round Tables on Transboundary Waters", launched in March 1998 as a joint effort of the Federal German Government and the World Bank. The first roundtable was held on 3-5 March 1998 at Petersberg near Bonn and highlighted water from a global perspective as an opportunity for close regional cooperation. A forum for informal dialogue helps build trust and cooperation among decisionmakers through a consultative learning process for understanding transboundary water issues and challenges.

To date, the Federal German Government has organized five Round Tables on Transboundary Waters together with the World Bank and other partners. The informal dialogues, attended by ministers, senior policy makers, academics, representatives of international organizations and NGOs, outlined the problems of transboundary water management and examined regional case studies. The last event in December 2005 in Berlin focused specifically on the challenges and opportunities in South-Eastern Europe and was jointly organized by the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU), the Government of Greece and the World Bank, in close cooperation with GWP-med, GEF IW:LEARN and UNECE, and several follow-up meetings with a special focus on South-Eastern Europe are underway. The Federal German Government now aims to work with GEF and partners in Africa to take up the Petersberg Process to emphasise the critical importance of dialogue on transboundary water management on a continental level in Africa.

With the title *"From joint agreements to joint investments – How to put measurable value to transboundary water cooperation"*, the Petersberg Round Table on challenges of transboundary water management in Africa will be realised in September 2007. It will focus on the benefits that transboundary water cooperation does and can deliver to people in international watersheds as an underpinning of sustainable development in Africa. In this context, the following guiding questions shall be tackled:

- *What benefits can be realised through benefits sharing in transboundary water cooperation?*
- *How can it be ensured that these benefits do actually materialise and that they contribute to the well-being of those most in need?*

Based on these overarching issues a number of thematic challenges will be discussed, with consideration of African case studies to illustrate both successes and challenges in:

- 1) *Increasing the development of sustainable transboundary water infrastructure*
- 2) *Strengthening transboundary water governance through horizontal and vertical integration*
- 3) *Improving adaptation to climate variability and climate change*
- 4) *Mobilisation of resources and sustainable financing*

The overall objective of the Petersberg Process and of this project component is to provide a platform for dialogue and exchange, bringing together key persons and institutions to discuss and decide on relevant transboundary water management issues in Africa, to promote adaptive management of natural resources based on sustainable water use, to fight poverty and build prosperity on the African continent.

2. Objectives and outcomes

The overall objective of this project component is to support African water resources management institutions' efforts to promote and build capacity for coordination and cooperation at a continental scale. By organising in cooperation with AMCOW and in partnership with BMZ and World Bank under the German Petersberg Process, a high-level roundtable dialogue (and follow-up activities) on transboundary water management in Africa will provide a consultative forum for ministers, senior policy makers, academics, representatives of international organisations and NGOs, the outcomes of which will inform implementation of targeted activities in African sub-regions (described in component two of this project).

Under this overall goal, the aims of component 1 activities are:

- To develop a shared vision and understanding on transboundary water management at the upper decision-making level,
- To establish procedures that strengthen cooperative approaches,
- To promote public participation and civic engagement at local cross-border level.

Specific objectives of this project component are:

- Support preparation and implementation of a Petersberg roundtable meeting,
- Process & disseminate results of Petersberg roundtable meeting,
- Analysing good practices and options of
 - transboundary water infrastructure development,
 - transboundary water governance,
 - adaptation to climate variability and climate change,
 - mobilisation of resources and sustainable financing,
- Identify factors for success,
- Continuous feedback loops to Petersberg Process and its follow-up in sub-regional thematic activities (component 2).

The following results and outcomes are expected:

- Input papers on priority thematic challenges (case studies that reflect GEF projects) to enrich and promote adaptive learning in Petersberg roundtable meeting,
- the Petersberg roundtable meeting itself and all relevant documentation,
- Dissemination of results of Petersberg roundtable meeting among GEF projects and partners in Africa,
- Establishment of mechanisms and process tools for effective and sustained networking at the pan-Africa level,
- Establishment of feedback mechanism on processed results to enrich and to guide sub-regional and thematic dialogues and follow-up Petersberg roundtable meeting

The overall project is designed to link continental scale policy dialogue with the operational level and to strengthen the process by identifying, adapting and implementing good practices at thematic and sub-regional level.

3. Proposed Actions

To realize the objectives above, the following activities should be carried out:

- Preparation and realisation of Petersberg Africa Roundtable meeting
- Dissemination of Petersberg Africa Roundtable meeting results
- Feedback on application of Petersberg Africa Roundtable meeting results

3.1 Preparation and realisation of Petersberg Roundtable meeting

Necessary action comprises the following activities:

- Preparation meeting with key stakeholders to launch the Petersberg process and roundtable meeting, including the development of a road map and preliminary topics for the roundtable meeting agenda,
- Development of the agenda in close cooperation with AMCOW and all other entities involved, highlighting the above mentioned thematic challenges,
- Development of priority issues paper,
- Development of a participants' matrix in close cooperation with AMCOW and all other entities involved, reflecting diverse groups of stakeholders including
 - Policy makers (e.g. Ministries of partner countries),
 - International and regional African organisations (e.g. AMCOW, NEPAD, ANBO, SADC),
 - River Basin Organisations (e.g. ORASECOM, Nile, Niger, Limpopo),
 - Transboundary river, lake and aquifer projects (e.g. GEF projects),
 - International NGOs, researchers and academia and others (e.g. IW:LEARN, UNESCO, IAEA, IUCN, GWP, IWMI),
 - Donor agencies (e.g. WB, AfDB, UNEP, UNDP),
- Nomination and invitation of participants based on this matrix in close cooperation with AMCOW and all other entities involved,
- Identification of case studies (e.g. Senegal River basin, Congo River basin, Lake Chad basin, Nile River basin, Volta River basin, Nubian Sandstone aquifer, North West Saharan aquifer, Ilulemeden aquifer), on basis of which good practices under each thematic session can be examined,
- Organisation of the high-level roundtable meeting (incl. all logistics, facilitation, interpretation, side visit etc.),
- Documentation of findings and outcomes of the plenary session, working groups,
- Development of a policy brief on the Petersberg Africa Roundtable meeting.

The following two actions are based on action 3.1 and closely linked to component 2 activities, which will play a major role in the dissemination and application of the roundtable meeting results. The inception meeting for component 2 is organised back-to-back with the Petersberg roundtable and will join the activity leads and key stakeholders of this component to formulate a comprehensive dissemination strategy for the roundtable findings and consult together on ways to implement its application.

3.2 Dissemination of Petersberg Roundtable meeting results

This action aims to increase collective knowledge about good practices to inform adaptive transboundary water management and focuses on exposure of the roundtable meeting results through the following activities:

- Dissemination of the policy brief, e.g. within the context of InWEnt's TRANSNET capacity building programme, its sub-regional basin dialogue on infrastructure with UNEP-DEP, the SADC Parliamentary Forum, GEF-IW:LEARN, GEF projects, North and Eastern Africa Environmental Media Network, Sahel Regional Forum, GWP,
- Introductory modules on Petersberg findings developed for use in African or other regional dialogue workshops and training courses (e.g. of GEF-IW:LEARN, InWEnt and other capacity building organisations such as WBI),
- Participation in international conferences (e.g. EXPO 2008, XIIIth World Water Congress, regional contribution to 5th World Water Forum planning process).

3.3 Feedback on application of Petersberg Roundtable meeting results

Based on the thematic and regional activities within component 2 as well as the dissemination strategy stemming from the inception meeting, this action aims to also provide mechanisms for continuous feedback to the high-level participants of the Petersberg Roundtable meeting. It comprises the following activities:

- Introduction of IW:LEARN website and its use for networking, information resources and continuous communication to activity leads and key stakeholders (see component 2),
- Establishment of a Shared Working Space on InWEnt's GlobalCampus21 for coaching and information purposes, linked to the IW:LEARN website (see component 2),
- Quarterly electronic newsletter on successes and challenges of application for on-going support of peer networking among all high-level participants,
- Collection of suggestions on topics and practical experience to be discussed within regional dialogues and workshops (in the context of component 2) and to inform the future Petersberg Process.

These activities may be extended by involving Video Conference facilities (such as GDLN, the World Bank Global Distance Learning Network) to meet and to discuss particular topics of interest.

The Steering Committee that will be established to give advisory guidance on the MSP implementation, will be closely involved in these web-based activities and might take on a coaching role, if advisable.

<p>Programme Goal (expected impacts):</p> <p><i>Overall impacts:</i> Transboundary water resources in SADC/Africa are jointly developed and managed by shared water-course institutions in an integrated and sustainable way to contribute effectively to economic and social development and regional cooperation.</p> <p><i>InWEnt CB Programme impacts:</i> Capacity of regional institutions (river basin organisations, their national and local partners) is enhanced for effective joint integrated water resources development and management of shared watercourses in SADC/Africa region, in parallel through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening/developing institutional processes and mechanisms at regional, national and local level. 2. Enhancing the capacity of decision makers and professional staff of regional partner institutions to effectively carry out their tasks. 	<p>Key Questions</p> <p>“Water has no boundary - Ready to meet the challenges”</p> <p>The RBD programme promotes multi-level cooperation among diverse stakeholder groups and across multi-level institutional settings (regional, national, local), and to share the benefit of the very best knowledge on putting ideas to reality to manage shared water resources sustainably:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water professionals and institutions are facing the immense task of improving services and extending them to the millions of people without access to safe water and adequate sanitation 2. Enabling government framework and improving individual skills are, amongst others (e.g. adequate finance) all vital components of the solutions 3. Assist water sector actors in Africa/SADC region to identify and implement best practices relevant to their context - evaluating and designing alternative approaches to governance, technology options and emerging knowledge and managerial skills. 4. 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RBD programme delivers tangible outputs ▪ RBD programme delivers tangible inputs towards the implementation of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (2nd phase 2005-2010). See progress reports ▪ RBD programme delivers tangible inputs for the German Development Cooperation. See progress reports
<p>Important risks / Negative external impacts :</p> <p><u>Umsetzung:</u> Gering, da sich die Konzeption von RBD in die strategischen Planungen und Aktivitäten der Partnerinstitutionen einbettet.</p> <p><u>Planungsunsicherheit:</u> mittel; die Partner haben den Handlungsbedarf erkannt und die Aktivitäten und Themenfelder mit festgelegt; aufgrund der hohen „Ownership“ aller Maßnahmen und aufgrund der heterogenen Partnerstruktur ist der Abstimmungsbedarf allerdings sehr hoch, v.a. bei grenzüberschreitenden Veranstaltungen. Der „politische Prozess“ zur Entscheidungsfindung verläuft oftmals schwerfällig. Die Partner-Institutionen, einschliesslich der SADC Water Division sind personell chronisch unterbesetzt, so dass langwierige langfristige Planungen von Maßnahmen nur als Orientierungsrahmen gelten können. Die Einzelveranstaltungen werden häufig neu formuliert und verlaufen iterativ, prozessartig.</p> <p><u>Positive externe Einflussfaktoren:</u> Vollständige Einbindung in die programmatische und operative Planung der deutschen EZ, insbesondere der GTZ mit Projekten zur grenzüberschreitenden Wasserkooperation in Afrika; enge Kooperation auf strategischer und operativer Ebene mit internationalen Partnern.</p>		

Programm: River Basin Dialogue / RBD – Enhancing capacity of regional institutions in SADC/Africa for integrated water resources development and management in transboundary river basins PRIME - Produkt-integriertes Planungs-, Monitorings- und Evaluierungssystem

