

Volume 3 – GWP Regions (Abstract)

Workplan 2019

Implementing the Strategy

December 2018



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Introduction

This document (GWP Workplan 2019 Vol 3) is a companion document of the GWP Workplan 2019 Vol 1 and Vol 2. This document is a summary compilation of the workplans of 13 GWP Regions for the year 2019. 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 2019 budget.

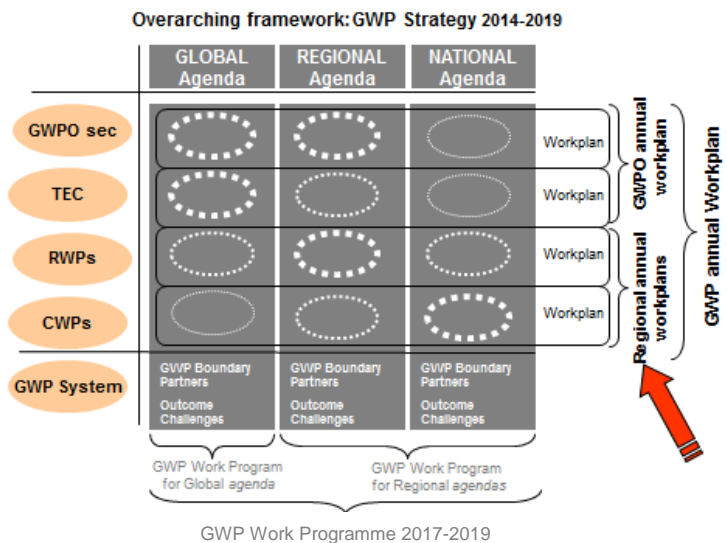
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 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 CACENA region is geographically divided in two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (three countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). In addition, Mongolia joined the regional network in 2014 as a neighbor of Central Asia. Renewable water resources availability varies greatly among the countries within each sub-region. The region of CACENA, is very specific within the GWP family due to its presence both in Europe and in the hearth of Asia.

Among the wide water-related issues observed over the globe, CACENA appears as a priority region in the implementation of solutions: climate change processes are going two times faster than the average over the globe, the region faced the famous Aral Sea disaster, transboundary cooperation for water-related issues is particularly complicated, and water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture is the lowest worldwide. The biggest part of the territory is located in the arid and semi-arid climate, and irrigated agriculture accounts for about 85-90 % of total water use.

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

The main efforts undertaken by national water authorities, with the support from GWP CACENA, are mostly addressing implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles for the achievement of Strategic Development Goals 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 adaptation measures. In this context, countries are interested to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes, build climate resilience and adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments for water security. By building climate resilience, CACENA countries aim to manage impacts of extreme events such as droughts and floods, support peace building and conflict prevention, attract investments for economic development and progress in poverty reduction. Ultimately, CACENA countries are committed to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP CACENA provides assistance packages (knowledge and capacity building) to partners in all nine countries, based on innovative IWRM solutions and tailored to the specifics of the sub-regions (Caucasus, Central Asia and Mongolia). This will lead to a more effective process of national policy formulation and development towards the achievement of SDG-2030.

Highlight 2: The main stakeholders of CAC have increased their capacity for more effective planning and development of water management to achieve the SDG-2030 in all CACENA countries. The GWP CACENA knowledge chain will focus on CACENA issues and will help mobilize appropriate knowledge.

Highlight 3: The GWP CACENA effective partner network is sustainable as a neutral platform for advancing water-related knowledge of SDG-2030.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_CAC	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	10500
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	28
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	35
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	7
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	7
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	7
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	120k
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

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 level of countries within the region on how to strengthen government policies in the context of achieving the SDG-2030 in conjunction with the priorities of national economic development based on water use	1.1.1	An increased number of driving forces to strengthen water policy at the national level, which have reached a common understanding of the country's main economic development priorities and their role in improved water governance to achieve SDG 2030.
1.2	Assistance at the regional level to participate in global and regional processes and initiatives (cooperation in the framework of the regional process to meet the 9th WWF in cooperation with APWF and AWC) with the aim of introducing advanced knowledge and practices into national planning and development for SDG-2030	1.2.1	An increased number of government water authorities and key stakeholders at the national level have gained advanced knowledge and skills from a number of global and regional processes, thanks to the support of GWP CACENA partners, with the ultimate goal of increasing the effectiveness of national developments.
2.1	GWP CACENA partners contribute to the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge aimed at national and regional priorities within SDG-2030.	2.1.1	Mechanisms have been created for communicating key GWP messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all nine CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, the GWP CACENA website, etc.).
		2.1.2	Increased awareness of GWP CACENA partners, with the goal of better planning and development of water management under SDG-2030 in all CAC countries
		2.1.3	The main stakeholders of the CAC have increased their capacity in addressing issues within the framework of the SDGs - 6, 7, 9, 13, 14 (Black Sea and Caspian Sea), 15 and 17.
3.1	More effective regional water partnership consolidation through properly conducted regional network meetings, the Regional Council and partners	3.1.1	The regional secretariat properly manages the GWP CACENA network and streamlines administrative and management structures.
		3.1.2	GWP CACENA provides enhanced programmatic and financial indicators for regional and national partnerships.
		3.1.3	Funds raised at the local level are secured at the regional / national level and included in the Work Plans and Budgets of the RWP / CWP.
3.2	Effective GWP CACENA involvement into global GWP actions and processes and strengthening of partnership platform	3.2.1	GWP CACENA partners and stakeholders are involved in regional and global processes. GWP CACENA participation in the annual regional GWP days. GWP CACENA contributes to and benefits from Pan-Asian cooperation within the framework of the GWP.

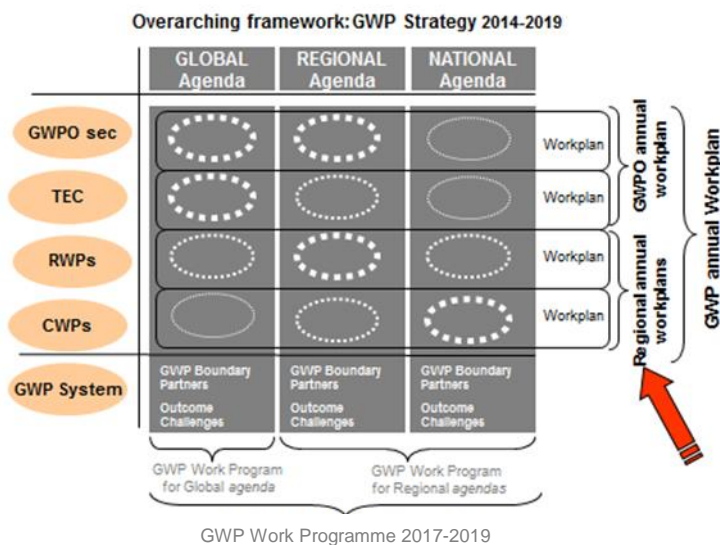
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 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

Central Africa is endowed with abundant water resources. Indeed, the annual water needs per inhabitant are estimated at 1700 m³. In 2007 a volume of 2400 m³ 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. It is important to note that by the end of 2015, the countries of the sub-region have validated and committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From the point of view of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), the recently published UNEP-DHI report on SDG 6.5.1 implementation in Africa, IWRM implementation in Central Africa should be a priority at national level, with support from ECCAS. The report indicates that Central Africa sub-region with an average IWRM score of 28% is the lowest among five regions in Africa, and way below the Africa wide IWRM implementation average score of 41%.

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 Guinee, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principé) of the eleven-member states of ECCAS. Currently, Country Water Partnerships (CWP) exist in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo, Central Africa Republic and Chad. Of the five, two (Cameroon and Sao Tome) have been accredited by the GWP network. In 2019, GWP CAf will work to ensure the formal accreditation of the remaining 3 CWPs. In addition, Gabon is already engaged in the process of establishing a stakeholder platform for IWRM with the establishment of the national IWRM committee. The Gabon partners have expressed their willingness to establish a CWP.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> The development of a regional SDG programme that fits into GWP SDG preparedness initiative will be pursued to capitalise on work done in 4 countries from 2017-2018 on SDG 6.5.1, the work done on Integrated monitoring of SDG 6 in one country, and the work done on SDG 6.5.2 at regional level. Special attention will be given to the outcomes of report on IWRM implementation progress recently published by UNEP-DHI.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> GWP CAf will strategically facilitate the engagement of the CWP in the process of development and approval of national water and sanitation policy in Central Africa Republic; and the engagement of CWPs in the process of developing a regional resource mobilisation strategy for ECCAS Regional IWRM Plan.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Within the context of implementation of the Africa Water Investment Program in central Africa, the development of project concepts and detailed project documents with strategic partners, and eventual submission of two project documents for funding will be a priority. Focus at regional level will be on IWRM implementation and NEXUS related programmes with ECCAS, Early warning System project with the LCBC, and PIDA Water project with ECCAS and CICOS. At the national level, focus will be on water security and climate resilient related projects</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> 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 both their governance and fundraising capacity. The focus on Sao tome and Principe, and Cameroon will be principally on resource mobilisation. Support for Gabon will also be provided to facilitate the establishment of a veritable multi-stakeholder platform for water resources management at national level.</p>

