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PART I:

Participation in the
**Regional Workshop on African Freshwater Resources:
Challenges for the 90s and beyond**
Nairobi, May 30 - June 3, 1994

PART II:

Monitoring NETWAS

Mission report by: Frank Haupt
IC Infraconsult Ltd
June 1994

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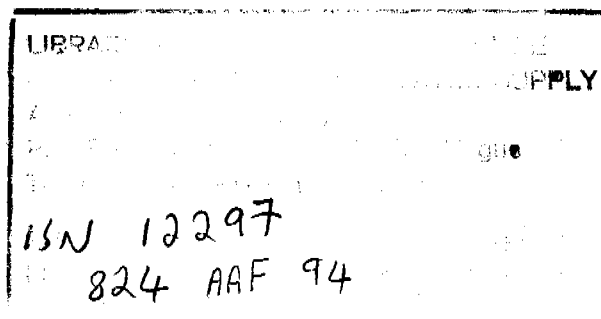
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Annexes

- 1 Agenda 21, chapter 18: the objectives
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- 4 Draft Africa Action Plan

on file with Infraconsult Ltd:

- 5 List of participants
- 6 various pamphlets on African NGOs in the sector
- 7 various papers presented during the workshop
(see programme annexe 2)
- 8 Habitat II: A guide to the United Nations Conference on
The future of Cities - Istanbul, 3 -14 June 1996
- 9 NETWAS Market Survey
(draft TOR and timeframe)



1. Introduction

Agenda 21 is the UN Programme of action for sustainable development and came out as a result of the Rio Earth Summit in June 1992. Chapter 18 of this Agenda comes under section 2: "Conservation and management of resources for development" and

Overall goal of the workshop:

To take a critical look on chapter 18 of Agenda 21, the UN Programme of action from Rio, address it in the context of Africa's freshwater resources development needs, and develop a community based action plan for implementation at the grassroot level.

Specific objectives:

- to evolve a community-led development process in which the people themselves play a leading role in decision making, and carry out actions at the community level
- to identify community needs, abilities and limitations in implementing community-led development projects
- to identify operational and alternative development strategies for the 90s and beyond.

covers the "Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: Application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources".

Chapter 18 covers seven programme areas including, amongst others, drinking water supply and sanitation. The objectives of each of the programme areas are summarized in annex 1.

Agenda 21 is a blueprint for action and needs to be concretised through specific action plans, such as already prepared for instance by the Ministerial Conference on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation (Noordwijk, March 94) and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Bridgetown, May 94).

Considering the specificity of the African continent and the preamble of Agenda 21, which says, that "the broadest public participation and the active involvement of the NGOs and other groups should also be encouraged", Africa Water Network (AWN) took the initiative to organise the first workshop with African NGOs of the water sector to address specifically the African issues related to the implementation of agenda 21, chapter 18, with regard to the involvement of the communities at the grassroots.

The workshop has been financed by the Dutch Government and with the support of UNCHS, and was held at the UN premisses in Nairobi.

AWN has been founded in 1990, after a conference of NGOs active in the water sector on community level; it has subscribed to "promoting participatory and sustainable water resources development throughout the African continent". Its objectives are to provide information on NGOs and developments in the water sector in Africa, to facilitate cooperation among NGOs and community groups, to develop appropriate water policies and to act as representative for its constituents at international fora. Activities include publications (bi-monthly newsletter "droplets" in French and English), training, research (drinking water quality), monitoring and evaluation, documentation centre and consultancy services.

Participants came from almost 20 African countries, representing NGOs and government institutions. A questionnaire had been distributed to all participants in order to update the AWN database on African NGOs; it will also be helpful in the WASSANCO "mapping exercise" on NGOs (questionnaire and participants list see annexes 3 and 5).

Frank Haupt from Infraconsult Ltd. represented Paul Peter, Head of Water and Infrastructure Services, SDC, in the workshop.

