



Draft GWP Planning Meeting Report

Water, Climate and Development Programme

Support to integration of water security and climate
change adaptation into national development
planning and decision making processes

Tunis 25th June 2011

Report Compiled by

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GWP Planning Meeting Report

1. Background

The Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) was developed as a response to the January 2009 AMCOW request for GWP to support the implementation of the 2008 African Union Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. Its implementation is expected to cover a period of five years and target eight countries, four trans-boundary river basins and one shared aquifer in North-Africa, the North-Western Saharan Aquifer System. A total of 12.7 million Euros is expected to be raised to meet the Programme objectives.

So far, the government of Austria has taken the first step to support the implementation of the WACDEP by allocating the sum of 1.5 million Euros to GWPO for an expected period of three years. The Austria contribution builds on the Core funding of GWP's Core Donors and will enable the programme to initiate some activities.

As part of the process to start the implementation of the Programme, Representatives of GWP's five Africa Regions and GWPO met in Tunis/Tunisia to discuss priority activities to get the WACDEP off the ground. The GWP team was joined by a representative of AMCOW secretariat, Refer to Annex 1.

2. Expected results

The expected outcomes from the planning meeting were as follows:

- Participants develop a common understanding of the goals and objectives of the WACDEP
- Priority countries and activities for the inception phase are discussed and agreed
- The WACDEP management arrangements and expected capacities are discussed and agreed
- The budgets for GWPO, the WACDEP coordination unit, the regions and the countries are agreed
- Actions for mobilisation of additional funds at global and regional level are discussed and agreed
- Expected fiduciary standards, including quality and frequency of financial and narrative reporting for the programme, are discussed and agreed.

3. Proceedings of the Meeting

The meeting was officially hosted and opened by GWP-Mediterranean on behalf of GWP Africa. The objectives and expected results of the workshop were presented by GWPO. The content of the WACDEP (goal, objectives, key strategies, scope, expected outcomes, implementation, roles/responsibilities and activities) were presented and discussed, as shown in Annex 2.

4. Goal, key strategies and expected outcomes of the WACDEP

The Presentation on the WACDEP highlighted the following. The programme:

- is a flagship programme for GWP in Africa and will contribute to implementation of the current GWP strategy, 2009-2013
- builds on the lessons learned during PAWD programme
- builds on the lessons learned in developing NAPAs (through the UNFCCC process), Disaster and risk reduction plans (through ISDR) and Plans for combating desertification (through UNCCD)
- responds to demands from GWP regions in Africa for a pan-African programme with AMCOW and other entities

The **goal** of the Programme is to 'promote water security as a key part of sustainable regional and national development and contribute to climate change resilience for economic growth and human security'.

The **key strategies** of the programme are to:

1. support national and regional development priorities (water for food, energy and economic and social growth)
2. build on the lessons learned and support implementation of IWRM plans, NAPAs, disaster management plans and plans to combat desertification

3. link local to national, transboundary and regional scales, to promote holistic and integrated approaches to adaptation
4. to promote a partnership approach to adaptation through mobilisation of relevant stakeholders at national, transboundary, regional, continental and global level
5. to build on on-going initiatives at country and basin levels in Africa

The expected **outcomes** are:

1. Water security and climate change risks are integrated in development planning and decision-making processes
2. Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders are enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development processes and actions
3. “No regrets” investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development are established and the governments begin implementation.

5. **‘Step Change’- Demonstrating “impacts” and showing “value for money”**

It was mentioned that the programme needs to develop a comprehensive and robust M&E system to support programme implementation. It was emphasised that an effective M and E system is important for GWP to monitor, track programme activities and quantify the results, impacts and overall effectiveness of the programme. While GWP has been very effective in influencing policy changes and water reform process, it was emphasised that there is a need to now put more emphasises on delivery of change process that support high level benefits and impact on people’s livelihoods as well as facilitating investments in water security.

Moving towards delivery of impacts on the ground and facilitating large scale investments will represent a “step change” in the way GWP does business. While GWP should continue delivery policy changes through awareness-raising, facilitation, dialogues, there is need to place more emphasis on demonstrating “impacts” on the ground, implementing concrete activities which clearly show that changes in people’s lives,

showing “value for money”, This represents a big shift for GWP. The WACDEP will be crucial in helping GWP-Africa regions make the required ‘Step Change’.

This has implications on who the regions needs to partner with and how the WACDEP programme management should be set up and the kind of capacities requited at all levels of GWP. Working with key strategic alliances and Partners with expertise and experience in various elements of WACDEP will be key successes factors for the programme.

