

Regional Capacity building of Journalists on Water - 30 january 2023



Regional water perspectives in Africa The Dakar 2022 « Blue deal on water security » *on the road to UN2023 Water Conference*

Abdoulaye SENE
Chair GWP West Africa
abdoulaye.sene@gwpao.org

Water, a vital issue for Africa



Figure 1.17. The Sustainable Development Goals

. Water security is a key pillar of the SDG Agenda

. With trends, few states in Africa will have universal access to water and sanitation in 2030

. Water is: life, development, peace, resilience, a human right.

. No health, sustainable socio-economic progress without access to adequate water resources



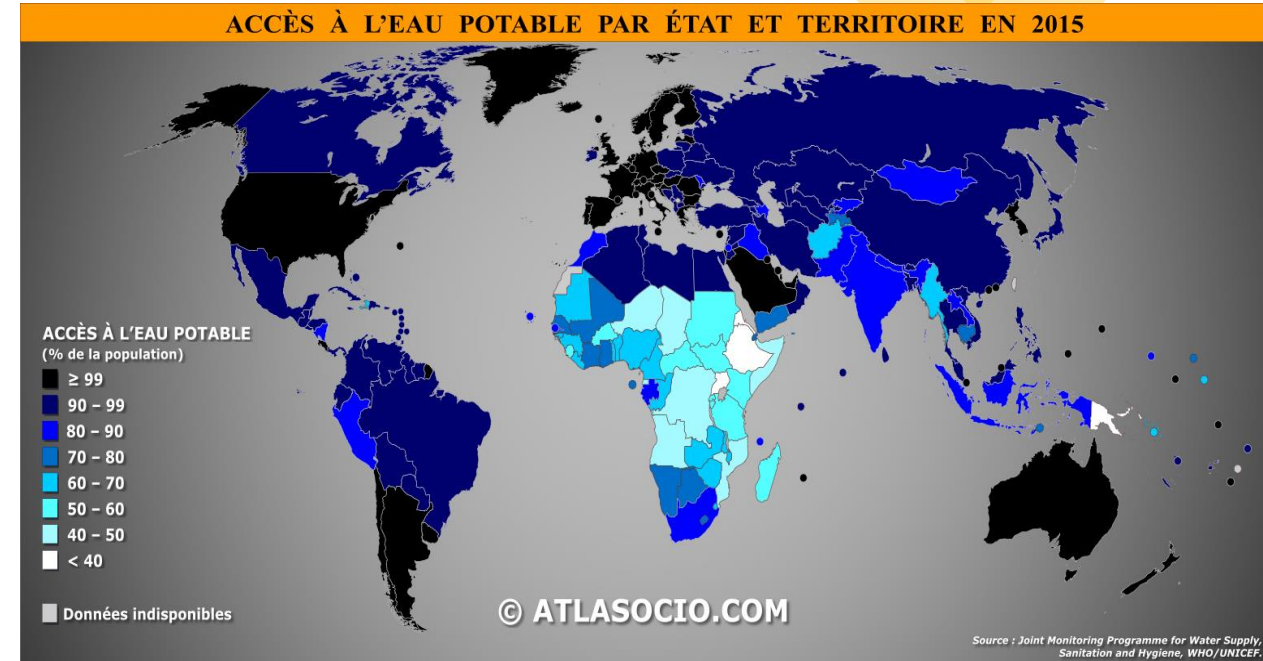
Low access to WASH in Africa

In Africa out of 1.3 billion:

- . Over **300 million** no access to drinking water.
- . Over **700 million** without adequate sanitation.
- . Inefficient operation and management of services

Significant inequalities by region and zone:

- . **Urban**: 2 out of 5 lack water, and 2 out of 3 sanitation
- . **Rural**: 4 out of 5 lack water, and 3 out of 4 sanitation



