

Volume 3 – GWP Regions (Abstract)

Workplan 2016
Implementing the Strategy

November 2016



www.gwp.org

Document History

| Date | File Name | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 22 October 2016 | GWP Workplan 2016 Vol 3 All_V1 | Initial draft incorporating all regional submissions |
| | | |
| | | |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction..... | 2 |
| GWP Caucasus & Central Asia | 3 |
| GWP Central Africa | 8 |
| GWP Central America..... | 14 |
| GWP Caribbean..... | 20 |
| GWP Central & Eastern Europe..... | 27 |
| GWP China..... | 35 |
| GWP Eastern Africa | 42 |
| GWP Mediterranean | 49 |
| GWP Southern Africa | 57 |
| GWP South America..... | 65 |
| GWP South Asia | 71 |
| GWP Southeast Asia..... | 79 |
| GWP West Africa | 86 |

Introduction

This document (GWP Workplan 2016 Vol 3) is a companion document of the GWP Workplan 2016 Vol 1 and Vol2. This document is a summary compilation of the workplans of 13 GWP Regions for the year 2016. Each Regional Workplan summary presented below consists of:

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

It should be noted that only the key parameters of the workplans are presented hereafter. Details of the activities are available separately in project documents and consolidated 2016 budget.

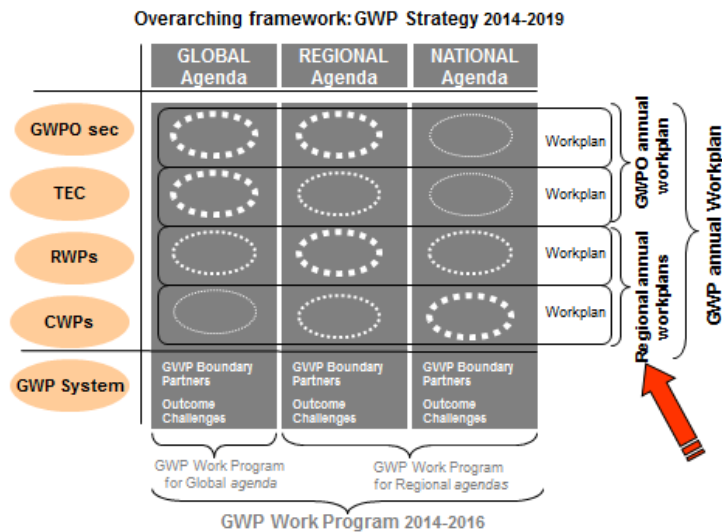
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Caucasus & Central Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

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

The principal efforts undertaken by national water authorities in all nine countries mostly addressing to implementation of the integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles towards Strategic Development Goals achievement. These include public participation in decision making, promoting political will to cooperation among sectors and countries, initiating dialogues among all stakeholders and support to practical actions at regional, national local levels. The GWP CACENA is a well-established regional actor, who helps the region to solve difficult inter-state water resources issues as well as the countries to develop an Integrated Water Resources Management approach in policies and practices. The concept of providing a neutral platform for dialogues has grown in significance since GWP CACENA was established in 2002.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Summary

High level Output:

Strategic Goal #1: Catalyse Change in Policy and Practice. The Workplan focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help CACENA countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical for CACENA challenges to water security, such as water diplomacy for transboundary water management, climate change, food, energy and ecosystems sustainability.

High level Output:

Strategic Goal #2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge. The Workplan focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture over the CACENA region, so as to support better water management.

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

High level Output:

Strategic Goal #3: Strengthen Partnerships. The workplan focuses on enhancing the GWP CACENA network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2016) | Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2016) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_CAC | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |
| SDG Readiness | Terms of reference | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3b. SDG Readiness" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 18 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 9 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 9 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 45 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 72 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 18 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1,1 | Advocacy: for an increased stakeholder buy-in for the IWRM as a tool towards water security through regional and country dialogues. | 1.1.1 | Decision makers and public in large achieved common understanding on the key national and regional water related issues |
| | | Activity 1.1.2 | GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders contributed to the Pan-European Conference of Ministers of Environment and to Asia Water Council |
| 1,2 | Guidance on technical and institutional aspects: tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risk responses. | 1.2.1 | National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies got practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners |
| 2,1 | Knowledge base: compilation of information and knowledge on recorded practices in IWRM planning and management towards water secure | 2.1.1 | Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all eight CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA web-site, etc. |
| 2,2 | Capacity building: Raising awareness and understanding of water security and how IWRM tools can be applied. | 2.2.1 | National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies achieved clear common understanding of the climate change, green growth process, food security, ecosystems stability and what emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations to better transboundary cooperation) are needed for water secured development. |
| | | Activity 2.2.2 | Strengthened local and regional capacity of National policy making bodies to influence water policy development (with specific focus to selected priority themes). |
| 3,1 | Operational GWP CACENA network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and IWRM in the development process | 3.1.1 | Regional Secretariat properly conducts governance of the GWP CACENA network and streamline administrative and governance structures. |
| | | Activity 3.1.2 | GWP CACENA will guarantee increased program and financial performance across regional and country partnerships |

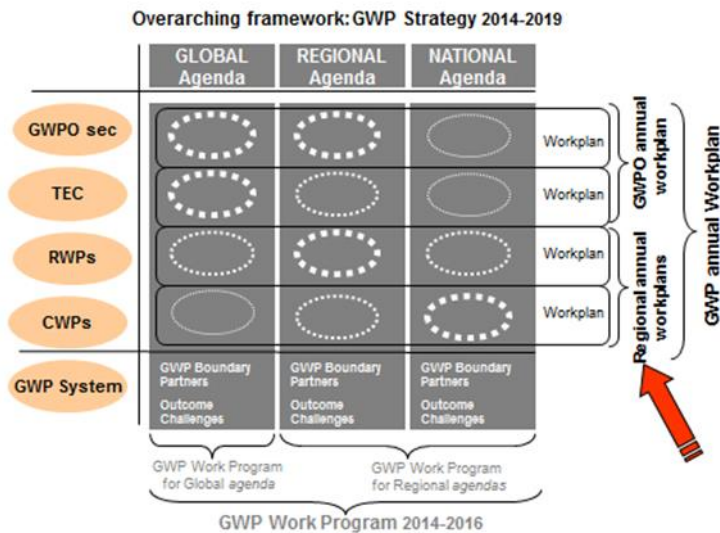
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EMR | X | RWP EMR | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The year 2016 will be an important year for the water sector in Central Africa. Indeed, after the adoption of the IWRM action plan of the region and the organization of a round table of donors. 2016 should mark the start of the implementation of this IWRM action plan in which the GWP-CAF has been identified for the conduct of some activities.

In collaboration with ECCAS 2016 should also be the year of the conclusion of some activities such as validation of FORSEAU and the development of a hydrometeorological strategy in Central Africa.

Finally, on a GWP-CAF level the focus will be on revitalizing the network through the organization of the General meetings of partners and the establishment of at least one new CWP.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

| Summary |
|--|
| Workshop on integrated urban water management. |
| Support the development and elaboration of a regional hydro meteorological services strategy and data sharing protocol |
| MoU with LCBC |

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (Euro) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_CAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP Region" |
| WACDEP_AF_Cameroon | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b. WACDEP Cameroon" |

Logframe Indicators

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 5 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 1 million |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 1 |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 6 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 6 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 30 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 1 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Water security is taken into account by ECCAS in the implementation of the Regional Water Policy | 1.1.1 | Capacity of 100 regional actors, national and basin are reinforced for the management and implementation of regional and national alert for water security systems. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | States of Central Africa have included water security in national water policies in national adaptation plans to climate as well as policies and national development plans change | 1.2.1 | At least five countries of Central Africa have national water policies, national plans for adaptation to climate change and national development plans that address water security. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Political commitments (Ministerial Resolution) are taken to improve water security in transboundary basins | 1.3.1 | A ministerial resolution was adopted for the development of charters and water directives taking into account the safety of the water for at least two transboundary basin organizations in Central Africa. |
| | | | |
| 1.4 | Programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts are implemented in 4 countries and 2 transboundary basins | 1.4.1 | Capacity of 4 national hydrological services and in charge of disaster management and two transboundary basin organizations are strengthened and have the programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | Regional Policy on Food / Agriculture in Central Africa is developed, including measures to improve water security | 1.5.1 | a compendium of best hydraulic agricultural and pastoral practices, and valuation of arable land through integrated management of water resources in Central Africa is popularized and disseminated. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,6 | Regional energy policy and measures to improve water security is developed | 1.6.1 | Staff capacity (at least 100) of ECCAS, CAPP (Power Pool of Central Africa) and national companies in charge of hydropower are strengthened to improve knowledge about the hydropower potential and Central Africa water security. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,7 | Countries are supported in the development, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of prevailing local policies related to gender, urban water management. | 1.7.1 | A strategy of participation and inclusion of gender in the implementation of the Regional Water Policy is developed for 2020 and capabilities to ensure gender implications are strengthened. |
| | | | OTHER? |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|--|
| 2,1 | Universities and training institutes include the toolbox GWP in their curriculum | 2.1.1 | Capacity management and sharing of knowledge and information on water ECCAS Secretariat GWP Caf, 8 hydrological and meteorological services and two basin organizations are strengthened. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Knowledge is improved through an optimal system for collecting data / information on water and instrumentation collection adapted to the Central Africa region | 2.2.1 | "Monitoring capacity of water resources 8 national hydrological and meteorological services, and those in charge of water information systems at regional and basin are strengthened. A collection of communication strategies and dissemination of knowledge is available." |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | A system of monitoring and reporting of water resources agreed between States, the Region and Organizations border Basin is operational. | 3.3.1 | A regional guideline on water standards water infrastructure development taking into account the safety of the water is drawn up and adopted by the Heads of State and Government of ECCAS. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,4 | Mastery of knowledge on water and development of water infrastructure for water security is guaranteed through ministerial resolutions regional and basin | 2.4.1 | A case study, regional, good practices on water security is incorporated into the toolbox of GWP annually. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,5 | Major publications on regional security issues in water are released; | 2.5.1 | At least one university and higher training institute include box GWP tools in their curriculum. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,6 | Implementation of a communication strategy GWP-Caf in the region | 2.6.1 | A communication strategy is developed and implemented |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | CWP are reinforced with the active participation of GWP partners | 3.1.1 | Capacity 8 CWPS safety of water and climate change resilience are strengthened. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | A sustainable funding mechanism established for the GWP-Caf | 3.2.1 | "Guidelines for the development of financial instruments for managing water resources are developed and adopted by a ministerial resolution. Implementation is effective." |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | A solid framework for gender sensitive monitoring and reporting mechanism established and associated operational | 3.3.1 | A communication strategy and monitoring of gender issues is available and implemented at national and basin structures, partners GWP-Caf. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,4 | A mentoring program and youth called water is developed and implemented. | 3.4.1 | 10 young people under 25 years, comprising at least 50% are women, will be supported by the mentoring program called WAY (Water and Youth) |
| | | | OTHER? |

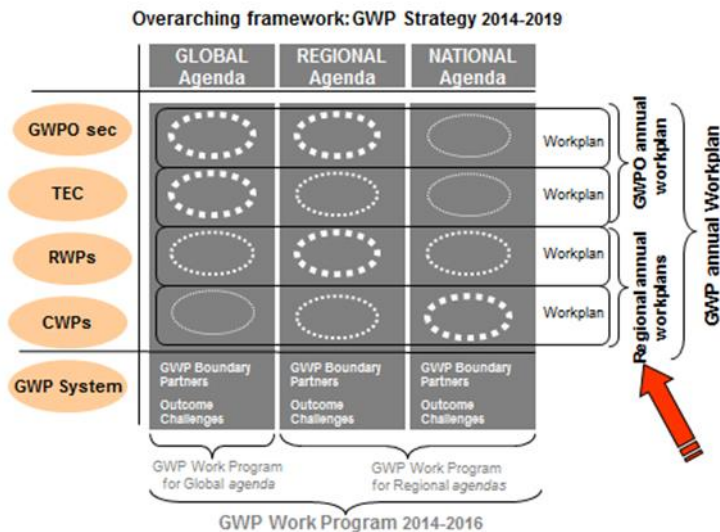
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Central America is recognized by the abundance of water resources, however there is an important deficit to water access among the countries. One of the causes to the latter is that the 70% of the population is located where only 35% of the water exists, together with the low percentage of use of the resource, since the countries of the region use less than 10% of their water availability, with exception of Costa Rica. Also drought is a periodically extreme event that causes significant negative impacts and threatens water security. This is aggravated because water infrastructure (storage and regulation) has not been completely developed, which is a bottleneck to promote its use to contribute to food security, energy production and domestic supply, as well as reduce the countries vulnerability to extreme events, such as droughts. Also basins are being affected by degradation processes, which decrease the regulation capacity of ecosystems, as well as their potential as natural infrastructure to adapt to climate change impacts.

This is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its geographic location and socio-economic condition. Between 1970 and 2011, the 60.7% of the disasters that occurred in the region, were originated by hydro meteorological events: 55% were floods, 33% were hurricanes and storms, 10% were droughts and only 2% extreme temperatures.