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</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 CAf / GWP Waf UNICEF – ECCAS IWRM Resource Mobilisation strategy	Detailed project document and budget	

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	7M
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	5
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	400k
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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 th 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
		2.1.2	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 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	

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
			"MAYI" magazine published by media network for water and climate in Central Africa results in increased awareness of water resources issues in the region
3.1	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

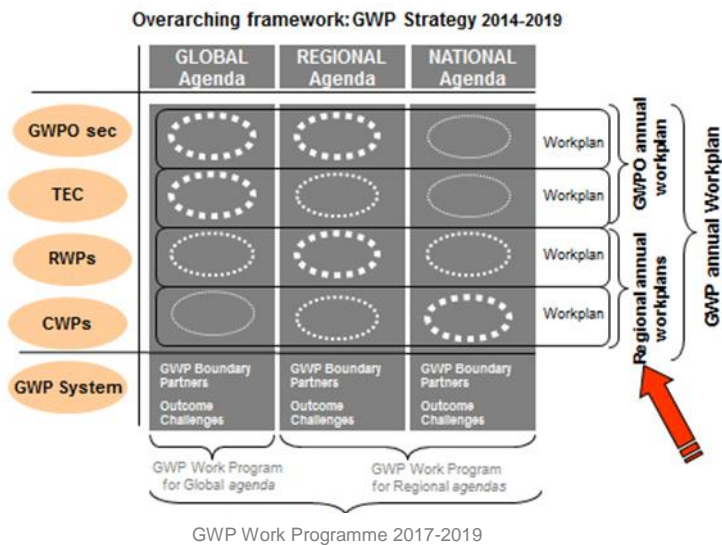
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central America



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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

Central America is composed of seven countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. It has a total area of 522,381 km² and a population of approximately 47 million people.

The region is known for having abundant water resources, considering that the water offer is estimated at 723,072 Mm³/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 severe droughts, that have become more recurrent. The latter causes 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, except for 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.

The 23 transboundary basins of the region cover 36.9% of the Central American territory, including all seven countries. Therefore, 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. In this context, priority needs identified are 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 to be one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change because of its geographical location and socio-economic status. Out of all disasters recorded between 1970 and 2011, 69.7% were of hydro-meteorological origin. According to the Germanwatch Climate Risk Index 2015, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua are among the 15 most affected countries by the impacts of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The region has several regional policy instruments related to water resources, including the Regional Climate Change Strategy, the Central American Risk Management Policy (PCGIR) and the Central American Strategy for Integrated Water Resource Management (ECAGIRH). In February 2015, the Regional Environmental Strategy (ERAM) was also approved. However, their implementation requires the operationalisation of 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 the development plans of countries. Awareness-raising and motivation are also essential to advance on these issues.

Countries have started to prepare for the implementation of SDGs, mainly through the incorporation of the 2030 Agenda in their planning processes. Regarding SDG 6, they need support to start implementation and to establish a monitoring mechanism according to their national context.

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Prepare an analysis of Water Legislation in Central America that identifies bottlenecks and entry points for approval, that can support efforts at country level to approve water related legislation.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Prepare a guideline for the preparation of municipal water policies, as a tool to help local governments prioritize water resources management in their planning instruments.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Analysis on the incorporation of water in NDCs and NAPs in the Central American countries to identify potential support that GWP can provide to them and funding opportunities.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</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"

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	1
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	10
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	2
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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' 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.

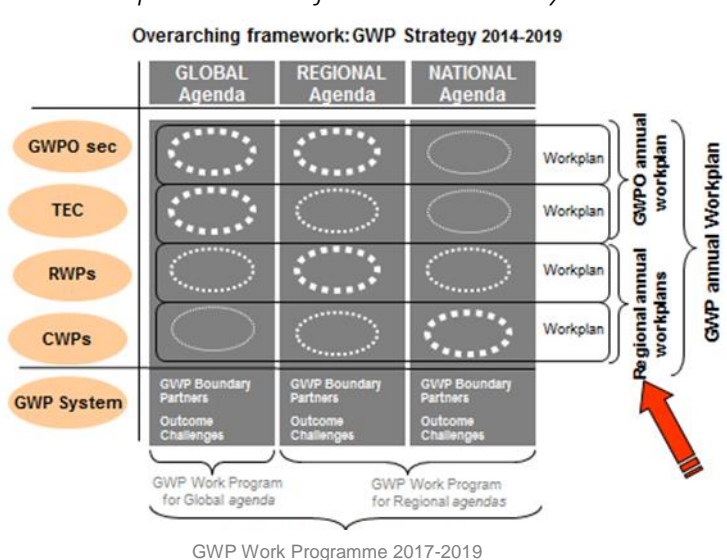
Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

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 2019 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 characterised 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). According to the IPCC fifth Assessment report, “the potential impacts of climate change will result in water and food shortages, increased poverty, increased displacement of people and coastal flooding”. To mitigate these risks, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is key to ensuring that water scarcity does not adversely affect people’s lives.

This year 2019 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 and health of the citizens. Caribbean states, small island development states (SIDS) are the most susceptible to the impacts of climate change. It has been recognised that water security is essential to economic development and climate change is its greatest threat.

The GWP-C Core Work Plan 2019 will support the three (3) 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

Even though 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.

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, to support better water management. In 2019, GWP-C will strengthen the Technical Committee’s role in guiding research projects, IWRM case studies and disseminating knowledge on integrated water resources management in collaboration with academia and partners in relation to climate change, health and agriculture.

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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. The Secretariat will be adequately staffed to deliver the work programmes and initiatives for 2019 as well as strengthen existing partnerships with key stakeholders and strategic partners. A public education and communication plan will be essential in providing visibility and renewed purpose in regional water sector developments.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: Develop and strengthen the capacity of GWP–C countries to address water pollution and water management through capacity development initiatives, technical expertise and the implementation of projects using NGOs.

Highlight 2: Development of a Technical information brief on floodwater management to guide the development of a National Flood Management Plan in one of the member countries thus providing an integrated solution for floods through consultations and technical support

Highlight 3: Spearhead the development of a Caribbean Youth Water and Climate Entrepreneur “Shark Tank” Competition. The competition will be targeted at youth between the ages of 18 – 30 years who will have the opportunity to pitch their business plans and project proposals in a water-related area for a chance to win seed funding and technical mentorship from GWP-C, associated Partners and investors.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2019)	Budget reference (source of detailed budget for 2019)
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B1. Core + Add GWP”
WACDEP	Project Document	TEMPLATE WPB3: Budget; Tab: “B2a. WACDEP”

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	1:1
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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 15th 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, gender and youth concerns incorporated into policies and National Development Plans
		1.2.2	Water (IWRM) sector policies/plans/roadmaps 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 consider 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	Increased Cooperation with regional financial institutions, private sector entities and partners in project delivery
2.3	Knowledge base of Utilities (network partners and other stakeholders) assessed and strengthened	2.3.1	Stakeholders in the Caribbean region's access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media increased
		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		2.4.1	Project preparation and access to funding skills of national/regional water resource agencies strengthened

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	Enhanced human/technical and institutional capacity for integrated water resources management	2.4.2	Irrigation systems and water use efficiencies improved on a National level
3.1	GWP-C network expanded and strengthened	3.1.1	Communication and visibility of GWP-C Organisation, its activities and impact strengthened
		3.1.2	Cooperation with regional partners / stakeholders strengthened (CARICOM, OECS....)
		3.1.3	Increased growth in the number and diversity of sustainable Partnerships obtained
3.2	External sources for funds identified and sought	3.2.1	Capacity for project preparation and financing strengthened

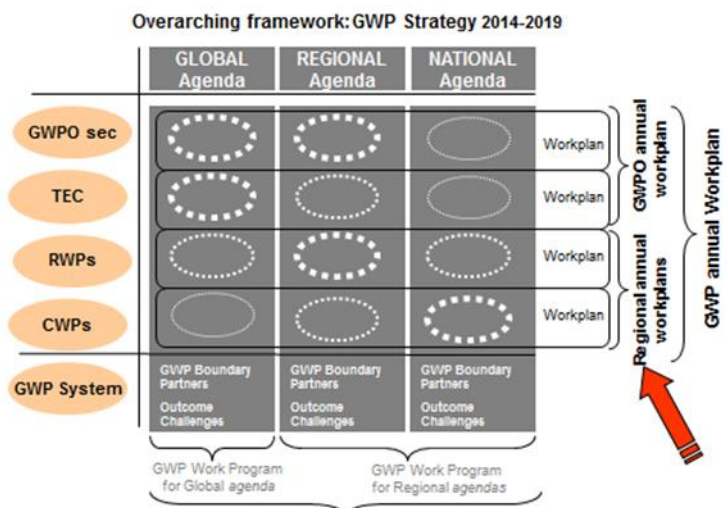
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



GWP Work Programme 2017-2019

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 CEE countries are located in two main basins: the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea (Danube). The majority of the water resources are transboundary, thus the focus of GWP CEE in promoting and enhancing cross-country cooperation. Most countries are EU Member States with legally binding commitments to implement EU water-related directives. EU is also a driving force in the adoption of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and other sectoral strategies. There are two non-EU countries (Ukraine and Moldova) which receive special attention from GWP CEE to provide technical assistance from other CWP and Regional Secretariat.