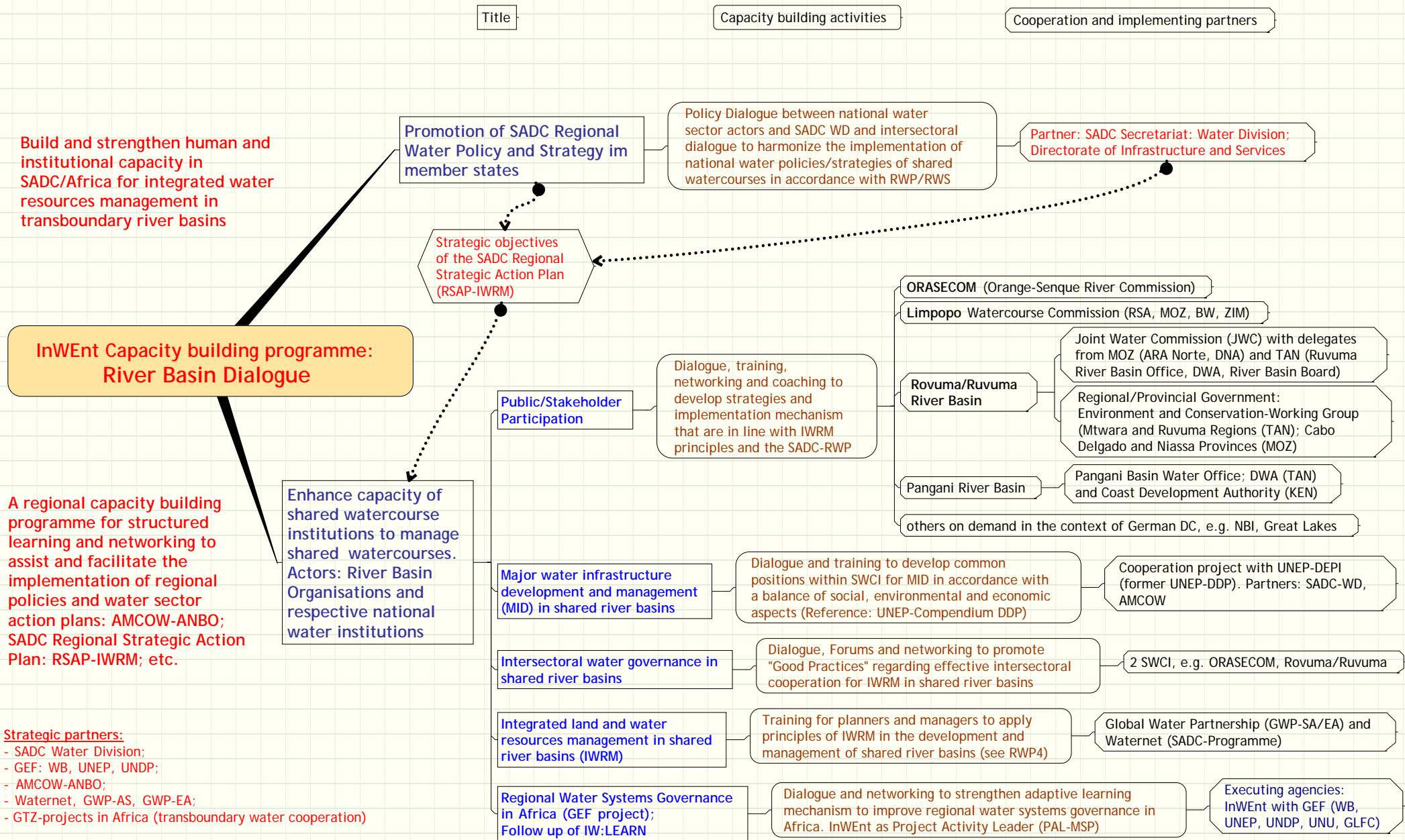
Project Goal Maßnahmenziele	Key questions Schlüssel Fragen	Indicators Indikatoren	Verifiers Informationsbeschaffung
<p>Goal 1: Promotion of Implementation SADC Regional Water Policy and Strategy</p> <p>Outcome: SADC WD is contributing to harmonize the implementation of National Water Policies of shared watercourse states in accordance with RWP/RWS <i>(contribution to RSAP Strategic Activity WG3)</i></p> <p>Sequence of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collation of relevant data and legislation ▪ Documentation of relevant activities in member states ▪ Database ▪ Promotion material and actions ▪ Engaging senior policy makers in the region ▪ Adaption of common positions on specific issues of the RWP (e.g. stakeholder, infrastructure, etc.) ▪ Peer to peer knowledge exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National water policies had been developed in all 13 SADC member states ▪ The SASDC Regional Water Policy and Strategy had recently been developed (with facilitation of Inwent and others) and agreed by the Water Ministers ▪ The SADC RWP and RWS is based on principles of IWRM and outlines 9 strategic thematic areas (e.g. stakeholder participation; water for development and poverty reduction; water for environmental sustainability). ▪ There is no mechanism and process in place that secures the application of the REP/RWS in the member states, or that guides the harmonization of regional vs. national policies to ensure that the provisions of the RWP/RWS are implemented or followed ▪ Consultation processes in some member states are poor, due to capacity constraints in water ministries and lack of intersector governance ▪ There is no RWP/RWS monitoring mechanism in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SADC WD is actively promoting the RWP/RWS in 6+ SADC member states (awareness seminars; dialogue forums, information dissemination) 2. In 3+ shared watercourses guided discussions and action plans in accordance with RWP/RWS are developed 3. Monitoring mechanisms to assess progress towards the implementation of the RWP/RWS are developed and in place (e.g. accessible) 	<p>Event reports; Annual reports of partner institutions; Annual progress reports by InWEnt</p>

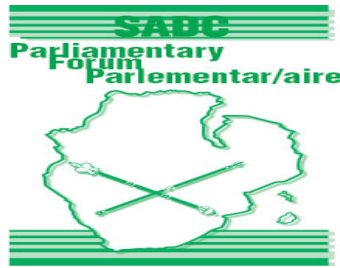
Programm: River Basin Dialogue / RBD – Enhancing capacity of regional institutions in SADC/Africa for integrated water resources development and management in transboundary river basins PRIME - Produkt-integriertes Planungs-, Monitorings- und Evaluierungssystem

Project Goal Maßnahmenziele	Key questions Schlüssel Fragen	Indicators Indikatoren	Means of verification Informationsbeschaffung
<p>Goal 2 Project title: Strengthening River Basin Organisations to manage shared watercourses <i>Contribution to RSAP activity CB3, also: WG2, INF2, F4, CB2)</i> Outcome: Decision-makers, planners and managers in Shared Water Course Institutions (SWCI, e.g. River Basin Organisations, Commissions, Committees) and the respective national water sector organisations are strengthened in their capacity to effectively develop and manage shared watercourses</p> <p>Activities (2008-2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dialogue, training and networking for ORASECOM to develop and implement a stakeholder participation strategy ▪ ▪ Training in “Major infrastructure development with consideration of social, environmental and economic aspects” with UNEP and AMCOW ▪ JWC Ruvuma Basin 	<p>“Connecting problem owners with solution providers”</p> <p>Institutional processes (related to governance, regulation, strategies, mechanism, individual and organisational capacities) are supported to address the following complex and dynamic unprecedented challenges in water quantity and quality due to rapid population and economic growth, social inequity, environmental degradation and climate change in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ water resources in shared watercourse need to be managed sustainably ▪ ▪ planning should take place at ecosystem level with consideration of associated land and biore-sources at a river basin level ▪ upstream vs. downstream water user conflicts of interests and unequal power relationship ▪ benefit sharing mechanism between riparian countries need to be developed and implemented ▪ flow allocations for environmental purposes need to be designed and implemented ▪ pro-poor water development is- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least three SWCI have developed “Public/Stakeholder Participation” strategies that are in line with IWRM principles and the SADC-RWP and the necessary participation mechanisms are in place 2. Common positions within SWCI are developed and applied regarding “Major Infrastructure Development” in accordance with a balance of social, environmental and economic aspects (reference: UNEP DDP Compenium) 3. “Intersectoral Water Governance” dialogue forums are established and functioning in 2+ shared watercourses 4. Water sector planners and managers are strengthened in their ability (technical, methodological, social and communication skills) to apply the principles of “IWRM” in the development and management of shared river basins 5. Regional Water Systems Governance in Africa is strengthened through adaptive learning mechanism: GEF project (Inwent as Project Activity Leader) to promote joint learning and the exchange of knowledge and information for the implementation of “Good Practices” in sustainable management of international waters. 	<p>Event reports; Annual reports of partner organisations; Annual progress reports of Inwent;</p>

Programm: River Basin Dialogue / RBD – Enhancing capacity of regional institutions in SADC/Africa for integrated water resources development and management in transboundary river basins PRIME - Produkt-integriertes Planungs-, Monitorings- und Evaluierungssystem

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rovuma Basin Committees ▪ Cross border Ruvuma Basin Dialogue ▪ Training courses in “IWRM planning” and “Flow Allocation for Environmental Purposes” with GWP-SA and Waternet ▪ 	<p>sues need to be considered in water resources development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ water resources need to be managed (“water governance”) in a holistic way, i.e. considering the various interests of different user groups that are represented by different sectors and stakeholders ▪ affected stakeholders need to participate in the development and management of water resources ▪ local stakeholders (communities, private sector, civil society) need to develop or enhance their skills to effectively contribute in developing and managing water resources ▪ planning mechanism for strategic management of water supply for urban and rural need to be in place (IWRM) ▪ mechanism need to be enhanced to ensure that social, environmental and economic aspects are considered in developing and managing water resources ▪ 		
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‘Towards A Parliamentary Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM) Strategy for SADC’

Draft Project Concept

Developed and submitted to the GEF International Waters Medium Size Project by the SADC Parliamentary Forum under the Trade, Development and Integration (TDI) Programme. Kindly note that the Project Concept is drawn out of the broader TBNRM, Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development sub-programme of TDI.

March 2007, SADC Forum House

1. Preamble

It is with great honour that the Parliamentary Leadership Centre (PLC) of the SADC Parliamentary Forum submits this concept proposal for consideration by the GEF. Parliamentarians by virtue of being peoples' representatives, lawmakers and empowered with oversight over the executive branch of government are better placed to promote sustainable development through sound environmental governance and legal and regulatory frameworks for Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM). Natural resources, especially land and water, are in many cases sources of conflict and tension and parliamentarians, by virtue of their triple constitutional responsibility mentioned above can avert and resolve resource conflicts. It is against this backdrop that the SADC Parliamentary Forum advocates a greater role for parliamentarians in TBNRM as well as in the promotion of environmental governance, hence this proposal. Unfortunately parliamentarians also lack essential knowledge on environmental governance and for them to fulfill this role they need capacity enhancement initiatives such as the TBNRM inter-parliamentary dialogues planned in this concept proposal. The PLC will implement this project in collaboration with its partner PALDIF (Pan African Leadership Development Institute Foundation).

2. The SADC Parliamentary Forum in Brief

The SADC Parliamentary Forum is an autonomous regional parliamentary institution of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) established in 1997 through article 9 of the Treaty of SADC. The Forum was established in response to the SADC requirement for the participation of the people of the region, in its development.

The Forum is the vehicle through which member state parliaments and parliamentarians, as the elected representatives of the people, participate in promoting a regional integration agenda, and generally in the affairs of SADC. Presently 13 member states, with over 2000 Members of Parliaments (MPs) are

members of the Forum and only Madagascar, the latest member to join SADC, is still to formalize its membership to the Parliamentary Forum. For more information, kindly refer to the SADC Parliamentary Forum Strategic Plan (2006-2010).

The Parliamentary Leadership Centre (PLC) is the capacity building/enhancement arm of the SADC Parliamentary Forum with the aim to enhance parliamentary knowledge and skills in dealing with regional, continental and global development and integration issues. It operates at two levels, namely, the national parliamentary leadership workshops, and the thematic/regional workshops such as the envisaged inter-parliamentary dialogues on Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM). See PLC's Comprehensive Integrated Programme (2006), which as the Forum's instrument and strategy for parliamentary capacity development has more on the PLC.

3. The TBNRM Project

The SADC Parliamentary Forum wishes to build on its initial inter-parliamentary dialogue on Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM) with the focus on countries mainly situated along the Zambezi river basin. Whereas only three countries, namely Angola, Namibia and Zambia participated in earlier inter-parliamentary dialogues on TBNRM organised by the SADC Parliamentary Forum, enlarging participation to SADC countries sharing the Orange-Sengou River Basin, Okavango River Basin, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi and other shared water systems (including groundwater resources) will afford an opportunity for many more SADC member states to participate. This would result in greater experience sharing and adoption of a common parliamentary approach and strategy towards TBNRM. A series of three major regional inter-parliamentary dialogues and two thematic dialogues contributing to the compilation of a parliamentary TBNRM manual are envisaged.

3.1 Overall Goal

The project will seek to continue and promote inter-parliamentary dialogue in order to raise parliamentarians' awareness and commitment to Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM). The prime focus of the dialogues would be the management of shared water and water-based resources. As already noted, this project is conceived as contributing to a broader Forum strategy on parliamentary involvement in TBNRM, environmental governance and sustainable development.

3.2 Specific Objectives

- 3.2.1 Promote parliamentary knowledge and skill in TBNRM (especially shared water and water-based resources) as well as environmental governance and sustainable development;
- 3.2.2 Create a platform for parliamentarians to share experiences and develop common strategies to TBNRM;
- 3.2.3 Share private sector and government plans and activities along shared water resources border constituencies to foster a common parliamentary approach;
- 3.2.4 Promote greater interaction and development of common strategies and approaches to TBNRM among shared water resources border constituency MPs in particular;
- 3.2.5 Discuss relevant Environmental and TBNRM protocols and MEAs and share strategies for the domestication, harmonization and implementation of these instruments;
- 3.2.6 Share with parliamentarians the management concepts and governance issues of shared groundwater, and the strategies for dealing with the problem of invasive aquatic weeds;
- 3.2.7 Encourage parliamentary specific actions such as the tabling of motions, strategies for reviewing bills including MEAs, promotion of constituency consultations and feedback with regard to TBNRM;
- 3.2.8 Develop and share strategies for integrating gender, indigenous knowledge systems (IKSs), AIDS and HIV, and the use of Information and

Communication Technologies (ICTs) as cross-cutting themes in the parliamentary approach to TBNRM;

3.2.9 Finally, develop an inter-parliamentary manual on *‘the Role of Parliamentarians in the promotion of TBNRM in the Water sector’*.

