

Volume 3 – GWP Regions (Abstract)

Workplan 2015
Implementing the Strategy

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Document History

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7 November 2014	GWP Workplan 2015 Vol 3 All_V1	Initial draft incorporating all regional submissions

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Introduction

This document (GWP Workplan 2015 Vol 3) is a companion document of the GWP Workplan 2015 Vol 1 and Vol2. This document is a summary compilation of the workplans of 13 GWP Regions for the year 2015. 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 separately in project documents and consolidated 2015 budget.

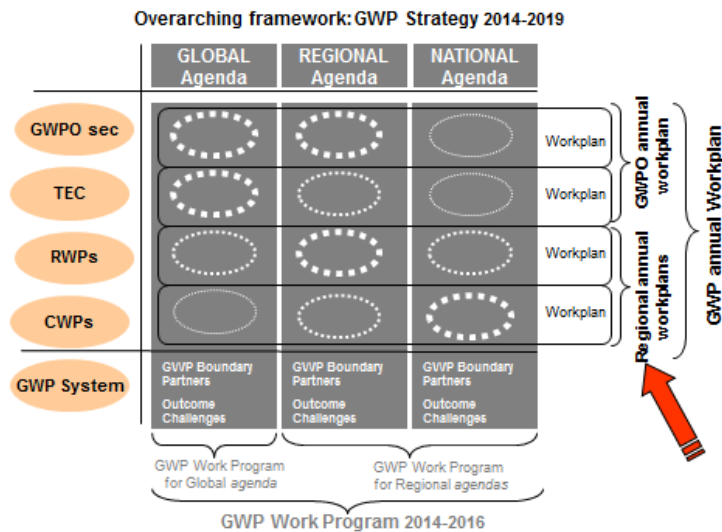
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The regional context

CACENA region can geographically be subdivided into two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (three countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). There is a big differentiation in renewable water resources availability among the countries within each sub-region. The biggest part of the territory is located in the arid and semi-arid climate, and irrigated agriculture accounts for about 85-90 % of total water use. The most common challenging issues for the Caucasian sub-region are the low access to proper drinking water supply and sanitation, water ecosystems degradation, floods and, in some zones - water scarcity. For Central Asia they are increasing water deficit and water ecosystems degradation. Transboundary issues are common for all CACENA countries.

The principal efforts undertaken by national water authorities mostly addressing to implementation of the integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles towards Strategic Development Goals achievement in all eight countries. These include public participation in decision making, promoting political will to cooperation among sectors and countries, initiating dialogues among all stakeholders and support to practical actions at local levels.

GWP organization in the region

GWP CACENA is a network that unites the country water partnerships (CWP), which in their turn unite the Partners in the countries (160 partners as of August 2013). GWP CACENA is an integral part of the global network of GWP, however it is not a sub-division of the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO). Regional Council is the main driving force for the GWP CACENA and it was established on 7th December 2006 instead of Regional Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC). The Regional Council includes one representative from each of eight countries.

The GWP CACENA is a well-established regional actor, who helps the region to solve difficult inter-state water resources issues as well as the countries to develop an Integrated Water Resources Management approach in policies and practices. The concept of providing a neutral platform for dialogues has grown in significance since GWP CACENA was established in 2002.

GWP regional role and value added

Due to active role of the Regional Water Partnership in CACENA a close cooperation has been established between water specialists in the region, joint activities have been implemented, as a result of which good relationship has been established between the countries. During the regional meetings within the framework of GWP CACENA, exchange of information and management experience takes place between the principal stakeholders. The GWP CACENA provides favorable conditions for integrating not only into the GWP network activities, but also for involving local partners into activities supported by other international organizations and donors – with the general goal to create water security over the region.

The main objective of the GWP CACENA is to promote the principles of integrated water resources management and to that end:

- To determine the vital requirements of the region and countries, and to support the Partners by linking the requirements with available resources;
- To support the efforts aimed at introduction of the integrated water resources management at the regional, national, local and basin level;
- To develop the tools of information and experience sharing.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary
High level Output: Facilitation packages for CACENA countries and two sub-regions (Caucasus and central Asia) implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions and water diplomacy tools promoted towards water security.
High level Output: Better IWRM understanding and knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used over CACENA region
High level Output: An effective GWP CACENA Network of partners sustained.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CAC	IWRM as a practical approach to climate change adaptation in Caucasus and Central Asia	200,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		

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O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	16	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		

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OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Advocacy: an increased stakeholder buy-in for the IWRM approach through regional and country dialogues.	1.1.1	Decision makers and public in large achieved common understanding on the key national and regional water related issues
1.2	Guidance on technical and institutional aspects: tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risk responses.	1.2.1	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies got practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners
2.1	Knowledge base: compilation of information and knowledge on recorded practices in IWRM planning and management.	2.1.1	Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all eight CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA web-site, etc.
		2.1.2	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 for water secured development.
2.2	Capacity building: Raising awareness and understanding of water security and how IWRM tools can be applied.	2.2.1	Strengthened local and regional capacity of National policy making bodies to influence water policy development (with specific focus to selected priority themes).
3.1	Operational GWP CACENA network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and IWRM in the development process	3.1.1	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes
		3.1.2	Involvement Mongolia to the GWP CACENA network.
		3.1.3	GWP CACENA will guarantee increased program and financial performance across regional and country partnerships

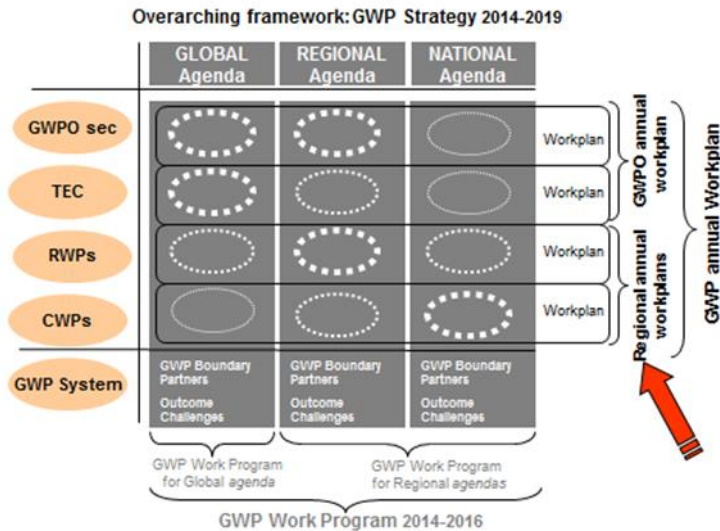
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central Africa



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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
EMU	X	RWP EMU	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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Water is a crucial factor in the socio-economic development, to improve the general welfare of the people and for the development of economic activities for the preservation of the environment and vital ecosystems. Improving the management of water resources in the region will contribute significantly to the development in Central Africa, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To improve the water security in Central Africa, several challenges must be met: a) Mobilizing political will at the highest level to place water at the center of development policies, b) Promote the improvement of water governance, efficient use of water, c) Promotion of investment in water supply and suburban and rural areas. Recognizing this, the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) adopted in 2009 the Regional Water Policy for Central Africa. In 2014 the PARGIRE-AC has been reviewed and approved by the Meeting of Ministers and will be submitted for approval at the Meeting of Heads of State and Government in November 2014 in Ndjamena.

The vision of GWP-CAF strategy 2014 -2020 is that of Central Africa where water security is assured. We want to work towards goal the year 2020, where all countries of Central Africa, have reached an adequate level of water security and resilience to climate change, with people actually benefiting from socio-economic and environmental benefits.

In 2015 GWP-CAF will be dedicated to "support sustainable development through the promotion and implementation of the Integrated Management of Water Resources in Central Africa." where we will continue to provide support to regional organizations such as ECCAS, and CICOS LCBC. We will also continue our work to revitalize the network. In cooperation with ECCAS, we also will advocate for the establishment of FORSEAU.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary

Validation of FORSEAU: After writing FORSEAU and all the necessary implementation documentation, the next steps in 2015 are under the supervision of ECCAS and BDEAC with the support of GWP-CAF. They consist validation of documents during a regional workshop, analysis and improvement of the documents necessary for the operationalization of FORSEAU in order to initiate the process of mobilizing financial partners prior to submission for approval of the highest decision-making bodies like ECCAS and finally the submission of the draft decision on the establishment, operation and organization of FORSEAU the Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECCAS

Implementation of the Programme "youth for water": In collaboration with AMCOW and different existing platforms for youth in Central Africa, GWP-CAF will support the organization of the Youth Forum of Central Africa. This is an opportunity for the GWP-CAF to validate his "youth water" strategy

Journalism Award "water and climate change 2015": After the success of the first edition, the awards saw the participation of twenty local journalists. The second edition of this award will be held in 2015 and will be managed by the network of Central African journalists on water and climate change.

Support for NCB to allow them to carry out certain activities. GWP-CAF will support the NCB in the implementation of their action plans in 2015.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CAF	Water Climate And Development Programme	125,000
WACDEP_AF_Cameroon	Water Climate And Development Programme Cameroon	125,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	Region: ECCAS Hydrometeorological Strategy 2016-2025
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1	Parliament of youth in Central Africa
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		

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OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2	Sao Tome et Principe: Ministry of Water
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	Chad
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		Provision of support to agro-forestry in the Congo basin
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	Gender-sensitive community-based demonstration project in Northern Cameroon focusing on the drilling of boreholes equipped with solar powered pumps in three villages
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	600	Communities targeted by demonstration projects implemented with The Congo Basin Forest Fund
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	Vulnerability assessment to support the Lake Chad Basin Commission's Strategic Action Programme
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing– *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Water security is taken into account by ECCAS in the implementation of the Regional Water Policy	1.1.1	Capacity of 100 regional actors, national and basin are reinforced for the management and implementation of regional and national alert for water security systems.
1.2	States of Central Africa have included water security in national water policies in national adaptation plans to climate as well as policies and national development plans change	1.2.1	At least five countries of Central Africa have national water policies, national plans for adaptation to climate change and national development plans that address water security.
1.3	Political commitments (Ministerial Resolution) are taken to improve water security in transboundary basins	1.3.1	A ministerial resolution was adopted for the development of charters and water directives taking into account the safety of the water for at least two transboundary basin organizations in Central Africa.
1.4	Programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts are implemented in 4 countries and 2 transboundary basins	1.4.1	Capacity of 4 national hydrological services and in charge of disaster management and two transboundary basin organizations are strengthened and have the programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts.
1.5	Regional Policy on Food / Agriculture in Central Africa is developed, including measures to improve water security	1.5.1	a compendium of best hydraulic agricultural and pastoral practices, and valuation of arable land through integrated management of water resources in Central Africa is popularized and disseminated.
1.6	Regional energy policy and measures to improve water security is developed	1.6.1	Staff capacity (at least 100) of ECCAS, CAPP (Power Pool of Central Africa) and national companies in charge of hydropower are strengthened to improve knowledge about the hydropower potential and Central Africa water security.
1.7	Countries are supported in the development, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of prevailing local policies related to gender, urban water management.	1.7.1	A strategy of participation and inclusion of gender in the implementation of the Regional Water Policy is developed for 2020 and capabilities to ensure gender implications are strengthened.
2.1	Universities and training institutes include the toolbox GWP in their curriculum	2.1.1	Capacity management and sharing of knowledge and information on water ECCAS Secretariat GWP Caf, 8 hydrological and meteorological services and two basin organizations are strengthened.
2.2	Knowledge is improved through an optimal system for collecting data / information on water and instrumentation collection adapted to the Central Africa region	2.2.1	"Monitoring capacity of water resources 8 national hydrological and meteorological services, and those in charge of water information systems at regional and basin are strengthened. A collection of communication strategies and dissemination of knowledge is available."

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2.3	A system of monitoring and reporting of water resources agreed between States, the Region and Organizations border Basin is operational.	2.3.1	A regional guideline on water standards water infrastructure development taking into account the safety of the water is drawn up and adopted by the Heads of State and Government of ECCAS.
2.4	Mastery of knowledge on water and development of water infrastructure for water security is guaranteed through ministerial resolutions regional and basin	2.4.1	A case study, regional, good practices on water security is incorporated into the toolbox of GWP annually.
2.5	Major publications on regional security issues in water are released;	2.5.1	At least one university and higher training institute include box GWP tools in their curriculum.
2.6	Implementation of a communication strategy GWP-CAf in the region	2.6.1	A communication strategy is developed and implemented
3.1	CWP are reinforced with the active participation of GWP partners	3.1.1	Capacity 8 CWPS safety of water and climate change resilience are strengthened.
3.2	A sustainable funding mechanism established for the GWP-CAf	3.2.1	"Guidelines for the development of financial instruments for managing water resources are developed and adopted by a ministerial resolution. Implementation is effective."
3.3	A solid framework for gender sensitive monitoring and reporting mechanism established and associated operational	3.3.1	A communication strategy and monitoring of gender issues is available and implemented at national and basin structures, partners GWP-CAf.
3.4	A mentoring program and youth called water is developed and implemented.	3.4.1	10 young people under 25 years, comprising at least 50% are women, will be supported by the mentoring program called WAY (Water and Youth)

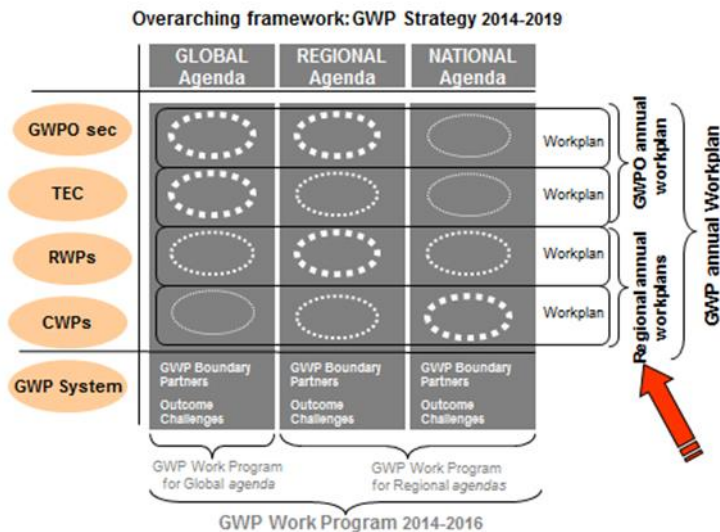
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central America



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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
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Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Central America is recognized by the abundance of water resources; however there is an important deficit to water access among the countries. One of the causes to the latter is that the 70% of the population is located where only 35% of the water exists, also there is low percentage of use of the resource, since the countries of the region use less than 10% of their water availability, with exception of Costa Rica. Also water infrastructure (storage and regulation) has not been completely developed, which is a bottleneck to promote its use for other purposes such as hydroelectricity, irrigation, domestic supply and risk management. Also basins are being affected by degradation process, which decreases the regulation capacity of ecosystems for the water resource, as well as their potential as natural infrastructure to reduce the vulnerability of the region to climate change.

