

Volume 3 – GWP Regions (Abstract)

# Workplan 2018

## *Implementing the Strategy*

January 2018



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### Introduction

This document (GWP Workplan 2018 Vol 3) is a companion document of the GWP Workplan 2018 Vol 1 and Vol 2. This document is a summary compilation of the workplans of 13 GWP Regions for the year 2018. Each Regional Workplan summary presented below consists of:

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

It should be noted that only the key parameters of the workplans are presented hereafter. Details of the activities are available in the accompanying annex of this document (*Volume 3 – GWP Regions (ANNEX) Detailed activities by region*) as well as the consolidated 2018 budget.

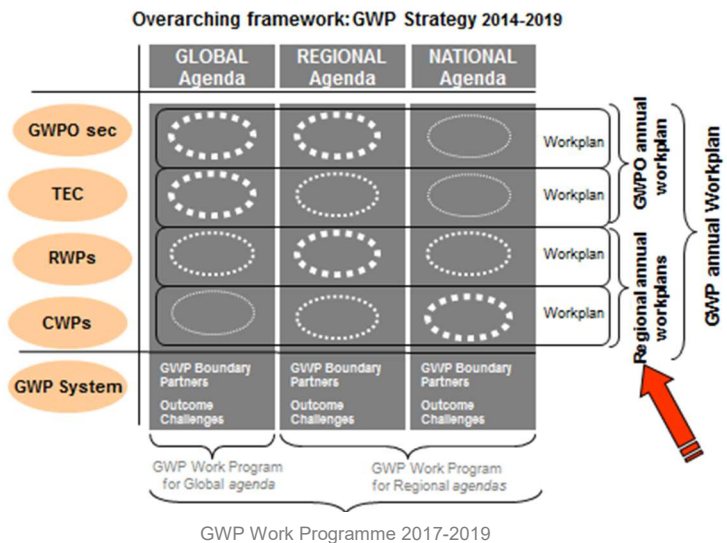
# RWP WORKPLAN

# 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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

The CACENA region geographically should be subdivided into two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (three countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and in 2014 Mongolia joined regional network as a neighbor of Central Asia.

There is a big differentiation in renewable water resources availability among the countries within each sub-region. The region of CACENA, is very specific within the GWP family, as well as one leg of RWP is standing in the Europe and another in the hearth of Asia.

There could be observed the full range of water related issues which are obvious in many places over the globe, but in CACENA they are the sharpest in the agenda for solutions. For example, climate change processes are going two times faster rather than average over the globe, we faced with widely famous Aral Sea disaster, transboundary cooperation addressing water issues is the most complicated, and water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture (which uses about 85% of total water) is the lowest in the world practice, etc. 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 (as well as for Mongolia), water ecosystems degradation, floods and, in some zones - water scarcity.

For Central Asia they are increasing water deficit and water ecosystems degradation, water-food-energy nexus.

Transboundary water issues are common for all CACENA countries.

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

Climate change around the CACENA region is evident, and in spite of the different opinions of scientists on its change and future impact, all clearly have come to the conclusion that now is the time to take all possible adaptation measures. From this view point countries are interesting to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security. By building climate resilience, CACENA countries aiming to manage impacts of extreme events such as droughts and floods, support peace building and conflict prevention, attract safeguard investments in economic development and progress in poverty reduction. Ultimately, CACENA countries committed to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

Work Plan Summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Facilitation packages (knowledge and capacity building) based on innovative IWRM solutions accounting specifics of sub-regions (Caucasus and Central Asia, and Mongolia) delivered by GWP CACENA to national and regional water agencies in all nine countries. That will lead to more effective national policy making process and development progress towards achievement of SDGs, climate change adaptation and increased water security.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> CACENA key stakeholders increased their capacity for better water management planning and development towards water security in all CACENA countries. GWP CACENA's knowledge chain will be focused to relevant for CACENA issues and will assist to mobilize proper expertise.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> An effective GWP CACENA Network of partners sustained as a neutral platform for water security knowledge promotion.

### Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	Form WPB 2	Form WPB 3: Budget 2018 = 190 000 Euro; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP CACENA	Project document	Form WPB 3: Budget 2018 = 80000 Euro; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP Region"
SDG-PF	Terms of reference for CWP Armenia and CWP Kazakhstan	WPB 3: Budget 2018 = not yet defined; Tab: "B3b. SDG Readiness"
LRF	Contracts	WPB 3: Budget 2018 = about 200000 Euro; Tab: "B4a LFR and B4b LFR WACDEP"

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	9,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment <b>strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of regional <b>organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	27
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> 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 <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	27
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	9
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	9
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	13
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	1/1
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

## 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	Better understanding at the CACENA Country level how to strengthen policy making in the context of Climate change, SDGs and national economic development priorities related to water – that will increase efficiency of national developments towards water security	1.1.1	More driving forces for water policy strengthening at national level who achieved common understanding on the key national economic development priorities and the role for them of better water governance
1.2	Help CACENA to be involved into global and regional processes and initiatives (Cooperation with AWC, Regional Process at 8th WWF and after forum in cooperation with APWF) aiming to incorporate advanced knowledge and practices into national planning and developments – in relation to climate, SDGs and Water-Energy-Food nexus	1.2.1	National Water Authorities and key stakeholders at country level got advanced knowledge and skills from a number of global and regional processes with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners that will increase efficiency of national developments.
		1.2.2	GWP's knowledge on Climate made use of by a wide number of key stakeholders at the regional level that will help to develop and implement NAPs
2.1	GWP CACENA Partners promote knowledge accumulation and dissemination addressing country level and regional priorities and development challenges related to water security – aiming to increase capacity of the key stakeholders.	2.1.1	Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all nine CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA web-site, etc.).
		2.1.2	Awareness raised by GWP CACENA Partners for better water management planning and development towards water security in all CACENA countries
		2.1.3	CACENA key stakeholders increased their capacity when dealing with climate change, green growth process, food security, ecosystems stability and emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations to better transboundary cooperation).
		2.1.4	WACDEP project contributes by knowledge of GWP on relevant issues and assists to mobilize proper expertise for partner institutions related to climate adaptation.
		2.1.5	GWP's Climate knowledge incorporated into key national programmes and NAPs.
		2.1.6	National institutions and focal points prepare project proposals to access climate funds from the Green Fund, the Adaptation Fund and other donor organizations.
3.1	Better regional water partnership consolidation via properly conducted regional network, Regional Council and Partners meetings	3.1.1	Regional Secretariat properly conducts governance of the GWP CACENA network and streamline administrative and governance structures.
		3.1.2	GWP CACENA will guarantee increased program and financial performance across regional and country partnerships. The locally raised funds secured at regional/country level and included in the RWP/CWP Work Plan and Budget
		3.1.3	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes. GWP CACENA Secretariat participation in annual Regional Days.
		3.1.4	Proper governance and administration of the WACDEP activities



### Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.2	Effective GWP CACENA involvement into global GWP actions and processes and strengthening of partnership platform	3.2.1	Operational GWP CACENA network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate SDGs and water security and IWRM as a tool in the development process.
		3.2.2	Pan-Asian GWP cooperation further strengthened

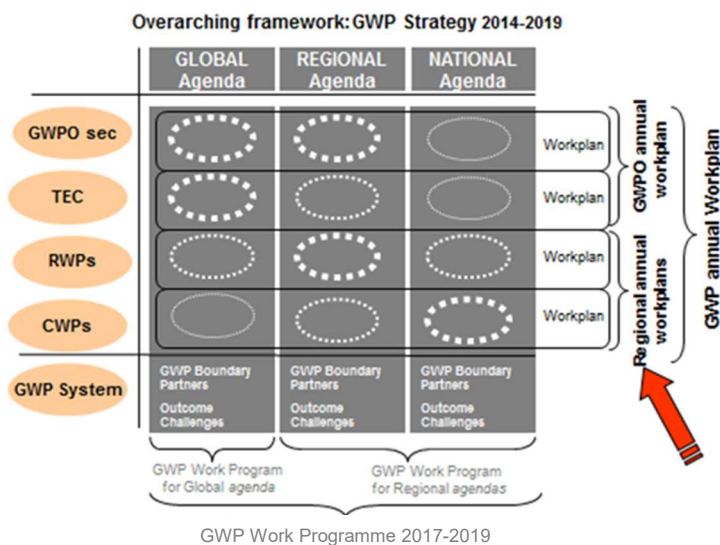
# RWP WORKPLAN

## 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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## Introduction

### Water Management Context and Challenges

Central Africa is endowed with abundant water resources. Indeed, the annual water needs per inhabitant are estimated at 1700 m<sup>3</sup>. In 2007 a volume of 2400 m<sup>3</sup> was available to every inhabitant of the region. Yet the countries of the region are facing many challenges almost all of which are water-related. Countries in the region must therefore address several challenges (social, economic and institutional) to ensure water security. On the social aspect, it was noted in 2004 that about 40 million people did not have access to drinking water especially in rural and suburban areas, and 800 million people did not have access to water sanitation. Infant mortality rate, from birth to five years old, is very high (240 per thousand in Angola). Approximately 780,000 people are exposed to drought, 860,000 to flooding and 70% of diseases are waterborne.

Economically, it is noted that despite the abundance of water resources for irrigation and fertile land, only 0.3% of these farms are irrigated, while in 2004, 59 million people suffered from malnutrition. In a region with the second highest hydroelectricity potential in the world, less than 7% of this potential is developed and only 16% of the population has access to electricity; a situation which does not encourage private investment in the sector.

From the point of view of institutions, there is a lack or non-functioning of institutions that unify all the sector's stakeholders. Human resources are aging and non-renewed, and there is lack of consistency in the sector's management policies. There are insufficient basin organizations, no centre for information on water, and low public investment in the sector.

To improve water security there are five major challenges to address: having to mobilize political will at the highest level to put water at the centre of development policies, improving water governance, the efficient use of water, the promotion of investment in the sector and the supply of water to suburban and rural areas.

Currently the region, through ECCAS is facilitating the implementation of the Regional IWRM Action Plan, with focus on the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, data management (generation, analysis, management and sharing), water policy development and establishment of management units for river basins like the case of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin organisation.

The main challenge for GWP Central Africa in its collaboration with ECCAS (already formalised by an MoU since April 2017), is the fact that GWP CAf works in only seven (Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Príncipe) of the eleven-member states of ECCAS. Currently, Country Water Partnerships (CWP) have been established in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo, Central Africa Republic and Chad. Of the five, two (Cameroon and Sao Tome) have been accredited by the GWP network. In 2018, GWP CAf will work to facilitate the accreditation of the remaining 3 CWPs.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* The development of a regional SDG programme that fits into GWP SDG preparedness initiative will be pursued to capitalise on work done in 3 countries in 2017 regarding SDG 6.5.1.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

*Highlight 2:* GWP CAf will strategically facilitate the engagement of CWPs in the process of development or review of national water resources or national sanitation policies in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Central Africa Republic.

*Highlight 3:* A NEXUS dialogue programme will be rolled out in 2018 in collaboration with ECCAS. The project will aim to facilitate NEXUS dialogues in 2 or 3 pilot countries, and build a NEXUS programme for the Region.

*Highlight 4:* The strengthening of GWP CAf five CWPs will be pursued vigorously, with focus on CWPs in Chad, Central Africa Republic and Congo. The objective will be to strengthen their fundraising capacity.

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

<b>Regional portfolio for 2018</b>	<b>Activity reference</b> <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	<b>Budget reference (EURO)</b> <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</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"
GWP Cameroon_UNICEF WASH	Concept note, and detailed project budget	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	200,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	5,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	1
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	400,000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Water security and SDG implementation are taken into account by ECCAS in implementing the Central Africa Regional Water Policy	1.1.1	SDG regional programme document prepared and approved, results in establishment of a monitoring and reporting system for water security and SDG implementation at Regional and Transboundary levels
		1.1.2	SDG project documents for Sao Tome and Cameroon prepared and approved, and improve monitoring progress on implementation of SDG 6.5 targets
1.2	Central African States include water security and SDG implementation in their national water policies, national climate change adaptation plans, and in other national and sector development policies and plans	1.2.1	National Water policy for Cameroon approved by government, leading to operationalisation of water resources coordination organs in the countries
		1.2.2	Roadmap and concept note for national water policy review process in Central Africa Republic developed by government, resulting in improved coordination of water resources management
1.3	Political commitments made to improve water security in transboundary river basins identified and operationalised	1.3.1	Capacity of ECCAS member states built on IWRM at transboundary level, and results in formal establishment of TRBO that improves coordinated management of water resources in the basins
		1.3.3	GWP actively engaged in organisation for 7 <sup>th</sup> Africa Water Week in Libreville and influences country's engagement in implementing regional and international commitments
1.4	Programs for the integrated management of floods and droughts implemented in one transboundary basin	1.4.1	Implementation of EWS project results timely flood and drought warnings
1.6	Water security and SDG implementation are mainstreamed into the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in Central Africa	1.6.1	NEXUS dialogue organized with two pilot countries in Central Africa resulting in increased in integration of water security in national agriculture sector investment plans
		1.6.2	results in integration of water security considerations I national agriculture investment plans
2.1	Universities and training institutes in two countries in Central Africa mainstream Water Security and IWRM and in their academic curriculum	2.1.1	Universities or Higher Institution of learnings sign formal agreements reflecting the role of GWP in an IWRM training programme that increases attractiveness of water related studies
			Increased internship opportunities for students leading to increased integration of youths into water jobs
2.5	Publications on water security at regional and national levels are produced	2.5.1	One publication of on water security and climate resilience for "WASH" published resulting in improved knowledge on water resources issues in Lake Chad Basin area
2.6	The GWP CAf regional communication strategy is implemented.	2.6.1	"MAYI" magazine published by media network for water and climate in Central Africa results in increased awareness of water resources issues in the region

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.1	CWPs are strengthened with the active participation of GWP partners, and partnership base expanded	3.1.1	CWPs organise statutory meetings and respect statutes resulting in accreditation of 3 CWPs
		3.1.2	Increased ownership of CWPs demonstrated by government through provision of office space, and part-time staff
3.2	A sustainable funding mechanism established for the GWP-CAf	3.2.1	Establish long term strategic agreements with UNESCO, two RBOs and ECCAS that lead to increased Locally Raised Funds
		3.2.2	Strengthened governance of CWP results in accreditation of 3 CWPs by GWPO, and increased Locally Raised Funds
3.4	A mentoring program called “Water and Youth” is developed and implemented	3.4.1	Project concept for Water and Youth initiative developed by Youth organisations that results in job creation for youths
		3.4.2	Increased internship opportunities for students leading to increased integration of youths into water jobs
3.6	Increased collaboration with other GWP Africa Regions on knowledge and experience sharing.	3.6.1	GWP CAf exchange visit to one GWP Africa RWP results in increased partner engagement in Central Africa RWP, and improved performance of management organs of GWP CAf

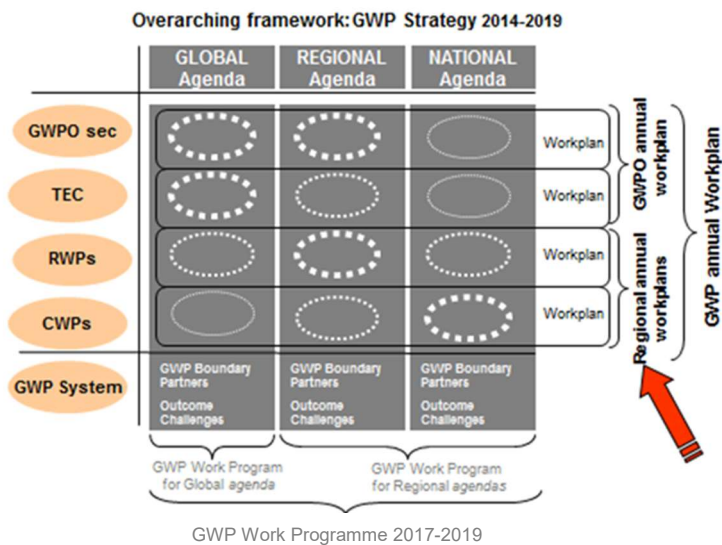
# RWP WORKPLAN

# 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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)



### Water Management Context and Challenges

Central America is composed of seven countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. It has a total area of 522,381 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of approximately 45 million people.

