

Workplan 2021

GWP Regions (Abstract) Implementing the Strategy

December 2020

VOLUME 3



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Introduction

This document (GWP Workplan 2021 Vol 3) is a companion document of the GWP Workplan 2021 Vol 1 and Vol 2. This document is a summary compilation of the workplans of 13 GWP Regions for the year 2021. Each Regional Workplan summary presented below consists of:

- a) Regional Context
- b) Workplan Highlights
- c) Projects Portfolio
- d) Logframe Indicators
- e) Outcome Challenges and Progress Markers

It should be noted that only the key parameters of the workplans are presented hereafter. Details of the activities are available in the accompanying annex of this document (*Volume 3 – GWP Regions (ANNEX) Detailed activities by region*) as well as the consolidated 2021 budget.

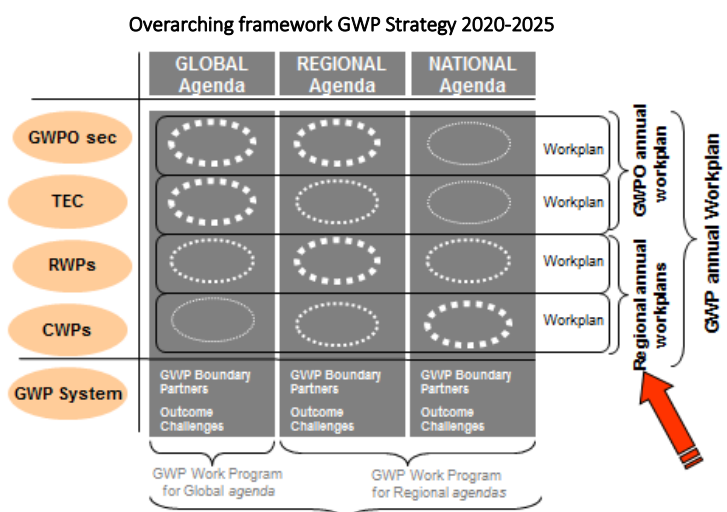
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Caucasus & Central Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EMR	X	RWP EMR	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The CACENA region is geographically divided in two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (three countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). In addition, Mongolia joined the regional network in 2014 as a neighbor of Central Asia. Renewable water resources availability varies greatly among the countries within each sub-region. The region of CACENA, is very specific within the GWP family due to its presence both in Europe and in the hearth of Asia.

Among the wide water-related issues observed over the globe, CACENA appears as a priority region in the implementation of solutions: climate change processes are going two times faster than the average over the globe, the region faced the famous Aral Sea disaster, transboundary cooperation for water-related issues is particularly complicated, and water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture is the lowest worldwide. The biggest part of the territory is located in the arid and semi-arid climate, and irrigated agriculture accounts for about 85-93 % of total water use.

The most common challenges for the Caucasian sub-region are the low access to good quality drinking water and sanitation (including in Mongolia), water ecosystems degradation, floods and, in some zones, water scarcity. In the case of Central Asia, the water deficit and ecosystem degradation are increasing, while the water-food-energy nexus remains a priority issue. Transboundary water issues are common for all CACENA countries.

Water is the lifeblood of ecosystems, vital to human health and well-being and a precondition for economic prosperity. It is therefore at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), clean water and sanitation for all, has strong links to all of the other Goals. All CACENA countries reported on SDG 6.5.1, supported by GWPO and UNEP-DHI.

The principal efforts undertaken by national water authorities are mostly focusing on the implementation of the integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles for achieving the SDGs in all nine countries. These include public participation in decision making, promoting political will to foster cooperation among sectors and countries, initiating dialogues among all stakeholders and support to practical actions at local level.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP CACENA and CWPs will support regionally a water-secure world agenda that includes:

- Organization of dialogues at all levels, including National Dialogues on Water Policy
- Work on gaps in SDG/IWRM implementation in the CACENA region identified (and formally recognized) during the SDG 6.5.1 monitoring. Continued support to provide solutions for them
- Promotion of the importance of SDG6 for other sector-oriented SDGs and support national authorities in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress
- IWRM training course for specialists outside of the water sector (e.g. for students of Academy of State officials)

Highlight 2: GWP CACENA will support regional and transboundary cooperation; specifically:

- Implementation of regional projects and application for new ones dealing with transboundary cooperation, SDG implementation, climate resilience and youth engagement, gender
- Active involvement in regional bodies (IFAS, CTWC, APWF, AWC etc.) and cooperation with international organizations (UNECE, OECD, UNDP and others)
- Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CACENA (GWP CEE, GWP SEA as well as in other relevant regions of the world)
- Engage new partners thorough project implementation and other activities

Highlight 3: GWP CACENA will actively engage with youth and young water professionals in the region and beyond:

- Build capacities of young professionals providing technical support and mentorship to the national and regional Youth Water Communities
- Support Summer Schools (a next Aral Sea Summer School, CEE Summer School) involving as many GWP partners as possible
- Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs
- Support emerging young (female) water leaders from the region

Highlight 4: GWP CACENA will participate in processes to transfer the knowledge and experience of its partners in the region and beyond:

- Maintain contacts with relevant partners in the GWP regions (GWP CEE and others) via mutual support and joint programmes
- Explore opportunities to encourage transboundary cooperation in river basin management planning
- Capacity building for the RWP, CWPs and their partners:
 - Improve communication with GWP CACENA partners via e-platform to ensure the availability of knowledge products and training materials in Russian; platform for intra-net communication between CWPs and RWP
 - Development of collection of training materials and visuals; video-lectures and guides on the use of e-tools, useful softwares/applications, video records of interesting conferences;
 - Delivery of training programs in the field of water management, finance management, IT, project proposal development and other programs (upon CWPs request)

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
SDG 6.6.1	Concept note for Kazakhstan	Concept note
LRF	Contracts	WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3 LFR"

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	2
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	1
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	20
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	7
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	4
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Strengthening the GWP CACENA Regional and Country level activities in the context of SDGs	1.1.1	Increasing stakeholder interest in GWP CACENA region in IWRM as a tool for ensuring water security, sustainable, inclusive and resilient development.
1.2	Guidance on technical and institutional aspects in the context of SDGs: knowledge about tools and methodologies developed should be disseminated to support countries' movement towards SDGs and increased water security risk responses.	1.2.1	Practical outputs from several practical innovative projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners Strengthened policies, laws and plans to support National Water Authorities and key stakeholders at national and other levels of planning country level SDG IWRM
2.1	Operational GWP CACENA network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate SDGs and water security and IWRM as a tool in the development process	2.1.1	GWP CACENA will guarantee increased program and financial performance across regional and country partnerships
		2.1.2	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes
2.2	Strengthen decentralized resources mobilization capacity: to ensure that locally raised funds secured at the regional and country levels	2.2.1	The locally raised funds secured at regional/country level and included in the RWP/CWP Work Plan and Budget
3.1.	Capacity building: Raising awareness and understanding of water security, SDGs and how IWRM tools can be applied.	3.1.1	Strengthened local and regional capacity of RWP and CWPs, National policy making bodies to influence water policy development (with specific focus to 5-6 priority themes).
3.2.	Knowledge base: compilation of information and knowledge on recorded practices in IWRM planning and management as a tool towards SDGs and water security.	3.2.1	Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all nine CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA website, etc.
		3.2.2	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies achieved clear common understanding of the climate change, green growth process, food security, ecosystems stability and what emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations to better transboundary cooperation) are needed.

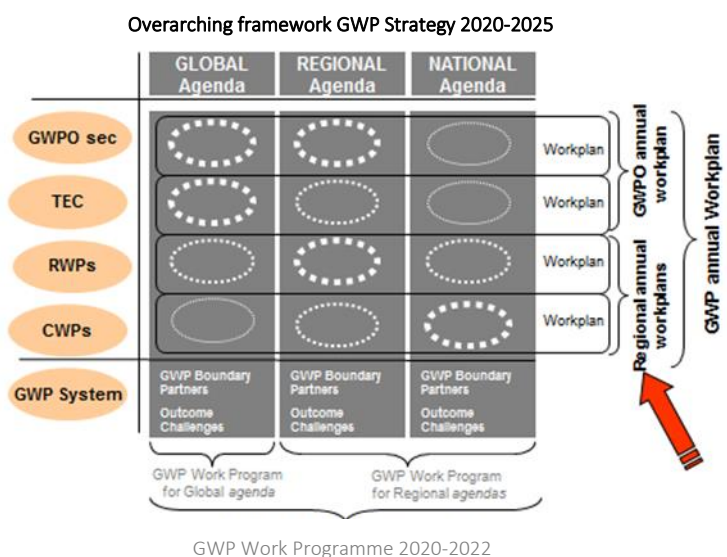
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EMAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Central Africa Sub-Region, as defined under the mandate of the Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS) comprises 11-member states: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda and Sao Tome & Principe, covering a population of around 181 million inhabitants.

Although the region is as a whole water-abundant, it faces serious water development and management challenges, especially in accessing drinking water and sanitation services. According to the 2012 UN 4th World Water Development Report, the region is suffering from “Economic Water Scarcity” as opposed to “Physical Water Scarcity”. To ensure water security, countries in the region must address several challenges that may be social, economic and institutional.

To improve water security, there are five major challenges to address according to the ECCAS Regional Water Policy (2009): mobilize political will at the highest level to put water at the center of development policies, improving water governance, facilitate efficient use of water, promote investments in the sector and ensuring water supply to suburban and rural areas.

Between 2017 and 2018, following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development by countries in 2015, GWP CAf and UNEP-DHI supported countries in the process of monitoring SDG Indicator 6.5.1 related to the “Degree of implementation of IWRM”. The results of the Africa Regional Report on SDG 6.5.1 published by UNEP and AMCOW in November 2018 indicate that Central Africa is the only sub-region in Africa with a low level of IWRM implementation (28%). All other sub-regions have a medium to low levels of IWRM implementation (scores between 37% and 50%). Thus, IWRM implementation in Central Africa should be a priority, both in line with indicator 6.5.1 itself, and as a means of achieving the other water-related SDGs.

At the transboundary level, the Central Africa Region includes 3 existing Transboundary River Basin Organisations: River Congo Basin (CICOS), the Lake Chad Basin (LCBC) and the Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Authority (ABAKIR) to facilitate cooperation through supporting countries to adhere to the International Water Conventions. In this light, with the support of ECCAS, a Regional Convention for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts related to shared water resources management of resources in Central Africa was developed in 2017, and has been approved by key stakeholders from the 11 member states.

Currently the region, through ECCAS is facilitating the implementation of the Regional IWRM Action Plan, with focus on the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, data management (generation, analysis, management and sharing), national water policy and strategy development and establishment of management units for river basins like the case of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin organisation. It worth noting that the process for establishment of a RBO for Ogoué-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo is stalled and GWP CAf is working with UNECE and ECCAS to understand and resolve the major issues and constraints

The main challenge for GWP Central Africa in its collaboration with ECCAS (already formalised by an MoU since April 2017), is the fact that GWP CAf works in only seven (Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Príncipe) of the eleven-member states of ECCAS. Currently, Country Water Partnerships (CWP) exist in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo, Central Africa Republic and Chad. Of the five, three (Cameroon, Central Africa Republic and Sao Tome) have been accredited by the GWP network. In 2021, GWP CAf will work to ensure the formal accreditation of the remaining 2 CWPs. In addition, Gabon is already engaged in the process of establishing a stakeholder platform for IWRM with the establishment of the national IWRM committee, and their engagement in process for

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creation of transboundary RBO and in reporting on SDG indicators 6.5.1 and 6.5.2. GWP CAF will continue to support its partners in Gabon partners to ensure fundraising for and increased understanding of IWRM and need for effective transboundary cooperation.

The current challenge of Covid-19 pandemic has increased the demand for limited available potable water, and negatively affected transboundary cooperation as a result of Covid-19 restrictions to travel and meetings.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1:

The strengthening of GWP CAF and its five CWPs will be pursued vigorously within the context of the GWP StRONG Initiative. The focus on the RWP, Sao tome and Principe CWP, Cameroon CWP, Central Africa Republic CWP and Congo CWP will be principally on strengthening their resource mobilisation and fundraising capacity, as well as the implementation and operational management capacity of the RWP and CWPs in the region. Particular attention will be on strengthening virtual working capacity within context of Covid-19. Priority will be given to the CWP in Chad to ensure its accreditation in 2021.

GWP CAF will further pursue formal relationship with UNESCO and other UN Agencies, and with CICOS. Meanwhile, we will continue to support the Republic of Gabon in their efforts to facilitate the establishment of a veritable multi-stakeholder platform for water resources management at national level, and adopt IWRM principles at the national level.

At the Regional level, GWP CAF intends to install and operationalise its own operations procedure manual and accounting software to create management autonomy.

Highlight 2: The development of a regional SDG programme that supports the implementation of GWP SDG Support Programme (SDG-SP) will be pursued to capitalise on the work done on SDG support programme activities in 6 countries from 2017-2020. These include monitoring and reporting on SDG 6.5.1 in six countries in 2017 and 2020, preparing IWRM implementation plans for 3 countries, Integrated monitoring of SDG 6 in one country, and on reporting and monitoring of SDG 6.5.2 in Central Africa region. The objective will be not only to improve monitoring and reporting on water related SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 indicators, but also to identify bottlenecks and support or develop activities to accelerate SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 implementation in the countries.

In this light, GWP CAF will continue its support to ECCAS in the approval and implementation of the resource mobilisation strategy for the regional IWRM Action Plan, and in developing a regional NEXUS programme for Central Africa.

Highlight 3: GWP CAF will continue its support to CWPs with their work with their respective governments in the process of approval and endorsement of national water and sanitation policy in Cameroon and Congo. The Congo CWP will also be supported to strengthen its relationship with the government through the establishment of a formal agreement with Ministry in charge of water.

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Highlight 4: Within the context of implementation of the Africa Water Investment Program in Central Africa, the development of project concepts and detailed project documents with strategic partners, and eventual submission of project documents for funding will be a priority. Focus at regional level will be on the Early Warning System project with the LCBC, and PIDA Priority Transboundary Water projects with ECCAS. At the national level, focus will be on water security and climate resilient related activities to be developed as part of the WACDEP-G, targeting support for Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness programme.

The entire team of GWP CAF secretariat will be mobilised to ensure effective and efficient delivery of the WACDEP-G programme, especially mobilising partners to develop proposals for new innovative projects for water security and climate resilience that adopt a gender transformative approach.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP-G	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. WACDEP-G"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	10M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	3
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	2
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	3
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	3
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	2
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	2
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	1
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	4
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	RWP is strengthened with the active participation of GWP partners, and partnership base expanded and diversified	1.1.1	RWP organise statutory meetings and respect statutes resulting in sustained alignment with GWP accreditation conditions
		1.1.2	Private sector more engaged in RWP organs
1.2	CWPs are strengthened with the active participation of GWP partners, and partnership base expanded	1.2.1	CWPs organise statutory meetings and respect statutes resulting in accreditation of 2 new CWPs, and sustained accreditation of 3 CWPs
		1.2.2	Increased ownership of CWPs demonstrated by government
1.3	A sustainable funding mechanism established for the GWP-CAf	1.3.1	Establish long term agreements and relationships with two RBOs, and sustain and nurture strategic relationships with ECCAS, and other strategic partners (UN System) that lead to increased Locally Raised Funds and co-financing
		1.3.2	Strengthened governance (develop Operations Manual, etc) and strategic positioning of GWP CAf and CWP results in increased Locally Raised Funds
		1.3.3	Establish "sustainability reserve fund" for GWP CAf
1.4	A Young Professionals program (YPP) called "Water and Youth" is developed and implemented	1.4.1	Young Professionals Programme concept developed and approved with ECCAS and RECOJAC
		1.4.2	YPP programme implemented
		1.4.3	Increased integration of youths into water jobs
1.5	Increased collaboration with other GWP Africa Regions on knowledge and experience sharing.	1.5.1	Organisation of joint initiatives with two GWP RWPS
		1.5.2	Development of at least one Joint Project with one GWP Region through strengthened relations with AMCOW TAC
		1.5.3	At least one GWP CAf staff mentored by colleague from one GWP Region
1.6	Increased participation of women and girls in Water Activities across Central Africa	1.6.1	At least 20% female participation in GWP organised activities
		1.6.2	At least 50% of interns in GWP CAf are female
		1.6.3	At least 30% female representation for GWP CAf Steering Committee
1.7	Increased participation of Youth in water resources management processes in Central Africa.	1.7.1	Number of stakeholder meetings organized or co-organized by GWP Central Africa in which youth representatives are participating
		1.7.2	At least 2 documented cases of youth contributing to and influencing water resources decision making at country or regional levels
1.8	Develop initiatives with private sector actors to promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1.8.1	At least one initiative developed and organised
		1.8.2	Increased private sector participation in GWP CAf activities
2.1	Water security and SDG implementation are taken into account by ECCAS in implementing the Central Africa Regional Water Policy	2.1.1	SDG 6.5 regional programme document prepared and approved
		2.1.2	Establishment a monitoring and reporting system for water security and SDG implementation at Regional and Transboundary levels
		2.1.3	SDG 6.5.1 indicator score improved from low to medium low at regional level

