

Water Security for Africa's Development in light of Climate Change

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Climate Trends and Projections

- ☐ Most impacts of climate change appear in water-related phenomena, such as droughts, floods and sea level rise
- ☐ Climate change will add extra burden to the existing water challenges Africa is already facing
- ☐ Africa is likely to be significantly affected by climate change due to its low adaptive capacity





Climate Trends and Projections

Temperature

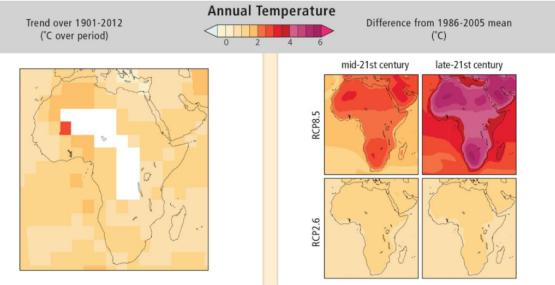
- Observed trend: Near surface temperatures have increased by 0.5°C or more during the last 50-100 years.
- ☐ <u>Projection:</u> Temperatures in Africa are projected to rise faster than the global average increase during the 21st Century.

Annual Precipitation

Observed trend: Decrease in parts of the Sahel region. Increase in parts of eastern and southern Africa. Most areas of the African continent lack sufficient observational data.

Projection: Exhibit higher spatial and seasonal dependence. Decreases over the Mediterranean region of northern Africa and southern Africa. Increases over areas of

central and eastern Africa.

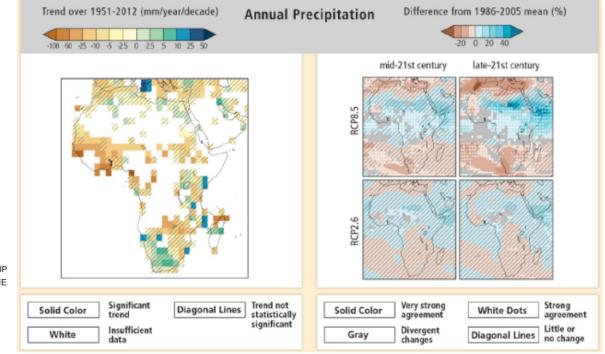




Climate Trends and Projections

Extreme Rainfall

- <u>Eastern Africa:</u> More extreme droughts and heavy rainfall during the last 30-60 years. Projected increase in the number of extreme wet days by the mid-20th Century.
- <u>West Africa and the Sahel:</u> Increase in the number of extreme rainfall days projected.
- □ <u>Southern Africa:</u> Projected to be at a high risk to severe droughts. Large uncertainties surround projected changes in tropical cyclone landfall.





Climate Change Impacts

Water Resources

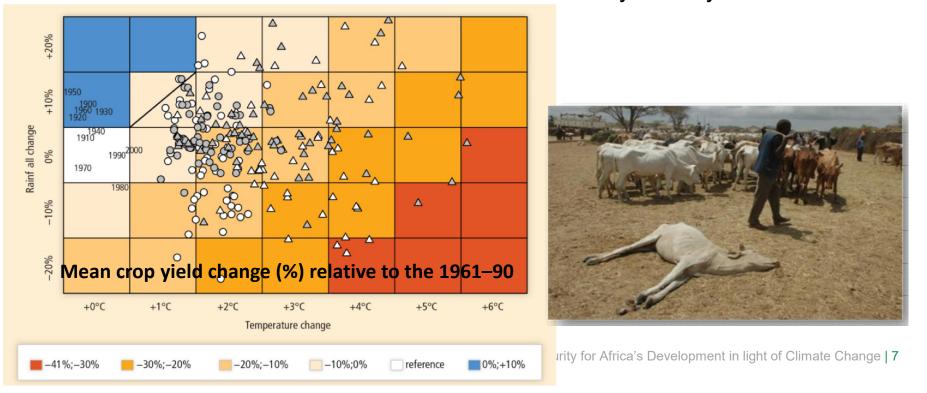
- ☐ CC in Africa will have an overall modest effect relative to other drivers population growth, urbanization, agricultural growth, and land use change.
- Water-stressed regions that are projected to become drier northern Africa and southern Africa.
- □ Reduced flows in the Blue Nile climate change and water development for irrigation and hydropower.
- ☐ Coastal aquifers are vulnerable to climate change because of high rates of groundwater extraction and sea level rise.
- Inadequate observational data in Africa remains a systemic limitation with respect to fully estimating future freshwater availability.



