

Volume 1 - SUMMARY

Workplan 2016

Implementing the Strategy

November 2015



www.gwp.org

Document History

Date	File Name	Description
11 November 2015	GWP Workplan 2016 Vol 1 Exec Sum_V1	First draft

Table of Contents

Introduction

1	Overview	4
1.1	Key pointers	4
1.2	Selected 2016 Results	8
2	GWP Programme in 2016	12
2.1	SDGs, Water Security and IWRM	12
2.2	Addressing thematic issues.....	13
3	GWP 2016 Budget	22
3.1	Workplan 2016 Budget	22
3.2	Revenues.....	24
4	Logframe targets 2016	26
	Annex A – Global and regional synoptic	27
	Annex B – Technical Committee Publications Timetable 2016	45
	Annex C – Workplan Context – GWP’s Strategy “Towards 2020”	46
	Annex E – Abbreviations and Acronyms	49
	Annex D - Glossary of Key Terms	52

Introduction

The 2016 GWP Annual Workplan was developed through a process of consultation within the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and the GWPO.

This workplan is based on the results framework underlying the GWP Strategy 2014-2019: *Towards 2020*¹. The annual workplan is situated in the context of the 3-year Work Programme 2014-2016 which forms the first phase of the new Strategy. Further information on the strategic context within which the workplan has been developed can be found in Annex C.

The scope of work contained in the 2016 workplan describes the activities and the results executed by the various entities in the GWP Network, carried out through routine support activities and functions, as well as specific projects and programmes. The required human and financial resources are also defined.

Guiding the process is a *Work Programme Management Manual* - first drafted in 2012 and further developed in 2015 to support the evolving programme management requirements. The *Manual* summarises all planning and reporting requirements identifying synergies and simplifications where possible and has been positively received across the Network.

The 2016 Workplan is presented in 3 volumes:

- Volume 1: Summary (this document) which is supported by two companion documents:
- Volume 2: GWPO workplan and budget 2016 (detailed workplan for GWPO secretariat and Technical Committee and related budgets)
- Volume 3: GWP Regions Workplan 2016 (13 summaries)

A separate *Annual Progress Review for 2015* has been prepared and issued as a separate document available in parallel and providing the background context.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 is an **overview** of the 2016 Workplan. It gives pointers on the different agendas to be addressed in 2016 including key highlights under each strategic goal for the coming year and an estimate of the overall budget required.
- Section 2 summarises the sets of activities planned under the **thematic** and **cross-cutting areas** identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 as well the relationship with the SDGs.
- Section 3 presents a detailed description of the 2016 workplan **budget**
- Section 4 provides the **quantified targets for 2016** set by the organisation as a whole against the indicators in the GWP logframe

¹ http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Strategic%20documents/GWP_Strategy_Towards_2020.pdf

1 Overview

1.1 Key pointers

The 2014-2019 GWP Strategy: Towards 2020 and its corresponding 3-year Work Programme 2014-2016 continue to be the reference framework for leading the delivery of change by means of the workplan 2016. It addresses our aspirations voiced in our global and regional agendas, agreed thematic and cross-cutting areas, cutting-edge knowledge management and the strengthening and support of the network as a whole.

A new post-2015 Development Agenda was adopted by Member States at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The Agenda covers a wide range of development issues and features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including a specific water Goal (SDG 6) and its associated targets. There is complete synergy between the GWP Strategy Towards 2020 and the proposed SDGs. This has two aspects: (i) the link between the GWP mode of operation through its three GWP Strategic Goals and SDG 17 "*Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*"; and (ii) the link between the GWP main Thematic Areas and the other 16 SDGs.

Within this context, the 2016 workplan has a strong focus on supporting countries that are keen to put water high on their SDGs domestic agenda and determine how to help them to get ready for implementation. This approach will not only manifest itself through the design in 2016 of the SDG-Water Preparedness Facility² in more than 20 countries, but also, due to the multifaceted nature and interconnectedness of the SDGs, through the six strategic themes³ and the two cross-cutting areas of gender and youth identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 as specific entry points for the broader agenda of IWRM for water security.

2015 lessons learned

Lessons learned through the implementation of the first two years⁴ of the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 along with the upcoming opportunities identified for the coming year have provided the basis for preparing the 2016 workplan.

Key areas include:

- **Continuation of the thematic agenda within the SDG framework:**
 - With the emergence of the post-2015 development agenda there is an increased need to better explore and understand how the different aspects of water resources management interact across planning levels and sectors in the context of climate change, and how the responsible actors involved relate to one another – a crucial aspect of SDG achievement.
 - With the launch of the Youth Strategy in August 2015, GWP now has finalised strategies for both gender and youth. However, a coherent and clearly defined process of achieving the strategy objectives is yet to emerge for positioning GWP as a leader in these fields in the coming years.
- **Need for a new impetus on Knowledge Management coordination:** Knowledge management within the organisation, particularly at the global level, is viewed as being disconnected from the

² See: *Sustainable Development Goals & Water Preparedness Facility (SDG Water-PF) Version 3 – 24 September 2015*

³ In its 2014-2019 strategy, GWP commits to address issues related to 6 particular themes through its programme: (i) Climate resilience and water security, (ii) Transboundary water security, (iii) Food and water security, (iv) Energy and water security, (v) Urbanisation and water security, (vi) Ecosystems and water security. These themes provide specific entry points for the GWP broader agenda of IWRM for water security.

⁴ See GWP Progress Reviews for 2014 and 2015

overall work programme. Consequently there is a need to ensure that the disparate knowledge components across the network be better integrated.

- **Need to pursue Network Strengthening:**

- The shift towards greater CWP/RWP financial independence increases the need for more robust governance structures and administrative capacity to manage funds from a variety of sources.
- Initial assessments of governance at the regional and country levels has highlighted that there is still a shortfall across the network with regards to financial management capacity and compliance with the GWP conditions of accreditation among certain RWPs and many CWPs.
- Despite improved performance in 2015, there is continued need to strengthen the capacity in the regions for robust planning and reporting, particularly in the setting of robust numerical targets in the GWP logframe and the use of the M&E system as a learning tool.

From 2015 to 2016

In the context of the above lessons and the post-2015 development agenda, the 2016 workplan has a strong focus on engaging with national governments on the SDGs and sharpening the input from, and coherence between, the thematic entry points and cross-cutting areas identified in the GWP Strategy. The workplan recognises that to achieve this requires the network to have strong facilitating mechanisms in place, particularly at the country level. 2016 therefore includes activities aimed at strengthening governance structures and building administrative capacity among the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). Securing long-term financing for the remainder of the Strategy period and beyond is also to the fore with the aim to build on the positive trend achieved in 2015 regarding resource mobilisation at the regional and country level. Increased efforts will therefore be made to secure funding for the wide range of proposals in the GWP project pipeline including the projects that will be developed under the SDG-Water Preparedness Facility.

a) Key parameters

- **Enhancing national support: [i.a. design of GWP SDG Preparedness facility in 20 countries; expansion of WACDEP Africa in 10 countries].** Building on established enabling environments at the country level to support national governments in SDG engagement, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) development and access to global and regional financing opportunities. This includes the establishment of the SDG-Water Preparedness Facility in select countries and continuing support to the NAP process in accordance with global frameworks. In practical terms this means that more than 20 CWPs across all 13 GWP regions will develop and seek funding for proposals within the SDG-Water Preparedness Facility and at least five countries will be supported in the development of NAPs. In addition, the continuation of WACDEP in Africa will see the expansion of the programme to target climate resilient development in an additional ten priority countries. In total GWP is planning to support close to 100 national level organisations in 2016.
- **Sustaining work on themes with increasing coherence: [i.a. Support water security investment – across sectors, in particular via Climate Adaptation finance].** The confirmation of the SDG framework and the number of goals upon which water management has an influence, has provided renewed focus on the need for GWP to address water security at a variety of levels (e.g. transboundary, urban, etc.) and across different sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, environment, etc.) for the benefit of all in the context of a changing climate (including disaster risk reduction). Greater coherence between these entry points needs to be established in order to better understand the interlinkages and potential conflicts between the different areas which will be essential for SDG achievement. Such coherence will be advanced through, for example, the identification of investment planning options within WACDEP projects that target a variety of sectors and planning levels. Examples of such interlinkages include urban flood management in Maputo, Mozambique,

climate resilient investment in the transboundary Orange-Senqu river basin and irrigation investments in small scale agricultural holdings in Shaanxi province, China. Elsewhere increased interconnectedness will be sought through the creation of a global hub on IUWM and further coordination of the nexus approach in the Santa-Eulalia basin in Peru, the transboundary Ganga-Brahmaputra-Megna basin in South Asia and a number of river basins in China where ecosystem preservation is under increasing threat from hydropower development and agricultural production. GWP is also exploring opportunities to bring its Climate Resilience portfolio (e.g. WACDEP, APFM, IDMP) closer to the finance industry. This could include shifting from asset to risk management, from structural works to more upstream regulatory work in flooding, drought, housing aspects of interest to the reinsurance sector, climate-proofing investment portfolios of pension schemes and sovereign funds, and insurances. Specialized partner organizations will be identified to capitalize upon the climate services these programmes have to offer.