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.1.4	SDG 6 project documents for Sao Tome, Cameroon and Congo developed, adopted and implemented;
		2.1.5	Improve monitoring of implementation of SDG 6.5 targets
2.2	Central African States include water security and SDG implementation in their national water policies, national climate change adaptation plans, and in other national and sector development policies and plans	2.2.1	National Water policy for Cameroon and Congo endorsed by government, leading to operationalisation of water resources coordination organs in the countries
		2.2.2	Water related projects prioritised in National Adaptation Plans for CAR
2.3	Political commitments made to improve water security in transboundary river basins identified and operationalised	2.3.1	Capacity of ECCAS member states built on IWRM at Regional level, and results in formal establishment of one TBRBO that improves coordinated management of water resources in the basins
		2.3.2	Convention for establishment of new TBRBO signed by member states
		2.3.3	At least one country over 60% advanced in process of adhesion to one of the UN Water Conventions
		2.3.4	Multi-Stakeholder platform for improved water management in LCBC previewed in Water Charter Operationalised
2.4	Programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts implemented in one transboundary basin	2.4.1	Concept note and detailed project document developed and resources mobilized for the project
		2.4.2	Implementation agreements concluded
		2.4.3	Project Team in place
2.5	Knowledge on water resources improved through an optimal data generation and sharing system for the Central African	2.5.1	ECCAS Hydromet strategy developed and approved
		2.5.2	ECCAS data sharing protocol operationalised
		2.5.3	2 nd ECCAS Hydromet Forum organised
		2.5.4	Data sharing protocol established at Transboundary level are facilitated
2.6	Water security, NEXUS and SDG implementation are mainstreamed into the Africa Investment program (in Central Africa)	2.6.1	One Regional NEXUS dialogue organized and results in development and mobilization of resources for a full-fledged regional NEXUS project
		2.6.2	One PIDA Water project facilitated and involves relevant river basin organization and member states
		2.6.3	At least one Pilot project developed and implemented
3.1	Universities and training institutes in two countries in Central Africa mainstream Water Security and IWRM and in their academic curriculum	3.1.1	Two Universities or Higher Institution of learnings from two countries establish formal partnership with GWP on IWRM training programme that increases attractiveness of water related studies
		3.1.2	Increased collaboration between GWP Caf TEC and Universities;
		3.1.3	Increased internship opportunities for students leading to two MSc thesis that address issues of interest to GWP TEC
		3.1.4	At least two case studies developed for GWP ToolBox
3.2	Publications on water security at regional and national levels are produced	3.2.1	Policy brief on Fluorosis developed and published;

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		3.2.2	Academic manuscript on gender and fluorosis developed and submitted
3.3	GWP CAf Technical Committee functions effectively and ensures GWP knowledge chain operational	3.3.1	Technical Committee (TEC) members ToRs developed and approved;
		3.3.2	TEC members formally appointed by Steering Committee;
		3.3.3	TEC produces at least two lessons learnt reports (position papers) that contribute to regional and global debate
3.4	The GWP CAf regional communication strategy is implemented.	3.4.1	"MAYI" magazine published by media network for water and climate in Central Africa results in increased awareness of water resources issues in the region
		3.4.2	Increased visibility of GWP CAf activities and impacts (At least one story published on GWP CAf activities every two months, One impact story published annually, GWP website active, One annual report produced)
3.5	Online learning and exchange platforms established and operationalised	3.5.1	Organise / facilitate one online training per annum on water security
		3.5.2	Establish one Community of Practice on Water Security related issues in the region
3.6	Develop strategic learning alliances for capacity development	3.6.1	Establish long term collaboration with CAPNET networks in Africa

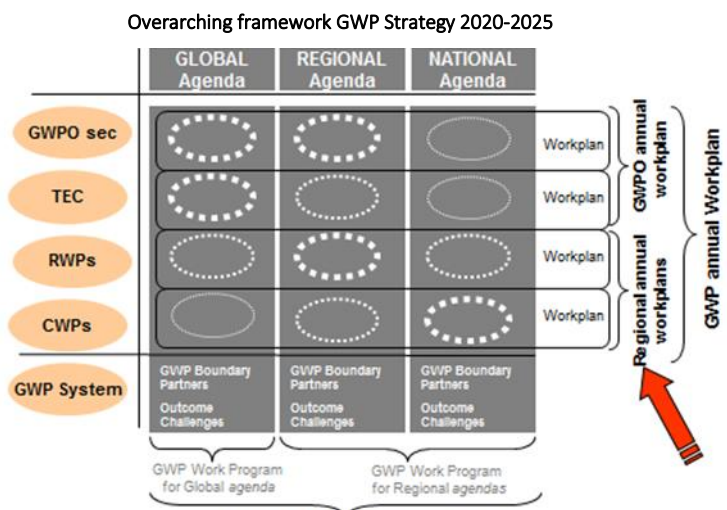
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

Central America is composed of seven countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. It has a total area of 522,381 km² and a population of approximately 45 million people.

The region is known for having abundant water resources, considering that the water availability is estimated at 723,072 Mm³/year. However, the uneven spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation, the lack and/or inadequacy of regulatory frameworks, deficit in water infrastructure, basin degradation and weak institutions cause water shortage issues in these countries, which are aggravated during the dry season. During the period 2014-2016, the region was affected by droughts influenced by el Niño, that have caused important losses in sectors such as agriculture, hydroelectricity and water provision. It is estimated that in 2014, the impacts of drought represented around USD 650 million. Droughts have become a frequent phenomenon, due to climate variability, causing governments to issue emergency decree almost every year. In addition, two-thirds of the region's population lives around the Pacific basins, which drains about 30% of surface waters, while the remaining third of the population is located around the Caribbean basins, where 70% of the region's water wealth is generated. The latter results in a water deficit, both for domestic use and production purposes.

All countries have part of their territory within the 23 transboundary basins in the region, which cover 42% of the Central American territory. There is a need to promote coordination between countries for the management of this areas, as the quality and availability of water resources decrease, and potential conflicts are more likely to arise. This makes it necessary to strengthen capacities in international water law, promote the exchange of experiences on the management for transboundary basins and promote principles that can promote collaboration for the management of transboundary basin management.

Central America is also known as one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change because of its geographical location and its socio-economic status. Out of disasters recorded between 1970 and 2011, 69.7% were of hydrometeorological origin. According to the Germanwatch Climate Risk Index 2015, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua are between the 15 most affected countries by the impacts of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The region has a number of regional policy instruments, including the Regional Climate Change Strategy, the Central American Risk Management Policy (PCGIR) and the Central American Strategy for Integrated Water Resource Management (ECAGIRH). The Regional Environmental Strategy (ERAM), approved in 2015, is currently on an updating process. Also, their implementation requires promote effective mechanisms for coordination, collaboration, and participation at national and regional levels, taking into consideration the various sectors linked to water management. Institutional capacities must be strengthened to contribute to water security and resilience to climate change, and these themes must be incorporated in these countries' development plans. Awareness-raising and sensibilization is also an essential task to advance on these issues.

Countries have started to prepare for the implementation of SDG`s, mainly through the incorporation of 2030 Agenda in their planning processes. Regarding SDG 6, they need support to start implementation and to establish monitoring mechanism according to their national context. However, a relevant progress is that during 2020 all countries of Central America carried out consultation process and submitted their SDG 6.5.1 reports to UNEP, which represents an opportunity for the establishment or strengthening of IWRM action plans at country level.

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All the countries were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the need for increase funding to invest in WASH and IWRM initiatives will be necessary as part of the recovery process.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: A third transboundary water resources management roundtable where the proposal of regional guidelines for the management of transboundary basins is presented.

Highlight 2: GWP launches the regional analysis on the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 in Central America and facilitates an exchange around opportunities and challenges.

Highlight 3: A GCF Readiness training workshop is implemented, including at least 3 countries of CAM and project ideas are identified.

Highlight 4: GWP will finalize the process of becoming a legal entity with the capacity to sign agreements with partners and allies to increase the level of additional funds/fundraising.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
LRF	MAR2R/CCAD	Project document

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	4
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	3
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	6
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	5
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	1
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	12
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	1
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	3
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	4
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	10
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	GWP CAM becomes a legal entity to strengthen its fundraising capacities.	1.1.1	GWP CAM is on capacity of signing funding agreements.
1.2	The RWP and CWP's are recognized by mandated institutions as strategic partners for the implementation of IWRM related processes at national and regional level.	1.2.1	All CWP's in CAM complete the ARAG, as a mechanism to improve their internal capacities.
		1.2.2	RWP and CWP's increase their in-kind and annual budget through additional contributions from partners and allies.
		1.2.3	The RWP holds regional Assemblies and SC meetings, and participates in Regional Days.
1.3	Women and youth occupy a relevant role in the development and implementation of IWRM as a strategy for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience.	1.3.1	The capacities of women and youth in IWRM and water security have been increased.
		1.3.2	Youth and Women Organizations become partners of GWP.
1.4	Private Sector contributes to the development and implementation of IWRM as a mechanism to reduce impacts on water and innovate water management.	1.4.1	The involvement of private sector in IWRM and its contribution to development are improved.
		1.4.2	Increase GWP's private sector partners in the region
2.1	The Central American countries improve their water governance for water security and increased resilience to climate change.	2.1.1	Central American countries have policy instruments in place that consider IWRM and climate change.
		2.1.2	Central American countries establish and/or update their baseline for SDG 6.5.1
		2.1.3	Central American countries improve mechanisms for integrated monitoring of SDG 6 and other related goals.
		2.1.4	The Water Directorates' IWRM technical committee is strengthened as a coordination mechanism for the implementation of the IWRM guideline of the Regional Environmental Strategy (ERAM).
		2.1.5	Planning or policy instruments for water management consider gender elements.
		2.1.6	Drought policies at country level are prepared, for at least 3 countries.
		2.1.7	Drought management guidelines at regional level are developed.
2.2	Central American region improves its mechanisms for the management of transboundary basins.	2.2.1	A dialogue process around transboundary basins is institutionalized as a coordination mechanism among countries.
		2.2.2	Training events on relevant topics for transboundary basins are implemented at regional and national level.
		2.2.3	Common guidelines for the management of transboundary basins are prepared.
2.3	Financial mechanisms for water security and climate resilience are developed and implemented in the region.	2.3.1	Design of models for the implementation of water funds at national, regional or local level.
		2.3.2	Promote exchange of experiences around water funds.
2.4	Innovative and replicable initiatives for sustainable use of water and climate change resilience are developed.	2.4.1	Demonstration projects are implemented (gender and innovation should be considered).
2.5	Central American countries increase their capacities to access finance for IWRM and climate change resilience.	2.5.1	Project proposals to access climate funds are prepared and presented to donors.
		2.5.2	The Alliance for Project Preparation in LAC is established and recognized as a supporting mechanism.
		2.5.3	Project proposals to access funds for water security are prepared and submitted to donors.

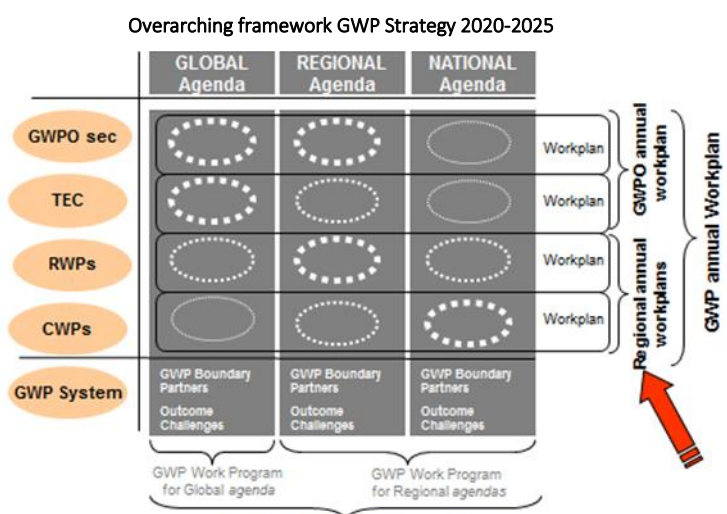
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.1	Central American countries have increased levels of awareness, knowledge generation and capacities for the implementation of IWRM as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security.	3.1.1	Capacity building or training events on topics related to IWRM, SDG's, climate change, transboundary water and others are organized (face to face/virtual).
		3.1.2	Capacity building events focused on women, youth or marginalized groups
		3.1.3	Publications or knowledge products on topics related to IWRM, water security and climate change are prepared and shared with relevant actors.
		3.1.4	Alliances for learning and knowledge generation.
		3.1.5	Documentation, including lessons learned, around youth and women participation in water related processes.
		3.1.6	Document private sector experiences and lessons learned that contribute towards SDG 6 and other SDGs related to water.
		3.1.7	Documentation of lessons learned through the implementation of demonstration projects.
		3.1.8	GWP CAM's participation in regional and global events to exchange of experiences, strengthen alliances and support fundraising is ensured.
		3.1.9	Cross -regional/country collaboration to exchange knowledge and good practices.
		3.1.10	User satisfaction on knowledge products is managed and disseminated.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The term Caribbean Region provides a unifying idea, yet it has multiple uses and masks many differences among the sovereign states, overseas departments, and dependent territories in the region. Geographically the Caribbean is diverse and given its different geologic histories, it displays a marked variety of different landforms—small inhabited islands with a few thousand people, and large islands such as Cuba with populations in the millions. It ranges from flat low-lying islands to those with mountains of up to 3,000 meters and includes, according to some classifications, countries on the mainland of Central and South America. The various population mixes, languages, and cultures reflect the colonial and political histories of the various states and territories. In terms of political economy, regionalism and collective coalitions have provided a means for Caribbean states to play an important role in international politics that their individual small size might otherwise have prevented. This is facilitated through several institutions such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and others.

Water Security

Water security plays a pivotal role in promoting and safeguarding economic growth and development from the adverse effects of climate variability and change. Achieving and sustaining water security in the Caribbean should be of paramount importance as the demands from economic growth increase and as climate change intensifies.

UN-Water defines water security as “the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water, 2013).

Water security is seen increasingly as an integral part of human security and central to the achievement of other rights such as the right to life, to education, to health, and to adequate housing.

¹Thus, access to enough safe water at an affordable price is necessary for a person to lead a healthy, dignified and productive life; at the same time, maintaining the health of ecosystems that provide water is essential for water security.²

Within the Caribbean context, water security encompasses several objectives (Global Water Partnership-Caribbean & The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, 2014):

- The management and allocation of water between users, including the environment to balance social needs, economic development and environmental sustainability.
- The provision of clean, reliable and sustainable rural and municipal water services to support the social wellbeing of the population and economic activities including business, tourism and industry.

¹ UNDP 2006

² Ibid

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- The efficient and effective use of water for agricultural purposes, which supports economic growth and livelihoods while maintaining the natural environment.
- The protection of water supplies against disasters including hurricane damage, flooding and drought through design, preparedness and response to disaster events.
- The sustainable management of watersheds to preserve the quality and quantity of water available for human and environmental use against human degradation and natural disasters.
- The prevention and treatment of wastes and pollutant entering watersheds to preserve the quality of water supplies for human and environmental needs and the protection of the marine environment.

