



Document from the 7th Africa Water Week,
held in Libreville, Gabon, 29 October – 2
November 2018

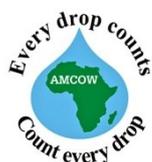
*This material is shared as a learning
resource to promote awareness and good
practice in the provision, use and
management of water resources for
sustainable social and economic
development and maintenance of African
ecosystems.*

*Copyright for this material rests with the
authors.*



A knowledge asset of the African Ministers'
Council on Water





COUNTRY FOCUS DAY REPORT
COMPTE RENDU JOURNÉE DE DISCUSSION PAR PAYS
'7TH AFRICA WATER WEEK'
« 7IEME SEMAINE AFRICAINE DE L'EAU »
29 OCT. – 02 NOV. 2018

No.	AWW7-20181031FD	Version No.	V1r0			Report Date: (Date du rapport)	31-10-2018
Date:	31-10-2018	Time: (Heures)	10:34 AM	to	1:40 PM	Language (Langue)	English
Theme:	Toward Achieving Water Security and Safely Managed Sanitation for Africa						
French theme	'Vers la Sécurité de l'Eau et des Services d'Assainissement gérés en toute sécurité pour l'Afrique'						
Country: (Pays)	GABON	City: (Ville)	Libreville	Location: (Lieu)	Stade de l'Amitié Sino-Gabonaise, Angondje		

IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAD CONVENER AND CONTACT (IDENTIFICATION DES RESPONSABLES ET CONTACTS)

Lead Convener (Responsable):	AMCOW
Co-convener (Coresponsable):	GWP/AfDB/World Bank/NEPAD-PIDA
Contact:	

SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION (IDENTIFICATION DES INTERVENANTS)

Moderator (Modérateur) :	Ms Sareen Malik (Coordinator and Secretary of the Board of Directors, ANEW)
Speakers (Intervenants):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr Joselyn Bouyou Mavoungou, Director General of Water Affairs, Ministry of Water and Energy, Gabon• Mr Freguy Hassam Lofti, Director General of Water Resources, Tunisia• Dr Eng Silver Mugisha, Managing Director of NWSC, Uganda• Mr , South Africa• Mr Babakar Ndiaye, Senegal• Mr , AMCOW
Further details: (Informations complémentaires)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PowerPoint Presentation (NO)• Technical Documentation (NO)
Abbreviations and acronyms: (Sigles et abréviations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IWRM – Integrated Water Resource Management

OBJECTIVES OF THE DAY

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation of a roadmap for IWRM implementation to achieve SDG 6 in Gabon.• Presentation of the country water situation (Tunisia)• Water resources and challenges (Tunisia)• How Tunisia manages its water resources (Tunisia)• Sharing Uganda's experience with its drinking water access programme (Uganda)• Presentation of a water-free sanitation recycling project (South Africa)• Identified resources (Senegal)• Financial needs (Senegal)

- Presentation of the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG), an AMCOW initiative.

SESSION PLAN (PLAN DE SESSION)

- Introduction of the moderator
- Country presentation, Gabon (Central Africa region)
- The climate of the focus country, Tunisia (North Africa region)
 - Presentation of Tunisia
 - Country water situation
 - Water resources and challenges
 - Water management
- Focus country water supply, Uganda (East Africa region)
- Sanitation in the focus country, South Africa (Southern Africa region)
 - Contrast city
 - Constitution
- Blue fund of Senegal, focus country (West Africa region)
 - Objectives
 - Focus area
 - Identified resources
- Introducing the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines:
- High-Level Ministerial Panel: Boosting Water Infrastructure Investments in Africa through Project Design
- High-Level Ministerial Panel: Link between WASH and Poverty

SESSION SUMMARY (RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION)

- **PRESENTATION BY Mr Joselyn Bouyou Mavoungou, Director General of Water Affairs, Gabon**
 - Gabon, a country with a surface area of 267,667 km², is located in the Gulf of Guinea in West Central Africa, straddling the equator. 86% of the national territory is covered in forest and there are 13 national parks.
 - In terms of water resources, Gabon has an abundant rainfall of 1800 mm yearly, reaching 3000 mm in the coastal area.

Key Figures

Rate of access to drinking water: 72% with significant disparities between urban and rural areas

Rate of access to sanitation: 32%

 - State-of-the-art reviews on water resources management conducted in 2012 with support from ECCAS and in 2016 during the drafting of the NWMP have revealed a number of deficiencies.

In institutional and regulatory terms, it was observed that the responsibilities, roles and limitations of public actors were not judiciously allotted, leading to:

 - Scattering of decision-making centres
 - Overlapping responsibilities
 - Redundancy and competition
 - Lack of effective collaboration and consensus-building between sector stakeholders.

In technical and operational terms, limited knowledge of water resources was noted, due to a lack of monitoring and evaluation tools:

 - No hydrometric network covering the whole of the territory
 - No national piezometric network
 - Difficulty achieving better planning and use of water resources
 - Low level of data standardisation between the different public players in charge of water
 - Insufficient infrastructure in the sector

With regard to finances, training and research, the following points were noted:

 - Sector lacks self-sufficiency
 - No direct financing
 - Lack of higher national institutions focusing on training and research on water
 - Insufficient qualified personnel in the sector

Prospects included IWRM implementation, a strategy aimed at achieving SDG 6, which is broken down into three points:

- Creating an enabling environment for IWRM
- Regulating services
- Providing IWRM management tools

- **PRESENTATION BY Mr Freguy Hassam Lofti, Director General of Water Resources, Tunisia**

- **Geography of Tunisia**

Tunisia has a surface area of 163,610 km² with a population of 11.53 million and an annual rainfall of 1500 mm per year.