Despite all countries in the region will accomplish the MDG's related to water and sanitation, it is estimated that 60% of the services that are actually being provided are deficient, in terms of water quality and frequency.

Central America has been recognized as one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its geographic location and socio-economic condition. 85% of the events recorded between 1930 and 2008 had a hydro meteorological origin. In 2011, ECLAC estimated the losses and damage caused in the countries of the region by the 12-E storm. In the agricultural sector the greater losses occurred in Guatemala with a value of 67.25 million dollars. The losses in Honduras were of 29.7 million dollars, in Costa Rica 21.9 million dollars and in Nicaragua 17.3 dollars. The greater damage was concentrated in the agricultural sector of El Salvador with 28.7 million dollars.

During 2014 the region was affected by a severe drought that had important impacts on the food security of the population, mainly on the dry corridor.

This situation is further worsened by the high levels of poverty that still persists, which are estimated to include 45% of the population.

However, in the period 2007-2013, GWP has substantially contributed to improve water governance throughout the region, which is part of the current regional context around this topic. At national level, we have had several achievements related to water management and IWRM, amongst them we can mention the approval of Water Laws in Nicaragua, Honduras and Belize, which include an IWRM approach. The approval in first debate of the Water Law of Costa Rica. Also the approval of the IWRM Plan in Costa Rica and Panama, as well as the IWRM Policy and Strategy in Guatemala and the launching of the water reform process in El Salvador. Also during 2012 the process of preparation of the Water Agenda in Costa Rica was launched and finalized in October of 2013. We can also mention the development and improvement of water research and hydrologic control in El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama, which has allowed the preparation of more accurate water balances which provide information required for an improved decision making. Some of the financial and economic instruments that are being applied in the countries of the region include the water levy in Costa Rica, the incorporation of a water tariff in the water bill and the payment for environmental services. At regional level, some of the achievements that can be mentioned is the preparation of the IWRM Regional Strategy (ECAGIRH) and the approval of the Climate Change Regional Strategy. The latter was approved by the CCAD Council of Ministers on November 2010, which is a great achievement of the region in terms of achieving the rational use of resources available, in particular for the adaptation and mitigation to climate change. We can also mention the approval of the Policy on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management in Central America (PCGIR), approved on June 30, 2010 at the XXXV Ordinary Meeting of SICA Heads of State. This is an important tool for climate resilience and water security, since it considers the nexus between risk management with economic development and environmental development.

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Some of the challenges are the management of transboundary basins, the mainstreaming of water and climate change in the development agendas and the implementation of water related policies and strategies.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary
GWP CAM will engage in supporting transboundary basin management in the region. We have planned to prepare a technical focus paper on the topic and prepare guidelines that can support countries in their management.
Follow up on the identification of the economic value of water to sectors such as energy and agriculture in at least one country.
Support the preparation of adaptation plans at national level, improving the understanding of adaptation actions. We expect support of GWPO in carrying out this activity.
Support the improving of drought monitoring in the region in coordination with CRRH and support of GWP/WMO-IDMP.

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Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CAM	Water, Climate And Development Programme In Central America	200,000

Logframe Indicators

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O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Honduras: Updated Water Policy
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		

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O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
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OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5	El Salvador: Strengthening the capacity for integral management of water resources and risks in the transboundary watersheds of rivers Angue y Ostúa
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	5	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	10000	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		

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OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Central American countries have strengthened inter-institutional coordination for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience of major transboundary basins in the region.	1.1.1	Regional Policy Guidelines for the management of transboundary basins have being prepared and endorsed by national governments.
		1.1.2	Models of the management of transboundary basins at regional level are documented.
		1.1.3	Management plans of transboundary basins include elements of water security and adaptation to climate change.
1.2	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.	1.2.1	The number of women and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased.
		1.2.2	The number of youth and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased.
1.3	Integrated urban water management (IUWM) has been improved in the region's main cities.	1.3.1	Projects for fundraising are prepared and divulgated in coordination with financial entities and technical allies for the implementation of IUWM in the region.
		1.3.2	Academy and decision makers have increased their knowledge around IUWM.
1.4	CAM countries have increased their resilience to climate by incorporating the water-food-energy nexus in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation.	1.4.1	The water-food-energy nexus is recognized by the executive and legislative sectors of governments.
		1.4.2	Processes are initiated for the inclusion of water security and climate change in policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation.
1.5	Central American countries have made progress in the fulfilment of the human right to water.	1.5.1	Capacities of key regional actors are increased for the fulfilment of the human right to water.

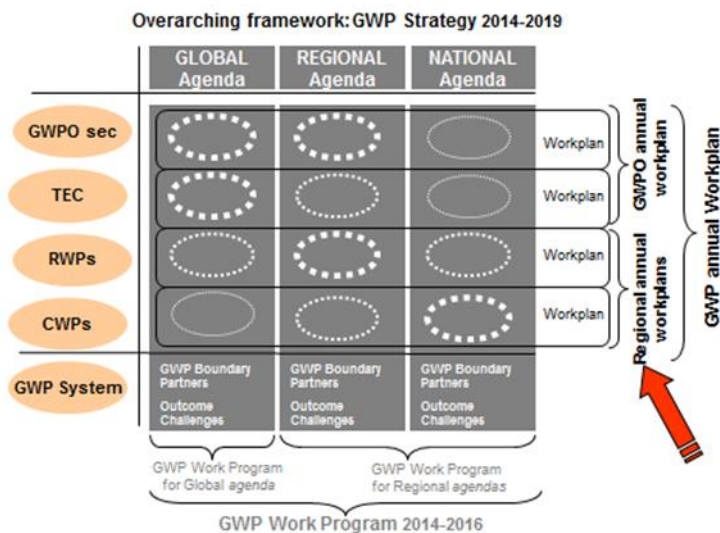
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.6	Central American countries strengthen their regulatory framework for water security, climate resilience and IWRM.	1.6.1	Central American countries have in place a regulatory framework that contributes to IWRM and climate change adaptation.
2.1	Promote the adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use.	2.1.1	Innovative and replicable initiatives that include technologies for efficient water use and contribute to water security and climate change adaptation are developed.
2.2	Increased levels of awareness and implementation of the IWRM approach as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security.	2.2.1	Capacities of key institutions and actors for the integration of IWRM as necessary element for climate change resilience and water security are developed.
		2.2.2	The preparation of climate variability scenarios in priority basins contributes to an effective management of water resource.
		2.2.3	The academy increases the use of the Toolbox in the region.
		2.2.4	The quantity and quality of articles around water management published by the media is increased.
3.1	GWP CAM and CWP have strengthened their governance and improved their capacity to work effectively in fundraising.	3.1.1	A network with better capacity of establishing synergies with strategic partners and fund raising.



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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Caribbean is made up of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are characterized by limited resources, excessive dependence on international trade and hence vulnerable to global developments; overuse of resources and premature depletion; relatively small watersheds and threatened supplies of fresh water; fragile environments and susceptibility to natural hazards, which when they occur, can drastically set back an economy. Many Caribbean countries are unable to supply their citizens with a regular supply of potable water and unable to adequately treat their wastewater, thus sewage pollution from land-based sources and from ships has been the most pervasive form of contamination of the coastal environment.

Water resources management in the Caribbean is not an homogenous issue across the different countries, however there are similarities in many territories when it comes to issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience, waste water management, disaster risk reduction, water financing, water governance, gender and water, youth and water, environmental impacts on water, sustainable wastewater management, regulatory enforcement and competing water demand. Despite the fact that many Caribbean territories have inherent differences as it relates to water management, many of them share an undeniable commonality - poor planning and management of water resources and poor enforcement of existing regulations. A paradigm shift is required to view water as not just a back-burner issue for a few Ministries or agencies but as a vital resource with a wide multi-sectoral focus, that requires proper management for the future viability of our Caribbean nations. The drive can be achieved through greater recognition of the High Level Ministerial Forum (HLF) as an institutional mechanism within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) as the region's highest political forum. The Association of Caribbean States (ACS) which was later convened by CARICOM to include the Greater Caribbean provides an additional mechanism for heightening the water agenda at the political level.

GWP-C has taken a lead role in building capacity to address critical challenges facing the region and to meet specific needs for strengthening the IWRM process. In order to achieve this, GWP-C remains dedicated to promoting IWRM in the region through various types of activities that can engage stakeholders from various sectors. GWP-C firmly believes that IWRM cannot be fully operationalised if stakeholders at all levels (including the involvement of women, youths and children) are not involved in the process. GWP-C, in collaboration with its partners and regional strategic allies will be working toward mobilising greater political will for the development and implementation of regional approaches/policies for water sector management in the Caribbean.

For the upcoming year GWP-C will be focused on addressing four (4) main issues:

1. CARICOM recognition of HLF as well as the promotion of collaboration among political leadership; regional and national level - policy development and implementation including wastewater management and flood management.
2. Gender mainstreaming in the Water Sector of the Caribbean – conducting a baseline assessment of the incorporation of gender considerations into national water policies and work, including recording gender best practices in the water sector.
3. Youth and Climate change (education of youth leaders with an emphasis on our non-English speaking partners).
4. Building climate resilience within the Caribbean Water Sector.
5. Integrated urban water and flood management

Along with the two specific areas, across all four priority areas, the gender and youth will be emphasised as cross-cutting issues in all programmes. GWP-C will work towards achieving the mission of a water secure Caribbean by enhancing capacity to implement IWRM approaches, with an increased focus on the key components

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of IWRM such as resource assessment and criteria for decision making that allows the sustainable utilization and development of water resources in the Post-2015 development agenda.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary
The emphasis coming out of the High Level Ministerial Forum 2014 was to elevate the meeting to a CARICOM recognised forum. The proposal for 2015 is for the engagement of GWP-C and CWWA with the regional Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) as well as the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) in an effort to have the forum recognised at the highest level.
Development of a gender baseline study with the target countries being Surinam and Dominica. The issue of gender and water is a key component in IWRM and as such the focus will be to develop a baseline study on how gender issues are incorporated in water policies and the decision making processes.
Youth and climate change impacts for sustainable development in non-English speaking Caribbean islands. The focus will be on Haiti (the poorest country in the region) and Dominican Republic. The aim is work with the Caribbean Youth Environmental Network in these countries to build capacity.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2015)</i>	Budget reference (Euro) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2015)</i>
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CAR	Water, Climate and Development Programme	200,000
WACDEP_CAR	Concept note for Climate proofing water investment in the Caribbean – Regional investment plan and pilot projects to be executed with CDKN funding in 2015.	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		

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O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Jamaica National Water Policy
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	Jamaica National Water Policy
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Jamaica: National Water Investment Plan
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Regional investment programme and financing plan
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	Region: Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		

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OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	Gender mainstreaming in water policy baseline study
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Enhanced regional cooperation in water management for sustainable national and regional economic development.	1.1.1	MOUs and legal agreements
		1.1.2	Regional IWRM policies
		1.1.3	Regional collaboration among decision makers (at the political, technical and community levels)
1.2	Methodologies and mechanisms for integrating water security in national development plans established.	1.2.1	Water security integrated into Policies, and National Development Plans
1.3	Waste water managed sustainably in the region through implementation of integrated urban water management (IUWM)	1.3.1	Programme on IUWM developed
		1.3.2	IUWM promoted in the region
1.4	National and Regional institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and regional levels.	1.4.1	Advancement of national/regional cooperation in climate change for sustainable growth and economic development.
		1.4.2	Demonstration projects established at the regional and national levels
2.1	Caribbean Technical Committee established and operational	2.1.1	Regional Technical committee supports regional work programme
		2.1.2	Technical Committee collaborates with global TEC on a feature publication
2.2	Enhanced understanding of the importance of addressing and investing in water security and	2.2.1	Technical publications and knowledge transfer to stakeholders at all levels with special emphasis on gender and youth issues.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	its various components and greater application of knowledge products at all levels (wide range of audiences)	2.2.2	Special emphasis placed on food, energy, environment/land management and climate resilience in development of technical publications and knowledge transfer.
2.3	Specific capabilities of Network partners and other stakeholders identified and strengthened (technical skills, resources, public awareness, etc.)	2.3.1	Stakeholders in the Caribbean region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media
		2.3.2	Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector.
		2.3.3	Enhanced presence of IWRM issues/ sharing of IWRM knowledge in Caribbean media.
2.4	Enhanced human/technical and institutional capacity for integrated water resources management.	2.4.1	Institutions with the relevant developed capacity for management of water resources
		2.4.2	Better understanding of link between water and other development issues (such as climate change resilience and water, gender and water, youth and water)
		2.4.3	Enforcement of existing regulations regarding water resources management
3.1	GWP-C network expanded and strengthened	3.1.1	Growth in the number of sustainable Partnerships
		3.1.2	Enhanced capacity of Regional Secretariat
3.2	Capacity for project preparation and financing strengthened	3.2.1	Functioning GWP-C Fundraising Committee
		3.2.2	External sources of funds identified and sought
		3.2.3	Projects approved for funding

RWP WORKPLAN

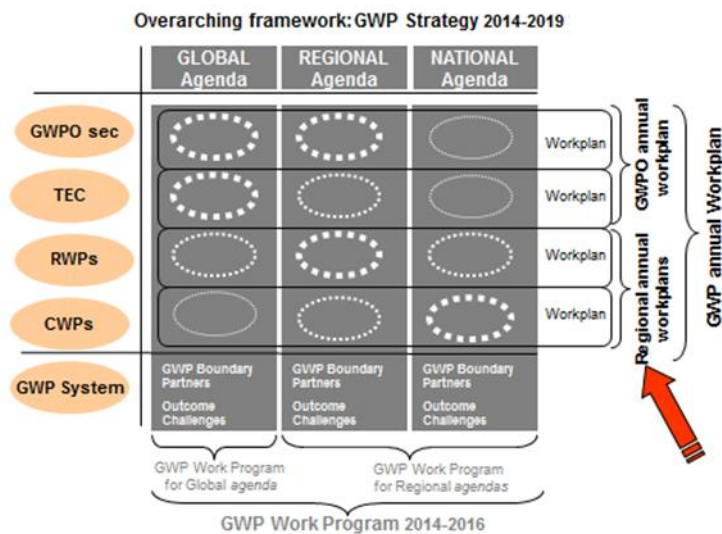
GWP Central & Eastern Europe



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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Countries in Central and Eastern Europe are located mainly in the Baltic Sea and Black Sea (Danube) basins. The majority of the water resources are of a trans-boundary nature, with many countries in the sub - region highly dependent on flows generated outside their boundaries. Although an improvement of water quality has been observed over the past decade, problems persist. Discharges of non-treated or insufficiently treated wastewater, municipal and industrial still remains a major pressure factor. Applying integrated approaches to water management is a key challenge, and the rationale for setting up the 12 Country Water Partnerships that form GWP Central and Eastern Europe.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe works in the context of European water policies, in particular the European Union Water Framework Directive and Flood Management Directive. Country Water Partnerships in 2015 will support the region's governments in the second river basin management planning cycle. Primary focus is sharing experience of new European Union member states with Ukraine and Moldova in the process of implementation of sound water policies and support to transposition of EU Water Framework Directive in the context of IWRM.