1 personne sur 3

en Afrique fait face à l'insécurité
de l'eau



Seulement 58 %
des Africains

ont accès à des services d'eau
potable gérés en toute sécurité



72% des
populations

manquent de services
d'assainissement de base

Water resources in Africa

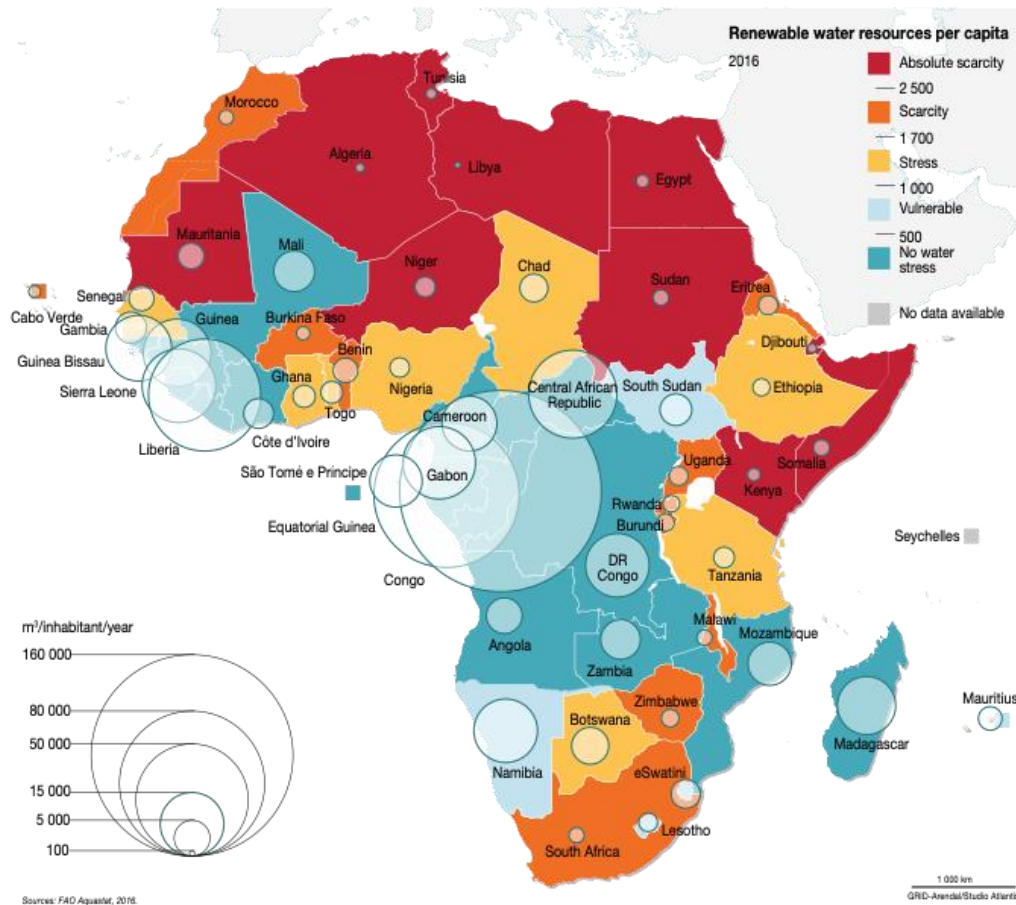


Figure 1.8. Africa's total renewable water resources

SANITATION AND WASTEWATER ATLAS OF AFRICA

- . Fresh water is a limited resource.
- . After Australia, the **driest continent**.
- . 40% of the population lives in arid, semi-arid areas, 2/3 of its surface.
- . With 18% of the world's population, 9% of the world's freshwater.