The region is known for having abundant water resources, considering that the water offer is estimated at 723,072 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year. However, the uneven spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation, the lack and/or inadequacy of regulatory frameworks, basin degradation and weak institutions cause water shortage issues in these countries during the dry season. During the period 2014-2016, the region was affected by droughts, that have caused important losses in sectors such as agriculture, hydroelectricity and water provision. It is estimated that in 2014, the impacts of drought represented around USD 650 million. In addition, two-thirds of the region's population lives around the Pacific basins, which drains about 30% of surface waters, while the remaining third of the population is located around the Caribbean basins, where 70% of the region's water wealth is generated. On average, the region uses less than 10% of water available, with the exception of Costa Rica, which uses approximately 20.73% of its total available water. The latter results in a water deficit, both for domestic use and production purposes.

All countries have part of their territory within the 23 transboundary basins in the region, which cover 36.9% of the Central American territory. There is a need to promote the coordination between countries for the management of this areas, as the quality and availability of water resources decrease, and potential conflicts are more likely to arise. This makes it necessary to strengthen capacities in international water law, promote the exchange of experiences on the management for transboundary basins and promote the divulgation of principles that can promote collaboration for the management of transboundary basin management.

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

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

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> A Water and Gender meeting at regional level is organized in coordination with CAPNET, to promote the inclusion of water as a strategic issue in gender related activities at regional and national level.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> The IWRM technical committee of the Water Directors has a work plan under implementation, which has been approved by the Ministries Councils of the CCAD.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> At least 2 case studies for the Toolbox are going to be prepared during 2018.

### Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</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"
SDG-PF_Honduras	Project document	Project budget

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> 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 <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	1
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Central American countries are actively engaging in addressing sustainable development, water security and climate resilience issues related to major transboundary basins in the region.	1.1.1	Models of the management of transboundary basins at regional level are documented.
		1.1.2	Recommendations for the sustainable management of transboundary basins are prepared and shared with governments.
		1.1.3	Training events on international water law are carried out at regional and national level.
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 capacities of women and youth in IWRM and water security have been increased.
		1.2.2	The situation and role of women in issues related to water management at municipal and rural level is documented and disseminated.
		1.2.3	The Youth Water Network in Central America has increased its membership and has a work plan under implementation.
1.3	CAM countries have increased their resilience to climate by incorporating the water-food-energy nexus in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation, SDGs and INDCs implementation.	1.3.1	The water-food-energy nexus is better known through the estimation of the economic impacts of climate related events, such as droughts.
		1.3.2	Processes are initiated for the inclusion of water security and climate change in policies, strategies, national adaptation plans and INDCs implementation paths.
		1.3.3	Coordination mechanisms between the climate change and water resources agenda at national level are in place, including agriculture and energy sectors.
		1.3.4	Project proposals to access climate funds are prepared and presented to donors.
		1.3.5	The countries in Central America have started the process for the preparation of NAPS, including water sector, and the implementation of INDCs.
1.4	Central American countries strengthen their regulatory framework for water security, climate resilience and IWRM.	1.4.1	Central American countries have in place a regulatory framework that contributes to IWRM and climate change adaptation.
		1.4.2	The Water Directorates's IWRM technical committee has been institutionalised as a coordination mechanism for the implementation of the IWRM guideline of the Regional Environmental Strategy (ERAM).
2.1	The adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use has been effectively promoted.	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 (i.e. rainwater harvesting).
		2.1.2	Best practices for drought management are documented and shared.
		2.2.3	Pilot projects are implemented in priority areas to support NAPS and INDCs implementation.
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 an essential element for climate change resilience and water security are developed.
		2.2.2	Local governments include water-related risks management in their municipal development plans.
		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.

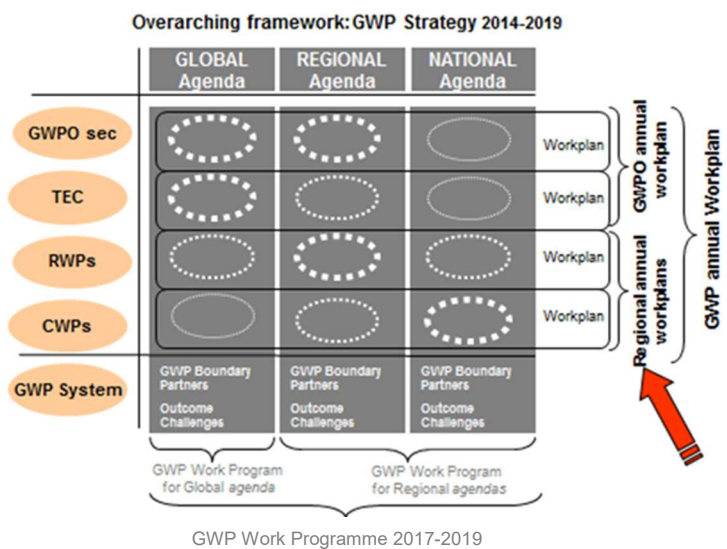
## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.2.5	The governments capacity to monitor NAPS and INDC implementation are improved.
		2.2.6	Strengthening the existing coordination mechanism to share hydrological information for informed decision making.
		2.2.7	Communication materials on topics related to IWRM, water security and climate change are prepared and shared with relevant actors.
		2.2.8	GWP CAM's participation in regional and global events to exchange of experiences, strengthen alliances and support fundraising is ensured.
		2.2.9	Promote south-south collaboration to exchange knowledge and good practices.
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 for establishing synergies with strategic partners and fund raising.
		3.1.2	GWP CAM becomes a legal entity to strengthen its fundraising capacities.
		3.1.3	CWP's are implementing their national strategic plans and developing synergies with the RWP work programme through their annual work plans and increased involvement.



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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

The Caribbean is made up of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are characterized by limited resources, excessive dependence on international trade and hence vulnerability to global developments; overuse of resources and premature depletion; relatively small watersheds and threatened supplies of fresh water; fragile environments and susceptibility to natural hazards, which when they occur, can drastically set back an economy. Many Caribbean countries are unable to supply their citizens with a regular supply of potable water and unable to adequately treat their wastewater, thus sewage pollution from land-based sources and from ships has been the most pervasive form of contamination of the coastal environment [*GWP-C Action Plan 2016 – 2019*].

This year 2018 will set the stage for the continued implementation of the “*GWP Strategy Towards 2020*” in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal # 6: “*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*”. Similarly, Climate change is a key threat for the region. Rising temperatures has led to increased risks of both floods and droughts, threatening lives and national development. When water is in short supply or its availability unpredictable, development is disrupted. Conversely, water is destructive when it comes in the form of hurricanes and sudden flash floods that the water infrastructure cannot cope with. Huge economic losses follow with catastrophic impacts on livelihoods. Caribbean states, small island development states (SIDS) are the most susceptible to the impacts of Climate Change. It has been recognized that the water security is essential to economic development and climate change is its greatest threat.

The GWP-C Core Work Plan 2018 and WACDEP Programme will support the three strategic goals under the “*GWP Strategy Towards 2020*” with alignment to UN SDG Goal #6 and strong focus on strengthening climate resilience of the region:

#### **Goal 1: Catalyse Change in Policy and Practice**

Despite the fact that many Caribbean territories have inherent differences as it relates to water management, many of them share an undeniable commonality - poor planning and management of water resources and poor enforcement of existing regulations. The improving of water resources management in Caribbean countries towards growth and water security through an integrated approach in planning, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing is essential in ensuring a water secure Caribbean. In 2018, GWP-C will facilitate the development and implementation of inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient Water Sector policies and plans in select Caribbean states. The GWP-C will facilitate a regional planning framework for Integrated Climate Resilient Water Resources Management.

#### **Goal 2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge**

Goal 2 will focus on developing the capacity to develop and share knowledge to promote a dynamic communications culture across the region, so as to support better water and wastewater management. In 2018, GWP-C will strengthen the Technical Committee’s role in guiding research projects and disseminating knowledge on integrated water resource management in collaboration with academia and the WACDEP Programme in relation to climate change, health and agriculture.

#### **Goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships**

This goal will focus on strengthening the institutional framework under the GWP-C to implement its programmes and enhance the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships. In 2018, GWP-C will focus on the re-establishment and commissioning of the Secretariat to oversee the programmes and initiatives under the work plan. Similarly, the Secretariat will be staffed to deliver the work programmes and initiatives for 2018 as well as strengthen existing partnerships and key stakeholders. A public education and communication plan will be essential in providing visibility and renewed purpose in regional water sector developments.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Water Management Context and Challenges

Given the catastrophic impact of Climate Change in the last five (5) years on Caribbean Water Security, the GWP-C Work Plan 2018 along with its core work plan will address these issues under its **Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)** through the GWP thematic area of Climate Resilience and Water Security. WACDEP will respond to six (6) outcome challenges:

1. Increased climate resilient water infrastructure
2. Expansion of water use efficiency, re-use and augmentation in the region
3. Enhancement of drought resilient water supplies
4. Climate resilient agricultural water management systems increased
5. Resilient and healthy water resource systems established and operational
6. Integrated urban flood management institutionalized

These challenges will be met through joint coordination with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and CIMH by provision of a monitoring and evaluation framework; supporting the development of project proposal for financing; and implementation of the projects.

A fully functional Secretariat is essential in implementing both the Core and revitalization of the WACDEP programme. As such, 2018 will focus on key capacity development programmes to strengthen the Secretariat as well as its national partners with special focus on private sector involvement in implementing core and WACDEP activities. In 2018 there will be a strong link between core and WACDEP activities due to our recognition that all challenges facing the Region is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change – **A water secure Caribbean is a Climate Resilient Caribbean.**

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* Promotion of climate smart techniques in water resource management

*Highlight 2:* Regional and sub-regional Youth Competitions will be held to increase awareness of water security and climate resilience in the youth population (ages 6 – 25). It is expected that practical applications to climate resilience will increase in Caribbean communities

*Highlight 3:* Re-establishment of the GWP-C secretariat, new Steering Committee and Host Institution. This will ensure the implementation of the work programme for 2018 – 2020.

*Highlight 4:* Gender mainstreaming manual OR SDG GOAL 6 Manual for development and implementation of water projects/policies/programmes developed to strengthen the effectiveness of water resource management in the region.



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference (EURO) <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a Core+Add GWP"

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	100,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	85,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> 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 <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	5
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	1
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	20,000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref	Description	Ref	Description
1.1	Enhanced regional cooperation in water management and regional economic development	1.1.1	National Water programmes of participants of 13 <sup>th</sup> High Level Ministerial Forum will integrate decisions derived from Forum
		1.1.2	Increased regional collaboration among decision makers (at the political, technical and community levels)
1.2	Methodologies and mechanism for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in national development plans established	1.2.1	Water security, climate resilience, SDG goal 6 and gender concerns incorporated in policies and National Development Plans
		1.2.2	Water sector policies and programmes will be updated to integrate Gender and youth concerns using the guidelines from GWP-C manual for water security policies
		1.2.3	Establishment and Enforcement of existing regulations regarding water resources management
1.3	Sustainable wastewater management in the region through implementation of integrated urban water management	1.3.1	National water treatment and re-use programmes will be developed using lessons learnt from current and past programmes
1.4	National/regional institutions will take into account link between water security and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and regional level	1.4.1	Advancement of national/regional cooperation in climate smart agriculture
		1.4.2	Climate resilient demonstration projects established by National Water Agencies
		1.4.3	Costs of production for local farmers decreased through increased water-use efficiency
		1.4.4	Enhancement in national/regional potable water distribution systems in disasters
2.1	Caribbean Technical Committee (TEC) becomes pivotal in providing scientific solutions for water security and hazards due to Climate Change	2.1.1	Bi-annual Regional TEC information briefs
		2.1.2	Regional TEC supports regional work programme including WACDEP
		2.1.3	Access to technical information increased
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 audience)	2.2.1	Increased application of technical documents on water security, climate resilience and development by youth and local communities
		2.2.2	Cooperation with regional financial institutions and partners project delivery increased
2.3	Knowledge base of Utilities (network partners and other stakeholders) assessed and strengthened	2.3.1	Stakeholders in the Caribbean region access information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media
		2.3.2	Enhanced presence of IWRM issues/ sharing of IWRM knowledge in Caribbean media.
		2.3.3	Government investment in water security projects/policies increased through Financing greater understanding of the link among water security, climate resilience and economic development
		2.3.4	Partnership with Water Utilities sector strengthened
2.4	Enhanced human/technical and institutional capacity for integrated water resources management	2.4.1	Project preparation and access to funding skills of national/regional water resource agencies strengthened

### Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref	Description	Ref	Description
		2.4.2	Irrigation systems and water use efficiencies improved on a National level
3.1	GWP-C institutional framework strengthened	3.1.1	Communication and visibility of GWP-C Organisation, its activities and impact strengthened Cooperation with CARICOM re-established
		3.1.2	GWP-C Regional Secretariat operational Host Institution relationship strengthened
3.2	GWP-C network expanded and strengthened	3.2.1	Growth in the number of sustainable Partnerships
3.3	External sources for funds identified and sought	3.3.1	Capacity for project preparation and financing strengthened

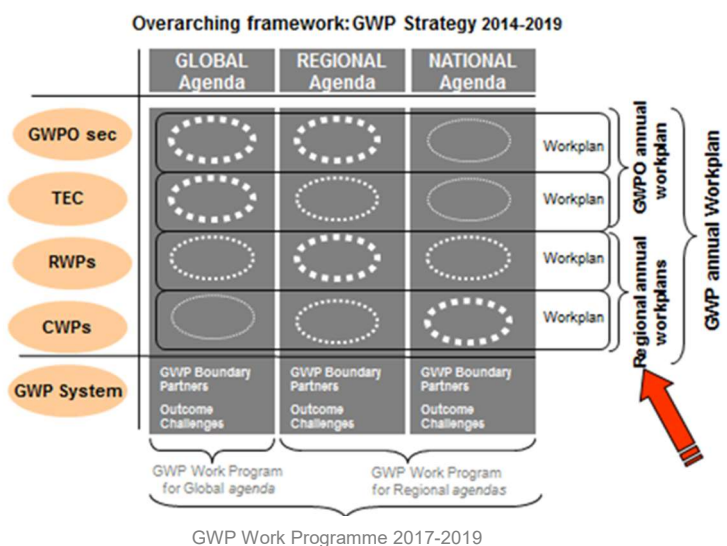
# RWP WORKPLAN

# 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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	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 are supporting 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.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* IDMP CEE in 2018 will address all three pillars of the IDMP Programme:

- Monitoring and Early Warning: continue working on establishing and testing one tool - Drought User Service - system which enables more accurate and efficient drought monitoring for the entire Danube region and beyond
- Vulnerability and Impact Assessment: Unification of drought impacts and risk assessment
- Mitigation, preparedness and Response: Overcoming gaps in decision-making processes in drought management; Improve dialogue between the scientific and policy-making communities

Main strategic directions of the IDMP CEE in 2018 are:

- Improved preparedness for drought risk management
- Enhanced cooperation of key actors (operational services, decision making institutions, end users) on national and regional level
- Cooperation with regional organizations (DMCSEE, EUSDR, ICPDR, Sava Commission, etc.); connecting "drought initiatives" in the region
- Interregional cooperation (in the frame of IDMP or broader)

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

*Highlight 2:* GWP CEE will implement Locally Raised Projects such as DriDanube (Work Package 2 Leader), JOINTISZA (Work Package 6 Leader) and FramWat (Technical Work Package 3 Leader).