4. Logframe Matrix

Major Activity	Objective(s)	Targeted date	Indicators of Outcomes	Impact
1st Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue: SADC’s Shared Watercourse Systems¹, relevant protocols and MEAs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing Basic information on SADC’s Watercourse Systems highlighting importance of each 2. Providing information on relevant SADC Protocols & MEAs and assessing the level of domestication, harmonization & Implementation 	Oct/Nov 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue Report 2. Dialogue Communiqué 	Greater parliamentary awareness on SADC’s Watercourse Systems and the regional and international instruments that govern them
2nd Inter-Parliamentary Dialogue: Towards a Parliamentary framework (the Manual) for TBNRM, including integration of land and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluating the impact of 1st Dialogue 2. Setting parameters for the development of a Parliamentary Manual on TBNRM 	Feb/March 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue Report 2. Parameters for a Parliamentary Manual/framework work 	Enhanced understanding of TBNRM & setting of parameters for parliamentary action (documented in the manual)

¹ Focus would be on the Okavango River Basin, Orange-Senqu River Basin, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Malawi.

water resources management				
3rd Meeting: Validation and Adoption of the Parliamentary Manual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Validate the final draft manual and adopt 2. Agree on implementation strategies 	Oct/Nov 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting report 2. Draft TBNRM Manual for Parliamentarians 	Greater Parliamentary buy-in into the Manual and usage of the document in formulating implementation strategies
4th TBNRM Dialogue: the Challenge of invasive Aquatic Weeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expose parliamentarians to the concept of Aquatic Weeds and its dangers 2. share strategies to dealing with this problem 	Feb/March 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue Report 2. Declaration & Communiqué 	Parliamentarians knowledge and commitment to supporting efforts aimed at dealing with invasive Aquatic Weeds is enhanced
5th TBNRM Dialogue: Managing Shared Groundwater systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the concept of Transboundary underground waters systems 2. developing strategies to managing this resource 	Oct/Nov 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue Report 2. Declaration & Communiqué 	Parliamentary Commitment to integration of surface water and groundwater management, and to joint management of groundwater aquifer systems

4. Approach and Strategy

The project is to be implemented primarily through the inter-parliamentary dialogues. Environmental and TBNRM experts from GEF International Waters and Land Degradation projects, SADC Water Facility, UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme, UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank Institute will be drawn upon as relevant to share expertise and guide parliamentarians in the development of a regional inter-parliamentary framework for TBNRM. The Harare-based Musokotwane Environmental Centre of the Southern African Development Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) which is doing

research and producing publications on the Zambezi River Basin will be a key partner in the implementation of this project. A working relationship in the area of Environment and TBNRM between SARDC and the Forum has already been established and a representative of SARDC shared information with parliamentarians regarding their work in the Zambezi River Basin at a Forum organized environmental symposium on 17–19 October 2006, in Maseru, Lesotho. Since the east and central African regions have a wealth of knowledge and skill in the area of TBNRM and shared watercourses, parliamentarians and other experts from transboundary river basin organizations and GEF International Waters projects in these regions may be invited to share their experiences with their SADC counterparts. GEF-IW:LEARN will provide assistance in bringing in expertise from these and other international environmental and resource expert institutions, and the German capacity building organization, InWEnt, which as Executing Agency for the MSP will also be involved in planning the parliamentary dialogues, sharing expertise, and promoting synergies between the SADC PF dialogues and other MSP activities.

As a pre-requisite to every dialogue an expert would be engaged to gather information on the ground regarding the facts about any targeted TBNRM area with a focus on what the various stakeholders are doing including existing transboundary projects by government or private sector. The background paper would primarily focus on the equitable cost and benefit sharing of water and water-based resources amongst border constituencies situated along common watercourse systems. Such a paper would also highlight the potential of the TBNRM approach to increasing communities' benefits and contributing to sound environmental governance and sustainable development. An operational TBNRM definition to the implementation of this project would be *'any process of cooperation across boundaries that facilitate or improve the management of natural resources to the benefit of all parties in the area concerned'* (Chapeyama, 2005). The objective of the TBNRM therefore is to have improved conservation,

increase of benefits to communities and other stakeholders from sustainable resource use and optimize regional distribution of benefits from resource use.

Furthermore, parliamentarians would be encouraged to share their country experiences with TBNRM and in particular water. The aim would be to promote best practices in the region. Since environment and TBNRM are admittedly complex subjects, the experts would be required to make their presentations simple for their audience and the meetings would be very much interactive to promote greater learning. Illustrative case studies that highlight the challenges for TBNRM and the need for parliamentary involvement may be presented by representatives of border constituency or other stakeholders. The inter-parliamentary dialogues for communication would use both English and Portuguese. Each dialogue would be expected to conclude with a Communiqué which contains what parliamentarians have committed themselves to. This would form the basis of assessing post-dialogue activities. Apart from posting the Communiqué on the Forum websites, the participants would be expected to share the Communiqué with their parliaments including the relevant portfolio Committees, the media and the border constituency communities and present an implementation plan. The SADC Parliamentary Forum through the relevant portfolio Committees would be engaging parliaments to assist in the implementation of the national activity plans.

5. Target

Inter-parliamentary dialogues would mainly include parliamentarians of relevant portfolio Committees (e.g. environment, rural development, agriculture, etc) as well as elected representatives of border constituencies. Where necessary, representatives of border constituencies, government, private sector and civil society would be included in the dialogues to ensure a comprehensive approach. Particular attention to a fairly balanced gender representation at the dialogues would be given.

Each inter-parliamentary dialogue is expected to draw up to 50 participants including two (2) parliamentarians from each parliament (28 MPs), about seven (7) border constituency MPs from participating countries, and six (6) resource persons and TBNRM experts, with the remainder being local civil society participants. Normally, a host parliament avails more MPs to participate in regional meetings.

6. The SADC Parliamentary Forum and Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM)

The SADC Parliamentary Forum has specifically identified Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM) as an important area for parliamentary involvement and capacitation. During its 18th Plenary Assembly Session held on 1st June 2005, in Ezulwini, Swaziland, the Forum discussed at length the challenges to the implementation of SADC Protocols and in particular the TBNRM focused ones. Some of the important protocols that were discussed include the Protocol on shared watercourses, Protocol on Wildlife management and law enforcement, Forestry Protocol, Tourism protocol, and the Environmental Protocol which was yet to be ratified. Parliamentarians agreed that the objective of TBNRM is to have improved conservation, increase of benefits to communities from sustainable resource use and to optimize regional distribution of benefits from resource use. Parliamentarians further emphasized the need for greater parliamentary involvement in the ratification and implementation of SADC protocols especially those related to TBNRM. It was stressed that SADC Protocols provide frameworks for collective regional action in management of common heritage, are also a vehicle for integrated development, facilitate realization of economies of scale and increase impact of development. To this end, the SADC Parliamentary Forum is about to launch “The Compendium on SADC Protocols and other Legal Instruments” to provide parliamentarians and other stakeholders with information regarding SADC Protocols and other important legal instruments. It is envisaged that theme-based

or sectoral parliamentary workshops on important protocol themes such as TBNRM would be held after the launch.

It is important to note that the SADC Parliamentary Forum has embarked upon an inter-parliamentary transboundary initiative which has thus far involved neighboring countries Angola, Namibia, and Zambia which all share the Zambezi river basin. The first 'Roundtable on the Contribution of Parliamentarians in Strengthening Transboundary Relations' was held on 22-23 November 2004 in Luanda, Angola, followed up by a second held 24-25 August 2007, in Katima-Mulilo, Namibia, on the banks of the Zambezi river. These two Roundtable meetings combined brought together more than sixty (60) parliamentarians including relevant border constituency councilors of these three riparian states. The overall aim of the roundtable meetings was to provide an opportunity for parliamentarians to establish practical strategies, share information and define their role in transboundary resources cooperation between their constituencies and people living along the common borders, as they share common ecosystems. These parliamentarians discussed three important themes, namely; (1) Potential Areas of Transboundary Cooperation across the borders of Angola, Namibia and Zambia, (2) the links between Natural Resources Management and Development, and (3) Collaboration to prevent potential conflict on Transboundary Natural Resources (TBNRM). Each parliamentary roundtable called for the continuation of the inter-parliamentary dialogue but with an inclusion of more and more countries sharing the Zambezi river basin.

7. The Need for Parliamentary Involvement in Environmental Policy and TBNRM

It is a fact that the majority (more than 60%) of the SADC population is rural-based and directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. To the contrary, environmental or TBNRM policy including Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are treated as a "by issue" or even a nuisance in some the legislative process. The Executive in some countries would even sign an MEA

which has long term generational environmental consequences without the need for their legislature to ratify. Rural people have little or no say over policy decisions that affect their livelihoods due mainly to their being isolated away from corridors of power. Members of Parliaments (MPs) therefore act as a bridge between citizens and the state and, being directly elected, the Legislature is the single most important forum for representative democracy (Banda, 2006).

The involvement of MPs in negotiation and ratification of MEAs and generally in environmental policy and governance would provide an opportunity for local concerns to be expressed in these processes. The concept of sustainable development however requires that at every stage of development planning and implementation environment and natural resources management (E&NRM) must be mainstreamed. Where E&NRM are not factored into national development plans the concept of sustainable development is compromised and development itself is lopsided even if in the short term it may provide the population with food, jobs, water supply or other services (Ibid.). MPs and in particular those representing rural and border constituencies have a duty to scrutinise these bills to determine the extent to which they will impact E&NRM and therefore their overall contribution to sustainable development.

Parliamentarians, and especially those representing border constituencies, are better placed to reduce or prevent potential conflict which so often results from shared resources such as water, grazing, fishing and harnessing of other water-based resources. Enhancing parliamentary capacity in environmental policy and governance by means of promoting TBNRM and sustainable development is therefore critical. The SADC Parliamentary Forum as a complement to its transboundary initiative also convened a symposium from 17–19 October 2006, in Maseru, Lesotho to discuss the role of parliamentarians in advancing environmental law, policy and sustainable development in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community sub-regions of Africa. The theme of the three day Symposium was: *'The Role of*

Parliamentarians in Advancing Environmental Law and Governance.' The Symposium recommended that the Forum in collaboration with other willing stakeholders continue to enhance parliamentary knowledge and skills in environmental law and governance.

8. GEF support for Parliamentary Involvement in Environmental Policy and TBNRM in the SADC region.

SADC PF is furthermore interested and aware through interactions with GEF IW:LEARN of successful precedent for dialogue involving parliamentarians and GEF International Waters project leadership and regional partners in other parts of the world, notably the inter-parliamentary dialogue organized by the GEF-UNDP Yellow Sea project in 2005. This approach could usefully be adapted and replicated as a means to build bridges for parliamentarians to access transboundary resource systems knowledge and expertise available through GEF-supported projects operating in the SADC region, as well as to enhance avenues for communication between parliamentarians and stakeholders representing shared watershed interests.

It is against this backdrop that the SADC Parliamentary Forum wishes to affirm its commitment to enhancing parliamentary capacity in environmental governance as well as promoting transboundary natural resources management (TBNRM) as a means towards attaining sustainable development in the SADC region through the proposed series GEF-supported regional inter-parliamentary dialogues on water resources management in the context of developing and implementing a regional framework for TBNRM.



INTER PARLIAMENTARY DIALOGUES:

Trans-boundary Water Resources

PALDIF * GEF * SADC PF

CONTENTS:

1. PALDIF EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2. THE PARTNERSHIP: PALDIF - SADC PF
3. PALDIF CONTRIBUTIONS
4. CONTACT PERSONS

PALDIF:

A multilevel, multidisciplinary and diasporic approach to African Leadership

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through the stewardship of Dr. Mosé Penaani Tjitendero, the former Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia, the Pan African Leadership Development Institute and Foundation (PALDIF) was created as an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) conceived as a vehicle to enable African leaders, parliamentarians, corporate executives, and African émigrés to gain access to international scholars, business leaders, financial institutions, political and social policy developers, and pools of resources that empower and advance indigenous African development.

PALDIF is comprised of the Pan African Leadership Development Institute (the Institute) and the Honorable Dr. Mosé Penaani Tjitendero Foundation (MPTF). The Institute was developed to provide specific leadership skills and resources needed by African leaders, corporate leaders and non-profit organizations. The Institute is moreover dedicated to the Diaspora's prosperity, its sustainable development, stability, security and unity. The MPTF is an altruistic, Africa-centered, learning based foundation dedicated to sustainable human development, community development, and to implementing the leadership principles propagated by its sister Institute.

Since the passing of Dr. Tjitendero on the 26th of April 2006, the PALDIF Board of Directors remains committed to continuing this work in his memory. PALDIF's vision is to see Africa transformed into a leading contributor to the prosperity of the world community by being the conduit for sustainable African development efforts and Continental leadership development. Practicing what it preaches, PALDIF is set up such that at the core of the Institute's global operations will be an ongoing initiative to fund the Hon. Dr. Mosé Penaani Tjitendero Foundation (MPTF), thereby putting its scholarship into action.

PALDIF will operate as a leadership development Institute and Foundation registered in the Republic of Namibia. Namibia is a young and dynamic country that has invested heavily in public policy, public institutions and infrastructures to promote, build, deepen and defend democracy, social equity, security, economic development and human rights. After 15 years, its record stands as a living monument and an example to many developing nations around the world. Its example has also inspired many African States whose independence long outdates Namibia's. For these reasons and consideration of the national origin of its late Founder, PALDIF is headquartered in Windhoek, Namibia. The organization will also consist of global operation centers in Africa, the Americas, Europe and Australasia, i.e. throughout Africa's Diaspora.