Water resources in Africa under stress

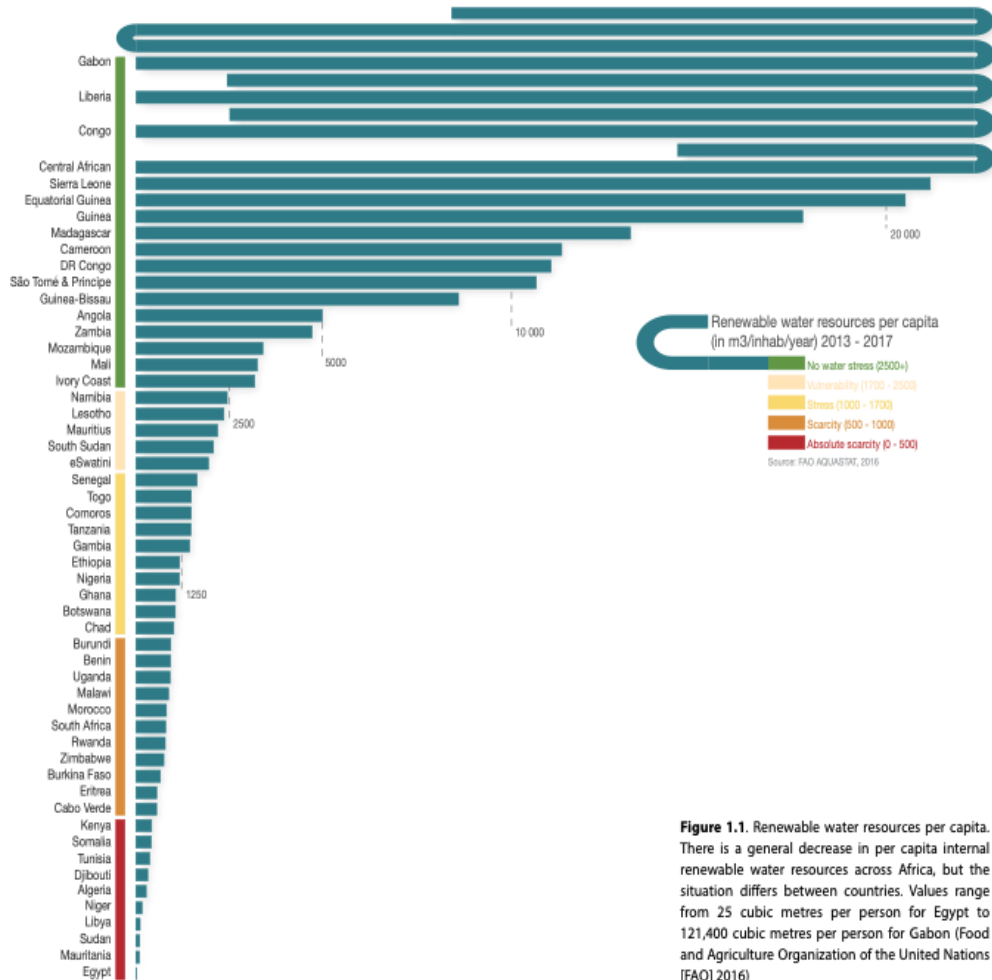


Figure 1.1. Renewable water resources per capita. There is a general decrease in per capita internal renewable water resources across Africa, but the situation differs between countries. Values range from 25 cubic metres per person for Egypt to 121,400 cubic metres per person for Gabon (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO] 2016)

. **Unequal distribution:** 6 countries have 54% of the resources

. Renewable water per capita : 25m³/person in Egypt, 121,400m³/person in Gabon

. Population under **water stress** : 47% in 2000, 65% in 2025, 74% in 2040 .

. 3/4 of Arab countries already live below the water scarcity threshold.

Rapid growing demography

. 1.4 billion, 2nd most populous continent after Asia, 2.5 billion in 2050.

. **Rapid urbanization** : in 2025, 750 million urban african, 60% of the african population in 2050