*Highlight 3:* GWP Hungary will implement 3-year project proposal for implementing the strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets.

*Highlight 4:* In cooperation with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, GWP CEE will organize and coordinate international youth completion Danube Art Master 2018 in 12 countries in Central and Eastern Europe. GWP Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovenia will be national organizers.

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_CEE	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b. IDMP"
SDG-PF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3a. SDG"
JointTisza	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
DriDanube	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5b. LRF IDMP"
FramWat	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5b. LRF IDMP"
Danube Art Master	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
Danube Sediment	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
PROLINE CE	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
Danube Floodplain	Project document	
FISHME ISHMI	Project document	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	120,000,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	9
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	18
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	4
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	246,618
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	200,000



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional cooperation in water related Sustainable Development Goals will result in better, more integrated sustainable water resources management	1.1.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships were actively involved in sub-regional cooperation – Baltic Sea, Danube Economic Strategy, and the Black Sea.
		1.1.2	Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan developed by end of 2019 in the framework of the JoinTisza project, implemented and co-funded by GWP CEE and the Danube Strategy Task Force.
		1.1.3	GWP CEE contributed to 2019 Water Framework Directive revision, regional process for World Water Forum 2018 and other initiatives.
		1.1.4	IDMP CEE countries established and used Drought User Service; prepared for operational use which improved national and regional capacities to monitor, forecast and respond before, during and after drought events.
		1.1.5	IDMP CEE countries developed and used unified drought risk assessments in preparation of the Drought Risk Assessments, under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
		1.1.6	Organizations involved in the IDMP CEE developed and used unified drought impact assessments and contributed to the collection of historical drought events in the region.
1.2	Countries in the region develop “no regret” investments and non-investment measures to increase climate resilience and integrate these measures into river basin planning	1.2.2	Countries involved in the IDMP CEE prepared improved (national) Drought Management Decision-Making process schemes on a basis of dialogues between scientific and policy-making communities.
		1.2.3	Improved regional Drought Management Decision-making scheme used for preparing revision of the second cycle of the river basin management plans (in 2019).
		1.2.4	Increased knowledge of EU policy instruments and strategies and their potential to integrate horizontally drought and water scarcity policies in different environmental domains (water, nature, agriculture, land use, cities, etc.).
		1.3.1	Regional Water Partnership and Country Water Partnerships were actively involved in the process of updating the third cycle of river basin management plans with a main focus on supporting stakeholders buy-in and emerging issues such as sediment management.
1.3	Countries in the region facilitated stakeholders dialogue to adopt updated river basin management plans and flood risk management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive and Floods Directive	1.3.1	Regional Water Partnership and Country Water Partnerships were actively involved in the process of updating the third cycle of river basin management plans with a main focus on supporting stakeholders buy-in and emerging issues such as sediment management.
		1.3.2	Guidance on NSWRM used by key stakeholders when developing RBM and FRM plans.
1.4	National strategic plan for achieving the SDGs Hungary and Moldova features prominently the SDG -6 and related targets.	1.4.1	Authorities in Hungary and Moldova implemented strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets.
1.5	Decision makers in small communities were better equipped to make informed decisions to solve waste	1.5.1	Partners prepared project proposals that increased awareness and capacity of decision makers to solve sanitation issues in less developed small settlements, Roma and refugees’ communities and sub-urban areas.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	water treatment in sustainable and integrated way, taking into account circular economy	1.5.2	Regional sustainable sanitation programme was positioned and recognised among different frameworks on the national and international levels.
1.6	Partner organization benefited from virtual marketplace platform	1.6.1	Innovative virtual marketplace developed within the framework of the WaterInnEU project has been used by the river basin organizations and companies to facilitate matchmaking among service providers and river basin management in the region.
1.7	Regional common framework for floods, droughts and pollution mitigation strengthened by increasing the buffer capacity of the landscape using the natural small water retention measures approach in a systematic way	1.7.1	GIS tool developed to identify locations where natural small water retention measures are needed, was introduced to water authorities in the region for testing.
		1.7.2	GWP CEE was invited to present lessons learned from small water retention measures demonstration project in national and international events. GWP CEE was also invited to contribute to projects and initiatives on land (forest, agriculture, urban) and water nexus and policy integration.
2.1	National institutions have improved capacity to increase water security	2.1.1	Strengthened capacities for proactive drought management in Central and Eastern Europe by organizing trainings for using and understanding results from the Drought User Service (DriDanube)
		2.1.2	Improved knowledge base and increased capacities of national public authorities to convey “drought information” to different target groups.
		2.1.3	Partners contributed to development of tools and methodologies and their testing within the framework of projects – EOP Danube, PROLINE-CE, DriDanube, JoinTisza, WaterInnEU, Danube Sediment, and others.
		2.1.4	Urban hydrology pilot focused on drought developed and implemented in the framework of the JoinTisza project by experts from University of Debrecen.
		2.2.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships partnered with other recognised organizations to develop project proposals for the sustainable sanitation programme.
2.2	Rural communities have improved knowledge/capacity to apply sustainable sanitation solutions	2.2.1	Regional and Country Water Partnerships partnered with other recognised organizations to develop project proposals for the sustainable sanitation programme.
		2.2.2	Dialogues and stakeholder workshops sustainable sanitation organized.
2.3	Stakeholders have improved capacity to access quality products and services, including youth and gender, through knowledge sharing	2.3.1	Projects targeting young generation, e.g. Danube Art Master, Danube Day, ToolBox Summer School and others were implemented in the region.
		2.3.2	Country Water Partnerships organized events, public awareness campaigns and competitions involving youth centres and different school levels, e.g. Youth Forum, Danube Box and Junior Water Prize.
		2.3.3	Involvement of the youth in IDMP CEE: IDMP CEE lectures and trainings at the GWP CEE Summer School.
2.4	Communications capacity embedded throughout the network	2.4.1	Stakeholders used regional web site and social media channels and participated in tailor-made campaigns for events and special occasions.
		2.4.2	Partners submitted case studies that were accepted for GWP ToolBox.
		2.4.3	Stakeholders from the region were actively involved in global campaigns through Regional Secretariat and GWPO.
		2.4.4	Awareness about severe drought conditions in Central and Eastern Europe raised with efficient dissemination mechanisms.

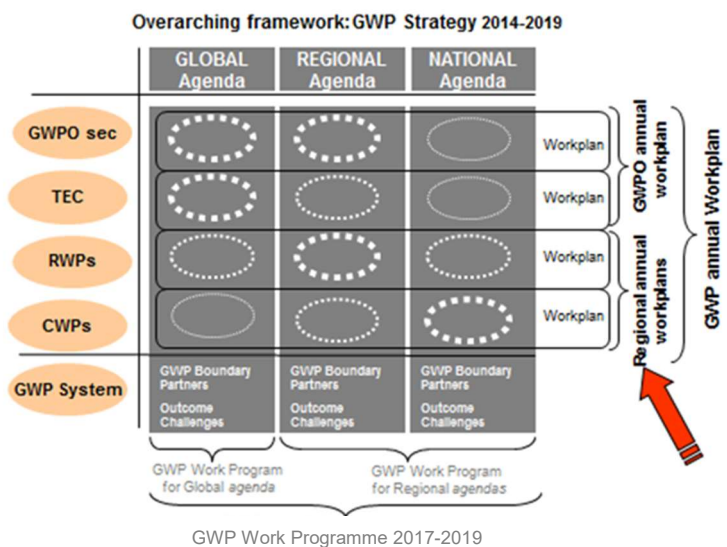
## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.4.5	Project partners supported in project related communications on the regional level – DriDanube, JoinTisza, EOP Danube, WaterInnEU, SANDANUBE, Danube Floodplain, Danube Art Master and others.
		2.5.1	Capacity building activities and trainings organized by project partners in the framework of DriDanube and other projects.
2.5	Capacity building: out-of-water management sector professionals increased understanding on IWRM	2.5.1	Capacity building activities and trainings organized by project partners in the framework of DriDanube and other projects.
		2.5.2	Media communicates drought effectively to different target groups and disseminate accurate and reliable information to the public on drought management, drought thresholds, proactive measures, etc.
3.1	International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for implementation of their programmes	3.1.1	GWP CEE provides an expert input that is accepted in meetings of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) and other regional conventions and frameworks.
		3.1.2	IDMP CEE input is accepted into ICPDR and ISRBC programmes, e.g. river basin management plans, Drought Reports and involves ICPDR in IDMP CEE Strategic Advisory Group
3.2	Number of active partners to GWP CEE increased	3.2.1	Applications accepted and stored in GWP database of partners.
		3.2.2	1 new GWP CEE partners per year (involved through IDMP CEE) (act. 8.4)
3.3	Links with other networks and organizations strengthened and formalised	3.3.1	Partnership Agreement established with DriDanube and JoinTisza project partners and Priority Areas 4 and 5 of the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region
		3.3.2	Project based cooperation established in projects related to GWP Strategy Towards 2020, including DriDanube, JoinTisza, PROLINE-CE, Danube Sediment, EOP Danube, Danube Art Master, SANDANUBE, Danube Floodplain and others
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	Co-funding provided for successful project proposals.
		3.4.3	Implement a dedicated Resource Mobilization and Partnership plan to increase GWP CEE capacity to develop strategic partnerships and raise funds and attract long-term core and programme level financial support from diversified sources (act. 4.1)
		3.4.4	Reserve fund established at the regional level.



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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

Water is the source of life, the key for production, and the base of ecosystem, as well as the most active controlling factor in the ecological system. In terms of river basins, the ecosystem can be divided into four types: wetland, forest, grassland, and desert. If the water of the wetland decreases continuously, the wetland would degrade to forest, then grassland and desert finally. And if the desert has enough water, it will gradually develop into grassland, forest and wetland. Therefore, ecological progress can be advanced by controlling water of river basins to ensure that the ecosystems will not degrade and the green mountains and clean waters are well protected.

China will have more work to do in response to climate change in since its coal-dominated energy structure can hardly meet the growing demand of fast urbanization and industrialization and energy consumption of residents. In past few years, the extreme weather events have been vital threats to our natural ecosystems and economic-social development, mainly in agriculture, forestry, natural ecosystems, water resources and coastal areas as well as ecologically fragile areas. Now, water security in China is challenged by the climate change.

It is committed to maximizing win-win cooperation by pushing forward the Belt and Road Initiative and seeking the optimal combination of the initiative with the development strategies of other B&R countries, e.g. the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), Saudi Arabia's oil and gas program for its western region, the EU's Investment Plan for Europe, ASEAN's Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025, APEC's Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025 and the Asia-Europe Connectivity Initiative are all complementary to B&R. The efficient mixture promotes exchanges and cooperation in diverse forms between political parties, parliaments, and localities. **The role of NGOs** is vital in mutual understanding between peoples of different countries and broad consensus on B&R cooperation based on all types of exchanges on issues concerning women, youth, and start-ups, young and green B&R.

**Cross-regional youth alliance** is set up in 2018 by GWP China and GWPO according to the GWP Youth Strategy to convene potential water politicians and professionals from different continents. This initiative will be titled as '**the young belt and road**' in the context. **The Green Belt and Road** states the principle of resource efficiency and its practice in policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds, and incorporates eco-environment protection into all aspects. Both experience and training in ecological civilization and green development are shared to enhance capability for eco-environment protection, prevent eco-environment risk, facilitate collective achievement of 2030 sustainable development goals by countries and regions along B&R and provide sound service, support, and guarantee for the building of all stakeholders. Last year, the establishment of **Lang-Mekong International Cooperation Center** revealed an active and open platform to all basin countries. Supported by GWPO, GWP China has played a role of facilitator in the transboundary river basin cooperation together with GWP SEA. The focal points from Lang-Mekong member countries interacted water-related tech, governance, knowledge, facilities and regional security on the table of the Lang-Mekong International Cooperation Center mainly underpinned by GWP China, GWP SEA, and GWPO. The positive cooperation progress of international river basin lays a concrete foundation to the GWP Pan-Asia Strategy. The former practice illustrates that both bilateral/multilateral knowledge building and project visiting are most popular to policy-makers and professionals. For effective impacts from the teamwork of GWP China, CACENA, SEA and SAS, it shows that the shared demands of target groups should navigate the objective of GWP's Pan-Asia Cooperation and B&R.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

The Initiative of Jointly Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as **the Belt and Road, B&R**) has proceeded rapidly with the implementation of some major programs and international production capacity cooperation projects for two years. It has two major routes: one starts from coastal ports of China, crosses the South China Sea, passes through the Malacca Strait, and reaches the Indian Ocean, extending to Europe; the other starts from coastal ports of China, crosses the South China Sea and extends to the South Pacific.

The regions within GWP network are stakeholders and third parties to B&R initiative as well. The multiple functions of the GWP network can play its complementary role in technology, capital, production capacity, and markets, based on the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration and applying the law of the market.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* The focal points from Lang-Mekong member countries interacted water-related tech, governance, knowledge, facilities and regional security on the table of the Lang-Mekong International Cooperation Center mainly underpinned by GWP China, GWP SEA, and GWPO. For effective impacts from the teamwork of GWP China, CACENA, SEA and SAS, it shows that the shared demands of target groups should navigate the objective of GWP's Pan-Asia Cooperation and B&R.

*Highlight 2:* Knowledge gathering and sharing on the Integrated management of water and soil conservation and the technologies of ecological rehabilitation along the Yellow River can be regarded as an effective channel to promote the IWRM.