2. The workshop

2.1 The programme

The programme of the workshop is summarized in annex 2. Obviously the co-sponsor UNCHS was tempted to use the opportunity for propaganda in favor of the Habitat II conference to be held in Istanbul in 1996, and forwarded its interventions at various occasions.

The days were divided in the presentation of papers related to Agenda 21 (see annex 7) during the morning, and working group sessions in the afternoon, which proved useful in overcoming the dangerous digestion period after lunch. The minutes on the working groups and the papers presented are being prepared for distribution to the participants.

Madaraka day, the day of independence of Kenya, brought a interruption to the seated sessions; two field visits to typically demand driven community projects had been organised that day: one to Kibwezi (afforestation project), and one to Nyeri (water resources development project). Both trips included a visit of the Kangemi sanitation project, a women's self-help initiative in a Nairobi suburb.

2.2 Discussions held in the working groups

The core of permanent participants was divided into three working groups, each of them discussing the same themes, and reporting back to the plenary at the end of the day:

- **Theme 1: African perspective and issues specific to Africa**

Assessment of the relevance of chapter 18 with regard to African communities: specific problems or issues covered or not in the scrutinized text;
expected output: the African perspective, a framework for the "African Agenda 21"

- **Theme 2: Community needs, abilities and limitations**

Constraints and strengths in achieving sustainable development in the communities as reflected by the NGO representatives according to their experience in NGO-community programmes;
expected output: practical solutions based on NGO's experience

In the author's view, for both themes the groups did not bring forward issues really specific for Africa except that one group identified as a strength the integrative approach, aiming at consensus among the members of an African society. The language barrier (French, English, Portuguese, Arab, set aside the innumerable local languages) and the different perception of time (in relation to european standards) for instance were not considered an issue.

- **Theme 3: Operational strategies for the 90s and beyond**

NGOs will play a strategic role in implementing the "African Agenda 21"; role of the NGOs and means of implementation of the Rio document, giving particular attention to participatory policy and decision making at the lowest possible level;
expected output: strategies and actions for sustainable development with respect to the "African Agenda 21".

The author is aware of the fact that organising a workshop for participants from about 20 african countries is not an easy task. However, the preparation and the moderation

of the workshop itself could have been performed in a more professional way; for instance, trained facilitators in the working groups, adequate and sufficient presentation equipment (e.g. ZOPP material), wrapping up at the end of the plenaries in order to continue on a common ground and observation of the set timeframes would have resulted in a higher efficiency.

2.3. UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat II)

UNCHS, as a sponsor of the workshop, prevailed itself of the opportunity to present its organisation and programmes, and to assure NGOs of their importance in the preparation of the forthcoming Habitat II conference in Istanbul; this conference and "summit of cities" has set as overall goal "to make the world's cities, towns and villages healthy, safe, just and sustainable". The objectives are threefold:

- to raise global and national awareness of the positive role of cities and towns
- to design, adopt and implement national plans of action
- to build a global plan of action in support of national plans.

Participants would draw from all levels of government, mayors, councillors and their associations, civic leaders and politicians, the private business and non-profit sectors, the academis and scientific community, human settlements professionals, grass-roots community leaders as well as representatives of NGOs and CBOs (for more information see annex 8).

3. Results and overall assessment of the workshop

As it is mentioned in the preamble to the action plan, NGOs have a fundamental role to play in the creation of an interactive policy-making process. The role of the NGOs in this interactive process, is that of a mediator between the grassroot community and the government. It is understood to be a dynamic mediation in both directions: enabling the communities to adress their needs on one side, building confidence and understanding for the communities on the other.

It seems as if on-going structural adjustments in different african countries, reducing governments' staff considerably, call for external organisations to fill the gap; NGOs, acquainted with community work, can find here a new field of intervention.

