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THE GRAND CHALLENGE OF WATER SECURITY IN AFRICA **RECOMMENDATIONS TO POLICYMAKERS**

NASAC'S JOURNEY TO INFORM WATER POLICY IN AFRICA

JACKIE OLANG

NASAC Secretariat, Nairobi-Kenya

Website: www.nasaonline.org

Email: jolang@nasaonline.org



AMASA 12 CONFERENCE ON POVERTY REDUCTION
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OUTLINE



- **Background information**

Who is NASAC and what do we do?

- **Significance of this communication event**

NASAC activities on Water

- **Selecting the Key messages**

Process and purpose

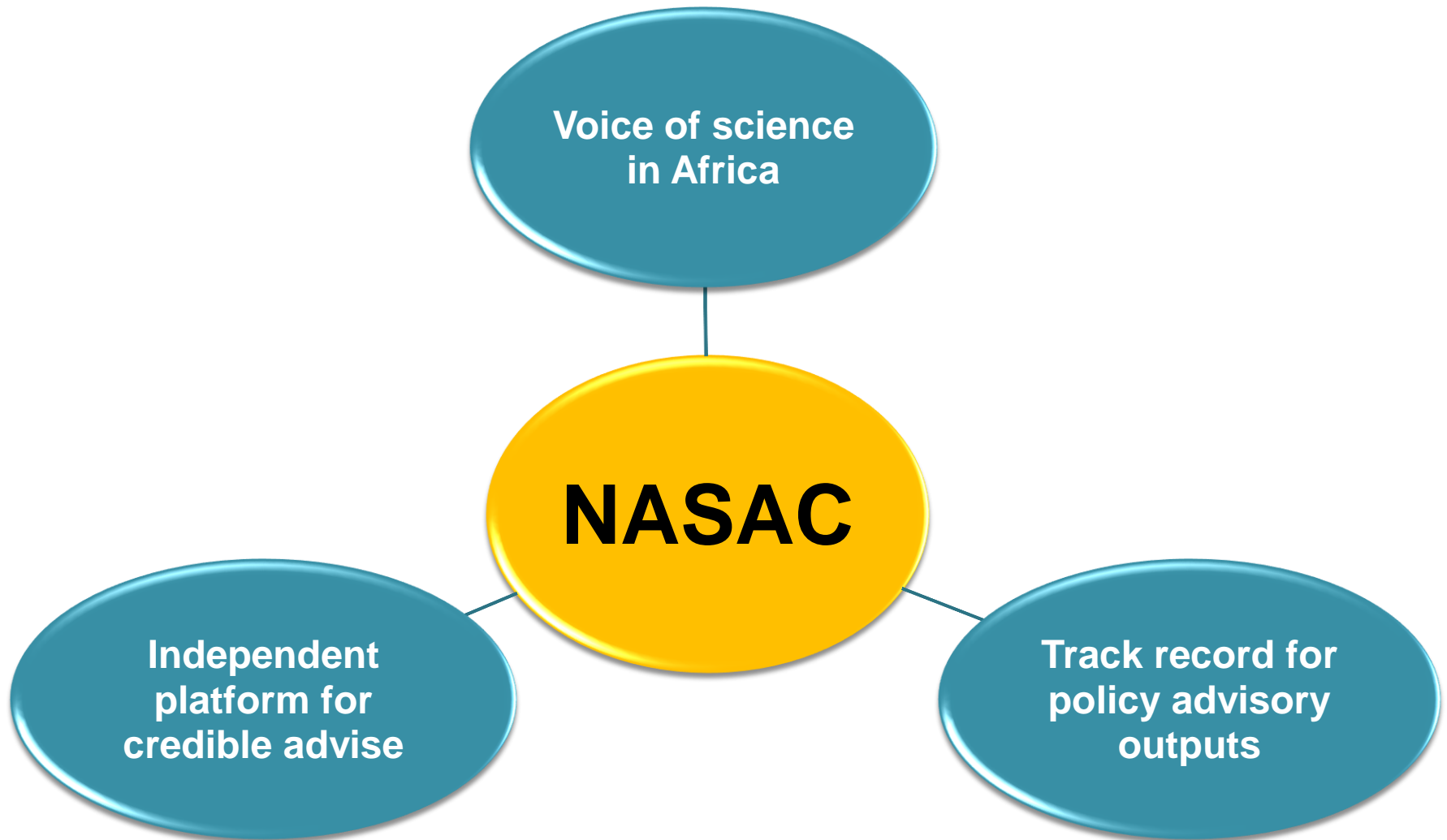
NASAC: who we are

NASAC and its Members: Founded in Dec. 2001 as independent forum for African science academies to “***provide authoritative science advice for policy formulation for development in Africa***”

Member Academies	
Cameroon	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sudan
Ghana	South Africa
Kenya	Tanzania
Madagascar	Uganda
Morocco	Zambia
Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Nigeria	Mauritius
Benin	Togo
Burkina Faso	Congo Brazzaville
AAS (regional academy) and host of the Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya	

- 8 founding member-academies to current 21
- **Partners:** Dutch/French/German/US /UK Academies, IAP, AU, UNECA, UNESCO and AfDB

NASAC: what we do



SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

- 663 million people still without access to clean drinking water
- At least 1.8 billion people globally use contaminated sources of drinking water
- Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the global population and is projected to rise - water use exceeds recharge
- 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines

SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

- Need for sustainable wastewater management
- Curb early deaths due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrhoeal diseases
- Hydropower as a renewable source of energy represents 16% of total electricity production
- Affects food security - nearly 70% of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation

NASAC cares, because...

- Bad economics or poor infrastructure results to inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.
- Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world.
- Drought afflicts the world's poorest countries more, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Seek solutions to reduce chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water.

NASAC activities on Water

- ❑ 2009 NASAC set up a Water Programme Steering Committee – Desktop studies were initiated
- ❑ 28-31 March 2012 Mauritius Conference on “Water Management Issues in Africa”
- ❑ October 2014 – Session on Water during the S&T Ministerial Forum in Rabat, Morocco
- ❑ November 2015 – Launched the booklet in Nairobi, Kenya - side-event of AMASA-11
- ❑ November 2016 – Communication event at AMASA-12 in South Africa

Selecting the key messages:

Method and purpose

- ❑ Editorial meetings with excellent Water Experts on the continent nominated by NASAC-members to develop policymakers' booklet on Water
- ❑ Context enhanced the visibility of existing scientific breakthroughs and showcase African success stories – science for policy and society
- ❑ Peer review process to guarantee use of sound science to inform policy
- ❑ Endorsement by NASAC members' to secure academy ownership and foster avenues for dissemination
- ❑ Launch and communication events to foster dialogue between scientists and policymakers

KEY MESSAGES for policymakers on WATER

- 1. Why Water is important in Africa**
- 2. *Water-Food-Energy Nexus***
- 3. *Education, Knowledge and Capacity Development***
- 4. *Access to safe water and sanitation***
- 5. *Water resources and infrastructure for economic growth***
- 6. *Managing transboundary systems***
- 7. *Global change and risk management***
- 8. *Water Governance and Management***
- 9. *Financing***

Counting on your support...