Benefit of Regional Water Partnership is that it provides platform for broad discussion on the urgent needs of the countries that do not have in place river basin management plans. In addition, it bridges gaps identified between policy and practice. Apart from trans-boundary river and sea commissions, it is the only regional organization dealing with water issues and integrated water resources management.

Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE) supports governments of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine in the development of drought management policies and plans. The programme focuses on building capacity of stakeholders at different levels for proactive integrated drought management approach and tests innovative approaches for future drought management plans. IDMP CEE will finish in 2015 and the final workshop will be held in April 2015.

Danube Strategy Task Force will continue its active involvement in Priority Areas 4 and 5. In cooperation with regional river basin commissions, it will contribute to consultations of international river basin management plans. Task Force will develop project proposal "Increasing adaptation capacities in a decreasing regional water availability environment" that will be submitted to external donors.

Since April 2015, GWP Central and Eastern will be part of WATERINNEU project supported by Horizon 2020. Full title is "Applying European market leadership to river basin networks and spreading of innovation on water ICT models, tools and data". In cooperation with GWP Bulgaria, we will coordinate Work Package 7 focused on case studies in the Maritsa and Scheldt River Basins. Task include virtual marketplace experiment and live matchmaking, e-learning course & international seminar and user feedback collection of the market place usage.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe will foster partnership with European Centre for River Restoration through European River Restoration Conference that will be held in Autumn 2015. The conference will showcase and discuss the realisation of new river restoration initiatives and approaches on a focused number of river restoration themes and cross sectoral issues.

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Work on Technical Focus Paper on IWRM and Water Framework Directive will start in 2015, according to Terms of Reference approved by the Regional Council. Country Water Partnerships will support authors with national examples and lessons learned.

In cooperation with International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, GWP Central and Eastern Europe will implement Danube Art Master project in 12 countries of the Danube River Basin. Scholl children visit local rivers and surrounding areas and reflect their thoughts and inspirations through environmental art using materials from in and around their river. The project contributes to implementation of GWP Strategy in youth horizontal theme.

Workplan highlights

Summary

Climate resilience and water security: Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe will enter its final phase. Two major documents will be published – Guidelines for Preparation of Drought Management Plans within River Basin Management Planning and Good Practice Compendium. Six demonstration projects that tested innovative solutions for Drought Management Plans will be successfully completed. Final regional workshop will be held in April 2015.

Transboundary water security: Danube Strategy Task Force will be actively involved in the Danube Strategy Priority Areas 4 and 5 and consultation of international river basin management plans. It will develop trans-boundary project proposal focused on increasing adaptation capacity to water variability across the region.

Urbanisation and water security: Sustainable Sanitation Task Force will promote sustainable sanitation solutions in small settlements in Central and Eastern Europe at Dresden Nexus Conference 2015.

Ecosystems and water security: GWP Central and Eastern Europe will strengthen partnership with European Centre for River Restoration through European River Restoration Conference 2015.

Generate and communicate knowledge: Selected authors supported by Country Water Partnerships will develop draft of the Technical Focus Paper on IWRM and Water Framework Directive in Central and Eastern Europe.

Youth: In cooperation with International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, GWP Central and Eastern Europe will implement Danube Art Master project in 12 countries of the Danube River Basin.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2015)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2015)</i>
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CEE	Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe	200,000
WATERINNEU	“Applying European market leadership to river basin networks and spreading of innovation on water ICT models, tools and data”	60,000
Danube Art Master	Youth	15,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	10	To be confirmed
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	20	To be confirmed
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	6	Policy oriented study on remote sensing agricultural drought monitoring methods
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	6	Recommendations for soil water retention measures
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	400	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3	Radio and TV appearances
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	Drought Management Plans Guidelines
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional cooperation in water related issues will result in sustainable green economic development	1.1.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships are actively involved in Danube Economic Strategy Task Force as well as in Danube Regional Strategy's Priority Areas 4 and 5.
		1.1.2	GWP CEE is actively involved in UN Economic Commission for Europe, program on climate change adaptation at transboundary basins.
		1.1.3	Danube Economic Strategy Task Force coordinated involvement of the Task Force in the Danube Stakeholder Workshop in Croatia in 2015.
		1.1.4	Danube Economic Strategy Task Force developed a proposal of trans-boundary project to increase adaptation capacity to water variability across the region.
		1.1.5	Country Water Partnership Moldova and Ukraine will use seed funding for a project "Transboundary Flood Management in the Dniester River Basin in Moldova and Ukraine".
		1.1.6	Country Water Partnerships Lithuania and Poland will use seed funding for a project "Quantifying human pressures, identifying measures and assessing investments for the transboundary river basins of Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad district (Russia)".
1.2	Countries in the region supported in development of "no regret" investments and non-investment measures to increase climate resilience and integrate these measures into river basin planning	1.2.1	GWP CEE has developed Guidelines for Integrated Drought Management consulted with governments.
		1.2.2	GWP CEE has implemented demonstration projects to support application of integrated drought and measures.
		1.2.3	GIS Based Communication Technology Platform for the Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Kaliningrad.
1.3	CEE countries facilitated regional stakeholders dialogue to adopt river basin management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive	1.3.1	Country Water Partnerships in all countries are actively involved in river basin management plans development with a main focus to support stakeholders buy-in.
1.4	Ecosystem approach recognized in national adopt river basin management plans a plans	1.4.1	Country Water Partnerships organized national policy dialogues about ecosystem approach to river basin management.
		1.4.2	GWP CEE will continue partnership with European Centre for River Restoration through European River Restoration Conference 2015.
1.5	Rural areas (focusing on non-EU member states) better understand IWRM approach in solving sanitation issues	1.5.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships has implemented sustainable sanitation projects in rural less developed communities.
2.1	Tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risks responses	2.1.1	10 countries involved in Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe integrated their existing data on the national level for detaching drought into already existing "drought data exchange platform" – European Drought Observatory.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.1.2	GWP CEE has developed Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans as part of the River Basin Management Plans.
		2.1.3	GWP CEE organized final Integrated Drought Management Programme workshop in April 2015 where final tools, documents and best practices that partners collected within IDMP CEE has been disseminated.
		2.1.4	GWP CEE in frame of IDMP CEE prepared a Compendium of Good Practices that is a review of drought management projects implemented in the region, examples of already developed Drought Management Plans and good practices collected within IDMP CEE demonstration projects.
		2.1.5	Final reports/guidelines as results from IDMP CEE demonstration projects, e.g. report on effective principles that can be used in farming practices (sub-soiling, new farming systems and technical approaches) for increasing soil-water holding capacity. Next report dealt with measures for forest adaptation, and for mitigating the negative effects of climate change (prepared by four CEE countries). In frame of small water retention, guidelines for individuals, civil society and policy-makers provided practical guidance on how to plan and construct different types of small water retention measures that lower flood risk and store water for dry periods. Other agriculture related report described how to use remote sensing data for identification of agricultural drought characteristics and elaboration of monitoring method for this particular type of drought. Report from Moldova and Ukraine was focused on upgrading agriculture monitoring and forecasting in the Dniester River Basin.
2.2	Knowledge base on sustainable sanitation solutions developed to support rural communities	2.2.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships together with local partners have developed best practices on integrated urban water management for small communities
		2.2.2	Results of Sustainable Sanitation Task Force will be presented at Dresden Nexus Conference 2015
2.3	Awareness to water related ecosystem increased among young generation	2.3.1	GWP CEE is actively involved in project targeting young generation, e.g. Danube Art Master, photo contest for the youth and others
		2.3.2	Country Water Partnerships have organized public awareness campaigns and competitions involving youth education centres and different school levels
2.4	Communications capacity embedded throughout the network	2.4.1	GWP CEE maintains regional web site and social media
		2.4.2	GWP CEE submitted case studies that were accepted for GWP ToolBox
2.5	Capacity building: out-of-water management sector professionals increased understanding on IWRM	2.5.1	Country Water Partnerships has conducted series of workshops on IWRM and ecosystem approach
		2.5.2	GWP CEE has developed a Technical Focus Paper on IWRM and Water Framework Directive (this is a need that GWP CEE requests the support from TEC)
3.1	International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation	3.1.1	GWP CEE participates at advisory boards, task forces and coordination meetings of UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and other bodies
		3.1.2	In frame of Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe, GWP CEE cooperated on with World Meteorological Organization and Drought Management Centre for South Eastern Europe
3.2	Number of active partners to GWP CEE increased	3.2.1	Applications accepted in GWP database of partners

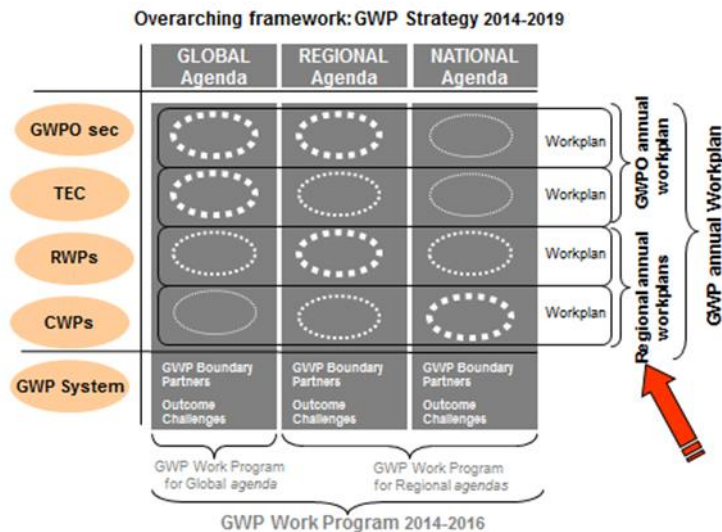
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.3	Links with other networks and organizations strengthened and formalised	3.3.1	Memorandum of Understanding
3.4	Fundraising capacity of the region and countries improved	3.4.1	GWP CEE participated in fundraising events and information days about funding opportunities
		3.4.2	Fundraising consultant provided support to fundraising activities on the regional and country levels



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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Chinese Government attaches high attention to implementing the strictest water management system. In 2011, the government issued the "Decision on accelerating the development of water reform," putting forward the strictest management of water resources to accelerate the transformation of economic development. In 2012 and 2013, it also developed the methods and working progress of implementing the strictest water management system. The year of 2014 proposed the principles of water security. In the same year, the Civil Affairs Ministry of China approved the application of GWP China with an independent legal entity with title of "China Water Resources Strategy Study Association", which brought a golden opportunity for the development of GWP China.

As a civil society, GWP China plays an important role in the innovation of national system. At present, China is vigorously promoting the integrated development of government management and social autonomy as well as social management and public service system, jointly completing the comprehensive management of social affairs. GWP China is a powerful assistant in the field of water resources management in China with its complementary advantages. To further promote the IWRM in China, the focus of GWP China in 2015 include:

(A) to develop its advantages and features and provide consultancy at decision-making for integrated water resources management. It will give full play of GWP China and its provincial/river basin water partnerships, making policy recommendations with global significance in forward-looking manner; organizing the experts to research major issues related to the global water resources based on an in-depth investigation and proposing the advisory report to the decision-making departments; organizing or co-organizing water-related workshops, roundtables and actively guiding the discussion among the water professionals to collect their opinions and suggestions and communicate with the governmental agencies.

(B) to build a neutral platform to give full play to the advantages of GWP China, expanding international exchanges and cooperation in water resources management. It can promote exchanges and cooperation between management; give full play to its cross-sectorial, cross-sectorial characteristics, cross-regional, cross-disciplinary research and strategic advantages for the extensive contacts with relevant government departments, enterprises, research institutes, universities, related associations, etc.; build cooperation platform to create a favourable environment for promoting integrated water resources management exchanges and cooperation in the higher level, broader scope and greater range; actively carry out exchanges and international cooperation to introduce advanced water management concepts from other countries and to promote Chinese water management and technologies in the world.

(C) to develop innovation and expand space in order to achieve scientific development of water partner organizations. It will actively cooperate with the Chinese government authorities to further expand the network of water partnerships. It will also continue to strengthen self-construction, promote institutional innovation. As a non-profit organization, it keeps its academic and public welfare and adapts to the market economy and changes in operating mechanism. And it will improve the quality of work, strengthen the Council, the Technical Committee, and the Secretariat and provincial / river basin water partnerships, improve the management system and constantly promote the continuous development and innovation of the organization.