Fulfilling the Legacy of Honourable Dr. Mose P. Tjitendero (PALDIF Founder)

Directors: Mrs. Sandra Tjitendero (PALDIF Executive Chair), Ms. Inge Zaamwani, Mr. Eliakim Prins Shiimi, Dr. Peter Katjavivi, Hon. Nangolo Mbumba, Dr. Kaire Mbuende, Mr. Diem Van Groth, H.E. Marcello Ricoveri, Mrs. Maria Ricoveri, Dr. Tjama Tjivikua.

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

I. THE PAN AFRICAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Within the Institute's framework are 2 fundamental functions that are of particular import to the work of the Institute: the Educational Forum that and the Action Division the Institute and its Action Division are described below as Component One (Institute Educational Forum) and Component Two (Action Division):

Component One: THE INSTITUTE EDUCATIONAL FORUM

The Institute will provide up-to-date leadership information and specific skills for:

- **Developing Global Strategies**
Understanding global business practices, designing and creating strategies to maximize "worldwide" competitive advantages.
- **Country, Sector, Company, Product marketing**
Develop and implement a visionary market strategy for success.
- **Leadership and Change Management Strategy**
Develop a deeper leadership perspective, learn to manage obstacles, and create an environment that fosters ingenuity and innovation.
- **Corporate Governance, Investment Promotion, Financial management**
Learn and apply financial structures and accounting frameworks to maximize profits and growth.
- **Technology Management Strategy**
Investigate the most effective organizational structures and human resource practices to increase bottom-line business performance.

Component Two: The Institute Action Division (AD)

Providing implementation services for agents engaged in sustainable African development efforts, the Institute Action Division works in partnership with clients collaborating to develop strategies designed to attract large amounts of foreign direct and resource investment to Africa, and further, to maximize the benefits these investments and resources generate.

- AD serves as an advocate and lobbyist for client organizations such as SADC as well as individual African countries.
- AD works at the request of governments on topics identified by the government. This ensures the relevance of the assistance and lays the basis for active partnership. Through dialog and collaboration, AD helps governments chart productive and practical paths towards prosperity.
- AD operates as a resource bank and development conduit for private, corporate, humanitarian and non-profit organizations engaged in development activities in Africa.

Fulfilling the Legacy of Honourable Dr. Mose P. Tjitendero (PALDIF Founder)

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The Institute AD works in 5 broad areas:

1. Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
2. Social, Health And Human Services
3. Infrastructure and Natural Resource Development
4. Education and Technology
5. Music, Arts and Humanities

In these 5 areas, the AD offers clients expertise and services that include:

- Crisis Management
- High Level Consultation
- Conflict Mediation and Resolution
- Resource and Network Bank
- International Banking & Finance
- Lobbying Services
- Project Management and Implementation Expertise

The Institute AD will be demand-led by developing processes to ensure stakeholders participate in the evaluation and development of new potential projects. Working with its partners the AD will pursue its mission and objectives through three principal areas of activity:

- (i) ***development of project concepts*** by the identification of problems, determination of opportunities to remediate them, and the matching of resources to do so;
- (ii) ***development of project plans***, fully specific to the challenge at hand, from strategic assessment of the identified remediation opportunities;
- (iii) ***implementation of project plans*** by facilitating, managing and monitoring of the plan activities.

The Institute AD will operate in accordance with the strategic objectives of African stakeholders, and with clear operating principles. Managed by best practices from the public and private sectors, it will draw upon resources of both in pursuit of its development mission. The AD management team will be small in number, but vast in reach, consisting of professionals with extensive development and leadership training experience, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Institute AD will set clear, specific objectives and its monitor progress against its milestones. It will assign detailed responsibilities to project managers to advance projects from the adaptive Research & Development (R&D) stage through to adoption by stakeholders. By proactively seeking to forge partnerships with other organizations active in sustainable and capacity development in Africa, the AD will avoid duplicating activities.

As part of its facilitating role, the Institute AD will seek to mobilize funding for its projects. Its approach will be flexible. Where appropriate it will seek funding from

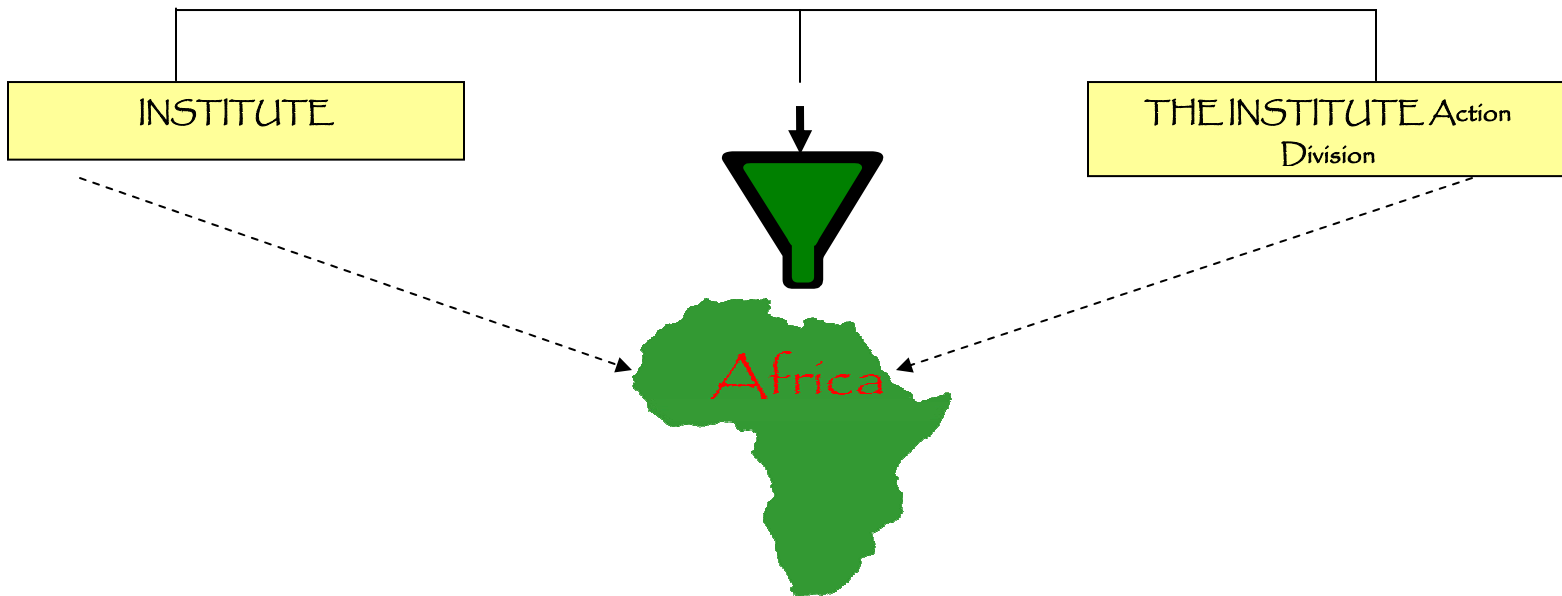
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donors for PALDIF to invest into its planned activities and/or enter into bilateral funding arrangements where donors provide funds directly to project partners. In other cases it may rely on existing lines of funding to project partners.

Pan African Leadership Development Institute



II. THE PAN AFRICAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION:

THE MOSÉ PENAANI TJITENDERO FOUNDATION

The Pan African Leadership Development Foundation was established by the Hon. Dr. Mosé Penaani Tjitendero to operate as a non-profit organization, working for sustainable human, social and economic development, manifesting responsible and enlightened African leadership through deeds at the grassroots level. Since his passing on April 26th 2006, the Foundation has been renamed the Mosé Penaani Tjitendero Foundation (MPTF) in his honor.

The MPTF provides returns to communities in Africa and the Diaspora through direct development activities characterized by PALDIF principles, innovations and expertise.

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MPTF is dedicated to Pan African collaboration and the dissemination of smart-growth development practice.

Profits from operations of the Institute, the Institute AD, MPTF membership fees, grants, a Leadership Development Fund in honor of PALDIF Founder Dr. Mosé Tjitendero, and PALDIF fundraising provide the Foundation a revenue stream that enables it to disseminate best practices, highlight and promote innovation and success throughout communities.

The MPTF will be managed by the competent PALDIF Board of Directors to see it through its inception and formative years in the international community, ensuring the unity in vision and practice of both the Foundation and Institute, as Dr. Tjitendero intended. When deemed appropriate, the PALDIF Board will nominate an autonomous Board of Directors for the MPTF.

THE MPTF INITIATIVE

The Institute's 'MPTF Initiative' is designed to provide a steady stream of financial and substantive support to the Foundation.

The Institute understands the need to translate the policies, learning and wisdom engendered through its educational forums into action, for the betterment of life on the African continent and through the Diaspora. The relationship between the Institute and the MPTF is designed such that through MPTF leaders and partner organizations are provided with a concrete avenue for investment in development and an opportunity to put into practice valuable leadership, principles and skills.

The Institute regards this Initiative as a core element of its very existence and as a measure of its performance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Until his passing in April of 2006, *Dr. Mosé Tjitendero*, the former Speaker of the Namibian National Assembly and PALDIF Founder, was CEO and Chairperson of the Board of Directors. *Mrs. Sandra Tjitendero*, specialist in multi-cultural education and Chair of Namibia Literacy Trust, has now assumed the position of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and PALDIF CEO.

The Board of Directors includes several notable African professionals: *Hon. Nangolo Mbumba* (Namibia), current Namibian Minister of Education *Ms. Inge Zaamwani* (Namibia), Managing Director of Namdeb Corporation (joint-venture between De Beers and the Government of the Republic of Namibia formed in 1994); *Dr. Kaire Mbuende* (Namibia) former Executive Secretary of SADC and currently Namibian Ambassador to the United Nations; *H.E. Ambassador Dr. Marcello Ricoveri* (Italy), former Ambassador to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia and most recently Ambassador to Nigeria with shared responsibility as Permanent Representative to ECOWAS/CEDEAO, currently

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Chairperson of Africa2000, Windhoek; *Mrs. Maria Cristina Poncini Rivoveri* (Italy), specialist in Fine, Decorative and African Arts, social services, and most recently Chairperson of the Association of Wives of Heads of Missions in Abuja, Nigeria, currently Board Member Africa2000, Windhoek; *Dr. Tjama Tjivikua*, current Rector of the Polytechnic of Namibia; *Mr. Eliakim Prins Shiimi* (Namibia), Managing Director, ChemPaints Namibia, Chairman of Komsberg Farming and board member of First National Bank of Namibia; *Dr. Peter Katjavivi* (Namibia), founding Vice-Chancellor of the University of Namibia and currently the Namibian Ambassador to Germany; and *Mr. Diem Van Groth* (USA), an African American Business Consultant and Project Developer, whose work has been concentrated in inner-city community development in the United States.

The Pan African Leadership Development Institute and Foundation (PALDIF) has been created to fulfill the ever-apparent need within Africa and the Diaspora for competent, current and inspiring 'African grown' models, experiences and institutions of leadership; for sustainable human and social development; for peacemaking and entrepreneurship. The cadre of professionals that will interact and will be educated by PALDIF, the intellectual and institutional framework formed within and through its Institute and Foundation, and the investment opportunities drawn towards the Continent and proven as successful, all attest to the important role PALDIF is to play within and for Africa; thereby revealing an outstanding role Africa can and must play within the international community.

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THE PARTNERSHIP: PALDIF - SADC PF

PALDIF welcomes the opportunity to strengthen an institutional partnership with SADC PF, working as implementing partners to collaborate and contribute to joint activities based on the expertise and resources that each party possesses. With due consideration of the nature and requirements of this series of Inter Parliamentary Dialogues, PALDIF and SADC PF will contribute in-kind services as a form of co-financing, and will also secure funds for at-cost services.

PALDIF and SADC PF will work in collaboration, assigning a staff member from both institutions, forming a joint working-group for the Dialogues. Additionally, the PALDIF-SADC PF working group will work on a Dialogue support project to be carried out in the interim between Dialogues, as a means of maintaining continuity, spreading knowledge to portfolio committees and at national levels, and of assisting the implementation of the learning and commitments across the SADC region.

It is expected and hoped that this first collaboration, a dear hope of the late Hon. Dr. Mosé P. Tjitendero (PALDIF Founder), represents the beginning of sustained and fruitful relationship between PALDIF and the SADC PF.