As far as GWP is concerned, this will be about demonstrating that our work has led to such level of investment in water-related infrastructures, information and institutions. Clearly, the Water, Climate and Development programme is a pioneer towards a “step-changed GWP”.

6. Programme scope

Participants discussed the target countries and river basins. The programme will be implemented in 8 countries (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Cameroon and Tunisia) and four River Basins (Volta, Lake Chad, Kagera, Limpopo Basin) and 1 shared aquifer (North-Western Sahara system) from North Africa.

While in-depth work will be undertaken in the 8 countries, work undertaken at the Basin level will enable the programme results, experiences, Tools developed to reach at least 20 countries in Africa. It was emphasised that:

- The eight countries identified are where quick results are expected that could promote more interest from development partners, policy makers and relevant stakeholders. This would enable the programme to potential attract more financial resources that would enable the expansion of the WACDEP to more countries
- The total number of countries that will be affected directly by the Programme will in effect be more than the identified eight given that

other, non targeted countries are riparian of the four identified basins and will therefore benefit from the Programme activities

- Knowledge generated during the Programme implementation will systematically be made available to other countries to stimulate or support similar actions
- The programme will build on GWP's on going regional initiatives. GWP facilitates other initiatives that can target different countries and many more countries already benefit from similar or other GWP-facilitated Programmes
- A Report has been compiled on the criteria for country selection and was presented to selected members of the AMCIOW Tac in Cape Town during the World Water Day.

7. Collaboration with Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

It reported that GWP has agreed to collaborate with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN, a DFID/Dutch-funded. CDKN-Africa is based in Cape Town, South Africa and will be a key partner in the WDCP.

Box 1: About CDKN

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is a five-year initiative funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) which started in 2010, to assist developing countries respond to the challenges posed by climate change. It does this by providing research and technical assistance, and channelling the best available knowledge on climate change and development to support policy processes at the country level.

A key feature of the CDKN is that it is demand led – we will be responding to gaps and needs identified on the ground as we roll out our country engagement strategy. Over the next five years the goal is to be working in 60 developing countries.

The CDKN is being managed by an alliance of partners led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and comprising the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), LEAD International, INTRAC, and three regional partners – Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Latin America), South-South-North (Africa) and LEAD Pakistan (Asia). Services will be provided through a network of collaborating organisations and individuals around the globe.

Following request from GWP, CDKN-Africa has agreed to finance an important aspect of the inception phase of the Programme, which is developing a **Framework for water security and climate resilience.**

This document, expected to be developed through an international tender, will serve as reference document for the WCD Programme. GWP intends to guide the Consultancy firm that will be retained, by setting up a group of technical experts from global and regional level that will ensure the quality of work done by the Consultants. The group may be retained and expanded into a Reference Group to support demand driven technical assistance and review to countries in the implementation process of the WACDEP.

It was agreed that all RWPs should suggest names of regional experts (on climate, water resources management, financing, etc.) to be part of the group of technical experts. Names and CVs should be sent to GWPO by Mid July.

Box 2: Expected Outputs from the CDKN funded Framework

- **Technical Background Document for the Strategic Framework on Water Security and Climate Resilient Development:** is the background technical document on the framework detailing proposed methodologies and approaches that will lead to developing robust adaptation strategies enhancing climate resilience through better water management- detailed technical document
- **Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development** that will be a short, easy to use document which outlines how to develop 'no/low regrets' Investments and financing strategies for water security and climate resilient development. The strategic should be based on the analytical work in the Framework Technical Background Document to inform adaptation actions and policy decisions on investments in water security to enhance climate resilience in African countries. The framework focuses on how countries can develop 'no/low regrets' Investments and financing strategies for water security and climate resilient Policy briefs for policy makers on water security and climate development and also reflecting on the approaches being proposed to define low regret adaptation actions - key messages for policymakers with regards to enhancing water security investments aimed at promoting climate resilient development.
- **Capacity Development Strategy and Implementation Plan** for capacity building to understand and apply the Framework. The Plan will be implemented from April 2012 - It intends to build capacity for countries to have an understanding of the methodologies and approaches proposed in the Framework.