(D) to promote the WACDEP. Based on the progress of 2014, GWP China will implement the project as it planned and coordinate with provincial/river basin water partnerships and related organizations, to complete the outcomes and indicators for laying a good foundation of the project.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary
<p>GWP China manages to bring in Workshop on Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China with key activities planned at national and river basin levels, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Water Security and Ecosystem Restoration in China to be held by GWP China Secretariat. • Dialogue of Integrated Water Resources Management of Black River Basin, to be organized by GWP China Yellow River Basin
<p>At provincial level, there are four key activities that address provincial priorities within the IWRM, with a focus on water security issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum of Water Resources Optimization Plan, GWP China Hebei. • Workshop of the Saving Water and Water Saving Society Construction, GWP China Hunan. <p>Under the new strategy of GWPO Toward 2020, the focus of 2015 Work Plan is also put to knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination to implement strategic goal 2. Dissemination of the Water Resources Management and Development of Water Saving Society, GWP China Shaanxi. Reinforce relationship and cooperation between GWP China and its partners in China</p>

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2015)</i>	Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2015)</i>
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_CHI	WACDEP China	200,000 + 58,000 (LRF)

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		

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O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	Water Allocation Plan of the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Division Project in Hebei Province of 2015
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	WCP 2015: The Annual National Plan of Water Resources fee projects in 2015
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1	Plan to set up Youth Association, jointly with China Water Resources Association.
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	Ministry of Water Resources
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2	Water Resources Department of Hunan Province
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1	Promote the women's participation in the national plan development
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	Budget Execution Centre of the Ministry of Water Resources
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5	Fujian Province
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	5000000	5 million citizens in Macau and Zhuhai of the Pearl River Delta
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	2	Development and Research Centre of the Ministry of Water Resources

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OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	Journal of Hydraulic Engineering
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	WCP 2015: 2 case studies regarding water allocation plan in Hebei Province
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1	Consultation on Yellow River Water Resources Regulation
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	IWRM concepts combined into international (i.e. south-south), national, river basin and local water management	1.1.1	Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people's livelihoods improvement and ecological development for the consideration by decision-makers.
1.2	Use the participatory approach in national and local water development plans	1.2.1	The strictest water resources management system shall be promoted by the update action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, and coordinated operation as well as cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholder
1.3	Disseminating, advocating and practicing to enable effective IWRM implementation	1.3.1	Relevant organizations and planners will improve the overall water resources development.
1.4	Evaluating the status of the implementation of water laws and regulations	1.4.1	Stakeholders will give recommendations on measures and policies with introduction of IWRM principles and practices.
1.5	Set-up cooperative institutional arrangement mechanisms across sectors, regions and agencies	1.5.1	Awareness rose at high-level to promoted coordination across sectors, regions and agencies regarding the issues of IWRM.
1.6	Integrated urban water management promoted to address water supply and sanitation issues	1.6.1	The management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in some provinces is planned to optimize for greater contribution to recovery from over development of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban areas.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.7	Water and the ecosystem considerations	1.7.1	The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.
1.8	Water and food security considerations	1.8.1	It will help work out report and recommendations for efficient water use and agricultural development for the harmonious and sustainable development of water and agriculture.
1.9	The 9 provinces sharing the Yellow River (YR) sign agreements regarding water allocation plans from them in the YR Basin every year (WACDEP)	1.9.1	9 agreements on yearly water allocation plans of nine provinces in the YR Basin between YR Conservancy Commission and the provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong.
1.10	The Chinese Government invests the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development in Water Sector by the Central Government in January 2011	1.12.1	The activities will be conducted through collecting investment outcomes; analysing the outcomes in different uses; evaluating the analysis outcomes; and submitting the improvement proposals.
2.1	Enabling high-level neutral platform venues for multi-stakeholder discussions	2.1.1	The water resources relevant issues and research topics, methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.
2.2	Increasing capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training	2.2.1	The awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised, e.g. the donor community.
2.3	IWRM capacity building through the GWP ToolBox	2.3.1	All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners
2.4	Increasing contact with all forms of media to disseminate IWRM knowledge and applications	2.4.1	GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic sector will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management. Otherwise, it will make more channel for the media accessible to IWRM and any other activities of GWP China
2.5	Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox	2.5.1	All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners
2.6	Institutions and stake-holders demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP)	2.6.1	
3.1	Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships	3.1.1	Develop new partnerships with other regions,
3.2	Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships	3.2.1	Take advantages of all opportunities to disseminate our activities and research outputs.
3.3	Working with civil society to jointly promote water resources management in China	3.3.1	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.
3.4	Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising	3.4.1	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.

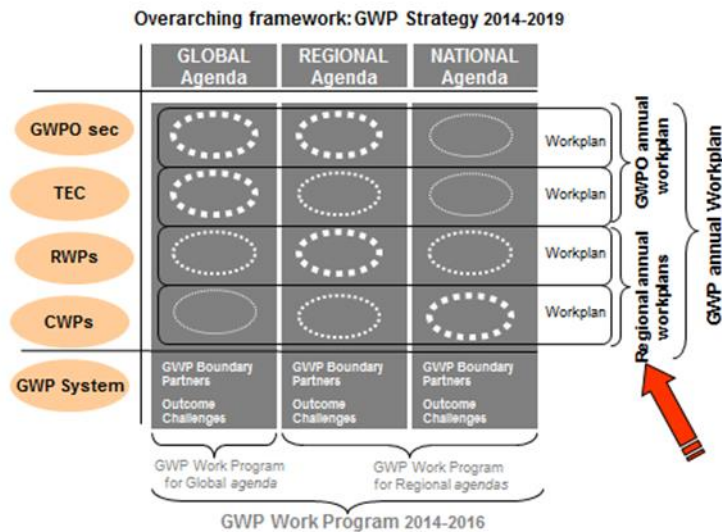
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.5	The GWP China partnerships demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience	3.5.1	Promote the IWRM, development of energy saving and environment-friendly society, security of drinking water, flood control, food, water supply, ecosystem and energy as well as the harmonious relationship between economy and society.



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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Agriculture, largely dominated by smallholder subsistence farming and pastoral/semi-pastoral livestock production systems, is the most dominant livelihood for the people, and is the major economic sector in the GWP Eastern Africa region. Communities are heavily dependent upon the natural resources for their livelihoods and general wellbeing. The environmental resources are used as sources of food, fuel wood, building materials, and industrial materials. The environment contributes between 40 and 60 per cent of the GDP of the countries in the region.

However, the region is highly challenged by serious environmental degradation mainly due to human pressures related to agriculture, livestock production, bush fires, poaching, urbanization, industrial development, mining, domestic energy consumption, invasive species, and civil insecurity. Moreover, there are a number of natural pressures contributing to the degradation of the environment in the region, the main ones being climate change, desertification, and natural disasters (like drought, floods). 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.

Countries in the GWP Eastern Africa face severe water constraints. Deforestation and poor agricultural practices are leading to reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. Water-borne diseases are the main cause of morbidity in all the countries in the region, and poor sanitation compounds health problems in both urban and rural environments. Moreover, conflicts over water are also concerns in the region as population grows and the use of water for different purposes and by different users' increases.

The Horn of Africa has the highest climate variability in terms of droughts, erratic floods and rainfall patterns, yet the least institutional capacity to build resilience. This is further complicated by environmental degradation as people move to marginal lands.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary

GWP EA will continue implementing the WACDEP Program to support Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience in their national development planning and decision-making processes, support development of no/low regret investment and financing strategies, and to develop projects for funding. It will support EAC and LVBC in strengthening cooperation for water security and climate resilience regarding Kagera basin. Demonstrating innovative green solutions in Lake Cyohoha catchment (Bugesera) with the aim to enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change will be the major focus. It is also planned to expand WACDEP implementation in Uganda

The integrated drought management program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP-HOA) will start implementation to demonstrate innovative approaches of integrated drought management such as strengthening partnerships for drought management, shifting approaches in policy and practice from relief to

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drought to sustainable development in arid areas, and sharing best practices and knowledge. It is planned also to expand IDMP-HOA by increasing program activities and financial resources
Develop knowledge products on key issues such as in understanding the linkages between water, food and energy security, and the interrelationships of water security and climate resilience. Also disseminate knowledge among stakeholders in the region, including developing media features and publications for raising awareness. It is expected that WACDEP implementation in the region will yield several case studies for contribution to the Global IWRM Toolbox.
Leveraging local resources will be the main focus for GWP EA in 2014. This will include developing clear strategy for fund raising and with a target of raising about 0.75M Euro for program activities
Strengthen existing CWP's to obtain sustained financing and networking. Strengthen Young Water Professional Associations and women groups.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	203,897
WACDEP_AF_EAF	Water Climate Development (WACDEP) - Eastern Africa Region	100,000
WACDEP_AF_Burundi	Water Climate Development (WACDEP)- Burundi	130,000
WACDEP_AF_Rwanda	Water Climate Development (WACDEP)- Rwanda	75,000
IDMP_AF_EAF	Towards drought resilience in the Horn of Africa through managing water resources - Integrated Drought Management Program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)	175,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	Burundi: National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

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O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	Rwanda: Sub-sector Sector Investment Plan (SIP) for the National Strategic Plan for Water Resources Management
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Rwanda: Costing of the IWRM options identified in the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	12	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	EAC and RBOs (such as LVBC and NELSAP) strengthened regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water resources	1.1.1	Increased number of meetings that facilitate regional cooperation
		1.1.2	EAC/LVBC and NELSAP/NBI consider water security and climate resilience into their programs
		1.1.3	Investment plans and project concept notes prepared for promoting water security and climate resilience in Kagera trans-boundary river basin
1.2	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 integrated drought management approach
		1.2.2	IGAD and partner countries demonstrated community-based integrated drought management approaches
		1.2.3	Increased number of Joint programs and projects implemented with IGAD and partner countries
1.3	Key sectors in the countries of Eastern Africa region integrated water security and climate change resilience into their development planning and decision making processes	1.3.1	Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure in countries such Burundi and Rwanda integrated water security and climate resilience into their planning processes
1.4	No/low regrets investment strategy and financing plan prepared for water resources sub-sector in Burundi and Rwanda	1.4.1	Ministries of Water and Finance in Burundi and Rwanda developed gender sensitive “no/low regrets” investment and financing plan for water resources sub-sector
1.5	Ministries of Water and Finance in Burundi and Rwanda improved efficiency in project preparation	1.5.1	At least one project concept elaborated for each country (Burundi, Rwanda) to facilitate funding

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	for leveraging funding from traditional sources and climate funds		
1.6	Burundi and Rwanda demonstrated “green solutions” at local level to enhance climate resilience and water security	1.6.1	▪ Increased number of demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented
		1.6.2	▪ Increased number of case studies developed from demonstration projects
		1.6.3	▪ Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities
1.7	IGAD and partner countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda demonstrated innovative drought resilience actions at local level	1.7.1	▪ Increased number of demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented
		1.7.2	▪ Increased number of case studies developed from demonstration projects
		1.7.3	▪ Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities
1.8	RECs and Basin Organizations strengthened their capacities to facilitate transboundary cooperation in the Nile and Horn of Africa region	1.8.1	▪ increased number of capacity development programs for RECs and RBOs
1.9	Key regional actors consider ecosystems as key elements of IWRM and water security	1.9.1	▪ Key actors in the region implement initiatives that promote ecosystems as key elements of IWRM processes
2.1	Key sectors and other stakeholders developed capacities to plan and implement activities that enhance water security and climate change resilience	2.1.1	▪ increased number of capacity development programs that enhance water security and climate resilience
2.2	Regional and national entities make more informed decisions about managing water resources using GWP knowledge	2.2.1	▪ Entities at regional and national level receive GWP knowledge products
		2.2.2	▪ GWP EA work is quoted in the key documents or acknowledged publicly by the entities
		2.2.3	▪ GWP EA invited and represented in key events
2.3	Stakeholders have better access to knowledge on water security and climate resilience	2.3.1	▪ Increased use of GWP knowledge products like the IWRM Toolbox.
3.1	Water partnerships at different levels established and/or strengthened in the region	3.1.1	▪ Increased numbers of CWPs accredited according to the GWP CWP conditions of accreditation
		3.1.2	▪ Increased numbers of CWPs with legal status
		3.1.3	▪ Increased levels of locally raised funding at the country levels
		3.1.4	▪ CWPs supported to leverage national and local resources
3.2	GWP EA works proactively in raising funds at the regional and country level and ensuring that the Secretariat is well-organized and strategically positioned to realize new opportunities	3.2.1	▪ RWP leverages additional funds working towards the target of GWP EA & CWPs leverage GWPO core funding by at least 1 to 1
		3.2.2	▪ Meeting the targets of the results based framework.
		3.2.3	▪ A mainly positive evaluation documented in an honest self-assessment at the end of each year.
3.3	GWP EA partners are active and engaged	3.3.1	▪ Programmes and projects being implemented through partners
		3.3.2	▪ Partners contributed financially or in kind to partnership/network
		3.3.3	▪ Partners list updated in the Partners database at GWPO and in GWP EA
		3.3.4	▪ Increased number of dialogues facilitated by the partnerships

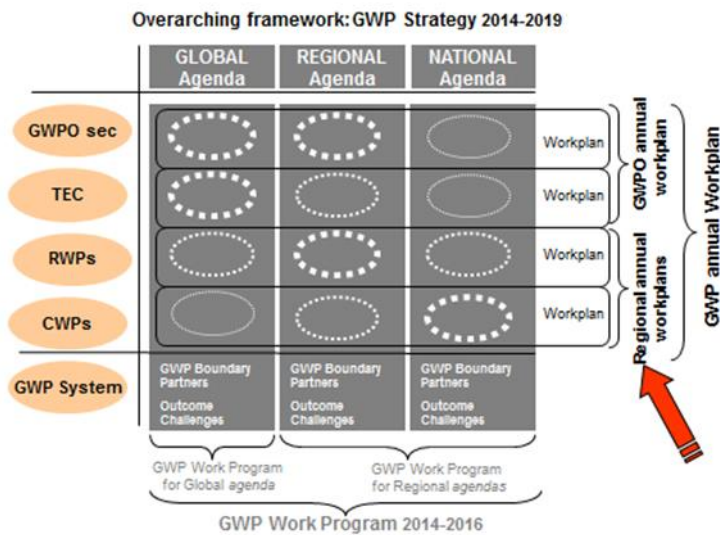
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The Mediterranean faces a range of developmental challenges including demographic change, unemployment, poverty, water scarcity, food insecurity, rising of energy needs, environmental degradation, urbanisation, unsustainable consumption patterns, gender disparities, etc. Lingering socio-political instability, escalating turbulence, war, and increased migration fluxes due to these, are encountered in some countries of the region.