- **Targeting gender and youth: [i.a. mainstreaming via GWP regional focal points].** In accordance with the GWP strategies on gender and youth, work in 2016 needs to build on the foundations laid in 2015, including the identification of regional gender focal points within the network and the establishment of external water and youth fora in a number of countries. 2016 is a key opportunity for GWP to work with partners to position itself as a global leader on the issues of water and gender and youth. With regard to gender, the GWP gender focal points will support the RWPs and CWPs to integrate gender considerations into planning and decision-making processes supported by GWP, such as investment planning processes supported under the WACDEP projects. At the global level, GWP will partner with the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), the Women for Water Partnership (WfWP), UN Women and others to campaign for a UN Year for Women and Water in 2017. GWP will also further the involvement of youth in water management and decision-making through the development of youth entrepreneurship proposal for fund raising and the facilitation of youth involvement in policy development and planning in, for example, China and a number of African countries where youth water forums exist. As with gender, youth focal points will be identified and appointed in each region.
- **Strengthening the knowledge management function: [i.a. bringing TEC closer to regional programme].** There is a need to create greater links between the knowledge management function, particularly at the global level, and overall programme management (incl. M&E). Knowledge generation is a crucial component of the GWP theory of change and therefore needs to be firmly embedded in, rather than existing parallel to, the achievement of the organisation's objectives and aims. In cooperation with TEC and other Knowledge partners steps will be taken as a follow up to the outcomes of the PEM Report with the aim of strengthening the Knowledge and Learning dimensions of GWP and to increase linkages and interaction between GWPO, TEC, Regions and Countries.
- **Strengthening the network: [i.a. Working at CWP level via the SDGs Preparedness facility].** A strong focus is required in enhancing regional and country capacity to improve governance structures, strengthen administrative management, generate funds locally and make use of the GWP M&E system to its full potential. In particular there is a need to secure a strong foundation at the CWP level from which to engage in SDG and other national government targeted support. Lessons learning reviews will be conducted according to a standard procedure among RWPs to identify weaknesses and areas to be addressed, particularly with regard to compliance with conditions of accreditation. Further advances will also be made in increasing connectivity within the network. This will enable not only more efficient GWPO-RWP and RWP-RWP communication but also provides the platform for increasing transparency regarding the evaluation procedures conducted collectively across the regions.

b) Managing externalities

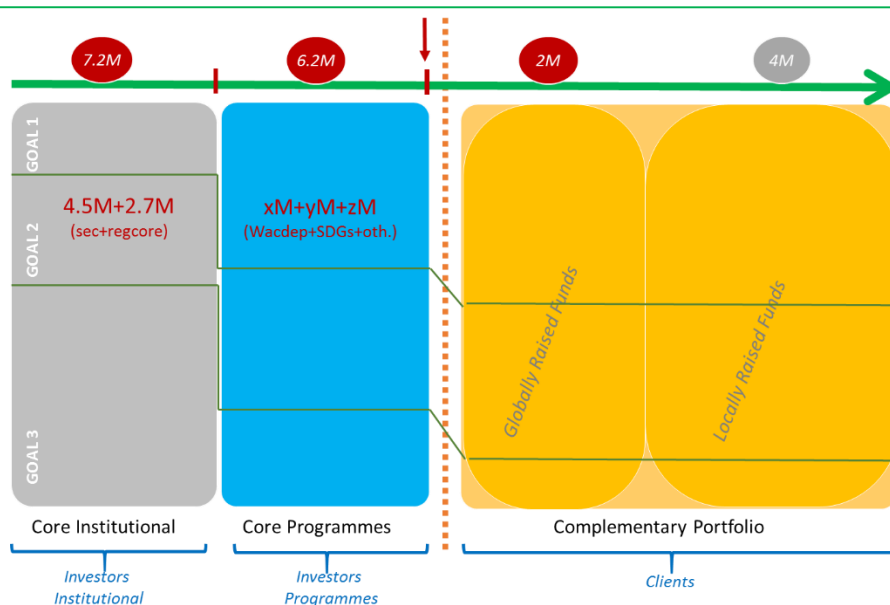
A complex set of externalities needs to be pro-actively managed by GWP not only during 2016 but for years to come. These include:

- **Mobilizing bilateral donor support under diverse priorities and preferences.** This refers to anticipating allocations that are more earmarked as well as from budgets under strain. A marked tendency towards quicker and more tangible, often geographically restricted, project results (outputs/outcomes) is off-set by continued core support for more long-term programme approaches which seek behavioural change of boundary actors such as decision makers and stakeholders. Balancing and combining the two has already started in the earlier years of the Strategy 2020 and will be continued. In this context GWP will step up its efforts to become accredited in accessing climate funding with implementing entities in order to service country demands. Similarly, the diversification of funding from domestic sources to domestic programmes and strengthened South-South cooperation will be intensified.
- **The global international water institutional landscape is subject to change.** The High Level Panel Forum and UNSGAB will be reshaped in the context of the post-2015 SDG Agenda 2030. This means that perspectives emerge for GWP to position itself better as the 'go to' institution in achieving effective Water Security and brokering corresponding knowledge. Navigating this unfolding landscape will require engaging in new dimensions with partners to access and service high level platforms such as ECOSOC and the Platform of Heads of States/HLPF. This may mean maintaining liaison capacities at the appropriate levels and more intensive cooperation e.g. with well-placed entities in global policy dialogue (i.a. SWA, WWC and IUCN). Contacts with UN Water, especially with their indicator support programmes such as GEMI (reporting on SDG Targets 6) will be expanded. The new knowledge dimension of our work will be reflected in the Knowledge Management Approach which is being developed and is scheduled for the 1st half of 2016.
- **The regional institutional landscape is equally in flux.** Within the African Union the sectoral African Conferences are being re-mixed. Contacts with AMCOW which patronizes WACDEP-one of our key Water Security/Climate Resilience initiatives under the SDG, will be diversified to include AMCEN and related Conferences. The excellent contacts with AfDB and AWF will continue to be nurtured as investments in water security securing growth will materialize. In Asia, GWP will intensify its operational contacts with ASEAN and the AsDB, but also with the emerging Chinese Development Banks, in order to achieve similar synergies. In Central America, its regional development bank BCIE has indicated a renewed interest to cooperate.
- **Shaping and making use of global opportunities.** GWP supports the initiatives spearheaded by RSA, as leader in 2015 of the G77, in achieving that 2017 will be declared the UN International Year of Water and Women. Such International Year would greatly boost the opportunities for the network partners to engage more meaningful in gender, and youth work.

Budget for the 2016 Workplan

The total proposed budget for 2016 (GWPO raised funds) is 15.4M. An estimate of 4M locally raised funds should be added to get the overall size of GWP portfolio.

The 2016 budget (GWPO raised funds) can be split according to the main clusters identified in the 3year WorkProgramme: (i) Core Institutional –about 7.2M; (ii) Core Programmes –about 6.2M, (iii) Complementary Portfolio –about 2M, for a total of approximately 15.4M (without LRF).



(See further below for detailed budget by expenditures)

1.2 Selected 2016 Results

The 2016 GWP workplan is structured according to the three goals outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-19 which are:

Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

High level activities have been further defined under these goals by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in their 3-year Work Programmes for 2014-2016 which form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels.

This section provides a summary of the main groups of activities and initiatives budgeted for by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the 2015 workplan by strategic goal. The full GWPO 2015 workplan can be found in *Volume 2* and a summary of all regional workplans is compiled in *Volume 3*.

1.2.1 Outcomes: mid to long term achievements

GWP posits that the achievement of water security is dependent on an integrated approach to water management best achieved through good governance. The GWP theory of change is constructed according to the notion that improved governance is dependent on changing the behaviour of key stakeholders, also known as boundary actors. These boundary actors are gradually influenced through the convening of strong partnerships (Goal 3) who facilitate the generation and sharing of knowledge (Goal 2) which in turn provides the means to catalyse a change in policies and practice (Goal 1).

The implementation of activities and outputs across the three goals are targeted at specific boundary actors who are in a position to exert influence over the development of governance outcomes such as national policies, new legislation, development strategies, investment plans, institutional reform, etc. These are the high-level results which will lead to tangible progress towards the achievement of water security (impact).

A number of key water governance outcomes to which GWP's work contributed are expected to materialise in 2016. These include the following:

At the regional level:

- The Danube River Basin Management Plan Update 2015 and Danube Flood Risk Management Plan
- The Regional Caribbean Investment Plan for Water and Climate (CREWSIP)
- LIMCOM Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan

At the national level:

- Water law in Panama
- Zimbabwe Climate Change Policy
- Pakistan National Water Policy

At the sub-national level:

- Maputo Investment Strategy for Flood Management in Mozambique
- Santa Eulalia sub-basin IWRM Strategy
- Investment planning processes for the Kagera river basin and Dama catchment in Burundi

It should be noted that the above anticipated outcomes are typically the result of medium- to long-term processes which GWP may have been supporting for several years. As such it would be incorrect to conclude that the 2016 workplan is designed to achieve the anticipated outcomes listed above (although for certain activities this may be the case). The reality is that the workplan content is contributing to processes which are not expected to come to fruition as tangible governance outcomes until 2017 and beyond.

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities & outputs under 3 Goals

As described above, the governance change sought through GWP's work and particularly the impact that this ultimately achieves is a long-term process that may take several years to develop and come to fruition. The 3-year Work Programmes for 2014-2016 developed by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels. The detailed activities defined in the 2016 workplan have been identified in the context of this medium-term planning framework.

This section provides a summary of the main groups of activities and initiatives budgeted for by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the 2016 workplan by strategic goal. The full GWPO 2016 workplan can be found in *Volume 2* and a summary of all regional workplans is compiled in *Volume 3*.

1.2.2.1 Illustrations – Goal 1

Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policies and practice – focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. The 2016 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Pan-Africa:**
Aim: To assist governmental institutions to access climate finance.
Key activities: Provision of support, primarily through the WACDEP projects, to governments in identifying and accessing global and/or regional financial resources for climate resilience projects, including assistance with project design and prioritisation, proposal development and partnership negotiation.
- **Central America:**
Aim: To support governments in the region to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Key activities: Building on work conducted on national adaptation planning in the region in 2015, the countries of Central America will receive further support in the development of NAPs including facilitation of the NAP development itself as well as investment plans to facilitate implementation.

- **Pan-Africa:**

Aim: To continue to maintain and enhance the strategic partnership with AMCOW and the AUC.

Key activities: Development of two priority action plans (on water resources management and water and climate related risks) for AMCOW, development of an AMCOW M&E framework and investment planning support through RBO, REC and country engagement activities.

- **South Asia:**

Aim: To support the development and implementation of national water policies

Key activities: Supporting the approval process for the GWP facilitated Pakistan National Water Policy and reviewing state water policies in India in the context of the climate resilience components of the India National Water policy

- **Malaysia:**

Aim: To support the development of National Water Resources Policy Action Plans

Key activities: Facilitation of a strategic stakeholder forum for incorporating climate resilience within National Water Resources Policy Action Plans

- **Nepal:**

Aim: Support the implementation of district level Local Adaptation Plans (LAPA)

Key activities: Assessment of water focused climate adaptation actions in more than 100 LAPAs and support in integrating the plans into local district planning processes.

1.2.2.2 Illustrations – Goal 2

Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge – focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture. The 2016 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Caribbean:**

Aim: To strengthen the case for national investment in climate proofing infrastructure and water security

Key activities: Case studies and examples of best practice to be developed highlighting the return on investing in climate resilience and water security.

- **Pan-Asia:**

Aim: To share knowledge and best practice on climate resilience and water security and increase collaboration and coordinated action among the Asian GWP regions and key regional partners.

Key activities: Organisation of collaborative events within the continent such as the south-south knowledge exchange event on urban flood management.

- **Southeast Asia:**

Aim: To enhance capacity among communities for increased climate resilience.

Key activities: Organisation of workshops on community flood proofing in Malaysia and community-based adaptation to extreme events in river basins in Thailand.

- **Latin America:**

Aim: To continue to build capacity and initiate dialogue processes among governmental stakeholders related to transboundary water management in Latin America.

Key activities: Organisation of additional International Water Law training workshops and expansion of the programme through the development of an online platform in association with CapNet.

