

Group 2 Report Back Countries (14) ...

- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- South Africa
- Madagascar
- Sierra Leone
- Gambia
- Gabon
- Lesotho
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Kingdom of Eswatini
- Cameroon
- Zambia
- Kenya
- Central African Republic



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Regional cooperation benefits understood – however actual implementation is limited.

- Power pools to utilize different resources across Africa (eg solar & wind in the North and South and hydro in east and Central)
- Countries want to be self sufficient. (every country cant be a net-exporter)
- Member states often create silos instead of regional cooperation. Bring ALL stakeholders together for fuller representation of views
- Dialogue is skewed to the energy side, versus the water/social/economic/environmental
- Transboundary water resource management
- Regional Centres of Excellence



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Energy and resource efficiency

- We need energy **services** and water **services** – not energy and water for their own sake
- Transport, water and energy efficiency, distribution systems
- Discussion is skewed to the supply-side however we should also focus strongly on the demand-side
- Scarce resources are not priced cost reflectively however there is still an affordability problem
- Appliance labelling and even banning incandescent lamps



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Gender issue examples...

- Large centralised energy-water projects are often not specially focused on gender and is maybe difficult to include
- Women are usually spoken about at the end-use side however they should also be represented better at the top
- Some countries have achieved much better gender representation in ministries and public servants
- Some countries now have specific ministries focusing on gender issues:
 - Eg. Ghana, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Madagascar and others...
 - However are these ministries represented proportionally in large scale infrastructure projects?



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Data, reporting, and monitoring...

- Different conflicting data from different ministries...
 - Officially accepted and released data comes from national statistics authority
- Aims to have more decentralised data-collection on the ground
- Some have energy commissions fully responsible for energy data
 - using decentralised approaches for data collection and feeding up to the higher levels through public statistical organisations
- Lesotho has had a lack of data however is being assisted by IAEA
- Harmonize definitions and measurement approaches (codifying)



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Country specific action plans and solutions

- Madagascar:
 - Interministerial committees set up to coordinate multiple ministries for the nexus issues
 - Energy, water, food, economy, agricultural, finance
- Zambia adopted a similar approach by including other ministry representatives in meetings
 - Zambezi river authority responsible for management of power generation
- South Sudan: “Line ministry” lead by the ministries of water, agriculture, finance, energy
- African power pools interconnection master plans well linked to the water energy nexus



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Conclusions and takeaways...

- Some progress has been made to mainstream nexus issues in the discussions
- However, a lot of work still needs to be done in the actual implementation
- Countries are at very different levels of progress
- Current focus is still on the energy sector and centralised supply-side



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