During 2014 and 2015, Central America has been affected by a severe drought that had important impacts on the population's food security, mainly in the dry corridor. It is estimated that in 2014 168,278 families were affected in Guatemala, 160,356 in El Salvador, 76,712 in Honduras and 40,000 in Nicaragua. In Costa Rica, the loss in basic grains was of US\$ 13 million and in Panama the loss in corn was approximately of 1130 has. This situation is further worsened by the high levels of poverty that still persists, which are estimated to include 45% of the population.

However, in the period 2007-2015, GWP has contributed to improve water governance throughout the region. At national level, we have had several achievements related to water management and IWRM, amongst them we can mention the approval of Water Laws in Nicaragua, Honduras and Belize, which include an IWRM approach. The approval of the Water Agenda in Costa Rica in 2013, the start of the update of the IWRM Plan in Panama in 2015 and the preparation of the IWRM Plan in El Salvador along 2014-2015. Some of the financial and economic instruments that are being applied in the countries of the region include the water levy in Costa Rica, the incorporation of the water tariff in the water bill and the payment for environmental services. At regional level, one of the achievements is the approval by the Council of Ministries of Environment of the Regional Environmental Strategy 2015-2020, which includes a strategic guideline on IWRM. GWP CAM is actually supporting its implementation through the strengthening of the technical group of water directors.

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

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Summary |
|--|
| GWP CAM will carry out a youth event on "water and jobs", to support the establishment of a youth regional water network. We will also implement other activities oriented to strengthen our work with youth, such as launching a volunteer and internship initiative. |
| Publish the guidelines for incorporation IWRM in the preparation of municipal risk management plans. This will be an important tool to work with municipalities in the promotion of IUWM. |
| Socialization of the results of the economic impacts of drought in Central America, with the Ministries of Finance and Planning. |
| Prepare guidelines for the incorporation of rainwater harvesting techniques in the water related regulatory framework. We expect to coordinate with GWP Caribbean to carry out a south-south ex- change event on this issues. |

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (Euro) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_CAM | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 3 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 40% |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 2 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 3 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 2 |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 2 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 2 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 10 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 2 |
| 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. | 5 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 3 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Central American countries have strengthened inter-institutional coordination for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience of major transboundary basins in the region. | 1.1.1 | Regional Policy Guidelines for the management of transboundary basins have being prepared and endorsed by national governments. |
| | | 1.1.2 | Models of the management of transboundary basins at regional level are documented. |
| | | 1.1.3 | Management plans of transboundary basins include elements of water security and adaptation to climate change. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Women and youth occupy a relevant role in the development and implementation of IWRM as a strategy for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience. | 1.2.1 | The number of women and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased. |
| | | 1.2.2 | The number of youth and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Integrated urban water management (IUWM) has been improved in the region's main cities. | 1.3.1 | Projects for fundraising are prepared and divulgated in coordination with financial entities and technical allies for the implementation of IUWM in the region. |
| | | 1.3.2 | Academy and decision makers have increased their knowledge around IUWM. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | CAM countries have increased their resilience to climate by incorporating the water-food-energy nexus in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation. | 1.4.1 | The water-food-energy nexus is recognized by the executive and legislative sectors of governments. |
| | | 1.4.2 | Processes are initiated for the inclusion of water security and climate change in policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | Central American countries have made progress in the fulfilment of the human right to water. | 1.5.1 | Capacities of key regional actors are increased for the fulfilment of the human right to water. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,6 | Central American countries strengthen their regulatory framework for water security, climate resilience and IWRM. | 1.6.1 | Central American countries have in place a regulatory framework that contributes to IWRM and climate change adaptation. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Promote the adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use. | 2.1.1 | Innovative and replicable initiatives that include technologies for efficient water use and contribute to water security and climate change adaptation are developed. |
| | | | OTHER? |

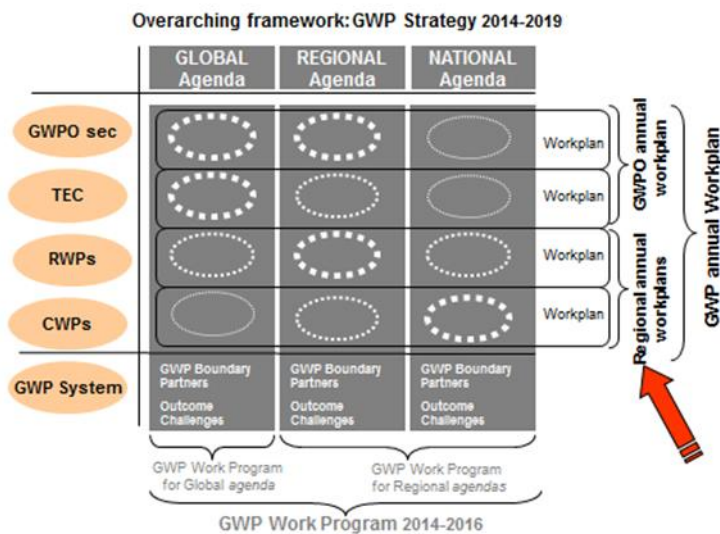
Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 2,2 | Increased levels of awareness and implementation of the IWRM approach as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security. | 2.2.1 | Capacities of key institutions and actors for the integration of IWRM as necessary element for climate change resilience and water security are developed. |
| | | 2.2.2 | The preparation of climate variability scenarios in priority basins contributes to an effective management of water resource. |
| | | 2.2.3 | The academic sector increases the use of the Toolbox in the region. |
| | | 2.2.4 | The quantity and quality of articles around water management published by the media is increased. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | GWP-SA's CWP's will have the capacity to respond to development challenges and needs to deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies. | 3.2.1 | Accredited CWP's have secured resources for a country programme and have adequate capacities and have clear roles and modalities to implement. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | GWP CAM and CWP have strengthened their governance and improved their capacity to work effectively in fundraising. | 3.1.1 | A network with better capacity of establishing synergies with strategic partners and fund raising. |
| | | | OTHER? |



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Water Management Context and Challenges

The year 2016 will be the final year of a 3 year Workplan (2014-2016) approved by the Global Water Partnership – Caribbean (GWP-C). This plan sets the initial stage for the implementation of the “GWP Strategy Towards 2020”. As such, the overall Strategic Goals and Outcome Challenges remain the same, however a variety of circumstantial events that may finesse the methodology for implementation. Many of these events occurred during 2015 and will serve to enhance the achievement of the “Water Goal”, namely:

1. The approval (September 2015) of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), marking the first time in 15 years that new comprehensive Development Targets have been set. Specific goals have been set regarding Water (#6): “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, additionally, GWP will also work towards assisting stakeholders in achieving other SDGs set, inter alia:
 - a. Goal # 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
 - b. Goal # 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
 - c. Goal # 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 - d. Goal # 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
 - e. Goal #15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
 - f. Goal #17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.
2. The Third UN Financing for Development Conference (Addis Abba - July 2015), agreed to strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of implementation for the universal post 2015 development agenda, ensuring significant mobilization of resources from all sources;
3. Meeting of the COP 21 (December 2015) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which aims for the first time to agree on a legally binding universal agreement on climate. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are to articulate their special needs at the conference, specifically highlighting the impact of climate change on areas such as the Caribbean;
4. The recent accreditation (July 2015) of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) as one of 20 Accredited Entities (AEs) of the Green Climate Fund may help to mobilize resources for issues related to Water and Climate change. This will facilitate access to resources for the Caribbean to deal with Regional Climate change issues;
5. The Caribbean is currently experiencing record breaking high temperatures and the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), in their August 2015 Update has issued a ‘drought warning’ for most of the Caribbean, advising in their long-term (12 month) Drought Outlook of “an Impactful hydrological drought by the end of the wet season is a concern across all the Antilles (except Cuba) and in Belize. A drought emergency is issued for NW Belize and SE Puerto Rico. A drought warning is issued for Barbados, Belize, central Hispaniola, E Jamaica, Leewards, NW Puerto Rico, Trinidad & Tobago and Windwards”. These facts serve to enhance the receptivity to the work of the GWP. With the anticipation of a protracted ‘El Nino’ period into 2016, the factors that encourage change in behaviors and eventually outcomes, are high at all levels of stakeholders, across a multitude of sectors.

All of these conditions set the context for 2016 to be a catalytic year with regards to effecting the development change that has been under discussion for some time. 2016 should be seen as the time to aggressively implement the measures required for change. GWP-Caribbean is uniquely placed to assist the Region to move towards the achievement of the SDGs through its areas of work, specifically:

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

- Catalyze change in policy and practice
- Generate and communicate knowledge
- Strengthen Partnerships

During 2016, the GWP-Caribbean will focus on addressing the mission of supporting Caribbean countries in the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels. The main areas of effort will be in:

- Promoting regional and national cooperation for IWRM for sustainable economic development, facilitating the streamlining of resources;
- Supporting the development and implementation of Water Policies, and the relevant legislation and governance structures;
- Coordinating Investment Planning for IWRM, thereby continuing the work under the Caribbean Regional Investment Plan for Water and Climate (CReWSIP);
- Facilitating the development of demonstration projects that highlight new technologies and innovation with regard to water sustainability;
- Building capacity of stakeholders on IWRM on a variety of themes;
- Promoting IWRM Knowledge Exchange and advocacy.

Although there are a number of areas under IWRM, Climate Change and its projected impact on the economies of the Caribbean continues to be of concern in the Region. To this end, the programming for 2016 will focus on taking a tandem approach with funds from Core and WACDEP being combined to effect outcomes that were previously highlighted by each programme separately. This will result in synergies that will enable the GWP-C to leverage additional funding as it continues to support the implementation of the GWP Strategy towards 2020, the 3 year GWP Work programme 2014-2016, and the implementation of the SDGs.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

| Summary |
|--|
| GWP-C will continue to partner with Regional Governments and Organisations such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the CARICOM Secretariat and others to promote water security and climate resilience in Caribbean states as a key part of sustainable regional and national development. The synergistic effect of this approach, this will also reduce redundancy and serve to strengthen the mechanisms for collaboration at national and regional levels. GWP-C will also collaborate with knowledge partners to promote products that are regionally and nationally relevant. |
| GWP-C will move into the area of resource mobilization and coordination to strengthen the capacity in the region for the development of project proposals for activities highlighting innovative projects showcasing sustainable water practices. Through Partnerships with other agencies and stakeholders, GWP-C will work in tandem to leverage other resources (both in cash and in kind). |
| The GWP-C Network will be strengthened for greater impact and effectiveness through greater involvement of partners in planning and decision making processes as well as through collaborations and strategic alliances. . Special attention will be given to ensuring that countries in the region are ready to begin |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

implementation of measures to effect the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and that communication continues to be an effective tool for advocacy and awareness raising.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2016) | Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2016) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Core | Core Workplan | 200 000 |
| WACDEP_CAR | WACDEP Workplan | 175 000 |
| WACDEP-CDKN | CREWSIP Project Document | 225 000 |
| SDG Initiative | Project document | 30 000 |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 120 000 |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 2 |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 14 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 5 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Enhanced regional cooperation in water management for sustainable national and regional economic development. | 1.1.1 | MOUs and legal agreements |
| | | 1.1.2 | Regional IWRM policies |
| | | 1.1.3 | Regional collaboration among decision makers (at the political, technical and community levels) |
| | | 1.1.4 | Regional investment plan for climate and water |
| 1.2 | Methodologies and mechanisms for integrating water security in national development plans established. | 1.2.1 | Water security integrated into Policies, and National Development Plans |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Waste water managed sustainably in the region through implementation of integrated urban water management (IUWM) | 1.3.1 | Programme on IUWM developed |
| | | 1.3.2 | IUWM promoted in the region |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | National and Regional institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and regional levels. | 1.4.1 | Advancement of national/regional cooperation in climate change for sustainable growth and economic development. |
| | | 1.4.2 | Demonstration projects established at the regional and national levels |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2.1 | Caribbean Technical Committee established and operational | 2.1.1 | Regional Technical committee supports regional work programme |
| | | 2.1.2 | Technical Committee collaborates with global TEC on a feature publication |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2.2 | Enhanced understanding of the importance of addressing and investing in water security and its various components and greater application of knowledge products at all levels (wide range of audiences) | 2.2.1 | Technical publications and knowledge transfer to stakeholders at all levels with special emphasis on gender and youth issues. |
| | | 2.2.2 | Special emphasis placed on food, energy, environment/land management and climate resilience in development of technical publications and knowledge transfer. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2.3 | Specific capabilities of Network partners and other stakeholders identified and strengthened (technical skills, resources, public awareness, etc.) | 2.3.1 | Stakeholders in the Caribbean region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media |
| | | 2.3.2 | Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector. |
| | | 2.3.3 | Enhanced presence of IWRM issues/ sharing of IWRM knowledge in Caribbean media. |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|--|
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2.4 | Enhanced human/technical and institutional capacity for integrated water resources management. | 2.4.1 | Institutions with the relevant developed capacity for management of water resources |
| | | 2.4.2 | Better understanding of link between water and other development issues (such as climate change resilience and water, gender and water, youth and water) |
| | | 2.4.3 | Enforcement of existing regulations regarding water resources management |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3.1 | GWP-C network expanded and strengthened | 3.1.1 | Growth in the number of sustainable Partnerships |
| | | 3.1.2 | Enhanced capacity of Regional Secretariat |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3.2 | Capacity for project preparation and financing strengthened | 3.2.1 | Functioning GWP-C Fundraising Committee |
| | | 3.2.2 | External sources of funds identified and sought |
| | | 3.2.3 | Projects approved for funding |
| | | | OTHER? |