*Highlight 3:* Following 2017, the SDG 6 platform at national level is active in convening all stakeholders around the table to share knowledge and provide inputs which support the country with both national and international efforts to monitor and achieve SDG 6 and other water-related targets. On one hand, it facilitates UN and national government regarding the SDG 6 integrated monitoring and implementation; and the interaction between those working on the ground and the UN/National Focal Points for the different SDG 6 targets. On the other hand, it plays as a database for information/answers/feedback collection in the regard of the progress objective of each SDG 6 target.

*Highlight 4:* Implementing green development concept and promoting river chief system is main task for the water related governments in 2018. GWP China as the facilitator will dedicate to promote the IWRM concept into the policies making process and make further influence during the implementation of the river chief system.

## Portfolio overview

January 2018

### Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

<b>Regional portfolio for 2018</b>	<b>Activity reference</b> <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	<b>Budget reference</b> <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_CHI	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"
LRF	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
LRF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"
LRF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B3a. SDG"



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	40,000,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	120,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	3
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	2
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	60%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	2
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	3
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	4
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	3
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	2
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	90%
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Influence on national development strategy, namely, the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)	1.1.1	Research and advocacy concerning water-related development topics;
		1.1.2	Practise the five principles (innovation, coordination, green, opening-up and sharing) proposed in the 13th Five-Year Plan;
		1.1.3	Break the bottlenecks of water resources management and promoting a harmonious relationship between water and people.
1.2	Implementing the SDG 6 on water and other water-related SDGs in China, particularly in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	1.2.1	The Shaanxi Provincial Water Partnerships, through their designed activities under the programme, will be able to influence and support the local governments and their related water departments in the province;
		1.2.2	It promotes integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Shaanxi Provincial policies, strategies and plans;
		1.2.3	The Hunan Provincial Water Partnerships, through their designed activities under the programme, will be able to support the local governments and their related departments in the province to develop the system and integrate IWRM concept into development process;
		1.2.4	It promotes integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Hunan Provincial policies, strategies and plans.
1.3	Provide professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for the further national strategy/policy decisions.	1.3.1	Relevant organizations and planners will improve the water resources management /operation policies;
		1.3.2	Analyse the strategies of Yangtze River Basin Development and Protection and provide related decision-makers with pros and cons analysis/evaluation;
		1.3.3	Evaluation on the After-support of the Three Gorges Project;
		1.3.4	Analysis/evaluation on the Management and Operation of Middle and East Route of the South-North Water Diversion Project.
1.4	Revolutionize towards a think tank	1.4.1	Target and reserve policy studies in water resources and ensure national water security;
		1.4.2	Make advantages of talents, intellegens and connections and organize experts and technical forces to conduct in-depth proactive;
		1.4.3	Achieve more characteristic and high-quality products of thought, and strive to build the GWP China into a featured think tank with great impacts both at home and abroad.
1.5	Implement SDG water related goals in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	1.5.1	Link SDG #6 targets to national policies and plans and prioritizing actions for implementation;
		1.5.2	Support Shaanxi and Hunan provinces on establishing a monitoring framework for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs), in particular target 6.5;
		1.5.3	Share knowledge for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs) implementation & develop capacities for SDG 6;
		1.5.4	Strengthen partnerships for SDG 6.
1.6	Implement SDG water related goals in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	1.6.1	Awareness raise at high-level to promote coordination across sectors, regions and agencies regarding the issues of IWRM.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.7	Water and the ecosystem management in river basins	1.7.1	The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop;
		1.7.2	Ecosystem management and principles will be introduced into the integrated management of river basins, especially in the Yangtze River Basin
1.8	The Chinese Government introduces the integrated water security and climate resilience into the 13th Five-Year Plan (National Development Strategy)	1.8.1	Through the WACDEP, we shall continually promote and expand the influence of the integrated water security and climate resilience on the related policies, including the national development plan; sector plan at national level four Provincial development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans.
1.9	IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation	1.9.1	IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation
2.1	Promoting the South-South Cooperation	2.1.1	Based upon the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), GWP China will work with other RWPS in Asia to implement the framework for cooperation between the RWPs to promote south-south cooperation within and beyond GWP network on further topics of shared interest (e.g. flood risk management, climate resilience, disasters reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, urban water management) for the years to come with common work programmes.
2.2	Strengthen capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training	2.2.1	The awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised, e.g. the donor community.
2.3	IWRM capacity building through the GWP ToolBox	2.3.1	All related to IWRM practices and knowledge will be shared among the partners
2.4	Increasing contacts with all forms of media to disseminate IWRM knowledge and applications	2.4.1	GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic sector will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management. Otherwise, it will make more channel for the media accessible to IWRM and any other activities of GWP China
2.5	Develop more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies; play a positive role in making rules of the international water management system	2.5.1	Through international cooperation in various forms, it can publicize and promote China's concepts/policies, practices and experiences in water resources field. It can also establish friendly relations with relevant international organizations to boot international exchanges and cooperation on water and further increase the voices of Chinese water resources bodies to play a better role in the international water events.
2.6	Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox	2.6.1	All related to IWRM practices and knowledge and will be shared among the partners
2.7	Institutions and stake-holders capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP)	2.7.1	Improve the influence on the water security and climate resilience through implementing the WACDEP activities.
2.8	Promote Youth Strategy, Gender Strategy and public involvement	2.8.1	Various campaigns/activities involve youth and women would help GWP China to promote the two strategies and the practice in China. More young professionals and women will be more active in the water management and decision-making process.
2.9	Knowledge products to disseminate China's research and application experiences in water-related fields	2.9.1	Provide annual water resources research reports to the MWRAs as the policy making reference; Develop more media platform to publicize work achievements.
3.1	Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships	3.1.1	Involve 1-2 new provincial/river basin partnerships in GWP China Region.

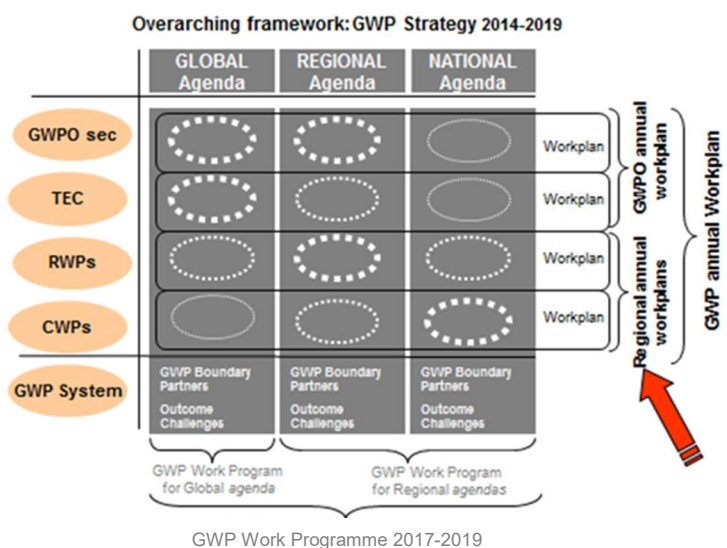
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.2	Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships	3.2.1	Take advantages of all opportunities to disseminate our activities and research outputs.
3.3	Strengthening partnerships with international NGOs	3.3.1	Sign new MOU with the WWF China Office to promote strategic cooperation/collaboration programme in a long term; Initiate strategic cooperation with the ADB under different themes; Maintain the annual/semi-annual water salon activities with the WRI,IUCN and WWF to launch the outcome of the salon—Water Insight; Develop cooperation with other international organizations, e.g.the OECD.
3.4	Working with civil society to jointly promote water resources management in China	3.4.1	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.
3.5	Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising	3.5.1	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.
3.6	Strengthen capacity building of GWP China’s internal work system	3.6.1	Organize capacity building courses for the Secretariat staff; Develop an elite team with professional knowledge and language skills. Improve the network building with partners.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## Introduction

### Water Management Context and Challenges

The Eastern Africa region, is dominated by smallholder subsistence agriculture with pastoral/semi-pastoral livestock production systems. The Communities are heavily dependent upon the natural resources for their livelihoods and general wellbeing. The environmental resources are used as sources of food, fuel wood, and building and industrial materials, etc. Moreover, the environment contributes 40 and 60 per cent of the GDP of the countries in the region.

GWP Eastern Africa comprised of nine countries- which include Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The region faces a severe water constraint with vast land in the region (especially IGAD region) being Arid and Semi-Arid (ASALs). Deforestation and poor agricultural practices are leading to reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. Water-borne diseases are the main cause of morbidity in all the countries in the region, and poor sanitation compounds health problems in both urban and rural environments. Moreover, conflicts over water are also concerns in the region as population grows and the use of water for different purposes and by different users' increases.

Furthermore, the eastern Africa region has the highest climate variability and is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change, yet it has the least institutional capacity to build resilience. This is further complicated by environmental degradation as people move to marginal lands. The underlying causes of the mounting pressure on environmental resources are rapid population growth, high levels of poverty, and civil insecurity in many parts of the region. The region is characterized by high level of poverty and poor infrastructure and social services. Changes in both rainfall and temperature are likely to have significant implications for water resources, food security, natural resource management, human health, settlements and infrastructure.

#### *In summary the key challenges affecting Eastern Africa include:*

- Poverty (food, energy insecurity, poor access to basic services (e.g. Water)
- Poor infrastructure development (transport, comm., water, energy)
- Inadequate services: education, health, input supply, credit, market
- Poor capacities (institutions, policies, community structures) \_governance
- High population growth, urbanization (unplanned)
- Environmental degradation, climate change impacts (drought, floods) water scarcity, deforestation, poor agricultural practices, conflicts, encroaching vital ecosystems/marginal

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* Partnership with countries and supporting them in strengthening their capacities to access climate funds through the available mechanisms. For example, Green Climate funds and Adaptation fund

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*Highlight 2:* Supporting countries in the region to meet their commitments to the global frameworks e.g. the Paris agreements commitments on National Adaptation Planning, Nationally Determined Contributions as well as contributing to already on-going efforts on SDGs

*Highlight 3:* Strengthening the Country Water Partnerships to raise resources and increase their sustainability

*Highlight 4:* Support to the Countries in water governance and institutional building will be key catalyst in influencing countries policies

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</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"
IDMP_AF_EAF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2d. IDMP"
Uganda Adaptation Fund project, EURECCCA	EURECCCA project document- GWP EA support to the MWE	Not yet confirmed- MOU to be signed between GWPEA and MWE
SDG Water Preparedness Facility	Project document finalised and approved	Funds yet to be disbursed to the RWP through GWPO

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	3,000,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	3,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	20%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	2
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	2
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	3
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	10,000
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> 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 <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	8
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	4
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	40%
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	5
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	300,000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	5,000



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	IGAD, 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	IGAD, EAC/LVBC and NELSAP/NBI consider water security and climate resilience into their programs
		1.1.3	Investment program (project proposals/project concept notes) prepared and implementation started for promoting water security and climate resilience in EA and IGAD region
		1.1.4	IGAD to consider water security and climate resilience issues as their priorities and to integrate within their programs
1.2	IGAD adopted integrated drought management approach to build drought resilience, and facilitate regional integration and economic development (similar to 1.6)	1.2.1	IGAD and partner countries accepted integrated drought management approach
		1.2.2	IGAD and partner countries demonstrated community-based integrated drought management approaches
		1.2.3	Increased number of Joint programs and projects implemented with IGAD and partner countries
1.3	Key sectors in the countries of Eastern Africa region integrated water security and climate change resilience into their development planning and decision making processes	1.3.1	Integration of water security and climate change resilience actions into sectoral plans of Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure
1.4	Water sub sector develop gender sensitive 'No/low Regrets' investments and financing strategies	1.4.1	Investment and financing plans for water resources sub-sector developed/ in process of being developed
1.5	Ministries of Water and Finance in the countries of the region improved efficiency in project preparation for leveraging funding from traditional sources and climate funds	1.5.1	Project concepts elaborated for selected countries in the region to facilitate funding
1.6	Cases from the programs/activities of GWPEA partner organizations on climate resilience and water security documented, and work expanded to include innovative approaches to facilitate learning and influence policy/practice	1.6.1	Increased number of case studies developed from partner projects
		1.6.2	Increased number of partners documenting and sharing the innovative case studies
		1.6.3	Increased number innovative demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented
		1.6.4	Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities
1.7	IGAD and partner countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda demonstrated innovative drought resilience actions at local level to promote drought resilience in the countries	1.7.1	Increased number of demonstration technologies/ approaches implemented by partners
		1.7.2	Increased number of case studies developed from demonstration projects by partners
		1.7.3	Increased ownership and participation of local stakeholders in demonstration activities
1.8	RECs and Basin Organizations strengthened their capacities in negotiation skills and conflict resolution to transboundary cooperation in the Nile and Horn of Africa region	1.8.1	Increased number of capacity development programs organised by RECs, RBOs and other boundary actors
1.9	Key regional actors consider ecosystems as key elements of IWRM and water security	1.9.1	Key actors in the region implement initiatives that promote ecosystems as key elements of IWRM processes



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.10	Countries in the Eastern Africa region commit the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus as an approach for resilience building, sustainable development and food security	1.10.1	At least three countries develop programs on water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus and start implementing them
1.11	Selected urban centres in the Eastern Africa region commit to an integrated approach for managing water resources for urban centres	1.11.1	At least three urban centres developed and start implementing integrated urban water management projects
1.12	Countries in the Eastern Africa supported to develop strategy to facilitate the implementation of their commitments under the global goals –including SDG6	1.12.1	At least two countries make progress on water-related SDGs, develop and start implementing SDG 6 projects alongside other SDGs
		1.12.2	Preferably the support is to be directed to all countries.
1.13	Cross-cutting issues integrated within the ministry sectors in their operations	1.13.1	Increased involvement of youth, women in operations of partners
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 partner capacity development programs that enhance water security and climate resilience
2.2	Regional and national entities make more informed decisions about managing water resources using GWP knowledge	2.2.1	Entities at regional and national level acknowledged in partners work
		2.2.2	GWP EA work is quoted in the key documents or acknowledged publicly by the entities
		2.2.3	GWP EA invited and represented in key events
2.3	Stakeholder in the Eastern Africa region/IGAD have better access to knowledge on water security and climate resilience	2.3.1	Partners acknowledge use of GWP knowledge products e.g. through quoting literature, websites and acknowledgements during partner conferences
3.1	Water partnerships at different levels established and/or strengthened in the region	3.1.1	Increased numbers of CWPs accredited according to the GWP CWP conditions of accreditation
		3.1.2	Increased numbers of CWPs with legal status
		3.1.3	Increased levels of locally raised funding at the country levels
		3.1.4	CWPs supported to leverage national and local resources
		3.1.5	Increase number and diversity of national partners registered as GWP partners
3.2	GWP EA works proactively in supporting the RWP and CWPs in raising funds at the regional and country level respectively to achieve financial stability	3.2.1	RWP leverages additional funds working towards the 1:1 ration of GWPO to locally raised funds
		3.2.2	Meeting the targets of the results based framework.
		3.2.3	A mainly positive evaluation documented in an honest self-assessment at the end of each year.
3.3	GWP EA partners are active and engaged	3.3.1	Programmes and projects being implemented through partners
		3.3.2	Partners contributed financially or in kind to partnership/network
		3.3.3	Partners list updated in the Partners database at GWPO and in GWP EA
		3.3.4	Increased number of dialogues facilitated by the partnerships

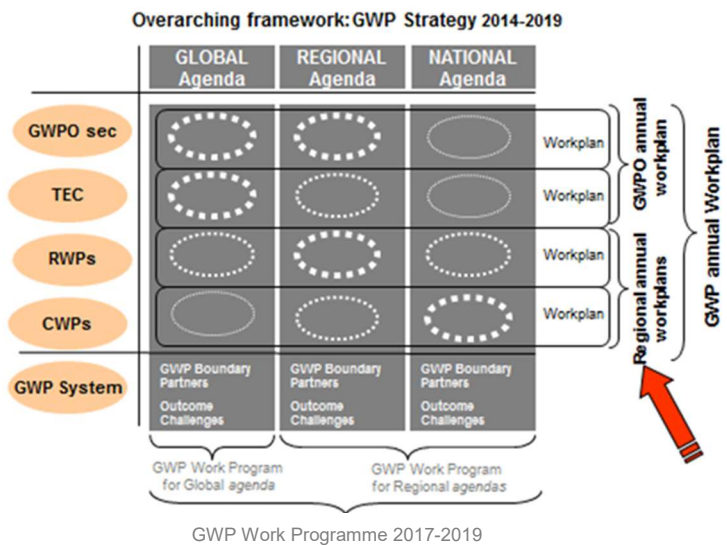
# RWP WORKPLAN

## GWP Mediterranean



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### 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 including rising water and food demands, urbanization, growing energy needs, environmental degradation, climate change, gender disparities and more. Part of the Region currently faces an enduring economic crisis, war, socio-political instability, conflicts and large-scale migratory movements often under dramatic conditions. The vast majority of these natural and man-made challenges are directly linked with water resources.