The draft action plan, as the result of the workshop, is oriented essentially to three levels of actions:

1. **To strengthen NGO capacity**
through networking, training, information exchange and collaboration among NGOs
2. **To enhance the role of the NGOs as mediators between the communities and their national governments and the donors;**
NGOs should come to a greater understanding of communities, so as to be able to act as their representatives in national/international fora. They should adopt means to make themselves understood by policy-makers as well as by the communities. NGOs should build donor confidence for easier access to funds. They should strengthen the promotion, collaboration in and monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 21.
3. **To support the empowerment of the communities**
through awareness creation, capacity building, lobbying for and preparing the communities for the participation in policy-making processes. Promote the role of women and the envolvment of the youth in decision-making, planning and implementing processes; promote the exchange of experiences among

communities; provide channels of communication and means of expression of the communities towards governments. Provide the communities with digestible information on matters they are concerned with (e.g. legal and constitutional, policies, etc.). NGOs to assist in exploring and tapping external and internal (i.e. communal) ways of funding. Communities should be brought to recognize themselves the values and the utility of their traditional knowledge and norms aiming at sustainability. NGOs should train communities to assess economic impacts and conditionalities of projects and ensure accountability and sound resource management in all areas.

The draft action plan is presented in annex 4.

4. Assessment of the workshop

One may question what was the intention in inviting these NGO representatives, most of whom are used to live and work in remote rural areas at grassroot level, and take them to receptions at the most luxury and most expensive hotels in town, which are the Serena and the Hilton Hotel?

However the answer may be, it appears that the local, national and international NGOs have become a target for governments, donors and UN agencies recognizing their importance in channelling the efforts for sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 to the grassroot level.

The representativity of the participating NGOs may be questioned. In Kenya alone, the author was told, there are about 400 local, national and international NGOs. All countries were represented by only one or two NGO members. Of religious groups and international NGOs a mere one or two were present. A more decentralized approach, where the same themes would have been discussed countrywide and then the coordinating bodies been invited to this workshop would have guaranteed higher representativity. (Except AWN, there was no such coordinating NGO represented among the participants).

One may question also the legitimacy of AWN and this workshop to represent the "African NGOs", which is more or less a self-made one, and may last as long as no objection has been raised against it. Likewise, the legitimacy of the NGOs pretending to advocate the interests of the communities can be doubted, since they have no such mandate. (There was no community representative among the participants).

The importance of such meetings seem to reside mainly in the fact that they maintain alive the memory of the Rio conference and give the implementation of Agenda 21 new inspirations. Both the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, gave by their presence in the opening and closing sessions the necessary political resonance to the postulate of the sustainable and environmentally compatible development through community participation with the involvement of the local NGOs. This hopefully reflects also the political will for a change in official policy-making away from "business as usual".

Finally, the enthusiasm and the good working spirit of all participants in the working group sessions must be emphasized; it shows that there is a considerable potential of goodwill, even idealism, and also entrepreneurship which need to be tapped for the implementation of agenda 21.

Part II: Monitoring NETWAS

5. Preparation of the NETWAS business plan

In implementation of the recommendations of the NETWAS evaluation of March 94, possible institutional arrangements with AMREF had been worked out and submitted to AMREF management for comments. As expressed in the letter dated 24 May 1994, the decision by AMREF is in favor of a "divorce", allowing however for a reasonably short transition period; hence NETWAS is to first initiate its **registration as a Kenyan NGO**. Therefore, a financial commitment (in the form of a letter of understanding) will be needed from SDC. The "**constitution and rules**" for the new juridical body have already been prepared.

As a further consequence, the elaboration of a **business plan** according to NETWAS new orientation has to be worked out. The basis to this business plan will be laid by a **market analysis** in the four focusing countries of NETWAS activities; the TOR of this analysis have been prepared by Infraconsult and discussed in the NETWAS team together with a local consultant (economist), who will also accompany the data collection (TOR see annex 8). A timeframe has been agreed upon, so as to proceed immediately. The NETWAS staff, with NETWAS head as team leader, will conduct the necessary studies in the different countries; in Uganda the expertise of a local consultant has been hired.

NETWAS will prepare a budget plan for the whole market study exercise.