PALDIF CONTRIBUTIONS

“IN KIND”

Provision of a renowned Leader/Speaker for Dialogue Opening and or Closing Remarks (US\$ 1,434 /session)

Resource Person – Dialogue Joint Working Group (US\$ 430 /day)

French-Portuguese-English Language assistance, verification (US\$ 574)

Provision of PALDIF Director for Dialogue Secretariat (US\$ 860 /day)

“AT COST”

Rapporteur (US\$ 860 /day)

Co-Facilitator for Dialogue sub-topic areas with technical and Parliamentary expertise (US\$ 574 /session)

Resource Person - Dialogue Support Project (US\$ 430 /day)

Logistics Support Persons (US\$ 430 /day)

TOTAL: US\$ 5, 592.00

Note: Exchange rate: US Dollar/Namibian Dollar = 1/6.9715

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Corfu Declaration

We, Parliamentarians coming from 15 different Mediterranean countries, present at the 6th Annual General Assembly of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) held in Corfu, Greece (3-4 May 2007), adopt unanimously the following declaration:

1. While overviewing the achievements of the first decade of the 21st century, acknowledge that, despite the vision and framework set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) seven years ago and despite the initiatives and efforts invested by international organizations and the Governments of the region, there is still a considerable gap between the time-bound tasks and targets of the various relevant processes and the achievements realized.

2. In particular, we express our anxiety about the deterioration of living conditions in parts of the Mediterranean region due to the exacerbation of armed conflicts as well as the high pressures exerted on natural resources resulting, among others, from increasing population, higher climate variability, expansion of desertification and unsustainable models of production and consumption.

3. We are convinced that the promotion of Sustainable Development in the countries of the Mediterranean Region depends on a set of prerequisites that still need to be fulfilled, among which of priority are:

a) The removal of the root causes of armed conflicts and wars through the honest implementation of the UN resolutions, conventions and declarations..

b) The coordinated action of governments and their increased cooperation on issues of management of shared and national resources in consultation with competent stakeholders including the civil society.

c) The systematic provision of information on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) with emphasis on education on sustainable consumption (ESC) to all concerned stakeholders, including elected representatives.

d) The creation of suitable conditions for women and the increased recognition of their role and participation in society, especially filling existing gaps;

e) The enhancement of the role and active involvement of MPs, acting beyond governments and political parties, in order to strengthen democratic processes in the countries of the region, particularly on issues important for development, employment, environment and education.

4. We are convinced that the major socioeconomic humanitarian problem of illegal migration to and through the Mediterranean is closely linked to serious problems and pressures on environment and natural resources in the countries of Sub Saharan Africa. We urge all Mediterranean countries and the EU to implement policies assisting the aforementioned countries in effectively address these problems.

5. We emphasize that the effective management of national and shared water resources must become an integral part of all countries' efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), an approach that takes account of competing water needs in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner, is recognised as the appropriate response to the challenges faced. IWRM should be reflected in all national development planning instruments and budgets as well as the plans of sectors such as agriculture, energy, industry, health etc. Activities within the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems, the joint Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process on Shared Water Resources Management and other processes, contribute to these objectives and should be strengthened. Water should be recognised as a critical area and should be placed higher in the EU agenda as well as in the operational programmes of EU and Mediterranean countries. Furthermore, acknowledging the Petersberg Africa Process (facilitated by UNDP/GEF) and recognizing the potential for exchange of experiences between COMPSUD and Parliamentary networks in Africa we express the willingness of COMPSUD to participate in the Petersberg Africa Process.

6. We call all countries to ratify and implement the Kyoto Protocol and to participate in the international action for reducing pollutants causing climate change. To this end we strongly support the development of Renewable Energy Sources in the Mediterranean, which has sun and wind as some of its prominent features and encourage governments and the Commission to place renewable energies in the centre of their energy policies in the region as well as to enhance research on global warming effects on the Mediterranean.

7. We urge governments to introduce innovative instruments, including 'green' investment, in order to promote their policies and effectively protect the natural resources, in particular water and forests.

8. We strongly recommend enhancing regional cooperation to share visions, experiences and good practices that can bring societies and concerned stakeholders closer, increasing their synergies and speeding-up the processes towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the creation of a sustainable future for the Mediterranean and the continents surrounding it. In this spirit, we call for a more effective cooperation between parliaments and environmental movements.

9. To this respect, we applaud the relevant work of Parliamentary bodies, such as the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly, the Inter Parliamentary Union, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly etc., that promote a coordinated action of elected people from different countries and regions towards common goals and we recommend COMPSUD to strengthen the links with these bodies, particularly on issues related to Environment and Sustainable Development.

10. We endorse the efforts undertaken by the European Commission under the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and we expect that a sufficient level of funding within the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) should be earmarked for environmental integration both at regional level of implementation (Regional Strategy for the Mediterranean) and at the national level (National Action Plans).

11. We fully support the Horizon 2020 Initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean and express our wish to see the proper implementation of the agreed operational

programme, in cooperation with all relevant partners and in particular with UNEP/MAP, supported politically and with adequate funding from the EU and other sources. To this end it is crucial that all Mediterranean countries ratify the "Land-based Pollution Sources" Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. The role of civil society and other stakeholders in the Horizon 2020 programme should be instrumental. In this framework, COMPSUD should respond to the call of the European Commission and be involved actively in the Steering Group of Horizon 2020.

12. We reiterate our suggestion that the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP), the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) as well as all countries and institutions involved, must be fully supportive of the relevant recommendations of the Sustainability Impact Assessment of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area (SIA EMFTA).

13. We call on governments to introduce and discuss Trade Agreements in Parliaments.

14. We call that the provisions of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development are fully streamlined with those of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

15. We call for sub-regional cooperation of neighboring Mediterranean countries on designating Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) in specific parts of the Mediterranean Sea including in parts of the Adriatic-Ionian.

16. We welcome a Mediterranean Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) along the lines of the Strategy on ESD already agreed by the majority of the Mediterranean countries within the framework of the UNECE; such a strategy should pay particular attention to the growing unsustainable consumption in the region. This strategy should be considered as an addendum to the MSSD elaborated in the framework of the Barcelona Convention.

17. We urge that the role and work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) being one of the rare regional examples of advanced form of consultation and governance needs to be upgraded, strengthened and enriched by inputs from the region's Parliamentarians. It should be examined if MCSD could be used as a monitoring body of the EMFTA implementation.

18. In view of the Greek Presidency of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly in 2008, we recommend that COMPSUD becomes available and acts as think tank and supportive mechanism for the most in-depth and effective work of the EMPA in areas covering the protection of the environment and sustainable development.

19. We welcome the organisation, within COMPSUD activities, of Biannual Meetings of Mediterranean Parliamentarians in Corfu Island, under the aegis of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs that would review progress achieved and identify ways for parliamentarians to assist such processes.

COMPSUD by its nature is firmly committed to work with all other relevant Parliamentary Bodies, International Organizations and networks and contribute to all regional initiatives promoting the Sustainable Development of the Mediterranean Region.



WATER, LIFE AND MEDIA

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Executive Summary

This document details a project proposal by the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa aimed at enhancing the coping capacities of societies in the Greater Horn of Africa region, through the use of well informed public communication, with adverse weather conditions, climate change and utilizing available water resources for maximum economic as well as social benefit.

This will be initiated and supported by an effective partnership between water and media practitioners. It involves sharing of information in the issue of water, life, and sustainable livelihoods, and uses experiences from extreme climate events- such as droughts and floods, to identify the means of enhancing resilience of communities to unfavourable natural and man-made conditions in this vulnerable Region. The issues on transboundary and shared waters have also become very volatile, probably from lack of knowledge and fragmented information, yet collaboration among the countries on water offers the opportunity to reduce risk and dependence on good weather to meet food security and energy requirements.

The project proposal therefore seeks to foster the dissemination of stakeholder specific, relevant and actual information on water issues¹ by using appropriate media channels aimed at initiating and supporting national and regional initiatives which contribute meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water particularly to improve access to clean water and sanitation, to improve water availability and to mitigate water borne disasters.

During a workshop held in November 2004 at Entebbe, Uganda, over 60 media and water professionals from 8 countries in the region concluded:-

- Environment does not "sell" hence media coverage is dominated by stories involving high profile political elite
- News coverage is advertising driven, especially in countries with liberal press,
- There exists urban bias where media decision and ownership is centralised in capital cities, rural issues are limited to striking images and stories,
- Technically oriented organisations like those in water and environment do not prepare information appropriate for use by the wider public, yet journalists have no time nor training to sift through the jargon and acronyms
- Journalists from developing countries have no access to satellite communication, transport logistics or funds to follow a promising story, unlike their counterparts from the West.

In view of the above, the proponents of the project proposal, the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa envisages to establish regional and national forums for sharing of information in the issue of water, life and media in the Eastern African Region.

Following the implementation of the project activities, a number of results are expected which include; better articulation of water and water related information in the media within the region, achievement of attitude and behaviour change due to use information for sustainable water resources management. and the achievement of Stronger collaboration with scientists and practitioners working/dealing with water issues.

¹Based on the discussions held at the workshop, water issues shall cover information on sustainable water management practices (watershed/water resources management, water supply and sanitation services) and on risks respectively risk mitigation measures related to water as a source of natural perils such as floods, droughts, landslides.

For the realization of the project objectives, in a duration of 2 years, the proposal seeks to raise 368,288 USD.

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1.0 BACKGROUND

Following the last Water, life and Media workshop held in Entebbe Uganda from the 2nd to the 4th of November, 2004 entitled “examining the role of journalists in societies vulnerable to extreme climate conditions in the greater horn of Africa,” it came to the realization of the participants that water plays a very crucial role which is not captured especially in the Media world. According to **Mr. Nsubuga Senfuma, Commissioner Directorate of Water Development, Uganda** he stated that this type of workshop had been long overdue and proposed more conferences to address water and media.

Water, according to Dr. Sekou Toure, Director Regional Office for Africa, UNEP is a resource vital to all. He noted that Africa is affected by various water shortages and water related disasters. On **damages caused by disasters**, Africa is the second most affected continent in terms of natural disasters and was home to about 33% of all natural disasters in the world, 16% of disaster –caused deaths and 5% of all persons totally affected by natural disasters in the year 2002. Considering the 3 major natural disaster categories, hydrometeorological disasters dominate the natural disaster landscape in Africa, accounting for 5% of disasters occurring from 1975-2002 in Africa).

On flood management, he noted that much of Africa is vulnerable to flooding; floods are the most prevalent disaster in North Africa, the second most common in the east, south and central Africa and the third most common in West Africa. Episodes of floods accounted for 26% of total disaster occurrences in Africa from 1071 to 200, with devastating effects. In Northern Africa, the 2001 disastrous flood in Northern Algeria resulted in about 800 deaths and economic loss of about \$US 400 Million. In East Africa, the El Niño related flood in 1997-1998 destroyed infrastructure and poverty worth about \$US 1.8 billion in Kenya. In Mozambique, the 2000 flood, reduced the annual economic growth rate from 10% to 4%, caused 800 deaths affected almost 2 million people of which about 1 million needed food, displaced 329,000 people and destroyed agricultural production land, among to her negative effects. The single worst flood episodes in Africa killed 2,311 people in Somalia in 1997 and affected 1.8 million people in Sudan in 1999.

2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT/ JUSTIFICATION

There has in the recent past several efforts and initiatives to promote environmental journalism. More specifically several associations, forums and themes have cropped up to support the critical role that journalists play in highlighting environmental issues and concerns related to sustainable development. The African Network of Environmental Journalists is such a case example of an African wide initiative supported by The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

Capacity building efforts to continually develop and build the critical capacity of upcoming and seasoned journalists in Environmental Reporting including training courses at different levels ranging from Certificate, Diploma and degree has also been taking center stage. A case example is the Swedish SIDA Environmental Journalism supported project that promotes young talent in Environmental Journalism in East Africa.

However in spite of all these efforts little or no information finds its way into the front pages of both electronic and print media which raises the big question of why and what causes this?

It is becoming apparent that the reason why there is very little coverage of environmental issues lies with the media owners and chief editors charged with the responsibility of vetting the type of information that is considered newsworthy. More often than not it has been noticed by the journalists who write and cover these issues that Media owners and chief editors will very likely not consider environmental issues as “news” unless there is a political tinge or controversy surrounding news related to the environment. Environmental issues finding way into the front page may also occur if there is profit making that comes with it more so if the corporate sector are supporting such an initiative and thus in effect such news is laden with advertisement.

Water issues have also been caught up in the same web and in this regard, the prior GWP workshop participants recommended on various efforts that would be effected to counteract this negative bias especially towards water issues which are very crucial.

From 8 countries at the Greater Horn of Africa, 60 media professionals met water management experts to discuss catastrophes arising from adverse climate conditions--droughts, floods with attendant famines, mass displacement of large populations and epidemics, why the media picks out only graphic effects with little analysis on the underlying causes; and what a media-water partnership can do to increase the resilience of highly challenged societies, especially in these vulnerable countries.

The results of the workshop retaliated that ,environment does not "sell" hence media coverage is dominated by stories involving high profile political elite, news coverage is advertising driven, especially in countries with liberal press, there exists urban bias where media decision and ownership is centralised in capital cities, rural issues are limited to striking images and stories, also technically oriented organisations like those in water and environment do not prepare articles for the wider public- and journalists have no time nor training to sift through the jargon and acronyms and lastly journalists from developing countries have no access to satellite communication, transport logistics or funds to follow a promising story, unlike their counterparts from the West.