The main water resources challenges are related to the water quality of the major Danube river tributaries, which are deteriorated by both point and diffuse sources of pollution. Discharges of non-treated or insufficiently treated wastewater remain a major pressure factor.

Another challenge is a slow adaptation to climate change. Although policies are in place in most GWP CEE countries, low mobilization of financing, fragmented institutional integration, and weak enforcement of management instruments result in weak resilience.

GWP CEE with CWPs therefore provide a platform to discuss challenges at all levels. In addition, GWP CEE is active in regional projects to enhance capacities of GWP partners in IWRM implementation.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP CEE will support regional cooperation, specifically:

- Implementation of regional Interreg projects (DriDanube, Danube Floodplain, JOINTISZA, FramWat),
- Active involvement in regional bodies (ICPDR, Sava Commission, Baltic Sea Commission)
- Regional economic strategies (EU Danube Strategy and EU Baltic Strategy)
- Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CEE (Balkan, Caucasus)
- Regional support to Danube Art Master contest

Highlight 2: GWP CEE and CWPs will support the SDG 6 (and other SDGs) agenda, including:

- Support in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress
- Organization of dialogues at all levels
- Promotion of the importance of SDG 6 for other sectoral SDGs

Highlight 3: GWP CEE will focus on a successful completion of the IDMP programme and will:

- Extend the scope of IDMP to disaster risk reduction of water-related disasters

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- Extend the coverage of activities to the Black Sea and Balkan countries (lessons learnt from 5 years of experience in CEE)

Highlight 4: GWP CEE will actively implement the GWP Youth Strategy, specifically:

- Organize the third Summer School involving as many GWP partners as possible,
- Provide technical support and mentorship to the regional Youth Water Community CEE
- Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs
- Support emerging young water leaders from the region

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"
Jointisza	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 Floodplain	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B5b. LRF IDMP"
Danube Art Master	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
Summer School	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
PROLINE	Project document	Associated partner
ACTION COST	Project document	Associated partner
Water Agent	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B4a. LRF"
SDG process	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	120M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	5
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	15
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	8
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	20
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	4
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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 JointTisza 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	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 2019 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, JointTisza, WaterInnEU, Danube Sediment, and others.
		2.1.4	Urban hydrology pilot focused on drought developed and implemented in the framework of the JointTisza project by experts from University of Debrecen.
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 2019 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	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.

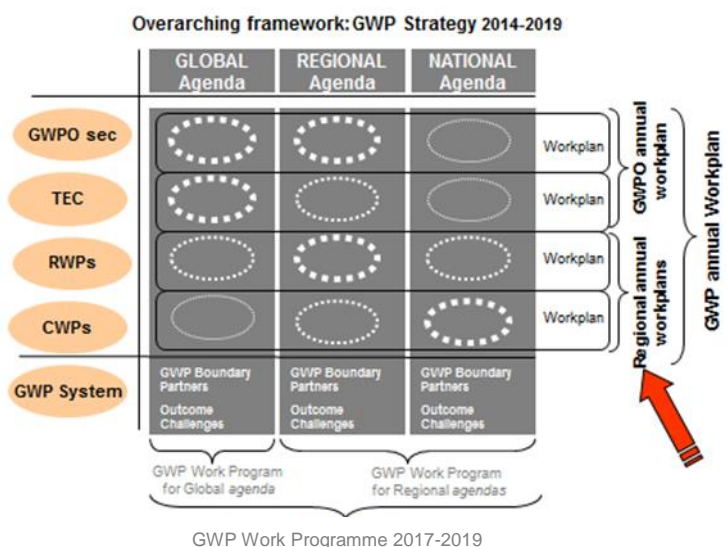
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP China



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2019 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

Resources per capita in China are, by far, lower than the world's average. With only 1/15 of the land, 9% of the cultivated land, 6% of the water resources and 4% of the forests in the world, China must support 22% of the world's population and maintain the rapid growth of its economy. As a result, China faces a series of ecological, environmental and resources issues.

Climate change is a global issue that of concern for the international community. For the last four decades, changes in the distribution of water resources have been observed in China. Along with the increasing pace of urbanization and industrialization and the improvement of the people's lives, climate change represents a critical challenge for China.

Drinking water safety directly affects human health, particularly children, while it is a basic requirement for sustainable social and economic development in all countries. However, gaps still exist in policies, coordination mechanisms, institutions, funding, management and technology and a number of challenges have to be addressed.

Food security is a key national policy for China since it is a cornerstone for economic stability and social development. Currently, available water resources can hardly meet the demand for increased agricultural production due to global warming and increasing drought. It is vital to strengthen agriculture capacity to face drought, especially in regions of high production.

The mission of GWP China is to promote IWRM in China to contribute to drinking water safety, flood control safety, food security and ecological sustainability, thereby increasing water security and the harmonious development of economy and society.

The establishment of the Lang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Centre (LMWRCC) revealed an active and open platform to all basin countries. Supported by GWPO, GWP China, together with GWP SEA, played a facilitator role for transboundary river basin cooperation. The focal points from Lang-Mekong member countries had the opportunity to discuss water-related technologies, governance, knowledge, facilities and regional security. The positive cooperation progress of international river basin lays a concrete foundation for the GWP Pan-Asia Strategy and highlights the key role of knowledge and project development for supporting policy-makers and professionals. Addressing the demands of key target actors should be the objective of GWP Pan-Asia and will increase its impact.

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Further strengthening cooperation with government departments and other regional partnerships to implement IWRM at the regional and national levels by consolidating the programme with LMWRCC and GWP SEA on the Mekong Cooperation.
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Supporting Chinese youth water talents accessing the international arena, raising their awareness on the importance of IWRM for sustainable development and of applying IWRM to their work and future decision-making.
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Sharing knowledge and experience on river basin integrated water resources management will be prioritised by two river basin partnerships of GWP China. Survey and exchange activities will be launched with the theme of ecological restoration and water resources development and utilization among the river basins.
<i>Highlight 4:</i> In line with the implementation of the integrated development policy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the foundation of unified consultation mechanism for water resources is urgently required. GWP China will provide advice and support for the development of such mechanism.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2019)	Budget reference (source of detailed budget for 2019)
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"
LRF	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "LRF"

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	50000000
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	110000000
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	2
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	60%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	2
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	5
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	6
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	3
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	98%
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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 the implement of the national development strategy, namely, the 13 th 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	1.2.1	Influence and support the governments and related water departments in the national and province level;
		1.2.2	It promotes integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Fujian Provincial policies, strategies and plans;
		1.2.3	The Fujian 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 ofSDG6 to be adapted into Fujian Provincial policies, strategies and plans.
1.3	Water and the ecosystem management in river basins	1.3.1	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;
		1.3.2	Ecosystem management and principles will be introduced into the integrated management of river basins, especially in the Yangtze River Basin
1.4	Provide professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for the further national strategy/policy decisions.	1.4.1	Relevant organizations and planners will improve the water resources management /operation policies;
		1.4.2	Analyse the strategies of Yangtze River Basin Development and Protection and provide related decision-makers with pros and cons analysis/evaluation;
1.5	Revolutionize towards a think tank	1.5.1	Target and reserve policy studies in water resources and ensure national water security;
		1.5.2	Make advantages of talents, intelligent and connections and organize experts and technical forces to conduct in-depth proactive;
		1.5.3	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.
1.6	IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation	1.6.1	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.

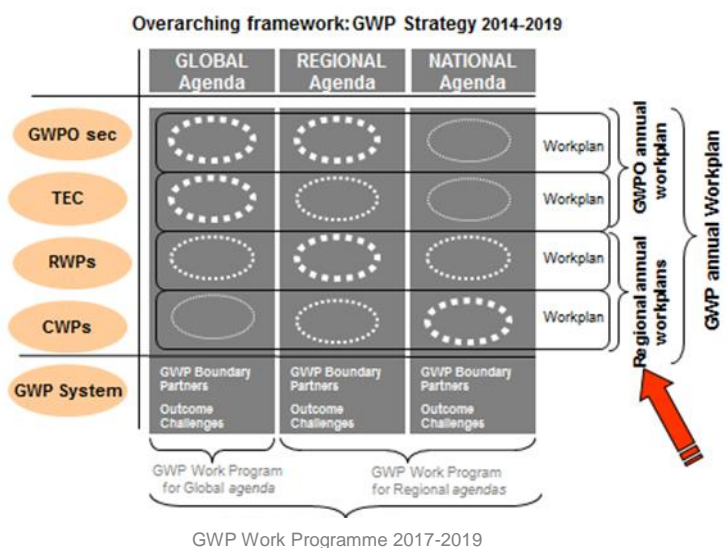
Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
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 stakeholders' 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 MWR 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 river basin partnerships in GWP China Region.
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 MOU with the LMWRCC; Maintain the annual/semi-annual water salon activities with the LMWRCC, LMEPCC, WRI and Energy Foundation (EF) to launch the outcome of the salon—Water In sigh.
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 2019 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

GWP Eastern Africa is comprised of nine countries, which include Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The region faces a severe water constraint, the major part of the land in the region (especially the 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 a concern in the region as population grows and the use of water for different purposes and by different users increases.