Water security challenges in the Caribbean are set within a complex institutional landscape. The cross-cutting nature of these challenges, as a result of the small size of Caribbean countries and the high level of regional integration, means that a broad range of national and regional stakeholders are actively engaged in improving water security.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Hosting the GWP-C inaugural Scientific forum on Water for stakeholders in the water sector in the Caribbean region.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Assisting the Dominican Republic with the development of its NDC Implementation Plans or Roadmaps and to broaden the NDC scope to cover more of economy/society specific to objective 1 of the CAEP activity support mapping which addresses the NDC Revision and Raising Ambition.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Facilitating and hosting the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) on the Principles on Investment and Financing for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean.
<i>Highlight 4:</i> Support the development of the first regional readiness project for the water sector in at least 3 Caribbean country.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
NDC CAEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. NDC-CAEP Project"

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	2
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	2
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Increased recognition of GWP-C's contribution to the post 2015 development agenda in the region acknowledged	1.1.1	GWP-C media mentions (e.g. articles media releases etc.)
		1.1.2	GWP-C Partner and Focal point award
1.2	Enhanced regional cooperation and collaboration in water security for sustainable national and regional economic development established	1.2.1	Regional policies and plans developed, revised and updated
		1.2.2	Participate in regional and international forum geared towards informing policy and addressing governance issues as it relates to SDG 6.
		1.2.3	Partnering with donor agencies and development organisations to address climate risks in the water sector in the Dominican Republic
		1.2.4	Hosting of Regional Steering Committee meeting to provide strategic direction to the Regional Water Partnership
		1.2.5	Hosting of GWP-C General Meeting if Partners for the revision and approval of amendments to the statutes that govern GWP-C
		1.2.6	Participation in GWPO Regional days to discuss current issues as it relates to the implementation of its strategy while planning implementation of the same.
		1.2.7	Facilitate the development of project proposals for submission to donor agencies in the area of IWRM and SDG 6
1.3	Collaborate with strategic partners in the hosting of multi- stakeholder platforms that support IWRM activities	1.3.1	Signing of MOUs and MOAs with strategic partners in the region
		1.3.2	Facilitate at least 1 multi-stakeholder forum in 1 Caribbean country
1.4	Expansion and strengthening of scope and reach of GWP-c's network	1.4.1	Building the capacities of GWP-C Secretariat and its partnership in thematic and focal areas through scholarships and training opportunities
		1.4.2	Partnership enrolment increased
1.5	Strengthening the GWP-C TEC in the development and implementation of IWRM policies and research to inform policy decisions	1.5.1	GWP-C Scientific forum for water held
		1.5.2	Case studies, publications and other papers produced.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.6	Foster increased collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders in the implementation of IWRM plans and policies	1.6.1	Development and revision of manuals in Water use efficiency in priority sectors (agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, health...) in collaboration with the stakeholders including the private sector completed.
		1.6.2	Develop and offer online courses in IWRM across sectors in collaboration with UWI, CAPNET and GWP-C partners
1.7	Engagement of youth in water governance and IWRM related activities	1.7.1	Capacity building opportunities for youths
		1.7.2	Hosting the GWP-C Shark Tank for Youth Entrepreneurs with innovative water-related projects/ideas.
2.1	Enhancing the capacity of the water sector to better communicate climate change and water security themes using a participatory approach to include youth and gender focus	2.1.1	Communication plans developed and implemented for specific activities
		2.1.2	Sector Specific National Adaptation Plans developed in 2 Caribbean countries.
2.2	Strengthened relationship among national and regional institutions in initiatives that link water security and climate change with the aim to implement integrated solutions for the development and management of the national water resources	2.2.1	Implementation of GWP-C led projects and activities in at least 3 Caribbean countries with country specific activities to address policy, governance and issues related to IWRM and SDG 6.
		2.2.2	Implement activities to communicate aspects of IWRM during the commemoration of significant dates (World Water Day, World Environment Day etc.).
2.3	Methodologies and mechanisms for integrating water security and climate change into national planning through the implementation of pilot projects developed	2.3.1	Implementation plans developed
		2.3.2	Feasibility assessments to include Gender conducted at the regional and national levels
2.4	Implementation of aspects of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan (RSAP) led by CWWA in collaboration with other strategic partners towards an integrated approach geared towards possible solutions for the management of the water and wastewater sectors	2.4.1	Participate in the High-Level Ministerial Forum (HLF) and identify in collaboration with the key stakeholders, the mapping out of a resource mobilisation plan for the activities outlined in the Regional Strategy and Action Plan (RSAP).
		2.4.2	Implementation of 1 activity under the RSAP

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
2.5	Explore opportunities and facilitate the implementation of activities related to SDG across all sectors	2.5.1	Facilitating and implement capacity building training for stakeholders in areas related to the SDG 6 to include climate variability in at least 2 Caribbean countries
2.6	Facilitate dialogue on Investment and Financing for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction	2.6.1	Coordinate and facilitate the hosting of the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) in the Caribbean
2.7	Supporting the development of a water safety plan wither at a watershed level of within a company that uses water for processing	2.7.1	Facilitate and coordinate dialogue on virtual water flows in the Caribbean and water footprint analysis.
3.1	Increased learning imparted in the areas of addressing and investing in water security and climate related focus areas to all sectors and stakeholders involved in IWRM	3.1.1	GWP-C case studies, technical papers, policy briefs and articles published and disseminated to all stakeholders in different sectors and at all levels incorporating gender and youth
3.2	Strengthening the capacities of GWP-C and its partners in collaboration with national, regional and international organisations to develop water related projects that focus on water security and climate resilience	3.2.1	Implement projects in collaboration with stakeholders in at least 3 countries in the Caribbean.
3.3	Capacity of partners and stakeholders identified, built and strengthened to implement national and regional IWRM strategies and policies	3.3.1	Increased sharing on lessons learnt and best practices of IWRM issues in the Caribbean region
3.4	Demonstrate the importance of evidence – based ground water management interventions and decisions	3.5.1	Hydrogeological mapping conducted in 1 country to demonstrate the importance of evidence – based ground water management interventions and decisions
3.5	Facilitate the peer to peer exchange among countries in areas relate to IWRM plans and policies and the SDG 6.5	3.6.1	Facilitate 1 peer to peer exchange in the area of SDG 6.5.1

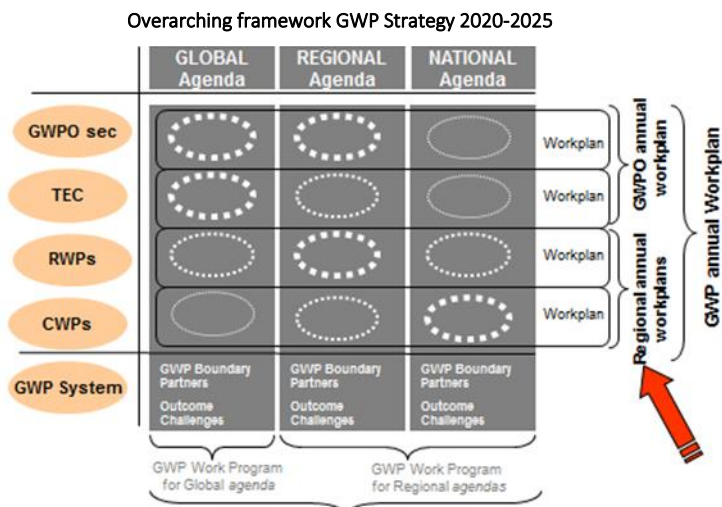
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central & Eastern Europe



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

CEE countries are located in two main basins: Baltic Sea and Black Sea (Danube). As the majority of the water resources are of a transboundary nature, the focus of GWP CEE is in promoting and enhancing a cross-country cooperation and SDG implementation. Most CEE countries are EU member states with legally binding commitments to implement EU water and climate related legislation. There are 2 non-EU countries (Ukraine and Moldova) with a special attention of the GWP CEE to receive technical assistance from other CWPs and Regional Secretariat and to raise funds for their development.

Main water resources challenges are the water quality of major river tributaries to the Danube which are deteriorated by both point and diffuse sources of pollution.

Discharges of non-treated or insufficiently treated wastewater remains a major pressure factor.

Another challenge is the slow processes in climate resilience. Although the policies are in place in most CEE countries, low mobilization of financing, fragmented institutional integration, and weak enforcement of management instruments lead to insufficient results.

A third challenge is the situation with the young water professionals who seek opportunities abroad rather than in their own countries and have relatively limited contacts with decision makers and other stakeholders. They need special attention in the CEE region as well as support for the professional development.

GWP CEE together with the CWPs will provide a platform to bring the challenges into a discussion on all levels. In addition, GWP CEE is active in regional projects to enhance capacities of GWP partners in IWRM implementation, transboundary cooperation, climate resilience as well as youth engagement.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP CEE will support regional and transboundary cooperation; specifically:

- Implementation of regional projects and application for new ones dealing with transboundary cooperation, SDG implementation, climate resilience and youth engagement (OPTAIN, TEACHER-CE, Erasmus +, Danube Floodplain, COST Action, City Water Cycles, Tid(y) Up),
- Active involvement in regional bodies (ICPDR, Sava Commission, HELCOM)
- Regional economic strategies (EU Danube Strategy and EU Baltic Strategy)
- Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CEE (Balkan, Caucasus, as well as in other relevant regions of the world like SEA, WAF, CHI)
- Engage new partners thorough project implementation and other activities

Highlight 2: GWP CEE and CWPs will support regionally a water-secure world agenda that includes:

- Organization of dialogues at all possible levels
- Find gaps in SDG/IWRM implementation in the CEE region and provide solutions for them
- Support in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress,
- Promotion of the importance of SDG6 for other sectoral SDGs

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- Explore opportunities to extend the coverage of climate resilience/IDMP activities to Black Sea and Balkan countries (lessons learnt from 7 years of CEE experience)
- Extend the scope of IDMP to disaster risk reduction of water related disasters, also to countries in the CEE region not covered until now, as well as neighboring ones like those of the Eastern Partnership and Western Balkans

Highlight 3: GWP CEE will actively engage with youth and young water professionals in the region and beyond:

- Organize a next Summer School involving as many GWP partners as possible and continue efforts started at the 2020 Network Meeting to attract young water professionals from other RWPs as well as check opportunities to start a GWP Summer School franchise,
- Provide technical support and mentorship to the regional Youth Water Community CEE
- Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs
- Support emerging young water leaders from the region through involvement in processes and providing engagement platforms

Highlight 4: GWP CEE will participate in processes to transfer the experience of its partners in the region and beyond:

- Explore opportunities to encourage transboundary cooperation in river basin management planning using the example of the JoinTisza project, including in the Baltic region
- Check possibilities to transfer tools from the IDMP (like Drought Watch) for climate resilience in the CEE region and beyond
- Support CEE CWPs in SDG6 implementation including on Level 2 activities
- Establish contacts with relevant partners from IAWD and others on sustainable sanitation at local levels (small communities, nature-based solutions)
- Explore opportunities to globalize the Summer School as a tool for youth engagement

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
Danube Floodplain	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. LRF"
COST ACTION Circular City	Project document	Project document
OPTAIN	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. LRF"
TEACHER-CE	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. LRF"
City Water Cycles	Project document	Project document
Erasmus+	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. LRF"
Tid(y)Up	Project document	Project document

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	120M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	6
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	4
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	2
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	1
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	2
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	International water conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for implementation of their programmes on SDGs, climate resilience and transboundary cooperation	1.1.1	GWP CEE provides an expert input that is accepted in meetings of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) and other regional conventions and frameworks in the fields of transboundary cooperation, climate resilience, sustainable sanitation and nature-based solutions
1.2	Links with other networks and organizations strengthened and formalised	1.2.1	Project based cooperation established through projects related to GWP Strategy 2020-2025
		1.2.2	Number of active partners to GWP CEE increased by 10 new ones
1.3	Fundraising capacity of the region and countries improved	1.3.1	Resource mobilisation strategy developed, aimed at facilitating new grants from foundations, bilaterals and private sector charities, as well as tapping other opportunities from EC/EU and national development aid agencies
		1.3.2	GWP CEE participated in fundraising events and information days about funding opportunities
		1.3.3	Co-funding provided for successful project proposals
		1.3.4	Reserve fund established at the regional level through the overhead (usually 7-10% of direct project costs) from awarded grants where GWP CEE is the lead partner
1.4	Work with countries towards achieving SDG 6.5.1 and climate resilience through continued and coordinated assessment processes	1.4.1	Based on available funding, organize processes for SDG 6.5.1. implementation in the CEE region
		1.4.2	Based on available funding, organize processes on drought and flood monitoring, risk assessment and early warning systems
2.1	Facilitate processes to prioritise key water-related actions on governance, management, and infrastructure, with the goal to advance the broad SDG agenda; support the design and implementation of action plans for these.	2.1.1	Based on funding and engagement of partners, spread our expertise on climate resilience (drought/floods) to as-of-yet not included CEE countries and seek opportunities also globally
		2.1.2	Strengthen regional drought resilience and improve capacities of target groups for an integrated climate resilience approach by demonstrating the operational value of newly developed tools for forecasting, monitoring and responding before, during and after a drought
		2.1.3	Improve the knowledge base (with concrete examples of climate resilience measures), create better access to information and products already available and building communication capacities for producing and sharing drought information in CEE region and beyond
		2.1.4	Continue to support countries in preparation of the Integrated drought management systems (support with Drought National plans development; etc.) and including droughts in national adaptation planning (especially Ukraine and Moldova; National Adaptation Plans, etc.
2.2	Assess status of cooperation as well as state of natural resources to identify transboundary issues and benefits of cooperation.	2.2.1	Based on funding, prepare further SDG & IWRM studies showing the gaps and then work with other partners to fill them
		2.2.2	Explore the opportunity to establish a certificate scheme for IWRM
		2.2.3	Identify relevant national committees/councils etc. and offer cooperation especially on climate resilience (drought/floods management)

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.2.4	Identify opportunities to organize events to strengthen partners like a conference on wetlands
		2.2.5	Explore opportunities to work in the Baltic Sea area on SDGs, transboundary issues, climate resilience and youth/gender
		2.2.6	Based on funding and engagement of partners, spread our expertise on youth activities in the CEE region and globally
2.3	Develop Strategic Action Programmes	2.3.1	Establish contact with relevant partners in the Danube Water Programme on sustainable sanitation at local levels (small communities)
		2.3.2	Seek funding for our sustainable sanitation project proposal (SANDANUBE) on Danube basin level
3.1	Develop knowledge products and enable usage by stakeholders	3.1.1	Develop Summer Schools as our strategic focus on youth in close cooperation with active CWPs and GWP partners.
		3.1.2	Explore opportunities to involve CAPNET more in the educational activities, to tackle the issue that CEE youth lack leadership skills.
3.2	Capture, process and back-feed knowledge (including lessons learned) on TBWM, SDG and IWRM implementation and climate resilience management	3.2.1	Explore opportunities to encourage transboundary cooperation in river basin management planning using the example of the JoinTisza project, including in the Baltic region
		3.2.2	Explore opportunities to transfer tools from the IDMP (like Drought Watch) in the CEE region and beyond
3.3	Stakeholders have improved capacity to access quality products and services, including youth and gender, through knowledge sharing	3.3.1	Projects targeting young generation, e.g. Danube ToolBox, Summer School and others implemented in the region
		3.3.2	Events, public awareness campaigns and competitions involving different school levels, e.g. Youth Forum, Danube Box and Junior Water Prize organized
		3.3.3	Youth involvement at forums on drought management (for example, a competition organized to collect historical drought impact information in Central and Eastern Europe)

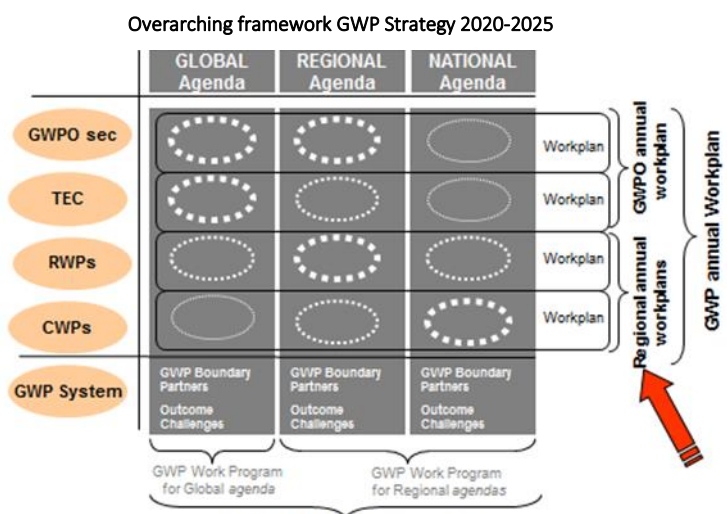
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP China



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

Driving on the water secured world motivates the birth of the Global Water Partnership (GWP), GWP has played a role of forerunner at various layers in implementing IWRM, building and developing networks, adapting to all water-related sectors, and setting up the multiple-stakeholders platform.

Vary from conventional conscience, GWP cultivates GWP China from a technical group to a regional partnership although China is a COUNTRY in general. This nation, with the area of 9.6 million km², faces almost all water-related challenges due to the intricacy in the landscape, population, economic growth and social development. Each of the regional peer partnerships and their partner organizations can find out specially tailored cases and share with counterparts from the local network and regional resources of GWP China.

China has four major water problems. First, there are many floods and frequent floods, which are still a serious problem for the people in our hearts. Secondly, water shortage is still a constraint factor for the economic and social development. Thirdly, the deterioration of the water environment has not been effectively controlled; Fourthly, soil erosion and ecological degradation trend has not changed fundamentally.

Internationally, China is the upstream country to many of the transboundary rivers that originates in China, particularly from the Tibetan plateau. China serves as a 'water tower' to the rest of Asian countries, and thus China can play an important role in water security in Asia

Prospect in 2030 and afterwards, contribution to water and all related natural resources will make us be pioneers to 'the building of a human community with a shared future'. It bases on the profound changes in the international situation, on the trend of our times toward peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, and on an in-depth reflection of the significant questions concerning the future of humanity, namely what kind of world should we build and how should we make it, towards a secured water planet. Shared the water means shared the future, which also reflects the shared values of humankind — peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom; and it embodies the aspirations for peace, growth, and prosperity, which represent the common interests of the people of all countries.

Similar to the core message of GWP's vision, the concept of "building a community of shared future for mankind" was written into a United Nations resolution of the UN Human Rights Council's 34th and 37th sessions. Rooted in the GWP's vision and missions, we have a long-term roadmap to achieve the SDGs, the "Belt and Road Initiative", and a human community with shared water from the standpoint of water sustainability.