The recommendations were therefore highlighted as enhancing capacity building through structured training for journalist to understand the issues at stake from environmental and water information, governmnets opening up on information critical to societies' well being, the need to understand that public servants are often reluctant to provide any reports or notices for fear of secrecy laws and ensuring continuation of a water+media dialogue at regional level-to learn how other countries are coping- and at country level, where policies and decisions are made.

This would best be done through the creation of regional and national forums which would ensure effective sharing of information in the issues of water. Also, a one day workshop coinciding with the ministers forum targeting Ministers for water, Environment, Information, media House Owners and Chief Editors is scheduled whose main output will be to generate a strategy on media coverage on water issues.

The national forums are key due to the fact that the East African Countries are facing various conflict issues whose root cause is water. For example in Eritrea today, 75% of the country is relying on food aid due to water scarcity, in 2002, 14.3 million people also faced starvation in Ethiopia due to water scarcity and in Kenya today, various community conflicts in the country have their root cause as water.

In this regard, the Global Water Partnership, Eastern Africa, aims at ensuring better articulated water and water related information in the media within the region, utilization of information to

change attitudes and behavior for sustainable water resources management (Resource management) and creating an opportunity for stronger collaboration with scientists and practitioners working/dealing with water issues.

3.0 Goal

An effective water media partnership that involves sharing of information in the issue of water, life and the media created in the Eastern African Region.

4.0 Purpose

To establish regional and national forums for sharing of information in the issue of water, life and media in the Eastern African Region.

5.0 RESULTS

- 5.1 Better articulated water and water related information in the media within the region achieved.
- 5.2 Attitude and behaviour change achieved due to use information for sustainable water resources management.
- 5.3 Stronger collaboration with scientists and practitioners working/dealing with water issues achieved.

ACTIVITIES

- 5.1.1 Have data base that collects information at country and regional levels on water issues.
- 5.1.2 Systematic packaging of water information by various media (photographs, sound bites, figures, maps, video clips, songs etc).
- 5.1.3 Meetings, press conferences, exchange information.
- 5.1.4 Water users' needs identification and consideration.
- 5.1.5 Regular water (media) information releases.

- 5.2.1 Formation of National water, life and media forums
- 5.2.2 Formation of a Regional water, life and media forum

- 5.3.1 Sources of information on water issues; communities, scientists (water), research policies.
- 5.3.2 Creation of linkages amongst the various actors in the water related sectors.
- 5.3.3 Analyzing and simplifying scientific information for the media.
- 5.3.4 Utilizing indigenous knowledge base.
- 5.3.5 Research on water/media related issues.

PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

STRATEGY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BUDGET USD	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOAL: An effective water media partnership that informs the public more clearly on water, sustainable livelihoods and economic linkages; analyses underlying issues in transboundary waters discourse; impacts of and adaptation to extreme weather conditions and climate change</p>				
<p>PURPOSE:</p> <p>To establish regional and national forums for sharing of information in the issue of water, life and media in the Eastern African Region.</p>				

<p>RESULT/ ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1. Better articulated water and water related information in the media within the region achieved.</p>				
<p>1.1 Have data base that collects information at country and regional levels on water issues.</p>	<p>Data base of various water stakeholders created.</p>	<p>Data base created</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>Water stakeholders willing to participate</p>
<p>1.2 Systematic packaging of water information by various media (photographs, sound bites, figures, maps, video clips, songs etc).</p>	<p>Developed water information packages</p>	<p>Photographs, sound bites, figures, maps, video clips, songs stored</p>	<p>15,000</p>	<p>Water information available and ready for dissemination</p>
<p>1.3 Meetings, press conferences, exchange information.</p>	<p>No of participants</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings Press conference reports</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>Meetings and Press conferences held Willing participants</p>
<p>1.4 Water users' needs identification and consideration.</p>	<p>Number of needs accumulated</p>	<p>Compiled water users needs and consideration</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>Water users ready to bring out their needs and considerations</p>
<p>Regular water (media) information releases.</p>	<p>Number of releases</p>	<p>Compiled report of releases</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>Willingness to accommodate media releases</p>
		<p>SUB- TOTAL</p>	<p>45,000</p>	

2. Attitude and behaviour change achieved due to use information for sustainable water resources management.				
2.1 Formation of 7 National water, life and media forums	Creation of national forums in each member country with specific activities.	Reports from national forums	100,000	Journalists willing to form national forums
2.2 Formation of a Regional water, life and media forum	Regional office set up with particular activities.	Report from the regional forum	100,000	National forums' willingness to share information with the broader regional forum Capacity of the regional forum to hold high profile water, life and media conferences.
		SUB TOTAL	200,000	
3. Stronger collaboration with scientists and practitioners working/dealing with water issues achieved.				
3.1 Sources of information on water issues; communities, scientists (water), research policies.	Classification of information obtained from communities, scientists and research scientists	Resource base created	10,000	Willingness of the various stakeholders to provide information
3.2 Creation of linkages amongst the various actors in the water related sectors.	Creation of stakeholders workshops and	Minutes of meetings Workshop reports	10,000	Commitment from the various stakeholders.

3.3 Analyzing and simplifying scientific information for the media.	meetings to discuss water related issues	Simplified manual created		
	A simplified manual for various water terms	Minutes of meetings	20,000	Water professionals willingness to participate
	Series of meetings to necessitate formation of manual	Indigenous water knowledge base created		
3.4 Utilizing indigenous knowledge base.	Storage of indigenous water related information	Documentation readily available	10,000	Willingness of indigenous water practitioners to participate.
3.5 Research on water/media related issues.	Compilation of water/media related issues		10,000	Data/ research available.
		SUB TOTAL	60,000	
		TOTAL	305,000	
		5% Incidental Fee	15,250	
		SUBTOTAL	320,250	
		15% Administrative/managerial costs	48,038	
		TOTAL	368,288	

ANNEXES FROM Entebbe Workshop, November 2004

8.2 Presentation of Group Work

GROUP 1: INTEGRATING INFORMATION

Vision to action of water media information

1. Objectives
2. Definition
3. Networking (System)
4. Challenges and perspectives
5. Plan of action

1. Objectives

- 5 Achieve better articulated water and water related information in the media within the region.
- 6 Use information to change attitudes and behavior for sustainable water resources management (Resource management).
- 7 To achieve a stronger collaboration with scientists and practitioners working/dealing with water issues.

2. Definition

- Media, print, broadcasting and theatre to be used to disseminate issues.
- Media shall be a responsive channel of medium to pass information including prints, publications, popular media (TV, Radio) without eliminating traditional media for the glory of the society.
- Role of the media to bring about impact to the audience – monitoring and evaluation of impacts.

3. System Approach (Network)

This is water media partnership that involves sharing of information in the issue of water life and the media.

4. Challenges and Problems

- Define water resource management.
- National media environment/media house policies.

SUPPLEMENTS

Group 2

- 6 Have data bank that collects information at country and regional levels on water issues.
- 7 Sources of information on water issues; communities, scientists (water), research policies.
- 8 Systematic packaging of water information by various media (photographs, sound bites, figures, maps, video clips, songs etc).
- 9 Meetings, press conferences, exchange information.

Group 3

- Creation of linkages amongst the various actors in the water related sectors.
- Analyzing and simplifying scientific information for the media.
- Utilizing indigenous knowledge base.
- Water users' needs identification and consideration.
- Research on water/media related issues.
- Regular water (media) information releases.

GROUP 2: COLLABORATION

1. WHO ARE THE PARTNERS WE NEED TO TAKE ON?

- Government through the ministry in charge of water and natural resources. Disaster preparedness
- Members of parliament committees dealing with natural resources
- International donors
- Opinion leaders at various levels
- NGOs dealing in water and natural resources
- Water consumers (wider public)
- Media houses, NGOs and theatre and alternative media communication groups –country water partnerships

2. WHO ARE THE PARTNERS?

- Disaster preparedness institutions
- Research institutions
- CBOs
- Collaborating ministries (MoH, MoE, MAAIF)
- International organizations (water media networks)
- Traditional community forecast tellers
- Local authorities
- Communities

3. HOW DO WE NETWORK?

- Develop country and regional networks
- Identify contact points in each country
- Create regional office at the GWP and UNEP
- Through regular meetings, workshops and conference
- Visits and exchange programs to share experiences
- Establish websites for all partners to contribute
- Establish resource centers to share information
- Have individual, institutional and honorary memberships
- Interest and recruit new members to have interest in water disaster issues

4. HOW DO WE NETWORK?

- Media water ambassador
- Religious leaders and worship places
- Community social clubs
- School clubs (Societies)
- Use organizations which can provide a platform in each country.

5. HOW DO WE CREATE IMPACT?

- Package stories in an interesting and acceptable ways with the human interest angle
- Identify a media mix to reach the population
- Getting the population to participate in issues on information and water.
- Rewarding/ recognizing best media reporters on water issues.
- Identifying the best media with the wider coverage to report disasters.
- Provide training for journalists so as to reform well.
- Water quiz and completions

- Reward/recognize communities with best water practices

GROUP 3: FINANCE

1. SECRETARIAT

- Regional coordination
- Country chapter creation

Departments

- Administration of finance
- Advocacy, awareness and mobilization
- Training and capacity building
- Research and publication interpretation and translation

2. SOURCES OF FUNDING (Local External Sources)

- Existing country partnerships and donor agencies (JICA, DFID, UNEP, IGAD, UNICEF, WB, GEF, CIDA, SIDA, etc)
- Global water partnerships
- Regional water partnerships
- Country water partnerships
- Membership fees
- Governments and industries
- Advertisements on websites
- Fundraising
- Embassies
- Income generating activities e.g. consultancies

3. ACTIVITIES

- Administration and coordination
- Research and projects (proposals)
- Capacity building (training, networking, workshops, dialogue, seminars etc)
- Advocacy, awareness and mobilization on (meetings, workshops, media programmes etc)
- Infrastructure development (equipments, secretariat- permanent) – Long term process
- Facilitation of media to carry out the water issues campaigns through purchase of airtime/space/popular media
- Involving the communities to participate in activities of information and water issues.

LOCAL SOURCES OF FUNDING

- Membership fees, government departments, private sector, fundraisings, IGAs

8.3 Workshop Evaluation

Participants made the following suggestions:

- They commended GWP for organizing the workshop which they felt was vital in addressing coverage of water issues by media in the region as well as facilitating dialogue between water experts and journalists.
- Journalists suggested that just as GWP had started the initiative to address the challenge of better coverage of water issues, they should take up the mantle and move forward.
- The participants requested GWP to circulate the workshop report to media houses in the region, as soon as possible, hence setting the basis for continued dialogue.
- The participants urged GWP to think of a regional ad hoc committee so ensure sustainability and follow-up on issues highlighted during the workshop.
- They also emphasized that a lead agency be formed to enhance coordination of national chapters.
- A taskforce was formed to drive the process which comprised of representatives from each country represented listed below. These representatives are expected to prepare an agenda for action.

Project Concept Note

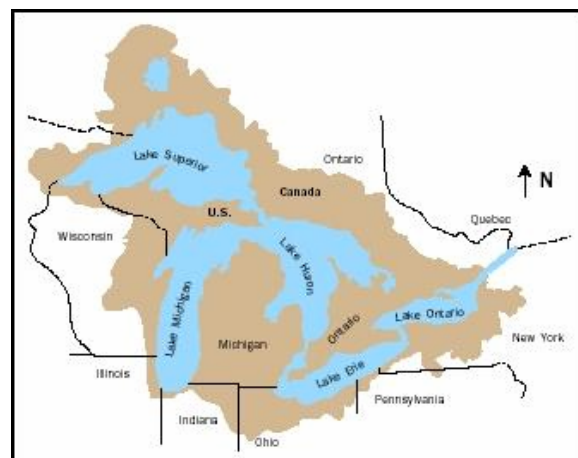
“Twinning” International Lake Management Commissions: Opportunities for Improved Management of Global Great Lake Resources through Collaboration and Mutual Action

1. Background

1.1 The Great Lakes Imperative

What happens to the great lakes of the world has significance not only to the riparian countries but also to the surrounding regions and even the global community. The waters and fisheries of these lakes bring enormous economic benefits for the peoples of the riparian countries and surrounding regions enjoying them, but those resources do not recognize international boundaries. Sustainable utilization of these benefits from the great lakes requires informed and effective collaborative management. The nations sharing the great lakes and their catchments have stewardship over nearly 70% of the world’s surface, liquid, fresh water. Of that total nearly 50% of the global total is found in internationally shared great lakes, with the African Lakes (Tanganyika, Malawi/Nyasa, Victoria, Kivu, Albert and Edward) accounting 25% and the North American Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan-Huron, Erie and Ontario) accounting for 23% of the global total.

Of the world’s great lakes only Baikal is wholly within one country. The catchment of the North American Great Lakes including the outflowing St. Lawrence River is shared by two countries, Canada and the United States, while 10 African countries have a border on at least one of the African Great Lakes. The African Great Lakes arising in the highlands of eastern Africa are head waters to three great rivers of Africa, the Nile, the Congo and the Zambezi. The lakes receive inflows from a total of 10 different countries. Tanzania borders three of the lakes, Democratic Republic of the Congo four of the lakes, Uganda three with Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Burundi and Kenya sharing one of the lakes while Rwanda and Burundi are in the catchments of three and two lakes respectively), and the lakes contribute downstream flows to an additional two arid countries, Sudan and Egypt.