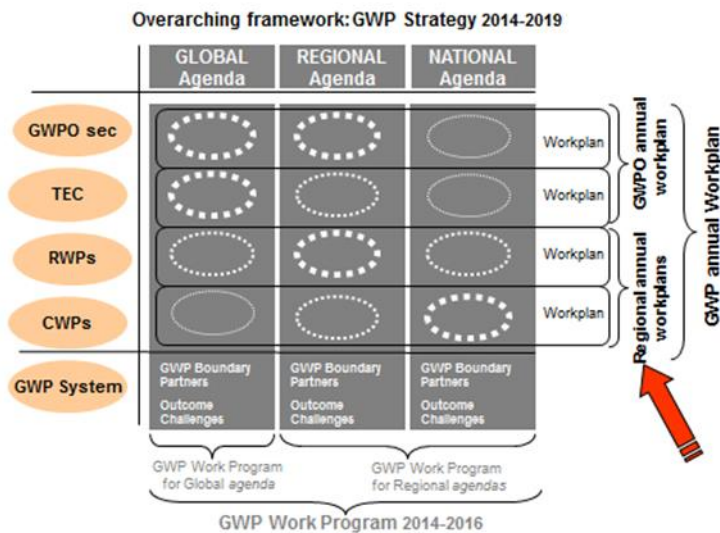
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central & Eastern Europe



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

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

GWP Central and Eastern Europe works in the context of European water policies, in particular the European Union Water Framework Directive and Flood Management Directive. Country Water Partnerships in 2016 will support the region's governments in implementation of the river basin management plans and programme of measures. Primary focus is sharing experience of new European Union member states with Ukraine and Moldova in the process of implementation of sound water policies and support to transposition of EU Water Framework Directive in the context of IWRM.

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

Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE) supports governments of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine in the development of drought management policies and plans. The programme focuses on building capacity of stakeholders at different levels for proactive integrated drought management approach and tests innovative approaches for future drought management plans. IDMP CEE will continue with follow up activities 2016 with a strong focus on fundraising.

Danube Strategy Task Force will continue its active involvement in Priority Areas 4 (water quality) and 5 (environmental risks). In cooperation with regional river basin commissions, it will contribute to implementation of international river basin management plans. Task Force will participate in development of Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan that will be submitted to the Danube Transnational Programme.

In frame of WATERINNEU project, GWP Central and Eastern Europe will organize an international seminar in Bulgaria in September 2016. Full project title is "Applying European market leadership to river basin networks and spreading of innovation on water ICT models, tools and data". In cooperation with GWP Bulgaria, we coordinate Work Package 8 focused on case studies in the Maritsa River Basin.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe will foster partnership with European Centre for River Restoration through European River Symposium that will be held in March 2016. The conference will showcase and discuss new river restoration initiatives and cross sectoral issues. GWP Hungary and GWP Moldova will start SDG Preparedness Facility in 2016 with analysis of national context, stakeholder workshops and communications activities.

Workplan highlights

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Summary |
|--|
| Climate resilience and water security: Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe will follow up in 2016. Handbook on small water retention will be published. GWP CEE will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Drought Management Centre for South East Europe. |
| Transboundary water security: Danube Strategy Task Force will be actively involved in the Danube Strategy Priority Areas 4 and 5 and consultation of implementation of programme of measures. It will develop trans-boundary project proposal focused on Integrated Tisza River Basin Management. GWP CEE will participate in the Ministerial Conference on 9 February 2016 in Vienna, Priority Area 4 Stakeholder Conference in September 2016 and Annual Danube Strategy Forum on 3-4 November 2016. |
| GWP CEE will mobilise stakeholders from Maritsa River Basin and organize brokering workshop in Sofia in September 2016 in frame of the WaterInnEU Project. The stakeholders will provide feedback to virtual marketplace that will connect offerings by companies with demand from river basin managers. |
| GWP Hungary and GWP Moldova will start SDG Preparedness Facility in 2016 with analysis of national context, stakeholder workshops and communications activities. |

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_CEE | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. IDMP" |
| WATERINNEU | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5a. LRF" |
| RESOURCE | Project document | |
| START-CALL2 | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5a. LRF" |
| Tisza Project | Project document | |
| Drought Follow Up Project | Project document | |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 140 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 300 million |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 9 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | 2 |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 50% |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 2 |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 1 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 5 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 5 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 5 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 5 |
| 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 | 5 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 1 |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 10 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 1 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Regional cooperation in water related issues will result in sustainable green economic development | 1.1.1 | Regional and Country Water Partnerships are actively involved in Danube Economic Strategy Task Force as well as in Danube Regional Strategy's Priority Areas 4 and 5. |
| | | 1.1.2 | GWP CEE is actively involved in UN Economic Commission for Europe, program on climate change adaptation at transboundary basins. |
| | | 1.1.3 | Danube Economic Strategy Task Force coordinated involvement of the Task Force in the Danube Stakeholder Workshop in Croatia in 2015. |
| | | 1.1.4 | Danube Economic Strategy Task Force developed a proposal of trans-boundary project to increase adaptation capacity to water variability across the region. |
| | | 1.1.5 | Country Water Partnership Moldova and Ukraine will use seed funding for a project "Transboundary Flood Management in the Dniester River Basin in Moldova and Ukraine". |
| | | 1.1.6 | Country Water Partnerships Lithuania and Poland will use seed funding for a project "Quantifying human pressures, identifying measures and assessing investments for the transboundary river basins of Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad district (Russia) |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Countries in the region supported in development of "no regret" investments and non-investment measures to increase climate resilience and integrate these measures into river basin planning | 1.2.1 | GWP CEE has developed Guidelines for Integrated Drought Management consulted with governments. |
| | | 1.2.2 | GWP CEE has implemented demonstration projects to support application of integrated drought and measures. |
| | | 1.2.3 | GIS Based Communication Technology Platform for the Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Kaliningrad. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | National and regional policy makers, civic organisations and researchers collectively address critical development challenges on the nexus - food, energy and water, and eco-systems from a perspective of IWRM (3E's) | 1.3.1 | Country Water Partnerships in all countries are actively involved in river basin management plans development with a main focus to support stakeholders buy-in. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | Ecosystem approach recognized in national adopt river basin management plans a plans | 1.4.1 | Country Water Partnerships organized national policy dialogues about ecosystem approach to river basin management. |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|
| | | 1.4.2 | GWP CEE will continue partnership with European Centre for River Restoration through European River Restoration Conference 2015. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | Rural areas (focusing on non-EU member states) better understand IWRM approach in solving sanitation issues | 1.5.1 | Regional and Country Water Partnerships has implemented sustainable sanitation projects in rural less developed communities. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risks responses | 2.1.1 | 10 countries involved in Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe integrated their existing data on the national level for detaching drought into already existing “drought data exchange platform” – European Drought Observatory |
| | | 2.1.2 | GWP CEE has developed Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans as part of the River Basin Management Plans. |
| | | 2.1.3 | GWP CEE organized final Integrated Drought Management Programme workshop in April 2015 where final tools, documents and best practices that partners collected within IDMP CEE has been disseminated. |
| | | 2.1.4 | GWP CEE in frame of IDMP CEE prepared a Compendium of Good Practices that is a review of drought management projects implemented in the region, examples of already developed Drought Management Plans and good practices collected within IDMP CEE demonstration |
| | | 2.1.5 | Final reports/guidelines as results from IDMP CEE demonstration projects, e.g. report on effective principles that can be used in farming practices (sub-soiling, new farming systems and technical approaches) for increasing soil-water holding capacity. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Knowledge base on sustainable sanitation solutions developed to support rural communities | 2.2.1 | Regional and Country Water Partnerships together with local partners have developed best practices on integrated urban water management for small communities |
| | | 2.2.2 | Results of Sustainable Sanitation Task Force will be presented at Dresden Nexus Conference 2015 |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | Awareness to water related ecosystem increased among young generation | 2.3.1 | GWP CEE is actively involved in project targeting young generation, e.g. Danube Art Master, photo contest for the youth and others |
| | | 2.3.2 | Country Water Partnerships have organized public awareness campaigns and competitions involving youth education centres and different school levels |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,4 | Communications capacity embedded throughout the network | 2.4.1 | GWP CEE maintains regional web site and social media |

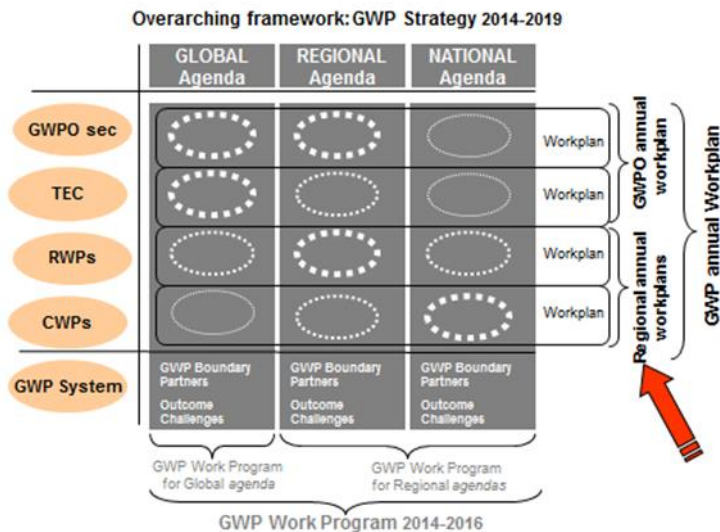
Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|--|
| | | 2.4.2 | GWP CEE submitted case studies that were accepted for GWP ToolBox |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,5 | Capacity building: out-of-water management sector professionals increased understanding on IWRM | 2.5.1 | Country Water Partnerships has conducted series of workshops on IWRM and ecosystem approach |
| | | 2.5.2 | GWP CEE has developed a Technical Focus Paper on IWRM and Water Framework Directive (this is a need that GWP CEE requests the support from TEC) |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation | 3.1.1 | GWP CEE participates at advisory boards, task forces and coordination meetings of UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and other bodies |
| | | 3.1.2 | In frame of Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe, GWP CEE cooperated on with World Meteorological Organization and Drought Management Centre for South Eastern Europe |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | Number of active partners to GWP CEE increased | 3.2.1 | Applications accepted in GWP database of partners |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | Links with other networks and organizations strengthened and formalised | 3.3.1 | Memorandum of Understanding |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,4 | Fundraising capacity of the region and countries improved | 3.4.1 | GWP CEE participated in fundraising events and information days about funding opportunities |
| | | 3.4.2 | Fundraising consultant provided support to fundraising activities on the regional and country levels |
| | | | OTHER? |



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EMEA | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The rapid development of Chinese economy and society makes the challenges to water resources and water environment more intensive. Each year, China is short of water up to 500 billion m³. And the water quality up-to-standard rate of water function areas is only 46%. The heavy pollutions in rivers and lakes and over exploitation of groundwater lead to a series of ecological problems. China also has a gap of water resource utilization efficiency compared with the developed countries, and the irrigation water efficiency still has a gap with the world advanced level (0.7~0.8). The challenges, on the one hand, are related to the poor nature of China's water resources and water environment. On the other hand, the water resources are managed in a relatively extensive way in China. The water ecological progress will deeply rely on water resources management and actions of saving and protecting water.

For establishing a system of ecological progress, the Chinese government has released a set of regulations and policies in recent years that drove water ecological progress to a pragmatic phase. They formed a legal framework for water ecological progress to control radical water development or water ecological environment deterioration.

In 2016, GWP China will play its role in promoting the public participation and working down-to-grassroot. The designed activities of the region will figure out current situation, problems and solutions regarding water development and ecosystem progress in China. GWP China is managing to set up a bridge between the public and governments to let them interact on water management, use and protection. The expected outcome is to promote water saving and protection that may change economic structure and development mode, creating a harmonious development between eco-society and water or water environment.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Summary

The "SDG Water Goals development" in China is a key part of GWP China Region in 2016. For better promotion of SDG water goals in China, the designed activities are implemented by GWP China Region and related water authorities, including the development of Designing of the SDG-Water Plan of GWP China Region.

GWP China Shaanxi plans to promote urbanization and water security in Shaanxi Province, which include public awareness raising campaign to common people and legal and polices reviews to involve decision makers.

GWP China Hunan manages to promote urban water ecosystem restoration and protection, including the organizing exhibition on water ecosystem, field survey by students and workshops of experts and decision makers. GWP China Region is also working with GWP China Hunan to develop "ecological

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

terraced field's development in Hunan" into a case study for better understanding how it has worked to achieve harmony between ecological protection and agriculture development in Hunan Province.

