



AMCOW PAN AFRICAN GROUNDWATER PROGRAM (APAGROP):

A New AMCOW Agenda to Improve Capacities and Education on Groundwater Resources in Africa

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GROUNDWATER AND
CLIMATE CHANGE LEAD

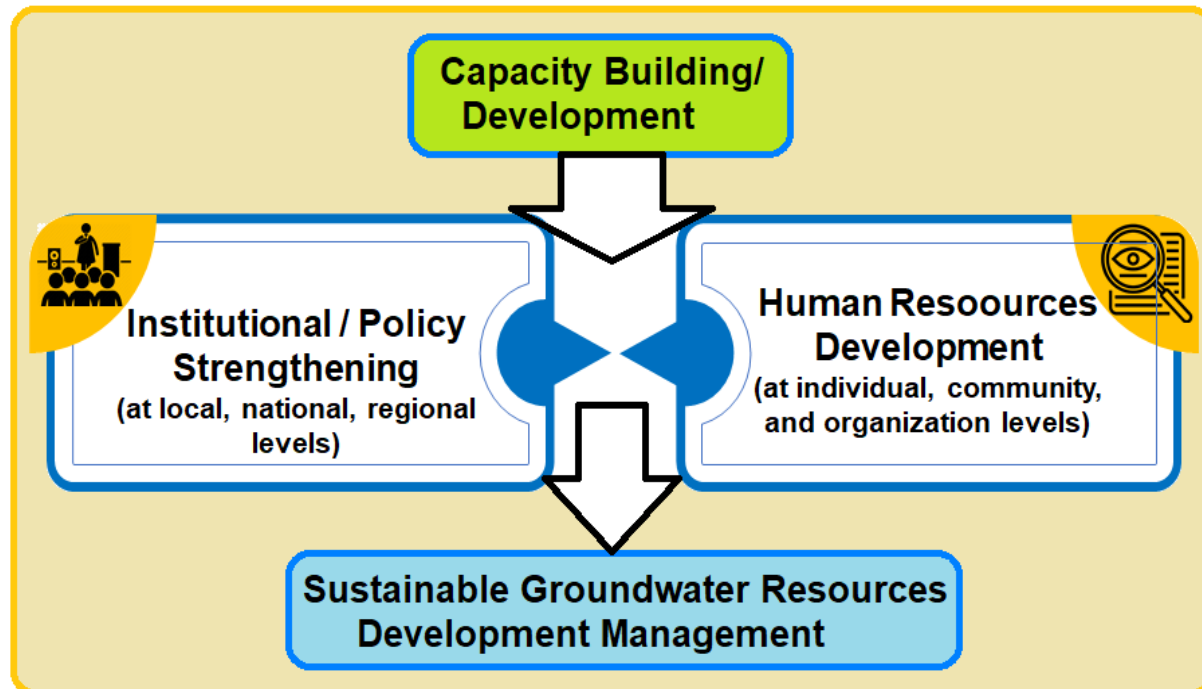
African Ministers' Council on Water

A sub-committee of the African Union specialized technical committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION: Concept of Capacity Building

- ❖ The potential for human resources development in the water sector depends to a great extent on the educational and related resources in the country;
- ❖ Hence, **SDG-6** targets are dependent on capacity development as outlined in **SDG 6a**

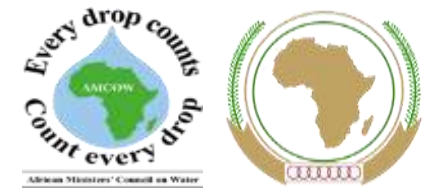
“Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation related activities and programmes“



Capacity Building / Training Formats

Role-Playing/ Games	Face-to-face
Case studies	Train the Trainer
Internship coach / Mentoring	Online Training
Comm. Participatory Learning	Peer-to-Peer Learning
Field Excursion	Hand-on-Field Practical
Tailor-made trainings Workshops	Inter-Stakeholder Exchange