The market analysis is to be accomplished in mid-july 94, and will thereby allow the local consultant, who is also in charge of the preparation of the TOR for the business plan, to proceed with the elaboration of the latter. Meanwhile the NETWAS accountant, in collaboration with the economist, will have prepared the relevant economic data (e.g. on NETWAS costing structure, organisational chart, TOR for NETWAS staff, etc.).

This will allow sufficient time to have the draft business plan ready for the ZOPP planning workshop in mid-August.

6. Preparing the ZOPP workshop

The next planning ZOPP workshop and subsequent Advisory Board Meeting will be held from 15 to 19 August 94; the place has not been fixed yet. Invitations will be sent by the head of NETWAS in due course to the not more than 20 participants. The workshop will be moderated by Mr. Nikolaus Schall.

Annexes

- 1 Agenda 21, chapter 18: the objectives**
- 2 Workshop programme**
- 3 Questionnaire for AWN database on NGOs**
- 4 Draft Africa Action Plan**

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
Agenda 21, Chapter 18

Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of freshwater resources.

The present chapter gives the objectives for five areas concerning freshwater resources. These objectives are presented below in a partially summarized form. It further indicates for each of these areas, the targets to be looked at and the activities to be carried out to this purpose; it further indicates appropriate means of implementation like financing and cost evaluation, scientific and technological means, HRD, capacity building.

Programme area	Integrated water resources development and management
Overall objective	Satisfy the freshwater needs of all countries for their sustainable development
Objectives	To promote dynamic, interactive, iterative and multisectoral approach to water resources management
	To plan for sustainable and rational utilization, protection, conservation and management of water resources based on community needs and priorities within the framework of national policies
	To design, implement and evaluate projects and programmes that are both economically efficient and socially appropriate within clearly defined strategies, based on full public participation
	To identify and strengthen or develop, as required, in particular in developing countries, the appropriate institutional, legal and financial mechanisms to ensure that the water policy and its implementation are a catalyst for sustainable social progress and economic growth

Programme area	Water resources assessment
Overall objective	To ensure the assessment and forecasting of the quality and quantity of water resources, in order to estimate the total quantity of water resources available and their future supply potential, to determine their current quality status, to predict possible conflicts between supply and demand and to provide a scientific database for rational water resources utilization
Objectives	To make available to all countries water resources assessment technology
	To have all countries allocate financial resources for water resources data
	To have all countries establish the institutional arrangements needed to ensure the efficient collection, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination to users of the quality and quantity of available water resources
	To have sufficient numbers of appropriate qualified staff recruited and retained by water resources assessment agencies

Programme area	Protection of water resources, water quality and aquatic ecosystems
Overall objective	To evaluate the consequences which the various users of water have on the environment, to support measures aimed at diseases, and to protect ecosystems (Mar del Plata action plan)
Objectives	Maintenance of ecosystem integrity
	Public health protection
	HRD

Programme area	Drinking-water supply and sanitation
Overall objective	To provide on a sustainable basis, access to safe water in sufficient quantities and proper sanitation for all (Delhi statement)
Objectives	Protection of the environment and safeguarding of health through the integrated management of water resources and liquid and solid wastes
	Institutional reforms promoting an integrated approach and including changes in procedure, attitudes and behaviour, and the full participation of women at all levels in sector institutions
	Community management of services, backed by measures to strengthen local institutions in implementing and sustaining water and sanitation programmes
	Sound financial practices, achieved through better management of existing assets, and widespread use of appropriate technologies

Programme area	Water and sustainable urban development
Overall objective	To support local and central Governments' efforts and capacities to sustain national development and productivity through environmentally sound management of water resources for urban use

Programme area	Water for sustainable food production and rural development
Objective	To assist developing countries in planning, developing and managing water resources on an integrated basis to meet present and future needs for agricultural production, taking into account environmental considerations (FAO: International Action Programme and Sustainable Agricultural Development)
Key strategic principles	Water should be regarded as a finite resource having an economic value with significant social and economic implications reflecting the importance of meeting basic needs
	Local communities must participate in all phases of water management, ensuring full involvement of women
	Water resources management must be developed within a comprehensive set of policies for human health, food production, disaster mitigation plans, environmental protection and conservation of the natural resource base
	It is important to recognize and actively support the role of rural populations, with particular emphasis on women

