Enhance transboundary cooperation mechanisms and governance to boost funds mobilization: lessons from North Africa

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Why governance in transboundary basins matters even more in a context of CC

- CC impacts and vulnerability assessments require common data
- Adaptation actions may have adverse impacts cross borders
- Coordinated strategies to enhance the efficiency of the actions
Evolution of the wells and boreholes in the NWSAS

1950

1980

2000

2012

Supporting transboundary actions to address climate change
Resulting Challenges in the NWSAS

Abstraction volumes in the NWSAS increased from 0.3 billion m³/year in 1950 to 3.2 billions m³/year in 2016

- Water table drawdown reaching more than 2m/year in certain areas
- Water salinisation
- Marine intrusion in the Djeffara (coastal part of the aquifer)
- Reduction of the artesianism
- Dying-up of the oulets and the natural springs
-lands salinisation and degradation

Above the renewbale capacity of the aquifer

- Decrease of the agriculture yields
- Increase of the production cost (energy consumption due to deeper water table, water treatment for brakish water,...)
- Socio-economic difficulties
Starting point of the transboundary collaboration: Technical embedded in institutional in the NWSAS

- Technical cooperation (creation of a common database and elaboration of a hydrogeological model)

- In 2008, ministerial declaration for the creation of the NWSAS Consultation Mechanism (NWSAS CM) as the joint body for the transboundary cooperation between the 3 countries

  The NWSAS CM is hosted and the secretariat is served by OSS
What can be the impacts of CC in the basin

WACDEP: evaluation of direct (water recharge) and indirect (increase of water demand) impacts

Important lowering of the water table:
- Risk of drying up of outlets
- Risk of inversion of the aquifer-chotts gradient

Degradation of water quality
- Salinization of the aquifer

In the absence of adaptation action, CC impacts leads to a loss of yields:
- 5% by 2030
- between 20 and 30% by 2050
Can Climate finance be mobilized

What can be the adaptation actions :
- Nexus Dialogues : identify interlinkages and the solutions

What can be the possible climate funds :
Mapping exercise : major limitation is the institutional setting
1. Nexus Assessment: identification of interlinkages and solutions

2. Development of a shared Vision for the sustainable management of the NWSAS

3. Enhancement of the legal and institutional framework for transboundary cooperation in the NWASS

- Nexus Desk Review Document
- Nexus Assessment Report
- Transboundary Workshop 1
- Strategic Shared Vision Document
- National Workshop-Tunisia
- National Workshop-Algeria
- National Workshop-Libya
- Stakeholders Analysis Report
- Institutional and legal framework analysis study
- Study on options regarding enhanced transboundary cooperation
- Feasibility Study for the specific options selected by the countries
- ToR for a new institutional arrangement

Sida match maker project: GWP-Med OSS, UNECE
Key conclusions from NWSAS

- Building trust is key: start collaboration on the issues of common interest
- Institutional framework is dynamic and should evolve over time
- Enabling environment a prerequisite for investments
The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) approved in 2012 by the AU as the strategic framework for regional and continental infrastructure development.

The PIDA Priority Action Plan (PIDA- PAP) 2012 to 2020 included 9 transboundary water resources management projects.

A review of the implementation of transboundary water projects under PIDA by NEPAD and AMCOW (Nov. 2017) concluded that water projects showed little progress compared to projects in other PIDA focus areas.
Fresh news from the PIDA Week 2018, 26-28 Nov. 2018

26 Nov. 2018 : MoU signed between the NEPAD Agency and GWP to accelerate transboundary PIDA projects implementation

• Project preparation
• transaction management
• resource mobilization
• advocacy
• capacity development
• research and knowledge sharing
• through implementation of a nexus approach
2nd edition to be released in 2019
NAPs include water related actions

- Information
- Institutions
- Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of Resilience</th>
<th>Water Management Systems That Build Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation to manage and cope with change and shocks</td>
<td>Flood forecasting, early warning systems, emergency response plans, flood protection plans, urban planning and development, storage, system operating rules, land-use management, watershed management, preservation of natural infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity and redundancy to ensure continuation of functionality</td>
<td>Linked water systems and regional power pools operated at different assurance, diversity in water and energy supply sources, diversity in crops and irrigations practices relevant to climate systems, excess institutional capacity, shared information systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration or connectedness to allow for optimization, benefits of scale</td>
<td>Coordinated hydropower generation, regional power pool, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, basin-level or multilevel planning, multipurpose infrastructure, integration of natural and built infrastructure, water-related policy harmonization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness to withstand change and shocks</td>
<td>Well-designed, resilient, storage and flood protection infrastructure, appropriate operating rules, functioning ecological infrastructure, coordinated institutional systems, local community response systems, relevant information systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaptability of a system to change</td>
<td>Flexible institutional arrangements, flexible infrastructure design, responsive flood mitigation strategies, policies that facilitate technology adoption and climate smart actions, policy and support that enables livelihood adaptability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformability of a current system to a better system</td>
<td>Flexible policy and legislation, regularly revised strategies, learning institutions that can reorganize, infrastructure systems that can be altered or operated in different ways, community and country resources to enable changes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transboundary and regional cooperation for the NAPs is essential

• ensure the effectiveness of NAPs
• increase resilience benefits across the hydrological basin
• serve to share best practices and lessons learnt between countries
• harness benefits of scale
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Management Systems</th>
<th>Level of Required Actions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure and financially sustainable</td>
<td>National organizations manage local processes, carry out sub-basin level management</td>
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<tr>
<td>water resource organizations</td>
<td>functions; National structures coordinate, allocate, and develop plans among sectors and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ministries; Carry out information and investment functions and communicate with</td>
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<td></td>
<td>stakeholders for accountability purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basin-scale, resilience-targeted, investment</td>
<td>Develop national plans for water management and development; Tailor and prioritize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planning</td>
<td>investments to local needs and norms; Coordination of national project prioritization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and planning with regional agreements and processes</td>
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<td>Infrastructure implementation</td>
<td>Prepare and implement national investments in collaboration with regional counterparts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to share risk, optimize benefits; Operate national infrastructure sustainably, in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>coordination with other users; Endeavor to restore and maintain ecosystems services and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>natural infrastructure; Target preparation studies to ensure robustness, adaptability to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a changing climate; Carry out stakeholder consultations to ensure optimization of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>benefits, minimization of impacts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Transboundary coordination in investment planning, implementation, and operation;</td>
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<td>Prepare, operate, restore joint-infrastructure investments; Enable optimal operation of</td>
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<td>investments in the region</td>
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<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Agreement on organization mandate; Capacity building within organizations; Financial</td>
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<td>sustainability measures in place; Working partnerships with national governments, other</td>
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<td>regional bodies established</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>Joint development of modelling and analytical tools; Forums for dialogue that use tools</td>
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<td>for development prioritization and planning; Early warning systems implemented, information disseminated to national or local constituents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decision-support information systems and early</td>
<td>Provision of data for calibration; Use of analytical tools for preparedness and robustness</td>
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<td>warning systems</td>
<td>development projects; National preparedness plans and information dissemination schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are developed or harmonized; National plans are informed by basin-wide models and jointly</td>
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<td>developed tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexible policy and legal instruments</td>
<td>National law enforcement, policy implementation; Agreement and execution of management</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional systems</td>
<td>Regional policy implementation; Agreement on climate-informed water/benefit sharing,</td>
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<td>abstraction limits, storage and release protocols, other regional protocol</td>
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Supporting transboundary actions to address climate change

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THANK YOU

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