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

Furthermore, the Eastern Africa region has the highest climate variability, is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change, while it has the lowest 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 a 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 resources management, human health, settlements and infrastructure.

In summary the key challenges affecting Eastern Africa include:

- Poverty (water, food and energy insecurity)
- Climate change, migration, jobs, conflict, etc.
- Extreme event: flood and droughts – exacerbated by climate change and variabilities
- Poor infrastructure development (transport, communications, water, energy)
- Inadequate services: water supply, sanitation hygiene, education, health, input supply, credit, market access
- Poor capacities and governance institutions
- Environmental degradation: degraded natural resources, deforestation
- Population growth and unplanned urbanization.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Resource Mobilisation: supporting countries in project preparation to access funds to sustain the already initiated interventions
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Capacity Building: This is aimed at strengthening stakeholder engagement, enhance knowledge and learning to enhance climate change resilience in the Eastern Africa region
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Support countries in meeting global commitments including the SDGs and the Paris agreements commitments (National Adaptation Planning, Nationally Determined Contributions)
<i>Highlight 4:</i> Policy support: Engaging countries to review and /or initiate water/drought related policies, strategies or plans and incorporation of climate change adaptation where they are inadequate or lacking

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</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	

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	2,000000
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	1000000
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	12
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	150
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	25
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	10
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	4
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	40%
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	3
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	5000

Workplan 2019 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

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
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
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

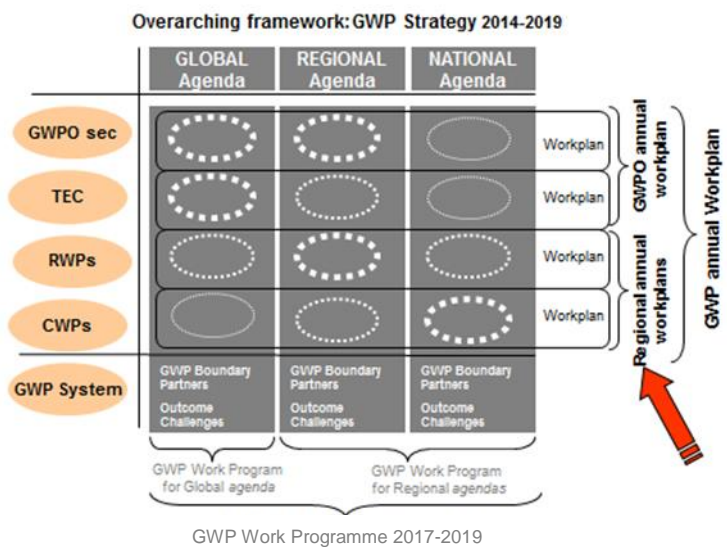
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 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 Mediterranean is shaped by its unique geographical, ecological, geopolitical and cultural features. The Region is challenged by natural conditions including water scarcity, demographic change, unemployment including among the youth, poverty, changing consumption patterns including rising water and food demands, urbanization, growing energy needs, environmental degradation, climate change, gender disparities and more. Part of the Region currently faces an enduring economic crisis, war, socio-political instability, conflicts and large-scale migratory movements often under dramatic conditions. The vast majority of 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 million.

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 km³/year in 2007. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90% in some countries), followed by industry (including the energy sector) at 22% and the domestic sector with 14%. Overall, water use efficiency is far from satisfactory, especially in agriculture. Furthermore, discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater has led to distressing deterioration of water quality.

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

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

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making, provision of technical expertise including through replicable pilot and demo applications, stakeholders' engagement, knowledge management and sharing, capacity building, awareness raising and education.

In 2019, 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 17 years of its operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained;
- screening of existing and emerging regional and national processes and synergies, as well as of international processes with application in the Region, including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement/NDCs;
- screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic and operational partnerships.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

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 (UfM) Water Agenda through its Water Expert Group (WEG) and the promotion of the related Work Programme through its 4 Thematic areas as well as its 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-Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus, including with an emphasis on wetlands, and of joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) / Source-to-Sea Planning;
- *At South East Europe level*, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;
- *At national level*, with provisional emphasis on Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania as well as Montenegro and FYR Macedonia [some tbc] depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; NDC implementation; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin riparians;

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- By continuing and further building activities on the water governance and 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 agenda on water-employment-migration.

Highlight 2: Advance integrated transboundary water resources management through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in 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- Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus including climate change considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North-Western Sahara Aquifer.

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 / MCS D 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; supporting the preparation of an adaptation project for submission to the Green Climate Fund in Mauritania.

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 (Malta, and possibly more), also as contribution to local climate change adaptation and youth employability objectives;
- Advancing the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners, including completion of a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece.

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 and sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TW RM aspects.
- Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on water and Gender, and Water and 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 2019

Regional portfolio for 2018	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2019)	Budget reference (Euro) (source of detailed budget for 2019)
Raised in the Region		
Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project, 2015-2019	Project document	Project document
GEF UNDP Drin Projects (Drin Full Size Project and Drin Kosovo Medium Size Project), 2015-2021	Project documents	Project document

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GEF IW:LEARN 4 Project, 2017-2020	Project document	Project document
UBA Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2019	Project document	Project document
ADA Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2019	Project document	Project document
MAVA regional Nexus in Wetlands Project, 2018-2020	Project document	Project document
MAVA regional Wetlands Comms Project, 2018-2020	Project document	Project document
GEF UNEP Med Programme Nexus Project in MENA and SEE, 2017-2023	PIF approved by GEF Council	Project document
GEF UNEP Med Programme Source-to-Sea Project in MENA and SEE, 2017-2023	PIF approved by GEF Council	Project document
GEF UNEP Med SCCF Project on Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Areas, 2017-2021	Project document	Project document
MAVA Tunisian ICZM/IWRM project, 2018-2020	Project document	Project document
MAVA Albania/Montenegro ICZM/IWRM project, 2018-2020	Project document	Project document
'Water for the City' Project supported by the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2016-2019	Project document	Project document
UfM Technical Assistance Project in support of the UfM Water Agenda	Project document	Project document
Funded by GWPO		
SDG-PF	To be developed	
WACDEP II_AF_North Africa	Work Plan under preparation	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP NAF"
WACDEP II_AF_Mediterranean	Work Plan under preparation	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2b. WACDEP MED"
Core		TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	206.7M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	261
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	3
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	2
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	40%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	7
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1.1M
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	400
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	60
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	1M

Workplan 2019 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 IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local / river basin level	1.1.1	Regional / Sub-regional institutions and political initiatives are assisted for advancing their water related strategy processes, including through Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus (Nexus) and Climate Resilience approaches.
		1.1.2	National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, strategic choices, policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning and monitoring in an integrated approach, including through establishing and advancing readiness for responding to Sustainable Development Goals.
		1.1.3	Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies; pilot schemes are promoted and, eventually, tested.
		1.1.4	Stakeholders are assisted to improve their understanding and capacity on water integrity, transparency and accountability as means for improved water governance.
		1.1.5	Regional and national IWRM and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges and selected national and transboundary basins/coastal areas and wetlands are equipped with advanced local management planning tools.
		1.1.6	National and basin institutions are assisted in addressing natural resources security issues using the Water- Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus 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 Transboundary IWRM	1.2.1	Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to Transboundary IWRM challenges. 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 UNECE Water Convention ratification process, etc.
1.3	Regional and national policy dialogue is facilitated, capacity is built and solutions are catalysed on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues	1.3.1	Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to climate change and variability mainstreaming in national and sectoral planning processes towards climate security, including by addressing mitigation/adaptation co-benefits, through: policy and action planning; support access to climate funds through project preparation; exploration of options for private sector engagement; support countries to improve hydro-meteorological climate services, 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 Non-Conventional Water Resources	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 Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWR) practices, including rainwater harvesting (RWH), grey water reuse and storm water management.

