



TRAINING

Water resources management for Global Gateway actions

54, Rue Joseph II (J54 building) – Brussels,
09h00 – 12h30, 25 April 2025

INTPA.F.2, Water Team, EU Water Facility, JRC, EUDs, UNECE

SESSION 4: Water Cooperation Tools

EUDs South Africa, Djibouti, Uzbekistan and Nigeria



Photo credit: Global Commission on the Economics of Water, <https://watercommission.org/>

CASE STUDY

NEPAD African Network of
Centres of Excellence on
Water Sciences and
Technology (phase III)
(also known as the
ACEWATER III programme)

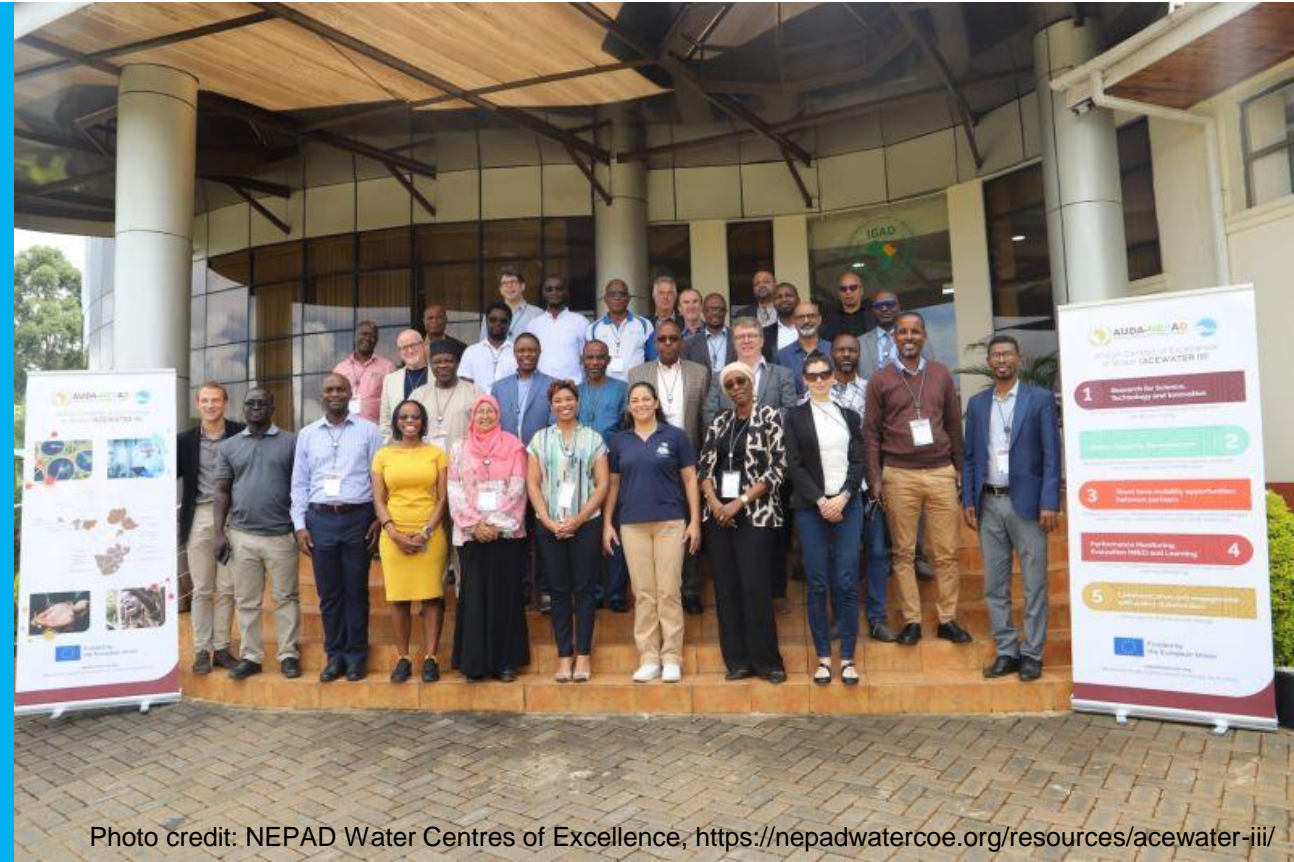


Photo credit: NEPAD Water Centres of Excellence, <https://nepadwatercoe.org/resources/acewater-iii/>