Water is fundamental to human security, key to social and economic growth and has a crucial role in the provision of ecosystems services. Being a limited natural resource, water requires effective policies and management practices to secure its availability and quality for all. Sustainable water access, provision and use are key concerns in all Mediterranean countries. Particularly the South and East Mediterranean are among the world's most water-scarce, with some countries reaching a 160% renewable water resources deficit. 'Water poor' people count to more than 180 million, while those facing water shortages exceed 60 millions.

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and groundwater bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled and reached 280 km<sup>3</sup>/ 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.

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

GWP-Med will continue being an active promoter of IWRM as means towards water security objectives, through focussed interventions at regional, national, basin, local and transboundary levels. 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 replicable pilot and demo applications, stakeholders' engagement, knowledge management and sharing, capacity building, awareness raising and education.

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In 2018, GWP-Med in synergy with partner and collaborating institutions and stakeholders will advance policy and technical agendas developed in previous years in support of promoting IWRM; will intensify reaching-out to 'out-of-the-water-box' stakeholders through Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem Nexus approaches; and will advance activity in new thematic fields, like on Water-Employment-Migration. GWP-Med action will build on:

- the heritage of 16 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, including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement;
- screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic and operational partnerships.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

**Highlight 1: 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's Water Agenda** through its Water Expert Group and the development of the related Work Programme and Financing Strategy, the **5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy and Action Plan**, 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) / Source-to-Sea Planning**;
- *at South East Europe level*, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the **Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy** including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;
- *at national level*, with provisional emphasis on Lebanon, Mauritania and Montenegro 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 (e.g. Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro);
- by continuing and further building activities on the **Water Governance & Financing Nexus** with an emphasis on **Private Sector Participation** as well as **Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship**, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by further building activities on **Water Integrity** at MENA level
- by designing and launching with partners the GWP-Med agendas on **Water-Employment-Migration**.

**Highlight 2: Advance integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management** through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in Southeastern Europe), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya 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 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

**Highlight 3:** Contribute in tackling **Climate Change and Variability** challenges through support to regional policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSO Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; providing methodological tool to countries for accessing international climate financing; assisting countries to develop a regional program proposal on climate change adaptation in the coastal area in the UNEP MAP framework; the NAP elaboration process in Tunisia; reinforcing stakeholders capacities on water security and climate resilience in Mauritania; developing an action plan and preparation of a bankable project for the strengthening of the water evaluation and monitoring system in Mauritania and the improvement of hydro-meteorological climate services in the NWSAS.

**Highlight 4:** Promote sustainable management of **Non-Conventional Water Resources** through:

- piloting technical interventions at *local* 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;
- piloting an ICT application to optimise irrigation for sustainable agriculture through a nexus approach in Sicily, Italy
- advancing the GWP-Med agenda on **integrated urban water resources management** in collaboration with partners, including implementation of a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece, and several small scale urban interventions, through a water sensitive city approach in the city of Thessaloniki and Nicosia.

**Highlight 5:** 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 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2018)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 201)
Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project, 2015-2018	Project document	Project document
GEF UNDP Drin Projects (Drin Full Size Project and Drin Kosovo Medium Size Project), 2015-2019	Project documents	Project document
GEF IW:LEARN 4 Project, 2017-2020	Project document	Project document
UBA Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2018	Project document	Project document
ADA Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2018	Project document	Project document
GEF UNEP Med Programme Nexus Project in MENA and SEE, 2017-2021	PIF approved by GEF Council	To be developed in 2018
GEF UNEP Med Programme Source-to-Sea Project in MENA and SEE, 2017-2021	PIF approved by GEF Council	To be developed in 2018
GEF UNEP Med SCCF Project on Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Areas, 2017-2019	Project document	Project document

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NCWRM Programme supported by a multi-annual CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2014-2018	Project document	Project document
'Water for the City' Project supported by the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2016-2018	Project document	Project document
SDG-PF	Work Plan under preparation	
WACDEP II_AF_North Africa	Work Plan under preparation	
WACDEP II_AF_Mediterranean	Work Plan under preparation	
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	5,700,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	256,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	40%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	7
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	3
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	4
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	100,000
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	400
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	60
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	5
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	3,000,000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	1000,000



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
1.1	Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions and demo applications are implemented for <b>IWRM and WSS planning</b> at regional, national and local / river basin level	1.1.1	<b>Regional / Sub-regional</b> institutions and political initiatives are assisted for advancing their <b>water related strategy processes</b> , including through <b>Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus (Nexus)</b> and <b>Climate Resilience approaches</b> .
		1.1.2	National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, strategic choices, policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their <b>national water and sanitation planning and monitoring</b> in an integrated approach, including through establishing and advancing readiness for responding to <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> .
		1.1.3	<b>Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP)</b> stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies; pilot schemes are promoted and, eventually, tested.
		1.1.4	Stakeholders are assisted to improve their understanding and capacity on <b>water integrity, transparency and accountability</b> as means for improved water governance.
		1.1.5	Regional and national <b>IWRM and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)</b> partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges and selected national and transboundary basins/coastal areas and wetlands are equipped with advanced local management planning tools.
		1.1.6	National and basin institutions are assisted in addressing natural resources security issues using the <b>Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus</b> approach, including through elaboration of investment portfolios and implementation of demonstration application showcasing how-to's on policy and action planning and technical aspects. At transboundary level, Nexus approaches are utilized as tool for identification of shared benefits and enhancement of transboundary cooperation and formal and informal policy dialogues and stakeholder processes advance.
1.2	Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated, capacity is built and solutions are catalysed for <b>Transboundary IWRM</b>	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 <b>Transboundary IWRM</b> challenges. Targeted transboundary water bodies include transboundary water bodies in SEE like the Drin River Basin and in the MENA like the North Western Sahara Aquifer System.
		1.2.2	More countries of the Mediterranean become aware of and possibly participate at the <b>UNECE Water Convention</b> ratification process, etc.
1.3	Regional and national policy dialogue is facilitated, capacity is built and solutions are catalysed on <b>climate change adaptation and climate variability issues</b>	1.3.1	Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to <b>climate change and variability mainstreaming in national and sectoral planning processes towards climate security</b> , including by addressing mitigation/adaptation co-benefits, through: policy and action planning; elaboration of investment portfolios; exploration of options for private sector engagement; support countries to improve hydro-meteorological climate services, support to countries on preparing and advancing National Adaptation Plans



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
			(NAPs); support to countries on preparing and advancing Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) setting and implementation; etc.
1.4	Local pilot applications are implemented and local and regional dialogue is promoted on <b>Non-Conventional Water Resources Management</b> , and the <b>Urban Water Resources Management agenda advances</b> through city-level interventions	1.4.1	Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands and coastal areas of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply <b>Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWR)</b> practices, including rainwater harvesting (RWH), gray water reuse and storm water management.
		1.4.2	Regional and local partners contribute and engage to the implementation of a <b>GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) agenda</b> , including through pilot IUWM planning, technical applications at city level, and promotion of employment opportunities particularly for Youth
1.5	Networking, policy planning, and local pilot applications for addressing <b>Migration</b> challenges related to water security are promoted	1.5.1	Regional, national and local partners engage for long-term solutions to <b>Water Security &amp; Migration</b> challenges, with emphasis on <b>Employment opportunities, Gender, and Youth engagement</b> , at the countries of migrants' origin, in the intermediate receiving countries, and the countries of destination.
1.6	Policy planning is assisted and local pilot applications are implemented for addressing <b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b> challenges	1.6.1	National and local partners engage on <b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b> solutions, including through better flood control and drought management planning at transboundary and city levels
2.1	<b>Knowledge</b> is shared and <b>awareness on water challenges</b> is promoted and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean	2.1.1	Package knowledge created through GWP-Med activities and disseminate knowledge products in targeted stakeholder groups
		2.1.2	Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, including with an emphasis on water-related <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> .
2.2	<b>Parliamentarians and Media</b> are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power	2.2.1	Facilitate the works of the <b>Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD)</b> and of the <b>Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD)</b> 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.
2.3	<b>Education</b> for IWRM is promoted through the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	2.3.1	<b>Educators</b> are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.
3.1	Sustainable Country and local water partnerships are explored and established	3.1.1	<b>Country and local stakeholders are networked in functioning partnerships</b> to better tackle IWRM challenges
3.2	GWP and GWP-Med agendas in Africa and in the Gulf is –further- set and advance	3.2.1	Operational links are established with African key institutions and stakeholders and contribution to the <b>Pan-African agenda</b> is made with emphasis on promoting North African water-related objectives and South-South cooperation.
		3.2.2	Options for collaborations and action are explored with <b>Gulf countries governments, stakeholders and GCC regional institutions</b> aiming at promoting GWP objectives in the area, and an operational agenda is established and advance.

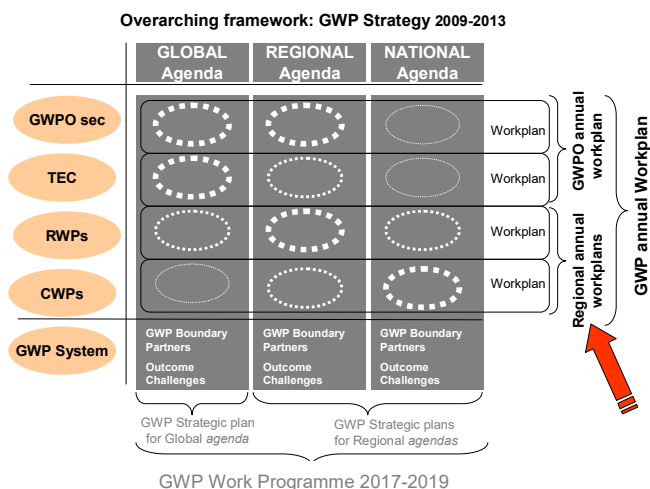
### Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
3.3	Agendas for new GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020 advance	3.3.1	Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and advancement of recent GWP-Med focus themes reflecting priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020, including on <b>Gender</b> and on <b>Youth</b> , also with emphasis on <b>Employment</b>



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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

The world is changing and so is southern Africa and Africa region. Climate change is increasing economic uncertainty, wreaking havoc among vulnerable communities in poor countries. A warming planet due to climate change is causing havoc to African economies with the horn Africa experiencing the worst drought in 60 years. Recently, some parts of Southern Africa have experienced food and energy shortages as droughts increase in frequency.

Adoption of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, with clear targets on water, and the Paris Agreement on climate change presents new funding opportunities. But the lack of credible dedicated international funding to implement the SDGs and limited climate finance impedes progress. \$3 trillion a year, by 2030 is estimated as the financial requirement to achieve SDGs.

Emerging sources of funds, such as climate finance led by the Green Climate Fund present opportunities. But the funds mobilised are limited and many developing countries face difficulties to access these funds. Despite a target of mobilising \$100 billion a year by 2020, the GCF has only received \$10.4 billion and disbursements are slow. Sources of international funding for SDGs remain unclear. Global geopolitics is changing and influencing regional development agendas.

The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and other emerging economies are increasingly influencing global development agendas, challenging the established global geopolitical economic order. International discourse is increasing on the benefits and risks of globalisation, free trade and regional integration. International terrorism, refugee crisis in Europe, widening global inequality and youth unemployment is fuelling fear, protectionism and inward-looking nationalistic policies.

The benefits of regional integration, long held as the panacea for increasing trade and economic growth, are being weighed against national economic and security risks. The global arms race is emerging fuelled by uncertainty in USA foreign policy and in particular commitment to its world war II allies in Europe.

The 2008 global financial crisis enthused critics of globalisation, international trade, regional economic and financial integration. Europe's regional integration is under strain, led by BREXIT as migration from parts of North Africa, Eastern Africa and the Middle East reaches crisis levels, due to political instability, inadequate economic opportunities and poverty.

International development Aid is being diverted as leading global economies shift resources to migration, defence spending and the fight on global terrorism. According to the OECD, while development aid reached a new peak of USD 142.6 billion in 2016, an increase of 8.9% from 2015 after adjusting for exchange rates and inflation, actual aid to Africa reduced. Despite the increase, bilateral (country to country) aid to the least-developed countries fell by 3.9% in real terms from 2015 and aid to Africa fell 0.5%, as some donors backtracked on a commitment to reverse past declines in flows to the poorest countries.

Development finance partners are reducing their Aid spending and the concept of Aid for trade and blended finance is emerging. Increasingly, grants to African countries are being tied to loans and debt; further increasing indebtedness and financial vulnerability of countries. Donor agencies are prioritizing trade in their development strategies and aid-for-trade flows are rising.

However, EU refugee crisis has propelled the development agenda of Africa as an urgent issue. Sustainable development of Africa is finally being addressed at all political levels within EU under the banner of 'addressing the root causes of migration'. Following years of decline, EU business interest in Africa is growing.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

According to the 2017 G20 Report, Europe's relative importance for Africa's economies declined over the past two decades. In 1995, Europe supplied about 40 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's imports but this fell to 24 percent by 2015. China on the other hand, moved from almost no trade with Africa in the mid-1990s to supplying 21 percent of Africa's imported goods in 2015.