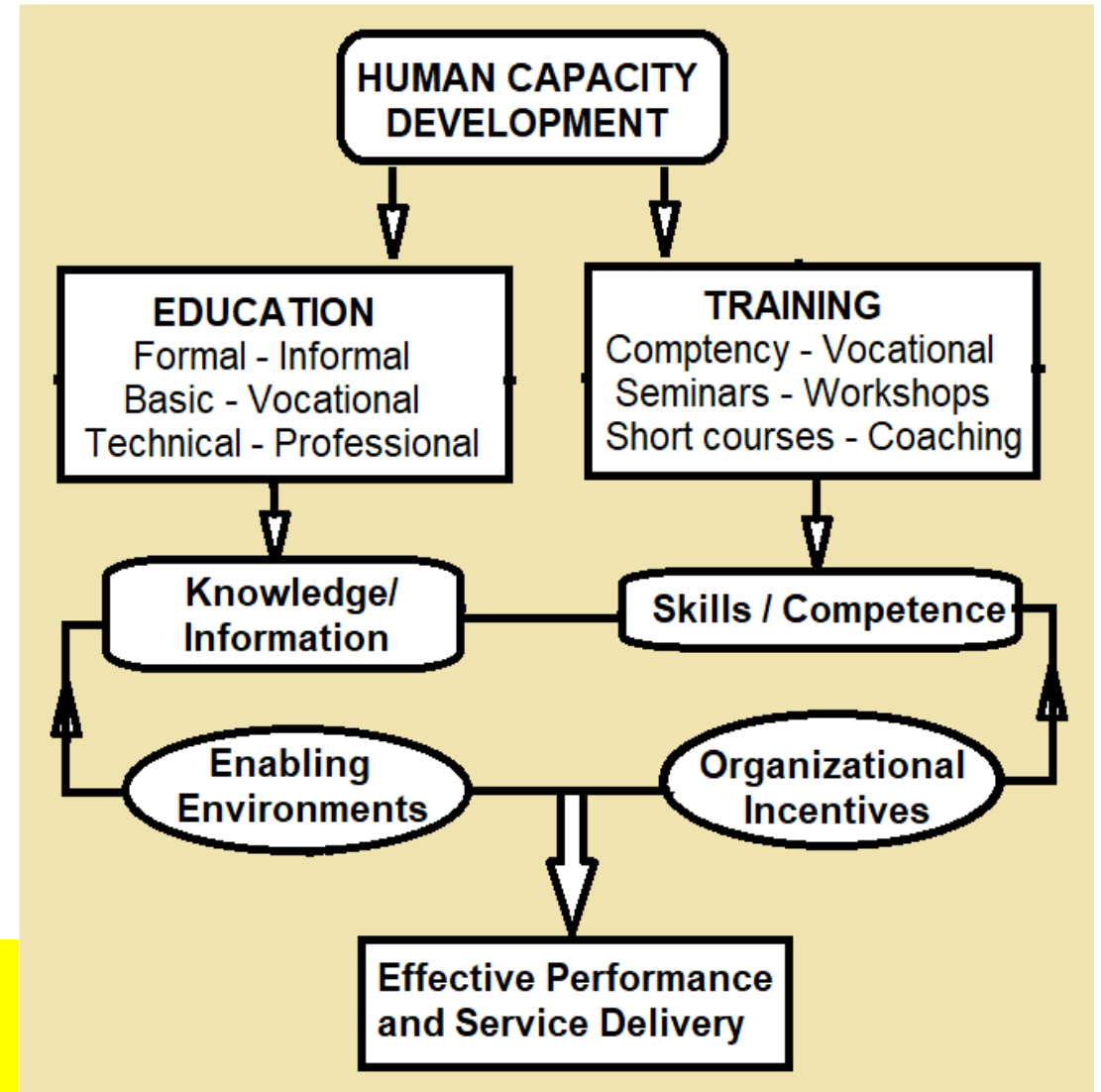
INTRODUCTION: Capacity Development Activities