Katiana RAMSAMY, EUD South Africa

1. Context

- Funded by the European Commission, **mandated by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)**
- In its **third phase** – builds on phase I and II
- Aims to enhance transboundary water resource management across Africa through **research advancements, scientific knowledge, human capacity development, and policy engagement, mobility and collaboration**
- Has a geographical focus (south, west and east), socio-economical and political context
- **Main outcome:** promotion of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) capacity development at various levels
- **Main impact:** alignment of STI activities with country strategies and programmes and sharing of knowledge and strategies continentally

2. Strategy

- Action implemented by the **Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoEs) with Stellenbosch University as the lead of the consortium**
- EU Delegation South Africa, the JRC, 20 RCoEs, Regional Bodies, Water Authorities and key ministries, INTPA Unit F2
- MEUR 5, **Direct Award**
- Contributes to **partner country objectives, programmes and strategies**
- Contributes to **EU Global Gateway strategy** – through Climate and Environment, Education and Skills, Connectivity and Partnerships, Resilience and Governance

ACEWATER III Partners



Funded by
the European Union

Western African CoE Network

1. University of Cheikh Anta Diop (Senegal)- Coordinator
2. International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (Burkina Faso)
3. University of Benin (Nigeria)
4. National Water Resources Institute (Nigeria)
5. Kwame Nkrumah University for Sciences and Technology (Ghana)

Southern African CoE Network

6. Stellenbosch University (South Africa) – Coordinator
7. International Centre for Water Economics and Governance in Africa (Mozambique)
8. University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
9. University of Western Cape (South Africa)
10. University of Malawi
11. University of Zambia
12. University of Botswana
13. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, CSIR (South Africa)
14. Namibia University of S&T
15. National University of S&T (Zimbabwe)
16. University of Mauritius

Eastern and Central Africa CoE Network (since aug.2017)

17. Makerere University (Uganda)
18. Water Research Center, University of Khartoum (Sudan)
19. Ethiopian Institute of Water Resources, Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)
20. IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (Kenya)



3. Progress

- **Key achievements/progress:**
 - Research and training activities initiated
 - Key participation in continental conferences on water issues,
 - Establishment of key networks such as ministries
 - Contributed to AMCOW regional consultations.
- **Next steps:**
 - Accelerate research and short-

course activities,

- Undertake and participate in key science-policy engagements
- Continue to implement, track and monitor key activities/deliverables

- **Lesson and Challenges:** contexts differ across the regions, cohesion matters, **the need for ownership (Advice versus knowing the region)**

CASE STUDY

Production of drinking water
by desalination and
renewable energy

**Doraleh Desalination Plant -
Djibouti**

Justine PODER, EUD Djibouti

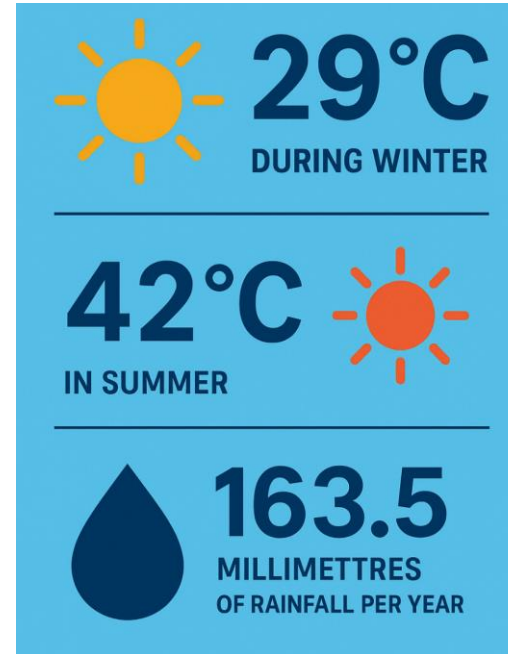


Djiboutian context :

- Vulnerability to climate change
- Arid climate – low precipitation
- Limited resources – few renewable water - affected by overexploitation with consequences for quality
- Growing water needs

Considering the scarcity of renewable groundwater, **Djibouti has increasingly invested in new water sources.**

Seawater desalination: a potentially viable alternative thanks to the integration of renewable energies.