Programme area	Impacts of climate change on water resources
Overall objective	To provide for more information about and greater understanding of the climatic change at global level
Objectives	To understand and quantify the threat of the impact of climate change on freshwater resources
	To facilitate the implementation of effective national countermeasures, as and when the threatening impact is seen as sufficiently confirmed to justify action
	To study the potential impacts of climate change on areas prone to droughts and floods

Programme of the workshop
on
African Freshwater Resources: Challenges for the 90s and beyond
 May 30 - June 4, 1994

Monday, 30 May

8.30 - 13.00	Opening ceremony
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - registration - introduction by AWN Director, Mr. Antoine SENDAMA - welcome adress by AWN Chairman, Mr. James A. AREMO - keynote adress by Mr. Agwu OKALI, OIC, UNCHS (habitat) - official opening by Hon. Darius MBELA, Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development - vote of thanks by Mrs. Grace AKUMU, CNA - keynote adress by Mr. George KRHODA, o.b. Dutch Government - Keynote adress by Mr. Frank HAUPT, o.b.SDC - presentation of the programme by AWN director - Paper presentation: African challenges in the water and sanitation sector: a critique of ch. 18 of Agenda 21 by Mr. Louis SAGNA, ENDA-TM, Senegal - HABITAT II: presentation by Mr. Pietro GARAU, Director
14.00 - 17.30	Working group session 1: the African perspective and plenary
19.00 - 22.00	Reception

Tuesday, 31 May

9.00 - 10.00	Paper presentation and discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building at grassroot level by Mr. Ong'wen ODUOR, AWN - Practical methods of implementing Agenda 21 at the community and grassroot level by Ms. Nishu AGGARWAL, Kenya Wildlife Services
10.30 - 12.00	Working group session 2: community needs, abiities, limitations
12.00 - 12.30	Roundtable with HABITAT II
14.30 - 17.30	Working group session 2 and plenary

Wednesday, 1 June 1994
(Madaraka Day, national holiday)

7.30 - 18.00	Field trips to community projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nieri: water resources developpement - Kibwezi: afforestation project
19.00 - 23.00	Dinner, Kenya cultural night

Thursday, 2 June 1994

9.00 - 11.00	Paper presentation and discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting indigenous knowledge, practices and appropriate technology used in freshwater resources management by Dr. Raphael KAPIYO, KENGO - Management of transboundary freshwater resources in Africa by Mr. M.M. NDEGE, University of Nairobi - Networking and information sharing by Mr. Matthew N. KARIUKI, NETWAS
11.00 - 11.45	Presentation of field visit reports
11.45 - 13.00	Working group session 3: Strategies for the 90s and beyond
14.00 - 17.30	Working group session 3: Strategies for the 90s and beyond and plenary

Friday, 3 June 1994

9.00 - 13.00	Presentation and discussion of the draft Action Programme, amendments in working groups
15.00 - 17.30	Closing ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closing adress by Mr. Agwu OKALI, habitat - official closing by Hon. John SAMBU, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources - adress of thanks by Mrs. Aster SOLOMON, RADEV, Ethiopia
19.30 - 24.00	Dinner - Dance

**AWN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON "AFRICAN FRESHWATER RESOURCES:
CHALLENGES FOR THE 90s AND BEYOND".
NAIROBI, 30 MAY - 3 JUNE 1994**

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AWN DATA BASE

Dear Participant/colleague;

The attached questionnaire is very important to all of us as it will be used in the follow up to this workshop. Please complete it and return to the workshop secretariat or to the following address before 15 July 1994:

NGOs Directory
Africa Water Network
P.O. Box 10538
Nairobi, Kenya
Fax: 254-2-555513
Tel: 254-2-556943/555579

We also intend to forward this information to the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The Mission of "WSSCC" is to enhance collaboration among developing countries and external support agencies, so as to accelerate the achievement of sustainable water supplies, sanitation and waste management services for all people, with emphasis on the poor.