- **Global:**
Aim: To further exploit the potential of social media as a means of interacting with and communicating GWP's messages and work among a wider and more diverse audience
Key activities: Review past social media statistics to determine the optimal means of outreach and explore the potential of other online communication channels to be tested during key events within which GWP is active.
- **GWP Technical Committee (TEC):**
Aim: To develop products and display leadership that will further align the GWP TEC with the work of the RWPs and also increase cooperation with other knowledge centres on IWRM.
Key activities: Produce seven new papers contributing to IWRM and the GWP thematic areas, including the cross-cutting issue of gender, as well as the provision of support to RWPs through expert advice, review of regional knowledge products and the establishment of reference groups.

1.2.2.3 Illustrations – Goal 3

Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships – focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and Partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. The 2016 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Global:**
Aim: To define implementation pathways within the medium-term planning framework through the development of a GWP 3-year Work Programme for 2017-2019 in the context of the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 and the SDG framework with full buy-in and ownership of the network
Key activities: Development procedures for producing 13 regional 3-year Work Programmes and one for the global agenda including input from CWPs and partner organisations.
- **Global:**
Aim: To build sufficient administrative capacity in CWPs to enable country-led projects on SDG preparedness to be successfully developed and implemented.
Key activities: More than 20 CWPs to develop proposals, mobilise partners and raise funding for the implementation of SDG Water Preparedness Facility projects.
- **Caribbean:**
Aim: To increase the value of locally raised funds to reduce regional dependency on globally raised core funding.
Key activities: Establishment of a regional Resource Mobilisation Committee to engage with key stakeholders and other development agencies in a collaborative framework for fund raising for water security at the regional level.
- **South America:**
Aim: To achieve wider outreach and a stronger partnership base in a wider range of South American countries
Key activities: Support to the establishment of CWPs in Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador.
- **Global:**
Aim: To improve network efficiency and effectiveness through the further development and use of interactive online working platforms across all regions.
Key activities: Increased capacity within the network regarding the use of Sharepoint and Yammer as tools to collaborate on projects, communicate knowledge and lessons learned, mobilise resources and manage information, including M&E.

2 GWP Programme in 2016

2.1 SDGs, Water Security and IWRM

A new post-2015 Development Agenda was adopted by Member States at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. At its core is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) together with specific Targets and related Indicators. The GWP Strategy “Towards 2020” is directly linked to and mirrors the aims of the new Agenda, facilitating action at country-level and leveraging finance to meet the Goals. Consequently, the GWP 2016 workplan is strongly focused on supporting countries to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 6 on sustainable management of water and sanitation and those with close links to it.

The synergy between the workplan and the new development agenda has two dimensions: (i) the link between the GWP Strategic Goals and SDG 17 (means of implementation); and (ii) the link between the GWP Thematic Areas (see Section 2.2 below) and the other 16 SDGs. This close alignment entails that all operational components of the GWP work programme ultimately aim to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. In addition, 2016 sees the launch of the GWP SDG Water Preparedness Facility as described in the box below.

The GWP SDG Water Preparedness Facility (SDG Water-PF)

By pursuing the vision of water security, the whole GWP Work Programme contributes to achieving the SDGs. The SDG Water-PF is designed to deepen and streamline this work at country level by supporting specific efforts on understanding, monitoring and financing the implications of the new SDG framework in a selected set of countries during the period 2016-2019.

The SDG Water-PF is built upon the foundations that GWP has in place at the national level, including established Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) and a network of country and regional level actors committed to SDG implementation, and is fully synergised with ongoing GWP work, particularly on IWRM planning and climate resilience, which in itself is working towards SDG achievement. In 2016 the SDG Water-PF will be launched in 25 countries through the development of detailed 3-year project proposals.

The GWP Strategy takes a thematic approach to water security through programme implementation in the following thematic areas:

- Climate Resilience, including disaster risk reduction
- Transboundary Waters
- Urbanisation and Water Security
- Water, Food, Energy and Ecosystem in a Nexus perspective⁵

In addition, the Strategy recognises the importance of the following two cross-cutting strategic aims:

- Gender
- Youth

⁵ Presented in the GWP Strategy as three separate themes but consolidated as a nexus within the 2016 workplan to better reflect the close interlinkages in GWP’s work within these sectors

This programme approach is a major thrust of the GWP Strategy. Each of these thematic and cross-cutting focus areas offers opportunities to develop and implement programmes and projects depending on GWP's strengths as exhibited in the various part of the Network, and the opportunities enabled through available financing and synergies with other initiatives.

In the context of this workplan, a thematic programme is a set of activities addressing a clearly defined thematic focus area and packaged in global and/or regional projects managed in a coordinated manner.

2.2 Addressing thematic issues

2.2.1 Climate Resilience

As a response to the climate change challenge GWP has worked since 2011 on building climate resilience through the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). Initially, this has been implemented in Africa jointly with the African Union and its African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW). In 2013 the programme spread to other GWP regions and currently supports institutions and communities in almost 50 countries to build local capacities, develop policies and identify investments for climate resilience. This is complemented by the joint GWP-WMO Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). Both programmes bring together over 20 partners globally and are active in several regions and countries to strengthen climate resilience by advancing an approach to drought and flood management that focuses on prevention and preparedness. Finally the Deltas Climate Resilience programme seeks to enhance climate resilience and strengthen the governance of deltas worldwide.

The 2016 workplan includes the implementation of the above programmes at global, regional and national levels through a suite of projects under the climate resilience theme. Highlights from the global and regional workplans are provided in the following sections.

WACDEP Global

In 2016 the global level work of WACDEP will once again involve close collaboration with global partners active in the field of climate change adaptation. This includes continued work with UNFCCC particularly in the context of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Support Programme which will be used by GWP as a framework to support a number of countries to develop NAPs, as well as support to the Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme and other bodies related to water and adaptation. Globally GWP will also continue to focus on multilateral climate financing programmes, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, on the one hand with the purpose of advocating for the financing of water projects and on the other through support to countries to submit project proposals in partnership with accredited agencies such as AfDB, ADA, IADB, UNDP, UNEP and others.

Additional 2016 highlights include:

- Continuation of the climate change and WASH initiative in collaboration with UNICEF through the implementation of a phase two focusing on further knowledge generation, skills development and **implementation of the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development** developed under phase one.
- **Preparation and submission of inputs to UNFCCC publications and events**, particularly in relation to the National Adaptation Plan process and the UNFCCC support mechanisms, informing on GWP work on water and adaptation.
- Coordination of the internal planning process for the **next round of WACDEP project documents (2017-2019)** including the anchoring of a thorough review process of regional and country proposals.

- Strengthening of **synergies between WACDEP and the other GWP programmes** under the climate resilience theme as well as ongoing work under the other thematic areas targeted in the GWP Strategy.

WACDEP Africa

In Africa the WACDEP continues to operate within targeted countries and river basins across the five African RWPs, as well as at the pan-African level through support to the African Union and Water Ministers Council to implement heads of state decisions on water and climate. Implementation is through 13 individual projects which are overseen and supported by the WACDEP Africa Coordination Unit hosted by GWP Southern Africa. 2016 is viewed as a transition year for the programme in Africa as the current planning period comes to an end and the next (2017-2019) is defined. This transition will see projects in certain countries drawing to a close whereas new countries will be identified for future engagement. In 2016 the programme will build on the substantial foundations laid in 2015 on influencing investment planning processes and supporting countries to access climate financing.

Additional 2016 highlights include:

- **Central Africa:**
Planned activity: Contribution to the process of preparing an investment and financing strategy for water security and climate resilience in Cameroon
Purpose: Support to the implementation of the Cameroon National Adaptation Plan
- **East Africa:**
Planned activity: Manage the handover of the WACDEP demonstration sites in the transboundary Bugusera region (Burundi and Rwanda) to the local authorities and communities, including enhancing maintenance capacity for the interventions.
Purpose: Ensure long-term sustainability of the demonstration project achievements through the strengthening of local ownership.
- **Southern Africa:**
Planned activity: Preparatory activities for the implementation of the Maputo Flood Risk Management Project
Purpose: Facilitating the development of the Maputo Investment Strategy for Flood Management
- **West Africa:**
Planned activity: Assessment of existing investment analysis capacity and organisation of a forum on investment planning
Purpose: Strengthened investment planning capacities among national development and water authorities leading to better informed allocation of budgets

WACDEP Asia

Four WACDEP projects covering 23 countries will be continuing in Asia in 2016. This will be the third year of full implementation and many of the projects are anticipated to yield substantial results as they begin to reach maturity. This includes the completion of crop resilience demonstration projects in Central Asia, increased influence over climate resilience investments in China and implementation of Local Adaptation Plans of Action in Nepal.

Additional 2016 highlights include:

- **Caucasus and Central Asia:**
Planned activity: Organisation of national seminars to announce and consult on the findings from the WACDEP demonstration projects on drought resistant crops and water efficient irrigation technology.

Purpose: To lay the groundwork for the dissemination and upscaling of demonstration project results.

- **China:**

Planned activity: Assessment and analysis of irrigation and water supply investment needs for remote rural areas in Shaanxi province.

Purpose: To increase budget allocation to rural water infrastructure in the Shaanxi Provincial Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020).

- **South Asia:**

Planned activity: Assessment of water focused climate adaptation actions in more than 100 Local Adaptation Plans in Nepal and support in integrating the plans into local district planning processes.

Purpose: Support the implementation of district level Local Adaptation Plans.

- **Southeast Asia:**

Planned activity: Support activities to Integrate Water Security and Climate Resilience into Investment Planning and Decision Making Processes in Myanmar.

Purpose: To influence the development of the Myanmar National Water Policy and accompanying Water Law.

WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean

The 2016 workplan features three projects from Latin America and the Caribbean covering 11 countries across the three regions. Whilst being implemented according to the standard WACDEP framework, the three projects have very distinct characteristics according to their differing scope and priorities. In South America the project is centred on a single sub-basin in Peru whereas in Central America and the Caribbean six and four countries are targeted respectively as well as regional governance bodies. In addition, unlike in Peru and the Caribbean the Central America project addresses aspects of transboundary coordination and climate resilience. Likewise the focus for 2016 is also varied. In the Caribbean there is strong support for regional and national investment planning; in Central America National Adaptation Planning will receive strong support; and in Peru the project will focus on the development of an IWRM plan for the Santa-Eulalia sub-basin in accordance with the formal mandate received from the Peruvian Water Resources Authority.

Additional 2016 highlights include:

- **Caribbean:**

Planned activity: Raise awareness among national government agencies, and other relevant policy and decision-makers to become aware of and better understand the modalities to access existing funds that support water security and climate change adaptation

Purpose: To coordinate and identify options for investment planning across the Caribbean.