The EU refugee crisis has generated discussions about opportunities to strengthen trade and investment flows between Europe and African countries. Africa ranks high on Europe's Agenda and especially Germany's G20 political agenda for 2017. The broader framework of Africa-EU relations is in flux, with the United States' economic policies turning inward, China's economic growth tailing off and a number of economic partnership agreements between the EU and African regions coming into force. Africa is a priority of the German G20 Presidency. German and European Parliament have proposed a Marshall Plan for Africa.

### **GWPSA response to the changing development context**

In response to these developments, southern Africa Heads of States and Government adopted the SADC Regional Industrialization Strategy, 2015- 2063. The strategy aims to transform economies, enhance economic growth and create jobs to eradicate poverty. The strategy's long-term vision is aligned to the African Union Agenda 2063, covering the period 2015-2063. The industrialization strategy is informed by the SADC Treaty, the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, SADC protocols, SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework as well as national development strategies, visions and plans. SADC regional strategic plan 4 includes GWPSA as an implementing partner.

Recognising the need for an African led development agenda, the African Union launched Agenda 2063, a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over 50 years. Agenda 2063 builds on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. The African Development Bank has prioritized five areas to accelerate and spur Africa's economic transformation. Dubbed the 'High 5', the priorities guide the bank's investments across the continent: light up and power Africa, feed Africa, industrialise Africa, integrate Africa, and improve the quality of life for Africa.

GWP Southern Africa and Africa coordination unit work plan for the coming year will be informed by these changes in the global and regional context. GWPSA has prepared a work plan for 2018 separately, using GWPO guidelines and templates. The work plan will be prepared as part of the GWPSA Work programme report and Budget during the Board Meeting.

GWPSA has developed a framework programme to respond to the SADC and AU agenda on industrialisation and SDG implementation. The Africa Investment programme on Water Security for Job creation, Industrialisation and SDG implementation aims to mobilise up to \$100 million by 2020 across Africa GWP regions. The goal of the programme is to promote water security for climate resilient infrastructure, SDG Investments and job creation. The investments programme is clustered around four thematic areas:

- Investment led Transboundary water management
- Water-Food-Energy-ecosystems Nexus
- Water, Climate Development including flood and droughts
- Water, sanitation, IUWM for Job creation and Industrialisation

Together, these four thematic pan Africa programme will advance GWPSA and Africa's efforts towards water security, industrialisation and SDG implementation. The thematic programs are aligned with the 3 GWP strategic goals.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

For progress, key GWP and CWP internal capacity challenges need to be addressed as part of program implementation. In southern Africa, the 2016 CWP strengthening workshop identified the lack of clarity on the role and niche of CWPs and lack of funding as the top two challenges facing GWP. Repositioning of CWP role in the region is a priority for 2018 and beyond.

The integrated GWP Africa investment programme will serve as a vehicle for the strategic repositioning of GWPSA and CWPs. The investment programme will be implemented as an “integrated GWP Country programme’ at the country level to support job creation, industrialisation and SDG implementation. The programme will be implemented through the lead water ministry in collaboration with ministries responsible for environment, commerce, industry and Country Water Partnerships. Country Programme Managers will be appointed, starting with the WACDEP countries; Zambia and Tanzania. To boost regional capacity, the RTEC will be re-established in 2018 and the GWPSA Special Advisor for Job creation, Industrialisation and sustainability has been appointed.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

Workplan summary
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Support SADC Industrialisation and job creation strategy through implementation of the of RSAP IV programme and mobilise regional stakeholders, strategic partners such as SADC, GIZ, DFID, CRIDF, IWMI, IUCN and others</li><li>- Support at least Zambia, Tanzania and other countries with project development related SDGs, NEXUS, Job creation and other local development priorities at national level</li></ul>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Develop knowledge materials based on processes and results of the program</li><li>- Facilitate knowledge and information sharing at SADC regional level</li></ul>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Support strategic reorientation of GWPSA/CWPs towards-water security for SDG implementation, sustainable industrialisation and job creation-through strengthening CWPs, CWPs accreditation and project development</li></ul>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Support the annual 2018 Waternet-WARFSA-GWPSA symposium to enable the hosting country LOC to operate in planning the symposium to cover the daily registration for GWPSA partners in the host country - including the youth to participate in the research-policy engagement interaction organised by GWPSA.</li></ul>

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</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_SAF CU	Africa/SAF WACDEP Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2d. WACDEP Pan Africa CU"
SADC Transboundary water management	GWPSA Project document	SADC GIZ funded
Water-Food-Energy- Nexus	GWPSA Project document	SADC-EC funded
Water, sanitation, IUWM for Job creation and Industrialisation	Project document-urban Water and jobs concept note	IUWM funded by AWF via and procedures

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	10,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	10,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	15
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	3
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	6
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	6
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	6
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	6
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	3
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	



## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	National and basin institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change (including droughts & floods) 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, OKACOM and ORASECOM) to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation, drought & flood management 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 at least 4 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 at least 4 SADC member states and basins (Limpopo & Orange-Senqu)
		1.1.4	GWP SA is supporting Tanzanian and Zambian governments to enhance efficiency in project preparation and leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and climate adaptation funds
		1.1.5	GWP is strengthening climate resilience at the local level by contributing to reducing vulnerabilities through promoting innovative approaches in water security projects. With a focus on women and youth
1.2	The SADC Water Division, regional basin, national and local authorities in the basins will advance the effective planning & implementation of IWRM leading to economic growth & development, ensuring involvement of water using and influencing sectors.	1.2.1	By the end of 2017 stakeholders beyond water and at multiple levels are engaged in river basin planning and IWRM implementation to improve livelihoods, enhance economic growth & development
1.3	National and regional policy makers, civic organisations and researchers collectively develop an enabling environment to address the Sustainable Development Goals (critical development challenges) and nexus approaches for water-energy-food-land & eco-systems.	1.3.1	GWP SA supports at least two countries in the SDG PF to set baselines and development investments to address the constraints and gaps towards achieving the SDGs
		1.3.2	GWPSA engaged at multiple levels across multiple sectors for the implementation of the SADC-EU nexus project to develop a SADC nexus framework
		1.3.3	Nexus priority projects identified for phase II of the SADC/EU Nexus dialogue project support
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 (IUWM)	1.4.1	GWPSA engages new strategic partners towards IUWM and secures resources to promote 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
		1.4.4	GWPSA supports IUWM in DRC, Seychelles & Zim to implement the Africa Urban Water Security Programme.
2.1	Stakeholders in Water and related sectors 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, knowledge products 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	Women and youth in the SADC region have access to information on water security through engaging women groups and youth platforms

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.1.4	GWPSA develops knowledge products (technical thematic and institutional capacity focused) & develops strategic messages for targeted dissemination in all projects and GWP's thematic areas such as: on SDGs, nexus and IUWM.
		2.1.5	GWPSA promotes 'research for development – R4D model' and KMC and seeks programme collaboration with national, regional and international partners
		2.1.6	Institutionalization of knowledge sharing would be a key crosscutting dimension of the GWPSA network through stakeholders and staff embracing individual roles as 'knowledge citizen' – enhancing both bottom-up and top-bottom knowledge sharing and generation practices.
3.1	Identified GWP-SA CWPs 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	3 CWPs are fully accredited and fully functional by end 2018
		3.1.2	Based on demand - GWPSA will establish CWPs and/ or a core group of Partners in the island states of Madagascar and Seychelles
3.2	Identified GWP-SA CWPs will have the capacity to respond to development challenges and needs to deliver appropriate regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies.	3.2.1	Accredited CWPs have adequate capacity and have clear roles and modalities to develop and implement country projects responding to development challenges.
3.3	GWP-SA and identified CWPs / country partners access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP/country partner activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources	3.3.1	At least 2 CWPs have secured financial resources from local, regional or global donors for activities by 2018.
		3.3.2	GWPSA/CU supports country partners/mandated institutions leverage resources
		3.3.3	GWPSA/CU supports Country programme development based on demand and opportunity.
3.4	Partner institutions at country level work with GWPSA & SADC to implement regional and global processes in partnership with relevant national mandated institutions	3.4.1	GWP Partners at country level are engaged in regional and globally supported processes and deliver required outputs.

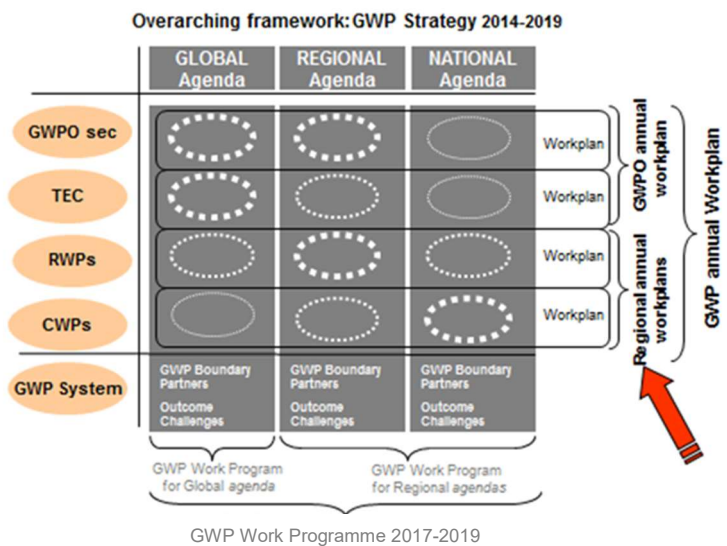
# RWP WORKPLAN

## 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 2018 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
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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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

In the last decades, South American countries have had an increase in the frequency of meteorological phenomena influenced by climate change. Bad practices of natural resources management and the existence of development dynamics, not always considering sustainability elements, exacerbate water-related challenges.

Peru has 71% of the world's tropical glaciers, strongly affected by climate change. The retreat of the glaciers coverage (surface loss 42.64% in the past 40 years) impacts the water supply of the rivers that support the economic development in the coast and mountains areas, as well as the ecological processes in the Amazonian Basin. The progressive melting of the peruvian glaciers substantially increases the problem of water stress generated by the uneven distribution of the population in the country and the unsustainable use of the water resources in the region where they are most scarce. This situation places great pressure on the state to provide water to all Peruvians and to generate development processes that make efficient and sustainable the use of the water resource for social and economic benefits. Government priorities for economic growth with higher social inclusion are not viable without water security.

In this context, WACDEP is implemented to contribute towards better water governance in Rimac Water basin by demonstrating how improved transectorial interaction is an effective strategy to achieve water security and develop resilience to climate change for population wellness, vital ecosystems and accomplishment of sustainable development goals.

WACDEP has a committee, composed of public and private institutions, with national, regional and local scope, that work in water management. The formal recognition to WACDEP Committee by the National Water Authority (ANA) has given this initiative, originally GWP, improved ownership and the possibilities of sustainability of actions in this sub-basin in the future. The approval of the Rules of the WACDEP Committee has been an important guide and give sustainability to the program's institutional step. Among its functions it is:

- Develop the strategy for the implementation of IWRM in the sub-basin.
- To contribute financially or in-kind support and fundraising.
- Promote the inclusion of the sub basin strategy referred to in IWRM plan of Basin Rimac Lurin Chillón.

Promote a better institutionality and articulation of different stakeholders in the basin, capacity building in IWRM are some of the achievements recognized by the different actors in the sub-basin; others are planting and harvesting water and different trainings. This has been possible thanks to working groups installed:

- Work more closely between municipalities and communities.
- Planting and harvesting water (Green infrastructure)
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Nexus water – food – energy
- Sustainable agriculture
- Water service for population use

At the moment, WACDEP has achieved an active and an articulated involvement of governmental and non-governmental institutions at different levels of government in the integrated water resources management of Santa Eulalia sub-basin.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> A fully fledged IDMP proposal for Northwestern Argentina is developed and supported by the government.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Development of proposals to support the establishment of green infrastructure in Santa Eulalia, and funds raised to implement them through governmental mechanisms and funding schemes to promote the conservation of ecosystem services.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> IWRM strategy promoted by WACDEP in the Santa Eulalia basin will feed into the process undertaken by the Water Resources Council of the Chillón, Rímac and Lurín basins. In addition to fund raising for the implementation of the IWRM strategy

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_SAM	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab:
IWL	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB: Budget; Tab:

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	6,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	13,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	3
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	70%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	1
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	2
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	3
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	3
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2,761
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	7
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	43,000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	17,000

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	SAM countries strengthen their legislative and regulatory frameworks for water security, climate resilience and IWRM at national level, and incorporate international water law elements in their national frameworks	1.1.1	SAM countries have in place a regulatory framework that contributes to IWRM and climate change adaptation.
		1.1.2	Dialogue among countries regarding the management of shared basins is improved
		1.1.3	Recommendations for the sustainable management of transboundary basins are produced and shared with governments and cooperation treaties.
1.2	SAM countries are actively improving their water governance framework as a means to address sustainable development, water security and climate resilience issues.	1.2.1	Financial mechanisms focused on the generation of climate resilience and improved water security are incorporated into municipal action (i.e retribution for ecosystem services).
		1.2.2	Contributions are made to improving monitoring and alert mechanisms of these hydro-meteorological phenomena and expanding their geographical scope
		1.2.3	Technologies aiming at the generation of resilience to climate change and improved water resources management are implemented (i.e. soil conservation practices, rainwater harvesting, etc).
1.3	SAM countries have increased their resilience to climate by incorporating the water-food-energy nexus approach in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation, SDGs and INDCs implementation.	1.3.1	The WACDEP water-food-energy nexus assessment contributes to improving the understanding of the economic impacts of climate related events, such as floods and droughts.
		1.3.2	The results and methodology of the nexus assessment carried out in WACDEP contribute to the improvement of coordination mechanisms between sectors.
1.4	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.	1.4.1	The capacities of women and youth in IWRM and water security have been increased.
		1.4.2	The SAM Youth Water Network has increased its membership and has a work plan under implementation.
2.1	The adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use has been effectively promoted.	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 and shared (i.e. rainwater harvesting, irrigation techniques, etc).
		2.1.2	Best practices for drought and flood management are systematised, documented and shared.
		2.1.3	Pilot projects are implemented in priority areas to support NAPS and INDCs implementation.
2.2	Capacities of key institutions and actors for the integration of IWRM as an essential element for climate change resilience and water security are developed.	2.2.1	The academic sector increases the use of the Toolbox in the region.
		2.2.2	Strengthening the existing coordination mechanism to share water-related information for informed decision making.
		2.2.3	Local governments include water-related continuity plans (which include risk management, scenarios analysis and modelling, etc) in their municipal development plans.
2.3	Increased levels of awareness and implementation of the IWRM approach as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security.	2.3.1	The quantity and quality of articles around water management published by the media is increased.
		2.3.2	Participation of GWP SAM in regional and global events to exchange experiences, strengthen alliances and support fundraising.