The waters of the North American Great Lakes have been subject to collaborative bi-national management for nearly 100 years and their fisheries for over 50 years. The challenge of managing the shared resources of the African Great Lakes is geographically and politically more complex than for the North American lakes, but it must be met if the lakes are to be engines of economic development, as the North American Great Lakes have been, rather than sources of discord and possible conflict.

1.2 The Opportunity¹

The North American Great Lakes have a long history of amicable and successful co-management of water quantity, quality and biological resources through the bi-national International Joint Commission (IJC) and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC). This history of successful management has evolved over time, responding to the increasing complexity of issues in shared waters, and building on records of successful settlement of numerous trans-boundary disputes related to sharing water resources.

Both commissions have achieved substantial successes through bi-national action such as equitable sharing of water and fisheries resources, reversal of eutrophication in the lakes, reducing loading and concentrations of toxic substances in the lakes, and control of the exotic sea lamprey. In recent years the commissions have increasingly cooperated to address the continuing invasion of exotic species that accelerated with completion of the St. Lawrence Sea Way, which has enabled ocean-going ships to enter directly into the Great Lakes. The commissions have accomplished these successes through a variety of methods, from direct implementation of operational programs, for example, IJC management of dams and levels on shared water courses, or GLFC implementation of lamprey control, through recommendations to governments for government agency action e.g. phosphorus control, phasing out toxic compounds, or recommending quota sharing of fish catches or through public discourse bringing forward the best scientific and policy information to public scrutiny. Both commissions through their experiences over time have recognized the need for an *ecosystem approach* to resource management and have made sustainable resource use and maintenance or restoration of *ecosystem health* the foundation of their missions.

The countries in the African Great Lakes Region have increasingly accepted the challenge of managing their shared waters since the end of the colonial period and independence in the 1950's and 1960's. These countries inherited a legacy of arbitrary boundaries drawn by the colonial powers, arbitrary water-sharing arrangements in some cases, or simply neglect, e.g. the unsanctioned introduction of Nile Perch into Lake Victoria. This legacy now constitutes an obstacle to sustainable and collaborative management of water resources.

Newly independent countries also were left with a capacity deficit in the expertise, training and institutions required to manage these great aquatic resources. This deficit has in part been addressed through international assistance, in particular from the GEF and its implementing

¹ **References:**

Hecky, R.E. 2003. What does the future hold for the Great Lakes of Africa. African Journal of Aquatic Science 28(1): iii-vi (Invited Guest editorial).

agencies that in part funded major capacity building and scientific studies on the three largest African Great Lakes starting in the mid 1990's. Regional cooperation with assistance from these large environmental management projects have established new institutions such as the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (both under the East African Community) and the Lake Tanganyika Authority in order to facilitate collaborative management by the riparian and catchment countries. It should be anticipated that similar new management and governance structures will arise for the other shared lakes in the near future.

The management challenge for the African lakes is exacerbated by the need for economic growth and development to alleviate poverty and improve personal and national incomes. Regional poverty is usually considered a negative in terms of supporting the costs of resource management. In fact, however, the rapid development of the Lake Victoria fishery has had the positive effect of drawing the riparian countries together to ensure the sustainability of that large, shared resource and the lake on which it depends. However, rapid economic growth may also occur in exploitative sectors that can lead directly to negative impacts on these large lakes.

The North American Great Lakes have demonstrated that large size alone does not provide protection from environmental degradation driven by rapid economic development. The United States and Canada also have had dramatic economic growth since the IJC and even the GLFC were founded. In fact it was the rapidly expanding economies that often led to excessive demands being made on shared resources that brought these commissions into being just as with the African commissions, and it is the continuing economic expansion and sometimes negative impacts on the Great Lakes that have driven the evolution of concern over the sustainability of water quality and fisheries resources in the Great Lakes. The longer history of the North American commissions gives them a reservoir of experience, including successes and failures, in managing shared resources that can be used to accelerate the capacity of the emerging African international organizations. There are lessons that can be transferred about effective organizational structures and management practices that may have value to the new African agencies. Also there has been a recent rapid growth in knowledge and capacity as a result of GEF, and collaborating agencies, investments in the African lakes so the new commissions also have a challenge to incorporate this new knowledge into effective policy, regulatory action and management while responding to stakeholder expectations and needs. Lastly there are current challenges for environmental management before all the commissions and cooperation and collaboration may hasten and optimize recommendations for dealing with these issues by all the commissions.

1.3 The Key Actors

Although the lakes themselves have had different origins and histories, the management issues confronting them are remarkably similar, e.g. eutrophication, fisheries exploitation, exotic species introductions, toxic contamination, lake level fluctuations, climate change, etc (Hecky 2003). Consequently, there is broad similarity in the mission/vision statements and management objectives of the different agencies.

The **International Joint Commission (IJC)**, as an independent and objective advisor, strives to prevent or resolve disputes between USA and Canada under the *1909 Boundary Waters Treaty*.

The Commission assists the two countries in the protection of their shared environment, including the implementation of the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* and the improvement of transboundary air quality. The IJC advises and makes non-binding recommendations on emerging boundary issues or disputes. The Commission's current priorities include toxics remediation in Great Lakes "Areas of Concern", urbanization and land use, re-contamination by water-borne microbial pathogens, and the impacts of emergent toxic contaminants on lake ecosystem health. (for more info: http://www.ijc.org/en/home/main_accueil.htm)

The **Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)** was established by Canada and USA in 1955. It has two primary responsibilities: to coordinate research and monitoring, and to recommend measures to sustain the productivity of fish stocks of common concern; and, to implement a program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations. Its principal goal is to maintain or restore ecosystem health by conserving native species, preventing exotic introductions, reversing habitat losses, and reducing reliance on chemical control of sea lamprey through alternative control methods. (for more info: <http://www.glfc.org>)

The **Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)** was formed in 1994 by the three riparian states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania and is now part of the East African Community's Lake Victoria Development Program. LVFO's goals are a healthy lake ecosystem, integrated fisheries management, coordinated research programmes, effective information generation and exchange and strong institutional/stakeholder partnerships. The LVFO reports to its Council of Ministers through the Policy and Steering Committee, which represents all national government agencies with responsibilities for fisheries. (for more info: <http://www.inweh.unu.edu/lvfo/>)

The **Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)** was formed by The East African Community Council of Ministers in July 2005. It is the apex institution of the Community solely responsible for all issues of management and development of the Lake Victoria Basin, primarily through its implementation of the Lake Victoria Development Programme. This programme seeks to harmonize environmental policies and laws in the catchment; manage and conserve aquatic resources; control or eradicate the water hyacinth; develop basin infrastructure and promote natural resource development. The Programme emphasizes poverty eradication and community participation. (for more info: <http://www.lvrlac.net/partners.php>)

The **Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA)** is also a new agency with a broad mandate. It is a regional lake basin management body planned and agreed upon by all member states in the basin and all development partners. The LTA is to coordinate basin management, represent member states on lake matters, and serve as a forum for regional cooperation, integration and development. The main organs of the Authority are the Conference of Ministers, the Management Committee and the Secretariat. The Management Committee is assisted by national Technical Committees.

The broad similarities in mandates of the commission indicate a potential wealth of common interests, challenges and experiences. However, the relevance and applicability of collaboration among them can only be determined through an in-depth analysis. It is proposed to explore this potential for collaboration and the potential for adding value to current programs through

international cooperation to enhance the effective of great lakes management by all the commissions.

2. Proposed Actions

2.1 An Evaluation of Common Challenges

Representatives and commissioners of all the five key actors referred to above had the opportunity to meet informally at the fourth Great Lakes of the World Symposium held in Bagamoyo, Tanzania (February 2005). This was the first time that the commissions had the opportunity to appreciate the depth of their common responsibilities and the similarity of many of the environmental challenges confronting them. Based on the discussions between the commission representatives, it was agreed in principle that the commissions should explore processes to facilitate their future cooperation and collaboration. Those discussions, and subsequent dialogue and availability of opportunities have led to the development of this concept note. The Commissions have identified a list of topics that would beneficially be explored initially in a major workshop to be held in East Africa in latter part of 2007 that would enable formalization of those common interests. These would include *inter alia* a multi-year programme of staff, information and data exchanges, expert analysis and synthesis, including validation of models across the different ecosystems, and examination of structural and operational differences across the commissions to identify potential bottlenecks or missing elements.. It is anticipated that this will promote to the global community and to funding agencies the environmental and societal threats to sustainable use and management of the great lakes of the world. This programme would be accomplished through a GEF Medium-sized Project (MSP).

2.2 Timeliness

All the commissions have adopted an ecosystem approach to basin and lake management in recognition of the complex interactions that occur in watersheds, particularly those between human inhabitants and aquatic resources. They have also given primacy to maintaining the health of the ecosystems as essential to maintaining the beneficial uses of the resources and the human well being of the basin inhabitants. Because the Lake Victoria Basin Commission and the Lake Tanganyika Authority are just being initiated, this project and its workshops will provide them a unique opportunity to review management approaches and the history of successes by their fraternal organizations, as well as to identify areas of future collaboration with the longer-established North American organizations. Phase 2 of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program (LVEMP 2) is currently being prepared. This program will have elements of research and monitoring, resource management and basin economic development and will be a major responsibility of the LVBC.

The opportunity to review experiences of the North American commissions are especially timely during this preparation phase as their may be opportunities to identify aspects of the LVEMP 2 program that may require strengthening or additional funding. The planned programs eventually funded for the LVBC, LVFO and LTA may also provide zero-cost opportunities (to the North American Commissions) to observe the efficacy of common or alternative approaches to shared

challenges, such as land use impacts on nutrient loadings to great lakes, reducing atmospheric transports of pollutants, testing models that relate nutrient loading to fish productivity, methods for restoring native fish species, strategies for community management, *etc.* The issue of atmospheric contamination and the impacts of climate change on the great lakes are overarching issues that likely will require global action to bring protection or improvements to the world's Great Lakes, and will require all the commissions working together to mobilize regional and global action to achieve success (Hecky et al. 2006)². However, the commissions need to act with urgency to prevent irreversible atmospheric changes in the future, thus the importance of this project.

2.3 Objectives

The overall objectives for the eventual MSP, which will be refined during this planning phase, include:

- 1) Developing concepts for integrated watershed management of non-point sources of pollution, including atmospheric pollution, in large-lake systems
- 2) Discussing approaches and methodologies for setting fisheries and water quality objectives for shared water bodies
- 3) Developing generic methodologies for managing lake water levels for multiple users
- 4) Identifying effective approaches for responding to climate change and resulting environmental uncertainty in large-lake catchments.
- 5) Focusing on and sharing approaches aquatic resource conflict resolution in shared waters and large-lake basins
- 6) Identifying approaches for better stakeholder participation in setting management objectives and community management of catchments and lake resources
- 7) Identifying institutional structures and networks for effective governance of shared water resources and great lakes ecosystem health.

2.4 Activities

The preparations leading up to the MSP include the following activities:

Activity 1. International Ecosystem-Health Workshops

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission has recently (2006) committed to funding a series of four international workshops to identify and define key aspects of healthy lake ecosystems so that progress in maintaining and restoring healthy ecosystems can be objectively evaluated and promoted. The workshops will be based on the premise that ecosystem health is the primary determinant for maintaining both the beneficial uses of Great Lakes resources and the human

² Hecky, R.E., H.A. Bootsma, and E. Odada. 2006. African Lake Management Initiatives: The Global Connection. Lakes and Reservoirs: Research and Management. In press.

wellbeing of basin inhabitants. To set the stage for the future science/policy dialog (Activity 3 below), the workshops will likely examine four broad issues:

- effective governance, including conflict resolution and community management
- the setting of fisheries and water quality objectives
- non-point source pollution management, including atmospheric pollution
- action on climate change, climate variability and multi-use hydrological management

Scientific staff from all the commissions will participate, as well as international scientists with large-lake expertise, particularly in Africa and North America. The goal will be to provide an thematic overview of scientific knowledge for the management of Great Lakes ecosystem health, as a contextual framework for subsequent planning and collaboration through the MSP. UNU-INWEH will co-direct these workshops through the UNU Chair for African Great Lakes at the University of Waterloo. Workshop proceedings will also be published.

Activity 2. Inception and Planning Workshop

This Planning Workshop will be held in early 2007 in Hamilton, Canada. The Work Group will consist of staff from UNU-INWEH, IW: Learn and representatives from the 5 participating basin agencies – GLFC, IJC, LVFO, LVBC, and LTA. Prior to this workshop, the project partners, led by UNU-INWEH, will hold a pre-meeting to prepare a synthesis of contemporary Great Lakes ecosystem health concepts, based on the outcomes from the four GLFC workshops (Activity 1). The workshop participants will then construct the agenda for, and fully plan, a high-level International Experts Policy/Science Symposium to be held in late 2007 or early 2008 in Africa.