- **Central America:**

Planned activity: Preparation of conceptual notes for investment planning in association with the National Development Plans (NAPs) under development/developed in the region

Purpose: To identify investment options for implementing NAPs

- **South America:**

Planned activity: Identification of funding priorities based on the water management needs and funding opportunities as part of the development of the Santa-Eulalia sub-basin IWRM plan in Peru

Purpose: To establish clear pathways for the implementation of the Santa-Eulalia sub-basin IWRM plan

WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

The IDMP was established in 2013 to support countries and communities in the integrated management of droughts, in the overall context of IWRM, through supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing them with policy and management guidance through globally coordinated generation of scientific information and sharing best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management. Along with the global support programme managed by GWP and WMO, during 2015 four IDMP projects were ongoing in Central & Eastern Europe, South Asia, the Horn of Africa and West Africa. 2016 will see the completion of the first phase of the IDMP project whereas the African projects, which started later, will begin to take advantage of the foundation structures laid in 2015. Of a different nature to the other IDMP projects, the drought monitoring system under development in the South Asia project is planned to be operational in 2016.

- **Central and Eastern Europe:**

Planned activity: Increased cooperation with international basin commissions and regional organizations including the establishment of a formal partnership with the Drought Management Centre for Southeast Europe

Purpose: To promote drought management at the transboundary level

- **Horn of Africa:**

Planned activity: Demonstration of innovative approaches to drought management in the region and documentation of best practice

Purpose: To influence national and regional policy and planning processes

- **South Asia:**

Planned activity: Launch of an operational South Asia Drought Monitoring System including capacity building and outreach activities.

Purpose: To transfer ownership of the system to responsible national agencies in the region.

- **West Africa:**

Planned activity: Identification Development of West African Regional Guidelines for Drought Management in collaboration with ECOWAS

Purpose: To guide the inclusion of drought in national development and sectoral plans

WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)

As with the IDMP described above, the APFM is also a collaborative initiative between GWP and WMO to support countries in the integrated management of floods, in the overall context of IWRM.

As well as the potential establishment of an individual project in the Volta Basin in West Africa, in 2016 global APFM support will continue to benefit a number of GWP activities planned under other projects and programmes. These include:

- Start of project preparation initiative for the Implementation of Integrated Flood Management for the six countries in the Volta Basin
- Technical support to workshop on flood management for Asian RWPs in Hainan, China
- Support to strengthen Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) training manual on urban flood management through CapNet drawing on existing APFM training manuals in CapNet's role as APFM Support Base Partner.

Deltas Climate Resilience Programme

In 2012 GWP and the Netherlands International Development Programme (DGIS) with technical assistance from the Delta Alliance started development of a global programme of action to enhance climate resilience and strengthen the governance of deltas worldwide. Whereas individual projects focusing specifically on delta management are not currently ongoing, a number of activities planned for 2016 target delta regions. These include:

- **Pakistan:** Two case studies of Deltaic areas in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan in Pakistan will be carried out with the aim of preparing investment proposals.
- **Bangladesh:** Study conducted on the effect of Climate Change on Water and Food Security in Selected Coastal Deltas and its potential economic impact.

2.2.2 Transboundary Waters

Through support to River Basin Organisations, Regional Economic Communities and other cross-border institutions, GWP promotes transboundary cooperation in river basins across the globe. This support includes direct facilitation of multinational dialogue and capacity building of key institutions through programmes such as the International Water Law course. Individual projects that will be implemented during 2016 include the European Commission funded SITWA (Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa) and Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin projects, both of which build on GWP's close partnership with the African Network of Basin Organisations and the individual River Basin Organisations that it represents.

A substantial amount of work targeting transboundary river basin management and coordination is also planned to continue through the use of both core and project funding in a number of basins. Examples comprehensive activities include:

Danube River Basin

- Continued input to the Danube Strategy Task Force and implementation of the International Committee for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) as well as provision of support to the ICPDR Ministerial Conference and Annual Strategy Forum. GWP's previous facilitation of stakeholder in engagement has provided significant contribution to the Danube River Basin Management Plan Update 2015 and Danube Flood Risk Management Plan which are expected to be adopted by ministers in February 2016.

Limpopo River Basin

- GWP in partnership with the Limpopo Basin Commission (LIMCOM) and other partners to complete the development of the LIMCOM Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (DRRAP), undertake a cost-benefit analysis of water demand management (WDM) strategies with the aim of informing decision makers on appropriate investments, and elaborate on developing communications capacity on DRR and WDM to improve resilience of communities and ecosystems in the basin.

Volta River Basin

- Continued contribution in collaboration with the Volta Basin Authority to the development of the Volta Basin Master Plan including an associated investment plan, as well as the integration of water security and climate change adaptation into VBA activities. A project preparation initiative for the Implementation of Integrated Flood Management for the six countries in the Volta Basin is also an objective for 2016.

Orange-Senqu River Basin

- Provision of support to the Orange-Senqu Commission (ORASECOM) on the development of an Investment Strategy supporting the implementation of the Orange- Senqu IWRM Plan as well as continued support to access finance to implement interventions contributing to water security and climate resilient development through improved water resources management and water services.

Lake Chad Basin

- Ongoing collaboration with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) on strengthening the Lake Chad Basin Strategic Action Plan as well as support in developing and seeking funding for a project on early warning systems for climate resilience in the basin.

Mekrou Basin

- Continued implementation of the Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin project in collaboration with the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC). Activities planned for 2016 focus on the approval of the baseline report among key stakeholders, the development of an IWRM decision support system for the basin and the initiation of pilot projects in each of the three countries that share the basin (Niger, Benin and Burkina Faso).

Pan-Africa

- Continued institutional strengthening of the African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO) and improved governance of African transboundary water resources under the ANBO platform through the implementation of the final year of the 3-year Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa (SITWA) project. SITWA activities planned for 2016 also include a resource mobilisation element to raise funds for complementary projects to implement the 10 year ANBO Strategy and 5 year Action Plan that the project successfully put in place.

2.2.3 Urbanisation and water security

GWP promotes and supports an integrated approach to water management at the urban level and is active in many countries where rapid urbanisation is resulting in increasingly unsustainable use of water resources. With a strong focus on building capacity among local decision-makers and practitioners, over the last 2-3 years GWP has established strong foundations from which to target specific urban development policy and planning frameworks. This is most clearly reflected in the ongoing development of a pan-African programme on municipal urban master plans in collaboration with the African Development Bank although the topic of urban water management is also highlighted as a priority in Asia and Latin America. Workplan highlights include:

- **Mozambique:**
Planned activity – Support to the National Directorate of Water (DNA) in the implementation of an integrated urban flood management project in Maputo.
Purpose – To contribute to the reduction of urban flood risks and increased climate resilient development with the aim of benefitting over a million inhabitants, the majority of whom live in informal settlements.
- **Central America & the Caribbean:**
Planned activity – Organisation of a south-south workshop to exchange experiences on rain water harvesting (RWH) between GWP Central America and GWP Caribbean.
Purpose – To develop guidance on the incorporation of RWH as an option in water security related policies
- **Mongolia:**
Planned activity – Ongoing support to the Ulaanbaatar Administration on the practicalities of adopting an IUWM approach to water resources in the city
Purpose – To provide input to the development of the Green development strategy of Ulaanbaatar city.
- **Pan-Africa:**
Planned activity – GWP will start the second phase of its support to the cities of Kinshasa (DR Congo) and Marondera (Zimbabwe) through the provision of IUWM training. In addition, GWP will organise a training event on Integrated Urban Water

Management (IUWM) for African Water Facility (AWF) and African Development Bank (AfDB) water sector staff

Purpose – To build capacity among practitioners and decision-makers in the targeted cities as well as building capacity within the AWF and AfDB to better address the issue of city-level water management in Africa.

- **Global:**

Planned activity – Establishment of a global hub on Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) in collaboration with UN-Habitat and other global level partners.

Purpose – To facilitate a coordination function for regional and national activities on urban water management with the aim of exploring synergies and pooling resources.

- **Global:**

Planned activity – Collaboration with UNICEF to jointly implement a project to provide WASH service delivery that is resilient to climate change with a specific focus on knowledge development, skills development

Purpose – Implementation of the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development developed jointly by GWP and UNICEF in 2015.

2.2.4 Food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

Due to the close linkages with water resources management, GWP reaches out to a range of agricultural, environmental and energy partners through a number of cross-sectoral projects and initiatives. With an increasing emphasis on addressing the three areas, together with water, through a nexus approach in 2016 GWP will be further exploring and understanding the linkages and conflicts between the three themes. Inevitably many of the stakeholders addressed and processes contributed to by GWP in 2016 are associated predominantly with either food, energy, or ecosystems. In China for example there is a strong focus on ecosystems with evaluations being carried out in three provinces in relation to urbanisation, agricultural terracing and the south-north water diversion project, whereas food and energy security are prioritised in South Asia and South America respectively. In all cases however, GWP will aim to highlight and better understand the interconnectivity between the three areas.

2016 workplan highlights include:

- **Global:**

Planned activity – Develop a program on adapting food security and nutrition policies to climate change based on the National Dialogues and production of country assessments on water, food security and nutrition completed in nine sub-Saharan countries in 2015

Purpose – To develop regional and country level projects on the topic of food security, nutrition and climate change as well as improve coordination on the various activities and initiatives ongoing throughout the network.

- **South Asia:**

Planned activity – Provision of support to a study on the Water-Energy-Ecosystem-Food Nexus in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Megna basin in collaboration with the FE2W Network.

Purpose – To develop a report analysing the nexus between water, food, ecosystems and energy in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Megna basin shared by Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India and Nepal.

- **China:**

Planned activity – Promotion of urban water ecosystem restoration and protection in Hunan province, including awareness raising activities, conducting a field survey and organising workshops for experts and decision makers. Also in Hunan, a case study on the importance of ecological terraced fields will be produced to better understand the benefit of achieving harmony between ecological protection and agriculture development in Hunan Province.

Purpose – To assess and raise awareness among the general public and decision-makers of the current situation, problems and potential solutions regarding water development and ecosystem services in China.

- **Central Asia:**

Planned activity – Publication and dissemination of the results of demonstration projects that have piloted drought resistant crops and water efficient irrigation techniques in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Purpose – To promote and upscale alternative farming practices for increased resilience to drought in Central Asia

- **Caribbean**

Planned activity – Facilitate training in small scale agriculture wastewater reuse in Antigua and Barbuda as well as St Vincent and the Grenadines in collaboration with UNEP and FAO

Purpose – To demonstrate, promote and upscale the viability of wastewater reuse for agriculture as a no/low regret solution for water supply shortages.