GWP China Yellow River Basin plans to work on ecological function of water source regions in Yellow River Basin. As the ecosystem of water source areas in YRB is vulnerable, more human activities and impacts of climate change have also intensified its vulnerability. The activities will work out proposals to alleviate those problems, contributing to ecological protection of water source regions of YR as well as water and sediment changes in the YRB.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2016) | Budget reference (EURO) (source of detailed budget for 2016) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_CHI | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |
| Other Project | | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3a. Other Project 1" |
| SDG Readiness | SDG water-PF 3 year project proposal | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3b. SDG Readiness" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 60 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 300 million |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 3 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | 1 |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 3 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 4 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 4 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 2 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 1 |
| 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. | 1 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 4 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | IWRM concepts combined into international (i.e. south-south), national, river basin and local water management | 1.1.1 | Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people's livelihoods improvement and ecological development for the consideration by decision- makers. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Use the participatory approach in national and local water development plans | 1.2.1 | The stringent water resources management system shall be promoted by the update action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, and coordinated operation as well as cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholder |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Disseminating, advocating and practicing to enable effective IWRM implementation | 1.3.1 | Relevant organizations and planners will improve the overall water resources development. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | Evaluating the status of the implementation of water laws and regulations | 1.4.1 | Stakeholders will give recommendations on measures and policies with introduction of IWRM principles and practices. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | Set-up cooperative institutional arrangement mechanisms across sectors, regions and agencies | 1.5.1 | Awareness rose at high-level to promoted coordination across sectors, regions and agencies regarding the issues of IWRM. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,6 | Integrated urban water management promoted to address water supply and sanitation issues | 1.6.1 | The management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in some provinces is planned to optimize for greater contribution to recovery from over development of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban areas. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,7 | Water and the ecosystem considerations | 1.7.1 | The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,8 | Water and food security considerations | 1.8.1 | It will help work out report and recommendations for efficient water use and agricultural development for the harmonious and sustainable development of water and agriculture. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,9 | | 1.9.1 | The agreements on yearly water allocation plans of the provinces in the YR Basin between YR Conservancy Commission and the provinces will be signed. |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|------|---|--------|--|
| | The 9 provinces sharing the Yellow River (YR) sign agreements regarding water allocation plans in the YR Basin every year (WACDEP) | | OTHER? |
| 1.10 | The Chinese Government invests the water infrastructure according to the Policy Document on Development and Reform for Water Sector by the Central Government in January 2011 | 1.10.1 | The activities will be conducted through collecting information on investment; analysing the results in different uses; evaluating the analysis; and submitting the proposals for improvement. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Enabling high-level neutral platform for multi-stakeholder discussions | 2.1.1 | The relevant water issues and research topics, methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Increasing capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training | 2.2.1 | The awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised, e.g. the donor community. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | IWRM capacity building through the GWP ToolBox | 2.3.1 | All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,4 | Increasing contact with all forms of media to disseminate IWRM knowledge and applications | 2.4.1 | GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic circle will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management. Likewise, it will make more channel for the media accessible to IWRM and any other activities of GWP China |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,5 | Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox | 2.5.1 | All related IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,6 | Institutions and stake-holders demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP) | 2.6.1 | |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships | 3.1.1 | Develop new partnerships with other regions, |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships | 3.2.1 | Take advantages of all opportunities to disseminate the activities and research outputs. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | Working with civil society to jointly promote water resources management in China | 3.3.1 | Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance. |

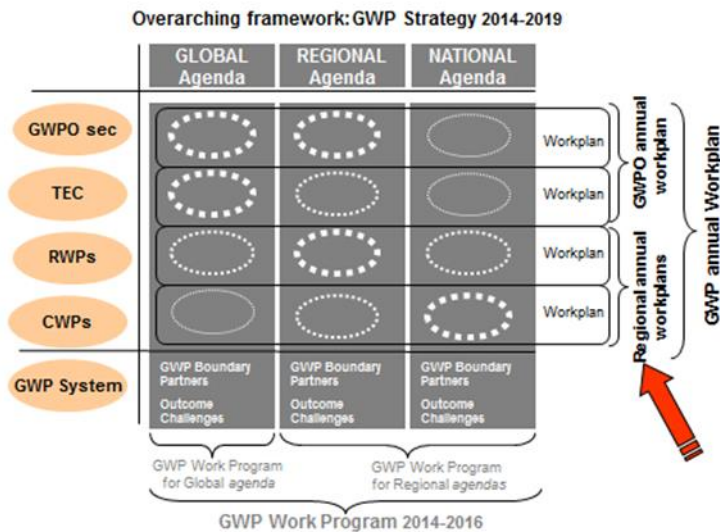
Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|--|
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,4 | Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising | 3.4.1 | Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,5 | The GWP China partnerships demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience | 3.5.1 | Promote the IWRM, development of energy saving and environment-friendly society, safety of drinking water, flood control, food, water supply, ecosystem and energy as well as the harmonious relationship between economy and society. |
| | | | OTHER? |



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAf | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

All countries in GWP Eastern Africa face severe water constraints. Deforestation and poor agricultural practices are leading to reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. Water-borne diseases are the main cause of morbidity in all the countries in the region, and poor sanitation compounds health problems in both urban and rural environments. Moreover, conflicts over water are increasing as population grows and the use of different technologies in agricultural production changes water flows in the streams and rivers. The Horn of Africa has the highest climate variability in terms of droughts, erratic floods and untimely rainfall patterns, yet the least institutional capacity to build resilience. This is further complicated by environmental degradation as people move to marginal lands.

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Summary

The WACDEP Program in Eastern Africa will conclude its implementation in Burundi and Rwanda. It will however continue in 2-3 new countries in the region. The focus will be more on investment planning and project preparation for financing.

The IDMP-HOA will focus in demonstrating innovate approaches of integrated drought management such as strengthening partnerships for drought management, shifting approaches in policy and practice from relief to drought to sustainable development in arid areas, and sharing best practices and knowledge

Developing knowledge products and lessons will continue in the region as it will give input in improving programs in the region. Facilitating lessons learning and experience sharing will also be included

Strengthen partnership with particular focus in strengthening existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking will be key in 2016. Reviewing and improving the overall governance system of GWPEA will get top priority to sustain the GWP program in the region.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (Euro) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_AF_EAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP Region" |
| WACDEP_AF_Burundi | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b. WACDEP Burundi" |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| WACDEP_AF_Rwanda | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2c. WACDEP Rwanda" |
| IDMP_AF_EAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2d. IDMP" |
| WACDEP Continuation | Project document (expected to be developed in 2016) | |
| SDG Readiness Initiative | Project document (expected to be developed in Q4/2015 for Ug & Ke) | |
| Uganda Adaption Fund | Project Document (not approved yet by Adapataion Fund) | |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 15 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 20 million |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 4 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 3 |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | 1 |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 3 |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 35% |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 3 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 2 |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 3 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 3 |
| 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 | 3 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 3 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 3 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 4 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 5000 |
| 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 | 24 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 6 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 6 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 3 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 2 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | EAC and RBOs (such as LVBC and NELSAP) strengthened regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water resources | 1.1.1 | Increased number of meetings that facilitate regional cooperation |
| | | 1.1.2 | EAC/LVBC and NELSAP/NBI consider water security and climate resilience into their programs |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | | 1.1.3 | Investment plans and project concept notes prepared for promoting water security and climate resilience in Kagera trans-boundary river basin and IGAD region |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | IGAD adopted integrated drought management approach to build drought resilience, and facilitate regional integration and economic development | 1.2.1 | IGAD and partner countries accepted integrated drought management approach |
| | | 1.2.2 | IGAD and partner countries demonstrated community-based integrated drought management approaches |
| | | 1.2.3 | Increased number of Joint programs and projects implemented with IGAD and partner countries |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Key sectors in the countries of Eastern Africa region integrated water security and climate change resilience into their development planning and decision making processes | 1.3.1 | Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure in countries in the region integrated water security and climate resilience into their planning processes |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,4 | Countries in the Eastern Africa region ready for implementing SDG No. 6 on Water | 1.4.1 | Uganda and Kenya ready for implementing SDG 6 |
| | | | |
| 1,5 | No/low regrets investment strategy and financing plan prepared for water resources sub-sector in Eastern Africa countries | 1.5.1 | Ministries of Water and Finance in the region developed gender sensitive “no/low regrets” investment and financing plan for water resources sub-sector |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,6 | Ministries of Water and Finance in the countries of the Eastern Africa region improved efficiency in project preparation for leveraging funding from traditional sources and climate funds | 1.6.1 | At least one project concept elaborated for each WACDEP country in the region to facilitate funding |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,7 | Burundi and Rwanda demonstrated “green solutions” at local level to enhance climate resilience and water security | 1.7.1 | Increased number of demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented |
| | | 1.7.2 | Increased number of case studies developed from demonstration projects |
| | | 1.7.3 | Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,8 | IGAD and partner countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda demonstrated innovative drought resilience actions at local level | 1.8.1 | Increased number of demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented |
| | | 1.8.2 | Increased number of case studies developed from demonstration projects |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | | 1.8.3 | Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,9 | RECs and Basin Organizations strengthened their capacities to facilitate transboundary cooperation in the Nile and Horn of Africa region | 1.9.1 | increased number of capacity development programs for RECs and RBOs |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,1 | Key regional actors consider ecosystems as key elements of IWRM and water security | 1.10.1 | Key actors in the region implement initiatives that promote ecosystems as key elements of IWRM processes |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Key sectors and other stakeholders developed capacities to plan and implement activities that enhance water security and climate change resilience | 2.1.1 | increased number of capacity development programs that enhance water security and climate resilience |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Regional and national entities make more informed decisions about managing water resources using GWP knowledge | 2.2.1 | Entities at regional and national level receive GWP knowledge products |
| | | 2.2.2 | GWP EA work is quoted in the key documents or acknowledged publicly by the entities |
| | | 2.2.3 | GWP EA invited and represented in key events |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | Stakeholders have better access to knowledge on water security and climate resilience | 2.3.1 | Increased use of GWP knowledge products like the IWRM Toolbox. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | Water partnerships at different levels established and/or strengthened in the region | 3.1.1 | Increased numbers of CWPs accredited according to the GWP CWP conditions of accreditation |
| | | 3.1.2 | Increased numbers of CWPs with legal status |
| | | 3.1.3 | Increased levels of locally raised funding at the country levels |
| | | 3.1.4 | CWPs supported to leverage national and local resources |
| | | | OTHER? |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 3,2 | GWP EA works proactively in raising funds at the regional and country level and ensuring that the Secretariat is well-organized and strategically positioned to realize new opportunities | 3.2.1 | RWP leverages additional funds working towards the target of GWP EA & CWPs leverage GWPO core funding by at least 1 to 1 |
| | | 3.2.2 | Meeting the targets of the results based framework. |
| | | 3.2.3 | A mainly positive evaluation documented in an honest self-assessment at the end of each year. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | GWP EA partners are active and engaged | 3.3.1 | Programmes and projects being implemented through partners |
| | | 3.3.2 | Partners contributed financially or in kind to partnership/network |
| | | 3.3.3 | Partners list updated in the Partners database at GWPO and in GWP EA |
| | | 3.3.4 | Increased number of dialogues facilitated by the partnerships |
| | | | OTHER? |
| | OTHER? | | OTHER? |

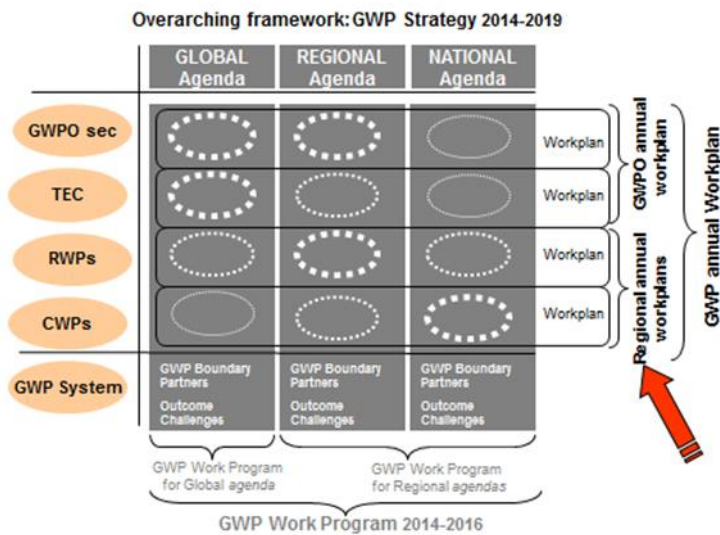
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Mediterranean



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

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

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

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and groundwater bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources in particular has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled and reached 280 km³/ year in 2007. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90% in some countries), followed by industry (including the energy sector) at 22% and the domestic sector with 14%. Overall, water use efficiency is far from satisfactory, especially in agriculture. Furthermore, discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater has led to distressing deterioration of water quality.

Access to potable water is above the global average and shows significant progress (it is estimated that 75 million inhabitants received access to water between 1990 and 2006). Today, the proportion of the population enjoying access to improved water services stands at over 90% in the majority of the Mediterranean countries, particularly in the urban centres that host 60% of the population. However, service to the urban poor and rural areas remains inadequate in many parts of the Region, and over 20 million inhabitants are still deprived of access to improved water services. With climate change forecasted to seriously impact on the Region's water resources, the Mediterranean is even more prone to extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and irregular precipitation that are expected to heavily affect freshwater quantity and quality.