- **Hydrography of Tunisia**

The latest evaluation of Tunisia's hydrographic resources reported the availability of 4.503 billion m³, including 2.7 billion m³ in surface water and 1.803 in groundwater, which is low in comparison to the other North African countries.

- **Water Resources and Challenges**

The principal wadis, including the Medjerda, are located in the North of the country, which receives the most precipitation (more than 400 millimetres per year) and provides more than 82% of the country's water resources.

The country faces challenges such as: overuse of resources, wastage and losses, and climate change.

- **Water Management and Conservation**

- Reforestation
- Watering using cranes
- Bench terraces
- Dry-stone walls

- **PRESENTATION BY Dr Eng Silver Mugisha, Managing Director of NWSC, Uganda**

Dr Mugisha presented a shocking fact: 40% of the African population does not have ready access to drinking water. It is therefore imperative to accelerate the resolution of this problem. To achieve this, diligence and commitment are required.

The main challenges noted on the Ugandan territory are:

- A vague and confused regulatory system
- A legal framework that does not protect public utilities from political interference
- Institutional constraints that do not allow performance incentives to be granted to staff
- Lack of operational autonomy and inadequate supervision
- Financial dependence on donors

The NWSC is a public utility wholly owned by the Ugandan government. Its mission is to sustainably and equitably provide high-quality, efficient water and sanitation services. The achievements of the NWSC are remarkable. For example, NWSC's services now cover nearly 80% of the territory, compared to 75% in 2013 and 48% in 1998. Its sales figure has reached approximately USD 101M, compared to USD 5M in 1998.

The key factors in the success of NWSC can be easily identified:

- Collective, effective and responsive leadership so that all stakeholders are involved in the decision-making and implementation process.
- Engage the responsibility of all parties in the success or failure of the project, for example by signing

contracts and clearly expressing expectations.

- Focus on the fact that everyone should have access to water, no matter where they live or what their social status.
- It is imperative to focus on achievement and instil a passion for action.
- Set in place a performance incentive mechanism for staff.
- Invest in training and updating of staff skills and knowledge.

- **PRESENTATION BY Mr , South Africa**

- South Africa has a population of 50 million, 60% of whom still live in rural areas. The country cannot resolve all of the challenges facing it.
- With respect to sanitation, there are two types of toilets in Africa:
 - Western-style toilets, with a bowl and seat (often found in most middle-to-high-end hotels and restaurants).
 - African-style toilets, with a hole in the ground you can squat over.
You can even find combinations of the two, with a Western-style toilet bowl set over a hole in the ground.
These toilets have been replaced in part by a different type of public toilet with containers for free use and cleaning for the poorest segments of the population.

- **PRESENTATION BY Mr , Senegal**

Background

- Innovative, sustainable and inclusive financing

Where to take action

- Urban and rural water supply
- Urban and rural sanitation
- Infrastructure holder
- Water resource management
- Agricultural industry
- Construction
- Energy savings

- **PRESENTATION BY Ms , World Bank**

There are funding management issues in African countries, which entail difficulties in setting up or completing African government projects. With this in mind, the World Bank urges African states to uphold their commitments to international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

- **PRESENTATION BY Dr Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary of AMCOW**

The conclusions drawn from the pilot interventions on sanitation policy and follow-up on eThekweni commitments reveal gaps in sanitation policy in Africa.

A suitable policy accompanied by a strong strategy is a necessary foundation for improving sanitation.

The problem is that only 28% of the population in Africa has access to basic sanitation. Since everyone produces approximately 250 g of faeces per day and the continent is home to nearly 1 billion people, what happens to the rest of the faecal waste?

ASPG is a guide, an inclusive document that can be used to define sanitation strategies and policies.

ASPG is also a support system to help countries design and/or improve their policies and strategies with a view to their implementation, and to define and establish the necessary legal framework for policy implementation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES) TUNISIA

Question No.	1	Author (Auteur):	Audience question.
--------------	---	------------------	--------------------

Wording (Libellé):	How do you manage and conserve water resources in your country?
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)	Speakers (Intervenants)
Since the country is not a high rainfall area, a simple method was chosen, using effective technology to conserve, treat and distribute water, implement reforestation and utilise groundwater.	Mr Freguy Hassan Lofti, Director General of Water Resources, Tunisia

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION (CONCLUSIONS DE LA SESSION)

- **GABON**

The speaker wound up his presentation by reviewing his findings:

Progress has been achieved in terms of the regulatory system and infrastructure; however, it remains insufficient to achieve the sixth sustainable development goal.

Gabon is firmly committed to resolving the issue of access to water and sanitation and integrated water resource management. With this in mind, governance should be improved by creating an enabling institutional, legislative and regulatory environment for IWRM. Knowledge and planning tools should also be instituted and water and sanitation infrastructure should be created in both urban and rural areas.

- **TUNISIA**

Despite its limited rainfall, Tunisia is among the African countries striving to cover its population's demand for water. Thus, despite challenges relating to water loss, overuse of water resources and climate change (less rain and more droughts), the country has been able to create infrastructure to improve water management and conservation.

- **UGANDA**

Everyone has the ability to take small, concrete steps that can have a positive impact on the community. When all those small, concrete steps are added together, they can change the world.

- **SOUTH AFRICA**

A toilet waste recycling system was set in place through which waste is recovered and used every two years in agriculture for fundamental experimentation on plants. This project is still in the observation phase, and if the results are promising, it will be presented to the other countries.

- **SENEGAL**

Like many sub-Saharan countries, Senegal is striving to provide better water coverage across its territory to satisfy its population. However, efforts remain to be made in light of the strong popular demand and the need for innovative and sustainable financing to ensure better service.

- **WORLD BANK**

The World Bank asks African governments to uphold their financial commitments.

- **AMCOW (No conclusion)**