The Council meets at two-year intervals, to provide a forum for members (national water and sanitation agencies, multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations and appropriate research institutions) to exchange experiences and coordinate activities in the sector. At its last meeting held in Rabat, Morocco, on 7-10 September 1993, it was recommended that the Council should promote greater involvement of NGOs as equal partners with the community and sector agencies in Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes. In this regard, it was suggested that the Council could maintain a register of NGO directories or data bases.

Thus, the information provided by you through this questionnaire will be of invaluable assistance to WSSCC and will contribute to strengthen the collaborative work between NGOs and other organizations active in the water sector.

We would also be grateful if you could forward copies of the questionnaire to other NGOs in your country that are active in this field. It would be of great assistance to us if you, the participants in this workshop, could consolidate all information obtained from your country and forward it to AWN, which will make it available to WSSCC.

NGO DATA SHEET

1. Name of Organization (followed by acronym, if any).
 * In original language:
 * English translation:
 * Working language:
2. Postal address: Telephone:
 P.O. Box: Fax:
 City, State & Province: Telex:
 Postal code: E-mail:
 Country:
3. Head of Organization (name & title).
4. Year of formation.
5. Type of Non-Governmental Organization. (Community based organization or Network:Regional, Sub-regional or National)
6. In case of membership (networking) organizations, a description of the membership, including total numbers and their geographical distribution.
7. Is your organization formal i.e., is it registered? If so, please indicate status and country of registration.
8. Number of full-time staff members.
9. Does your organization produce an annual report? If so, could you sent to AWN secretariat copy of the latest edition?
10. Aims and activities (Describe briefly the goals and type of activities of the organization). ¹
11. Information as to the programmes and activities of your organization. ¹
12. Publications issued by your organizations (mark all appropriate categories).
 Books..... Manuals..... Periodicals/Newsletters.....
 If the organization publishes periodicals or Newsletters, indicate the title and periodicity of each.

¹ Use additional sheets if necessary

PREAMBLE

Historically, policy regarding natural resource allocation and management in Africa has been formulated exclusively in state departments or international policy making bodies. Local communities who are the direct resource managers and who are directly affected by these policies have not been afforded the opportunity of contributing to the policy making process. In most African Countries, Natural resource policies have simply been imposed on communities in a top-down ~~authoritarian~~ manner. This uninteractive policy making process has been allowed to continue due to a fundamental lack of capacity of grassroots communities to formulate and communicate their needs, which prevents them from becoming actively involved in the policy process as well as a lack of political will to involve local communities actively ~~involved~~ in the policy process. As a result there is no mechanism to assess whether natural resource policies are being affectively enforced or whether they are in fact relevant in addressing community needs.

NGOs have a fundamental role to play in the creation of an interactive policy making process, in which policy emerges through an iterative problem solving process from real community needs. To ensure that communities are able to contribute to sustainably manage their natural resources contribute to the policy and the formulation process NGOs need to facilitate the building of institutional capacity, including organisational, legal, technical and social components amongst communities with which they are working.

This will facilitate the upward flow of information from communities to state policy making bodies, and ensure that community needs are addressed by policies that are developed.

To facilitate the downward flow of information regarding natural resource allocation and management policy from state departments or international bodies to grassroots communities, NGOs must assist in making these policies accessible and understandable so that communities are in a position to ~~ass~~ assess their appropriateness.

original is in Africa

The following is a draft action plan, incorporating operational strategies and actions aimed at encouraging community involvement in the policy formulation process and strengthening sustainable community based development of water resources. The plan has been developed in the context of African needs in reaction to Agenda 21 in particular chapter 18 on Fresh water Resources.