Population growth in Africa

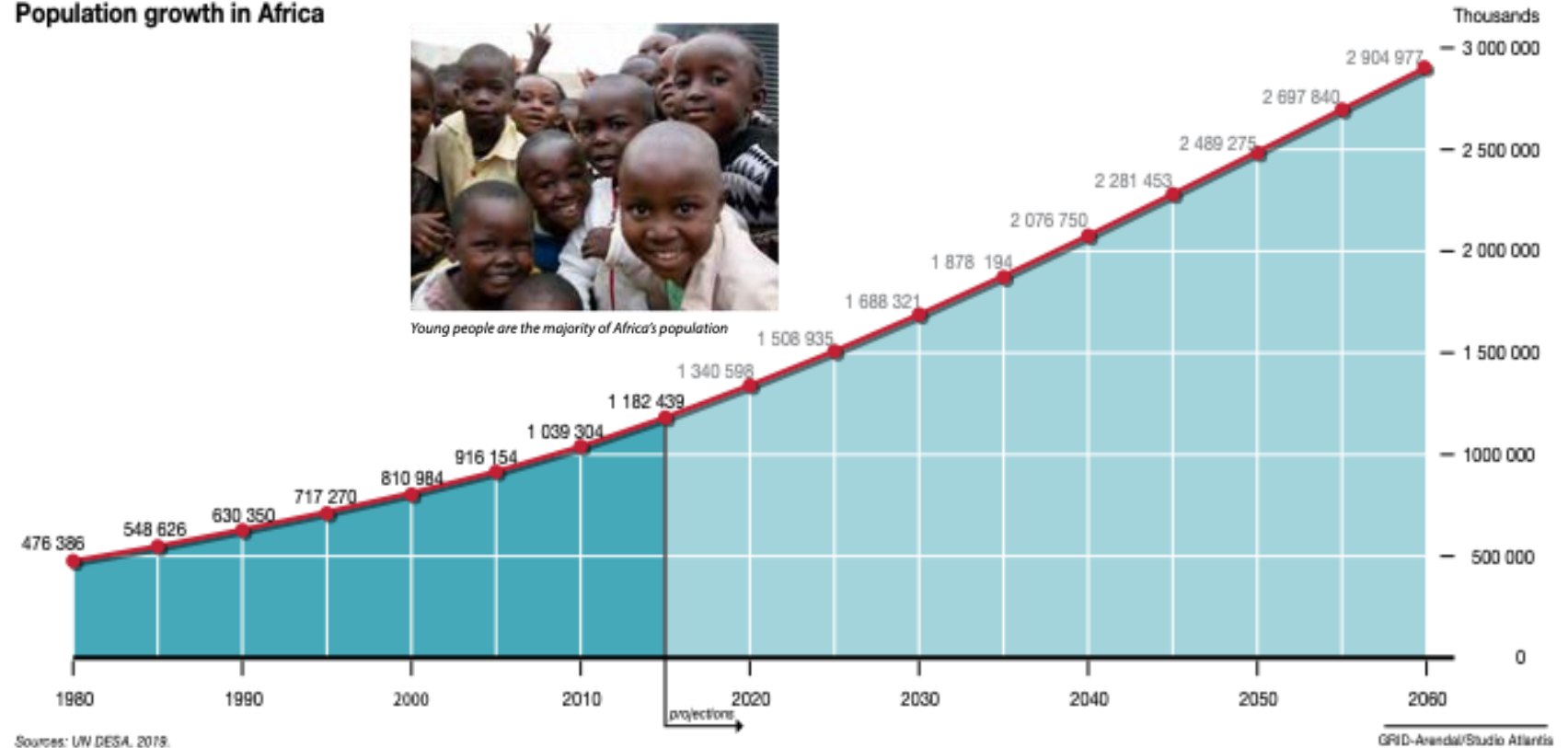


Figure 1.3. Population growth trends and projections in Africa for the period 1980–2065

Water and climate change



- . **Water main marker of climate change** with 90% of extreme weather events related to water
- . Annually: 1000 loss of life, 520 million US, direct economic damage.
- . Climate a great pressure on the water resources in addition to demography, agriculture,....
- . Climate and water crisis take a critical dimension in Africa with serious human security problems.