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> High-level roundtable on watershed water resources management to popularize the concept of integrated water resources management and discuss the latest water resources related technologies
<i>Highlight 2:</i> GWP China plans to participate in the activities of China Youth Water Prize for the third year on the basis of the first two years, which is a young and dynamic platform. We shall achieve a top effective workout after mobilising governmental and private resources to strengthen youth voices on water upon the GWP Youth Strategy.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Research on the International Law Analysis project of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism; Paradigm Shift of International cooperation on Transboundary Rivers in China; A case study of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism
<i>Highlight 4:</i> The International Symposium on the Management and Protection of the Yangtze River, invite experts from home and abroad to introduce water resources management cases and share new ideas and technologies such as water environment protection and integrated water resources management

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	50M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	3
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	2
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	1
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	1
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	5
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	4
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	1
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	3
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	3
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	88%
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Support water-related sectors to better manage water resources and facilitate water security	1.1.1	Combine the IWRM concept into the water management-related laws, regulations and rules
		1.1.2	Promote the cooperation between the sectors involved in water and facilitate the collaboration with the non-water sectors.
		1.1.3	Evaluate the situations of the implementation of the laws and regulations and execution of programs
1.2	Promote the integrated water resources management to address adaptation to climate change and other challenges	1.2.1	Set up the cooperative management mechanism across sectors, regions and agencies for the emergencies and crisis to adapt to the climate change
		1.2.2	Get prepared for coping with the risks and disasters so as to avoid the worsening of poverty as a result of the climate change
		1.2.3	Promote the IWRM to accomplish the food self-sufficiency and through the raise of efficiency of water resources utilization
1.3	Build communications platform to disseminate and guide the IWRM	1.3.1	The popularization and training on the IWRM concept and knowledge-sharing
		1.3.2	Translate more materials on the IWRM related report into Chinese
		1.3.3	The contacts and communications with the media will be reinforced
2.1	Promote transboundary Cooperation	2.1.1	A new non-governmental cooperation mechanism and platform will be built, aiming at creating momentum on climate change adaptation and transboundary cooperation.
		2.1.2	Promote south-south cooperation within and beyond GWP network on further topics of shared interest.
2.2	Strengthen capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training	2.2.1	The awareness on water management issues and role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised.
		2.2.2	Pragmatic solutions for the challenge of water will be introduced and the implementation of IWRM will be realized.
		2.2.3	Facilitate engagement with influential changemakers
2.3	IWRM capacity building through the GWP Toolbox	2.3.1	All related to IWRM practices and knowledge will be shared among the partners.
		2.3.2	It will provide the opportunity for the stakeholders to contribute the successful experience to global water resources management.
2.4	Develop more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies; play a positive role in making rules of the international water management system	2.4.1	Through international cooperation in various forms, it can publicize and promote China's concepts/policies, practices and experiences in water resources field
		2.4.2	It can also establish friendly relations with relevant international organizations to boost international exchanges and cooperation on water and further increase the voices of Chinese water resources bodies to play a better role in the international water events.
2.5	Deal with water crises upon GWP global network resources and neutral platform	2.5.1	The emerging water crises and their potential impact will be mapped up, tracked and reported.

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.5.2	Efficient solutions to deal with water crises will be presented through GWP China, PWPs, their partners and stakeholder groups.
		2.5.3	The contributions to influence governance on water crises at regional and national levels are expected
2.6	Develop programs to enhance the capacity to integrate water security and climate resilience	2.6.1	Improve the influence on the water security and climate resilience through implementing the WACDEP activities.
3.1	Who will be involved	3.1.1	Decision-makers in a wider scope, including the existing powers and future generation (young professionals, and youth groups)
		3.1.2	Involve vulnerable groups (children, women)
		3.1.3	The private sector, potential partners who are not under the GWP's network framework and passionate in water development
		3.1.4	Internal teammates incl office staff who should keep optimizing personal professional skills and knowledge for a better contribution to the institutional construction
3.2	What should be 'we learn'	3.2.1	IWRM, toolbox cases, technical outputs, strategic reviews, etc.
3.3	How to implement	3.3.1	Website, media and mature communications platforms
		3.3.2	Mobilization the contemporary tools targeting at diverse interest groups
		3.3.3	Credible reputation in the water digital community

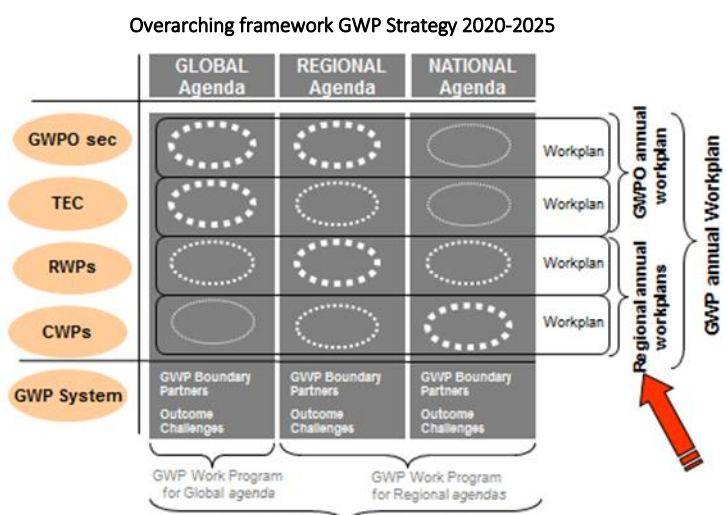
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Eastern Africa



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The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAf	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

Eastern Africa is a region that is highly vulnerable to climate change. Within the GWP Eastern Africa operational framework, the region is comprised of nine countries as follows: Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. This grouping is adopted for the purpose of this work programme. The socio-economic development and livelihoods of the countries in the region are very much dependent on natural resources that are highly vulnerable to climate change. The countries are characterised by agricultural activities that are largely dominated by smallholder subsistence farming and pastoral/semi-pastoral livestock production systems. The natural resources are used as sources of food, fuel wood building and industrial materials, among others.

The Eastern Africa Region covers a total of 6.2 million km² surface area with wide variation between countries ranging from 2.5 km² surface area of Sudan and South Sudan to 23,000 km² surface area of Djibouti (UNEP 2010)^[1]. In 2015, the total population of the Region was 332.7 million people (almost 29% of Africa's population.) The Region is also experiencing unprecedented population increase in urban areas compared to the rural areas. Though in 2015 the urban population is about 25%, from 1990 to 2015, the population in the urban areas has tripled compared to 84% increase in the rural area (UNICEF/WHO, 2015)^[2].

Water is a severe constraint in the Eastern Africa region. About 60-70 percent of the land area in the region is Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and receives less than 600 mm of rainfall annually (IGAD 2013)^[3]. Illicit activities such as deforestation are common and are a major cause of reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. Water-borne diseases are on rampage, and this is due to poor sanitation in both urban and rural environments, causing health problems, hence an unproductive population. The other challenges in the region are inadequate policy and institutional frameworks, inadequate investment, inefficient management, inadequate capacity of key sectors to perform their roles and responsibilities, poor cost recovery and financial sustainability among others. Furthermore, conflicts over water use for both household and other domestic purposes is a big concern and is causing civil unrest amongst the population.

Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability (Africa – IPCC, Chapter 9^[4]), the Eastern African region is not an exception, yet it has limited institutional capacity to build resilience. This is further complicated by environmental degradation as people move to marginal lands. The underlying causes of the mounting pressure on environmental resources are rapid population growth, high levels of poverty, and civil insecurity in many parts of the region. Climate change is causing prolonged and intensified droughts in the region. Due to altered weather patterns and climate extremes, this threatens agricultural production and food security, health, water and energy security, which in turn undermine the countries' ability to grow and develop. (CIGI, 2009)^[5]. An increase of between 1.5°C and 2°C is anticipated with the majority of people both so exposed and susceptible to poverty in Africa (IPCC 2018)^[6]. Impacts of climate variability and extreme events are already affecting drinking water availability and quality as well as sanitation services in different ways. Among others, floods result in damage to infrastructures, overflow of sanitation systems, pollution of wells; droughts cause depletion of water sources and burden communities having to trek long distances to reach the next available water source for themselves and their livestock; seasonality of rainfall and river flows affects the performance of springs and shallow wells.

^[1] UNEP (2010) Africa Water Atlas

^[2] UNICEF/WHO (2015) Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water

^[3] IGAD, 2013. IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy, IGAD, Djibouti.

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^[4] <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar4-wg2-chapter9-1.pdf>

^[5] CIGI (2009) Special Report Climate Change in Africa: Adaptation, Mitigation and Governance Challenges

^[6] IPCC (2018). An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, Switzerland www.ipcc.ch

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: High-level dialogue on Gender Transformative Approaches in water security and climate resilience. This will be achieved through stakeholder engagement under the WACDEP-G programme.

Highlight 2: Engage strategic partners (IGAD, EAC) to facilitate the integration of drought interventions in the national development plans of partner states. This will contribute to capacitating and building resilience of the vulnerable communities (pastoralists and smallholder farmers) to droughts and climate change impact

Highlight 3: Fundraising for improved water governance and management.

Highlight 4: Integration of SDG actions, especially SDG6.5.1, in national development processes of the targeted countries I.e. Kenya, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP-G	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. WACDEP-G"
NDCP CAEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. NDC-CAEP" Project"
DRESS-EA	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget, Tab: "B4. DRESS-EA"
EURECCCA 2	Project Document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget, Tab: "B5. EURECCA 2"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	700k
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	7M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	4
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	4
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	2
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	3
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	2
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	4
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	2
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	3
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	4
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	3
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	4
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	4
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	4
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	6
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	10
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	4
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	50%
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	6
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional institutions (IGAD, EAC, River and Lake Based Organisations) strengthened cooperation in good water governance and management	1.1.1	Targeted institutions (IGAD, EAC, LVBC and NBI) include water governance and management in their programs
		1.1.2	Key decisions recommended that facilitate regional cooperation in good water governance and management
		1.1.3	Nature based solutions for water initiated
		1.1.4	Regional Drought Early Warning System development and or enhanced
		1.1.5	Investment program (project proposals/project concept notes) prepared and implementation started for promoting water governance in the region
1.2	Regional Economic Communities (IGAD) adopted integrated drought management approach to build drought resilience, and facilitate regional integration and economic development	1.2.1	IGAD and partner countries accepted and implemented integrated drought management approach
		1.2.2	Increased number of Joint programs and projects in drought related interventions implemented with IGAD and partner countries
1.3	Water sector developed gender sensitive investments and financing strategies and include a diversity of stakeholders e.g. civil society, politicians/ parliamentarians, faith-based organisations, youth, indigenous peoples, gender equality organisations, the media etc	1.3.1	Investment and financing plans for water resources sector developed/ in process of being developed
1.4	Key sectors in the countries integrated drought management, water governance and management into their development planning and decision-making processes	1.4.1	Integration of drought management, water governance and management actions into sectoral plans of the respective ministries i.e. Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure
2.1	Regional Institutions (RECs and Basin Organizations, EAC) strengthened their capacities in negotiation skills and conflict resolution in transboundary water cooperation	2.1.1	Decision makers act through generation of position papers on transboundary cooperation
		2.1.2	Regional commitments in water cooperation place
2.2	Management tools for Integrated Water Resources Management developed and utilised by stakeholders in the region	2.2.1	Appropriate IWRM tools developed and utilised

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
2.3	IGAD and partner countries demonstrated innovative drought resilience actions at local level to promote drought resilience in the countries	2.3.1	Priorities in the National Drought Plans of countries implemented
		2.3.2	Increased number of innovative drought actions at the local levels
2.4	Countries in the region supported to mainstream IWRM in national SDG framework.	2.4.1	IWRM integrated into national SDG frameworks
2.5	Resource mobilisation/ fundraising enhanced at regional and country levels to sustain drought and water resources management interventions	2.5.1	Increased investments (funds mobilised) to implement drought/ water resources management interventions
2.6	Countries supported to manage drought risks	2.6.1	Increased action (interventions) in managing drought risks
3.1	Stakeholders in the Eastern Africa region/IGAD have better access to knowledge on successful water resources management	3.1.1	Partners in the Eastern Africa region and IGAD acknowledge use of GWP knowledge products e.g. through quoting literature from GWP, websites and acknowledgements during partner conferences and meetings
		3.1.2	Key lessons learned and recommendations on water resources management developed
3.2	Key sectors and other stakeholders in the region developed capacities to plan and implement activities that enhance improvement in water management	3.2.1	Increased number of partner capacity development programs that enhance improvement in water management
3.3	Stakeholders in the region access and adopt new technologies in support of water resources management	3.3.1	Increased number of stakeholders utilising the new technologies in water resources management
3.4	Innovative case studies from GWPEA partner organisations on water resources management and drought solutions documented and disseminated	3.4.1	Increased number of innovative case studies developed from partner institutions and disseminated
		3.4.2	Increased number of partners documenting and sharing the innovative case studies
		3.4.3	Increased number of innovative demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented and /or replicated
3.5	Private sector (beverage companies e.g. soft drink and beer companies) engaged in water resources management	3.5.1	Collaboration with the private sector players established in water resources management

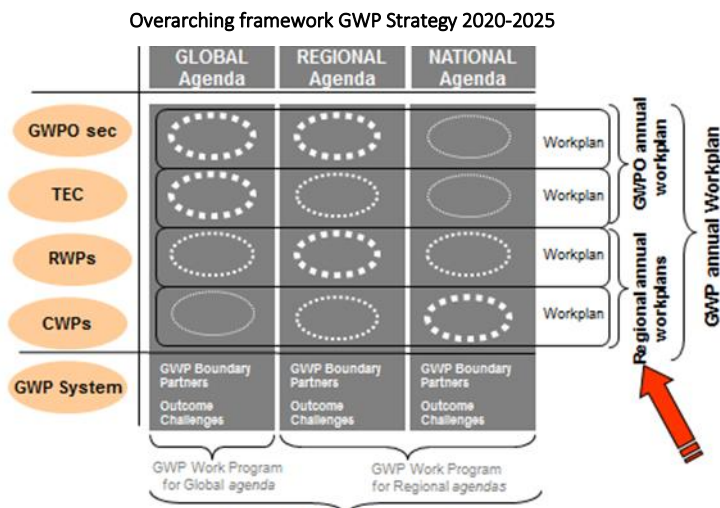
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Mediterranean



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Mediterranean is shaped by its unique geographical, ecological, geopolitical and cultural features. The Region is challenged by natural conditions including water scarcity, demographic change, unemployment including among the youth, poverty, changing consumption patterns including rising water and food demands, urbanization, growing energy needs, environmental degradation, climate change, gender disparities and more. Part of the Region currently faces an enduring economic crisis, war, socio-political instability, conflicts and large-scale migratory movements often under dramatic conditions. The vast majority of such natural and man-made challenges are directly linked with water.

Water is fundamental to human security, key to social and economic growth and has a crucial role in provision of ecosystems services. Being a limited natural resource, water requires effective policies and management practices to secure its availability and quality for all. Sustainable water access, provision and use are key concerns in all Mediterranean countries. Particularly the South and East rims are among the world's most water-scarce, with some countries reaching a 160% renewable water resources deficit. 'Water poor' people count to more than 180 mil, while those facing water shortages exceed 60 mil. According to IPPC, due to climate change alone, water availability may decrease by 2 to 15% for a +2 degrees Celsius warming scenario. This is among the largest predicted decreases in the world. Furthermore, extreme phenomena, like droughts and floods, are expected to increase in the region, heavily affecting freshwater quantity and quality.

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and ground water bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90%), followed by industry (including the energy sector) at 22% and the domestic sector with 14%. Overall, water use efficiency is far from satisfactory, especially in agriculture. Furthermore, discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater has led to deterioration of water quality. IPCC estimates that, by the end of the century, a +2 degrees Celsius warming scenario will translate to a 4% in irrigation water demand, while a +5 degrees Celsius warming scenario will mean an 18% increase. The situation becomes gloomier when seen through the integrated water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus lens, where every shift or pressure affecting each of these sectors has an impact on all the others.

Access to potable water is above the global average and shows significant progress. Today, the proportion of the population enjoying access to improved water services stands at over 90% in most Mediterranean countries, particularly in the urban centres that host 60% of the population. However, service to the urban poor and rural areas remains inadequate in parts of the Region, and 20+ mil inhabitants are still deprived of access to improved water services.

The social, economic and environmental impacts of water challenges, and their associated costs in human lives and in monetary terms, are considerable, making the need for action and cooperation pressing. In response, multiple, and often overlapping, policy and technical frameworks on water-related issues and their interdependencies, including with other sectors, are encountered. They are developed by/within a range of institutions (like UfM, UNEP MAP, EU, AU, Arab League, RCC, UMA, etc.) and stakeholders with coordination across entities and sectors remaining a significant challenge.

2021 is the second implementation year of the 2020-2022 Work Programme in response to the GWP Strategy 2020-2025. GWP-Med in synergy with partner and collaborating institutions and stakeholders, and acting as a neutral convener, will continue being an active promoter of IWRM as means towards water security objectives, through focussed interventions at regional, national, basin, local and transboundary levels, shaping its action on:

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- Mobilise: facilitating multi-stakeholder participation & engagement in as well as development partners' support for policies, investments and solutions at regional, transboundary, national, basin and local level, through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus (WEFE Nexus) approaches.
- Act: assisting Mediterranean countries on policy making, planning and demo application for sustainable development and utilization of water resources through such integrated approaches towards coherent, tangible and measurable impacts.
- Learn: promoting understanding, capacity building, knowledge sharing and education on such integrated approaches, demonstrating their value, applicability and contribution towards countries' set objectives.