2.2.5 Cross-cutting Areas

Gender

Gender equity and women's empowerment in water resources management is one of the cornerstones of the Dublin-Rio principles upon which the GWP network is founded, and is accepted as one of the essential pillars to poverty eradication and sustainable development. GWP therefore is involved in mainstreaming gender sensitivity and analysis in all of its activities and initiatives. A significant amount of work has been done in this regard including gender appraisals in external project proposal documents the development of which GWP is supporting in Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda and the Orange Senqu River Basin, with Burkina Faso, Bugusera Basin currently under preparation. One of the aims for 2016 is to roll out this approach in other regional projects with the support of Regional Gender Focal Points (GFPs). At the global level, GWP will be joining hands with Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) to campaign for the dedication of 2017 as the UN International year for Water and Women.

2016 workplan highlights include:

- **China:**

Activity: GWP China will support a study/analysis - Role of Women in Decision Making of Water Policies in China. The study will be followed up with a report and thematic seminar of "Role of Women in Decision Making of Water Policies".

Purpose: To analyse the role of women in decision making in water management in China which can provide a basis for future initiative on improving the situation.

- **South Asia:**

Activity: BWP will improve sustainable Water Management and Climate Change Adaptation through schools and Local Organisations by Area Water Partnership.

Purpose: To increase capacities among women and girls for adapting to climate change

- **West Africa:**

Activity: Lead a capitalization study on good practice in the field of gender and benefit sharing in West Africa

Purpose: To provide evidence for the benefits of mainstreaming gender and benefit sharing with examples of good practices.

- **Global:**

Activity: GWP will produce a think piece paper on Gender issues with the support of TEC and GWP Regions and organise a partners meeting on the same issue.

Purpose: To enhance GWP's global positioning regarding gender related issues and help deliver key messages.

Youth

The GWP Youth Engagement Strategy was completed and launched during the Stockholm Water Week. It complements our gender strategy, and support our main strategy Towards 2020: A Water Secure World. The youth strategy draws attention to the important development challenges that young people face today and the importance of engaging youth in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable economic development as the demand for natural resources, and particularly water.

2016 will see the identification and appointment of youth focal points in every region to operationalise youth involvement in GWP activities. The purpose of the youth focal points is to have someone dedicated to include young people and mobilise them to actively participate in the implementation of GWP programmes and projects. In addition, GWP youth ambassadors (1 female and 1 male) will be appointed as GWP flag bearers. These ambassadors will represent GWP in key global and regional events and become the face of young people by showcasing youth involvement and their active participation in GWP's work. The ambassadors will also take part in fundraising for upscaling youth involvement in thematic areas, youth employment and capacity building initiatives.

More specific 2016 highlights include:

- **Global:**
Activity: In collaboration with food, urban, climate and transboundary thematic focal points, a proposal for youth entrepreneurship will be developed aimed to attract funding from the private sector and foundations.
Purpose: To engage young people in creative water related initiatives and sectors that will address the issue of unemployment
- **Global:**
Activity: In collaboration with food, urban, climate and transboundary thematic focal points, a proposal for youth entrepreneurship will be developed aimed to attract funding from the private sector and foundations.
Purpose: To engage young people in creative water related initiatives and sectors that will address the issue of unemployment
- **Central America:**
Activity: Organisation of a youth side event during the 2016 General Assembly of GWP Central America
Purpose: To support the establishment of a youth water network in the region.
- **China:**
Activity: GWP will produce a study report and thematic seminar on the topic of "Youth Participation in Water Policies Making"
Purpose: To explore and raise awareness over youth involvement in water policy development in China

3 GWP 2016 Budget

3.1 Workplan 2016 Budget

	Actual 2014	BUDGET 2015	FORECAST 2015	BUDGET 2016	BUDGET 2016 % of 2015 (FOR)
Secretariat					
Staff	1,586,977	1,518,000	1,497,000	1,590,000	106%
Travel	98,437	50,000	45,000	81,400	181%
Office	533,174	369,000	360,000	375,000	104%
Audit/Legal	71,781	35,000	35,000	72,000	206%
IT/Communications	220,390	229,000	200,000	385,300	193%
Financial costs/revenues	(29,597)	30,000	30,000	30,000	100%
Total Secretariat	2,481,162	2,231,000	2,167,000	2,533,700	117%
Governing bodies and reviews					
Steering committee	173,996	197,000	180,000	195,000	108%
Reviews /20th Anniversary	74,885	28,000	16,000	50,000	313%
EC Pillar Assessment	-	40,000	40,000	-	0%
Network meeting (CP)/FPG Meeting	63,915	8,000	8,000	8,300	104%
Total Governing bodies	312,796	273,000	244,000	253,300	104%
GWP Technical Committee	413,973	294,000	321,000	400,000	125%
Progr. Development Support	84,353	59,000	50,000	115,000	230%
Total Global	811,122	626,000	615,000	768,300	125%
Regional Support					
Network Operations	991,492	940,000	924,000	1,109,000	120%
Regional and Thematic Support	50,582	75,000	50,000	467,000	934%
Network institutional strengthening	13,012	4,000	2,000	51,000	2550%
Annual Regional Meeting	30,588	40,000	40,000	40,000	100%
Local financial support	-	3,000	2,500	-	0%
Total regional support	1,085,674	1,062,000	1,018,500	1,667,000	164%
Programmes managed by GWPO					
Water Security - Global Dialogue	729,150	434,000	436,500	-	0%

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Global debates - WWF	-	18,000	17,500	-	0%
Knowledge Management	242,449	213,000	213,000	327,000	154%
Country data -UN_ Water Briefs	20,768	15,000	5,000	-	0%
Climate Global WACDEP	106,186	129,000	100,000	151,000	151%
Climate Africa Global WACDEP	349,033	328,000	293,000	176,000	60%
Climate UNICEF WACDEP	100,811	72,000	7,000	251,000	3586%
Deltas Management	36,630	-	-	20,000	
Drought WMO IDMP	148,043	80,000	70,000	100,000	143%
Flood WMO APFM	29,044	48,000	38,000	50,000	132%
Integrated UWM	119,466	141,000	120,000	-	0%
Food/Nexus	-	-	-	75,000	n/a
Transboundary SITWA	902,891	600,000	758,500	513,000	68%
Total programmes managed by GWPO	2,784,471	2,078,000	2,058,500	1,663,000	81%
Programmes managed by RWPs					
SDG Preparedness Facility	-	50,000	5,000	390,000	7800%
WACDEP Africa	2,591,380	1,965,000	1,800,000	2,255,000	125%
WACDEP Other regions	2,607,114	1,407,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	104%
IDMP regions	574,700	509,000	508,000	543,000	107%
Transboundary South America	95,112	48,000	48,000	50,000	104%
Transboundary West Africa	299,607	500,000	517,000	506,000	98%
UNDP DRIN	-	200,000	60,000	1,100,000	1833%
Total programmes RWPs	6,167,913	4,679,000	4,188,000	6,144,000	147%
Regional core	3,265,325	2,965,000	2,935,000	2,635,000	90%
Total Programmes	12,217,709	9,722,000	9,181,500	10,442,000	114%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,595,667	13,641,000	12,982,000	15,411,000	119%
CONFIRMED INCOME/ANTICIPATED INCOME	16,573,041	13,641,000	12,982,000	15,411,000	119%
RESULT	22,626	0	0	0	0

3.2 Revenues

GLOBALLY RAISED INCOME							
FINANCING PARTNER	TEUR ACTUAL 2013	TEUR ACTUAL 2014	TEUR FORECAST 2015	TEUR BUDGET 2016	TEUR ESTIMATE 2017	TEUR ESTIMATE 2018	TEUR ESTIMATE 2019
Core & Earmarked funding							
Austria WACDEP	434	412	1,000	445	-	-	-
Austria WACDEP New agreement	-	-	-	500	500	500	500
China	30	32	35	35	-	-	-
Denmark	-	1,593	1,590	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Denmark WACDEP	882	1,000	710	480	-	-	-
France	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment
Germany	400	400	400	300	300	300	300
Netherlands	1,500	500	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Netherlands additional	1,100	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden MfFA (rent & taxes)	566	732	798	800	800	800	800
Sweden	1,731	1,658	1,602	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Switzerland	379	811	952	910	910	910	910
UK	-	-	2,200	4,800	3,700	3,200	700
UK	3,648	6,704	655	-	-	-	-
EC SITWA, adm fee	32	56	53	36	-	-	-
EC Mekrou, adm fee	-	20	36	35	40	-	-
UNDP DRIN, adm fee	-	-	-	21	32	18	-
Other	213	46	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Core & Earmarked	10,915	14,464	11,031	13,062	10,482	9,928	7,410
Designated Funding							
Denmark Global Dialogue Project	53	844	434	-	-	-	-
EC SITWA	464	805	759	513	-	-	-
EC Mekrou	-	300	517	506	560	-	-
Finland	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
France Food Security	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
ICA, EUWI FWG for SITWA	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
Japan Water Forum	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Korea Water Resources Corp.	-	-	91	-	-	-	-
UNDP DRIN	-	-	60	1,100	1,600	900	-
EC Horizon 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	-	62	-	200	51	-	-
Subtotal Designated	517	2,109	1,951	2,349	2,211	900	-

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

TOTAL INCOME	11,432	16,573	12,982	15,411	12,693	10,828	7,410
EXPENDITURES	11,450	16,596	12,982	15,411			
<i>Not confirmed</i>			0	2,135	4,310	4,310	5,910
Confirmed			<u>12,982</u>	<u>13,276</u>	<u>8,383</u>	<u>6,518</u>	<u>1,500</u>
ANTICIPATED			12,982	15,411	12,693	10,828	7,410
LOCALLY RAISED	ACTUAL 2013	ACTUAL 2014	FORECAST 2015	ESTIMATE 2016	ESTIMATE 2017	ESTIMATE 2018	ESTIMATE 2019
	2,100	2,288	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000

4 Logframe targets 2016

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2016 targets	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	TBD	China: Access to safe drinking water for 60m inhabitants of the Yellow River basin
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	TBD	East Africa: 20 million worth of investment projects for drought resilience
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	30	El Salvador: National IWRM plan
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	7	Limpopo basin: Incorporation of gender issues into the LIMCOM DRR Action Plan
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	8	Caribbean: Regional Caribbean Investment Plan for Water and Climate (CREWSIP)
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	8	Danube basin: Danube Flood Risk Management Plan
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	8	Cameroon: Investment strategy for the National Biodiversity Action Plan
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	7	Panama: Water law
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%	Zimbabwe: Mzingwane project will benefit at least 50% of women and girls
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	8	Southern Africa: Mobilisation of National Youth Forums
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	6	Global: COP 21 White paper on youth involvement in climate resilient development
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	45	Volta Basin: Volta Basin Authority
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	71	China: .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	11	Peru: Local governments of the Santa Eulalia sub-basin
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	7	Orange-Senqu basin: ORASECOM
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	29	Central Africa: Cameroon and Sao Tome et Principe
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	12	Ghana: Climate-smart interventions to build community resilience in Upper East Region
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	5	Peru: Promotion of a new domestic water culture among women and girls
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	36	Central & Easter Europe: Case studies on Natural Water Retention Measures
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	183 200	Uganda: 50,000 beneficiaries in 3 catchments
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	145	China: Development and Research Center of the Ministry of Water Resources
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	18	West Africa: Workshop on sharing good practices in collaboration with ECOWAS
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	10	Pan-Asia: Knowledge exchange workshop among Asian RWPs
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.	250+	Central & Eastern Europe: Social media campaign
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	55	Burkina Faso: Case study on Restructuring of the Massili Local Water Committee
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	11	Global: TEC paper on water, gender and food security
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	East Africa: Feedback study by GWPEA on partners that receive knowledge products
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.	6	Global: Use of IUWM training modules
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.	In place	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	1/1	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	-	

Annex A – Global and regional synoptic

The following section provides a more detailed summary of the contents of the individual global and regional 3-year Work Programmes. The highlighted text (italic blue) shows the aspects of the 3-year Work Programme that have been addressed/will be targeted within the 2015 and 2016 workplans. The non-italicised text therefore reflects the Work Programme activities that have yet to be addressed through detailed annual workplans. More detailed summaries of the global and regional workplans can be found in Volume 3.