Transboundary waters

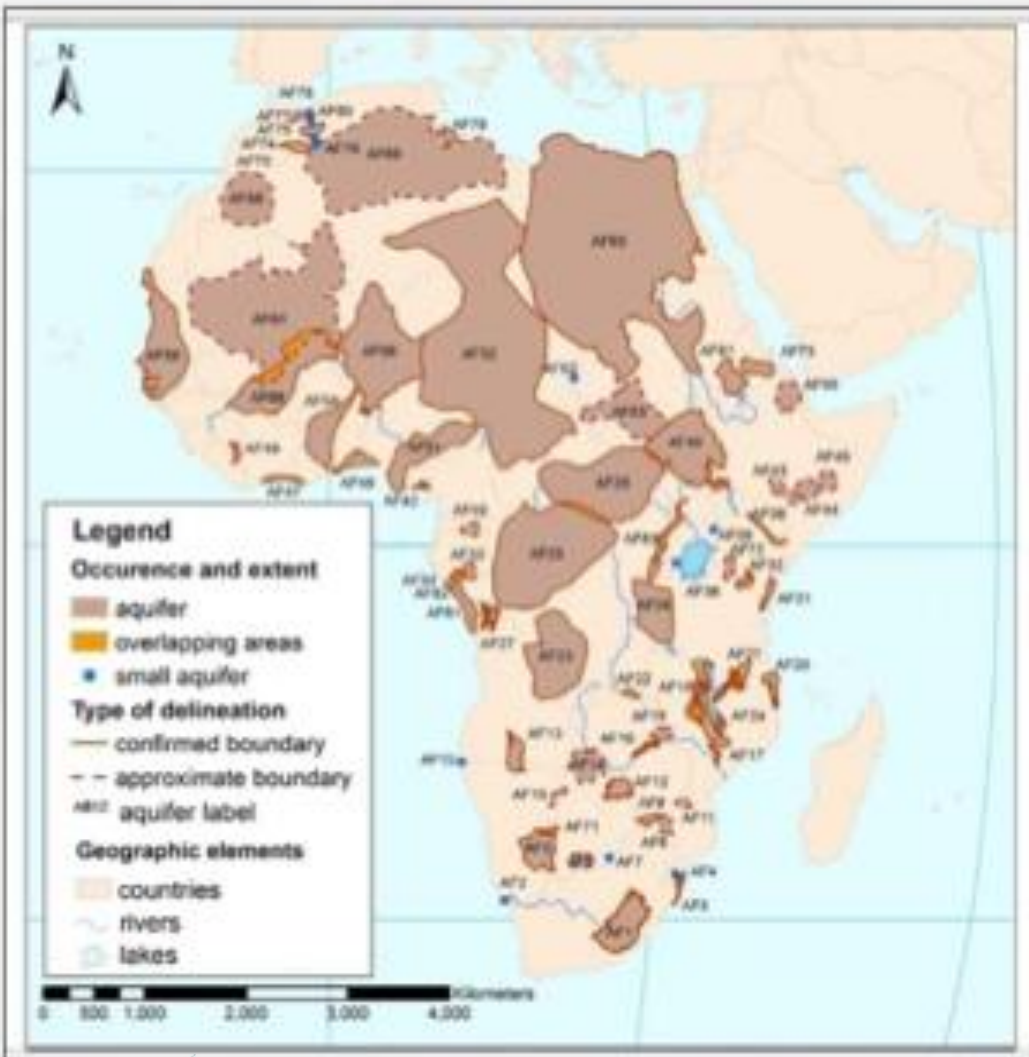
Figure 1.2 Bassins fluviaux internationaux en Afrique



- . Africa the continent with the **most shared waters**
- . **62% of the continent's area** covered by transboundary watersheds (TBW)
- . **90% of surface waters** in 63 cross-border river basins,
- . 38 transboundary aquifers, supplying 40% of the continent
- . **33% of its population** depends on shared resources.

Water as a factor of cooperation and not conflict

Figure 1.3 Les aquifères transfrontaliers en Afrique



. Cooperation is fundamental, for concerted sharing and management of TBWs to avoid conflicts, preserve international peace and security

. Only 29% of TBWs and 10% of TAs subject to **agreements** to develop common resource within the framework of a shared vision and mutual interests