In response, multiple, and often overlapping, policy and technical frameworks on the range of water-related issues and their interdependencies, including with other sectors, are encountered in the region. They are developed by/within a range of institutions and stakeholders, with coordination across entities and sectors remaining a significant challenge.

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

In 2016, GWP-Med in cooperation and synergy with partner and collaborating institutions and stakeholders will advance on policy and technical agendas already developed in previous years in support of promoting IWRM towards water security objectives in the region, intensify reaching-out to stakeholders outside the 'water box' through Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem Nexus approaches, and will strive to make openings towards new thematic fields. These will build on:

- the heritage of 14 years of GWP-Med operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained;
- screening of existing and emerging regional and national processes and partners, as well as of international processes with application in the Region;
- screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic and operational partnerships.

Workplan Highlights

List the high level plans for 2016

Summary

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

- *at Mediterranean level*, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the **Union for the Mediterranean** and its Water Expert Group, the **5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy**, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related **Sustainable Development Goals** agenda in the region; promoting the concept of **Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus** and of **joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning**;
- *at South East Europe level*, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the **Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy** including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;
- at national level, with emphasis on Lebanon, Montenegro and Morocco depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin countries (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro);
- *at local and/or river basin level*, including promoting **joint IWRM/ICZM Planning** in the Awali River (Lebanon) and exploring further options for application of the methodology elsewhere in the region;
- by continuing activities on the **Water Governance & Financing Nexus** with an emphasis on **Private Sector Participation** as well as **Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship**, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by advancing activities on **Water Integrity** at MENA level.

Advance integrated **Transboundary Water Resources Management** through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in Southeastern Europe), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, depending on countries' interest, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the **UNECE Water Convention** in the region. Advance activities on the **Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus including Climate Change** considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North Western Sahara Aquifer.

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| |
|---|
| Contribute in tackling Climate Change and Variability challenges through support to <i>regional</i> policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; completion of contributions related to development of methodology for climate change mainstreaming on water and land planning as well as national vulnerability mapping in Tunisia; scoping for developing climate-related activities in Mauritania; awareness raising and communication on climate change adaptation strategies at basin level. |
| Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piloting technical interventions at <i>local</i> level with installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Italy, etc) also as contribution to local climate change adaptation; - designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated Urban water resources management in collaboration with partners, including a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece . |
| Promote education for sustainable development with emphasis on water; raise awareness and build capacities of targeted stakeholders groups including parliamentarians and media ; promote knowledge management & sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects. Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on Water & Gender and Water & Youth , including with an emphasis on Employment . |

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2016) | Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2016) |
|--|--|---|
| Sida UfM/GWP-Med/OECD Programme on Governance and Financing for Med Water Sector, 2013-2016 | Project document | |
| SIWI/Sida Programme on Water Integrity in the MENA, 2014-2017 | Project document | |
| Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project, 2015-2018 | Project document | |
| Sida NIRAS training programme on ICZM in the MENA region | Contract / Project Document | |
| GEF UNDP Drin Projects (Drin Full Size Project and Drin Kosovo Medium Size Project), 2015-2019 | Project documents | |
| GEF IW:LEARN 3 Project, 2012-2016 | Project document | |
| GEF IW:LEARN 4 Project, 2016-2019 | Project document | |
| BMU Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2018 | Project document | |
| NCWRM Programme supported by a multi-annual CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2014-2018 | Project document | |
| 'Water for the City' Project supported by the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2016-2017 | Project document | |
| EU FP7 project BeWater (climate change adaptation planning at basin level), 2014-2016 | Project document | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), on-going | Orientation document; Work Plan 2016 to be prepared in the beginning of 2016 | |
| SDG Readiness Initiative | Concept under preparation | |
| WACDEP_AF_North Africa | Project document | |
| WACDEP_AF_Tunisia | Project document | |
| WACDEP_AF_Mediterranean | Project document | |
| WACDEP_II_Preparation | Concept note | |
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 7 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 3 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 3 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 2 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 130 000 |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|---|
| 1.1 | Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local / river basin level | 1.1.1 | National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, elaboration of policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning in an integrated approach including through establishing readiness for responding to Sustainable Development Goals. |
| | | 1.1.2 | Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies. |
| | | 1.1.3 | Stakeholders are assisted to improve their understanding and capacity and debate on water integrity, transparency and accountability as means for improved water governance. |
| | | 1.1.4 | 1.1.4. Regional and national IWRM and ICZM partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges and selected transboundary and national basins are equipped with advanced local management planning tools. |
| | | 1.1.5 | Regional / Sub-regional institutions and political initiatives are assisted in advancing their water related strategy processes, including on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus (Nexus). National and basin institutions are assisted in addressing water, food and energy security issues using the Nexus approach. |
| 1.2 | Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for Transboundary IWRM | 1.2.1 | Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to Transboundary IWRM challenges to respond among others to security risks with the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus being used as benefits' identification and cooperation enhancement tool; formal and informal policy dialogues and stakeholder processes progress e.g. collaborative action advances for the management of the Drin River Basin and of the North Western Sahara Aquifer, collaboration potential is explored in basins in SEE as well as for the management of the Medjerda river, more countries of the Mediterranean become aware and possibly participate at the UN Water Convention ratification process, etc. |

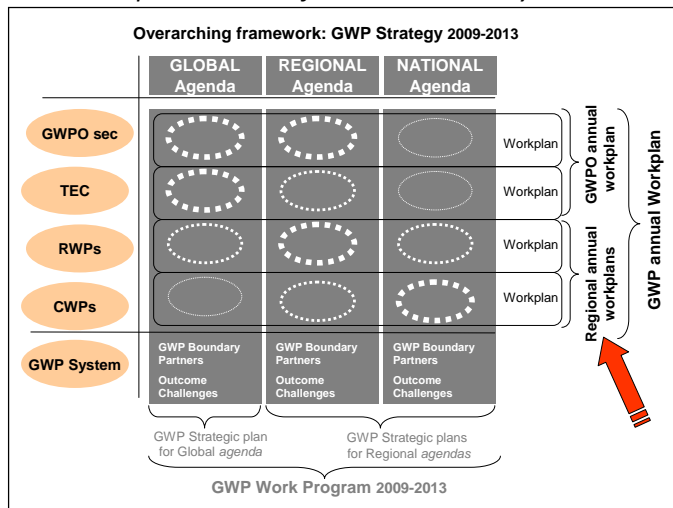
Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|
| 1.3 | Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources management, particularly for the Dinaric Arc Karstic system | 1.3.1 | Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to the climate change and variability mainstreaming on national and sectoral planning processes, including adaptation actions through joint and coordinated action. |
| 1.4 | Promote regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues | 1.4.1 | Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWRM) practices including rainwater harvesting (RWH), gray water reuse and storm water management |
| | | 1.4.2 | Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and launching of a GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda, including through pilot technical applications |
| 2.1 | Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power. | 2.1.1 | Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003. |
| 2.2 | Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability | 2.2.1 | Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues. |
| 2.3 | Promote awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean | 2.3.1 | Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, with an emphasis on water-related Sustainable Development Goals |
| 3.1 | Promote country and local water partnerships | 3.1.1 | Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships to better tackle IWRM challenges. |
| 3.2 | Promote GWP and GWP-Med in the Pan-African and Gulf agendas | 3.2.1 | Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made with emphasis on promoting North African water-related agendas |
| | | 3.2.2 | Options for collaborations and action are explored with Gulf countries and organisations aiming to promote GWP objectives in the area |
| 3.3 | Design agendas for new GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020 | 3.3.1 | Regional partners contribute and engage to the design of new GWP-Med focus themes reflecting priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020, including on Gender and on Youth including with emphasis on Employment. |



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

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

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

In 2015 GWPSA supported SADC Water division to develop the 4th RSAP (2016 - 2020). GWPSA's regional work plan for 2016 will therefore be guided by the 8 priority areas in the RSAP IV. The broad areas where GWP SA can support the implementation of RSAP IV are:

- Regional instruments for cooperation: Support the harmonisation and implementation of the National Water Policies by setting up a draw down facility for MS to access.
- Gender mainstreaming, Youth and Stakeholder engagement
- Infrastructure development, operation and maintenance: Supporting water accounting initiatives, budget tracking and project preparation / developing bankable projects
- Climate Change and variability: Upscaling of the WACDEP initiatives at a regional level
- Industrialization and Nexus approaches: Uptake the outcomes of the dialogues to ensure implementation

The other focus areas of the RSAP IV are:

- Water Resources Management for Sustainable development
- Capacity development and research
- Establishment and strengthening of oceanic states cooperation and shared watercourse institutions

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

GOAL 1: CATALYSE CHANGE IN POLICY & PRACTICE

- Climate change & variability threat to water security in the region
- Transboundary Water Management
- Nexus issues
- Environmental integrity, land & catchment degradation/deforestation & siltation

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

- Urbanisation (including industrialisation, issues of water quality, WASH and efficiency, wastewater & reuse)
- Social equity

GOAL 2: GENERATE & COMMUNICATE KNOWLEDGE

- IWRM & development related knowledge (incl research outputs) inadequately harnessed and applied in water, land, energy, ecosystem management & development policy and programme implementation
- Poor communications culture and inadequate KM&C capacity in GPSA and CWP networks
- Inadequate institutionalisation of 'learning/knowledge' systems in GWPSA & CWPs

GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS

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

GWPSA's programme and institutional development undertaken in 2016 will be guided by the GWPSA framework within the regional priority context of the SADC RSAPIV programme development, securing resources and implementation.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Summary

GWP IN AFRICA - COORDINATION UNIT

GWPSA led by the Coordination Unit for WACDEP Africa will continue to work in strategic partnership with AMCOW and the AUC in completing comprehensive reporting for WACDEP phase I; developing WACDEP Ph II; developing two priority action plans (PAPs) (addressing Water Resources Management (WRM) and mainstreaming AMCOW's Strategic framework on water security and climate resilience development ; and (ii) addressing water and climate related risks and mainstreaming AMCOW's Strategic Framework on water security and climate resilience development); development of the AMCOW M&E framework, investment planning support - including RBO, REC and country engagement as well as organise an AMCOW investment planning meeting.

GWPSA through the CU will support project preparation at all levels towards accessing/unlocking ICA, GCF and other climate and development/infrastructure funds.

GWPSA and CU will ensure all outputs for the WPs are finalised, documented and results and lessons are incorporated and appropriately packaged in WACDEP knowledge products. GWPSA and CU will ensure knowledge products are developed and disseminated in accordance with targeted priority audiences/stakeholders/decision makers and institutions.

GWPSA will engage at national level for the two countries selected for WACDEP PH II (tentatively Zambia and Botswana) to ensure key stakeholder engagement in designing the projects for national level working with the relevant CWPs.

RESILIENCE IN THE LIMPOPO BASIN

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

GWPSA in partnership with the Limpop Basin Commission (LIMCOM) the USAID support RESILIM project team (as well as other international and regional partners - GRID ARENDAL and SARDCC) will complete the development LIMCOM DRR action plan, the Limpopo basin atlas and the WDM strategies and CBA for the Limpopo basin, including developing resilience communication capacity . GWPSA is supporting LIMCOM and partners under the RESILIM project these activities to: (i) develop the Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (DRRAP), (ii) undertake the cost and the benefit analysis of water demand management strategies to inform decision makers on appropriate investments leading to increased availability of water resources, improved efficiency in water uses and adaptation to climate change in the basin; and (iii) elaborate on developing communications capacity on DRR and WDM to improve resilience of communities and ecosystems in the basin.

GWPSA will support RESILIM in consolidating key outputs for targeted dissemination and uptake by relevant stakeholders and institutions in the basin and in the 4 riparian countries South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique & Zimbabwe.

SADC RSAP IV PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT & FUND RAISING and SDG PREPAREDNESS SUPPORT

GWPSA will actively and strategically partner with SADC and other partners and RBOs to develop key programmes and fund raise towards implementation of the 8 component areas in the RSAPIV. This includes working with WaterNet and WARFSA in developing capacity in drought and flood management as well as enhancing the research agenda on key regional development challenges in climate change, land and water management and governance disconnects, urbanisation, food security and the economics of water resources management & development.