Activity 3. International Expert Symposium on Science/Policy Linkages

Based on the overall objectives identified in Section 2.3 and on the science synthesis from Activity 2, this Symposium will develop the framework for the longer-term, broad-based programme under the MSP. Participants will first focus on science-based policies and principles for managing international Great Lakes and the need for global coordination and action. They will then provide input to and critically evaluate a policy/management framework to guide the implementation of the MSP.

The Symposium will comprise the following participants:

- Renowned international science and policy experts in theme areas from Africa, North America (and possibly elsewhere)
- Commissioners and senior scientific staff from the 5 partner Commissions
- Key water leaders at the regional level in Africa
- Senior managers and coordinators from UNU-INWEH, IW: Learn and GEF

Activity 4. Preparing the MSP “Twinning” Proposal

Based on the framework findings of the International Expert Symposium, an expanded and integrated GEF MSP proposal will be designed and written. This will be accomplished by the same Project Working Group for Activity 2 meeting and reviewing the framework concepts

provided from Activity 3, then coming to agreement on the key elements of the MSP. Using this synthesis, UNU-INWEH will then prepare the formal MSP proposal. UNU-INWEH will also prepare a brief project synopsis for all 4 activities in the planning phase of this project.

Likely elements of the MSP programme of work include, *inter alia*: a multi-year programme of staff, information and data exchanges; expert analysis and synthesis, including validation of models across a range of large-lake ecosystems; and examination of structural and operational differences among the commissions to identify potential bottlenecks or missing elements. It is anticipated that this will promote to the global community and to funding agencies the huge importance of environmental and societal threats to sustainable use and management of the world's Great Lakes.

3. Logframe Matrix

Overall Goal: To develop strategies for monitoring and assessing ecosystem health as an integrated basis for improving the practical management of the world's trans-boundary Great Lakes..

Project Goal: To develop a scientific and policy framework for a collaborative Medium-Size GEF Project between Great Lakes Commissions in Africa and North America focusing on comparative analysis and improvement of governance and management capacity.

Activities, Outputs, Outcomes	Indicators of Outcomes	Baseline	Verification, Frequency, Reporting	Impact
ACTIVITY 1: Four GLFC International Workshops for Development of Scientific Framework for Ecosystem-Health	Workshops completed successfully, reports and publication completed	2006	1 workshop every three months	Efficacy of alternative approaches to shared Great Lakes management can begin to be evaluated, in particular land use impacts on lake nutrients, controlling atmospheric pollutants transport; lake productivity models, restoring native fish species, and developing community management strategies.
OUTPUT 1.1: Identify and define critical processes controlling ecosystem health in large lakes				
• OUTCOME 1.1.1: Synoptic overview of ecosystem health-related science	Summaries of 4 Workshops	2007	Workshop summaries	Improved understanding and management capacity for large lakes, especially to address critical issues such as climate change
• OUTCOME 1.1.2: Publication of four workshop proceedings	Publication completed		Proceedings published	New and better synthesized scientific knowledge and understanding made available
• OUTCOME 1.1.3: Suite of indicators to	Preliminary List of	2007	Reported in proceedings	Contribution to improved local capacity to monitor and assess lake health, especially for

monitor and evaluate ecosystem health	indicators			the African Great Lakes
ACTIVITY 2: Hold an inception and planning workshop (UNU-INWEH, IW Learn, GLFC, IJC LVFO, LVBC, and LTA)	Planning workshop held successfully	2007		Begin mobilization of N. American and African Great Lakes Commissions for a new form of collaboration
OUTPUT 2.1: Prepare a synthesis of contemporary Great Lakes ecosystem health concepts				
• OUTCOME 2.1.1: Science synthesis report, based on GLFC workshops (outcome 1.1.1)	Completed report		Timely report	New generalizations on large-lake science made available to research and management communities
OUTPUT 2.2: Fully plan a high-level International Experts Policy Symposium				
• OUTCOME 2.2.1: Detailed agenda, list of participants and logistical arrangements completed	Plan, agenda, participants list completed		Full workshop plan completed	
ACTIVITY 3: Hold International Expert Policy/Science Symposium in East Africa to design policy framework	Successful Symposium held	2007		Great Lakes Commissions interacting and collaborating directly for the first time
OUTPUT 3.1 A policy/science framework designed and critically evaluated to guide implementation of the MSP.				A novel, ecosystem-health based policy/management framework for large lakes formulated and agreed upon for the first time
• OUTCOME 3.1.1 outline for GEF proposal ,including policy framework, based on Symposium results	Document		Completed outline	
ACTIVITY 4: Design and write a complete and integrated GEF MSP proposal, based on the Expert Symposium framework		2008		A well-designed MSP, when implemented will formalize the common interests of the Commissions to exchange knowledge and personnel, synthesize information and strengthen governance processes.
OUTPUT 4.1 Project Working Group reviews framework concepts and agree on the key elements of the MSP proposal				
• OUTCOME 4.1.1: Workshop in Hamilton to review and agree on the key element of the MSP	Workshop held successfully		1-time event Workshop held successfully	Opportunity for Commissions to reach a final consensus on the content of the MSP
• OUTCOME 4.1.2: formal MSP proposal	Completed MSP proposal		Proposal document	Fully articulated rationale for GEF funding to implement the “twinning” initiative complete

prepared by UNU-INWEH			submitted	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OUTCOME 4.1.3: Final summary report for planning phase (all 4 activities) prepared by UNU-INWEH 	Completed summary report		Report disseminated to project participants	Record of planning effort available to water community at large

4. Budget

The overall budget summary:

ACTIVITY	GEF Request (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Total (US \$)
ACTIVITY 1: Four International Workshops for Development of Ecosystem Health Science Framework		222,500	222,500
ACTIVITY 2: Project planning meeting between UNU-INWEH, IW Learn and staff of participating agencies - GLFC, IJC, LVFO, LVBC, LTA	45,800	10,000	55,800
ACTIVITY 3: Holding of the International Expert Workshop in East Africa for Policy framework development	110,000	10,000	120,000
ACTIVITY 4.1: Wrap-up planning workshop of Commission's Staff and UNU-INWEH to finalize the Great Lakes Policy Framework as the basis for Activity 4.2	40,600	10,000	50,600
ACTIVITY 4.2: Final project report and preparation of the full MSP by UNU-INWEH	53,600	10,000	63,600
TOTAL	250,000	262,500	512,500

Co-financing Details:

Name of Co-financier	Type	Amount (US\$)	Status
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	In cash	212,500	Confirmed
International Joint Commission	?	?	Pending
UNU-INWEH	In-kind	25,000	Confirmed
University of Waterloo	In-kind	25,000	Confirmed
Total Co-financing		262,500	

Detailed budget request for Activities 2, 3 and 4:

	Unit Cost(\$)	Unit	Total Cost (\$)
2 Inception and Planning Workshop in Hamilton (UNU-INWEH, IW learn and 5 Commissions)			
4 NA Staff (auto travel)	300	4	1,200
4 NA Staff (air travel)	600	4	2,400
2 staff from 3 African commissions	2,000	6	12,000
Accommodation for 18 (4 nights) @ \$125	125	72	9,000
Meals, refreshments for 18 (4 days) @ \$80ppd	80	72	5,800
Meeting rooms and setups	200	2	400
Report writing, ecosystem health science summary			8,000
Coordination (travel arrangements, agenda, follow-up)			7,000
Sub-Total			45,800
3. Three day International Expert Symposium in Nairobi			
Air travel from NA or Europe	2,000	20	40,000
African regional travel	500	25	12,500
Accommodation, 30 for 4 nights, 15 for 5 nights@100	100	195	19,500
Meals and refreshments, four days @40ppd	40	180	7,200
Meeting rooms and setups @200 per day	200	4	800
Science framework report and proposal outline			10,000
Coordination (travel arrangements, agenda, follow-up)			20,000
Sub-Total			110,000
4.1 Wrap-up synthesis workshop, Hamilton:			
4 NA Staff (auto travel)	300	4	1,200
4 NA Staff (air travel)	600	4	2,400
2 staff from 3 African commissions	2,000	6	12,000
Accommodation for 18 (4 nights) @ \$150	125	72	9,000
Meals, refreshments for 18 (4 nights) @ \$80ppd	80	70	5,600
Meeting rooms and setups	200	2	400
Coordination (travel arrangements, agenda, follow-up)			10,000
Sub-Total			40,600
4.2 MSP preparation and project report			
Writing formal MSP Proposal			30,000
Writing of summary project report			10,000
Coordination and GEF facilitation			13,600
Sub-Total			53,600
Grand Total			250 000

Annex K Summary table of meetings and travel

Outcome	Travel/meeting description ¹	Donor	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Comments ²
1	Petersberg roundtable meeting	GEF Co-fin	240,000 340,000	0	0	240,000 340,000	GEF funding will be used to ensure the participation of high level participants and other African stakeholders in the Petersberg roundtable meeting taking place in Germany in September 2007. The German government, host of the meeting, will cover all the expenses related to the participant's stay in Germany. This co-financing is committed at the level of US\$340,000 for some 50 participants. Other participants from international organizations will be self-supported. The inception meeting of the MSP will be held back to back with the Petersberg roundtable therefore maximizing the cost-effectiveness of the travel entailed.
	Parliamentary dialogues	GEF Co-fin	15,500 31,500	25,500 16,500	25,500 30,000	66,500 78,000	Parliamentary dialogues will be undertaken at sub-regional level (South, East and Central, West Africa) bringing together parliamentarians from countries sharing water basins. One thematic meeting on invasive weeds will bring together parliamentarians across Africa as this matter has been identified as a truly continental concern. The participation of parliamentarians from North Africa already engaged in an advanced process through the Barcelona convention – as well as the participation of other African parliamentarians in meetings of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians – is expected to speed up the process of policy reform by directly engaging with legislators.
	Networking of RBOs	GEF Co-fin	0 0	18,000 47,500	16,000 47,500	34,000 95,000	Travel and meetings for this component are mainly intended to (i) undertake consultations and create linkages between basin organizations; (ii) facilitate the participation of members of basin organizations (professionals and government board members) in identifying common solutions for integrated land and water, stakeholder participation... GEF funding will be strictly used to cover the expenses of members of African basin organizations.

¹ Funding for travel from different components will be used to ensure the participation of at least 3 GEF projects (River basin, Lake and Aquifer) at the World Water Forum 2009 in Istanbul to inform and influence global water policy processes.

² Meeting costs will include: travel of participants, DSA, some local organization costs (to be shared with regional partner organizations or national host governments) and other items needs for the meeting (i.e. equipment, printed material, translation...) Expert costs will only be included if the expert is needed exclusively to conduct that meeting. Travel for international experts is included under the Travel budget line (as per the norm)

Outcome	Travel/meeting description ¹	Donor	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Comments ²
	Training and networking of journalists	GEF Co-fin	14,000 25,000	7,000 4,000		21,000 29,000	During the first year of project implementation a minimum of one regional meeting is planned, bringing together media members and journalists mostly from East and North Africa. During the second year of the project, travel budget will be intended to facilitate the movement of African journalists through the basins they cover and to other meetings – e.g. parliamentary meetings – to ensure coverage of the meetings and on the job training of members of the African media networks.
2	Regional meetings	GEF Co-fin	30,800 40,000	103,000 141,000	50,200 50,000	184,000 231,000	5 regional meetings are planned to take place in support of outcome two; these include (1) one meeting of parliamentarians specifically focused on groundwater issues which will result in a parliamentary position paper produced at a pan-african level in the lead to the world water forum; (2) three international conferences one on GW, one on climate change impacts and one on east African Lake systems. These three international conferences are intended to ensure the linkages between science and policy on these three thematic aspects and (3) one thematic meeting on lakes to reach agreement on a framework for collaboration on Lake systems. GEF funding will support the participation of African scientists, policy makers/parliamentarians and professionals working in shared water organizations at these events. GEF funding will also support travel of African professionals in preparatory work leading up to these regional meetings.
3	Regional meetings	GEF Co-fin		8,000 20,500	10,000 26,500	18,000 47,000	A minimum of two regional meetings are planned under this outcome to transfer lessons from basins where permanent organizations have become financially sustainable to basins where permanent organizations are still nascent or in the process of being established. These meetings will be coupled with trainings on the mobilization of financial resources from national and investment funding.
	Regional travel	GEF Co-fin	5,000 10,000	5,000 10,000	5,000	15,000 20,000	Regional travel under this outcome will mainly be undertaken for the development and testing of the methodology to assess and identify benefit sharing options in the context of transboundary water resource management. This will require extensive travel at a regional level to work with the selected basin organizations. GEF resources will be used strictly for travel within the African continent.

Outcome	Travel/meeting description ¹	Donor	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Comments ²
4	Inception & Final Project Meeting	0	0	0	0	0	<p>A project inception meeting would be held at the beginning of the project to plan in even greater detail, project activities, time frames (depending on when the GEF MSP portion of the project is approved and becomes operational) to solidify linkages between different project components.</p> <p>A final project meeting would be held at the end of the project, to assess results achieved and lessons learned, to take stock of progress made, react to the final evaluation and consider potential next steps.</p> <p>Both meetings will be held back to back with meetings already planned in the framework of the project where project proponents will be present (Petersberg roundtable for the inception meeting and WWF 5 for the final project meeting) and will therefore not require additional travel funding.</p>