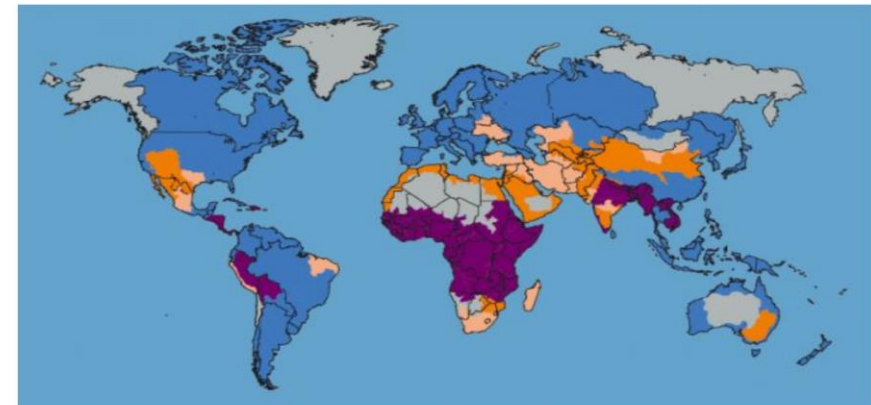
. TBW agreements must consider **climate change** for efficient, equitable, sustainable and flexible development of diminishing resources

Water financing in Africa



- . Of the 5400 billion m³ of water available, **only 4% developed** for irrigation, food and hydroelectricity.
- . The hydroelectric potential in Africa estimated at 1.4 million gigawatt hours/year, exploited only 3%
- . Increased public and private **investment is critical to ensure water security** and close the infrastructure gap that is holding back Africa's transformation

Physical and Economic Water Scarcity

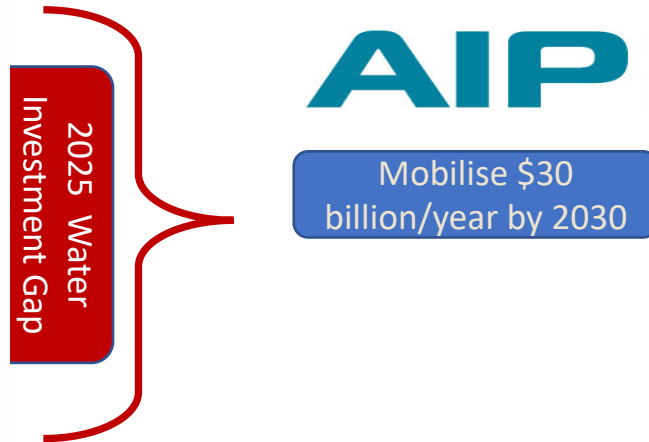


■ Little or no water scarcity ■ Approaching physical water scarcity ■ Not estimated
■ Physical water scarcity ■ Economic water scarcity

WHY AIP: TO CLOSE THE WATER INVESTMENT GAP

Delivery of water investments remains below minimum of \$30 billion/year target to achieve 2030 SDG 6

AIP aims to close the SDG 6 water investments gap of **\$11-\$20 billion/year**
by mobilising **\$30 billion/ year by 2030**



- Water Investment gap is even larger to achieve the 2025 Water Vision.
- At least USD30 billion/year is required to achieve SDG 6 by 2030
- In reality, only \$10-\$19 billion/year is invested in water security.
- Investment Gap : **\$11-\$20 billion/year**

February 2021

The AIP was adopted during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of **AU Heads of State and Government** in **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**, as part of the **Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Priority Action Plan**.