GWPSA will work closely with 2 CWP's to facilitate the engagement of Tanzania and Zambia in the SDG preparedness initiative led by GWPO to ensure local ownership and relevance in the national context of development challenges, priorities & development plans and M&E frameworks.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_AF_SAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP Region" |
| WACDEP_AF_Mozambique | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b. WACDEP Mozambique" |
| WACDEP_AF_Zimbabwe | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2c. WACDEP Zimbabwe" |
| WACDEP_AF_SAF CU | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2d. WACDEP Pan Africa CU" |
| RESILIM | Project document and sub-contracts (DRR, WDM & comms) | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP Region" LRF column |
| SADC DIALOGUES | Project document and donor contract with Danida | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5a. LRF" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 1 |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | 3 |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 50% |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 4 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 5 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 1 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 3 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 3 000 |
| 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 | 10 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 2 |
| 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. | 20 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 5 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 2 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | National and basin institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and basin levels. | 1.1.1 | GWP SA is supporting SADC, RBOs (such as LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional integration and economic development |
| | | 1.1.2 | GWP SA is supporting the integration of water security and climate change resilience into national development planning, decision making processes |
| | | 1.1.3 | GWP SA is supporting the development of gender sensitive 'no/low Regrets' investments and financing options within SADC with more emphasis on the Limpopo Basin |
| | | 1.1.4 | GWP SA is supporting Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe governments to enhance efficiency in project preparation and leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and climate adaptation funds |
| | | 1.1.5 | GWP SA is capturing the lessons learnt from the implementation of pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green solutions' in Mozambique and Zimbabwe |
| | | | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.2 | The SADC Water Division, regional basin, national and local authorities in the basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM ensuring involvement of water using and influencing sectors. | 1.2.1 | By the end of 2015 Stakeholders beyond water and at multiple levels are engaged in river basin planning and implementation processes - COMPLETED |
| | | 1.2.2 | By the end of 2015 Stakeholders in 14 SADC member states have contributed through the SADC Water Weeks to the development of the next Regional Strategic Action Plan – 4. COMPLETED |
| | | 1.2.3 | GWPSA monitors and supports IWRM national, basin and regional activities following on from SADC water weeks and supports SADC programme development and fund raising for RSAP IV implementation |
| 1.3 | National and regional policy makers, civic organisations and researchers collectively address critical development challenges on the nexus - food, energy and water, and eco-systems from a perspective of IWRM (3E's) | 1.3.1 | GWPSA monitors Nexus dialogues, projects at national, basin & regional scales |
| | | 1.3.2 | GWPSA approached to partner in nexus programme development and activities |
| | | 1.3.3 | GWPSA develops SADC nexus project using outcomes of both 2013 and 2015 SADC dialogues with regional and international partners |
| 1.4 | Cities, Provincial, National and regional policy/decision makers & planners, civic organisations, water managers and international development agencies collectively debate and address critical development challenges relating to urbanization with perspective of (Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM)) | 1.4.1 | GWPSA engages new strategic partners towards IUWM |
| | | 1.4.2 | GWPSA at country and regional level active in addressing urbanisation and associated challenges |
| | | 1.4.3 | Stakeholders from different key sectors discuss urbanisation challenges and make recommendations on solutions (to be endorsed by SADC WRTC) at the 7th SADC multi-stakeholder dialogue 2015 - SHIFT IN FOCUS |
| | | 1.4.4 | GWPSA supports DRC and Zimbabwe in IUWM projects |
| 2.1 | Stakeholders in Southern Africa, including government, NGOs, private sector, women, youth, and the media will effectively access, use and share relevant and practical knowledge for the effective implementation of IWRM as a means to address development goals and challenges. | 2.1.1 | Stakeholders in the SADC region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media |
| | | 2.1.2 | Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector. |
| | | 2.1.3 | Cases are documented on Local and national and regional basin cases for the TOOLBOX |
| | | 2.1.4 | GWPSA promotes 'research for development – R4D model' and KMC and seeks programme collaboration with national, regional and international partners. |
| | | 2.1.5 | GWPSA synthesises SADC GIZ TWM mainstreaming project and WACDEP regional knowledge and develops strategic messages for targeted dissemination |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 2.2 | Partners will embed in GWPSA a communications culture, in which, they exchange strategic information and key messages, monitor their outcomes, and disseminate case studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership. | 2.2.1 | GWP SA will develop and implement KM and Communications Plans at regional and country level with the involvement of its partners. |
| | | 2.2.2 | GWP SA has created platforms for partners to store and dialogue within the region and with other GWP regions |
| | | 2.2.3 | GWP Partners in the region are developing messages to address critical development challenges at all levels and disseminating these. |
| 2.3 | GWPSA will enhance itself as a learning organization that will continuously improve the capacity of the network to generate knowledge, reflect and act to mould an organization and regional network which analyses, monitors, develops, and aligns its internal and external experiences and processes to its strategic goals | 2.3.1 | GWP is effectively implementing monitoring & evaluation mechanisms, regularly and actively incorporating lessons and starting to develop knowledge products developed from experiences. |
| 3.1 | All GWP-SA's CWP's will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems (including communications) and streamline financial, administrative and governance procedures and structures. | 3.1.1 | 4 CWP's are fully accredited and fully functional by end 2015 not achieved - change to end 2016 |
| | | 3.1.2 | Based on demand - GWPSA will establish CWP's and/ or a core group of Partners in the island states of Mauritius and Seychelles. |
| | | 3.1.3 | Based on demand and project activities, GWPSA develops supporting documentation on hosting and operational procedures or guidelines for CWP's. |
| 3.2 | GWP-SA's CWP's will have the capacity to respond to development challenges and needs to deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies. | 3.2.1 | Accredited CWP's have secured resources for a country programme and have adequate capacities and have clear roles and modalities to implement. |
| | | 3.2.2 | GWPSA/CU supports Country programme development based on demand and opportunity. |
| 3,3 | GWP-SA and CWP's access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources | 3.3.1 | At least 2 CWP's have secured financial resources from local or regional donors for activities by 2015. ACHIEVED but include for 2016 also. |
| | | 3.3.2 | GWPSA & CU leverage resources from regional, Pan African or International donors. |
| | | 3.3.3 | GWPSA secures implementation role in RSAPIV and supports SADC programme development and fund raising |

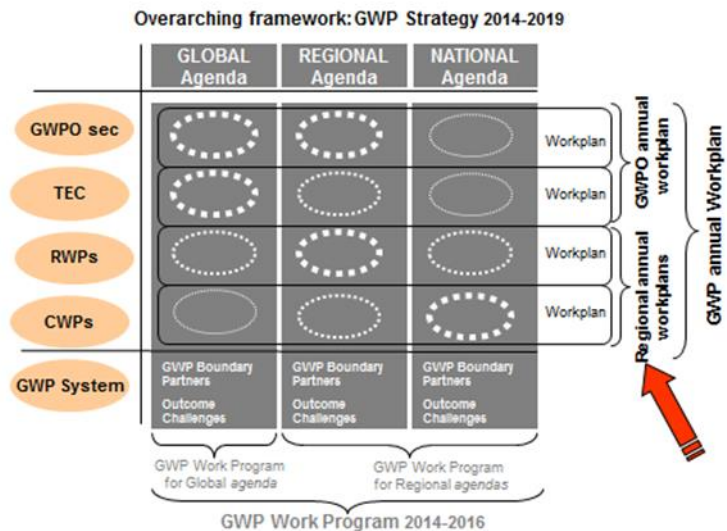
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP South America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

Workplan highlights

Summary of High Level Plans for 2016

Summary

The National Water Authority approves and officially recognizes the IWRM Strategy developed by WACDEP as a management tool for water security in Santa Eulalia sub-basin. This recognition is also essential to incorporate the IWRM Strategy of Sta Eulalia sub-basin into the Rimac River basin IWRM Plan and other development plans of the sub basin.

Local governments in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin count on normative, conceptual and methodological tools required by the Peruvian Government to formulate successful public investment projects and local development projects. This is important for local governments to engage in the formulation of projects aimed at promoting water security and climate resilience in the sub-basin.

All information collected by WACDEP as well as lessons learned are systematized and analyzed to generate institutional documents that will enable the promotion of the Santa Eulalia sub-basin experience in Peru and beyond. This documents will focus on strengthening the profile of GWP's WACDEP initiative globally and lay the foundation for fostering its replica and scaling up.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_SAM | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |
| LA IWL training programme | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "IWL" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 2 000 |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 2 000 |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 1 |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | 1 |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | 1 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 60% |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 1 |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 4 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 2 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 4 |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 4 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 1 |
| 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. | 4 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 7 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 2 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Improved Transectoral Interaction to Generate Resilience to Climate Change and Water Security. | 1.1.1 | The Peru pilot WCP is implementing its second phase in Peru: i) the agreement signed by local government candidates to incorporate several dimensions including water and climate change is being followed up; ii) the transectoral interaction is being implemented through a steering committee which includes high level authorities from public, private and academic sectors; iii) meetings for the generation of institutional and operative foundations in IWRM are running. Two more countries in the region have engaged in the establishment of a WCP type of programme. |
| | | 1.1.2 | Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated. |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | | 1.1.3 | Active participation of key actors has been incorporated in water management planning processes (i.e. local governments, water, sanitation and energy service providers, producers associations, universities, etc.) |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Governments have strengthened their governance to implement policies aimed at water security in the countries and the region. | 1.2.1 | Agreements/ policies/ strategies of the countries incorporate water security. Technical support has been given to governmental organizations regarding planning, financing and implementation of programmes or projects that include water security. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Climate resilience and water security aspects have been incorporated to the national budgets and/or plan of the CWP. | 1.3.1 | Multiactors and transectoral events have been developed for the integrated development planning with the active participation of GWP. The national/sectoral/ municipal budgets consider activities/ infrastructure for the water security and resilience to the climate change. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Generation of the decision makers capacities regarding the trans-boundary water management and aimed at catalysing change towards improved water management at the trans-boundary level. | 2.1.1 | Courses in International water laws carried out with the active participation of governmental officials from every Latin American country. Dialogue processes among organizations related to trans-boundary water management have started. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Generation of capacities regarding urban water management in decision makers aimed at generating climate resilience. | 2.2.1 | Training events developed in the main cities of South America with active participation of officials, authorities and businessmen. The establishment of GIAU programmes and projects has been promoted. |
| | | 2.2.2 | Peru Pilot project has implemented the IUWM training modules (they have been validated and translated into Spanish). |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | Promotion of the ToolBox as a reference technical tool in public organizations and universities. | 2.3.1 | Universities, other educational entities and organisations working on water management are using the ToolBox |
| | | 2.3.2 | The number of study cases presented and published have increased. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,4 | Generation of capacities in IWRM aspects among decision makers aimed | 2.4.1 | Training events in technical aspects related to the IWRM have been carried out, including financial mechanisms. |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | at achieving water security and sustainable development. | | OTHER? |
| 2,5 | Raising awareness about the importance of IWRM as a strategy to achieve water security. | 2.5.1 | Courses for professionals, officials, university students, schools, etc. have been developed. Forums, congresses, promotion events have been organized and there has been participation at South American level. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | GWP SAM is a very solid network. | 3.1.1 | All the assemblies and meetings programmed by CWP, CDs CWPs and CD SAM have been held. |
| | | 3.1.2 | Increased activity is shown through participation/organisation of fora/events, the development of programmes and amount of funds raised. |
| | | 3.1.3 | WACDEPs in SAM and CAM have constantly exchanged experiences to improve the implementation of their programmes. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | GWP SAM has recruited new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWPs. | 3.2.1 | New CWPs are accredited in South America. |
| | | 3.2.2 | All CWPs and the RWP comply with their governance obligations. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | New programmes and projects underway are contributing to water security and strengthening the reach of the GWP network in the region. | 3.3.1 | Active participation in fundraising for the implementation of CWPs work plans. The amount of locally raised funds increased. |
| | | 3.3.2 | Increased interaction with cooperation agencies and donors, who are familiar with GWP and interested in supporting activities at national and regional level. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,4 | GWP SAM is an organization recognized as a reference to achieve water security as strategy for the climate change adaptation. | 3.4.1 | Improved its understanding of the relation between water security, climate change adaptation and sustainable development by CWPs and Partners is reflected in their institutional activities. |
| | | | OTHER? |

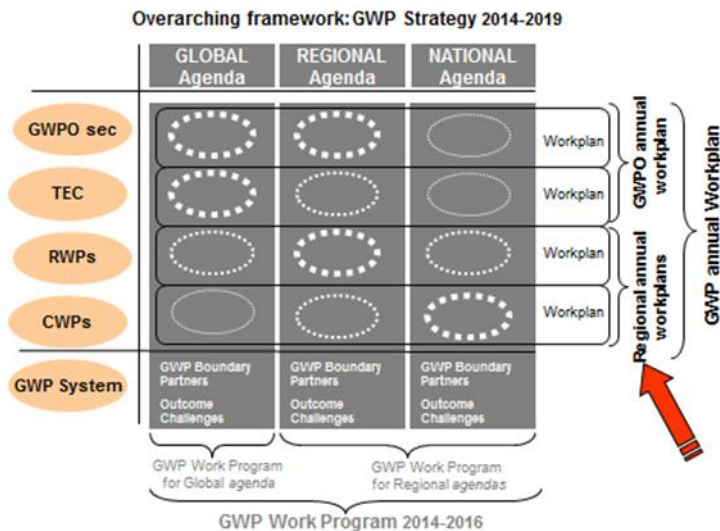
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP South Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

South Asia is home to well over one fifth of the world's population, making it both the most populous and the most densely populated geographical region in the world. Almost one in five people in South Asia still lack improved water sources, despite significant progress made in recent years and the availability of many technically feasible and low-cost solutions. The Water Security Index for South Asia 1.6 (ADB's Asia Water Development Outlook 2013) confirms the region as a hotspot where populations and economies are being adversely impacted by poor water security. South Asia has the highest regional Global Hunger Index score indicating highest levels of hunger among populations. The region has the highest concentration of undernourished (299 million) and poor people with about 40 per cent of the world's hungry (World Bank 2012). South Asia is among the areas expected to be hardest hit by climate change. It will likely to have profound effects on food and water security. Climate change is expected to adversely affect food production, especially in rain-fed areas which are also relatively more impoverished. South Asia will thus need to face the full implications of the increasingly strong interconnections between water insecurity, food insecurity, climate change and regional integration. Therefore, climate change adaptation in the water and agriculture sector and water related disaster coping with disaster preparedness through systematic planning and implementation is the most difficult challenge in the region. There is clear indication that in the emerging global and regional scenario, climate change adaptation and disaster coping is interwoven and crucial to the success of initiatives in the water sector, impacting on all countries in South Asia region. Climate science and the projections of its various impacts are at an early stage of development in the region. Yet South Asia is among the most data-rich regions of the developing world and is well endowed with considerable analytical capacity for providing policy inputs – a capacity that has yet to be fully mobilized for effective policy and institutional responses.

