



**Minutes of the Namibia Water Partnership Meeting**

**Date:** 11 July 2019, 08h30-15h30

**Venue:** UN House Multipurpose Hall

---

**Session 1: Introduction and Context-Moderator: Dr. Anna Matros Goreses**

---

## **1. Official Opening**

The meeting was officially opened by Ms. Maria Amakali, NWP Chairperson on behalf of Mr. Percy W. Misika, the Executive Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. On his speech Mr. Misika emphasized that water management is the key responsibility of all stakeholders and it is up to all of us to play our role in the management, provision and safe guarding the water resources in Namibia. He further highlighted the importance of the meeting since it was aimed to discuss as stakeholders on how best we can revive and strengthen the Namibia Water Partnership and how we can better collaborate in the management of this precious resource which connects us all “WATER”.

## **2. Attendance**

See Appendix 1 attached

Agenda Items	Question/Discussion points	Answers and Suggestions
<p><b>2. Background to the NWP Workshop</b></p> <p>Dr. Tjipangandjara, GWP-SA Chairperson gave a brief background of the Global Water Partnership Network. He informed the meeting that GWP, a network of water users, professionals, managers, academics and experts was conceived out of the concept of IWRM. GWP-SA is a regional IWRM network and is part of the Global Water Partnership family.</p> <p>The current challenge for Namibia in addressing water resource management is the uncoordinated dialogue and that institutions are working in silos to address water issues. He encouraged everyone to work together more effectively to address water-related challenges and deliver water-related services. Namibia Water Partnership is platform for stakeholders to speak with one voice.</p> <p>He informed the meeting that there are funding opportunities in the GWP Network; however a CWP can only access this funding once it's accredited by GWP.</p>	<p>What are the requirements for the NWP to be accredited by the GWP?</p>	<p>This question will be answered in session 3 presentation by Ms. Cathrine Mutambirwa.</p>

---

**Session 2: Towards a Namibia Water Investment Programme–Moderator: Ms. Rennie Munyayi**

---

Agenda Point	Question/Discussion points	Answers and Suggestions

<p><b>3. State of Water Security in Namibia</b></p> <p>Ms. Amakali presented on the current status of water in the country. She highlighted that for the 2018/19 rain season the country has only received 50% average seasonal rainfall, this has prompted the President to declare drought as state of Emergency. She further enlighten the meeting on the current status of the major aquifers and dams in the country, emphasizing that most of the aquifers and dam water level are low comparing to last season.</p> <p>The current National intervention by government is the establishment of a CCWSS – TCE to identify, address and resolve the most critical water security issues threatening livelihood and development of the country.</p> <p>Ms. Amakali further gave a background presentation of the NWP .It was established in Feb 2001 and hosted by WAN and Later DRFN. NWP has supported the following programmes: Framework for Action Programmes for Namibia, 5<sup>th</sup> Regional Symposium, and National IWRM Plan.</p> <p>She stressed that managing Water in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century need a Multi-stakeholder Governance approach hence the need for NWP.</p>	<p>a) NWP should lobby government on prioritization of water sector budget?</p> <p>b) Can the government engage and consult the public/institutions beforehand to identify water security projects?</p> <p>c) What is the current status of the Windhoek Aquifer Recharge?</p> <p>d) Why is the country not implementing the Water Master Plan?</p>	<p>a) Agreed however budget priority is different for each sectors e.g. it is easy to get tariffs for roads then water. Need to develop regulations on tariffs and levies for water</p> <p>b) Agreed that there's a need for consultation before decision making is taken on water projects. The NWP is a platform to consolidate opinions from various stakeholders and therefore can become a voice of raising water issues in the country.</p> <p>c) No representation from City of Windhoek to answer that.</p> <p>d) Water Master Plan need to be reviewed and updated to factor the current climatic events in the country.</p>
--	---	---

<p><b>3. GWPSA Regional Programmes</b></p> <p>Ms Cathrine Mutambirwa introduced the GWP SA regional programmes. She informed the meeting that the vision of the GWP-SA is "A water Secure SADC Region" She stressed that the GWP -SA approaches to water management is the balance between: Social equity, Economic efficiency and Environmental Sustainability. She further informed the meeting that the GWP has 13 regional partners and 85 Country Partnerships. The GWP has signed an MOU with the SADC in 1996 and African Ministers Council on Water in 2006. GWP-SA is present in 12 SADC countries and only 2 CWP are accredited. GWP-SA Support SADC water processes. Projects supported by GWP-SA includes: Development of Regional Water Strategy, Development of the SADC CCASWS &amp; RSAP III, SADC Transboundary Water Management Programme , Water Food Nexus dialogue Programme, Integrated Urban Water Management, Implementation of AMCOW Work Programme etc.</p>	<p>a) What criteria where used to support/fund projects in those countries?</p> <p>b) How much in terms of monetary value where those projects worth?</p> <p>c) Is GWP-SA focus area also including water and sanitation in the rural areas?</p>	<p>a) CWP benefits from funding opportunities when they are active and have project proposals in place. However to maximize funding opportunities the CWP need to be accredited by the GWP.</p> <p>b) Round about 124 million Euro</p> <p>c) Yes GWP-SA supports projects on water and sanitation in rural areas</p>
---	--	--