DRAFT ACTION PLAN OF THE REGIONAL FRESHWATER RESOURCES
WORKSHOP 30TH MAY - 3RD JUNE, 1994

1 EFFECTIVE FLOW OF INFORMATION:

- 1.1 NGOs are encouraged to send to networks on a regular basis, clear information on needs, experiences, success, failures, and ideas for inclusion in newsletters, and other media.
- 1.2 Networks to disseminate information to the widest possible audience in the most understandable way
- 1.3 NGOs are encouraged to join water and sanitation networks in order to collaborate and participate actively.

2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING TO FACILITATE THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT FROM GRASSROOTS:

- 2.1 NGOs to mobilise both local and external resources for: training in management of information and resources, programme management, skills necessary for lobbying at local and international levels. They should make annual progress reports available to the networks for dissemination to the constituent NGOs.
- 2.2 NGOs to collaborate and network at local, national and regional levels, jointly mobilise and share resources to avoid duplication and competition.
- 2.3 NGOs to facilitate collaboration between communities in order to empower them to influence policies. This should be done through strengthening existing structures ie age group institutions and developing others such as theatre arts, community radio and documentation centres.
- 2.4 NGOs to facilitate the establishment of channels to allow communities to influence government policies
- 2.5 NGOs to build a funding base, and begin a process of exploring alternative funding sources.
- 2.6 NGOs to facilitate linkage between community needs and Governments through sensitisation programs and bridging information gaps.

3 PROMOTE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ALL ACTIONS THAT AFFECT THEM:

- 3.1 NGOs to develop standards and indicators for evaluating the successes and failures of projects.
- 3.2 NGOs to facilitate the establishment of local committees at level for effective participation.

4 WOMEN PARTICIPATION:

- 4.1 NGOs to support women in building their capacity to involve themselves at decision and policy making levels through training and sensitisation programs. NGOs to insist that Women's voices are heard at all levels of decision and policy making.

5 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS

- 5.1 NGOs to support communities to establish water committees.
- 5.2 NGOs to recognise the importance of traditional values and norms and adapt them to suit current social and environmental conditions.

6 REVIEW AGENDA 21 TO REFLECT THE AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

- 6.1 NGOs to initiate country actions that will make Agenda 21 reflect African realities.

7 IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIONS ENVISAGED BY GOVERNMENTS AND THE UN AFTER RIO FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21

- 7.1 NGOs to establish monitoring mechanisms of the existing National Action Plans in the area of fresh water resources and lobby effectively on successes and failures.
- 7.2 NGOs to work closely with governments toward the implementation of Agenda 21.
- 7.3 Governments to involve NGOs in the implementation of Agenda 21.

8 SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECTS

- 8.1 NGOs to develop integrated educational programs to increase the understanding of the concept of sustainable development. NGOs party to this action program should input into curricula and extra curricula program activities.
- 8.2 NGOs to promote wise and efficient use of water as well as simple, affordable and appropriate technology.
- 8.3 NGOs to facilitate communities to address economic aspects through providing options (e.g. establishment of water kiosks, water metres, cost of water, financing and maintenance), training and seeking credit channels.
- 8.4 NGOs to encourage and train communities in techniques of critical self-evaluation.

9 ON DECENTRALISATION OF AUTHORITY OVER WATER

- 9.1 NGOs to liaise with community groups to develop appropriate and enabling management and legal structures
- 9.2 NGOs to lobby governments to decentralise control over water resources

10 ACCOUNTABILITY

- 10.1 NGOs to ensure accountability at all levels, develop and adhere to good resource management procedures and work with communities towards the realisation of these goals.

11 SENSITISATION OF DONORS

- 11.1 NGOs to sensitise donors to de-emphasise their traditional project-approach which favour short term projects at the expense of sustainable programmes.
- 11.2 NGOs to build donor confidence to facilitate easier access to donor funding

12 YOUTH

- 12.1 Youth NGOs to be given capacity to draw up water development programme through provision of training on appropriate technology and environmental awareness.