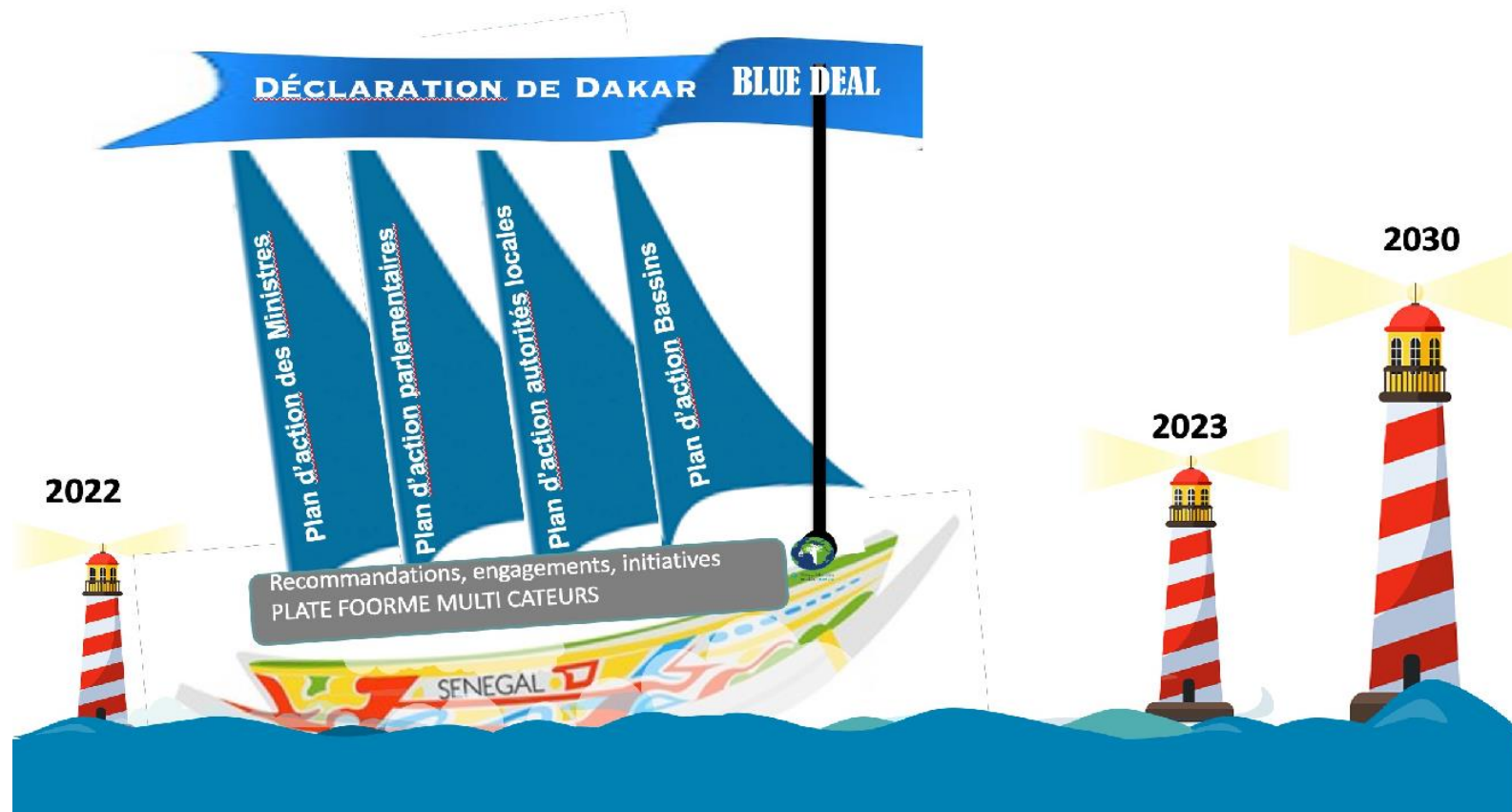
African Perspectives for the Global Water Agenda

The Dakar “Blue Deal”, for an ambitious and effective global water agenda

accelerate progress on water security

fill investment gaps

achieve the SDGs in 2030.



A blue deal for water and sanitation security

Guarantee the right to water and sanitation for all

01

Accelerate the application of the human right to drinking water and sanitation for everyone and everywhere, (SDG6)

Guarantee resource availability and resilience

02

Adopt sustainable and integrated management plans to preserve water resources and ecosystems (IWRM)

Ensure adequate funding

03

*Mobilize adequate financial resources from the public, development partnerships, and the private sector to invest in water infrastructure (High Level **Panel on Water Investments in Africa**) **blue funds***

Ensuring inclusive water governance

04

*Promote, at the appropriate level, **transparent, efficient and inclusive management of water** and sanitation services, **NEXUS**, **social and technical innovations, knowledge, circular economy***

Strengthen cooperation

05

*Pay particular attention to water issues in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, **hydrodiplomacy***



— THE WATER —
DIPLOMAT

Thanks for your attention.

Abdoulaye SENE
Chair
Global Water Partnership – West Africa
abdoulaye.sene@gwpao.org