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

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

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

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

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

| Summary |
|---|
| South Asia Drought Monitoring System Phase II & III - Operational Drought Management tool will be made available to the relevant national and regional agencies. Capacity building and outreach activities will be done in Countries in South Asia and ownership is transferred to the National Agencies. Development of the South Asia Drought Network in collaboration with SAARC Disaster Management Centre. |
| WACREP - In line with the CoP 16 directive, being a Least Developed Country, GWP Nepal has initiated to address medium and long term adaptation needs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, Accordingly, GWP Nepal will assess 101 LAPs and support its integration into the local planning process. GWP Nepal is promoting Assessment of environmental flows in a river basin where multiple uses exist (Hydropower, Drinking, Irrigation & Recreation). GWP Nepal will study the earthquake impacts on water resources in earthquake hit areas |
| CORE activities implemented with Area Water Partnerships - PWP AWP will train farmers on the ground on water conservation and enhancing productivity for unit of water and land and implementing IWRM at the ground. IWP will work with AWP on effective water demand management. Enhancing the capacity of all AWP under CWP |
| SDG Activities in 2 selected CWP |

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| WACDEP_SAS | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |
| WACDEP_IDMP_SAS (IWMI) | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b.IDMP" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 3 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 1 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 3 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 3 |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 200 |
| 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 | 20 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 3 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 1 |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 2 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 4 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Regional organizations and other relevant organizations advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation (including disaster risk management), water food and energy security, and transboundary water management through increased data sharing, best | 1.1.1 | PM 1.1 Regional cooperation on CCA catalysed and enhanced through data sharing and information exchange through regional publications |
| | | 1.1.2 | PM 1.2 Collaboration with UN, SAARC and other regional organizations on disaster response and climate change adaptation and regional economic development |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------|---|
| | practice exchange and alternative technology identification to enhance regional economic development. | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government integrate water food and energy security, climate resilience rural/urban water management and environmental sustainability into development planning and decision-making processes. | 1.2.1 | PM 2.1 Water/ agriculture sector agency staff are aware of threats due to climate change and able to lead/guide planning and implementation of early warning processes and disaster response mechanisms. |
| | | 1.2.2 | PM 2.2 Policies , strategies and institutional frameworks are in place to incorporate IWRM principles and CCA processes and to integrate water/ food /energy security through environmental sustainability |
| | | 1.2.3 | PM 2.3 Gender and youth mainstreaming incorporation into development planning and implementation. |
| | | 1.2.4 | PM 2.4 Institutional and coordination mechanisms are in place for intra/inter sectoral /inter- state coordination and cross sector information sharing in natural resources management is practiced by and harmonized among stakeholders. |
| | | 1.2.5 | PM 2.5 Make flood and drought data accessible for key stakeholders to use the information to forecasting flood and drought for early warning , disaster preparedness and to better manage water for beneficiaries to get the maximum benefit. |
| | | 1.2.6 | PM 2.6 Expert Consultations, surveys, sector reviews, policy briefs, position papers and other policy support instruments validate and reinforce policies and practices in the water sector. |
| | | 1.2.7 | PM 2.7 Best practices, new technologies, cultivation and cropping options, indigenous and non-conventional technologies are adopted to cope with climate change and water/food security. |
| | | 1.2.8 | PM 2.8 River Basin Organizations (RBO) and River Basin Management (RBM) as options for sustainable management of basin and river resources(sand/clay etc.) being actively promoted and plans prepared |
| | | 1.2.9 | PM 2.9 Source area protection and catchment management initiatives launched to improve environmental health / bio diversity and protection of water courses in vulnerable areas/communities. |
| | | 1.2.10 | PM 2.10 Campaign/ lobby for conservation of natural resources for environmental sustainability |
| | | 1.2.11 | PM 2.11 Attention to urban and rural water supplies to ensure adequate quantity and quality of potable water especially to vulnerable communities. |
| | | | OTHER? |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|--|
| 1.3 | Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive 'No/low Regrets' investments and financing strategies for climate resilience and food security, including alternative low cost investments, investment strategies for national and local adaptation planning processes, micro-financing schemes and Public Private Partnerships. | 1.3.1 | PM 3.1 Capacity of countries and stakeholders to develop Low/ No Regret and Climate Justified projects. |
| | | 1.3.2 | PM 3.2 Investments through Public Private Partnerships |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | Governments enhance efficiency in climate project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds. | 1.4.1 | PM 4.1` Government & Capacity of countries and stakeholders to leverage funding for energy efficient and gender sensitive climate resilience programmes. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | AWPs, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions for addressing critical local water security challenges such as water quality, groundwater depletion, agricultural water needs, rainwater harvesting constraints and energy security to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities. | 1.5.1 | PM 5.1 Agencies and Communities explore and adopt indigenous and non-conventional climate resilient solutions such as rain water harvesting , |
| | | 1.5.2 | P.M 5.2 Water Utilities will acquire latest water delivery technology and systems and adoption of new technology options such as micro/ protected agriculture. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | All boundary actors targeted under Goal 1 as well as other networks (e.g. APAN), media professionals, universities and other relevant stakeholder institutions have enhanced capacity to promote no/low regrets investments. | 2.1.1 | PM 6.1. Stakeholders are aware of the climate resilient options available and starts adopting them |
| | | 2.1.2 | PM 6.2 Youth and gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and hygiene is at school/college/university and community levels to cope with water security and climate Change issues |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2.3 | Institutions and stakeholders have access to knowledge sources and platforms and use information and knowledge (including online resources) on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development. | 2.2.1 | PM 7.1. Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge for information dissemination and outreach to beneficiaries to promote a dynamic communication culture to enhance good governance for better water management and for disaster preparedness |
| | | 2.2.2 | PM 7.2 Integrated communication interventions including media tours, roadshows, street dramas, TV& radio shows including media as a partner in promotion of IWRM and related water issues. |
| | | 2.2.3 | PM 7.3 Publications in national languages for communities and agency staff, media briefings, tours, articles /discussions on water issues in print/electronic media. |
| | | 2.2.4 | PM 7.4. Local, regional and global Networks knowledge brokers and private sector to promote natural resources conservation and management. |

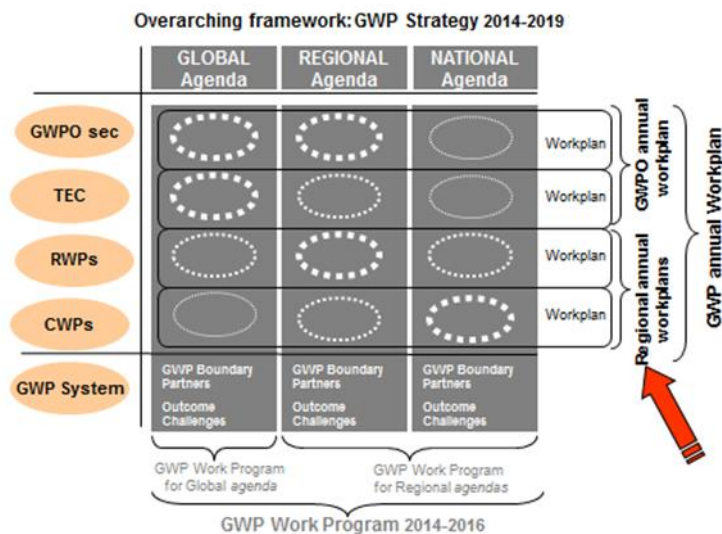
Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|---|
| | | 2.2.5 | PM 7.5 Integration of IWRM as part of curricula in school and other training programmes. |
| | | 2.2.6 | PM 7.6 Evidence that appropriate traditional and indigenous practices and wisdom are applied in coping with issues arising from CC |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3.1 | Regional and Country Partnerships and collaborating partners have enhanced capacity, competence in fund raising, promotion of IWRM, coordination, and practice good governance including sound financial management, stakeholder engagement and monitoring and evaluation. | 3.1.1 | PM 8.1 Fundable projects developed and locally raised funding secured. |
| | | 3.1.2 | PM 8.2 Efficient monitoring & Evaluation in place |
| | | 3.1.3 | PM 8.3 Capacities of AWP and linkages with related partner and collaborating organizations strengthened. |
| | | 3.1.4 | PM 8.4 Joint activities with Private Sector under CSR programs and Public Private Partnerships with government actors and private sector. |
| | | 3.1.5 | PM 8.5 All statutory meetings held regularly (AGM, SC, PC etc.) and all financial transactions have proper oversight and audit and CWPs participate in the Annual Consulting Partners meeting with the partners |
| | | | OTHER? |



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2016 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EMEA | X | RWP EMEA | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

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

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

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

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

Summary

1. GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans, (2) to implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes, (3) include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture, (4) facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin) and (5) encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground.
2. WACDEP Work Packages 2, 3, and 5 (National development and Sector Plans, Investment, Project Preparation and Financing, and Demonstration Projects);
1. GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to develop an agreement on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water), (2) to increase stakeholders' political awareness and commitment to deliver water security, with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions, and (3) to influence universities and training institutes to incorporate the GWP Tool Box in their curriculum.
2. GWP-SEA will implement WACDEP Work Packages 6 and 7 : Capacity Development and Knowledge and awareness
1. RWP and CWP's will access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO.
2. WACDEP Work Packages 8 : Governance and Fund Raising.

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2016) | Budget reference (EURO) (source of detailed budget for 2016) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP" |
| WACDEP_SEA | WACDEP Project document 2016 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP" |
| SDG Readiness | Design Phase Project Note | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3b. WACDEP" |

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | 19 |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| 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 | 5 |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 2 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | |
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 20 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | |
| OT2.3 | Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet. | |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | Progress Marker |
|-------------------|-----------------|
|-------------------|-----------------|

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
|------|---|-------|---|
| 1.1 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans. | 1.1.1 | Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding. | 1.2.1 | By the end of 2015 Stakeholders beyond water and at multiple levels are engaged in river basin planning and implementation processes |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes | 1.3.1 | CamboWP conduct a pilot area for study on flood and drought control and management in irrigation system |
| | | 1.3.2 | InaWP facilitates implementation of a pilot river basins for an integrated flood management |
| | | 1.3.3 | Lao WP hold workshop and initiate small pilot areas for flood and drought management |
| | | 1.3.4 | Malaysia CWP continues collaboration for Integrated Flood Management Programmes and disseminates the experience |
| | | 1.3.5 | Myanmar WP identifies pilot study areas and organizes dialogues for flood and drought management |
| | | 1.3.6 | Thai WP continues collaboration with River Basin Committees and basin level stakeholders |
| | | 1.3.7 | OTHER? |
| 1.4 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture | 1.4.1 | Key stakeholders attend dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues of national food and agriculture policies organized by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,5 | By 2020, GWP –SEA through its partners supported at least 3 countries to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management that are regularly monitored, evaluated and reported. | 1.5.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to facilitate gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management |
| | | | OTHER? |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|--|
| 1,6 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam piloted integrated governance in 5 deltas | 1.6.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam facilitate the process for integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, River Solo, Ayeyawardy and Chao Phraya |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,7 | Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia will facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin) | 1.7.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam participate and facilitate dialogue and discussion on Mekong |
| | | 1.7.2 | Malaysia and Thailand continue their support on bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,8 | GWP-SEA through its partners will encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground | 1.8.1 | CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam support and encourage water development agencies to institutionalize and mainstream gender perspectives and IWRM into their work. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1,9 | Indonesia will include national energy policy measures to improve water security | 1.9.1 | InaWP in cooperation with GWP partners facilitate: training on the development of a national energy policy to relevant stakeholders. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam agree on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water). | 2.1.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Stakeholders gain improved political awareness and commitment to deliver water security with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions. | 2.2.1 | Law makers, decision makers , NGOs , journalists and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participate in discussions and campaigns for water security organized by CWPs |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | GWP-SEA and CWPs disseminate 30 major publications on regional and country issues disseminated (5 per year), and translated by GWP –SEA Partners into 5 languages (Indonesia/Malay, Thai/ Lao, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar) , reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world | 2.3.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam disseminate publications on regional and country issues |
| | | 2.3.2 | Lao WP and Viet Nam WP translate GWP and GWP-SEA publications into national languages |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,4 | GWP-SEA and CWPs publish 4 media features on water security in 2014, rising to 20 in 2019 (global and regional media, referencing GWP). | 2.4.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam collaborate with relevant partners to facilitate the highlight of water security issues in the national media. |
| | | | OTHER? |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|
| 2,5 | 8 universities and training institutes influenced to incorporate the GWP ToolBox in their curriculum. | 2.5.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam introduce IWRM ToolBox to relevant universities and training institutes |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | RWP network establishes a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes. | 3.1.1 | RWP and CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to improve and strengthen capacity on monitoring, evaluation and reporting of implemented. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | 10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth). | 3.2.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam facilitate the selection of 10 young people to be supported through the WaY leadership programme |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP strengthened , with active involvement of GWP Partners | 3.3.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP improve partnership through institutional and organizational reforms, recruitment, training and media engagement. |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,4 | RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO. | 3.4.1 | CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP organize meetings and dialogues with international, national and local organizations to raise funding, in the form of cash or in kind support. |
| | | | OTHER? |