GWP-Med will address the three main GWP Anchor Areas and related priority Themes, including:

- Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals
- Water Governance & Financing, including Private Sector Participation
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus
- Source-to-Sea, including IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management/Integrated Groundwater Management
- Non-Conventional Water Resources Management, including for Integrated Urban Water Management
- Water-Employment-Migration
- Climate Resilience through Water
- Transboundary Water Cooperation

GWP-Med, furthermore, will address the three Across-Anchors Areas of the GWP Strategy 2020-2025: Engaging private sector; Contributing to gender equality; Mobilizing youth for water security.

GWP-Med action will build on: the heritage of almost 20 years of operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained; screening of existing and emerging regional and national processes and synergies, as well as of international processes with application in the Region, including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement; screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic and operational partnerships.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: Advance **Water Security** targets through **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring** through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:

- *at Mediterranean level*, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the **Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Water Agenda** through its Water Expert Group (WEG) and the promotion of the related Work Programme through its 4 Thematic areas and its Financial Strategy, the **5+5 Western**

Mediterranean Water Strategy and Action Plan, the **League of Arab States**, the **African Union**, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related **Sustainable Development Goals** agenda in the region; promoting the concept of **Water- Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus**, including with an emphasis on **Wetlands**, and of **joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) / Source-to-Sea Planning**;

- *at South East Europe level*, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the **Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy** including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Nexus approach;
- *at national level*, with provisional emphasis on Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Mauritania as well as Montenegro and North Macedonia [some tbc] depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin riparians;
- by continuing and further building activities on the **Water Governance & Financing Nexus** with an emphasis on **Private Sector Participation** as well as **Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship**, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by further building activities on **Water Integrity** at MENA level;
- by advancing with partners the GWP-Med agenda on **Water-Employment-Migration**.

Highlight 2: Advance integrated **Transboundary Water Resources Management** through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the **Drin River Basin** (shared by five riparians in SEE) and, based on riparians' interest, the **North Western Sahara Aquifer** (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia). Advance activities on the **Nexus** including **Climate Change** and **Flood Management** considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins. Expand activities on Women & Water Diplomacy within and beyond MENA. Furthermore, assist the promotion of the **UNECE Water Convention** in the region.

Highlight 3: Contribute in tackling **Climate Resilience** challenges through support to regional policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; advancing a UfM/GWP partnership for mobilising international climate finance in the Mediterranean; providing methodological tool to countries for accessing international climate financing; assisting countries to develop a regional program proposal on climate change adaptation in the coastal area in the UNEP MAP framework; supporting the preparation of GCF Readiness and full projects for submission to the Green Climate Fund in Libya, Montenegro and Mauritania, and exploring more such options in Med countries.

Highlight 4: Promote water security through **Non-Conventional Water Resources Management and WEF Nexus technical solutions** through: piloting interventions at *local* level through practical demo applications in Mediterranean **islands** (Malta and Greece), and **MENA** countries also contributing to local climate resilience and youth employability objectives; further advancing the GWP-Med agenda on **integrated urban water resources management** in collaboration with partners; promoting **Nature-based Solutions on Water**, including linked with employment/entrepreneurship and youth engagement objectives.

Highlight 5:

- **Raise awareness** and **build capacities** of targeted stakeholders groups including **parliamentarians and media**; promote **knowledge management & sharing** through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects; promote **education for sustainable development** with emphasis on water.
- Further design and promote with partners the GWP-Med agendas on **Water & Gender, Water & Youth, Water & Private Sector Participation** including with an emphasis on **Employment**.

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Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference (Euro) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
GWP supported		
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP-G	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. WACDEP-G"
SDG SP2 in North Macedonia	Under preparation	Under preparation
Locally Raised/ GWP-Med: Contracted and on going		
GEF UNDP Drin Projects (Drin Full Size Project & Drin Kosovo Medium Size Project), 2015-2021	Project documents	Project document
Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project II, 2020-2022	Project document	Project document
ADA Nexus in SEE, 2018-2021	Project document	Project document
Coca-Cola Non-Conventional Water Resources Management in Malta, 2019-2021	Project document	Project document
Coca-Cola Zero Drop in Greece, 2021-2022	Project document	Project document
MAVA Tunisia ICZM/IWRM project, 2018-2021	Project documents	Project document
Locally Raised / GWP-Med Approved and expected to be contracted by end 2020		
GEF UNEP Med SCCF Project on Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Areas, 2020-2022	Project document	Project document
GEF UNEP Med Programme Nexus Project in MENA and SEE, 2020-2023	Project document	Project document
GEF UNEP Med Programme Source-to-Sea Project in MENA and SEE, 2020-2023	Project document	Project document
GEF UNDP Floods in SEE, 2020-2023	Project document	Project document
GEF UNESCO DIKTAS Project, 2020-2023	Project document	Project document

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	205M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	120M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	3
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	3
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	2
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	2
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	7
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	6
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	16
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1.5M
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	16
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	5
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	3
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	3
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	2

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
1.1	Sustainable country water partnerships are explored and established	1.1.1	Country and local stakeholders are networked in functioning partnerships to better tackle IWRM (6.5.1 and 6.5.2) and WEFE Nexus objectives.
1.2	GWP and GWP-Med agendas in Africa and in the Gulf is –further- set and advance	1.2.1	Further operational links are established with African key institutions and stakeholders and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made with emphasis on promoting North African water-related objectives and South-South cooperation.
		1.2.2	Options for collaboration and action are explored with Gulf countries governments, stakeholders and GCC regional institutions aiming at promoting GWP objectives in the area, and an operational agenda is established and advance.
1.3	Agendas for cross-cutting GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020-2025 advance	1.3.1	Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and advancement of Gender, Youth, and Private Sector Participation action plans, also with emphasis on Employment objectives.
2.1	Policy dialogue facilitated and catalytic actions and demo applications implemented for IWRM and Nexus planning at regional, national and local / river basin level	2.1.1	Regional / Sub-regional institutions and political initiatives are assisted for advancing their Water related strategy processes, including through WEFE Nexus, WEM and Climate Resilience approaches.
		2.1.2	National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, strategic choices, policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national IWRM planning and monitoring in an integrated approach, including through establishing and advancing capacity for responding to Sustainable Development Goals.
		2.1.3	Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies; pilot schemes are promoted and, eventually, tested.
		2.1.4	Stakeholders are assisted to improve their understanding and capacity on water integrity, transparency and accountability as means for improved water governance.
		2.1.5	Regional, national and local IWRM and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges and selected national and transboundary basins/coastal areas and wetlands are equipped with advanced local management planning tools.
		2.1.6	National and basin institutions are assisted in addressing natural resources security issues using the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus approach, through elaboration of investment portfolios and implementation of demonstration application showcasing how-to's on policy and action planning and technical aspects. At transboundary level, Nexus approaches are utilized as tool for identification of shared benefits and enhancement of transboundary cooperation and formal and informal policy dialogues and stakeholder processes advance.
2.2	Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated, capacity built and IWRM and Nexus solutions catalysed for Transboundary basins	2.2.1	Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced IWRM and Nexus policy tools and knowledge to respond to Transboundary challenges.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
		2.2.2	More countries of the Mediterranean become aware of and possibly participate at the UNECE Water Convention ratification process, etc.
2.3	Regional and national policy dialogue is facilitated, capacity is built and solutions are catalysed on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues	2.3.1	Regional and national policy dialogue facilitated, capacity built, solutions catalysed and investments mobilized through technical assistance to countries, including for accessing international financing, for water-related climate resilience action
		2.3.2	Regional, national and local partners engage on Disaster Risk Reduction solutions, including through better flood control and drought management planning, primarily at transboundary level.
2.4	Local pilot applications implemented and local and regional dialogue promoted on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management, and the Urban Water Resources Management agenda advance through city-level interventions	2.4.1	Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands and coastal areas of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) Management including through practices like rainwater harvesting (RWH), grey water reuse and storm water management, etc. as well as promote Nature-based Solutions for Water
		2.4.2	Regional and local partners contribute and engage on Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM), including through pilot IUWM planning, technical applications at city level, and promotion of employment opportunities particularly for Youth.
2.5	Networking, policy planning, and local pilot applications for addressing Water-Employment-Migration challenges are promoted	2.5.1	Regional, national and local partners engage for solutions to WEM challenges, including towards promoting market-based approaches, with emphasis on Gender, and Youth engagement, including through Nexus and Nature-Based Solutions for Water approaches.
3.1	Knowledge shared and awareness on water challenges promoted and contribute to the identification of sustainable water and climate resilience solutions	3.1.1	Package knowledge created through GWP-Med activities and disseminate knowledge products in targeted stakeholder groups.
		3.1.2	Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, including with an emphasis on water-related Sustainable Development Goals.
3.2	Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power	3.2.1	Facilitate the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising regular meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building capacity.
3.3	Education for IWRM is promoted through the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	3.3.1	Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.

RWP WORKPLAN

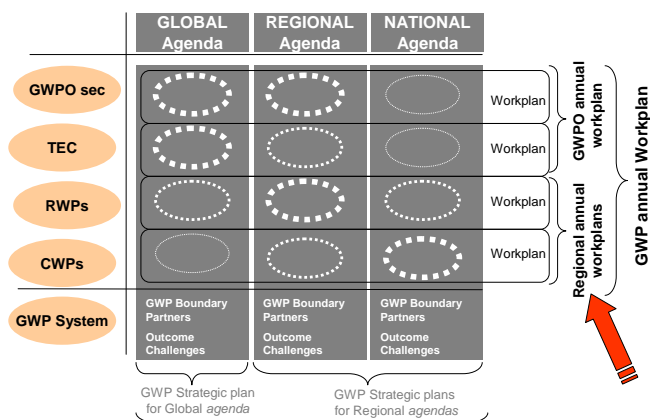
GWP Southern Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents

Overarching framework GWP Strategy 2020-2025



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EMEA	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Southern African Development Community's (SADC) water resources are under increasing pressure due to population growth and agricultural and industrial development. Climate change is also negatively impacting on the region's water resources. As the majority of SADC's population lives in poverty, regional development and integration are underpinned by water security as the watercourses in the region are transboundary in nature.

Research indicates that fifteen major river basins in the region are shared by at least two countries; of the water resources currently abstracted, 77% is used for irrigation, 18% for domestic use and 5% for industry; 70% of SADC's population relies on groundwater supplies; and of SADC's population of about 280 million people, 40% has no access to an adequate safe drinking water supply while 60% has no access to adequate sanitation. The SADC region is also characterised by an uneven spatial distribution of water resources in terms of rainfall and can be segregated into two hydrological zones, the wet northern part, and the dry southern parts. The nature of distribution of water resources in the SADC region can either play an important role in promoting regional integration through its trade and alleviating poverty or may be a catalyst to regional conflict if not well managed. The region could also benefit from water transfer and hydropower generation as the northern parts of the region have abundant water resources and could supply the southern parts with water.

The COVID-19 in the SADC region has adversely affected public health, social and economic infrastructures across the region. Each Member State is at a unique stage of this pandemic and has a different set of problems to deal with. The COVID-19 pandemic-induced challenges in the water sector have seriously affected Member States at national, river basin and regional levels. Indications, based on the extent and gravity of COVID-19 impacts, are that the epidemic will have long-lasting effects on the water sector in the short and long term.

The shifts and dynamics introduced by the pandemic impacts, necessitate for a new mode of service delivery, both during and post-COVID-19 situations. The COVID-19 pandemic is threatening the ease of movement across the region due to fears of infections in some of the region's borders, and thus indirectly impacting the goal of accelerated regional integration. It has also impacted key regional water related events that were scheduled for 2020, such as the 9th SADC River Basin Organisation Workshop.

Currently, the SADC Secretariat is facilitating the development of the Fifth Phase of the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP V) for the Water Sector. The RSAPs serve both as a coordinating framework and a vehicle to deliver on the aspirations of SADC as articulated in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (SADC, 2017), Regional Infrastructure Master Plan (RIDMP) (SADC, 2012) and other regional and sectoral policies and strategies. The RSAPs are five-year plans for the SADC regional water sector, for effective and sustainable management, development and utilisation of the region's water resources at both within-country and transboundary cooperation scales.

As SADC begins the planning and development of its fifth RSAP, it does so under a "new normal". The onset of COVID-19, and potential rise of not only waterborne disease from climatic impacts, but the spread of respiratory diseases and the impact it will have on the region, both in terms of water security and supply, all within an uncertain regional socio-economic context. The COVID-19 outbreak has placed even more emphasis on the need to ensure improved levels of access to water supplies, sanitation, and hygiene. This will require a range of solutions and an increasing investment in local level infrastructure at a time when many economies are at risk. It is imperative that challenging dynamics of water resources in the region are considered for 2021-2025 RSAP V period.

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GWPSA will be guided by the RSAP V and other regional priority frameworks to address some the challenges highlighted above. GWP SA will also continue to deepen engagement with the RBOs in order to support development and implementation of their transboundary plans.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary
<p><i>Highlight 1: Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Official AIP Launch and fundraising event• Development of the Africa Water Investment Scorecard/Index
<p><i>Highlight 2: AIP SDG Water Investment Support Programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SADC EU WEF Nexus country dialogues• SADC EU WEF Nexus Regional Dialogue• Development of WEF Nexus regional guidelines• IWRM action plans for Botswana and Tanzania developed through the SDG IWRM Support Programme• GWP-DBSA SADC Regional Water Fund Investment Programme
<p><i>Highlight 3: AIP Transboundary Water Investments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesotho ICM Investment Conference – support the development of a Water Security Investment program for Lesotho, consisting of a pipeline of projects and the corresponding potential funding mechanisms• 9th RBO Workshop• Lesotho Investment Programme• Lesotho WEF Nexus GCF proposal• Community of practice for gender and youth• Adoption of the SADC RSAP V• Updating the 2008 SADC Awareness and Communication Strategy for the Water Sector• Regional policy harmonisation Study (methodology and Lesotho Study)• Submitting the project document for Limpopo GEF• BuPuSa IUCN-GEF Project Kick-off and first year implementation• PIDA Water Resource Mobilisation Strategy and support to priority water projects
<p><i>Highlight 4: AIP Water Climate Development and Gender Transformation (AIP WACDEP-G)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate the development of Africa Gender Transformative Water Investment Index and establish a peer review mechanism• Mobilize partners to provide coordinated support to countries in the SADC region for preparing water projects to access climate finance considering gender• Support institutions in the SADC region in integrating water security and climate resilience issues into development processes and plans (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, NDPs etc.)• Support institutions to have knowledge and capacity for Gender transformative approaches, and for preparing and implementing climate resilience investment projects

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- GCF Concept Note and Project Preparation Facility approved for the Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Project in South Africa
- GCF Concept Note approved for SADC HYCOS
- GCF Concept Note approved for Livingstone project in Zambia
- GCF Readiness – SADC multi-country proposal and AfDB

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
AIP WACDEP-G SAF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. AIP WACDEP-G SAF"
AIP WACDEP-G Zambia	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. AIP WACDEP-G Zambia"
AIP WACDEP-G CU	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. AIP WACDEP-G CU"
AIP WACDEP-G EA	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. AIP WACDEP-G EA"
AIP WACDEP-G Uganda	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3. AIP WACDEP-G Uganda"
GCF-NAP Zambia	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab:
Tetrattech-Climate Resilience Infrastructure Development Facility	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "C1. LRF"
CIG Zambia	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "C1. LRF"
Resilient Waters - Chemonics	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "C1. LRF"
GIZ- ICM	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "C1. LRF"
SADC-EU WEF Nexus Dialogue Project-Phase II	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "SADC NEXUS"
GWP-DBSA SADC Regional Water Fund Investment Programme	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "SADC Water Fund Investment Programme"

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	10M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	2
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	4
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	6
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	4
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	5
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	2
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	2
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	4
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	10
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	4
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	3
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	3
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	5
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	15
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	10
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	2