Water resources in the Mediterranean countries are limited and unequally distributed in space and time. The countries of the South receive a mere 10% of the total annual average rainfall. 'Water poor' people in the Region count to more than 180 million, while those faced with water shortages exceed 60 million. Some countries of the South and East have reached a 160% renewable water resources deficit.

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and groundwater bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources in particular has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled to reach 280 km³/ year in 2007. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90% in some countries), 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 distressing deterioration of water quality.

Access to potable water is above the global average and shows significant progress (it is estimated that 75 million inhabitants received access to water between 1990 and 2006). Today, the proportion of the population enjoying access to improved water services stands at over 90% in the majority of the Mediterranean countries, particularly in the urban centres. Service to the urban poor remains inadequate in many parts of the Region, and over 20 million inhabitants are still deprived of access to improved water services. With climate change forecasted to seriously impact on the Region's water resources, the Mediterranean is even more prone to issues such as water scarcity and extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and irregular precipitation that will heavily impact on freshwater quantity and quality.

In response to these, multiple, and often overlapping, policy and technical frameworks on a range of water related issues and their interdependencies, exist in the Mediterranean. They are developed by/under a range of institutions and stakeholders.

GWP-Med will continue been an active promoter of IWRM as means to achieve water security objectives, through focussed interventions at regional, national, local and transboundary levels. Been a neutral convening power among stakeholders, GWP-Med's types of intervention will continue focusing on advocacy, assistance to policy making, provision of technical expertise including through pilot and demonstration applications with potential for replication, stakeholders' engagement knowledge management and sharing, capacity building, awareness raising and capacity development.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

In 2015, GWP-Med in close collaboration and synergy with partner and collaborating institutions and stakeholder organisations will advance on policy and technical agendas already developed in previous years in support of promoting its objectives towards IWRM in the Region, intensify the reach-out to stakeholders outside the 'water box', and will strive to make openings towards new thematic fields. These will build on:

- the heritage of 13 years of GWP-Med operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained,
- screening of existing and emerging regional processes and partners, as well as of international processes with application in the Region,
- screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic partnerships..

Workplan Highlights

List the high level plans for 2015

Summary
Advance 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes like that of the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean within the Union for the Mediterranean, the 5+5 Initiative, etc.; debating content of the water-related Sustainable Development Goal(s) in the region; assessing status of the joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning;• at national level, with emphasis on Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, depending on their specific country IWRM agendas, and promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed;• at local and/or river basin level, including finalizing the joint IWRM/ ICZM Planning methodology and applying it in Buna/Bojana River (shared by Albania and Montenegro) and in Awali River Lebanon,• by continuing activities on the Water Governance & Financing nexus with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation as well as Corporate Social Responsibility, at regional, national and transboundary levels
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 Southeastern Europe), the Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans) and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, possibly, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist UNECE to promote the Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water, Food, Energy & Ecosystems nexus including Climate Change considerations , with emphasis on the SEE sub-region and North Western Sahara Aquifer
Contribute in tackling Climate Change Adaptation and Variability challenges through support to regional policy making linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as the MAP UNEP / MCS D Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; development of national strategy on water, land and climate change as well as national vulnerability mapping (in Tunisia); local modelling of impacts of climate variability and change in coastal areas (in Tunisian island); climate modelling as well as initiation of policy dialogue and stakeholder engagement (in the North Western Sahara Aquifer); and capacity building, with emphasis on droughts, floods, impacts on the coastal zone and on aquifers.
Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

- piloting technical interventions at local level with installation of small-scale **Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems** in Mediterranean **islands** (Malta, Dodecanese/Greece, Cyprus, etc.) as contribution to local climate change adaptation
- designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on **integrated urban water resources management** in collaboration with partners

Promote **education for sustainable development** with emphasis on water, **raise awareness** and **build capacities** of targeted stakeholders groups including **parliamentarians and media**, and promote **knowledge management & sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects**. Design with partners GWP-Med agendas on Water & Youth and Water & Gender

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
EU project Sustainable Water Integrated Management-Support Mechanism (SWIM-SM), 2010-2015	Overall plan and activities' concept notes for SWIM-SM Work Plan 2015; contents under finalization with the EC, and pending approval by the SWIM-SM SC Meeting (15-16 December 2014, Barcelona)	430,000
GEF UNEP MAP Strategic Partnership for Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems (MedPartnership), 2009-2015	Project document	
GEF UNEP MAP Project on Climate Variability and Change in the Mediterranean, 2012-2015	Project document	80,000
UfM/GWP-Med/OECD Programme on Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, 2013-2016	Project document	
GEF/UNESCO Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (DIKTAS) project, 2012-2015	Project document	50,000
EU FP7 project BeWater (climate change adaptation planning at basin level), 2014-2016	Project document	
CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation	Project document	500,000
SIWI/SIDA Programme on Water Integrity in the MENA, 2014-2016	Agreement reached and contract to be signed before the end of 2014	
Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), on-going	Orientation document; Work Plan 2015 to be prepared by the end of 2014	150,000
WACDEP_AF_North Africa	Water Climate Development - North Africa	71,000
WACDEP_AF_Tunisia	Water Climate Development - Tunisia	194,000
WACDEP_AF_Med	Water Climate Development - Mediterranean	100,000
Core	Core Workplan	220,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Malta National Water Management Plan
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	Agreement among three countries in the North-Western Sahara Aquifer
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2	Tunisia: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	11	Additional Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWRM) demonstration projects
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	Documentation of the lessons learnt from the NCWRM demonstration projects
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	50000	NCWRM demonstration projects
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	Articles by journalists in relation to CC and water security
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning and strategic investment at watershed level in Tunisia
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local / river basin level	1.1.1	National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, elaboration of policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning in an integrated approach; targeted contributions are made for advancing and/or finalizing related national strategies and plans.
		1.1.2	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.
		1.1.3	Regional and national IWRM and ICZM partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges.
		1.1.4	Riparian countries of the Buna/Bojana are equipped with advanced local management planning tools and adopt the joint Management Plan.
		1.1.5	Lebanon benefits from replication of the Buna/Bojana experience
		1.1.6	Regional / Sub-regional institutions and political initiatives are assisted in advancing their water strategy processes
1.2	Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for Transboundary IWRM	1.2.1	Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated transboundary water resources management including on water & energy nexus as well as the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus; formal and informal stakeholder processes progress e.g. collaborator action advances for the management of the Drin River Basin, stakeholders engagement advances in Sava River Basin and North Western Sahara Aquifer, collaboration potential is explored for the management of the Medjerda river, more countries of the Mediterranean become aware and possibly participate at the UN Water Convention ratification process, etc.
1.3	Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources	1.3.1	Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources management, particularly for the Dinatic Arc Karstic system

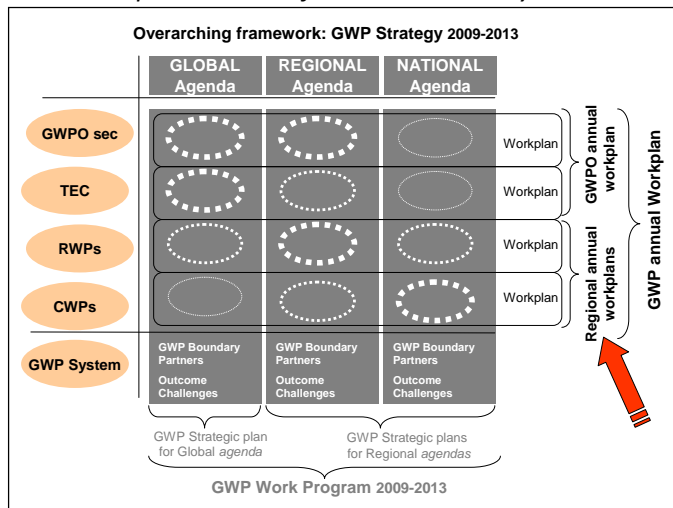
Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	management, particularly for the Dinaric Arc Karstic system		
1.4	Promote regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues	1.4.1	Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to the climate change adaptation and variability challenges in relation to IWRM and ICZM, including the ways to respond to them through joint and coordinated action.
1.5	Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management, and design and launch an Urban Water Resources Management agenda	1.5.1	Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWRM) practices including rainwater harvesting (RWH), grey water reuse and storm water management
		1.5.2	Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and launching of a GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda
2.1	Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power.	2.1.1	Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.
2.2	Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	2.2.1	Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.
2.3	Promote awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean	2.3.1	Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, with an emphasis on water-related Sustainable Development Goals
3.1	Promote country and local water partnerships	3.1.1	Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships to better tackle IWRM challenges.
3.2	Promote GWP and GWP-Med in the Pan-African and Gulf agendas	3.2.1	Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made
		3.2.2	Options for collaborations and action are explored with Gulf countries and organisations aiming to promote GWP objectives in the area
3.3	Design agendas for new GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020	3.3.1	Regional partners contribute and engage to the design of new GWP-Med focus themes reflecting priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020



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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

In the southern African - SADC region water is central to socio-economic development and the ecosystem; however, with a growing population, urbanisation, and economic growth driven by industrialisation the resource is increasingly becoming threatened. Climate change and climate variability are an added stress to the resource both in quantity and quality. Southern Africa is recognised as a region that is susceptible to climate change (IPCC). Climate events are likely to impact on socio-economic development in the region.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is an approach that promotes better water resources management and development. Implementing IWRM at regional, national and local levels ensures adaptation to climate change contributing to improving climate resilience. Investing in the application of IWRM is therefore important in ensuring that the region can cope with climate change and climate variability, thus securing water resources and ensuring that the region continues to develop.

The region has 15 shared river basins of 13 of them are shared only by SADC Member States. The SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses is the cooperation framework to guide joint development and management of the resources. The SADC Regional Policy and Strategy for the Water sector have been developed and these are implemented through the Regional Strategic Action Plan on IWRM (RSAP), to ensure the aspirations of the Protocol are implemented. The RSAP I (1999 – 2004) created an enabling environment for joint management of the regional water resources, the RSAP II (2004 – 2010) put an emphasis on infrastructure development and also drove the establishment and strengthening of River Basin Organisations. Currently, the SADC RSAP on IWRM III (2011 – 2015) is being implemented under three pillars namely; water governance, infrastructure development and water management. The RSAP III calls for the achievement of three strategic objectives; capacity development, climate change adaptation and social development.

GWPSA Partners have agreed on the regional challenges which GWPSA should respond to 2014-16:

GOAL 1: CATALYSE CHANGE IN POLICY & PRACTICE

- Climate change & variability threat to water security in the region
- Transboundary Water Management
- Nexus issues
- Environmental integrity, land & catchment degradation/deforestation & siltation
- Urbanisation (including industrialisation, issues of water quality, WASH and efficiency, wastewater & reuse
- Social equity

GOAL 2: GENERATE & COMMUNICATE KNOWLEDGE

- IWRM & development related knowledge (incl. research outputs) inadequately harnessed and applied in water, land, energy, ecosystem management & development policy and programme implementation
- Poor communications culture and inadequate KM&C capacity in GPSA and CWP networks

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

- Inadequate institutionalisation of 'learning/knowledge' systems in GWPSA & CWPs

GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS

- Weak institutional framework and systems (governance, management & coordination, operations) for GWPSA CWPs
- Inadequate CWP capacity, poor coordination systems and unclear roles and relationships to develop strong IWRM for development programmes
- Under developed & inconsistent track record of value added service of CWPs and inadequate strategic relationships to successfully fundraise.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary
SADC Water Weeks: GWPSA with all CWPs and Partners in 14 SADC member states will support the organisation, hosting and documentation of outcomes of the 14 SADC Water weeks, working with the key mandated institutions at national level. The water weeks will promote the SADC priority frameworks and instruments to deepen the understanding among member state stakeholders of SADC Water Division's work in the region, encourage national input on priorities into the development process for the 4 th Regional Strategic Action Plan and provide opportunities for member states to dialogue with key multi-stakeholders (including the youth and media) on national challenges, priorities and actions.
SADC Multistakeholder Dialogue on Urbanisation: GWPSA will organise and host on SADC's behalf – the 7 th Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on the Urbanisation challenges in the SADC region and facilitate the identification of key recommendations to be incorporated into SADC's priority programmes.
WACDEP Investment and project preparation for water security and climate resilience: GWPSA (incl. Mozambique and Zimbabwe) and the CU for Pan Africa will support through WACDEP implementation of the institutional capacity development, investment planning and project preparation work packages. Concept notes for the countries will be developed and possible funders for feasibility study support will be sought.
Africa – Investment Conference: GWPSA and CU will support the organisation of the Pan African Investment Conference in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire working in partnership with the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) and AMCOW as well as key RECs on the continent.
Knowledge management & communication – key programmes: GWPSA and CU will support the development of key messages and knowledge products from the substantive content in reports and programme outputs (project reports, studies, assessments etc.).
Strengthening Partnerships: GWPSA will organise and host the 2015 GWPSA Consulting Partners meeting which will address standard governance matters but emphasise programme implementation and development addressing key challenges in the region. Building the institutional capacity of the CWPs to develop and deliver country programmes in partnership with key decision makers will be included in the CP sessions.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (EURO) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_AF_SAF	WATER CLIMATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – Southern Africa	163,513
WACDEP_AF_Mozambique	WATER CLIMATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - Mozambique	134,953
WACDEP_AF_Zimbabwe	WATER CLIMATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - Zimbabwe	158,747
WACDEP_AF_SAF CU	Coordination Unit	450,293
SADC-GIZ TWM	Project document	586,892
RESILIM	Project document and sub-contracts (DRR, WDM & comms.)	125,777

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	3	Investment Plan related to the Mozambique National Climate Change Response Strategy
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	LIMCOM Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		Investment Strategy for the Zimbabwe National Climate Response Strategy