Climate Change Impacts

Food Security

- More livestock dominated food production may occur as a result of reduced growing season length and increases in the failed seasons.
- ☐ Estimated yield losses at mid-century: 22% aggregated across SSA, and South Africa and Zimbabwe in excess of 30%.
- □ Provision of water for livestock production could become more difficult cost of boreholes for livestock in Botswana will increase by 23% by 2050

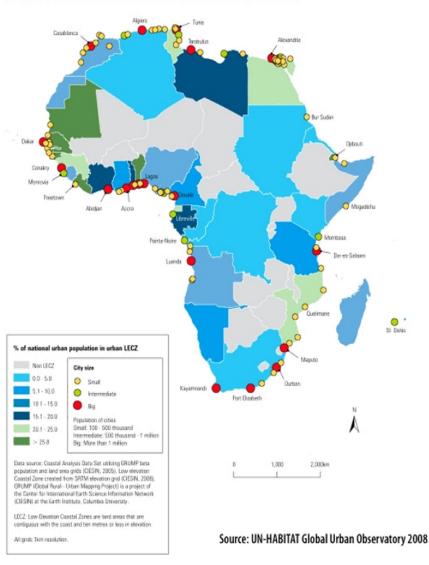


Climate Change Impacts AFRICAN CITIES AT RISK DUE TO SEA-LEVEL RISE

Cities

- The urban population in Africa is projected to triple by 2050. Many of Africa's evolving cities are unplanned.
- More than a quarter of population lives within 100 km of the coast
- Urbanization in mega-deltas may lead to increased number of people vulnerable to coastal CC impacts -Alexandria, Benin City, Port Harcourt etc.
- Urban flood is a threat to cities and smaller urban centers.





Bank's Climate Resilience Water Projects

Support for improved Water Resources Information Management:

□ Data, information and knowledge are necessary for understanding climate change impacts, as well as planning and designing adaptation measures.

Support for better readiness of Water Resources Management:

- Develop strategies and action plans to manage and adapt to negative impacts based on good understanding of the climate change
- ☐ Regional cooperation provides the greatest opportunity for analyzing and understanding the problems and designing effective and efficient strategies

Investments in Infrastructure Development:

In sufficient water and sanitation infrastructure is the major concern for Africa's water insecurity.



Water Resources Information Management (example)

Niger Basin HYCOS Project: Niger Basin Authority (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guninea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria)

Objective

Promote effective management of the water resources in the Niger Basin through quality hydrological data and information

Outputs

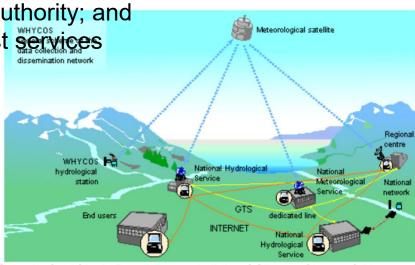
Modernization of water information system;

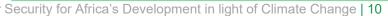
Strengthening the national hydrological services;

Capacity building of the Niger Basin Authority; and

Strengthening the hydrological forecast services









Water Resources Management (examples)

Project preparation interventions:

TWRM programs/projects:

➤ Niger River; Lake Chad; Congo River, Volta River, Kayanga-Geba River; Bugesera area of Burundi/Rwanda; Songwe River of Malawi/Tanzania; Limpopo River and Shire Zambezi River; OMVG; OMVS; etc

Regional programs/projects:

➤ IGAD; ECCAS; SADC; ECOWAS; AUC PIDA, and Lake Victoria







Water Resources Management (examples)

Detailed Plan of the Songwe River Basin Development

Programme: Malawi and Tanzania

Objective

Create a conducive environment for TWRM in the Songwe River Basin

Outputs

- Preparation of Shared Vision for 2050;
- ➤ Feasibility studies and detailed plans for investment projects including multi purpose dams, and flood control works; and
- Establishment and capacity development of river basin commission.







