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
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
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
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?
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)
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
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