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1	Southern African Youth Water Action Team (SAYWAT)
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	SADC
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	Mozambique
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2	Building Community Resilience in Zimbabwe
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	Lessons learnt document related to the implementation of the WACDEP in Zimbabwe
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	10000	Building Community Resilience in Zimbabwe
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	7th WACDEP Technical Coordination exchange
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	10	WACDEP media features
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	5	WACDEP related products
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	National and basin institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and basin levels.	1.1.1	GWP SA is supporting SADC, RBOs (such as LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional integration and economic development
		1.1.2	GWP SA is supporting the integration of water security and climate change resilience into national development planning, decision making processes
		1.1.3	GWP SA is supporting the development of gender sensitive 'no/low Regrets' investments and financing options within SADC with more emphasis on the Limpopo Basin
		1.1.4	GWP SA is supporting Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe governments to enhance efficiency in project preparation and leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and climate adaptation funds
		1.1.5	GWP SA is capturing the lessons learnt from the implementation of pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green solutions' in Mozambique and Zimbabwe
1.2	The SADC Water Division, regional basin, national and local authorities in the basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM ensuring involvement of water using and influencing sectors.	1.2.1	By the end of 2015 Stakeholders beyond water and at multiple levels are engaged in river basin planning and implementation processes
		1.2.2	By the end of 2015 Stakeholders in 14 SADC member states have contributed through the SADC Water Weeks to the development of the next Regional Strategic Action Plan – 4.
1.3	National and regional policy makers, civic organisations and researchers collectively address critical development challenges on the nexus - food, energy and water, and eco-systems from a perspective of IWRM (3E's)	1.3.1	GWPSA monitors Nexus dialogues, projects at national, basin & regional scales
		1.3.2	GWPSA approached to partner in nexus programme development and activities
1.4	Cities, Provincial, National and regional policy/decision makers & planners, civic organisations, water managers and international development agencies collectively debate and address critical development challenges relating to	1.4.1	GWPSA engages new strategic partners towards IUWM
		1.4.2	GWPSA at country and regional level active in addressing urbanisation and associated challenges
		1.4.3	Stakeholders from different key sectors discuss urbanisation challenges and make recommendations on solutions (to be endorsed by SADC WRTC) at the 7th SADC multi-stakeholder dialogue 2015

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	urbanization with perspective of (Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM))		
2.1	Stakeholders in Southern Africa, including government, NGOs, private sector, women, youth, and the media will effectively access, use and share relevant and practical knowledge for the effective implementation of IWRM as a means to address development goals and challenges.	2.1.1	Stakeholders in the SADC region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media
		2.1.2	Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector.
		2.1.3	Cases are documented on Local and national and regional basin cases for the TOOLBOX
		2.1.4	GWPSA promotes 'research for development – R4D model' and KMC and seeks programme collaboration with national, regional and international partners.
2.2	Partners will embed in GWPSA a communications culture, in which, they exchange strategic information and key messages, monitor their outcomes, and disseminate case studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership.	2.2.1	GWP SA will develop and implement KM and Communications Plans at regional and country level with the involvement of its partners.
		2.2.2	GWP SA has created platforms for partners to store and dialogue within the region and with other GWP regions
		2.2.3	GWP Partners in the region are developing messages to address critical development challenges at all levels and disseminating these.
2.3	GWPSA will enhance itself as a learning organization that will continuously improve the capacity of the network to generate knowledge, reflect and act to mould an organization and regional network which analyses, monitors, develops, and aligns its internal and external experiences and processes to its strategic goals	2.3.1	GWP is effectively implementing monitoring & evaluation mechanisms, regularly and actively incorporating lessons and starting to develop knowledge products developed from experiences.
3.1	All GWP-SA's CWP's will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems (including communications) and streamline financial, administrative and governance procedures and structures.	3.1.1	4 CWP's are fully accredited and fully functional by end 2015
		3.1.2	Based on demand - GWPSA will establish CWP's and/ or a core group of Partners in the island states of Mauritius and Seychelles.
		3.1.3	Based on demand and project activities, GWPSA develops supporting documentation on hosting and operational procedures or guidelines for CWP's.
3.2	GWP-SA's CWP's will have the capacity to respond to development challenges and needs to deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies.	3.2.1	Accredited CWP's have secured resources for a country programme and have adequate capacities and have clear roles and modalities to implement.
3.3		3.3.1	At least 2 CWP's have secured financial resources from local or regional donors for activities by 2015.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	GWP-SA and CWPs access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources	3.3.2	GWPSA & CU leverage resources from regional, Pan African or International donors.
		3.3.3	GWPSA supports CWPs and national mandated institutions and Partners that have been targeted by AWF/AfDB and others (e.g. DRC, Zambia).

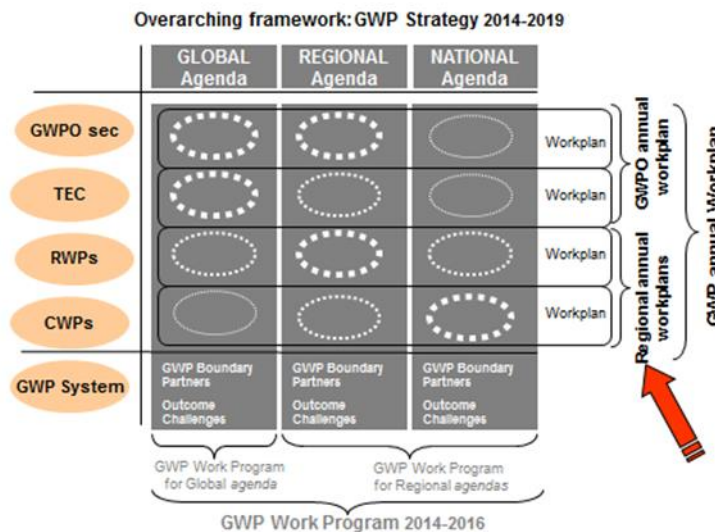
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Regarding the effects of climate change on this mega-diverse continent, the evidence available shows patterns similar to those at global level: extreme droughts, floods, overuse of groundwater, desertification, changes in rainfall patterns, among others. According to the report the Economy the Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2010) a gradual but persistent increase in global surface temperature is observed. The region is experiencing a tendency of glaciers reduction, impacting on water availability in the long term. There is an urgent need for linking sustainable development strategies and water resources management, and some key issues to be addressed would be: water security in national planning, institutional capacity building at all levels. Politically, the main regional bodies, the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA), do not provide a good platform to engage in regional processes. In addition, the region has rather large countries with very complex political, environmental and socioeconomic realities, including a severe income inequality.

Considering the limitations to undertake regional level initiatives (mainly related to the large size and high costs attached to regional level initiatives), GWP SAM will continue searching strategies to help overcoming the challenges mentioned above. One of the strategies to strengthen water governance at all levels throughout the region would be the development of pilot initiatives at national level, such as the Climate and Water Programme established in Santa Eulalia sub-basin and the IDMP to be developed in NW Argentina.

South America has 38 international river basins which cover almost 60% of its total area. GWP SAM intends to address the need for developing capacities and promoting processes around the coordinated management of transboundary waters. To support the exchange of information, institutional strengthening and harmonization of legislative frameworks amongst countries sharing watercourses, GWP SAM will continue with the Latin American Training Programme on International Water Law and support some replica workshops at transboundary basin level.

The common need for counting on information in Spanish is strengthening the relationship with GWP CAM, which contributes to increase the region's visibility and optimise the use of funds. Likewise, efforts are joined to carry out training events and undertake a rigorous selection of participants to these events, so that to ensure the engagement of participants in follow up initiatives at national level.

The existence of different institutional and socioeconomic realities in the region are an obstacle for sharing successful experiences and knowledge. However, it is worth mentioning that the region counts on a wealth of high level technical and human resources. We consider that sharing the potential of the ToolBox for educational purposes and the IUWM training modules (once they have been validated and translated into Spanish) could be good entry points for the RWP and CWP to engage more actively and develop synergies with key actors within their countries.

GWP South America has six CWPs: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Chile has remained inactive during 2014 and its reactivation is a priority for 2015. The process to establish more CWP is still underway to expand the reach of the RWP around knowledge sharing processes and to reinforce the work of the Steering Committee and the performance of GWP SAM.

Workplan highlights

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Summary of High Level Plans for 2015

Summary
<p>Effective governance and integrated planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Water and Climate Programme through its pilot project in Santa Eulalia sub-basin (Peru), aiming at improving governance in the whole basin will continue. – A programme on integrated drought management will be developed in NW Argentina. – Regarding water security and climate resilience at national development plans: a) Brazil is having a debate on water security to provide feedback to the National Plan on Water Security, and will develop an analytical report on progress and setbacks in water management in the country; b) Peru will develop proposals on IWRM and water security regulations, a conference to legislators, and a high-level roundtable on national development and water security.
<p>Capacity development and sharing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The LA IWL training Programme addressed to government officials will continue through two workshops in Colombia and replica at transboundary basin level. – Promote the use of the ToolBox for educational purposes and the use of the IUWM training modules (once they have been validated and translated into Spanish). – All CWP's have considered the development of capacities on climate change, water security and IWRM.
<p>Institutional strengthening and sustainable financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GWP Chile it is expected to be reactivated two more CWP's incorporated.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2015)</i>	Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2015)</i>
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_SAM	Improved Transectoral Interaction to Generate Resilience to Climate Change and Water Security in Santa Eulalia Sub-Basin, Peru	200,000
LA IWL training programme	Project document	50,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	9	Investment plan from the Santa-Eulia sub-basin management plan
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8	8 municipalities in the Santa-Eulalia sub-basin
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	8	To be confirmed
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Improved Transectoral Interaction to Generate Resilience to Climate Change and Water Security.	1.1.1	The Peru pilot WCP is implementing its second phase in Peru: i) the agreement signed by local government candidates to incorporate several dimensions including water and climate change is being followed up; ii) the transectoral interaction is being implemented through a steering committee which includes high level authorities from public, private and academic sectors; iii) meetings for the generation of institutional and operative foundations in IWRM are running. Two more countries in the region have engaged in the establishment of a WCP type of programme.
		1.1.2	Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated.
		1.1.3	Active participation of key actors has been incorporated in water management planning processes (i.e. local governments, water, sanitation and energy service providers, producers associations, universities, etc.)
1.2	Governments have strengthened their governance to implement policies aimed at water security in the countries and the region.	1.2.1	Agreements/ policies/ strategies of the countries incorporate water security. Technical support has been given to governmental organizations regarding planning, financing and implementation of programmes or projects that include water security.
1.3	Climate resilience and water security aspects have been incorporated to the national budgets and/or plan of the CWPs.	1.3.1	Multiactors and transectoral events have been developed for the integrated development planning with the active participation of GWP. The national/sectoral/ municipal budgets consider activities/ infrastructure for the water security and resilience to the climate change.
2.1	Generation of the decision makers capacities regarding the trans-boundary water management and aimed at catalysing change towards improved water management at the trans-boundary level.	2.1.1	Courses in International water laws carried out with the active participation of governmental officials from every Latin American country. Dialogue processes among organizations related to trans-boundary water management have started.
2.2	Generation of capacities regarding urban water management in decision makers aimed at generating climate resilience.	2.2.1	Training events developed in the main cities of South America with active participation of officials, authorities and businessmen. The establishment of GIAU programmes and projects has been promoted.
		2.2.2	Peru Pilot project has implemented the IUWM training modules (they have been validated and translated into Spanish).
2.3		2.3.1	Universities, other educational entities and organisations working on water management are using the ToolBox

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	Promotion of the ToolBox as a reference technical tool in public organizations and universities.	2.3.2	The number of study cases presented and published have increased.
2.4	Generation of capacities in IWRM aspects among decision makers aimed at achieving water security and sustainable development.	2.4.1	Training events in technical aspects related to the IWRM have been carried out, including financial mechanisms.
2.5	Raising awareness about the importance of IWRM as a strategy to achieve water security.	2.5.1	Courses for professionals, officials, university students, schools, etc. have been developed. Forums, congresses, promotion events have been organized and there has been participation at South American level.
3.1	GWP SAM is a very solid network.	3.1.1	All the assemblies and meetings programmed by CWP, CDs CWPs and CD SAM have been held.
		3.1.2	Increased activity is shown through participation/organisation of fora/events, the development of programmes and amount of funds raised.
		3.1.3	WACDEPs in SAM and CAM have constantly exchanged experiences to improve the implementation of their programmes.
3.2	GWP SAM has recruited new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWPs.	3.2.1	New CWPs are accredited in South America.
		3.2.2	All CWPs and the RWP comply with their governance obligations.
3.3	New programmes and projects underway are contributing to water security and strengthening the reach of the GWP network in the region.	3.3.1	Active participation in fundraising for the implementation of CWPs work plans. The amount of locally raised funds increased.
		3.3.2	Increased interaction with cooperation agencies and donors, who are familiar with GWP and interested in supporting activities at national and regional level.
3.4	GWP SAM is an organization recognized as a reference to achieve water security as strategy for the climate change adaptation.	3.4.1	Improved its understanding of the relation between water security, climate change adaptation and sustainable development by CWPs and Partners is reflected in their institutional activities.

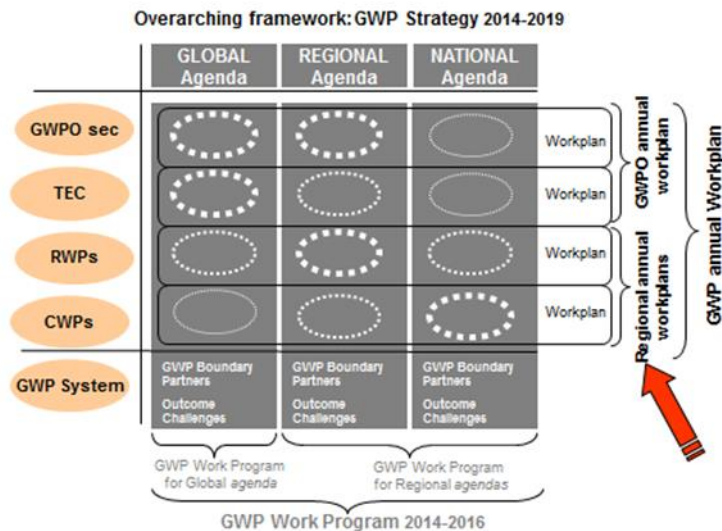
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

South Asia is home to well over one fifth of the world's population, making it both the most populous and the most densely populated geographical region in the world. Almost one in five people in South Asia still lack improved water sources, despite significant progress made in recent years and the availability of many technically feasible and low-cost solutions. The Water Security Index for South Asia 1.6 (ADB's Asia Water Development Outlook 2013) confirms the region as a hotspot where populations and economies are being adversely impacted by poor water security. 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 is among the areas expected to be hardest hit by climate change. It will likely to have profound effects on food and water security. Climate change is expected to adversely affect food production, especially in rain-fed areas which are also relatively more impoverished. South Asia will thus need to face the full implications of the increasingly strong interconnections between water insecurity, food insecurity, climate change and regional integration. Therefore, climate change adaptation in the water and agriculture sector and water related disaster coping with disaster preparedness through systematic planning and implementation is the most difficult challenge in the region. There is clear indication that in the emerging global and regional scenario, climate change adaptation and disaster coping is interwoven and crucial to the success of initiatives in the water sector, impacting on all countries in South Asia region. Climate science and the 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.