Source of information: GWP 3 year Work Programme 2014-2016 – Volume 1: Summary

Global agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Global processes which GWP aims to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for the UN Open Working Group Sustainable Development Goal process to incorporate a dedicated water goal, a reflection of water in other goals and a corresponding monitoring system • Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate knowledge and scientific information globally that contributes to enhanced water security at the national, local and community levels <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of internal knowledge sharing and communications facilities among GWP staff and partners across the network <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Global Dialogues project in collaboration with OECD • Production of Country Water Briefs in collaboration with UN-Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UN agencies; Donor agencies; Regional development banks; African Ministerial Council for Water</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i> • <i>Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC</i> • <i>UNDP Supporting LDCs to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process</i>

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the Enabling Delta Life Initiative: a Global Programme of Action • Collaboration with UNDP-UNEP on the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) • Collaboration with WMO on the joint Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) 		
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP); Delta management; Integrated drought management; Integrated flood management</i> <i>Transboundary: International Water Law</i></p>		

Regional agendas

AFRICA

Pan African Agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Pan African processes which GWP aims to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Regional Economic Commissions and River Basin Organisations to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional and economic development <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of pan African training material to drive capacity development on water security and climate resilience in the region <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and support regional and country structures to effectively implement projects across Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>African Union (AU), African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>AMCOW Agenda</i>

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

<p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the SITWA (Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa) project 		
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Capacity building for climate resilient development in Africa</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Institutional framework for transboundary water management in Africa</i></p>		

Central Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to States of Central Africa for the development of national water policies, national plans for adaptation to climate change and national development plans that take into account water security. • Support to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS) for the development of guidelines and charters on transboundary river basin management <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to develop a regional strategy for communication and education on the topic of water based on the GWP ToolBox materials <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a mentoring program for youth through the establishment of a framework for dialogue with youth platforms in the region <p><i>Projects:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon: Ministry of Economic Planning; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Environment; Camerounaise des Eaux • Region: Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS); Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC); Banque de Développement d'Etats d'Afrique Central (BDEAC) 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon: National IWRM Strategy and Action Plan; National biodiversity action plan (NBSAP); National Climate Change Adaptation Plan <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Strategic Action Programme • International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS) Strategic Action Plan • Regional hydro-meteorological services strategy • Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) regional directive on water standards for the development of transboundary water infrastructure

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cameroon, Congo DRC and Chad. 		
Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Management of floods and drought; Development of National Adaptation Plans within countries in the region</i> <i>Transboundary: Political commitment to transboundary river basin management</i> <i>Urbanisation: Promotion of an integrated approach to urban water management in collaboration with water utilities and municipalities</i>		

East Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an integrated approach to urban water management in selected cities and towns • Support the integration of water security into the policies of the food and energy sectors in Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Ethiopia. <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge products on the linkages between water, food and energy security, and the interrelationships of water security and climate resilience <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment of new CWPs in South Sudan, Djibouti, Seychelles, Comoros and Somalia <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Rwanda and Burundi • Implement Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) in the greater horn of Africa • Implement a delta management project in the downstream Nile region in Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda: Rwanda Natural Resource Authority District office for IWRM; Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA); Bugesera District office for IWRM • Burundi: Ministry of Water and Environment, Land Management and Urban Planning (MEEATU); Ministry for Plan & Finance; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MINIRENA) • Ethiopia: Ministry of Agriculture • Kenya: National Drought Management Authority • Djibouti: Executive secretariat for DRM • South Sudan: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management • Uganda: Early Warning and Emergency Coordination and Operations Center • Region: East African Community (EAC); Nile Basin Initiative (NBI); Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda: National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS); Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy II (EDPRS-II) • Burundi: National climate change adaptation strategy for the water sector; Water Security and Climate Resilience Investment Plan for the water sector • Egypt: National Wastewater Strategy <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kagera Basin Development Plan</i> • <i>Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP)</i>
Thematic priorities:		

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Climate: Integration of climate resilience into sectoral development planning in Rwanda and Burundi; Flood management; Drought management; Climate resilience in the Nile delta

Transboundary: Local solutions to address critical water security challenges at the community level in the transboundary Bugesera catchment

Food: Drought resilient agriculture

Energy: Integration of water security into energy policies

Southern Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen involvement of water using sectors in Transboundary Water Resources Management through stakeholder platforms at national, basin and regional level • Support the transformation of polices and institutions in strengthening the linkages between water & energy in order to increase resource efficiency <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and the provision of knowledge to influence development planning processes and investments <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacity among CWPs to initiate IWRM programmes that respond to development needs <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and the Limpopo River Basin • Implementation of the Mainstreaming Climate Change in the SADC Water Sector project in Southern Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe: Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate • Mozambique: National Directorate for Water; Ministry of Public Works and Housing; Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Action; ARA Sul regional water administration • Zambia: Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development • Tanzania: Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development; Tanzania Electricity Company • South Africa: Department of Water Affairs • Malawi: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services • Region: Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM); Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM); Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM); The Southern African Development Community (SADC) 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe: National Climate Change Response Strategy and Plan; National Economic Blueprint • Mozambique: National Climate Change Strategy • Malawi: National Adaptation Plan (NAP) <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) IWRM Plan • The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) 5 year Strategic Plan • Limpopo River Basin IWRM Plan and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy • The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Adaptation strategy for the Water sector (CCWAS) • The SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on IWRM (RSAP) III
<p>Thematic priorities:</p>		

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Climate: Advancement of regional (SADC) and river basin organisation (LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) cooperation in climate change adaptation; Integration of climate change resilience into national development planning

Food/energy: The water-energy-food nexus

Urbanisation: Water pollution control in urban settings; Funding for water and sanitation infrastructure; Equitable access to water and sanitation

West Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of existing national IWRM plans through work with the relevant national authorities in collaboration with the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) Organisation of dialogues on water management, governance and decentralisation in collaboration with the ECOWAS <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on the integration of IWRM in local development plans and their implementation <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a fundraising strategy for the implementation of the GWP 2014-2019 Strategy in West Africa <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the programme Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger) Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Niger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana: National Development Planning Commission (NDPC); Water Resources Commission (WRC) Côte d'Ivoire: Sub-national services for Water, Agriculture, Environment; National Coordination of Niger basin Water Users, Côte d'Ivoire; Ministry for Forestry and Water resources; General Directorate for Water; General directorate for Environment Benin: Ministry for Energy, Petroleum & Mineral Research, Water & Renewable Energy Development of Benin; National Coordination of Niger basin Water Users, Benin; Hydro-meteorological service from Benin; General Directorate for Water Burkina Faso: Municipality of Dori; Sub-national services for Water, Agriculture, Environment; National Coordination of Niger basin Water Users, Burkina Faso; Ministry of Water Resources, Hydraulic facilities and Sanitation; General Directorate for Water, and General directorate for Environment; Hydro-meteorological service from Burkina Faso Niger: Municipality of Tera; Sub-national services for Water, Agriculture, 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana: Vision 2020; Sectoral National Development Plans; Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA); 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters Côte d'Ivoire: National Adaptation Plan (NAP); 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters Burkina Faso: National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Niger: National Adaptation Plan (NAP); IWRM Plan Guinea: Roadmap pour le Plan GIRE Liberia: IWRM Action Plan Gambia: Roadmap pour le Plan GIRE; 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters Guinea Bissau: Roadmap pour le Plan GIRE Sierra Leone: Roadmap pour le Plan GIRE <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan for sustainable development of the Volta basin Master Plan of the Volta basin Integrated Water Resource Strategy for green growth in the Mekrou River basin

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Ghana and Burkina Faso</i> 	<p><i>Environment; National Coordination of Niger basin Water Users, Niger; Ministry for Water and Environment of Niger; National Directorate of hydraulics, and National Directorate for Environment; Hydro-meteorological service from Niger</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: <i>Volta Basin Authority (VBA); Niger Basin Authority (NBA); ECOWAS/WRCC; 2IE; West African Economic and Monetary union (WAEMU); Regional Center of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS/AGRHYMET); African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD-Niger); Liptako-Gourma Authority (ALG)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Niger Basin Sustainable Development Action Program (SDAP)</i> • <i>The Niger Basin Authority's (NBA) Sustainable Development Action Plan (PADD) and associated Investment Programme</i> • <i>Action Plan of West Africa Regional Policy on Water Resources of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)</i> • <i>ECOWAS Regional programme for adaptation to Climate Change for the water sector in West Africa</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Drought management; Strengthening resilience to climate change through the development of water sector; Development of National Adaptation Plans</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin; Ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary watercourses; Integration in the transboundary management of the Volta Basin</i></p> <p><i>Food: Drought resilient agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Energy: Energy security</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Incorporation of water security into Municipal Development Plans</i></p>		

ASIA

Caucasus and Central Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national policy dialogues in all countries and facilitate increased public participation within water governance at all levels. • Application of the BEAM model (Basin Economic Allocation Model - an economic model for water use in the Aral Sea Basin developed by GWP CACENA) to evaluate scenarios of future development in the Aral transboundary basin. <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application in all CACENA countries <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the newly formed Mongolia Country Water Partnership into the regional network <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia: Ministry of Environment Protection and Nature Resources; Tbilisi administration • Uzbekistan: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources • Kazakhstan: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources; Departments of agriculture and natural resources of Kyzylordinskaya region • Armenia: Ministry of Environment Protection; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and education; Ministry of Culture; Armenian Water & Sewerage Company; Yerevan Djur Water Company; the Mayor's office of Yerevan • Turkmenistan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Nature Protection; Administration of Ashgabat • Azerbaijan: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Mongolia: Ministry of Environment and Green development (MEGD); Ministry of Energy (MOE); National Water Committee • Region: Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia: Sustainable Development Plan for Georgia; Draft law on high mountains; Tbilisi Development Strategy • Kazakhstan: <i>National water resources management program for 2014-2020</i>; Draft agreement on water allocation between Kazakhstan and China <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regional strategy for water and green growth in the Aral Sea basin</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: The use of IWRM as a practical approach to enhance climate change adaptation</i></p> <p><i>Food: Drought resistant crops</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary/Energy/Ecosystems: The water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins</i></p>		