Water Resources Management (examples)

Agriculture water management: Improved agricultural and land management practices to strengthen productivity and resilience

- Improving control and management of on-farm water resources (Botswana)
- Watershed protection (Kenya)
- ➤ Piloting more productive agriculture water technologies, such as rainwater harvesting for multiple purposes (Djibouti, Rwanda).
- ➤ Helping small-scale farmers adapt to climate change and ensure sustained agricultural-based livelihoods (Zambia, South Africa)







Bank's Climate Resilience Water Projects

Infrastructure Development (examples)

Enhancing water storage capacity:

➤ Thwake multi-purpose water resources development (Kenya), Mahe water augmentation (Seychelles), small scale water storage in rural areas etc.

<u>Urban water management:</u>

- Upgrading urban drainage to cope with severe/frequent floods (Yaounde, Nakuru, Harar)
- Wastewater treatment for reuse (Tunisia)

Water Supply and Sanitation:

> Provision and protection of water for human, agriculture and ecosystem







Projects with Climate-related Finance

Uganda WSSP

- ➤ Building resilience to CC in flood-prone areas
- > Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas
- > Ensuring access to water for production in drought-prone areas
- > KM and M&E

LDCF: USD 8.37 m (GEF CEO endorsed)

Cameroon PADY-II

- Strengthening institutional capacity to improve long term urban resilience to flood risks
- ➤ Improve readiness and adaptive capacity of the local communities
- > Climate resilient interventions for flood control
- KM and M&E

SCCF: USD 7.032 m (GEF CEO endorsed)

Mauritania PNISER

- Capacity building for sustainable management of natural resource
- Reducing vulnerability to CC of rural water infrastructures and activities
- ➤ Diversify and strengthening livelihoods and source of incomes of the rural and agro-pastoral population
- > KM and M&E

LDCF: USD 6.35 m (GEF CEO endorsed)

Sierra Leone RWSS

- > Climate-resilient water supply and sanitation
- Building institutional framework for climate-resilient management of the sector
- > Awareness on climate-resilient WASH practices
- > Establishing collaborative research and monitoring
- > KM and M&E

LDCF: USD 4.00 m (PIF cleared)

Zambia Transforming Rural Livelihoods –NRWSSP-II

- ➤ Groundwater Monitoring System for Climate Resilient Water Management
- ➤ Guideline for Sustainable Groundwater Extraction Technology
- Community Capacity Development on Multi-purpose Use of Groundwater

NDF: EUR 2.25 m (approved by NDF's board)

<u>Central Africa</u> Sub-program for WSS in Bangui and Four Prefectures

- Capacity development to facilitate integration of climate risks in WS and WRM
- Reduced vulnerability to climate change in the provision of drinking water supply
- > KM and M&E

LDCF: USD 7.14 m (PIF cleared)



Projects in AfDB's Pipeline

Water is at the heart of Africa's Adaptation Effort...

- Rural water supply & sanitation: Nigeria, Eq. Guinea, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea, Uganda, Mozambique, Liberia, Cameroon, Rwanda
- Urban water supply & wastewater management: Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- Urban flood management: Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Tunisia
- > Groundwater management: Namibia
- > Multi-purpose water development: South Africa, Sudan
- ➤ <u>Transboundary water resources development:</u> Songwe River, Lesotho Highlands, SADC

Need for additional financing to ensure sustainability in light of climate change



Key Messages

- Stronger Infrastructure base is key for Africa's adaptation and water security.
- Quality information, knowledge base skills & technology and sector M&E are foundation for efficient investment decision.
- Long-term public finance to lead water resources development as economic returns accrue over the long term
- Need for additional resources targeting Africa to develop and implement mitigation and adaptation.
- Strong national institution is prerequisite. African countries need to be organized and prepared to benefit from emerging opportunities.
- CC is an opportunity for the water sector to improve efficiency & effectiveness.
- AfDB's water interventions already mainstreaming CC. AfDB is ready to partner with countries to address CC challenges.



Thank you Merci