The region's rainfall varies from year to year, causing droughts and floods that result in deaths along with social and economic shocks. South Asia also faces water-related environmental problems—shrinking glaciers, soil erosion, pollution, groundwater degradation—and trans-boundary issues that put pressure on the availability of water. South Asia's renewable freshwater resources are about 1,200 cubic meters per capita. Withdrawals of freshwater are high, and many aquifers are overexploited as subsidized electricity makes pumping of water cheap. Many of the rivers in the region are shared across borders. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, share 20 major rivers. Conflicting claims over shared water resources is a major security challenge in the region. This requires mediation and dispute resolution for water sharing between countries and communities. Though the increased scarcity of water has been a source of many tensions and conflicts in the region, there has also been recognition for the need for regional cooperation. The many treaties, protocols and conventions are proof for this. Groundwater is the primary source of water for drinking and irrigation in South Asia. Adequate management in terms of quantity and quality is critical to ensure access to safe drinking water. Access to drinking water is reduced either by a shortage in the quantity of water or by the deterioration of the water quality of aquifers. Groundwater quality issues are also widespread in the region. This is due to untreated wastewater in urban areas or to the seepage of irrigation water into the aquifers. In addition, natural contamination of groundwater with arsenic and other metals such as fluoride is common throughout Bangladesh, as well as in India, Nepal and Pakistan. In the last decade, Bangladesh has lost nearly a fifth of its safe drinking water sources due to natural arsenic contamination of groundwater. Arsenic impact on food security may eventually turn out to be a trickier problem for Bangladeshis (and other countries if the problem also exists there) to manage.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

In the above context the major water challenges in the region can be prioritized as:

1. Climate Change Adaptation in Water and Agriculture sectors
2. Water Related Disaster Coping and Disaster Preparedness (Floods and Droughts main focus)
3. Water Management Agricultural Productivity and Food Security
4. Trans-boundary Water Issues
5. Over exploitation of Ground Water and Ground Water Depletion and Ground Water Quality
6. Rapid Urbanization , Water Supply (Drinking Water) , Sanitation and Wastewater Management
7. Inadequate capacity at the field/grass root level to address water challenges (River Basin and Lower level Organizations)
8. Inadequate use of Information Technology/Media in the water sector
9. Rain Water Harvesting - Inadequate Storage and maintain the quality of the harvested water
10. Energy Security and its impacts on Water and Food Security, Hydropower development and river degradation

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary

Water and Climate Resiliency Program (WACREP) Phase II will be implemented by the CWP and GWP SAS in year 2015 and it is expected that the Resiliency will be enhanced in the Water and Agriculture sectors. The analytical capacity in the region for providing policy inputs will be mobilized with capacity building in climate science and projections for effective policy and institutional responses in collaboration with UNDP-GEF. Data sharing for early warning and Disaster preparedness will be addressed in collaboration with SACEP & SAARC DMC

Integrated Drought Management Program will develop South Asia Drought Monitoring tools to understand drought's magnitude, spatial extent, and potential impact in collaboration with IWMI and WMO in early 2015 and will facilitate ownership of the tools to the relevant Regional and national Agencies . The output could be used by a broad user community that includes agricultural producer's, drought and natural resource specialists, policy makers and other stakeholder to make more informed decisions at regional, national and state to district level. The relevant stakeholders will have the ownership and the capacity to use the tool will be enhanced.

IWP to review and examine existing State level regulatory and institutional framework of two states to operationalize National Water Policy-2012 .

Parties to the UNFCCC at its 16th session (COP16, Cancun, Mexico) held from November 29 – December 10, 2010 decided to facilitate a process for the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to address medium and long-term adaptation needs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. As per the subsequent decisions and mandate provided to the LDC Expert Group (LEG), Technical Guidelines have been prepared to initiate NAP formulation process in the LDCs.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

GWP Nepal in the year 2015 will prepare the Stocktaking Report on climate vulnerability on agriculture sector to help the Government of Nepal to initiate the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_SAS	WATER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME	249,999
WACDEP_IDMP_SAS (IWMI)	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b.IDMP"

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5	River basin Management Plan in Bhutan
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Nepal: Local Adaptation Investment Plan
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	SAARC commitment
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	1	Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	Jalna district of Maharashtra
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	Bangladesh
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5	India: Augmenting Water security and food security of small farmers in the Gundar Basin
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	100	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	9	Sri Lanka: National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	8	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional organizations and other relevant organizations advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation (including disaster risk management), water food and energy security, and transboundary water management through increased data sharing, best practice exchange and alternative technology identification to enhance regional economic development.	1.1.1	PM 1.1 Regional cooperation on CCA catalysed and enhanced through data sharing and information exchange through regional publications
		1.1.2	PM 1.2 Collaboration with UN, SAARC and other regional organizations on disaster response and climate change adaptation and regional economic development
1.2	National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government integrate water food and energy security, climate resiliencerural/urban water management and environmental sustainability into development planning and decision-making processes.	1.2.1	PM 2.1 Water/ agriculture sector agency staff are aware of threats due to climate change and able to lead/guide planning and implementation of early warning processes and disaster response mechanisms.
		1.2.2	PM 2.2 Policies , strategies and institutional frameworks are in place to incorporate IWRM principles and CCA processes and to integrate water/ food /energy security through environmental sustainability
		1.2.3	PM 2.3 Gender and youth mainstreaming incorporation into development planning and implementation.
		1.2.4	PM 2.4 Institutional and coordination mechanisms are in place for intra/inter sectoral /inter- state coordination and cross sector information sharing in natural resources management is practiced by and harmonized among stakeholders.
		1.2.5	PM 2.5 Make flood and drought data accessible for key stakeholders to use the information to forecasting flood and drought for early warning , disaster preparedness and to better manage water for beneficiaries to get the maximum benefit.
		1.2.6	PM 2.6 Expert Consultations, surveys, sector reviews, policy briefs, position papers and other policy support instruments validate and reinforce policies and practices in the water sector.
		1.2.7	PM 2.7 Best practices, new technologies, cultivation and cropping options, indigenous and non-conventional technologies are adopted to cope with climate change and water/food security.
		1.2.8	PM 2.8 River Basin Organizations (RBO) and River Basin Management (RBM) as options for sustainable management of basin and river resources(sand/clay etc.) being actively promoted and plans prepared

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		1.2.9	PM 2.9 Source area protection and catchment management initiatives launched to improve environmental health / bio diversity and protection of water courses in vulnerable areas/communities.
		1.2.10	PM 2.10 Campaign/ lobby for conservation of natural resources for environmental sustainability
		1.2.11	PM 2.11 Attention to urban and rural water supplies to ensure adequate quantity and quality of potable water especially to vulnerable communities.
1.3	Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive 'No/low Regrets' investments and financing strategies for climate resilience and food security, including alternative low cost investments, investment strategies for national and local adaptation planning processes, micro-financing schemes and Public Private Partnerships.	1.3.1	PM 3.1 Capacity of countries and stakeholders to develop Low/ No Regret and Climate Justified projects.
		1.3.2	PM 3.2 Investments through Public Private Partnerships
1.4	Governments enhance efficiency in climate project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds.	1.4.1	PM 4.1 Government & Capacity of countries and stakeholders to leverage funding for energy efficient and gender sensitive climate resilience programmes.
1.5	AWPs, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions for addressing critical local water security challenges such as water quality, groundwater depletion, agricultural water needs, rainwater harvesting constraints and energy security to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities.	1.5.1	PM 5.1 Agencies and Communities explore and adopt indigenous and non-conventional climate resilient solutions such as rain water harvesting ,
		1.5.2	P.M 5.2 Water Utilities will acquire latest water delivery technology and systems and adoption of new technology options such as micro/ protected agriculture.
2.1	All boundary actors targeted under Goal 1 as well as other networks (e.g. APAN), media professionals, universities and other relevant stakeholder institutions have enhanced capacity to promote no/low regrets investments.	2.1.1	PM 6.1. Stakeholders are aware of the climate resilient options available and starts adopting them
		2.1.2	PM 6.2 Youth and gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and hygiene is at school/college/university and community levels to cope with water security and climate Change issues
2.2	Institutions and stakeholders have access to knowledge sources and platforms and use information and knowledge (including online resources) on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development.	2.2.1	PM 7.1. Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge for information dissemination and outreach to beneficiaries to promote a dynamic communication culture to enhance good governance for better water management and for disaster preparedness
		2.2.2	PM 7.2 Integrated communication interventions including media tours, roadshows, street dramas, TV& radio shows including media as a partner in promotion of IWRM and related water issues.

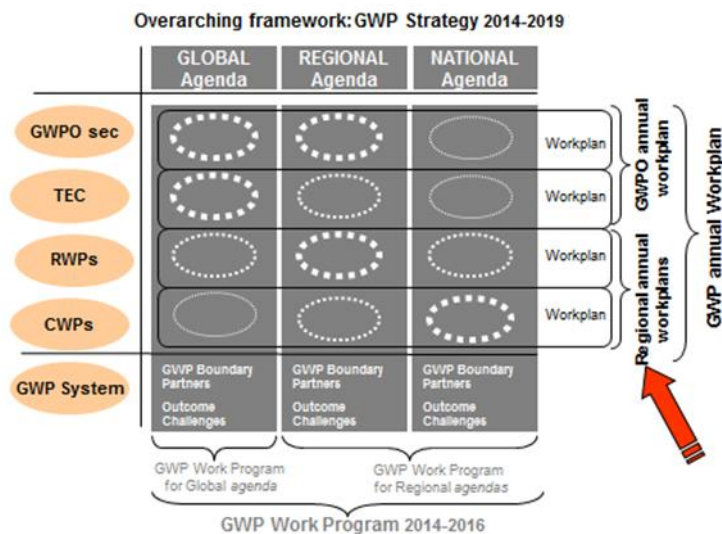
Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.2.3	PM 7.3 Publications in national languages for communities and agency staff, media briefings, tours, articles /discussions on water issues in print/electronic media.
		2.2.4	PM 7.4. Local, regional and global Networks knowledge brokers and private sector to promote natural resources conservation and management.
		2.2.5	PM 7.5 Integration of IWRM as part of curricula in school and other training programmes.
		2.2.6	PM 7.6 Evidence that appropriate traditional and indigenous practices and wisdom are applied in coping with issues arising from CC
3.1	Regional and Country Partnerships and collaborating partners have enhanced capacity, competence in fund raising, promotion of IWRM, coordination, and practice good governance including sound financial management, stakeholder engagement and monitoring and evaluation.	3.1.1	PM 8.1 Fundable projects developed and locally raised funding secured.
		3.1.2	PM 8.2 Efficient monitoring & Evaluation in place
		3.1.3	PM 8.3 Capacities of AWP and linkages with related partner and collaborating organizations strengthened.
		3.1.4	PM 8.4 Joint activities with Private Sector under CSR programs and Public Private Partnerships with government actors and private sector.
		3.1.5	PM 8.5 All statutory meetings held regularly (AGM, SC, PC etc.) and all financial transactions have proper oversight and audit and CWP's participate in the Annual Consulting Partners meeting with the partners



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 2015 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
EMEA	X	RWP EMEA	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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Countries of Southeast Asia are developing at a rapid pace, creating new dimensions of problems in the field of water resources management. Hydrologically, in most countries, water is more than sufficient to meet existing demands, but there are water problems related threats to water security. There growing urban areas where challenges to achieve security related to water sufficiency for all needs are swelling, coupled with increasing water demands while resources are deteriorating, depleting and suffering the effects of climate change. There are also increasing occurrence and scale of water related disasters in the region, assumed to be related to climate change.

There have been positive paths in Southeast Asia in implementing strategies for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This can be seen through on going water policy, legal and institutional reforms, that is sweeping through the region. A common position on this direction was declared by ASEAN Ministers in SEA Water Forum in Chiang Mai (2003), Bali (2005) and Putrajaya (2007). However regional cooperation for implementation of commitment to implement IWRM through nine points of Putrajaya Declaration which are covering the creation of enabling environment and appropriate institutional arrangement is still rather limited.

GWP-SEA Strategy 2014- 2020 outlines the approaches that shall be taken to reach the strategy goals in supporting SEA countries in accelerating their efforts in meeting challenges. This is used as a foundation in building the annual GWP-SEA Regional Work Plan.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary

GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans, (2) to develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding, (3) to implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes

WACDEP Work Packages 2, 3, 4 and 5 (National development and Sector Plans, Investment, Project Preparation and Financing, and Demonstration Projects);

GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to develop an agreement on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water), (2) to increase stakeholders’ political awareness and commitment to deliver water security, with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions, and (3) to influence universities and training institutes to incorporate the GWP Tool Box in their curriculum.

GWP-SEA and Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) will implement activities for dissemination of major publications on regional and country issues, translation into languages which are needed for reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world, and for publication of media features.

GWP-SEA will implement WCP Work Packages 6 and 7 : Capacity Development and Knowledge and awareness

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

RWP and CWPs will implement activities for internal organization strengthening , having regards to implementation of the 2nd Regional Partners Meeting. Will also develop alliance with regional and international organizations through technical activities during the 7th Worl Water Forum in Korea.