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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		2.3.3	Promote south-south collaboration to exchange knowledge and good practices, mainly with GWP CAM and GWP Caribbean.
3.1	GWP SAM and CWPs have strengthened their governance and improved their overall performance and capacity to work effectively in fundraising.	3.1.1	A network with better capacity for fundraising and establishing synergies with strategic partners.
		3.1.2	CWP's design and implement their national strategic plans and develop synergies with the RWP work programme through their annual work plans and increased involvement.
		3.1.3	GWP SAM has recruited new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWPs.
		3.1.4	Increased involvement of GWP Partners in the fora/events and the development of joint programmes/initiatives.
		3.1.5	Youngsters are increasingly involved in and cooperating with GWP SAM initiatives (i.e. through WACDEP, RWP and CWPs work plans).



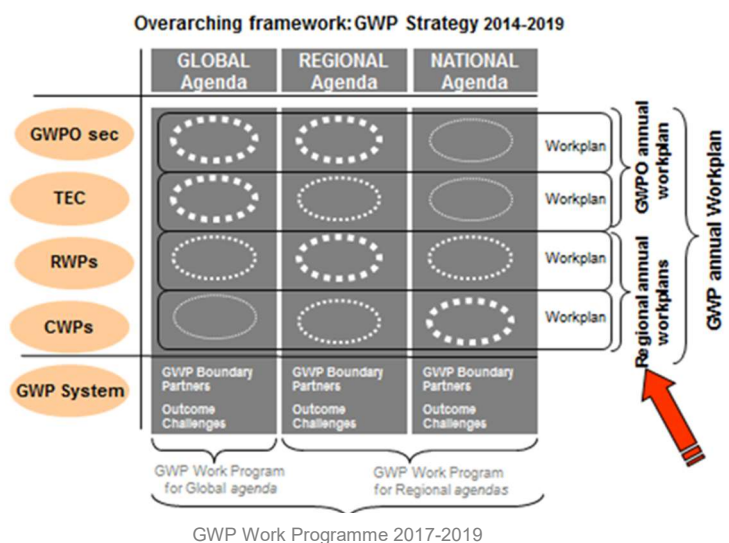
# RWP WORKPLAN

## 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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### Water Management Context and Challenges

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 have profound effects on food and water security. South Asia will thus need to face the full implications of increasingly strong interconnections between water insecurity, food insecurity, climate change and regional integration. Climate science and projections of its various impacts are at an early stage of development in the region. Yet, South Asia is among the most data-rich regions of the developing world and is well endowed with considerable analytical capacity for providing policy inputs – a capacity that has yet to be fully mobilized for effective policy and institutional responses.

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

- Climate change adaptation in water and agriculture sectors
- Water related disaster coping and disaster preparedness
- Water management agricultural productivity and food security
- Trans-boundary water issues
- Over exploitation of ground water and ground water depletion and ground water quality
- Rapid urbanisation, water supply (drinking water), sanitation and wastewater management
- Energy security and its impacts on water, food, hydropower development and river degradation
- Inadequate capacity at the field/grass root level to address water challenges
- Rain water harvesting - inadequate storage and maintain the quality of the harvested water
- Inadequate use of information technology/media in the water sector

**The Theme of the GWP SAS Work Plan 2018:** The Theme of the work plan is **“IWRM & Adaptation to Climate Change”**. Activities are evolved around this theme even though activities have been identified by CWP as per their country priorities and requirements. The focus of the activities are varied from urbanisation to SDGs & Capacity buildings, but finally all activities support IWRM and adaptation to Climate Change. **GWP SAS RO** is in the process of recruiting an expert to assist RO in developing a project proposal for fundraising.

**BWP** prioritized advocacy, awareness building and capacity building activities related to IWRM and Climate Change Adaptation in 2017 work plan and will continue to pursue somewhat similar issues as well in 2018. In addition, it plans to conduct a new 3-year capacity building activity to help GoB implement its ambitious Delta Development Plan 2100 in partnership with Delta Alliance Bangladesh (lead by Institute of Water Modelling) and supported by IHE/UNESCO and Wageningen University. BWP has raised Euro1500 locally in 2017 for this initiative.

In collaboration with WRG 2100, BWP also plans to implement an action research titled **“Introducing Water-Efficient Technologies to Barind Tract Area”** in 2018, addressing SDG target 4 of Goal 6 on water. A proposal for funding this project has already been submitted jointly by BWP & WRG2030 to TCCC. If approved the project will be initiated from January 2018 for a one-year period. Proposed budget for this work is US \$200,000 for the year 2018. If the findings of the study are found to be encouraging there is a possibility that funding at the same level will be extended by two more years for wider coverage.

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**Bhutan:** Recognizing that increasing pressure on the quality and quantity of water resources, the Water Act of Bhutan 2011 was enacted to protect the environment and human health and to enhance the quality of lives through more secured access to adequate, safe and affordable water. Taking forward the Royal Government's drive for a more comprehensive management of the water resources, BhWP through their work plan will work directly with communities in addressing the issues relating to water resource management within their capacity, with special focus on IWRM in light of changing climatic conditions.

**IWP** will continue its urban programme in 2018, scaling up 2017 activities on safe drinking water and sanitation, RWH, and work with youth at grassroots level.

**GWP Nepal's** activities are aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These activities play a major role in conservation and management of water resources in the country. GWP Nepal has supported national organisation - Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) for formulating National Water Resource Policy and Water Resource Act. These documents are vital for the management of the water resources in the context of federal system in Nepal.

**PWP** as a water scarce country has identified activities such as CC impact of agriculture and drinking water in line with SDGs, working with provincial governments to address extreme events and with grassroots level partners.

**SLWP:** While Sri Lanka is assessed to have adequate water resources based on per capita availability (2300 M3) It suffers spatial and temporal scarcities on an increasing scale compounded by extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and landslides, which are difficult to forecast early. Continuing droughts in one region with increasing flood/landslide threats in others are taking a heavy toll on the country and its economic development. In recent times, approx. US\$350M to US\$375 M needs to be set aside for disaster relief. Though an Integrated water policy is in place for over a decade it is not operationalised and a lack of a comprehensive water law creates issues in regulation and enforcement with over 50 laws at present dealing with water. Water is highly charged politically and is assumed a free public good making any corrective measures for good water management difficult.

Given the limitations of funding and other resource constraints, based on collaborator acceptance of SLWP, and increasing LRF opportunities SLWP will continue to undertake the select set of activities from 2017 and continue it during the 3 Year WP period.

Under Goal 1, it will focus on RBO activities including resource mapping, catchment conservation, disaster risk reduction in landslide prone areas and water quality issues including off ground water and drinking water sources. It will also promote rainwater harvesting and continue work on urban wetlands including Colombo as First Wetland City.

Under Goal 2 SLWP, continue its Youth and Gender initiative with special emphasis on the plantation and non-irrigated agriculture, which has been the focus until 2016 especially on CCA and health/sanitation. Youth Water Forums similar to 2017 will be arranged in other provinces. Related CBO and FO activities will continue. School water Messenger and MHM programmes will also be implemented based on budget provision and priority needs. SDG advocacy on Goal 6 and 13 will be undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and linked to above activities. SLWP knowledge products will be further developed as well as translations to Tamil needed for activities in North and East. Road shows to highlight water, CC and DDR issues will be carried out in collaboration with private sector. International water, wetland and environment days will be used to promote IWRM issues

Under Goal 3 SLWP will concentrate on joint Private sector CSR activities and partner strengthening. In 2017 LRF budget was nearly double GWP Core Budget and similar programmes including new 2 year programme with Unilever is under discussion. SLWP will continue its regular programme/financial monitoring and governance meetings that have enabled high credibility to be maintained resulting increased LRF.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Work plan summary

#### Highlight 1:

- **BWP:** Women are increasingly playing bigger roles in managing water both for municipal water supply and irrigated agriculture. Identifying the number of women professionals and practitioners will help BWP to further increase their number and skills and empower women to bring about overall improvement in the management of larger water sector.
- **BWP:** It is expected that TCCC will fund BWP's Proposal for Introducing Water-Efficient Technologies from its CSR Funds, which will help bring about a significant improvement in water productivity especially for rice. It will also help conserve significant volume of ground water with a positive impact on the environment.
- **BhWP** will conduct research and assessment on water resource management regimes. High level of pollutants are being released into rivers and streams from various industries and other economic development activities. Waste or wastewater from automobile workshop will be the focus of the assessment during the period and the result will be shared with concerned agencies advocating for change.
- **BhWP** will work with youth and relevant institutions mainly to educate and raise awareness on IWRM through marking of global water events such as world water day, wetland day, world environment day, social forestry day, etc. Community based events such as cleaning campaigns, school exhibitions, and citizen science programs focusing on waste and water will be carried out.
- **BhWP** in collaboration with relevant agencies will prepare grant proposal to leverage funding from various sources.
- **BhWP** through its engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders will work towards addressing water related issues by adopting innovative and climate resilient approaches to address food securities and poverty alleviation. All programs initiated under BhWP will be on a landscape-based approach, mainly to provide a comprehensive solution for sustainable water resource management.
- **IWP:** IUWM program- Up-scaling of 2017 program will expand to two wards of Ajmer city, Rajasthan. Promotion of safe drinking water in arsenic affected districts of Bihar- Continuation/scaling-up of the activity of 2017 to build resilience through promotion of safe drinking water in 2 other flood prone districts of Bihar (by demonstrating high quality low cost bio-sand filters). Water & sanitation program in Delhi-NCR with schools and communities. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) - Community based solutions to secure access to clean and safe drinking water through RWH.
- **In Nepal,** water resources have been adversely impacted by unplanned urbanization mainly due to encroachment of water bodies and sources of water. Climate change is also affecting the quantity of water resources in urban areas. Khairentar, Tanahu is one of the areas having water scarcity. The area also has coverage of Small Town Drinking Water Project supported by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The activities identified by GWP Nepal are aligned with SDG 6.

#### Highlight 2:

- **GWP Nepal:** In Nepal, conflict and benefit sharing of water resources has been one of the most debated issue. The study proposed by GWP Nepal will analyse different dimensions of conflicts surrounding water, its use and sharing of costs and benefits. There are multiple users of water at the basin. Moreover, existing large hydropower projects and more under construction are likely to develop disputes among various stakeholders due to their conflict of interests and priorities.

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The study will also have a lens of benefit sharing while analysing the upstream and downstream conflicts and hence, it is relevant for the future large dam projects. This activity has been aligned with SDG 6.

### Highlight 3:

- **GWP Nepal** has identified that youth in Nepal play a major role in water resource management and sustainable use of resources. Therefore, GWP Nepal is supporting Master's level students for their dissertation work related to water and climate change.
- **SLWP:** Credibility, efficiency, strong inter-personal and institutional collaboration, low cost productivity and selected interventions have resulted in an upsurge of CSR commitments by corporates. Full transparency, financial probity and specialisation over the years has helped. Will seek to increase financial reserves to double annual GWP Core provision by 2018.
- **SLWP** will continue its RBO/RBM including resource inventorying of basins and sub-basins especially in south and mid Central regions increasingly subject to floods, droughts and landslides. Disaster risk reduction (DDR) activities and restoration of selected degraded catchments will be continued (SDG15). Rainwater harvesting systems (RWH) especially for schools will be expanded with CSR support of corporate sector as in 2017. Wetland programmes including a collaborative activity with SLLRDC and CEA to promote Colombo as first Wetland City will be actively supported. Building community stakeholder platforms and biodiversity studies are integral to this programme (SDG 6, 14, 15).
- **SLWP** will seek expanded CSR support from corporate sector for its water sanitation school and DDR activities. Currently its LRF Budget is almost double the GWP Core provision and it reserves almost one and half times. It will continue to strengthen its partnerships for joint activity through judicious collaboration.
- **SLWP** will undertake Gender and Youth activities complementary to SDG 6 and 13. Leadership provided to the menstrual hygiene (MHM) programme for schools will be expanded beyond the Central Province.
- Special Youth Forums will be held at Provincial level for young agency professionals in water and natural resources sectors. Self-employment programmes for youth will also be promoted with support of organisations such as YWCA, Lions etc. Use of technology options and demonstration projects for staff and CBO as part of CCA activities will be expanded for irrigation to the plantation sector.

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_SAS	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"
IDMP	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: B2b IDMP
Youth	Project Document	Separate Budget (GWP SAS & GWPO Components)
LDAI	Project Proposal	Proposal Budget
Pan Asia WACDEP	Project Proposal	Yet to finalised.

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### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	48%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	10
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	7
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	5
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	3
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	3,800
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	9
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	12,678
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	72,000



## 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 practice exchange and alternative technology identification to enhance regional economic development.	1.1.1	Regional cooperation on CCA enhanced through information exchange, knowledge sharing and gender mainstreaming in line with SDGs
		1.1.2	South –South Cooperation enhanced among GWP SAS, GWP China, GWP CACENA and GWP SEA as an outcome of MoU on topics of shared interest.
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	Policies, strategies, guidelines and institutional frameworks are in place and experiences shared to incorporate IWRM principles and CCA processes and to integrate water/food/energy security through environmental sustainability.
		1.2.2	Gender and youth mainstreaming incorporation into development planning and implementation.
		1.2.3	Campaign/ lobby for conservation of natural resources for environmental sustainability
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	Capacity of countries and stakeholders to develop low/no regret & climate justified CCA Mitigation projects enhanced through the support of Micro Financing & PPP Schemes.
1.4	Governments enhance efficiency in climate project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds.	1.4.1	Capacity of countries and stakeholders to leverage funding for energy efficient and gender sensitive climate resilience programmes
1.5	AWPs, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive ‘green’ solutions for addressing critical local water security challenges such as water quality, groundwater depletion, agricultural water needs, rainwater harvesting constraints and energy security to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities.	1.5.1	Agencies and communities mobilised and developed capacity to adopt new technology options to mitigate CCA impacts and implement gender sensitive projects.
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	Youth & gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and best practices, new technologies, cultivation and cropping options, indigenous and non-conventional technologies to cope with water security and climate change issues.
		2.1.2	Stakeholders are aware of SDG water targets and IUWM



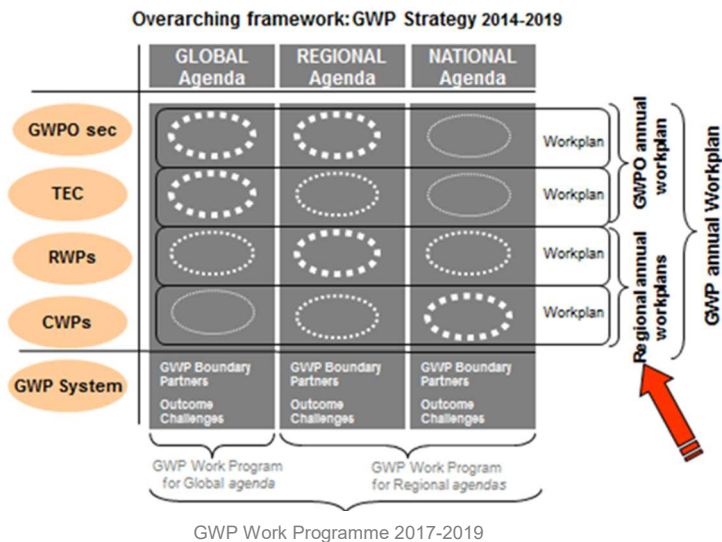
## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
2.2	Institutions and stakeholders have access to knowledge sources and platforms and use information and knowledge (including online resources) on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development.	2.2.1	Institutes 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 & Flood mitigation. Management and for disaster management.
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	Partnerships are strengthened and monitoring and evaluation of the above activities undertaken for strengthening the program and its desired outcomes and to know the challenges if any.
		3.1.2	Joint activities with Private Sector under CSR programs and Public Private Partnerships with government actors and private sector.
		3.1.3	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



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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## Introduction

### Water Management Context and Challenges

Issues associated with water management will become of increasing interest in Southeast Asia over the next 10-30 years as the burden of population is increasing and the competition for water resources is becoming an issue of national security. The main challenge, therefore, is the water governance both at the national and regional level to ensure water security. Water governance plays a very important role as it will be considered the rule of the game of how water is managed locally, nationally and regionally. At the regional level, the challenge become much more complex as it enters the transboundary water cooperation dimension.