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	SADC WEF Nexus Working Group, Joint Technical and Ministerial Committee functional and a regional multi-stakeholder platform guiding nexus approach in the region (Supporting the implementation of the SDG programme)	1.1.1	At least 3 meetings convened by SADC to discuss WEF (linked to the SDG Programme)
		1.1.2	At least 2 WEF Nexus Multi-stakeholder Dialogues convened at the regional level
		1.1.3	At least 3 WEF Nexus Dialogues facilitated at the national level
		1.1.4	SADC Secretariat Working Group providing guidance and coordination to the implementing partners
1.2	Multi-stakeholder platforms strengthened at national and regional level for IWRM planning and implementation (SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2)	1.2.1	At least 2 RBO Workshop meetings organised
		1.2.2	At least 2 RBOs supported in convening basin-wide multi-stakeholder forums
		1.2.3	1 Consulting Partners meeting organised
		1.2.4	At least 3 CWP's accredited by GWPO
		1.2.5	At least 7 CWP's providing multi-stakeholder platforms to support SDGs, climate resilience and transboundary water resources management
1.3	Inclusion of youth and effective participation of women in water resources management	1.3.1	Increased participation of women in CWP's and other regional platforms
		1.3.2	Southern Africa Youth WEF Innovation Network (SAYWIN) functional and providing a platform
1.4	Countries in SADC region with climate coordination mechanisms ready to access climate finance and implement climate resilient water projects	1.4.1	At least 3 countries supported to strengthen national climate coordination mechanisms for climate finance
		1.4.2	
1.5	Coordinated Africa wide partnership for enhancing climate resilient water investments functional and supporting countries	1.5.1	Project Preparation for Climate Finance Partnership for water projects mobilising partners for coordinated support
1.6	Countries in SADC shared watercourses strengthen transboundary institutional mechanisms	1.6.1	At least 1 river basin supported in creating an institutional mechanism for transboundary water cooperation
1.7	GWP SA has robust governance systems that can mobilise resources (financial and human) at all levels	1.7.1	At least 2 funding arrangement reached per year
		1.7.2	Steering Committee and CP meetings organised as per Constitution
2.1	Countries in SADC consider nexus as an approach for resilience building and sustainable development	2.1.1	SADC Ministers approve the SADC Nexus Framework at the regional level
		2.1.2	At least 3 Countries establish national mechanisms for promoting nexus approach
2.2	Countries in the SADC region plan and implement IWRM Plans (SDG 6.5.1)	2.2.1	At least one country supported in implementing Integrated Catchment Management (in line SDG6 Support Programme)
		2.2.2	SADC supported to develop the Regional Strategic Action Plan – IWRM V (2021-2025)
		2.2.3	At least 2 RBOs supported in developing long-term IWRM Plans (in line SDG6 Support Programme)

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
2.3	RBOs in the SADC region cooperate in transboundary water resources management (SDG 6.5.2)	2.3.1	At least 2 RBOs supported in mobilising resources aimed at strengthening cooperation (in line SDG6 Support Programme)
2.4	Institutions in the SADC region integrate/align water security, and climate resilience issues into development processes and plans (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, NDPs etc.)	2.4.1	At least 4 planning processes supported in integrating WS&CR
		2.4.2	Supporting SADC in the implementation of GCCA+ in at least 5 countries
2.5	Countries in the SADC region consider gender transformative approaches in water resources management	2.5.1	At least 4 countries implementing national Gender Action Plans
		2.5.2	SADC facilitating the implementation of the Regional Gender Action Plan
		2.5.3	2 RBOs supported in implementing basin gender action plans
2.6	Countries in the SADC region and partners integrate climate resilience and gender equality and social inclusion into their WASH programmes	2.6.1	At least 2 institutions supported in preparing project concepts integrating WS&CR in WASH
3.1	RBOs and national institutions in the SADC region have knowledge and capacity to embrace a nexus approach	3.1.1	At least two regional trainings on WEF Nexus organised
		3.1.2	At least 5 countries apply the SADC WEF Nexus Screening Tool in project preparation
3.2	RBOs and national institutions in the SADC region have knowledge and capacity to plan and implement IWRM (in support of SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2)	3.2.1	National institutions in at least 2 RBOs supported in preparing and implementing Capacity Development Plans (for IWRM Plans)
		3.2.2	At least 2 learning events on ICM organised
3.3	Regional, transboundary and national institutions in the SADC region have knowledge and capacities to prepare and implement climate resilience investment projects	3.3.1	National institutions in at least 1 RBO supported in capacity development climate resilience investment planning
		3.3.2	At least 10 national institutions trained in adaptation planning
3.4	National institutions have knowledge and capacity for integrating climate resilience into their WASH programmes/projects	3.4.1	At least 10 institutions in SADC provided with capacity development support and technical assistance
3.5	GWP Africa regions are strengthened with clear technical support to implement the GWP Strategy	3.5.1	GWP Africa CU facilitating and coordinating learning amongst the 5 Africa regions

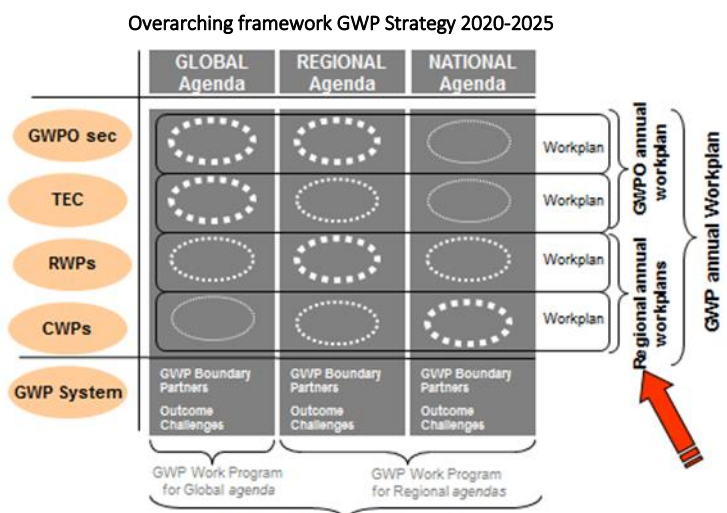
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP South America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

South America, the southern subcontinent of the American continent is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the north and east coasts, and by the Pacific Ocean on the west coast. The Andes mountain range crosses the territory, in parallel to the Pacific Ocean, with an approximate length of 7,000 km. The mountain chain covers an area of 17,329,310 km² with a population of around 405 million inhabitants in 2013. It is characterized by its climatic diversity, with a humid and warm tropical climate in the north and centre of its territory, temperate in greater southern latitudes and cold in the highest points of the Andean region and in *Tierra del Fuego*.

The rainfall patterns in South America are varied, with high rainfall in the upper Amazon, southwestern Argentina and southern Chile; dry littoral bands in Peru and northern Chile, the Arid South American Diagonal, which covers an important part of the territories of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, and moderate rainfall in the pampas of Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil.

The average water availability corresponds to approximately 28% of the world's renewable water resources. However, arid and semi-arid areas cover 23% of the subcontinent.

Sixty-six transboundary water bodies, 37 rivers and 29 aquifers, share territory of two or more countries. The hydrographic basins of greater extension are those of the Amazon and Orinoco rivers and del Plata Basin. The Guaraní aquifer is the most important international freshwater aquifer and the largest international lake is Titicaca.

Drinking water and basic sanitation coverage are challenges for the region, although in most countries drinking water services have been increasing their coverage, especially in urban areas. It should be noted that a high percentage of wastewater returns to water bodies without being treated, which affects the quality of life of populations and ecosystems (the exception is Chile with a high percentage of wastewater treatment).

The highest water consumption occurs in the agricultural sector with values that exceed 50%. Surface water is the main source of supply, although several countries are supplied with water reserves.

During the period 1961-2014, the agricultural area increased from 4 to 6 million km², accompanied by intensive use of inputs, soil and water degradation, biodiversity reduction and deforestation (except in Chile and Uruguay where the forest reserve area is increasing). The countries of the region have 117 Ramsar sites and 173,570,400 ha of protected terrestrial areas. (Pochat, Víctor, Donoso, María, and Juan Saldarriaga, 2018, Regional Process of the Americas, World Water Forum 2018, IDB, University of the Andes, UNESCO PHI)

Topics of interest of the region: transboundary waters; climate resilience; SDG 6; youth and water and generation of knowledge and training in IWRM

Opportunities for GWP South America:

- Being part of a large global scale network
- Diversity of members (different stakeholders)
- Strong knowledge production
- Capacity building with courses and workshops based on case studies
- Advocacy

GWP South America's vision is for a water secure region, recognizing the importance of sustainable development and management of water resources for the benefit of future generations.

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The mission of GWP SAM is to advance governance and management of water resources at all levels for a sustainable and equitable development.

Challenges

- Keep water issues high on the agenda despite the social and economic crisis that was increased by the pandemic
- Make more visible the interaction between water, adaptation and climate change
- Maintain governments' commitment to report to organizations such as UN (SDGs, NDCs, etc)
- More efforts will have to be made to not leave vulnerable populations behind: we need to work with youth and gender aspects
- Accelerate SDG implementation
- Cooperate with TBW
- Preserve basins and water quality for better access to water and health
- Increase inter-regional cooperation to access to international funds
- Continue helping to build national capabilities

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: Develop initiatives with governments related to adaptation and climate change. We will continue working with the governments of Ecuador and Paraguay to help them enhance NDCs as part of the Paris Agreement's NDC update process

Highlight 2: Continue working with the governments in the SDG processes. Working with the government of Bolivia and the GIZ Cooperation to improve the National Plan of Basin 2021-2025, using an adaptation of the SDG methodology.

Highlight 3: Continue working with our partners in strengthening the youth capabilities related to water at the regional level. Continue working and supporting CWP Venezuela and their Youth Programme training "Young people as change makers in the IWRM". We want this programme to reach all the Region and to continue with new activities supporting a network aligned with GWP vision.

Highlight 4: Increase the exchange of knowledge related to IWRM, Toolbox and Gender sensitive policies in IWRM and Climate Change. Continue with the Webinars organized from the Secretariat, design a course for GWP CAF (in Portuguese and French) related to IWRM and Toolbox, transform some of the changemakers winners' experiences in new Toolbox studies.

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
NDC CAEP: Ecuador and Paraguay	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "NDC-CAEP Project"
Integrating freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems	Project document	Project document
SDG 6.5.1 and entry points to improve the Plan de Cuencas Nacional 2021 2025 in Bolivia in cooperation with GIZ	Project document	Project document

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	3
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	2
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	5
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	1
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	2
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	6
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	RWP is strengthened with the active participation of GWP partners, and partnership base expanded and diversified	1.1.1	Quality of institutions that work with GWP SAM, both national and regional ones
1.2	Mobilise actors from countries that doesn't have CWP	1.2.1	Ecuador and Paraguay as new CWP
1.3	Strengthened the liaison with relevant stakeholders and new partners	1.3.1	GWP SAM is included in key proposals and projects already approved
1.4	Identify actors of water, environmental adaptation and resilience areas in the different countries	1.4.1	Platform of exchange among them, to cover the gaps between the areas
1.5	Foster relations between water authorities and environmental authorities in the countries	1.5.1	Generate awareness of the key role of water in processes of adaptation and resilience in climate change
1.6	Implementing an institutional mechanism of fundraising with a recognised institution	1.6.1	MOU GWPO- OEA (American States Organization)
1.7	Study innovative mechanisms for raising funds, at national and regional level	1.7.1	Establish long term agreements and relationships with strategic partners that lead to increase raise local and regional funds and co-financing
1.8	Develop initiatives with private sector stakeholders to promote engagement	1.8.1	Promote activities with private actors related to circular and green economy, water footprint.
1.9	Restarting the youth program in several countries linked with educational issues	1.9.1	Concept note regarding a design that contemplates the activities already developed by these partners that foster a regional youth network
1.10	Increase collaboration with other GWP Regions on knowledge and experience sharing	1.10.1	Joint activities with two GWP Regions
1.11	Reinforcing the brand and local and regional levels	1.11.1	Show the strategy, our history and outcomes
1.12	Profit the global surveys and actions that raised information and needs from our members	1.12.1	Document analyzing the challenges and action plan for the region to empower and engage our members
2.1	Align GWP SAM with existing initiatives on water at country levels	2.1.1	Design, mobilise funding for and implement priority interventions
2.2	Facilitate processes to prioritize key water actions on governance management and infrastructure	2.2.1	Fostering water agenda with governmental institutions and in political election periods
2.3	Working on SDG 6.5.1 country processes	2.3.1	Documents generated as defined by UNDP
2.4	Purposefully mobilise and empower institutions and stakeholders towards sustainable TBWM on SDG 6.5.2	2.4.1	Participate on the organization of activities at national and regional level aiming to foster the transboundary cooperation and constructing of peace in a holistic approach
2.5	Prepare an action plan to be fully prepared to play a key role as a support in GCF projects, including brand aspects	2.5.1	GWP SAM is recognized as a key partner in the alliance to foster GCF proposals in water and adaptation
2.6	From the ideas to proposals with the climate rationale: design of the country tailored procedures	2.6.1	Readiness/concept notes of different countries to present to GCF
2.7	Identify issues of tension to address as well as entry points	2.7.1	Activity plan for enhancing cooperation and sustainable TBWM, with countries' focal points and partners

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
2.8	Raise capacities towards diagnosis, monitoring and management on SDG 6.3	2.8.1	Concept note detailing the plan to follow
2.9	Facilitate synergies to work on the WASH agenda	2.9.1	Align information and statistics systems under WASH framework
2.10	Profit of the opportunities that other GWP regions offers us to work with	2.10.1	International project to be supported by the European Commission focusing on international water cooperation in South Africa, Brazil China and India.
2.11	Identify the way to support and align the on-going different kinds of activities in the region on youth issues	2.11.1	Concept note on Youth Programme to the region
3.1	To lead discussions to share and improve an holistic approach for the teaching of GIRH at the university level	3.1.1	Establish a university professors platform interested in Toolbox
3.2	Organize dialogues around new ways of generating knowledge in GIRH: co creation and transdisciplinary modalities	3.2.1	Documents reflecting the insights of the sharing
3.3	Present GWP-SAM regional activities mainstreaming SDG 6.5 and the main results of the GWP-SAM efforts in South American countries	3.3.1	Publication of the experience and support of GWP SAM on SDGs in the region
3.4	Increase collaboration with other GWP Regions on knowledge and experience sharing	3.4.1	Training on GIRH with SAM tutors, in Portuguese in Santo Tomé
3.5	Improve knowledge and assessment quality in our activities	3.5.1	Establishment of a Regional Tech Committee
3.6	Generate content to publish in REGA Magazine (the unique magazine that has been launched as a GWP publication)	3.6.1	REGA Magazine to be again the technical voice of GWP

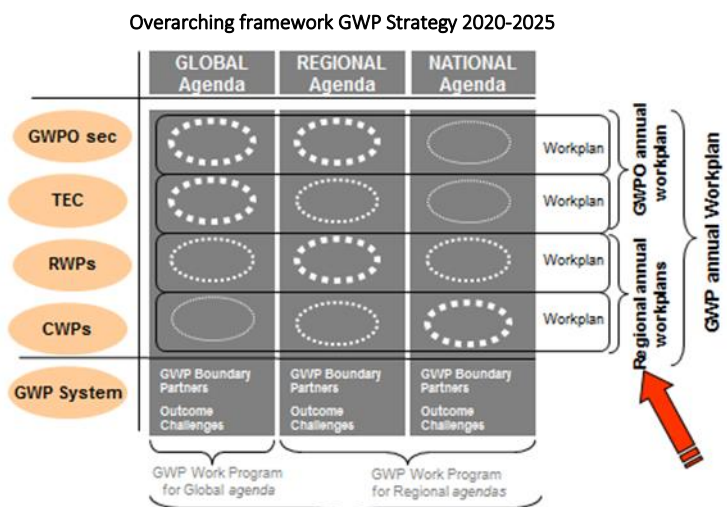
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP South Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EMEA	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

South Asia has the highest regional Global Hunger Index score indicating highest levels of hunger among populations. The region has the highest concentration of undernourished (299 million) and poor people with about 40 per cent of the world's hungry (World Bank, 2012). South Asia global mean temperature is expected to increase by 3 Degrees Centigrade by 2050 (WB Action Report on CCA & Resilience – 2019). It will likely have profound effects on food and water security. All the South Asian countries, except Bhutan, has significant but inadequate domestic energy resources to satisfy the growing demand. All except Bhutan, are net energy importers. India, whose growth in energy consumption by its 1.2 billion people is predicted by the International Energy Agency to be 3% a year until 2035 – fastest in the world and double that of China. India has only 0.7 of proven global natural gas reserves and Pakistan only 0.3% . India has 6.8% of the world's coal reserves and Pakistan 0.1%. Nepal has water resources for the development of hydropower projects, but at best these could meet only about 10% of India's projected demand for 800 gigawatts of electricity a year by 2030. South Asia is surrounded by countries and regions with abundant energy resources. Iran to west, Russia and the Central Asian states to the north, Myanmar – to the east.