China

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	Sub-national and national processes which the RWP/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in the reform of water governance in the Yellow, Yangtze and Pearl River deltas • Promote cooperation among the nine provinces within the Yellow River Basin <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise technical training and establish a knowledge sharing and consulting group for drought and flood management in cooperation with research institutions and provincial flood control and drought relief offices <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the Ministry of Water Resources and other key partners to guide programme implementation and further development <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fujian Province: Provincial water resources department • Hebei Province: Provincial water resources department • Shaanxi Province: Provincial water resources department • Hunan Province: Provincial water resources department • Yellow River Basin: Yellow River Conservancy Commission • Yangtze River Basin: Yangtze River Conservancy Commission • Pearl River Basin: Pearl River Conservancy Commission • National: Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; National Development and Reform Commission 	<p><i>Sub-national:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow River Basin: Yellow River Water Allocation Plan (2014,2015, 2016); Yellow River Delta Protection Plan; Water Allocation Plan of Wei River; <i>Water Allocation Plan of Wuding River</i> • Pearl River Basin: Pearl River Delta Water Allocation Plan 2016; Water Allocation Plan of Beipan River • Hebei Province: Water Allocation Plan of the Middle Route of South-to-North Water Division Project in Hebei Province; <i>Hebei provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020)</i> • Shaanxi Province: Shaanxi provincial economic development plan (2016-2020) • Hunan Province: Hunan provincial economic development plan (2016-2020) • Fujian Province: Fujian provincial economic development plan (2016-2020) <p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Development Plan (2016-2020) • National Economic Development Plan (2016-2021) • The Annual National Plan of Water Resources fee projects in 2014, 2015, 2016
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Integration of water security and climate resilience into national and provincial economic development and water development plans</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Provincial Water allocation agreements in the Yellow River Basin</p>		

Ecosystems: Water protection areas and ecosystem restoration; Ecological assessments

South Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with national and local governments, civil society organizations, academia, businesses, regional organizations and stakeholder groups to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA1) in Asia Pacific and to prepare the region’s inputs for the Post-2015 Framework for DRR (HFA2) • Collaboration with South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in the organisation of stakeholder dialogues to address transboundary water management issues in South Asia <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Awareness generation among farmers on crop-water linkages and more efficient water use practices such as rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation technologies</i> <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening of existing and establishment of new Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) in Pakistan and India</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Resilience Programme (WACREP) in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</i> • <i>Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Program with a focus on drought monitoring in collaboration with IWMI and WMO</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sri Lanka: Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management; Association of Irrigation department and practical action; National Water Agency; National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)</i> • Bangladesh: Ministry of Agriculture • <i>Nepal: Ministry of Agriculture; District Councils</i> • India: Ministry of Agriculture; Government of Maharashtra Water Resources Department and Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority • Pakistan: <i>Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water and Power and Planning Commission; Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD); Water and Sanitation Agency(WASA); Forestry Department</i> • Bhutan: <i>Ministry of Agriculture; District Governments</i> • Region: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); <i>Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO); Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN); South Asian Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP); Indus River System Authority</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh: Delta Plan 2100 • Nepal: <i>Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA); National Adaptation Plan (NAP)</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Action Plan on Climate Change • Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
<p>Thematic priorities:</p>		

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Climate: Regional cooperation in drought management; Climate resilience in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta; Increased accessibility to flood and drought data
Food: Agricultural resilience to drought
Urbanisation: Water supply infrastructure

Southeast Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of dialogue and negotiations among the countries within the Mekong Basin • Facilitation of national stakeholder dialogues as input to planning processes <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a system to monitor, report on and share information on water resources at a national level following the UN-Water format <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a gender balance across the network as well as youth representation in the implementation of operations <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia: Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID); National Water Services Commission; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC); Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE); Ministry of Technology, Water & Communications; Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Kuala Lumpur City Council; Federation of Malaysian Consumer Association (FOMCA) • Myanmar: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; National Water Resources Committee (NWRC) • Vietnam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) • Indonesia: DG of Water Resources Management; DG of Human Settlement; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Energy and Mining; The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) • Lao PDR: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning and Investment; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); Lao Women's Union 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: National Action Plan on Climate Change; National Energy Policy • Myanmar: National Agricultural Policy; National Water Policy • Cambodia: Water Resources Policy and Strategy • Lao PDR: National Water Resources Strategy 2020; 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2016-2020 • Vietnam: National Policy and Plan to Integrate water security and climate resilience programmes into irrigation management planning • Malaysia: National Water Resources Policy (NWRP); National Urbanization Policy (NUP); Kuala Lumpur City Plan 2020; Non Revenue Water Action Plan • Philippines: Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Strategy; Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP); Roadmap and Strategy developed by the National Economic Development Authority for Eco-Efficient Water Infrastructure Development <p><i>Regional:</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand: <i>Department of Groundwater Resources (DGWR); Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning; Office of Climate Change Coordination</i> • Cambodia: <i>National Mekong Committee and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; National Council for Water Resources Management</i> • Philippines: <i>National Economic Development Authority; National Water Resources Board and the Climate Change Commission; River Basin Control Office of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (RBCO)</i> • Region: <i>Association of Southeast Asian Network (ASEAN); Mekong River Commission (MRC)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mekong River Commission (MRC) Basin Development Plan</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, Solo, Ayeyawardy and Chao Phraya rivers; Disaster risk management</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Signed agreements on integrated management of the Mekong and Golok river basins among the riparian states</i></p> <p><i>Energy: Integration of water security into national energy policy in Indonesia</i></p> <p><i>Food: Integration of water security into national policies on food/agriculture across the region</i></p>		

LAC

Caribbean

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and promotion of the use of templates and models for integrating water security into national development and sectoral planning as well as national economic decision making. • Advance the sustainable management of wastewater in the region through the establishment of a regional programme for integrated urban water management (IUWM) <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a framework for regional knowledge transfer, including the use of ICTs and other web based technologies for information dissemination, with a specific focus on rainwater harvesting, climate change adaptation and watershed management in the context of tourism and agriculture <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an inclusive monitoring framework and reporting mechanism to take account of gender and youth integration across all programme areas <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana and St. Lucia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Caribbean Water & Sewerage Association (CAWASA); Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC); Caribbean Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA); Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH); Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suriname: National water policy development • Jamaica: Draft National Water Policy and Plan <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual High Level Session (HLS) for Caribbean Ministers of Water • Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change and accompanying Implementation Plan • Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Portfolio of Priority Climate Change Adaptation Investment Projects
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Cooperation among Caribbean states on addressing climate change in the context of sustainable growth and economic development</i> <i>Urbanisation: Integrated approach to the management of urban water and wastewater</i></p>		

Central America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support processes for the preparation and approval of laws on water, climate change and other related topics Promote participation of women and youth (especially from vulnerable sectors) in dialogue and policy development processes on water management <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building initiative on water law in transboundary basins in collaboration with GWP South America <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build fundraising capacity among the CWPs through the provision of support for proposal preparation <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region: <i>The Central American Integration System (SICA); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD); El Centro de Integración Meteorológica Hidrológica de América Central (CIMHAC); Regional Water Resources Committee (CRRH)</i> 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica: National Water Act; Climate Change Strategy El Salvador: Revision of Water Bill <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Central American Strategy for Integrated Water Resource Management (ECAGIRH)</i> <i>Regional Climate Change Strategy (ERCC)</i> <i>Central American Policy for Integrated Risk Management (PCGIR)</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Incorporation of climate change adaptation into the management plans of transboundary basins in the region; Development of climate variability scenarios</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: IUWM planning in the major cities of the region</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Strengthened inter-institutional coordination for the management of major transboundary basins in the region; Development of Regional Policy Guidelines for the management of transboundary basins</i></p>		

South America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
--	--------------------------	---

<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the State Policy on Water and the importance of an IWRM transectoral agreement amongst local/regional governments in Peru • Replication of the ongoing pilot programme in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin (Peru) in two other South American countries <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of dialogue/training workshops within the framework of the Latin American training programme on International Water Law in collaboration with GWP Central America <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the CWPs in the region, particularly their capacity to develop funding proposals and approach donors <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Peru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: <i>National Water Authority (ANA); Ministry of Environment (MINAM); Ministry of Energy and Mining (MINEM); Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG); Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP); The Commonwealth of Santa Eulalia Valley Municipalities (GORELIMA); Servicio de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Lima (SEDAPAL)</i> • Argentina: <i>El Instituto Argentino de Recursos Hidricos (I.A.R.H.); Argentina de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias del Ambiente (AIDIS); Federal Water Board (COHIFE)</i> • Uruguay: <i>Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> • Chile: <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> • Paraguay: <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: <i>Santa Eulalia sub basin plan and investment plan; Rimac Basin IWRM Plan; Investment strategies for 8 municipalities in the Santa-Eulalia sub-basin</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Incorporation of climate change considerations in the strategies, policies and development plans at national and regional level</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Capacity building on integrated management of urban water in the American Continent</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Increased capacity among governmental officials from Latin America on international water laws</i></p>		

EUROPE

Central and Eastern Europe

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Facilitation of Regional consultations on river basin management plans for transboundary basins</i> • <i>Organisation of National Consultations for input to the 2nd River Basin Management Plans and 1st Flood Risk Management Plans in the region</i> <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collation and dissemination of best practices supporting rural development from the perspective of water management across the region</i> <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening the network across the region by increasing visibility and building on existing partnerships</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine</i> • <i>Implementation of a regional Sustainable Sanitation Programme</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Slovenia: Ministry for Agriculture and Environment; Institute for Waters of the Republic of Slovenia; Slovenian Environmental Agency</i> • <i>Romania: National Program for the protection, prevention and diminishing of floods effects; National Drought Management Plan</i> • <i>Bulgaria: 4 River Basin Directorates</i> • <i>Ukraine: State Agency on water resources</i> • <i>Moldova: Ministry of Environment; National Platform for the Eastern Partnership; National Delegation for the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)</i> • <i>Hungary: National Water Management Council; Ministry of Rural Development</i> • <i>Slovakia: Slovakian Association of Municipalities; Ministry of Environment</i> • <i>Region: International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR); International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC); International Commission for the Protection of the Odra River (ICPOR); International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River (ICPER); European Commission</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romania: National Program for the protection, prevention and diminishing of floods effects • Ukraine: National Water Resources Management Plan • Moldova: Urban action plan • Hungary: The water management strategy of Hungary <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Lower Danube region</i> • <i>2nd River Basin Management Plans under the EU Water Framework Directive</i> • <i>1st Flood Risk Management Plans under the EU Floods Directive</i>