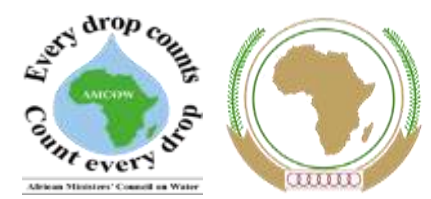
An effective Capacity Building consists of three basic elements

- ❖ enabling environment with appropriate policy and legal frameworks;
- ❖ institutional development, including community participation;
- ❖ human resources development and managerial system strengthening.

Human Capacity Development component involve: *Education and Training*



INTRODUCTION: Why GW Education in Africa?



Why GW Education in Africa?

By 2025, 60% of the world population (>5 billion), will be living in cities and mostly in Africa; thus (ground)water knowledge and expertise are required.

Groundwater is the largest freshwater reservoir in Africa with about 20 times more than the freshwater lakes and rivers; the need for proper management.

Growing population and increasing competing demands for groundwater for WASH, small holder agriculture and other industrial uses in Africa.

- ❖ Growing urbanization and the increasing risks of over-exploitation and contamination through human activities and land-use changes.

Inadequate technical, financial, and institutional capabilities in groundwater project and related infrastructures development.

Groundwater plays a huge role in adaptation; hence the need for innovative and proactive management approach in the face of climate change.

APAGroP: AMCOW Contribution to Cap-Building in Sustainable Management of GW in Africa



Arising from the above key importance of water security and within the framework of AMCOW mandate to:

Support MS to develop, manage, and utilize water resources to assure water, food and energy security in Africa,

AMCOW identified **GROUNDWATER** as a priority intervention area in its Strategic Plan 2018 -2030, and by extension Strategic Operational Plan (SOP) 2020 – 2024.

Therefore, the rollout of APAGroP as Africa's flagship groundwater intervention is intended to:

- ❖ enhance human capacity development and information exchange among the Member States through Capacity building and knowledge sharing.
- ❖ Facilitating exchanging the knowledge, experience and best practices in GW-development and management the among the member states.

Why Groundwater?



- ❖ The volume of water stored underground in Africa is estimated to be 20 times more than the freshwater stored in rivers and lakes.
- ❖ At least 320 million people in Africa lack access to safe water supplies. Developing groundwater resources is the only realistic way of meeting this need
- ❖ GW is also a key resource for climate resilience, environmental protection and tackling poverty and improving socio-economic conditions of the populace.

Water Security

It provides inexpensive off-grid distributed water supplies to both rural and urban populations in Africa

Food Security

It is also a relatively cheap source of water for small scale agriculture and livestock production

Safe Water Supply

It is naturally protected from contamination, thus generally of good quality with little / no treatment in most cases

Water Resiliency

It is often resilient to drought, acting as a natural buffer against rainfall variability and Climate Change

APAGroP: Aim and Objectives



❖ **Specific Objective:** APAGroP's principal aim is to leverage on science and reassert to influence groundwater policy and practice in Africa. The goals are:

- ❖ To promote sustainable management and utilization of groundwater resources for water security and resilience,
- ❖ Promotion of appropriate technologies and practice in groundwater development and management, and
- ❖ To improve the policy and practice of Groundwater in Africa for better lives and livelihoods.