City of Djibouti (only)

Domestic water demand
25,7 million m³ per year

Domestic water supply
8,7 million m³ per year

1st Phase of the desalination plant :

Design Build Operate contract



Installed capacity
22.500 m³/day



Sized for
45.000 m³/day

- **Contracting authority** :
Ministry of Economy and Finance
- **Project Manager** : Local
national water operator -
ONEAD

Final Budget : 82.7 M€ grant

- 30% of current water need
- Increases water self-sufficiency/autonomy from Ethiopia
- Global Gateway Flagship project

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



2nd Phase of the desalination plant :

EIB loan - 79.2M€ + EUD guarantee – 7M€

- **Global aspect** – energy, sanitation and water sector reform ;
- **Coordinate support of the sector** – Team Europe Approach.

Main challenges and lessons learned

- **Energy**
- Djibouti political and economic structure
- Avoid impact on the marine environment
- Crowded implementation site
- Redirecting your studies on RE
- SUMA/OPSYS



CASE STUDY

Fergana Valley Water Resources Management Project - Uzbekistan

Alexander ZENEBE
EUD Uzbekistan



1. Context

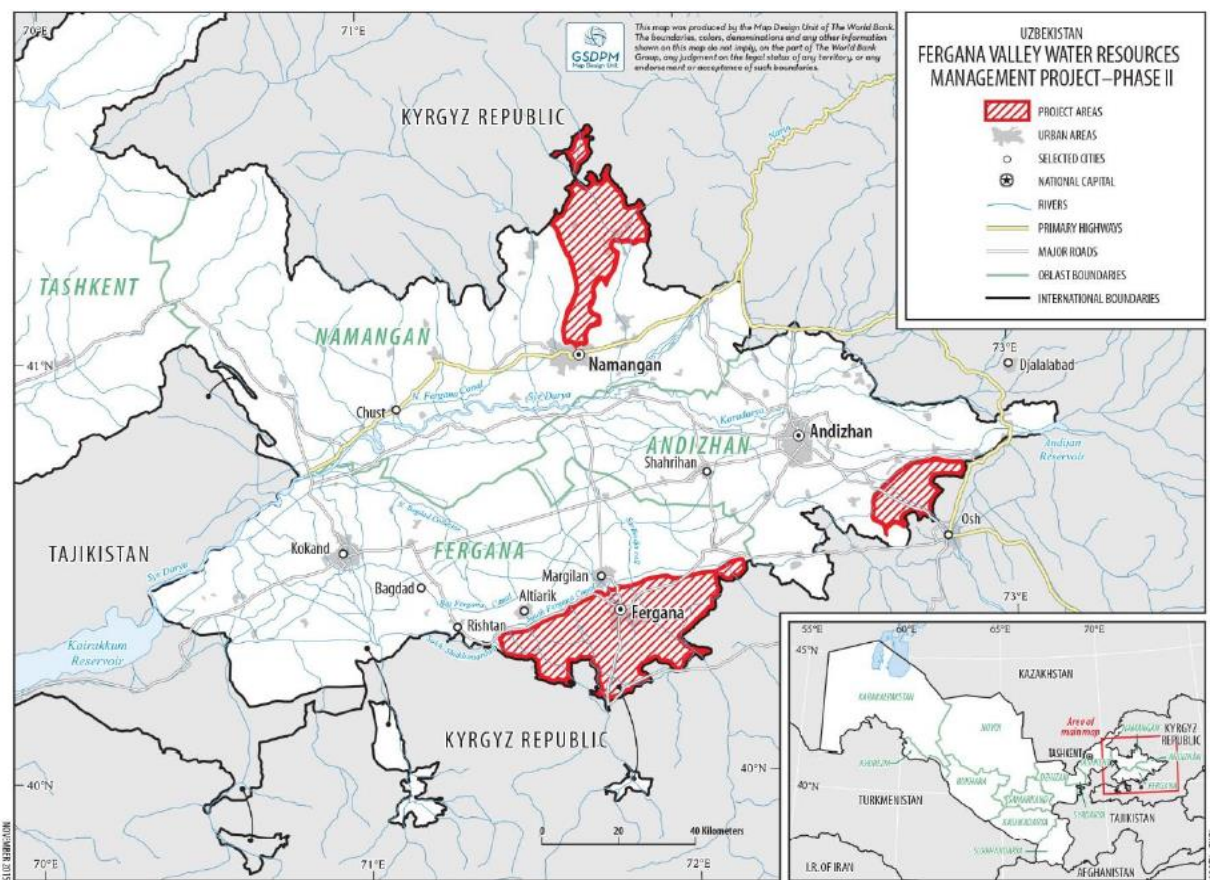
WATER - No 1 political priority

- **80%** originating Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- **95%** Uzbekistan (UZ) for agriculture
- **Challenges:**
 - Climate change
 - Water deficit
 - Low irrigation efficiency (*50-70% losses!*)
 - Farming practices
- **Links with:**
 - Energy
 - Food security
 - Peace
 - Regional integration