WCP Work Packages 8: Governance and Fund Raising.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (EURO) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_SEA	Water, Climate and Development Programme Southeast Asia	200,000

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5	Vietnam: policy on inter-reservoir operational rule in the context of climate change
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		

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O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	Lao PDR: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Investment
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	Cambodia: Study on flood and drought issues and water management in Chrey Loas Commune, Kandal province
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	Thailand: Translation of GWP and GWP-SEA publications into Thai
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – *To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)*

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans.	1.1.1	Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.2	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding.	1.2.1	Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.3	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes	1.3.1	CamboWP conduct a pilot area for study on flood and drought control and management in irrigation system
		1.3.2	InaWP facilitates implementation of a pilot river basins for an integrated flood management
		1.3.3	Lao WP hold workshop and initiate small pilot areas for flood and drought management
		1.3.4	Malaysia CWP continues collaboration for Integrated Flood Management Programmes and disseminates the experience
		1.3.5	Myanmar WP identifies pilot study areas and organizes dialogues for flood and drought management
		1.3.6	Thai WP continues collaboration with River Basin Committees and basin level stakeholders
1.4	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture	1.4.1	Key stakeholders attend dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues of national food and agriculture policies organized by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam
1.5	By 2020, GWP –SEA through its partners supported at least 3 countries to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management that are regularly monitored, evaluated and reported.	1.5.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to facilitate gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.6	Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam piloted integrated governance in 5 deltas	1.6.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam facilitate the process for integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, River Solo, Ayeyawardy and Chao Phraya
1.7	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia will facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin)	1.7.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam participate and facilitate dialogue and discussion on Mekong
		1.7.2	Malaysia and Thailand continue their support on bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin
1.8	GWP-SEA through its partners will encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground	1.8.1	CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam support and encourage water development agencies to institutionalize and mainstream gender perspectives and IWRM into their work.
1.9	Indonesia will include national energy policy measures to improve water security	1.9.1	InaWP in cooperation with GWP partners facilitate: training on the development of a national energy policy to relevant stakeholders.
2.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam agree on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water).	2.1.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management
2.2	Stakeholders gain improved political awareness and commitment to deliver water security with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions.	2.2.1	Law makers, decision makers , NGOs , journalists and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participate in discussions and campaigns for water security organized by CWPs
		2.2.2	
2.3	GWP-SEA and CWPs disseminate 30 major publications on regional and country issues disseminated (5 per year), and translated by GWP –SEA Partners into 5 languages (Indonesia/Malay, Thai/ Lao, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar) , reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world	2.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam disseminate publications on regional and country issues
		2.3.2	Lao WP and Viet Nam WP translate GWP and GWP-SEA publications into national languages
2.4	GWP-SEA and CWPs publish 4 media features on water security in 2014, rising to 20 in 2019 (global and regional media, referencing GWP).	2.4.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam collaborate with relevant partners to facilitate the highlight of water security issues in the national media.
2.5	8 universities and training institutes influenced to incorporate the GWP ToolBox in their curriculum.	2.5.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam introduce IWRM ToolBox to relevant universities and training institutes
3.1	RWP network establishes a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes.	3.1.1	RWP and CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to improve and strengthen capacity on monitoring, evaluation and reporting of implemented.

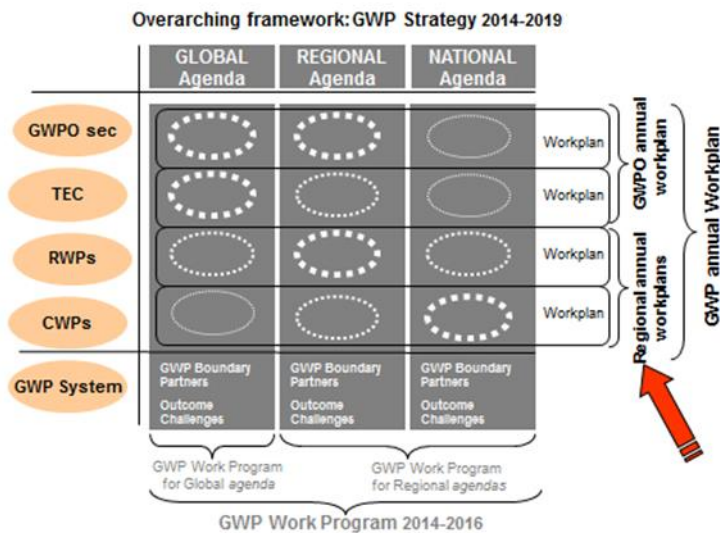
Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.2	10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth).	3.2.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam facilitate the selection of 10 young people to be supported through the WaY leadership programme
3.3	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP strengthened, with active involvement of GWP Partners	3.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP improve partnership through institutional and organizational reforms, recruitment, training and media engagement.
3.4	RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO.	3.4.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP organize meetings and dialogues with international, national and local organizations to raise funding, in the form of cash or in kind support.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO workplan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2015 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
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 2014-2016 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The water situation in West Africa remains very complex in terms of both surface and groundwater resources. The great challenge for water resources in the region is related to their accessibility and quality. In 1998, the IWRM principles were adopted by the West African Ministers of Water as the best approach to managing water resources. This has led many countries to put in place arrangements to create the best framework for water management at the political, legal and institutional levels.

Since 1999, GWP/WA has been working to promote IWRM principles to facilitate their integration in strategies and policies both at the national and regional levels. Water security in the West African region is a key element that mobilizes all the stakeholders of the ECOWAS, particularly because of the negative impacts of climate change that affecting the planning of development activities. It is important that efforts of organisations and institutions in the region are well coordinated in order to derive the maximum benefit for the communities.

GWP/WA's Work Plan of 2015 is the continuity that of 2014 and it is aiming at building on the achievements to implement a new stage in accordance with the strategic goals of the 2014-2016 Programme. It takes into account the priorities defined by the regional stakeholders, including the West African Water Resource Policy (WAWRP) and its implementation plan (IP) carried by the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS. These priorities presented as challenges have been defined taking into account the key areas identified in the GWP Strategic Goal n°1 as follows:

Water and Climate Resilience

West Africa is one of the most vulnerable areas to climate Change effects. There is an urgent need to develop effective adaptation to climate, to preserve the ecosystems, improve agriculture, and manage energy and river basin. Actions should be taken to raise awareness on the impacts of climate variability/change in order to increase the resilience capacity to drought and flooding. Based on scientific and traditional knowledge to be capitalised, the proposed actions should promote the development of appropriate infrastructures, the ecosystems preservation as well as mechanisms and risks management practices. The early warning systems should be developed. IEC activities should integrate Gender approach.

Integrated urban water management

The important rural exodus leads to rapid urbanization in West Africa. The consequences on poverty, social development and environmental degradation in cities are huge. The region has one of the poorest access rates to water and sanitation services and the evolution trend shows that the countries will not achieve MDGs at the indicated date. GWP proposes to continue its awareness raising work; and the IUWM is a key to a better awareness of bio-physical environment by identifying vulnerable areas. This should be done taking into account the Gender approach.

Water and food security

Access to food is one of the biggest challenges for the West African population. Food security and land management are closely related. Land tenure is usually the main factor that increases poverty. Developing agriculture means setting up appropriate agricultural infrastructure, irrigation, fish farming, and water mobilization. The main contributions GWP/WA can bring in its collaboration with other organizations include Hydro agricultural site identification for irrigation; dry and damaged lands recovery. Women should be allowed to have access to managed land areas.

Water and energy security

The Energy security in West Africa is a threat to the economic and social development in the region. For the GWP/WA perspective, Water infrastructure and knowledge of hydrological systems should be developed. Regional interconnection projects should have strong advocacy for their implementation. Women's leadership in the energy sector should be encouraged. The promotion of new technologies in renewable energy should be seen as an opportunity for socio-economic development.

River basin management, including transboundary waters

There are 25 shared river basins and 10 shared aquifers in the sub-region. The collaborative management of the common resources of these basins is critical to promote efficiency, ensure benefit sharing and cooperation for peace. IWRM should be operationalized and the pilot actions extended to river basins. Strengthening Basin organizations will be supported by GWP/WA. Basin management should further take into consideration the participation of the actual users; and women's activities should be promoted by creating interest groups in each basin. Intra and inter basin cooperation should be promoted. Knowledge on groundwater should be increased, and IEC activities developed.

The activities of the Work Plan 2015 designed from the three-year work programme are identified to meet some of these challenges in order to help the countries of the region to move closer to the national and regional sustainable development objectives through the application of the IWRM principles.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2015

Summary

GWP WA will contribute to the implementation of the regional water Policy and carry out capacity building activities of key stakeholders including counsellors at municipal level.

Transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Mekrou Project, the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA) and mainly the Regional Dialogue on the Joint Management of Groundwater taking into account climate change in West Africa. This Project of dialogue whose funding process should be accelerated pays a special attention to the management of aquifers in the view of achieving water security in the region.

Collaboration with major stakeholders including journalists will be pursued through the continuation of the initiative of Journalist Award. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" will be revitalized and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. The results of GWP actions in the region will be documented for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX.

GWP WA will strengthen the regional network with an improved support to the Country Water Partnerships. Some of the 13 CWP should be supported through functional secretariats so that they can hold the statutory meetings of the various organs, to develop and implement an action plan. The challenges related to self-hosting of the regional Secretariat will be overcome through a good control of financial issues and a greater visibility and credibility for the activities so as to enable fund search to implement the activities.

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

The mobilisation of financial resources will be the focus of GWP in the region during 2015 and throughout the 2014-2019 strategy period. This is expected to be jointly undertaken with partners such as IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, and ACPC of ECA. Implementing the MOUs signed with these partners, and developing joint proposals are part of the strategy.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015 – *To be reviewed and updated if incomplete/inaccurate*

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)	Budget reference (EURO) (source of detailed budget for 2015)
Core	Core Workplan	220,000
WACDEP_AF_WAF	Water, Climate And Development Programme – West Africa	96,000
WACDEP_AF_Burkina	Water, Climate And Development Programme Burkina Faso	132,500
WACDEP_AF_Ghana	Water, Climate And Development Programme Ghana	195,655
IDMP_AF_WAF	Improving Drought Management in West Africa	133,266
TB_MEKROU	Water For Growth And Poverty Reduction In The Mekrou Transboundary River Basin	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2e. Mekrou”

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2015 Target	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	11	Burkina Faso: National Adaptation Plan
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	3	Burkina Faso: investment plan for the Nakanbé basin
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1	Burkina Faso: Assessment of draft laws related to economic development and environment
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	Burkina Faso: Restructuring and development of capacities of the local water committee in the Massili-Nakanbé sub-catchment
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	Documentation of above
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		Burkina Faso: Assessment of climate change vulnerability in the Massili-Nakanbé sub-catchment

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.		
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

List of outcome challenges & progress markers, as included in the 3-year Work Programme, to which the workplan is contributing – To be reviewed and revised if necessary (note: any changes made to the list of outcome challenges and progress markers in the 2015 workplan should also be reflected in an updated version of the 3-year Work Programme)

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national/local development plans and funding strategies.	1.1.1	CWPs or active national actors in the CWP are involved in the development processes at national level
		1.1.2	Governments are working closely with NGOs and other CSO to implement development plans including water security with all related linkages: food, energy, etc.
		1.1.3	Municipal Development Plans are integrating the IWRM approach with special focus on Women's and Youths' participation
1.2	Collaboration between countries is advanced with the application of IWRM principles to transboundary water and other natural resources management and use, in West Africa.	1.2.1	Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger are developing more collaborative actions for the management of the Natural resources of the shared basin of the Mekrou river
		1.2.2	Advanced consideration of Shared groundwater resources in West Africa
		1.2.3	The stakeholders of the Mekrou sub-basin have defined a common vision on the development of water resources
		1.2.4	The NBA supports GWP's initiatives in the Niger Basin
		1.2.5	Strengthened collaboration between GWP/WA and Basin Organizations
1.3	Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa	1.3.1	Water and food security experts and departments are working closely for an improved efficiency of their actions
		1.3.2	Regional and continental organizations are working in a coordinated way at regional and national levels
		1.3.3	GWP is working more closely with ECOWAS/WRCC on these issues
2.1		2.1.1	The website is regularly updated and the monthly newsletter is circulated to partners
		2.1.2	Partners develop cases studies to share in the GWP TOOLBOX

Workplan 2015: Implementing the Strategy

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	GWP/WA actions and knowledge products are well known and properly used as tools in the decision making processes	2.1.3	Regional and national partners produce cases to share in the GWP TOOLBOX
		2.1.4	Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work plans
		2.1.5	The GWP/WA Communication strategy is developed and implemented with progress reports
2.2	Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructures, in West Africa.	2.2.1	Training workshops are held for capacity building of local and national actors
		2.2.2	Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work
		2.2.3	Workshops are held focusing on local actors' capacity building
		2.2.4	The MPs at the National Assembly support the integration of IWRM principles in the bills on water and sanitation infrastructure design
2.3	GWP/WA network contributes to the development of knowledge products on emerging issues, through a solid Knowledge chain	2.3.1	Partners are informed during meetings or training sessions organized by GWP or other partners on how to contribute in the Knowledge development
		2.3.2	All partners wishing to know how to access GWP knowledge products through improved communication
		2.3.3	Regional and national stakeholders contribute into the knowledge chain partners
		2.3.4	Cases are documented on Local and national cases for the TOOLBOX
3.1	Strengthened network for an effective performance	3.1.1	Initial core funding is guaranteed and made available
		3.1.2	More Institutions are accredited as members of GWP in West Africa
		3.1.3	All statutory meetings are effectively held according status and regional secretariat is coordinating the implementation of activities in the region
3.2	An effective strategy for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilize funds to operationalise IWRM	3.2.1	Some core funding is guaranteed to the CWPs
		3.2.2	Half of the 13 CWP have a functional secretariat coordinating the implementation of an annual action plan with country partners.
		3.2.3	CWPs locally raise funds to implement their action plans
3.3	Partnership with relevant Regional and National organisations developed including the implementation of joint initiatives for synergy	3.3.1	Constant contacts are maintained with strategic partners
		3.3.2	Information is shared in view of developing strong collaboration
		3.3.3	Initiatives jointly developed and/or implemented with one of the regional partners