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Thematic priorities:

Climate: Coordinated approach to climate change adaptation within transboundary river basins; Development of “no regret” investments and non-investment measures to increase climate resilience within the countries of the region; Integrated drought management; Development of Flood Risk Management Plans under the EU Floods Directive

Urbanisation: Promotion of sustainable sanitation in less developed communities

Transboundary: Implementation of the Danube Regional Strategy; Development of the 2nd stage of River Basin Management Plans under the EU Water Framework Directive

Ecosystems: Ecosystem approach to river basin management

Mediterranean (Also to be considered in Africa)

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Contribute, based on demand, to key national IWRM or WSS processes through assessment, policy dialogue and capacity building activities, using a structured multi-stakeholder approach</i> • <i>Facilitate, with UNECE and UNDP, the implementation of the Drin MoU for the management of the extended transboundary river basin</i> <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promote the works of the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEdIES) through support to networking and capacity building activities among educators, and development and pilot use in schools of targeted educational material</i> <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Based on demand expressed, investigate the establishment of a GWP Sava Water Partnership (in close cooperation with the International Sava River Basin Commission).</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tunisia: Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau (DGRE); National Institute of Meteorology; Tunisian Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (OTEDD); Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Office National de l'Assainissement (ONAS); Agency for Coastal Protection (APAL)</i> • <i>Algeria: National Agency of Hydraulic Resources (ANRH)</i> • <i>Libya: General Water Authority (GWA)</i> • <i>Region: International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC); Union for the Mediterranean; The Arab League; Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD); Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD); Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); Sahara & Sahel Observatory (OSS)</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tunisia: New National Water Strategy 'Eau 2050'; National Water Investment Programme; 3rd Water and Land Conservation Strategy; National strategy for waste water reuse for climate change adaptation</i> • <i>Lebanon: National Water Strategy; National IWRM Plan</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Joint Management Plan for the Buna / Bojana River Basin</i> • <i>Drin River basin MoU</i>

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Tunisia, Algeria and Libya</i>		
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability; Climate change impacts on coastal zones</i> <i>Urbanisation: Local and regional dialogue on non-conventional urban water management solutions</i> <i>Transboundary: Stakeholder engagement for transboundary river basin management across the region</i></p>		

Annex B – Technical Committee Publications Timetable 2016

Product	Lead Author(s)	Launch date/venue

To be finalised once the new TEC Chair has been appointed.

Annex C – Workplan Context – GWP’s Strategy “Towards 2020”

The GWP – A Global Action Network

The GWP is a Global Action Network (GAN)⁶ of more than 3,000 diverse Partner organisations united by a joint vision of water security – managing water sustainably for people, economies and the environment. GANs are increasingly recognised as prominent features of the evolving development and humanitarian landscape⁷. Networks such as the GWP, are distinct from more formally constituted hierarchically-based organisational entities. Effective workplanning and monitoring of networked organisations is no small challenge.

Since its inception, the GWP Network has evolved to be a complex group of independent Partner organizations aligned in most cases in semi-autonomous Country and Regional Water Partnerships, supported by a Global Secretariat (an inter-governmental organisation called the GWPO, including the Technical Committee) based in Stockholm. The ‘glue’ that holds the Network together is its shared vision, mission and goals as outlined in the current Strategy. The Regional and Country Water Partnerships are required to adhere to certain conditions of accreditation, in order to use the GWP name and logo, and to be linked in to the GWP family. Workplanning is not done in isolation, but rather each entity within the Network seeks to “blend” within the overall workplan to link coherently with the workplans of the other entities.

A results chain across 3 strategic goals – GWP’s “theory of change”

The GWP Strategy for the period 2014 to 2019 has been developed on the basis of a *theory of change* with a new mission and three well-defined goals developed in consultation with stakeholders across the GWP Network. The Strategy is summarised in the diagram following.

⁶ Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Wadell, Steve. 2011. Global action networks: creating our future together. Bocconi University Press).

⁷ Ramalingam, Ben. 2011. Mind the network gaps. Overseas Development Institute. London, UK. 16pp. <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5736.pdf>



Figure:

GWP Strategy – Towards 2020

The *results* from goals 2 and 1 are achievable in a sustainable and cost-effective manner only through strong partnerships – Goal 3.

GWP’s broad multi-stakeholder network enables knowledge to be generated and shared globally, regionally, and at country level through Goal 2, empowering the GWP partner organizations and key actors and allies in other sectors.

Available human and financial resources are deployed through the Network, to help countries and regions develop and implement their strategies and plans as a basis for investments - Goal 1.

These three strategic action goals are mutually reinforcing, in supporting the changes taking place in the behaviour of the key actors that GWP works to support and influence, to advance an integrated approach to good water governance and sustainable management and development.

The corresponding *Results Chain* is summarised in the table below.

Table: GWP results framework – the Theory of Change

Description of outcome challenges by goals		Value added at different stages leading to real impact
Goal 3	Actors build partnerships within a network mode, at all levels.	Contribution of networking arrangements to lead to Impact (via Goal 2 and Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 2	Actors are empowered by advocacy, knowledge sharing and capacity building activities on IWRM, through the Knowledge Chain (working in one or several ‘ thematic focus areas ’).	Contribution of advocacy, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities on IWRM to lead to Impact (via Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 1	Actors reform their water governance system towards IWRM with strong intersectoral linkages (working in one or several ‘ thematic focus areas ’).	Contribution of IWRM oriented water governance to lead to Impact
Impact	Actors work within the governance system to address concrete water-related problems affecting beneficiaries directly, leading to sustainable development.	Real Impact on the lives and well-being of beneficiaries

The links between the various elements contributing to delivering results envisioned in the Strategy are reflected in the GWP logical framework which is presented in detail in Annex A of the *GWP Annual Progress Review for 2015*.

Annex E – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Minister’s Council on Water
ANBO	Africa Network of Basin Organisations
APWF	Asia-Pacific Water Forum
BhWP	Bhutan Water Partnership
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACENA	Central Asia and the Caucasus
CAF	Central Africa
CAM	Central America
CapNet	International network for capacity building in sustainable water management
CAR	Caribbean
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CECCC	Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CHI	China
CICOS	Congo Basin Organisation
CILSS	Permanent Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIWA	Cooperation for International Waters in Africa (World Bank Trust Fund)
COP	Conference of Parties
COTED	Council of Ministers of Trade and Environment
COWI	Consultancy within Engineering, Environmental Science and Economics
CP	Consulting Partners
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water and Food of the CGIAR
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l’Eau Potable et l’Assainissement
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DANIDA	Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHI	International consulting and research organisation, Copenhagen Denmark
DIKTAS	Project initiated by the aquifer-sharing states in the Mediterranean region
EAF	Eastern Africa
EAWU	Economic Accounting of Water Use
EC	European Commission
EC IFAS	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERCC	Regional Strategy for Climate Change
ES	Executive Secretary

EU	European Union
EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
EUWI-FWG	European Union Water Initiative – Finance Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN
FO	Finance Officer
FORSEAU	Regional Solidarity Funds for Water
FPG	Finance Partners Group
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP-C	GWP Caribbean
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organisation
GWPSA	GWP Southern Africa
HI	Host Institution
HIA	Host Institution Agreement
HLS	High Level Session
ICZM/IWRM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management/IWRM
IDM	Integrated Drought Management
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAS	Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
INBO	International Network of Basin Organisation
IPCC	UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUWM	Integrated Urban Water Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWP	Lao Water Partnership
MED	Mediterranean
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NO	Network Officer
NSWP	New Rajasthan State Water Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM-RBF	Outcome Mapping – Results-Based-Framework
OOSKA	Water Newsletter (ref. http://www.ooskanews.com/)
PAGIREN	National IWRM Planning process in Niger
PIWAG	Programme for the improvement of Water Governance in West Africa
PO	Programme Officer
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RBM	River Basin Management
RBOs	River Basin Organisations

RC	Regional Coordinator
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMB	Renminbi – Official currency of the People’s Republic of China
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SADC	Southern African development Community
SAF	Southern Africa
SAM	Southern America
SAS	South Asia
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SEA	South East Asia
SICA	Central American Integration System
SITWA	Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire Oeust-africaine
UK	United Kingdom
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Water	United Nations Water Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
W&S	Water & Sanitation
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Programme
WAF	West Africa
WB	World Bank
WCDP	World Community Development Programme
WCPs	Water and Climate Programmes of the GWP
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	UN World Meteorological Organisation
WPP	Water Partnership Programme of the World Bank
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
YR	Yellow River

Annex D - Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Activities	The actions performed to produce specific outputs (by mobilising the intervention's inputs)
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.
Boundary actors	The parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities
Global Action Networks	Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Waddell 2011)
Impact	The long-term effect produced by an intervention (intended or unintended, directly or indirectly related to the intervention, positive or negative)
Income from GWP's Financial Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Income: Income that can be used for any agreed activities in GWPO or the GWP Network in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present core funding by SIDA, Danida, the Netherlands, DFID, etc. • Designated Income: Income that is used and accounted for separately for a specific programme, project or activity as stipulated by the donor. Examples include present designated funding by the EC for the SITWA Project. • Earmarked Income: Income that comes in as Core but where the donor explicitly or implicitly wants the funds to be used and accounted for primarily for a specific programme, project or activity in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present earmarked funding for WACDEP in Africa provided by Austria.
Inception phase	The first period of project implementation from start-up until the writing of the inception report, often two to three months. The Inception Report is usually the first report produced at the end of the inception period, which updates the project design document and/or the terms of reference and sets the implementation work plan for the rest of the project.
Inputs	The resources (human, financial and material) used for a development intervention
Logical Framework (Logframe)	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.
Outcome	The short-and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD, 202) Changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).
Outcome Mapping	<p>An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct <i>attribution</i> of results to indirect outcomes is not possible in policy and advocacy organisations such as the GWP. Monitoring and reporting on the work of the organisation is being done through Outcome Mapping methodologies which seek to identify and report on the <i>plausible linkages</i> between outputs and outcomes across the <i>attribution gap</i>.</p> <p>Following an <i>outcome mapping</i> approach, <i>results</i> are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the <i>influence</i> on the <i>boundary actors</i> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.</p>
Outputs	The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities
Progress Markers	Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy
Resilience – in the context of climate change	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)
Result	The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative)

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy Summary

Term	Definition
Results-Based-Management (RBM)	A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.
IWRM Tools	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i> ; and 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	<i>"...the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability"</i> (UN Water 2013)