1. Context

Geographic zones



Project Components:

1. **Comp. A: Modernization of Irrigation Systems**
2. **Comp. B: Intensification and Diversification of Agriculture; Improved Water Resources Management (EU component)**
3. **Component C: Project Management**

	Fergana Valley WRM Project	NEW Irrigation and EE	
	Area Ha		
Fergana	54,375	60,000	Surkhandarya
Namangan	29,507	64,000	Namangan (+100%)
Andijan	19,740	30,000	Kashkadarya
		80,000	Bukhara
		25,000	Karakalpakstan
Total	103,622	259,000	
EU - MEUR	14,5	10	"more with less"

2. Strategy

World Bank loan and EU grant: EUR 150M + 14,5M

- Administration Agreement
- Project implementation unit (PIU) in UZ Ministry of Water

Implementation

- Infrastructure investments (construction)
- Supplies – equipment
- TA – trainings, capacity building: WM administration, farmers
- **PIU (beneficiary) management** of contractors (WB/EU supervision)



3. Progress

Component B: Intensification and diversification of sustainable crops (B-1)

- improve the qualifications of water management staff and water users in project areas: via
- trainings, farmers field schools
- 18 demonstration field plots - water-saving technologies on 65 hectares + model small hydro-posts for measuring water usage, on 2,350 hectares; soil fertility, and crop rotation; introducing new varieties, efficient irrigation techniques, soil moisture monitoring.

Strengthening the capacity of local water users and water management system staff (B-2)

- training, equipment, infrastructure/ facilities

Implementation of pilot projects (B-3)

- energy efficiency in irrigation/ pumping
- pilot **volumetric payment**-for-operation and maintenance fees (O&M) **system** in selected water consumer associations



CASE STUDY

Lake Chad Water Management (LACHAWAMA)

Yakubu Ogwuche, EUD Nigeria



1. Context

LACHAWAMA has the overall objective to contribute to the development and stabilization of the Lake Chad region

- The action will be implemented in **Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.**
- It will benefit **over 30 million people** within the Basin and enhance **transboundary water management** for **development** and **regional integration**
- The action will address **inadequate institutional capacity strengthening** for improved water resources management, **inadequate hydrological monitoring/early warning systems**, the **impact of flooding** and **erosion**
- **Expected outputs include:** improved technical and institutional capacity, hydrological monitoring/early warning systems strengthened, flood prevention infrastructure constructed, Nature Based Solutions implemented, improved investment facilitation mechanism and priority areas of UNECE water convention implemented



2. Strategy

- **Component 1 (SO1):** strengthen capacity of regional, national, state and local institutions within the basin to enhance their water resources management
- **Component 2 (SO2):** provide access to resilient infrastructure for flood management, hydrological monitoring/early warning systems, Nature Based Solutions and support the implementation of UNECE water convention priority areas
- **Component 3 (SO3):** enhance sustainable water resources management and development in the Lake Chad Basin through CIWA's technical support, experience sharing and investment facilitation
- The action is **30mEUR** and financed from the **Financing Decision of multi-annual action plan for Sub-Saharan Africa 2025-2027**
- The action is aligned with the **Lake Chad Basin Commission Strategic Action Plan for 2023-2027** and contributes to **Global Gateway on transboundary water resources management** actions
- **Component 1 & 2** will be implemented by EU member state agencies **GIZ & AFD** through **contribution agreement** while **component 3** will be implemented by the **World Bank Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) Program** through grant contract

3. Progress

- **SSC Fiche approved** in December 2024 and **Action Document approved** by NDICI Committee on 8th April 2025
- **Consultation with Implementing Partners** on-going and **preparation of Description of Action/Contract negotiation** expected to be finalized by **Q2 2025**
- **Contract signature and commencement of activities** foreseen for **Q3-Q4 2025**
- To ensure **effective coordination**, avoid **duplication of activities** and **lack of ownership**, consistent consultation and discussion has been held with relevant stakeholders since the start of the process and foreseen throughout implementation

Q&A