South Asia will thus need to face the full implications of increasingly strong interconnections between water insecurity, food insecurity, climate change and regional integration. Climate science and projections of its various impacts are at an early stage of development in the region. Yet, South Asia is among the most data-rich regions of the developing world and is well endowed with considerable analytical capacity for providing policy inputs – a capacity that has yet to be fully mobilized for effective policy and institutional responses. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Afghanistan share twenty major rivers among them. The Indus basin (consisting of the Indus, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Jhelum and Chenab rivers) inter-links India, Pakistan and China, while the Brahmaputra and the Ganges basins inter-link China with India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan. The Kosi, Gandaki, and Mahakali rivers join Nepal with India. Major rivers shared between India and Bangladesh are the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Teesta. Pakistan and Afghanistan share the Kabul river basin. China is a pivotal actor in South Asia's geopolitics and hydro-diplomacy, since two of the three largest river systems of the region (viz. Indus and Brahmaputra) originate from the Tibetan plateau located in the South western part of China. The region's third-largest water system, the Ganges, is also connected with the Tibetan plateau. The Indus Water Treaty (1960) specifies the terms of sharing the water of six transboundary rivers between India and Pakistan. The Ganges Treaty (1996) between India and Bangladesh brought an end to their longstanding bilateral dispute. India and Nepal signed treaties in 1954, 1959, and 1996 for water-sharing and project-development concerning the Kosi, Gandaki and Mahakali rivers respectively. Interestingly, there is no formal treaty that regulates the distribution of water from the Kabul river between Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, these bilateral treaties are not based on uniform and fair principles; nor are they mutually consistent in their operational terms. Also, the existing bilateral water treaties are not structured to address the emerging water management challenges in South Asia caused by climate change, demographic transition, and technological advances. South Asia can only address these changes effectively by adopting an integrated water management approach at the regional level and multilateral regional agreement. Such an agreement would also help mitigate problems of soil erosion, unsustainable agricultural practices, overexploitation of natural resources, and unfair distribution of water resources. The enduring tensions in India-Pakistan relations surrounding the intractable issues of Kashmir and cross-border terrorism account for the absence of a comprehensive, multilateral regional agreement on transboundary rivers and aquifers in South Asia. India's insistence on pursuing a bilateral approach towards its neighbours and its deep aversion to engaging in multilateral diplomacy on South Asian issues is another important reason.

Major water challenges in the South Asia region can be prioritised as:

- Climate change adaptation in water and agriculture sectors

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- Water related disaster coping and disaster preparedness
- Water management for increased agricultural productivity and food security
- Trans-boundary water issues
- Over exploitation of ground water and ground water depletion and ground and surface water quality
- Rapid urbanisation and industrialization, water supply (drinking water and water for industry), sanitation and wastewater/industrial effluent management
- Energy security and its impacts on water, food, hydropower development and river degradation
- Inadequate capacity at the field/grass root level to address water challenges
- Rainwater harvesting (inadequate storage, quality and shelf life issues)
- Inadequate use of information technology/media in the water sector
- Threats emerging from desertification, Micro climate hazards and negative impacts of poverty
- Water quality degradation and its impacts on health & productivity
- Inadequate use of renewable energy especially solar energy in domestic, industrial and agricultural water supply

South Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change induced extreme weather events and faces highest risk of food insecurity due to climate change. The good example is the flood and cyclone occurred in 2020 in the height of pandemic which prevented in implementing health guidelines such as social distancing and sanitation. The climate crises such as floods, cyclones, drought, heatwaves as well as the sudden attack of locusts continue to adversely affect food security. Climate resilience is therefore key to the food security in South Asia. COVID-19 has intensified these existing vulnerabilities and exacerbated immediate challenge of maintaining food security in the face of the crisis and ensuring well-functioning markets and agriculture supply chains. As per the global data collection for tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goal 6 and its IWRM indicator 6.5.1, more than 170 countries have submitted their data on the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, except India. IWRM Data Portal indicates that out of other 5 countries in the region, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan & Bangladesh IWRM Implementation Score Range is Medium to Low (31-50) and Sri Lanka is very low (11-30). This indicates that the South Asian countries are unlikely to meet the global targets in 2030 unless progress is significantly accelerated. It is recommended by UN-DHI Report that the countries in medium – very low should aim to set a “National Target” based on the country context.

The latest South Asia Economic Focus (World Bank, April 2020) anticipates a sharp economic slump in each of the region’s eight countries, caused by halting economic activity, collapsing trade, and greater stress in the financial and banking sectors. The report further elaborates that the report presents a range forecast, estimating that regional growth will fall to a range between 1.8 and 2.8 percent in 2020, down from 6.3 percent projected six months ago. That would be the region’s worst performance in the last 40 years, with temporary contractions in all South Asian countries. In case of prolonged and broad national lockdowns, the report warns of a worst-case scenario in which the entire region would experience a negative growth rate this year.

The GWP SAS has initiated activities under SDG, Climate, Trans boundary, gender and youth in 2020 and will be expanded in 2021 to achieve the strategic objectives of the GWP strategy. Approaching climate funding has been already initiated and it is expected to sign the grant agreement in 2021. SACEP, a South Asia Regional Inter-governmental body has consented to collaborate with GWP on the development of Regional SDG Report and this will be implemented in 2021.

The South Asia work plan 2021 has evolved around the country based actions in line with the GWP strategy. This is due to vast different of country priorities and challenges. There are 29 activities (except Water ChangeMaker Award activity which will be decided later) have been identified by CWPs under the 2021 work plan to achieve these strategic objectives. A snap shot of country context and challenges expected in these uncertain times are explained briefly.

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GWP Bangladesh:

Bangladesh is facing many challenges such as flood, cyclone and drought and current pandemic situation will last for some time. Therefore, in 2021, the GWP Bangladesh will focus in working on IWRM and enhancing Gender empowerment through capacity building on focusing the SDGs especially goal 6. It is expected that the actions and outcomes of the work plan 2021 will support the government to achieve the targets on SDG2030 agenda.

GWP Bhutan:

The community in the remote part of the country lacks the proper infrastructure and coordinated management of the water resources, either it is due to lack of knowledge on water resource management and governance or poor government/local government water governance framework or budget constraint. Therefore, BhWP aims in developing project proposals for IWRM and climate resilient projects, to initiate the climate resilient water management projects in two sites (2021). To enhance the knowledge on the IWRM, local government, community and education institution like schools have been identified as the target group for the sensitization program and BhWP aims to conduct IWRM sensitization and education program for schools, local government leaders and other relevant institutions.

GWP India:

India is facing many challenges with regard to water security and water management such as; Temporal and spatial variation of rainfall; topographical and geographical constraints for using available water resources; recurring floods & droughts in many parts of the country, impact of climate on water resources, over-exploitation of groundwater resources, untreated discharge of wastewater into rivers, abysmal River Basin Planning and Management (RBOs), absence of Water Framework Law, lack of awareness among the community on importance of water, etc. Taking into the above challenges into account, IWP has identified five interventions and prepared its Work Plan for 2021 to be implemented in different parts of India.

GWP Nepal:

Water recognised as an integral component for survival, livelihood diversification and development has been facing crisis in terms of management due to the legislative gap regarding the roles and responsibilities between the central and provincial/local governments. This three-tier governing structure introduced recently created gaps in many ways. At the recent time, due to the twining effect of COVID-19 and climate change, water resource management & conservation especially during monsoon season was a huge challenge. The lack of scientific and reliable data for the water management is also another challenge at the recent context. In line with GWP Strategy 2020-25, GWP Nepal has identified 3 actions on SDG/Climate, Interprovincial Cooperation and Youth/Gender themes.

GWP Pakistan:

PWP is undertaking a number of activities at grass-root level in collaboration with its Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) and partner organizations. Many Workshops, Seminars and Conferences on Climate Change, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Water related awareness/issues were organized jointly with Partners/Area Water Partnership/Government institutions in different areas of Pakistan. Pakistan is among the most severely threatened countries in terms of climate change where individual areas face unique stresses, which can be quite different depending on the geography and rate of urbanisation of the individual administrative units within Pakistan. Therefore, the country has started aligning its policies. Accordingly, particularly those of water to ensure the target set under SDGs are met well on time. With

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the given background, PWP prioritised its activities around mitigation of adverse effects of climate change and work together with all the stakeholders including, government, Education institution, civil society, media and grassroots level to address extreme events in the country.

SLWP 2020

While Sri Lanka is assessed with adequate water resources on the basis of per capita availability It suffers several spatial and temporal scarcities on an increasing scale compounded by almost annual such as floods, droughts landslides occur. Continuing droughts in one region with increasing flood/landslide threats in others now in the same year are taking heavy toll on the country and its economic development. In recent times approx. US\$375 M needs to be set aside for disaster relief. Poor environmental behaviour, deforestation and illicit land clearing and sand mining have worsened the situation. Pollution levels in water ways are high and water treatment costs are escalating. Degradation and encroachments of wetlands are impacting on ecosystem health.

Though an Integrated water policy is in place for over a decade, it is not operationalised and a lack of a comprehensive water law creates issues in regulation and enforcement with over 51 laws at present dealing with water. Water is highly charged politically and is assumed to be a free public good making any corrective measures for good water management difficult.

Nevertheless, appreciation of need for pollution control and environmental conservation and protection in the face of recurring disasters seemingly due to Climate Change has reawakened interest in proper conservation and management at all levels. Attempts to recast new water policy is underway and draft already submitted for public comment. IWRM is now understood and actively considered in development initiatives and environment clearances are more stringent. Given the limitations of funding and other resource constraints and based on collaborator acceptance of SLWP and increasing LRF opportunities, SLWP will continue to undertake the select set of activities from 2017 and continue it during the 3 Year WP period. Activities undertaken are consistent and contribute to the SDG (3,5,6,13,15,17) and already developed NAP and NDC plans of the country.

2021 SLWP inventions and impacts will be affected due to reduced Core budget, absence of CCA funding under WACREP, likely absence or much reduced LRF (CSR) support due to financial crunch felt by Corporates due to COVID. SLWP will need to have flexible approach that allows some switching of activities, rescheduling and responding to emerging needs post COVID that require joint activities with other partners. There is need to maintain organisational momentum with minimum set of carefully scheduled activities as part of continuum under above circumstances. Therefore, similar portfolio as 2020 will be carried out with activities limited by provision and circumstances especially collaborator interests and post COVID situation. Field activities may be limited by above, but SLWP hopes to expand its knowledge products on CCA, Health/sanitation etc. including with posters to expand outreach and realise impact.

At regional level, even though funding is not available for the programmatic work, collaborating with regional & global players (UNEP, UNESCO, UNCEE, APWF, ADB, HELP, UNICEF & SACEP) for thematic activities such as SDG 6.5.1 &SDG 6.5.2 surveys, Development of regional/Pan-Asia reports, webinars, Youth/gender actions/initiatives, approaching climate funding etc. These collaborations will lead to activities in 2021. Pan-Asia dialogue on transboundary has initiated and project idea is forming with the support of sector experts. These initiatives will lead to project in 2021.

As per the global data collection for tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goal 6 and its IWRM indicator 6.5.1, more than 170 countries have submitted their data on the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, except India. IWRM Data Portal indicates that out of other 5 countries in the region, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan & Bangladesh IWRM Implementation Score Range is Medium to Low (31-50) and Sri Lanka is very low (11-30). This indicates that the South Asian

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countries are unlikely to meet the global targets in 2030 unless progress is significantly accelerated. It is recommended that the countries in medium – very low should aim to set a “National Target” based on the country context.

The GWP Regional office plays the role of a connector of Country Water Partnership and their activities and anchoring the GWP Regional programme. UN Agencies are playing lead role in the region and the South Asia Environmental Cooperation (SACEP) is the only regional agency that exists in the region other than GWP. The SACEP is also an inter-governmental initiative and its Head office is located in Colombo. Other agencies such as IUCN, Water Aid, World Vision, Asia Foundation and WRG 2030 are active in some countries and not in all the countries in the region. The GWP region is working with other partners in the Asia Pacific Region, namely, Asia Pacific Water Forum (APWF), Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and Network of Asian River Basin Organisation (NARBO) and International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Further, GWP SAS plays the role of anchor for the Learning Delta Asia Initiative (LDAI), a Pan-Asia activity. The country level activities were showcased to the donors for further funding the activity and submit proposals to funding call by the Regional Office in collaboration with respective water partnership. Further, Regional Office Developed regional proposals in collaboration with water partnership/s and submits to the bi-lateral funding agencies. Under this context, 38 interventions have been identified to be implemented in Year 2020 by the CWP's and RO under the GWP Strategy 2020-25.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP India will continue to provide support to MSP by developing decision support system (operational dashboard) for Hindon River: which is a continuation of previous year activity, an operational dashboard developed in 2020 will be upgraded with latest data to support Hindon river MSP.

Highlight 2:

- GWP Nepal: Assessment of the water laws for youth and gender inclusion in relation to developing and/or strengthening, 1) Institutional Leadership, II) Inclusion analysis that drives changes, III) Meaningful participation in planning and IV) decision making and implementation
- Access and control to resources. This activity aims to review the water laws from microscopic lens in relation to the integration of youth and gender for the role they play in the water management and conservation.

Highlight 3: GWP Bhutan: Capacity assessment of provincial institution involved in water resource management and related SDGs (BhWP) through sensitization and awareness of the IWRM at sub-district level. This strengthens the advocacy on water governance framework or sustainable water resource management to the local government, local leaders, schools or relevant education institutions, community, youth and women.

Highlight 4: GWP India: Mapping the Mainstreaming of IWRM (SDG 6.5.1) at the Sub-National Level in India – A Representative Case Study of Uttar Pradesh. In order to address water governance challenges, the state of Uttar Pradesh has set up a new institutional arrangement and has adopted a number of regulatory instruments. Whether the institutions and instruments put together to advance IWRM as per the SDG 6.5.1 in a critical sub-national context needs to be examined through a representative and deliberative process by preparing Status paper and holding Consultation.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	15M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	50M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	4
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	
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OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	3
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	3
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

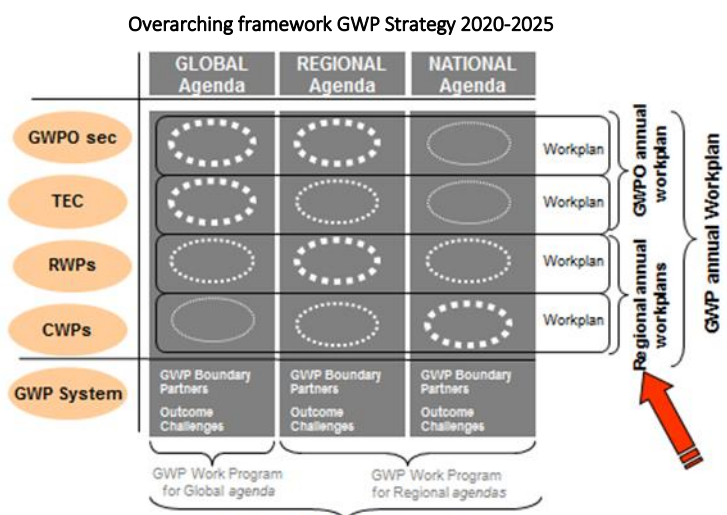
List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Collaborate and support global, regional, national & local organizations to resolve the competing demand on water & advance in finding water solutions across the SDGs in water, food & energy security.	1.1.1	At least 5 Water related programmes/ interventions implemented in regional & country level in collaboration with partners that contribute to the SDGs including 3, 5, 6,13, 11, 15
1.2	Multi-stakeholder platforms mobilized at national, state/provincial, District, Local & River Basin level for IWRM planning and implementation to for climate resilience.	1.2.1	At least three (3) IWRM planning and support interventions at regional, local and sub national level with the support of MSPs.
1.3	Vibrant trans-boundary cooperation and engage with increasingly diverse group of “Voice of Water”	1.3.1	At least one intervention to enhanced water security & benefit sharing by engaging facilitation in the shared basin within and between countries.
1.4	Mobilize partners in the water space, including partners at international, national and sub national level for governance support and M&E.	1.4.1	Working in tandem with key partners to strengthen the MSP on governance & M&E.
2.1	State/Local level start monitoring of SDG indicators with the support of stakeholders,	2.1.1	Minimum of 5 support interventions in facilitation of capacity assessments of institutes, monitoring frameworks/Programmes implemented.
2.2	Facilitation work related to formulation of National Adaptation Plans with particular focus on water resource sector,	2.2.1	Monitoring, evaluation and learning engagement at national, sub-national and/or sector plans (LAPAs) and at least 4 support programmes implemented,
2.3	Implementing IWRM in transboundary basins by strengthen cooperation over shared water resources	2.3.1	TB actors connected through a community of practice & at least 3 programmes/assessments implemented,
2.4	Inclusion of youth and effective participation of women in water resources management.	2.4.1	Minimum of 5 Gender & youth empowerment Programs & initiatives undertaken.
2.5	Persuade private sector actors to engaged and invest in national, sub national and local water actions.	2.5.1	Dialogue and link with private sector and mobilisation of 3 private sector firms for CSR funds for water related interventions.
2.6	Inter-regional & Regional project are developed and implemented.	2.6.1	Minimum of 01 (one) delta resilience programme and 01 (one) regional project is developed and implemented.
3.1	Capacity enhancement, harvesting lessons and share knowledge within the country/the regions as well as with other regions to find solutions to water challenges in the CC scenario.	3.1.1	Minimum of Knowledge products (10), peer to peer learning exchanges (05), workshops (04), trainings (03) are achieved to enhance the capacity of engaged stakeholders to solve water challenges.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

GWP's global mandate is to facilitate the adoption and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles. Now, on one side, many countries have adopted IWRM with various degree of implementation. On the other side, IWRM principles are considered as some noble principles without clear implementation guideline for the practical implementation. On the extreme side, IWRM even considered as a myth.

Stepping up to this situation, GWP SEA through its Regional Steering committee meeting in 2019 has agreed to streamline the Core Business of GWPSEA and make impactful scale on facilitation the adoption and implementation of IWRM principles. Accordingly, the 3-years work program 2020-2022 has been streamlined and focused to bring IWRM into the development spotlight.