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Progress Markers Description
	Management, and the Urban Water Resources Management agenda advances through city-level interventions	1.4.2	Regional and local partners contribute and engage to the implementation of a GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) agenda, 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 Migration challenges related to water security are promoted	1.5.1	Regional, national and local partners engage for long-term solutions to Water Security & Migration challenges, with emphasis on Employment opportunities, Gender, and Youth engagement, 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 Disaster Risk Reduction challenges	1.6.1	National and local partners engage on Disaster Risk Reduction solutions, including through better flood control and drought management planning at transboundary and city levels
2.1	Knowledge is shared and awareness on water challenges 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 Sustainable Development Goals.
2.2	Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power	2.2.1	Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.
2.3	Education for IWRM is promoted through the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	2.3.1	Educators 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	Country and local stakeholders are networked in functioning partnerships 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 Pan-African agenda 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 Gulf countries governments, stakeholders and GCC regional institutions aiming at promoting GWP objectives in the area, and an operational agenda is established and advance.
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 Gender and on Youth, also with emphasis on Employment

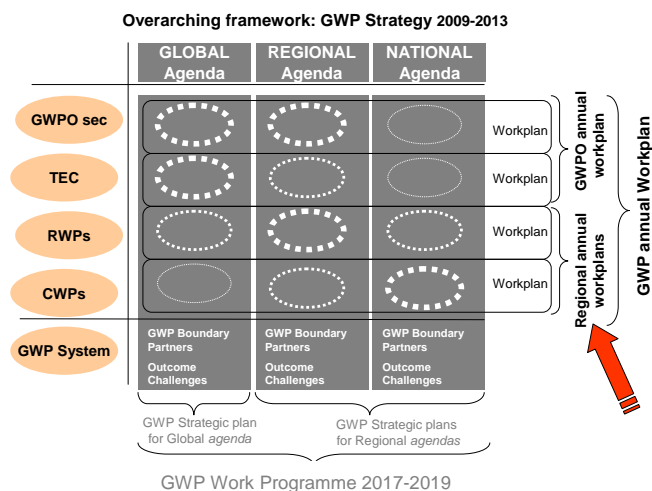
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Southern Africa



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The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



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CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2017-2019 Work Programme	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Water Management Context and Challenges

GWP Southern Africa and Africa coordination unit work plan for 2019 is informed by the SADC regional context for water, the Pan Africa development agenda and global agenda on water, climate change and SDGs. GWPSA work plan for 2019 follows GWPO guidelines and templates. The work plan is prepared as part of the 3-year GWPSA Work Programme and approved by the GWPSA Board in October.

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.

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.

At global level, the 2030 sustainable development agenda, with clear targets on water, is in progress and negotiations for the Rule book for implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change will be discussed during UNFCCC COP 24 in Poland. The SDG 6 Report was presented to the UN Political Forum and defined clear areas for support to implement IWRM- Investments, financing, capacity building and knowledge management.

Lack of credible dedicated international funding to implement the SDGs and limited climate finance impedes progress. While \$3 trillion a year, by 2030, are estimated as the financial requirement to achieve SDGs, the Green Climate Fund only has approximately \$1.5 billion to disburse in 2019 and will need to initiate replenishment. The Adaptation Fund and GEF have limited funds for climate change but GWPSA has initiated processes to access the funds for water, especially transboundary water management.

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* promotes water security for climate resilient infrastructure, SDG investments and job creation.

In June 2017, the High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW), through the Government of South Africa, commissioned GWP to develop a legacy water initiative for Africa. The HLPW was co-convened in 2016 by UN Secretary- General and World Bank President to provide the leadership required to tackle one of the world's most pressing challenges – an ever-growing water crisis. The Panel identified ways in which the world could accelerate progress towards ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6).

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The HLPW membership comprised of 11 sitting Heads of State and Government from Australia, Bangladesh, Hungary, Jordan, South Africa, Mauritius (co-chair), Mexico (co-chair), Netherlands, Peru, Senegal and Tajikistan; and a Special Advisor.

In March 2018, the HLPW released its outcome document. Recognising the critical water security challenge Africa faces and mounting investments needs, the Panel called for the launch of an Africa Water Investment programme (AIP). During the 8th World Water Forum in Brasilia, AIP was unveiled by Governments of Senegal and South Africa with a call for GWP, AfDB, AWF and other partners to support its development and implementation.

In response to these efforts, the Africa Water Investment Programme has been developed by Global Water Partnership (GWP) in collaboration with African Union, African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Water Facility and the Africa Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW).

The goal of the Africa Water Investment Programme is to transform and improve the investment outlook for water security and sustainable sanitation for a prosperous, peaceful and equitable society. AIP aims to leverage \$30 billion in investments, by 2030, towards SDG 6 implementation. AIP will promote job creation through gender sensitive investments in water security, industrialization and climate resilient development and support continental efforts towards universal access to safe water and safely managed sanitation. AIP will strengthen the business case for investments in water security and support preparation of bankable projects as instruments to stimulate transformative economic growth, address the root causes of migration and youth unemployment.

GWPSA and NEPAD will implement PIDA water starting in 2019. GWP support to PIDA Water will be provided within the framework of the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) under Component 2 of the AIP on Project preparation.

In 2012, African Heads of states adopted the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). PIDA is a programme of the African Union (AU) implemented by the planning and coordination Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The PIDA Priority Action Plan (PIDA PAP) comprises 51 cross-border programmes covering the four sectors transport, energy, trans-boundary water resources management and ICT.

In November 2017, the NEPAD Agency and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) commissioned a review of the implementation of transboundary water projects under PIDA. According to the review, water projects showed little progress compared to projects in other PIDA focus areas: ICT, Energy, and Transport.

To address the lack of progress in implementation and focus attention on water, the NEPAD Agency in collaboration with Global Water Partnership (GWP) has established 'NEPAD PIDA Water' as part of the second PIDA Phase from 2019-2024. This document elaborates the implementation of the support programme to accelerate preparation of transboundary water projects under PIDA from 2019-2024.

The objective of PIDA Water is to accelerate the preparation and financing of transboundary water projects and foster a water-food-energy nexus approach in the development of hydropower. PIDA Water comprises a portfolio of transboundary water and hydropower projects and will be implemented by the NEPAD Agency, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), River Basin Organisations, member states and executed by GWP in collaboration with other partners.

Other projects in support of SADC RSAP 4 will continue such as the GIZ Transboundary water management, EC funded Water-Food-Energy-Nexus, WACDEP and IUWM.

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CWP internal capacity challenges need to be addressed as part of program implementation. In Southern Africa, lack of clarity on the role and niche of CWPs and lack of funding are the top two challenges facing GWP. Repositioning of CWP role in the region is a priority for 2019 and beyond. The AIP will serve as a vehicle for the strategic repositioning of GWPSA and CWPs. The programme will be implemented through the lead water ministry in collaboration with ministries responsible for environment, commerce, industry and Country Water Partnerships. AIP Country Programme Managers will be appointed, supported by the GWPSA RTEC and a GWPSA Special Advisor for Job creation, Industrialisation and Sustainability has been appointed.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launch the AIP in collaboration with AU, NEPAD, AfDB, AMCOW and others.• Initiate PIDA Water implementation with NEPAD, AMCOW, AU and ICA• Support SADC Industrialisation and job creation strategy through implementation of the of RSAP IV programme-transboundary waters, nexus, IUWM/WASH• Support WACDEP implementation - project preparation for GCF water projects, GEF, Adaptation Fund
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop knowledge materials based on processes and results of the program• Facilitate knowledge and information sharing at SADC regional level• Strengthen communication-social media, monthly updates and online impact magazine-outreach to partners
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen the Project Preparation Partnership for Climate Resilience GCF water projects• Mobilise regional stakeholders, including youth, to support programmes, strategic partnerships with RBOS, GIZ, DFID, CRIDF, NEPAD, IWMI, IUCN and others• Support at least Zambia, Tanzania and other countries with project development related to AIP, SDGs, NEXUS• Support strategic reorientation of GWPSA/CWPs towards AIP; water security jobs, for SDG implementation, sustainable industrialisation and job creation• Strengthening CWPs, CWPs accreditation and project development
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the annual 2019 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

Workplan 2019 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 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2018)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</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 project	GWPSA Project document	SADC GIZ funded
Bupusa Transboundary	GIZ-GWPO project document Bupusa	SADC GIZ funded
Water-Food-Energy- Nexus	GWPSA Project document	SADC-EC funded
UNICEF-Wash-Global	Project document-Global PCA-UNICEF	UNICEF funded
CRIDF	WYG project document	WYG/CRIDF
NAPs	UNDP-GEF Agreement-RLA	UNDP-GEF-Reimbursable Loan Agreement

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	10000
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	10M
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	2
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	12
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	6
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	3
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	4
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	5
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	6
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	3
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	6
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	5
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	5
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	2
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	1:1
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

Workplan 2019 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 2019 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 CWP 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.

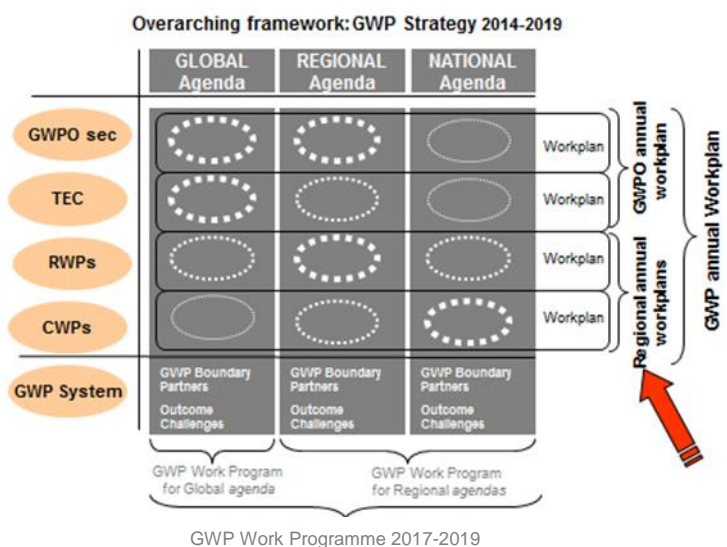
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the period 1961-2014, the agricultural area increased from 4 to 6 million km², accompanied by intensive use of inputs, soil and water degradation, biodiversity reduction and deforestation (except in Chile and Uruguay where the forest reserve area is increasing). The countries of the region have 117 Ramsar sites and 173,570,400 ha of protected terrestrial areas.