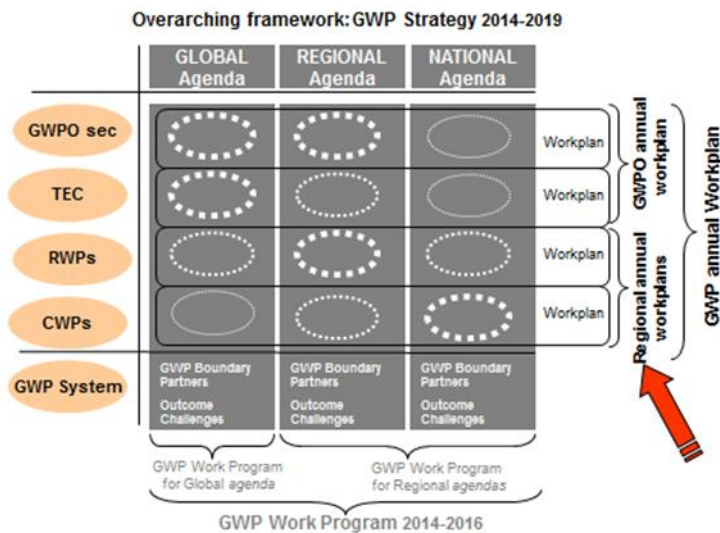
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP West Africa



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

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



| Agendas | 3 year Work Programs | Entities | Annual Work Plans |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Global | X | GWPO (sec & TEC) | X |
| CAM | X | RWP CAM | X |
| SAM | X | RWP SAM | X |
| CAR | X | RWP CAR | X |
| CEE | X | RWP CEE | X |
| CACENA | X | RWP CACENA | X |
| CHI | X | RWP CHI | X |
| WAF | X | RWP WAF | X |
| EAF | X | RWP EAF | X |
| SAF | X | RWP SAF | X |
| CAF | X | RWP CAF | X |
| MED | X | RWP MED | X |
| SAS | X | RWP SAS | X |
| SEA | X | RWP SEA | X |
| Consolidated | GWP 2014-2016 Work Program | GWP System | GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation) |

Introduction

Water Management Context and Challenges

The water situation in West Africa remains very complex in terms of both surface and groundwater resources. A major challenge for water resources in the region is related to their accessibility (both physically and economically) and quality. In 1998, the IWRM principles were adopted by the West African Ministers of Water as the best approach to managing water resources. This has led many countries to take measure to establish the political, legal and institutional frameworks for water management.

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

It is worth to add to the context, the SDGs that have been adopted in September 2015, with a dedicated goal for Water and Sanitation, giving room for GWP to accompany the countries right from the start, to understand, plan and monitor the actions towards the achievement of the goal.

All these are part of the orientations given to GWP/WA during the Assembly of Partners held in Cotonou, Benin on 07 and 8 may 2015.

GWP/WA's Work Plan in 2016 is the continuity of that of 2015 and it aims at building on the achievements to implement a new stage in accordance with the strategic goals of the 2014-2016 regional work Programme. It takes into account the priorities defined by the regional stakeholders, including the West African Water Resource Policy (WAWRP) and its implementation plan (IP) carried by the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS. As a matter of fact GWP/WA is technical partner to ECOWAS/WRCC since the design phase and now in the implementation period that started late 2014, of the Programme for IWRM in West Africa funded by Sida for 2 million Euro for 4 years.

The MDGs' period has come to an end with mitigated results in the region. Though there were a lot progress the living conditions of people need more improvement. The region has been involved as other regions in Africa in the support to the African Position Document as a contribution of the continent to the development and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The dedicated water goal gives us as water sector actor's great opportunities that GWP will seize in the region to engage more actors for the achievement of the GWP mission and vision in West Africa.

The regional priorities of West Africa presented as challenges have been defined taking into account the key areas identified in the GWP Strategic Goal n°1 as follows:

Water and Climate Resilience

West Africa is one of the most vulnerable areas to climate Change effects. There is an urgent need to develop effective adaptation to climate, to preserve the ecosystems, improve agriculture, and manage energy and river basin. Actions should be taken to raise awareness on the impacts of climate variability/change in order to increase the resilience capacity to drought and flooding. Based on scientific and traditional knowledge to be capitalized, the proposed actions should

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

promote the development of appropriate infrastructures, the ecosystems preservation as well as mechanisms and risks management practices. The early warning systems should be developed. IEC activities should integrate Gender approach.

Integrated urban water management

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

Water and food security

Access to food is one of the biggest challenges for the West African population. Food security and land management are closely related. Land tenure is usually the main factor that increases poverty. Developing agriculture means setting up appropriate agricultural infrastructure, irrigation, fish farming, and water mobilization. The main contributions GWP/WA can bring in its collaboration with other organizations include Hydro agricultural site identification for irrigation; dry and damaged lands recovery. Women should be allowed to have access to managed land areas. Some steps have been taken in 2015 in the frame of the National dialogues on water and food security, and in the collaboration underway in the implementation of IDMP-WA.

Water and energy security

The Energy security in West Africa is a threat to the economic and social development in the region. For the GWP/WA perspective, Water infrastructure and knowledge of hydrological systems should be developed. Regional interconnection projects should have strong advocacy for their implementation. Women's leadership in the energy sector should be encouraged. The promotion of new technologies in renewable energy should be seen as an opportunity for socio-economic development. Still this is the weaker link for GWP/WA action plan, and should be strengthened in the Work Plan 2017-2019.

River basin management, including transboundary waters

There are 25 shared river basins and 10 shared aquifers in the sub-region. The collaborative management of the common resources of these basins is critical to promote efficiency, ensure benefit sharing and cooperation for peace. IWRM should be operationalized and the pilot actions extended to river basins.

Strengthening Basin organizations will be supported by GWP/WA. Basin management should further take into consideration the participation of the actual users; and women's activities should be promoted by creating interest groups in each basin. Intra and inter basin cooperation should be promoted. Knowledge on groundwater should be increased, and IEC activities developed.

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

Getting countries and major actors to get ready to implement the SDGs is a major action GWP will take a lead in the region.

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

Workplan highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2016

| Summary |
|--|
| GWP-WA will contribute to the implementation of the regional water Policy and engage capacity building activities for key stakeholders including the. Transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Mekrou Project, the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA) and also the joint Management of shared aquifers taking into account climate change in West Africa. |
| Collaboration with major stakeholders including journalists and the teachers in higher education to update and promotion and use of the training module on IWRM jointly with ECOWAS WRCC will be pursued. The regional IWRM bulletin “Running Water” and monthly e-newsletter L@Chronique will be revitalized and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. A strong capitalization on the achievements and lessons learned from WACDEP, MEKROU and IWMP-WA programmes will lead to some knowledge for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX. |
| GWP-WA will strengthen the regional network with an improved support to targeted Country Water Partnerships as well as youth networks to position them for a sound contribution to development processes. The focus on updating partners database and temporary accredited CWP to increase the reliability of GWP in West Africa. Self-hosting of the regional Secretariat will be strengthened through a good control of financial issues and a greater visibility and credibility for the activities so as to enable fund search to implement the activities. |
| Fund raising will be the focus of GWP West Africa in 2016 and throughout the 2014-2019 strategy period. This is expected to be jointly undertaken with partners such as IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, VBA, CILSS, through development of joint proposals. Efforts will be made to support countries for their preparation and implementation of the SDG-6 and targets, including developing proposals of SGD preparedness Facility in Mali and Ghana and training main stakeholders for their implementation. |

Portfolio Overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2016

| Regional portfolio for 2016 | Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2016)</i> | Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2016)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Core | TEMPLATE WPB 2 | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B1. Core + Add GWP” |
| WACDEP_AF_WAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2a. WACDEP WAF” |
| WACDEP_AF_Burkina | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2b. WACDEP BF” |
| WACDEP_AF_Ghana | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2c. WACDEP Ghana” |
| IDMP_AF_WAF | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2d. IDMP WAF” |
| TB_MEKROU | Project document | TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2e. Mekrou” |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| SDG Water-PF | Project document to be developed based on the global framework | TEMPLATE ... : Budget; Tab: "B3b. SDG Readiness" |
|--------------|--|--|

Logframe Indicators

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | |
| O1 | Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 |
| O3 | Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. | |
| O4 | Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| O5 | Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies. | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | |
| OT1.2 | Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience | 2 |
| OT1.3 | Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience | |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | |
| OT1.4 | Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience | |
| OT1.5 | Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | |
| OT1.6 | Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | |
| OT1.7 | Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 1 |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 Target |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| OT1.8 | Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | |
| OT2.1 | Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up | 1 |
| 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. | 5 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated | 2 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | |
| OT2.6 | Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | |
| OT3.2 | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships. | |

Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| 1.1 | Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national/local development plans and funding strategies. | 1.1.1 | CWPs or active national actors in the CWP are involved in the development processes at national level |
| | | 1.1.2 | Governments are working closely with NGOs and other CSO to implement development plans including water security with all related linkages: food, energy, etc. |
| | | 1.1.3 | Municipal Development Plans are integrating the IWRM approach with special focus on Women's and Youths' participation |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.2 | Collaboration between countries is advanced with the application of IWRM principles to transboundary | 1.2.1 | Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger are developing more collaborative actions for the management of the Natural resources of the shared basin of the Mekrou river |
| | | 1.2.2 | Advanced consideration of Shared groundwater resources in West Africa |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | water and other natural resources management and use, in West Africa. | 1.2.3 | The stakeholders of the Mekrou sub-basin have defined a common vision on the development of water resources |
| | | 1.2.4 | The NBA supports GWP's initiatives in the Niger Basin |
| | | 1.2.5 | Strengthened collaboration between GWP/WA and Basin Organizations |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 1.3 | Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa | 1.3.1 | Water and food security experts and departments are working closely for an improved efficiency of their actions |
| | | 1.3.2 | Regional and continental organizations are working in a coordinated way at regional and national levels |
| | | 1.3.3 | GWP is working more closely with ECOWAS/WRCC on these issues |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,1 | GWP/WA actions and knowledge products are well known and properly used as tools in the decision making processes | 2.1.1 | The website is regularly updated and the monthly newsletter is circulated to partners |
| | | 2.1.2 | Partners develop cases studies to share in the GWP TOOLBOX |
| | | 2.1.3 | Regional and national partners produce cases to share in the GWP TOOLBOX |
| | | 2.1.4 | Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work plans |
| | | 2.1.5 | The GWP/WA Communication strategy is developed and implemented with progress reports |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,2 | Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructures, in West Africa. | 2.2.1 | Training workshops are held for capacity building of local and national actors |
| | | 2.2.2 | Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work |
| | | 2.2.3 | Workshops are held focusing on local actors' capacity building |
| | | 2.2.4 | The MPs at the National Assembly support the integration of IWRM principles in the bills on water and sanitation infrastructure design |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 2,3 | GWP/WA network contributes to the development of knowledge products on emerging issues, through a solid Knowledge chain | 2.3.1 | Partners are informed during meetings or training sessions organized by GWP or other partners on how to contribute in the Knowledge development |
| | | 2.3.2 | All partners wishing to know how to access GWP knowledge products through improved communication |

Workplan 2016: Implementing the Strategy

| Outcome Challenge | | Progress Marker | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Ref. | Description | Ref. | Description |
| | | 2.3.3 | Regional and national stakeholders contribute into the knowledge chain partners |
| | | 2.3.4 | Cases are documented on Local and national cases for the TOOLBOX |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,1 | Strengthened network for an effective performance | 3.1.1 | Initial core funding is guaranteed and made available |
| | | 3.1.2 | More Institutions are accredited as members of GWP in West Africa |
| | | 3.1.3 | All statutory meetings are effectively held according status and regional secretariat is coordinating the implementation of activities in the region |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,2 | An effective strategy for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilize funds to operationalise IWRM | 3.2.1 | Some core funding is guaranteed to the CWPs |
| | | 3.2.2 | Half of the 13 CWP have a functional secretariat coordinating the implementation of an annual action plan with country partners. |
| | | 3.2.3 | CWPs locally raise funds to implement their action plans |
| | | | OTHER? |
| 3,3 | Partnership with relevant Regional and National organisations developed including the implementation of joint initiatives for synergy | 3.3.1 | Constant contacts are maintained with strategic partners |
| | | 3.3.2 | Information is shared in view of developing strong collaboration |
| | | 3.3.3 | Initiatives jointly developed and/or implemented with one of the regional partners |
| | | | OTHER? |