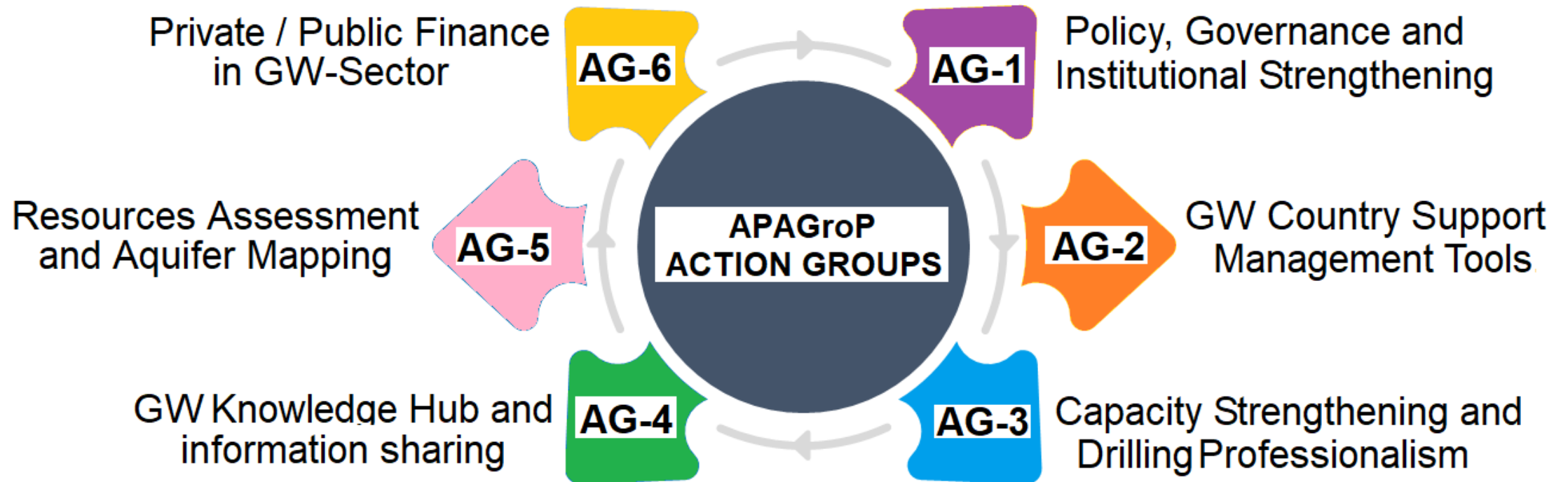


APAGroP – Operation Strategy



Three (3) broad working thematic focus of the APAGroP in respect of GW Management are:

- a) Policy and institutional systems strengthening
- b) Tools and means / technical solutions (i.e. GW exploration/development)
- c) Capacity Building towards sustainable groundwater management