Challenges: transboundary waters; climate resilience; ecosystems; urbanization; food; supply and quality of drinking water; gender and water; SDG 6; Nexus (water, food, energy and ecosystems); and generation of knowledge and training in IWRM.

(Pochat, Víctor, Donoso, María, and Juan Saldarriaga, 2018, Regional Process of the Americas, World Water Forum 2018, IDB, University of the Andes, UNESCO PHI)

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary
<i>Highlight 1:</i> An analysis of transboundary water management in South America is developed and follow up actions are identified, building on on-going institutional initiatives in the region
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Funds are mobilized for implementation of the IDMP pilot project for Northwestern Argentina, with the support of the government and in line with the IDB-funded South American Drought Information System (SADIS)
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Strengthening of GWP South America is prioritised by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increasing portfolio consolidation and coherence between CWP's and the RWP, considering the main interests and needs of countries and taking into account the accumulated knowledge and strengths of the RegionA project proposal development workshop is organised to support resources mobilisation at country and regional level.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	6000
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	20k
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	70%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2,600
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	2
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	7
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	10k
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	10k

Workplan 2019 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).

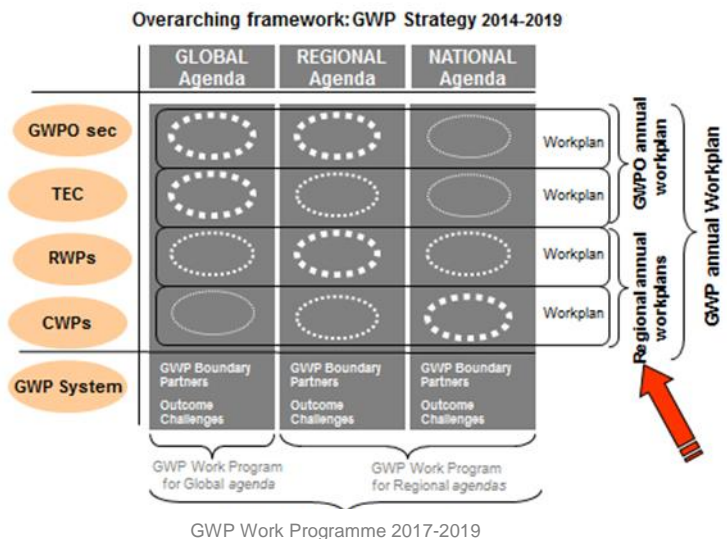
RWP WORKPLAN

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 2019 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 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, depletion and quality of groundwater
- 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
- Rainwater harvesting - inadequate storage and quality maintenance of the harvested water
- Inadequate use of information technology and media in the water sector

The theme of the GWP SAS Work Plan 2019 is *IWRM & Adaptation to Climate Change*. Activities are developed around this theme even though activities have been identified by CWPs as per their country priorities and requirements. The focus of the activities varies from urbanisation to SDGs and capacity building, all of them supporting IWRM and adaptation to climate change. GWP SAS Regional Office is in the process of recruiting an expert to assist in developing a project proposal for fundraising.

In the context of the 2019 workplan, 37 activities have been identified by CWPs with the following priorities:

- Bangladesh Water Partnership prioritized advocacy, awareness raising, and capacity building activities related to IWRM and climate change adaptation in the 2019 work plan. In addition, like the previous year, BWP plans to conduct capacity building activities to support youth and professional women. BWP is planning to raise around 3,000 euros next year in the framework of ongoing Locally Raised Funds projects that will continue in 2019.

Workplan 2019 Volume 3 (Abstract): GWP Regions

- Bhutan is endowed with rich water resources; however, water stress is increasing and communities face difficulty in accessing water in sufficient quality and quantity for drinking, sanitation or irrigation. Often conflicts arise among villages or even amongst households due to water shortages. Although there are adequate laws, acts, policies, rules and regulations in place, issues continue to grow in relation to climate change and other anthropogenic factor. The solution identified to solve these issues is to educate people and involve them in managing available resources.
- India supports women in increasing their entrepreneur skills, capacity building of local bodies on IUWM, youth support, technology options on agriculture and supports the multi-stakeholder platforms under its 2019 workplan.
- GWP Nepal is supporting the efforts of the Government of Nepal in its mission on meeting the quality and adequate drinking water supply for every citizens of the country, which is the main challenge of water management due to the scarcity and pollution of drinking water sources. The drinking water right provided by the constitution (i.e. every citizen shall have access to clean and adequate drinking water) is being implemented by the designated authority. However, in light of the recent change from unitary government system to federal, the goal of meeting the water supply needs and its long-term sustainability could be a challenge. Population growth and urbanisation represent a threat to water sources due to pollution and encroachment. Coordination among different agencies is also a challenge, which may affect water conservation and management processes. Even though the SDG 6 Goal has been prioritised by the government, the process of reaching the sub-national level is a challenge.
- Pakistan is among the most severely threatened countries in terms of climate change with a wide range of stresses faced across the territory, which differ depending on the geography and pace of urbanisation of each administrative unit. This requires a multifaceted approach to water resources management at the national level, as well as active engagement with sub-national representatives. Further, the emerging water crisis in Pakistan is having a devastating impact on the environment, economic growth rate and social harmony of the country. Therefore, the country has started aligning its policies accordingly, particularly those focused on water to ensure the target set under the SGDs is met well on time. A massive investment of over USD 64 billion under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor would also provide a window to support some of the most water stressed regions of the country. With the given background, Pakistan Water Partnership prioritised its activities around mitigation of adverse effects of climate change and work with all stakeholders including government, scholars and grassroots level to address extreme events in the country.
- While Sri Lanka is endowed with adequate water resources on the basis of per capita availability (2300 M3), the country increasingly suffers from water scarcity in certain areas, compounded by extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and landslides that are difficult to forecast. Continuous droughts in one region with increasing flood/landslide threats in others are challenging the country and its economic development. Recently, approximately US\$350M to US\$375 M needed to be set aside for disaster relief. Poor environmental behaviour, deforestation and illicit land clearing and sand mining have worsened the situation. Pollution levels in water ways are high and water treatment costs are escalating. Degradation and encroachments of wetlands are impacting ecosystem health.

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

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Nevertheless, appreciation of need for pollution control, environmental conservation and protection in the face of climate change-related recurring disasters has reawakened interest in good conservation and management at all levels. IWRM is now understood and actively considered in development initiatives and environment clearances are more stringent. Given the limitations of funding and other resource constraints, and based on the collaboration spirit of Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP), together with the increasing LRF opportunities, SLWP will continue to carry out the selected set of activities from 2017 during the 3-year Work Programme period. Activities undertaken are consistent and contribute to the SDG (5, 6,13, 15, 17) and to the already developed NAP and NDC plans of the country.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1:

- Bhutan Water Partnership (BhWP): Education and awareness raising on water resources management amongst the project beneficiaries and other relevant institutions. BhWP has always focused on the sensitization and education of stakeholders on IWRM and in 2019 this will remain a priority activity. As a Civil Society organization and given the small funding, this seems to be the most feasible options until BhWP can raise bigger fund.
- Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP): Capacity building and knowledge transfer to the senior/mid-level professionals on IWRM and introducing the participants to the practical application of IWRM with a real 'On the ground' scenario. Simultaneously, the principles and concepts of IWRM will help implement the Delta Plan 2100 of the Government of Bangladesh and achieving SDG Goal 6.
- GWP Nepal: Support to the government to bring SDG 6 at a sub-national level. As identified by the SDG Final Report of Nepal, localisation of SDG goals at sub-national level could be a challenge with the changed political system (from unitary system of governance to the federal system). Thus, GWP Nepal/JVS shall support the government in localising SDG 6 at sub-national level (selected province).
- Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP): Work with local governments developing adaptation plans for extreme climate events. In order to achieve these goals, PWP will seek membership in the Climate Change Council and will provide assistance to agriculture, environment and drinking water sectors affected by climate change.
- Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP): RBO/RBM activities will focus on catchment conservation, especially in the context of mini hydro-development, and the need for disaster risk reduction in flood and landslide prone areas. It will look at water quality/pollution issues in selected watercourses based on LRF initiatives.

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Rainwater harvesting systems for schools for health and sanitation (SDG 6) and the urban wetland programme will continue in the western province for setting up community stakeholder platforms and biodiversity studies.