Based on this main challenge, GWP Southeast Asia must focus its operation to support the establishment of better water governance both at national and regional level based on partnership principle. There is no single organization that can ensure water security. Accordingly, partnership is the key to achieve water security. Partnership can increase the modality of countries in Southeast Asia, individually or as region, in realizing water security. GWP hand in hand with other partnership organization, such as ASEAN, should step forward to build a stronger partnership at both the national and regional level to ensure a better water governance that eventually will lead to the achievement of water security.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

### Workplan summary

*Highlight 1:* Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

- CWPs in collaboration with other local and/or development partners will provide innovative facilitation package to promote sustainable IWRM. At the regional level, RWP will enhance the importance of IWRM to realize water security in the region that can leverage and linked to the CWPs efforts at the national level.

*Highlight 2:* Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

- Knowledge management will be enhanced by developing innovative joint knowledge products with clear targeted groups in collaboration with other development partners. These joint knowledge products will be made available for public to be freely used, while monitored on the effectiveness.

*Highlight 3:* An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

- Revitalization of GWP's partnership strategy framework to bring more partners to work in collaboration. All activities of CWPs and RWPs must be based on partnership value.

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

<b>Regional portfolio for 2018</b>	<b>Activity reference</b> <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	<b>Budget reference</b> <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_SEA	WACDEP Project document 2017	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

**Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions**  
**Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers**

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam <b>incorporate water security</b> in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans.	1.1.1	Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.2	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam develop <b>“no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies</b> in respective countries and presented for funding	1.2.1	Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.3	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam <b>implement pilots and demonstration projects</b> on integrated <b>drought</b> management and integrated <b>flood</b> management programmes	1.3.1	Key stakeholders supported and involved in implementation of a pilot area for study on flood and drought control and management in irrigation system organized by CamboWP.
		1.3.2	Key stakeholders supported and facilitated in implementation of a pilot basins for an integrated flood management organized by Ina WP.
		1.3.3	Key stakeholders attend workshop organized by Lao WP to initiate small pilot areas for flood and drought management
		1.3.4	Key stakeholders supported by Malaysia CWP to continue collaboration for Integrated Flood Management Programmes and disseminate the experience
		1.3.5	WP Key stakeholders supported by Myanmar WP to identify pilot study areas and organize dialogues for flood and drought management
		1.3.6	River Basin Committees and basin level stakeholders continues collaboration with ThaiWP.
1.4	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam include measures to improve <b>water security</b> in their national policies on food /agriculture	1.4.1	Key stakeholders attend dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues of national food and agriculture policies organized by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam
1.5	By 2020, at least 3 countries supported by GWP –SEA through its partners to develop <b>domestic gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management</b> that are regularly monitored, evaluated and reported.	1.5.1	Key stakeholders supported by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam in implementing activities to facilitate gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management
1.6	Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam <b>piloted integrated governance</b> in 5 deltas	1.6.1	Key stakeholders supported by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam to carry out the process for integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, River Solo, Ayeyawardy and Chao Phraya
1.7	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia will <b>facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins</b> (Mekong basin and Golokbasin)	1.7.1	Key stakeholders participate and facilitate dialogue and discussion on Mekong basin organized by CWPs of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam
		1.7.2	Key stakeholders in Malaysia and Thailand supported by respective CWPs in continuing their bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin

## Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

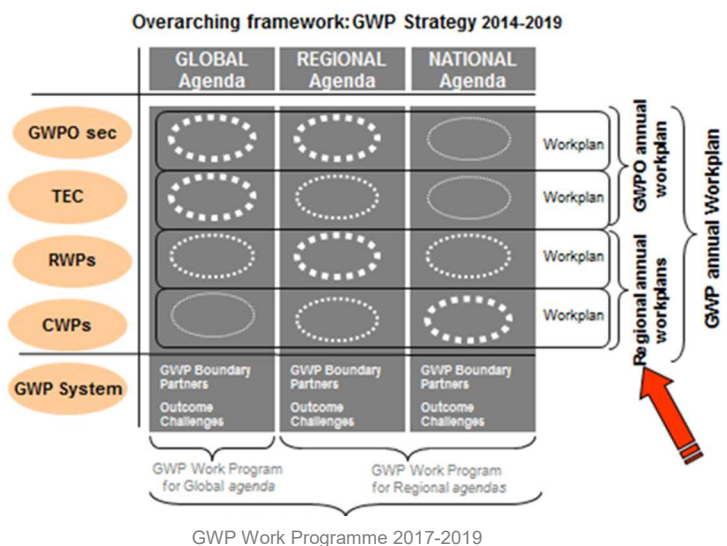
Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.8	Government departments and water development agencies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam supported and encouraged to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground	1.8.1	Water development agencies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam supported and encouraged by respective CWPs to institutionalize and mainstream gender perspectives and IWRM into their work.
1.9	Indonesia will include national energy policy measures to improve water security	1.9.1	Relevant GWP partners facilitated by Ina WP in organizing training on the development of a national energy policy to relevant stakeholders.
2.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam agree on a <b>system of monitoring and reporting for water resources</b> (in collaboration with UN Water).	2.1.1	Key stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam supported by respective CWPs to organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management
2.2	Stakeholders gain improved political awareness and commitment to deliver water security with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions.	2.2.1	Law makers, decision makers, NGOs, journalists and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participate in discussions and campaigns for water security organized by CWPs and RWP
2.3	GWP-SEA and CWPs disseminate <b>30 major publications on regional and country</b> issues disseminated (5 per year), and translated by GWP –SEA Partners into 5 languages (Indonesia/Malay, Thai/ Lao, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar), reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world	2.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam disseminate publications on regional and country issues
		2.3.2	Lao WP and Viet Nam WP translate GWP and GWP-SEA publications into national languages
2.4	GWP-SEA and CWPs publish 4 media features on water security in 2014, rising to 20 in 2019 (global and regional media, referencing GWP).	2.4.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam collaborate with relevant partners to facilitate the highlight of water security issues in the national media.
2.5	8 universities and training institutes influenced to incorporate the GWP ToolBox in their curriculum.	2.5.1	Relevant universities and training institutes in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam facilitated by respective CWPs to organize IWRM ToolBox introduction.
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.
3.2	10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth).	3.2.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam facilitate the selection of 10 young people to be supported through the WaY leadership programme
3.3	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP strengthened, with active involvement of GWP Partners	3.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP improve partnership through institutional and organizational reforms, recruitment, training and media engagement.
3.4	RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO	3.4.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP organize meetings and dialogues with international, national and local organizations to raise funding, in the form of cash or in-kind support.
3.5	Regional and Country Water Partnership by 2016 operate equal gender participation in their structures.	3.5.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP revisit gender composition in their organization





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 2018 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 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### **Water Management Context and Challenges**

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

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

GWP-WA's Work Plan of 2018 is the continuity that of 2017 and it is aiming at building on the achievements to implement a new stage in accordance with the strategic goals of the 2017-2019 three years 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 well as the Priority Action Programme (PAP) on Water Resources Management and Development 2016-2025 of AMCOW. It falls therefore in the context of the support to the implementation of the main International commitments that are the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement. These priorities presented as challenges have been defined taking into account the key areas identified in the GWP Strategic Document for 2014-2019.

### **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 food security, and manage energy and river basin. Actions should be taken to raise awareness of stakeholders including government, civil society and local authorities, 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 promote the development of urban and rural areas through 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 most of countries in the region didn't not MDGs. 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. The mobilization, and when necessary adapting materials developed in the rest of the network on integrated urban water management, taking into account the local situation of the region will be the subject of a feasibility study for project development.

### **Water and food security**

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Access to food is one of the biggest challenges for the West African population, challenge that is growing with the effects of climate change in the region. Food security and land management are closely related. Poor land tenure system is usually the main factor that increases poverty. Developing agriculture means setting up appropriate agricultural infrastructure, irrigation, fish farming, and water mobilization. The ongoing development process for a Nexus programme on Water Food, Energy and Ecosystem has contributed to strengthen dialogue between the main stakeholders involved at national and regional levels. 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. GWP has initiated in collaboration with some partners the Nexus Water, Food, energy and Ecosystem Programme to support countries on this topic.

### **Water and energy security**

The lack of Energy security that is noted 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. The existence in the region of deemed good organization from the perspective of IWRM for energy production will enable the development component of activities on Water and Energy and the enhancement of GWP-WA's knowledge in this sector. The constant advocacy for the development of renewable energy contributes to this effort toward energy security.

### **River basin management, including transboundary waters**

There are 25 shared river basins and 10 shared aquifers in the 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 ongoing projects such as WACDEP or MEKROU Project have built some good basis for improved shared water management that should be consolidated and the lessons learned shared. GWP-WA will continue its collaboration with WRCC/ECOWAS in supporting the establishment of the organs of new RBOs and the consolidation of the experience sharing between RBOs.

**Cross-cutting issue "gender":** declining at the regional level the global Gender strategy.

Decline for West Africa, the GWP gender strategy launched in 2014, identify key partners in the region on this issue, supporting CWPs in their actions, identify actions in synergy with the rest of the GWP West Africa work program. This action will be consistent with the "action program for the integration of gender in Water Resource Management" in West Africa led by ECOWAS/WRCC.

**Cross-cutting issue on "Youth":** improving the inclusion of youth in GWP West Africa's activities.

Identify core elements for the GWP-WA strategy on "youth"; identify partners to initiate actions for young people, support the CWPs in their actions towards young people. Assist in the implementation of the AMCOW strategy for youth in West Africa region.

The activities of the Work Plan 2018 designed from the three-year work programme are identified to meet some of these challenges in order to help the countries of the region to move closer to the national and regional sustainable development objectives through the application of the IWRM principles.

## Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2018

Workplan summary
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> GWP WA will continue to support the achievement of global water Agenda in West African sub-region, including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030 in accordance with the GWP change agenda. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities. Water governance and Transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including, WACDEP, IDMP-WA and some new other initiatives that are being developed.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Collaboration with major stakeholders in the frame of the Knowledge development and management will be pursued including the continuation of the initiative of special partnership with Media. The regional IWRM bulletin “Running Water” will be issued and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. The results of GWP actions in the region will be documented for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> GWP - WA will consolidate the regional network with enhanced support to accredited CWP and having strong commitment in strengthening their internal governance. A review of the governance of each accredited CWP and its capacity to deliver will be made. The self-management of the regional secretariat will be kept with very good standards through good control of the financial aspects and greater visibility and credibility for the activities.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> The mobilisation of financial resources will be the focus of GWP in the region during 2018 and throughout the 2017-2019 three-year programme period. GWP-WA will be taking the lead in Project development and working with the donors in its collaboration with key partner organizations, and the CWPs. The Green Climate Funds will be a key target in the fund-raising activities, taking into account the experience in GWP network</p>

## Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2018

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2018)</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”
IDMP_AF_WAF	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2d. IDMP WAF”
SDG Water-PF	Project document for Ghana	TEMPLATE ... : Budget; Tab: "B3b. SDG Readiness"
TonFuturTonClimat	Project document	To be included later

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### Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2018 Target
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	200,000
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	8,000,000
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.	3
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>	2
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	6
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	3
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues	3
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1,000
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	60
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth	4
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	20
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	10
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective</b> incorporated	1
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	70%
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	

## 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, municipal, and local development plans and funding strategies.	1.1.1	CWPs or active national partners in the CWP are involved in the development processes at national level. Governments are working closely with NGOs and other CSO to implement development plans including water security with all related linkages: food, energy, etc.
		1.1.2	Municipal Development Plans are integrating the IWRM approach with special focus on Women's and Youths' participation
1.2	Collaboration between countries is advanced with the application of IWRM principles to transboundary water and other natural resources management and use, in West Africa.	1.2.1	Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger are developing more collaborative actions for the management of the Natural resources of the shared basin of the Mekrou river
		1.2.2	Advanced consideration of Shared groundwater resources in West Africa
1.3	Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa in order to contribute to achieving SDGs and developing NDCs	1.3.1	Water and food security experts and departments are working closely for an improved efficiency of their actions
		1.3.2	Regional organizations are working in a coordinated way at regional and national levels
1.4	Regional integration on water policies, improved in particular on gender and youth	1.4.1	Collaboration with regional institutions mainly ECOWAS/WRCC is enhanced on gender and youth issues
2.1	GWP/WA actions and knowledge products are well known and shared through appropriate channels to reach specific target audiences in West Africa	2.1.1	The website is used by target audiences
		2.1.2	The number of followers on twitter and Facebook has increased
		2.1.3	Regional and national stakeholders contribute into the knowledge chain
		2.1.4	Partners contribute to the implementation of the Strategy
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	More decisions makers are referring to GWP actions and knowledge products as reference for their work
		2.2.2	Parliamentarians at the National Assembly are supporting the integration of IWRM principles in bills concerning water and sanitation infrastructures design
		2.2.3	An increased interest of concerned professionals for being trained
		2.2.4	Interest of partners for co-organizing/co-financing the trainings
		2.2.5	Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work plans
2.3	GWP-WA network brings appropriate knowledge to specific regional audiences to help in decision making and behavior change on emerging issues	2.3.1	Partners approach GWP when they identify a need for knowledge
		2.3.2	Partners develop the product and share them through GWP network
3.1	Strengthened network for an effective performance	3.1.1	Initial core funding is mobilized and made available for CWPs,
		3.1.2	More Institutions are accredited as members of GWP in West Africa

### Workplan 2018 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		3.1.3	All statutory meetings are effectively held according to the status and regional secretariat is coordinating the implementation of activities in the region, and CWPs comply with the conditions for accreditation
3.2	Increased funding leveraged from targeted donors	3.2.1	Some core funding is mobilized with 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	funds raised locally by the CWPs to implement their action plans
3.3	Partnership with relevant Regional and National organisations developed including the implementation of joint initiatives for synergy	3.3.1	Constant contacts are maintained with strategic partners
		3.3.2	Information is shared with the view to developing strong collaboration
		3.3.3	Initiatives jointly developed and/or implemented with at least one of the regional partners
		3.3.4	ECOWAS/WRCC requests the involvement of GWP/WA and the CWPs in the development/implementation of its action plan