<p><b>5. African Water Investment Programme</b></p> <p>Ms. Cathrine Mutambirwa gave a presentation on the African Water Investment Programme (AIP) .AIP aims to transform and improve the investment outlook for water security and sustainable sanitation for a prosperous, peaceful and equitable society. The AIP supports the implementation of SDGs, creation of job opportunities, Industrialization and AU Agenda 2063. AIP Components include: <b>Catalyze</b>-Climate Resilient Water Investments for Job creation, Industrialization and SDGs achievement at all levels  <b>Accelerate</b>-Project Preparation, Financing and Transaction Management  <b>Mobilize</b>-Partnership for water governance and investment.  She further highlighted that AIP addresses leadership, business case for water investments, institutions, knowledge and information and bottlenecks of project preparation.</p>	<p>a) Is there a budget allocated for AIP?</p> <p>B) How should Namibia go about to access the AIP Funding?</p>	<p>a) There is no specific budget for the AIP However AIP is expected to leverage over \$30 billion in SDG 6 investments,</p> <p>b)Namibia need to identify priority projects and Develop bankable projects proposal at a scale required to assure water security.</p>
---	---	--

<p><b>6. Group Discussion</b></p> <p>For this item point participants were divided into 3 groups. Each group was asked to report back on one of the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the priority Water Investment projects for Namibia that need to be further developed?</li> <li>2. What needs to be done to transform and improve the investment for a prosperous peaceful and equitable Society in Namibia?</li> <li>3. What models can be adopted to promote public private partnership with the aim unlocking private investment?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Priorities Investment Projects for Namibia are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desalination plant at the coastal area, WHK aquifer recharge , Noordoewer dam, Agric technologies, WDM, Desalination of brackish water, Ohangwena aquifer development, Leakage management, Okavango Link</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>The following challenges were identified as to why there's is no investment in the water sectors :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a)No recoup of investments in the water sector,</li> <li>b) Lack of Capacity/coordination to develop bankable project proposal in the country</li> <li>c) No integrated water Database in place to support/back project proposals.</li> </ol> <p><b>Solutions to the challenges:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water investments should be done as social investments especially for rural water supply because return on investment is nearly impossible given the population size and costs of water infrastructures. Another option could be to solidify water tariffs</li> <li>b) NWP should be utilized as a platform for stakeholders to develop strong proposal for funding. Involve expert to assist with developing project proposal. Need to use the right development indices (e.g. poverty</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
--	--	--

		<p>indicators) to motivate for funding's especially when Namibia is classified as Medium Income Country.</p> <p>c) Develop a well-coordinated Water Data Management</p> <p>3. Private sector reluctant to invest in water due to the current policy for cost recovery Government should allow private sector to penetrate the water sector as currently the sector is solely controlled by government. Current inefficient management of water infrastructure discourages investment in the sector.</p>
--	--	---



**Session 3: Towards accreditation of the Namibia Water Partnership- Moderator: Ms. Ndina Nashipili**

<p><b>7. Presentation of Namibia Water Partnership Constitution</b>  Ms. Bernadette Shalumbu gave an overview of the NWP Draft constitution. NWP draft constitution consists of 27 Articles. (See Appendix 2 for detailed draft Constitution)</p>	<p>a) Did the Constitution go through the legal channel?  B) Who should adopt the Constitution?  C) Why is NWP formed in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973)?</p>	<p>a) Yes it went through legal review by GWP-SA But not in Namibia  Dr. Chris Brown offered to have it reviewed by legal practioners (At No cost for NWP)  b) The constitution will be adopted by members who confirmed to be part of the Partnership.  C) It was proposed that NWP could consider to be a Voluntary Association or Trust Fund</p>
<p><b>8. Namibia Water Partnership Accreditation</b>  Ms. Cathrine Mutambirwa gave a presentation on the requirements for accreditation of the CWP. For CWP to be accredited it is required to have the following: Governance Structure, Steering Committee, List of partners, Legal registration certificate, Executive committee members and the CWP work Programme.</p>	<p>a) Is there need to have signatures of the members?</p>	<p>a) Not necessary signatures but a letter of confirmation to the partnership</p>

## 9. Way Forward and Next Steps

The meeting resolved that the most current pressing issues are the accreditation of the Namibia Water partnerships and memberships to form part of the partnership. As results the following Action Plan was developed to ensure that the accreditation process of the NWP can commence:

Action	Date	Responsibility
Distribute the NWP Constitution for inputs	12 July 2019	Secretariat
Invite potential members through local media. Send confirmation letters of memberships to already identified members.(Confirmation period of a month)	26 July 2019	NWP Committee
Confirmed members to finalise the constitution and select new office bearers	29 August 2019	NWP Members
Develop work plans/programmes for the NWP	September	NWP Members
Formalization of the NWP	September/October	NWP Members, GWP-SA

## 10. Words of thanks and Closure

On behalf of Mr. Abraham Nehemia, Mr. Johannes Sirunda thanked everyone for making time to contribute to meeting and adjourned the meeting.

## 11. Networking Dinner and Partnership



The President Hon Katrina Shimbulu meet with the President Mr. **Christian LAPLAUD** he is the Representative of all Municipalities in France working with innovation water management solutions for municipalities. The purpose was for them to embark on the implementation of the water debt recovery that is faced by the Local Authorities the institution will then facilitate a process to secure funding through various stakeholders.