Highlight 2:

- Bhutan has the highest per capita water availability in the region. However, access to water has always been the issue across all the country, especially for the communities. Therefore, improving access to water for the communities through climate smart technology such as the Hydraulic Ramp Pump system could be piloted which do not require any energy to pump the water, up to the maximum height of 100 meters. During 2019, BhWP will pilot test the system and if it is successful, this system could be replicated in other water stressed area in Bhutan.
- BWP: Women are increasingly playing a role in managing water both for municipal water supply and for irrigated agriculture. Identifying the number of women professionals and practitioners will help BWP further increase their presence as well as skills and empower women to bring about overall improvement in the management of the larger water sector.
- GWP Nepal: Support selected local government(s) integrating climate change adaptation action(s) into local planning process. GWP Nepal shall assist the local government customize climate change adaptation action(s) from a local perspective, in the context of a changed governance structure and within which the entry point shall be identified for the integration of climate adaptation into local planning process.
- PWP will conduct outreach activities with youth on water and climate change through meeting, print and social media.
- SLWP: SLWP will undertake gender and youth activities contributing to the implementation of SDG 5, 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 the support of organisations such as YWCA and Lions. The use of technology options and demonstration projects for staff and CBO as part of climate change adaptation activities will be expanded for irrigation to the plantation sector.

Highlight 3:

- BhWP: Strengthening the CWP through meetings and effective engagement of steering committee members and partner institutions in the implementation of the CWP program. BhWP as an entity requires to build its capacity, especially in terms of accessing funds through its members. Therefore, BhWP in 2019 will focus on strengthening the partnership and increase its membership base.
- GWP Nepal: Research Assistantship for master-level students in water and climate change. Continuing this activity from previous years, GWP Nepal shall provide assistantship for capacity building for young fellows pursuing research on climate change, water and environment.
- SLWP: SLWP will seek expanded CSR support from the corporate sector for its water and sanitation school and DDR activities, especially in the plantation and tea estate sector. Currently, its LRF budget is almost similar to the GWP Core provision and its reserves almost twice the core budget. It will continue to strengthen its partnerships for joint activity through judicious collaboration including with Cap-Net Lanka, YWCA, Rotary and Lions club as in 2018.

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Highlight 4:

- **BWP: Bangladesh** is a frontline country in water and climate hazards, where the youth, major part of population, is being adversely affected by these phenomena. To enhance youth and gender capacities to improve sustainable water management and climate change adaptation, knowledge based interventions are required. The initiative will further help youth and women playing significant a role in mobilizing the community towards a water secure Bangladesh. In collaboration with WRG 2030, BWP also plans to implement phase II of the action research titled “Introducing Water-Efficient Technologies to Barind Tract Area” in 2019. This will address the target 4 of SDG 6. A proposal for funding of the phase II project has already been submitted jointly by BWP & WRG2030 to TCCC. The project is expected to be approved by the end of 2018 for another year (2019). The proposed funding for 2019 is US\$250,000. The first phase of the study conducted in 2018 showed promising results for improving water productivity which will be further studied for sustainability.
- **GWP Nepal:** A dissemination workshop shall be organised at the federal level to share the findings of the Core and WACREP activities among selected stakeholders to solicit their input and feedback. The objective of this activity is to inform relevant stakeholders, partners and media about the different activities of GWP Nepal and also providing a platform for young and inspiring water professionals to interact with experienced policy makers.
- **SLWP WACREP:** Priority will be given to holding climate change adaptation programmes in Tamil language for officers and farmer leaders in Northern and Eastern Provinces and also in plantation areas of the central province.

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B1a. Core + Add GWP”
WACDEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: “B2a. WACDEP”

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	270k
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	70%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	11
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	200
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	15
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	7
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	260k
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	90k

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Regional 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	Regional cooperation on CCA enhanced through information exchange, knowledge sharing and gender mainstreaming in line with SDGs
		1.2	Based on the MoU GWP SAS will work with GWP China, GWP CACENA and GWP SEA to promote South- South Cooperation within and beyond GWP network 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.	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.
		2.2	Gender and youth mainstreaming incorporation into development planning and implementation.
		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.	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.	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.	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.	6.1	Youth & gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and hygiene is at school/college/university and community level to cope with water security and climate change issues
		6.2	Stakeholders are aware of SDG water targets and IUWM

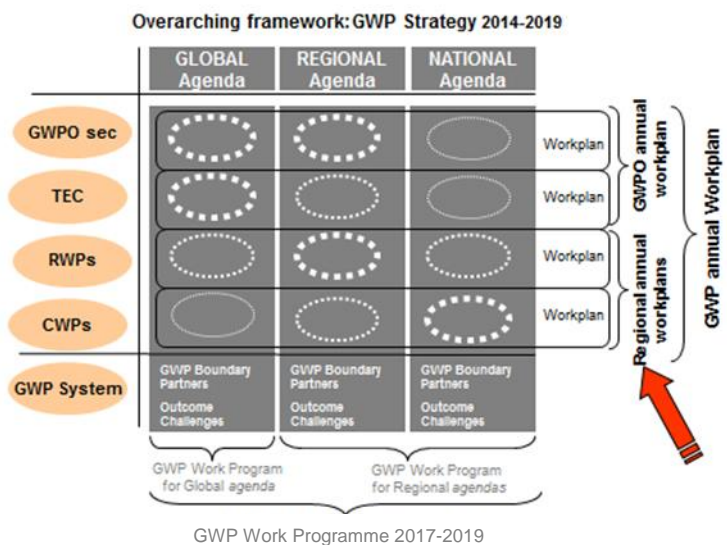
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
		6.3	Stakeholders are aware of environmental flow requirements and impact of CC on hydropower generation
2.2	Institutions and stakeholders have access to knowledge sources and platforms and use information and knowledge (including online resources) on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development.	7.1	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.	8.1	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 2019 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

Both in Mekong and non-Mekong countries the understanding and importance of IWRM is very high. However, for many years, the challenge has been centred on the implementation of IWRM at basin, sub-national, national, regional (Mekong region) and inter-regional (Lancang-Mekong Region) level. For countries like Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines, the challenges are not as complex as in the Mekong countries where transboundary water cooperation exists.

Transboundary water cooperation in the Mekong region has been facilitated by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) for many years. The main challenge lies on the absence of authority in the decision-making process. Although there have been many procedures developed, the question of who will decide what each country can do or not remains.

In addition to this challenge, the establishment of the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Centre (LMWRCC) has created both opportunities and risks to the on-going efforts in facilitating transboundary water cooperation in the region. Some see this as competition to MRC, others see it as the opportunity to bring all six countries to sit at the table and level up the discussion. However, the same question remains to be faced by LMWRCC: who will decide what each country can do or not? It requires the respective countries to start the dialogue on regional security integration. At the end of the day, the “paranoid” mind set of national security must be replaced by the concept of regional security. This is something that the GWP platform can try to discuss and recommend based on empiric and scientific evidences. It is not easy, but everything is difficult at the beginning. We need to start somewhere.

With that context, GWP SEA and its member countries now must try to position their platform in the most significant way. For the past ten years, the activities that have been implemented by CWP and RWP have been successful in facilitating the adoption of the IWRM approach. The next stage, the implementation of IWRM, is supposed to be the main focus of GWP’s main strategy of facilitation. The evidence of gaps between the ideal situation of IWRM and the existing condition is already very clear. GWP, through its multi-stakeholder platform, must start to think about how to help reduce the gaps.

Knowledge learning exchange will still be crucial; however, a better knowledge hub is still needed. Many organizations are facilitating this knowledge exchange, but with an organizational “ego” in their mind. GWP should not be trapped in this situation. The IWRM toolbox must be revisited and redesigned to be more practical in terms of facilitating the implementation of IWRM at the ground level.

Multi-stakeholder platform as the main business model of GWP must be revisited too. More practical recommendations to decision-makers are in high demand as these decision-makers are facing ever growing and complex situations. The multi-stakeholder position paper produced by GWP-SEA in collaboration with UNICEF, Centre for Regulation, Policy and Governance (CRPG) and Water and Sanitation Network, and successfully presented to decision-makers (Indonesia Parliament and Ministries) has shown that the multi-stakeholder platform is not something abstract as described by many major organizations. Demand for Multi-stakeholder position papers is beginning to increase, and this is perfectly in line with GWP-SEA’s business model. International Water Association (IWA), FAO, Pemsea, UN DESA, UNESCAP, LMWRCC, MRC are in need of GWP’s unique role. This is a matter of how GWP-SEA can see the opportunity and grab it.

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As the convening power of GWP is being revisited and redesigned, the kind of project based on *partnership* is considered as an opportunity as well as challenge for GWP. What would a partnership project be like? One of the ideas of GWP-SEA for this is the Preparedness Facility that consists of mapping the readiness level of Governments (demand) and the development of a support menu (supply) and trust fund (financing). The biggest challenge for GWP-SEA will be to bring everyone at the same table, at least for the next 10 years.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1:

1. GWP Monitoring Dashboard fully operational for better coordination among GWP-SEA networks to increase GWP-SEA profile in the region and country level
2. SEA IWRM status update report in collaboration with NatGeo

Highlight 2: GWP Multi-stakeholder position papers from CWP and RWP on different strategic issues at country and regional level.