There are 4 main proposed activities that can be delivered by GWP SEA to structure the strategy to facilitate the adoption and implementation of IWRM:

- Development of SEA IWRM Knowledge Hub (2020) (through GWP SEA Website)
- IWRM implementation performance assessment in every member country (2020)
- National IWRM conference: problems and solutions (2021)
- Regional IWRM conference: problems and solutions (2022)

In 2020, the focus would be to help countries to strengthen the monitoring and reporting of SDG 6.5.1 indicators and to assess the IWRM performance at national (and sub-national) level. The results of the activities in 2020 will be the basis for the organization of Country IWRM Conference in 2021 that will pave the way to a 5-year IWRM Action Plan Development in 2022 and also to support the regional IWRM Conference (2022).

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: Online Country Multi-stakeholders IWRM Conference 2021 (8 countries in SEA)

Highlight 2: Lancang-Mekong IWRM Knowledge Hub Platform development (Concept note development)

Highlight 3: LDAI - Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub Platform (Concept note consultation and resource mobilization)

Highlight 4: GWP Partners Networking Platform development

Highlight 5: SEA IWRM Crowdsourcing Trust Fund Development

Highlight 6: Country series of discussion on 3-years Multi-stakeholders IWRM Action Plan

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	8
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	2
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	8
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	8
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	7
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	5
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

Workplan 2021 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships strengthened	1.1.1	RWP and CWP's is structured efficiently and effectively
		1.1.2	RWP and CWP's secretariat is fully and professionally operational
		1.1.3	RWP and CWP's governance is in place
		1.1.4	RWP and CWP's are accredited
		1.1.5	RWP and CWP's have at least yellow Operational and Capacity (OPCAP) status
		1.1.6	New partners are recruited and engaged meaningfully
		1.1.7	RWP and CWP's have 3-years work programme and annual work plan and budget
		1.1.8	Resource mobilization activities conducted, and locally raised fund secured at least 20,000 euro per year
1.2	Regional and country IWRM strategic events are systematically designed and organized to address IWRM challenges at the regional and country level	1.2.1	IWRM conference at country level designed and organized
		1.2.2	IWRM conference at regional level designed and organized
		1.2.3	Policy briefs at regional and country level formulated and presented to key decision-makers
2.1	Joint program/project at regional and country level facilitated, demonstrated and scaled-up	2.1.1	Joint program/project initiative identified based on the result of IWRM conference both at regional and country level
		2.1.2	Joint planning session for the program/project proposal development facilitated
		2.1.3	Resources for join program/project mobilized
		2.1.4	Join program/project demonstrated, monitored, and scaled up
3.1	Key information on IWRM performance status at country and regional level available	3.1.1	Information/inputs from all IWRM stakeholders regarding IWRM implementation obtained
		3.1.2	IWRM performance assessment formulated
		3.1.3	IWRM performance assessment results disseminated to all decision-makers and stakeholders
3.2	Practical problem-solving learning/knowledge exchange platform regional level available	3.2.1	IWRM Knowledge exchange platform for regional and country level designed and established
		3.2.2	Dedicated team to manage IWRM Knowledge exchange platform for regional and country level established
		3.2.3	Resources for IWRM Knowledge exchange platform for regional and country level mobilized
		3.2.4	IWRM Knowledge exchange platform for regional and country level promoted and updated periodically

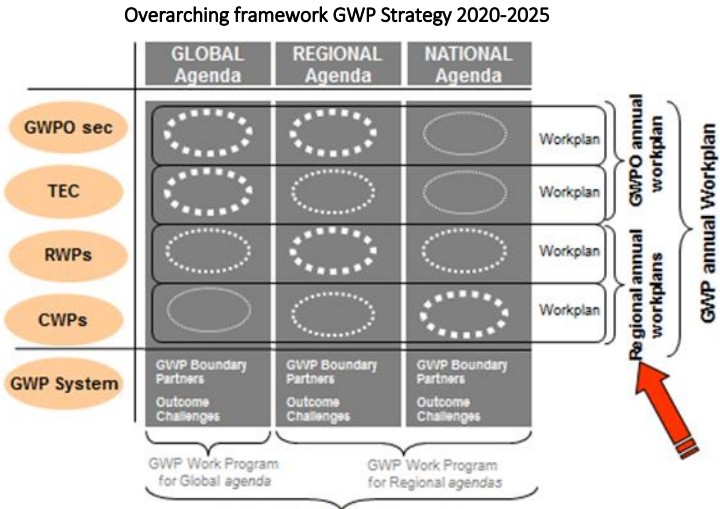
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP West Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2021 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2020-2022

Agendas	3 year Work Programs	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EMEA	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2020-2022 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

Water resources are embedded in all forms of development (e.g. food security, health promotion and poverty reduction), in sustaining economic growth in agriculture, navigation, industry and energy generation, and in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Water resources contribute as well to water-related disaster risk reduction and management and sustainable environment and natural resources management. Water is the factor that connects all aspects of development (GWP, 2009).

The West African sub-region has significant water resources, but suffers from chronic deficits, because of uneven distribution of rainfall and flows in time and space, insufficient knowledge about water resources, lack of investment that explains the low-level development of its potential resources, poor resource management and impacts of climate variability and change.

To address the development challenges mentioned above, West African countries through Regional Economic Communities particularly the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) are engaged to advance, in collaboration with all the stakeholders, water security, water governance and climate resilience development related agenda, inspired by:

- International commitments in Global Development Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development particularly the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 and other water related SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and;
- The Africa Water Vision, the high-level African commitments and Declarations including the African Heads of State in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation, and the aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063.

West African countries are engaged in SDG planning processes particularly on SDG 6 related targets including Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) implementation. They have developed water governance policies, strategies as well as an IWRM Action Plan or roadmap which they are implementing in one way or the other. Common issues addressed in those documents include, inter alia, improving knowledge on the available water resources in quality and quantity; improving the water resources governance framework; setting up institutions and platforms for steering and coordinating water governance at the national level (such as national water committees); setting up practical water management institutions (water agencies and basin committees, local water committees, etc.); and improving the quality of water resources; the formulation and implementation of water governance tools (water funds, water policing, etc.); resource monitoring (water information systems, collection/management of surface and groundwater information); and development of water resources etc .

To overcome climate change and climate variability related effects and impacts with extreme events such as severe floods and droughts as well as frequent high maximum temperatures that they are experiencing, that may progressively slow down the achievement of poverty reduction related SDGs, countries are engaged in the development of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) processes as well as the implementation of their National Determined Contributions (NDC). They are also implementing various initiatives to access climate finance including from Green Climate Finance. Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger recently developed their National Drought Plans to manage using an integrated approach drought related extreme events at national and basin levels.

Transboundary cooperation is a key element in the sub-region, with 22 major shared basins. Countries in the West African region except Cape Verde share at least one river with another country. On average, more than 40 percent of the water supply of any West African nation takes its source from outside that nation's boundaries, and

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many of West Africa nations have a water-dependency ratio of 90 percent (Denton, Sokona, & Thomas, 2002). In most of the transboundary basins in West Africa, a common management organisation has been established, with varying degrees of capacity.

The main challenges for achieving the SDG 6, the other water related SDGs as well as the adaptation related objectives in the Paris Agreement on Climate and other Global changes in West Africa include:

- Increasing investment in the development of water resources for sustainable economic growth, improved human welfare, poverty reduction, better livelihoods, jobs creation particularly for youth;
- Reducing poverty in all its forms, and achieving food security for West African populations;
- Enhancing water supply and sanitation;
- Coping with the population growth as well as rural exodus and rapid urbanization;
- Building the resilience of West African population and countries to Climate Change;
- Enhancing the efficiency of the use of water to support socioeconomic development;
- Deploying gender sensitive approaches and building gender equity'
- Reinforcing transboundary cooperation to prevent and manage conflicts on shared resources;
- Ensuring financial sustainability in the water sector;
- Improving water governance, and achieving sustainable water management;
- Improving knowledge on surface and underground water resources;
- Preventing and managing risks and natural disaster (flooding, drought);
- Improving groundwater quality and protection of water supplies;
- Improving livelihoods upstream and protection of infrastructure assets and water quality downstream.

In addition, West Africa needs to improve the governance of the Fouta Djallon Highland, a critical but degraded ecosystem which is the source of the main transboundary rivers in the sub-region. The main framework for action on the highlands is the Regional Integrated Programme for the Development of the Fouta Djallon Highland (RIPD/FDH), that has been recently transferred from the African Union Commission (AU) to the ECOWAS Commission.

Presently, many initiatives are ongoing in the region aiming at supporting water security, climate resilience, poverty alleviation, transboundary cooperation, gender mainstreaming and youth involvement actions for sustainable development. GWP-WA's 2021 Work Plan is built on results achieved during the first year of implementation of the 2020-2022 work plan and the previous strategy planning focusing on priorities defined by the regional stakeholders, including the West African Water Resource Policy (WAWRP) and its implementation plan (IP) carried by the Water Resources Management Centre (WRMC) of ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS; as well as the Priority Action Programme (PAP) of AMCOW. It falls therefore in the context of the support to the implementation of the main International commitments that are the SDG, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. The Plan also includes a focus on Transboundary cooperation, the region being one where almost all countries except Cabo Verde share with another country at least a river basin. RBOs are or being established but operational management remains a challenge for some of them. Gender equity, Gender transformative approach, Youth promotion in water related development, climate resilient development, integrated drought management are among the challenges that will be considered as focus areas.

The 2021 Work Plan is in line with the regional 2020-2022 Work Programme developed to operationalize the GWP 2020-2025 Strategy.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2021

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP WA will support efforts towards achieving the global water Agenda in West African, including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030 in accordance with the GWP change agenda including water solutions for the SDGs, Climate resilience, Transboundary cooperation, Youth engagement. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities. The various themes/ issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including, WACDEP-G 2020-2022 in Benin in Togo in the Volta basin at the regional level, PREE with IUCN, SDG PF in collaboration with ECOWAS WAEMU and RBOs, VFDM and some new other initiatives that are being developed.

Highlight 2: GWP WA will work to strengthen collaboration with traditional strategic partners including RECs, RBO, States, local governments, NGOs, Youth, Women and expand actions for engaging with new partners including the private sector with Waterpreneurs working outside the water box. There is a need to work to engage new categories of partners in the implementation of water solutions in West Africa. CWPs will be requested to develop initiatives towards or jointly with the private sector actors.

Highlight 3: The mobilisation of financial resources is key to GWP-WA's outreach and impact in implementing activities that can positively affect people's lives; so fund raising will be a major focus of GWP-WA in the region during 2021 and throughout the 2020-2022 three-year programme period. GWP-WA will develop joint initiatives in Project development with key partner organizations including UNDP UNICEF OSS and the Permanent Secretariat of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the CWPs. All experiences will be explored to work with funding partners including the Green Climate Funds and others.

Highlight 4: Knowledge development and management efforts will be pursued including the exploration of new ways for working with Media. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" will be issued and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain making a link the GWP TOOLBOX.

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Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2021

Regional portfolio for 2021	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2021)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2021)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP-G	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2. WACDEP-G"
# TonFuturTonClimat (TFTC) Women & Youth, climate resilient development	Project document	Project document
#IFDM/EW_VFDM_VBA_ Transboundary cooperation, flood & drought management and capacity development-	Project document	Project document
The Mekrou Project Phase 2_Niger 2020-2023 Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Niger part of the Mekrou transboundary river basin	Project document	Project document

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2021 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1.5M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	1M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	2
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	3
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	1
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	2
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	11
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	5
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	3
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	12
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2000
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	3
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	3
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	1
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	80%
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Strengthened linkages with main stakeholders to improve water governance at regional, transboundary, national and local levels	1.1.1	Parliamentarians at the National Assembly are supporting the integration of IWRM as a basis to achieve water security at least in 1 country in the region
		1.1.2	CWPs or active regional, national and local levels partners are involved in at least two development processes at appropriate level.
		1.1.3	Regional, national and local authorities are working closely with all stakeholders to implement development plans including water security with all related linkages: food, energy, etc.
		1.1.4	Mandated institutions supported are developing regional, national and local development plans strategies and policies integrating the IWRM approach and taking into account considerations related to Women's and Youths' participation
		1.1.5	Private sector organisations are contributing to address issues related to finance of water infrastructure development for all needs taking into consideration access for poor and marginalised people
1.2	Increased number of registered partners in the data base working on joint projects and initiatives contributing to achieve development goals	1.2.1	Registered partners have developed joint initiatives including project proposals
1.3	Increased percentage of Youth and women are interested in water related jobs and /or taking part in decision processes on water	1.3.1	Significant number of young people and /or women are trained or sensitised in water related sectors with some willing to establish private water related businesses
		1.3.2	Significant number, (at least four) of decision-making processes influenced that involve young people and women on water security and climate resilience issues
1.4.	Capacitated regional and national management bodies of the partnerships playing their role	1.4.1	At least 4 CWPs are developing and implementing MoU with national public and private partners and institutions to advance water and climate related national development priorities
		1.4.2	At least 5 CWPs with enhanced capacity in finance resources mobilization to implement their work programme
		1.4.3	20 stakeholders organisations are satisfied with GWP's approach to advancing water security and priority development agenda
2.1	Regional institutions advance IWRM and water governance for sustainable development	2.1.1	Implementation of ECOWAS regional policies is supported
		2.1.2	Operationalization of WAEMU IWRM Action Plan 2019-2030 is supported
		2.1.3	At least two regional dialogues on IWRM and water governance for sustainable development are supported
		2.1.4	Regional institutions are involved in the survey on the status of the SDG 6.5.1 target in 2020 in West Africa
		2.1.5	Regional institutions coordinate West Africa participation to the 9th World Water Forum in Dakar in 2021
		2.1.6	The Regional Observatory on the Fouta Djallon Highland is supported
2.2	Transboundary cooperation is increased and strengthened in West Africa for improved water	2.2.1	The operationalization of Mono River Basin Authority (Benin and Togo) and Comoé-Bia-Tanoé Basin Authority - ABCBT - (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali) is supported
		2.2.2	At least two countries are supported in accession to transboundary convention

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	governance, climate resilience, sustainable and climate resilience infrastructure	2.2.3	The project on integration of drought and flood management and EWS for climate change adaptation in the Volta Basin is implemented
		2.2.4	At least 3 transboundary RBOs are supported to integrate groundwater management and governance considerations into their policies strategies and plans
		2.2.5	Information-sharing between RBOs on sustainable financing
		2.2.6	Development of at least two transboundary infrastructure projects is supported: Nounbiel dam and Fomi dam
2.3	West Africa States progress on IWRM implementation, advance water solutions for the SDGs and enhance climate resilience planning and action, taking into account sustainable development priorities	2.3.1	At least 4 States develop roadmap to foster IWRM implementation for achieving SDG6 and other water related SDGs
		2.3.2	At least 2 States enhance their M&E mechanisms on SDG6.5.1 and SD6.5.2
		2.3.3	IWRM National Action Plan in Guinea and review of the National Water Policy in Mali are supported
		2.3.4	At least 2 countries supported for revision of their NDCs
		2.3.5	Development of NAP investment plan in Burkina Faso and Guinea is supported
		2.3.6	Master plan for the management of water resources in the Niger part of Mekrou catchment is developed
		2.3.7	Mali, Niger, Guinea and Benin are supported on financial mechanisms for IWRM
2.4	Sub-national and local actions	2.4.1	At least 2 pilot actions are developed and have resources mobilized for towards improved water security, climate resilience and development; this will be notably under WACDEP-Gender project and Mekrou project 2 in Niger'
3.1	Increased collaboration and partnership with stakeholders to turn learning into ongoing improvements in water management, promoting constant feedback loops through our learning and knowledge architecture	3.1.1	The regional secretariat and CWPs are developing and implementing joint initiative with at least three learning and knowledge alliances, universities and research institutions
		3.1.2	Four case studies and other knowledge products prepared and disseminated from the work of GWP-WA and partners on sustainable water management and development including access to technologies, innovative and sustainable finance including climate finance
		3.1.3	10 initiatives influenced connecting research institutions with decision-makers and development makers to address issues related to sustainable water management and development
		3.1.4	At 40 regional and national partners benefitting from and participating to GWP capacity building initiatives
3.2	Local and national capacities are strengthened to accelerate the implementation of IWRM to achieve SDG 6 and other water related SDGs goals.	3.2.1	Interest of partners for co-organizing/co-financing the trainings
		3.2.2	Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work plans
3.3	GWP-WA network brings appropriate knowledge to specific regional audiences to help in decision making and behavior change on water security and climate resilient development	3.3.1	GWP-WA website updated at least monthly and information shared at least monthly with the partners on activities
		3.3.2	The number of followers on twitter and Facebook has increased
		3.3.3	Partners approach GWP when they identify a need for knowledge
		3.3.4	Mandated regional and national organizations acknowledging the positive impacts of GWP's work

The **Global Water Partnership's**
vision is for a water secure world.

Our **mission** is to advance
governance and management of
water resources for sustainable and
equitable development.

Our **Strategy 2020-2025:**
MOBILISING FOR A
WATER SECURE WORLD