APAGroP: AMCOW Contribution to Cap-Building

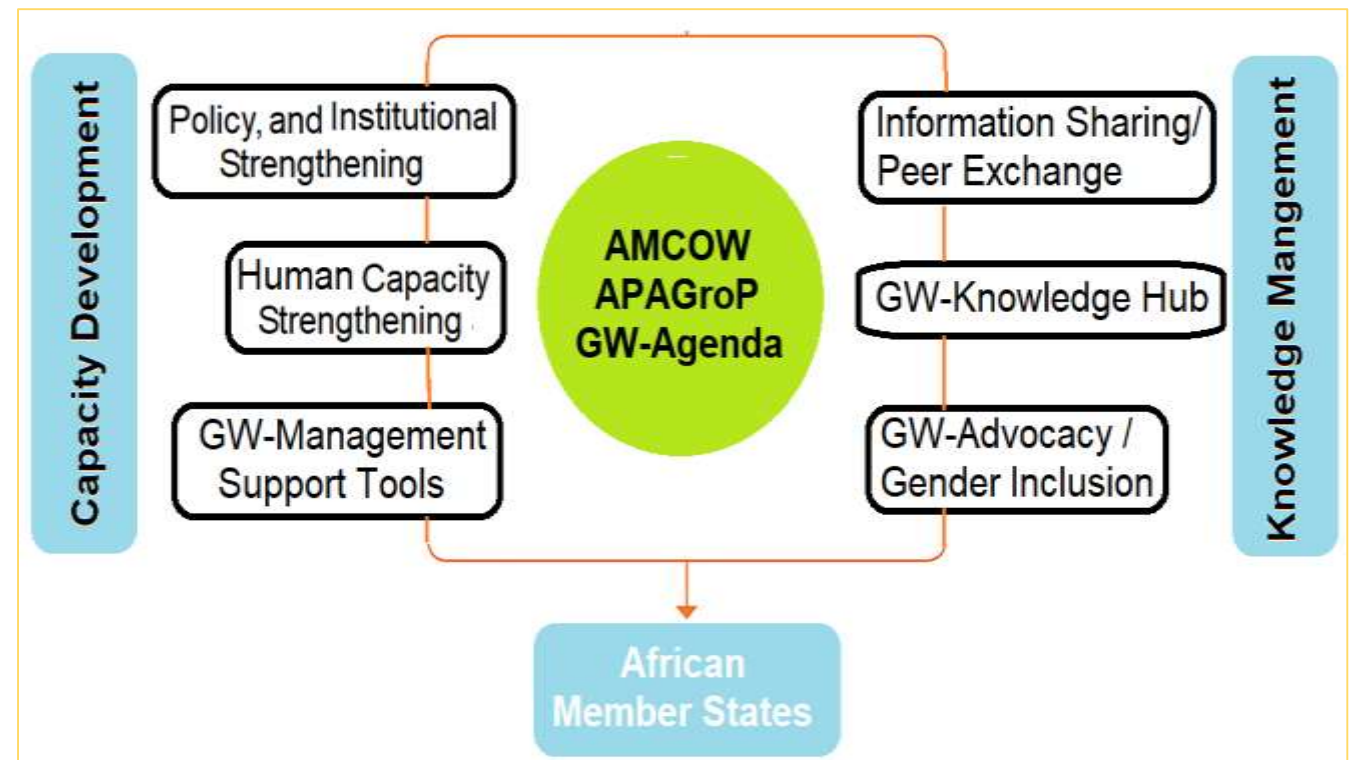


On the basis of the fact that successful capacity development implies effective human capability and better institutions that ensure sustainable management of groundwater resources:

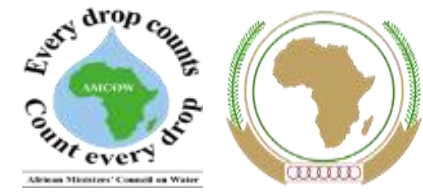
The AMCOW-APAGroP GW-Agenda focuses on two (2) key components in respect of sustainable GW Managt:

- a) Capacity Development
- b) Knowledge Management

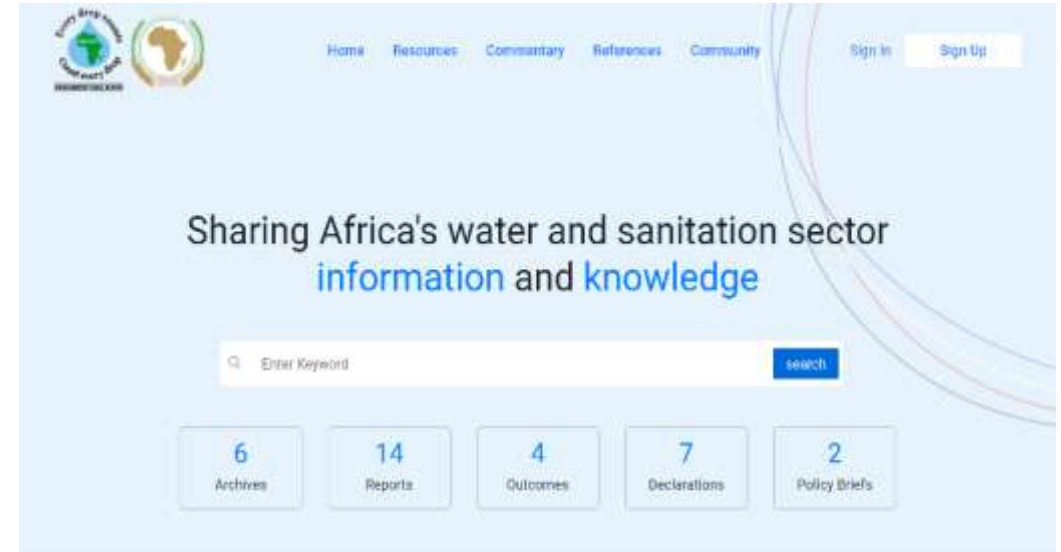
Aimed at enhancing the capacity development in GW-Management of member states in Africa