Highlight 3: Example of facilitation of IWRM implementation at river basin level in countries (possibly Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines)

Highlight 4: 1st GWP Inter-Regional (Lancang-Mekong) Multi-stakeholder platform discussion on data and information exchange (GWP China-GWP-SEA-GWPO)

Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1a. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP	Project document	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B2a. WACDEP"

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	50k
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	200k
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	6
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	1
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	20k
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	15k

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans.	1.1.1	Multi-stakeholder position paper on water security strategic issues developed and presented to decision-makers by facilitation of CWPs (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam) and RWP
		1.1.2	Final national development policies and plans incorporate recommendations from the submitted multi-stakeholder position papers
1.2	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding	1.2.1	Multi-stakeholder position paper on water security-related investment roadmap developed and presented to decision-makers by facilitation of CWPs and RWP
		1.2.2	Final water security-related investment roadmap incorporates recommendations from submitted multi-stakeholder position papers
1.3	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes	1.3.1	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	Lao WP initiate the development of a joint project on 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 continue collaboration with ThaiWP.
1.4	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture	1.4.1	Multi-stakeholder position paper on water security strategic issues on national food and agriculture policies developed and presented to decision-makers by facilitation of CWPs (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam) and RWP
		1.4.2	Final national development policies on food and agriculture incorporate recommendations from the submitted multi-stakeholder position papers
1.5	By 2020, at least 3 countries supported by GWP –SEA through its partners to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management 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 piloted integrated governance 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

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.7	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia will facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin)	1.7.1	Key stakeholders participate in 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
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 system of monitoring and reporting for water resources (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 30 major publications on regional and country issues disseminated (5 per year), and translated by GWP –SEA Partners into 5 languages (Indonesia/Malay, Thai/ Lao, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar), reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world	2.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam disseminate publications on regional and country issues
		2.3.2	Lao WP and Viet Nam WP translate GWP and GWP-SEA publications into national languages
2.4	GWP-SEA and CWPs publish 4 media features on water security in 2014, rising to 20 in 2019 (global and regional media, referencing GWP).	2.4.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam collaborate with relevant partners to facilitate the highlight of water security issues in the national media.
2.5	8 universities and training institutes influenced to incorporate the GWP ToolBox in their curriculum.	2.5.1	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

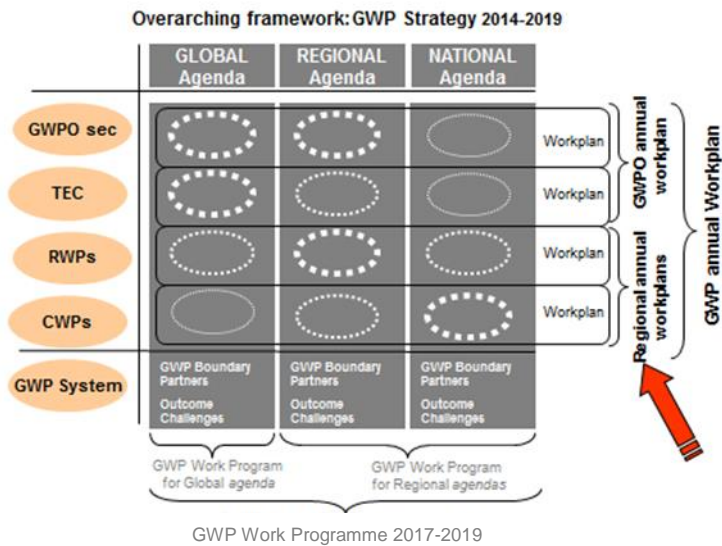
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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
3.3	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP strengthened, with active involvement of GWP Partners	3.3.1	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, 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 in-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 2019 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 implementation of the SDGs and the dire financial situation that all countries are facing are impacting the water situation in West Africa, which remains very complex in terms of both surface and groundwater resources. Access to clean water everywhere remain a challenge that all countries are confronted with.

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 a 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 into strategies and policies both at the national and regional levels. Water security in the West African region is a key element that mobilizes all stakeholders of ECOWAS, particularly because of the negative impacts of climate change that are affecting the planning of development activities. It is important that efforts of organizations and institutions in the region are well coordinated to derive the maximum benefit for the communities.

GWP-WA's Work Plan of 2019 will build on results achieved since the beginning of the implementation of the 2014-2019 Strategy. It considers 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) of AMCOW. It falls therefore in the context of support to the implementation of the main International commitments that are the SDG and the Paris Agreement. These priorities presented as challenges have been defined considering 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 and impacts. 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. Early warning systems should be developed. IEC activities should integrate a gender approach. Youth will be promoted and involved in the implementation of adaptation actions.

Integrated urban water management

The important rural exodus leads to rapid urbanization in West Africa. The consequences on poverty, social development and environmental degradation in cities are huge. The region has one of the poorest access rates to water and sanitation services and the challenge is to meet SDG 6 targets accordingly. GWP proposes to continue its awareness raising work; and the IUWM approach is key to a better awareness of bio-physical environment by identifying vulnerable areas. This should be done considering the gender approach.

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Water - Food – Energy and Ecosystem security as a NEXUS

The Nexus came out recently in the implementation of the 2017-2019 work plan as a major area of action to integrate challenges and achieve sustainable and integrated development.

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 with the implications in terms of energy availability. The constant advocacy for the development of renewable energy contributes to this effort toward energy security.

The ongoing process for a Nexus programme on Water Food, Energy and Ecosystem has contributed to strengthen the dialogue between the main stakeholders 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 manage land areas. GWP has initiated, in collaboration with some partners, the Nexus Water, Food, energy and Ecosystem Programme to support countries on this topic.

River basin management, including transboundary waters

There are 25 shared river basins and 10 shared aquifers in West Africa. 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 newly approved Integrated Flood Management in the Volta basin 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": adapting at the regional level the global Gender Strategy.

Adapt to the West Africa situation the GWP Gender Strategy launched in 2014, identify key partners in the region on this issue, support CWP 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 CWP 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 2019 as the last year of the Strategy implementation are identified to meet some of the challenges in order to help countries in the region move closer to the national and regional sustainable development goals through the application of the IWRM principles.

Workplan Highlights

Summary of high level plans for 2019

Workplan summary

Highlight 1: GWP WA will continue to support the achievement of the global water agenda in West African countries, including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030, the Paris Climate Agreement as well as the Africa 2063 Agenda in accordance to the GWP change agenda. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities and youth. Water governance and transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA), Ton Futur Ton Climat (TFTC) project focusing on rural youth involvement on water security and climate change adaptation solutions, the project on Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin and some new other initiatives that are being developed.

Highlight 2: Collaboration with major stakeholders in the framework of 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. Youth will be encouraged to contribute to knowledge development as their capacities get strengthened.

Highlight 3: GWP - WA will consolidate the regional network with enhanced support to accredited CWP with strong commitment to strengthen their internal governance. A review of the governance of each accredited CWP and their 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. Relationships with the authorities in the host country Burkina Faso as well as the GWP Global Secretariat will be strengthened.

Highlight 4: The focus on financial resources mobilisation will be continued for GWP in the region during 2019 to give more possibilities of impact to GWP -WA and CWPs. GWP-WA will continue to lead Project development and working with the development partners in collaboration with key partner organizations, and the CWPs. The Green Climate Funds and other relevant climate finance sources will remain key targets in the fund-raising activities, taking into account the experience in the GWP network.

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Portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2019

Regional portfolio for 2019	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2019)</i>	Budget reference <i>(source of detailed budget for 2019)</i>
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2	TEMPLATE WPB 3: Budget; Tab: "B1. Core + Add GWP"
WACDEP_AF_WAF	Project document	
IDMP_AF_WAF	Project document	
SDG Water-PF	Project document for Ghana	
#TFTC	Project document	
IFDM/EW Volta	Project document	

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Logframe Indicators

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 Target
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	500k
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	2
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	3
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	3
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	5
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1500
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	60
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	20
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	70%
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	

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Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

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

Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1.1	Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national, municipal, and local development plans and funding strategies.	1.1.1	CWPs and 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
		1.3.3	Contribution to the development of NAPs to integrate IWRM aspects into the National Adaptation Programme documents
		1.3.4	Water and Climate experts in the Volta Basin are collaborating with other sectors to improve the livelihood of riparian populations
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
		2.2.6	Flood and drought forecasting instruments and EWS are used to reduce vulnerability of economics, people and ecosystems to disaster risks in the Volta basin
2.3		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

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Outcome Challenge		Progress Marker	
Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
	GWP-WA network brings appropriate knowledge to specific regional audiences to help in decision making and behavior change on emerging issues	2.3.3	Stakeholders in the Volta basin are using participative solutions on hydro-meteorological risks, prevention, preparedness to show ownership
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
		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