APAGroP: AMCOW Contribution to Knowledge Managt.



Knowledge Creation

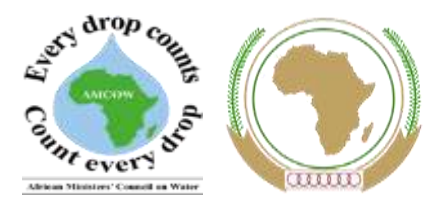


Featured Resources



Knowledge Hub

Moving Forward: Policy Recommendations



RECOMMENDATIONS

Education and capacity building wrt groundwater resilience under climate change, at different education levels.

National Water Education and International cooperation in co-creation of groundwater knowledge

Promoting open peer-to-peer learning between national governments in order to improve capacities and education on groundwater resources in Africa.

Increasing financing of research collaboration in groundwater and groundwater data sharing in Africa.

Remote E-learning Tools: As an cost-effective emerging teaching and capacity building tools in face of pandemic

Encouraging multi-disciplinary training involving all water-related practitioners (environ'talists, economists, engineers, social scientists.

Creation of short courses on water management for policy-makers, at senior managers without technical water backgrounds;

Moving Forward: Policy Recommendations



FINANCING OF KNOWLEDGE BASE

Development of knowledge base at national and regional levels (with global partnerships for effective capacity development in groundwater management).

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Technology and know-how transfer as an “agent of change” to contribute towards transformation.

ALL LEVEL INVOLVEMENT

Capacity Development at all Levels (individual, community, organization and institutional levels).

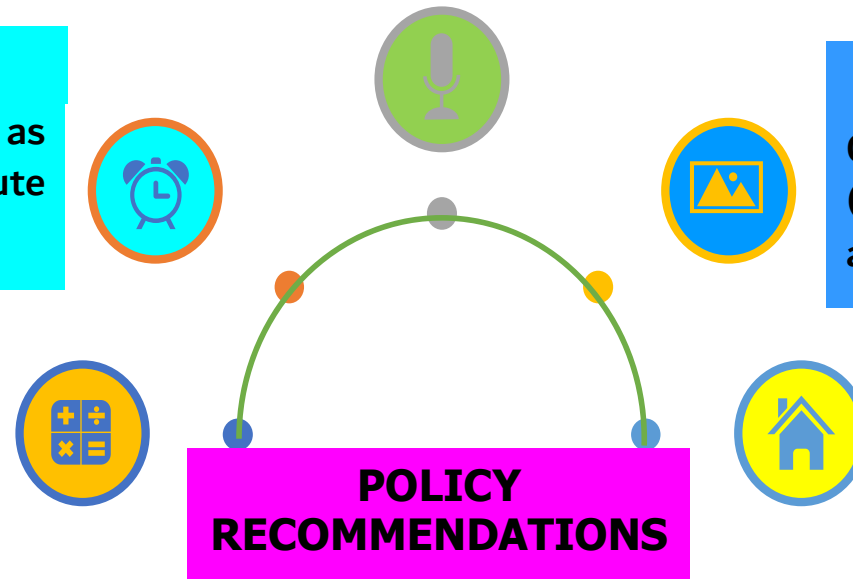
TRANSFORMATIONAL

Transformational Capacity Development with sustainability plan over time within countries and regions.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT

National Govts. and External Development Partners (EDPs) (involvement, support and collaboration)



THANK YOU



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