Collaboration with CDKN-Africa will involve the following areas :

- Developing an AMCOW Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development. Work on Framework to be commissioned by July 2011 latest and Framework to be launched by AMCOW/GWP at the 5th World Water Forum in 2012.
- GWP to provide a basis for CDKN's work in Francophone Africa-keen to engage in Cameroon and/or Burkina Faso.
- Broader collaboration on the WCD 5 year Programme as partners
- Follow up on the Implementation side of CDKN's work in Rwanda after June 2011

It was mentioned that the CDKN procurement arrangements do not allow CDKN to provide funding directly to GWP but they can support GWP identified activities through a tendering process that identifies independent suppliers that could be identified jointly between GWP and CDKN. The collaboration with CDKN will further evolve as the WACDEP is being implemented.

8. Functions of the WACDEP Coordination unit

GWP Southern Africa was congratulated for having offered to support pan-Africa coordination of the WACDEP. GWPSA will host the WACDEP Coordination Unit in Pretoria.

The functions expected from the WACDEP coordination unit are:

- Consolidate reports from the GWP Africa regions into single, pan-African consolidated reports (Inception reports, work plans, progress reports to AMCOW and the donors, annual progress reports, etc.)
- The financial reports will be compiled at GWPO with support from GWPSA (WACDEP Unit)
- Prepare and consolidate pan-African:
 - M&E system
 - Communications strategy
 - Capacity building programme
- Prepare, plan and coordinate WACDEP pan-African technical planning and coordination workshops

- Coordinate preparation of pan-Africa fundraising proposals for WACDEP
- Coordinate WACDEP pan-African communications and participation at key events to promote WACDEP, e.g. Africa Water Week, World Water Forum, UNFCCC processes etc.

It was mentioned that the WACDEP Coordination Unit will work closely with the GWPO Africa Support Unit and GWPO Finance.

As the programme does not have sufficient funds to hire programme staff in the WACDEP coordination unit, it was mentioned that GWPO and GWPSA-the hosts of the Coordination Unit, GWPSA will agree on how GWPSA can support coordination of the WACDEP with the existing staff in the GWPSA secretariat. The way forward will be communicated to all GWP Africa Regions.

9. Communications and Knowledge Management

Communications of the WACDEP was discussed as a key element that will underpin all WACDEP activities. It was emphasised that every WACDEP activity will need to explicitly include a budget for communication.

'If there is anything that will set apart WACDEP from all other initiatives implemented by GWP Africa in the Past, it will be communications',

Alex Simalabwi-WACDEP Coordinator and Sr Network Officer at GWPO

The meeting agreed to develop communication strategies/ plans for the Inception phase of the programme. These will be consolidated into a Pan-Africa communication Strategy/Plan for the WACDEP.

It was mentioned that a Sr Communications officer will be recruited to be based at the WACDEP Coordination Unit in Pretoria once the programme has sufficient funds. In the mean time, a Part-Time communications consultant will be hired to ensure that the programme embed communication from the beginning. The Communications officer will work

very closely with GWPO and AMCOW Communications units and coordinate pan-African communications related to the WACDEP.

The meeting as also informed that a WACDEP website was in the process of being developed.

10. WACDEP Implementation phase - activities

Activities will have to be adapted to each country's specific context. It will also be important to manage the expectations of our partners and thus prioritise activities.

What is key of to keep the focus on the main expected outcome-developing investment strategies to help countries leverage funds, on a large scale. The activities that will be implemented in order to reach such outcomes will vary from one country to the other.

When it comes to the **pilot projects**, GWP will need to partner with others (NGOs, CBOs, IWMI, etc.) which have the architecture, resources and experiences to work with communities at the local level. Our role will be to capture, analyse and synthesize the lessons arising from such local-level pilot projects, and make sure that they are brought up to higher levels (up-scaling).

GWP will be the knowledge broker, and will ensure that local level knowledge and experiences feed into national, regional, pan-African (through AMCOW) and global climate policy processes.

When it comes to **capacity building activities** (of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders), GWP will make sure that inter-ministerial committees do meet and that support is provided to regional climate centres (such as AGRHYMET). This work will involve collaboration with Capacity building networks such as UNDP-CapNet, UNESCO -IHE etc.

GWP will also make sure that the climate information that is generated by the climate centres is disseminated and used.

11. Inception phase - activities (June -Dec 2011)

The activities previewed to be carried out during the inception phase of the WACDEP were examined. Participants were encouraged to facilitate the achievement of aspects that were either not completed or that are yet to be carried out. The table below provides the tasks to be implemented during the inception phase of the Programme June -December 2011:

Table 1: Inception Phase activities

No	Target activity	Implementation status/remarks	Responsibility
1	Selection of target countries and river basins	Done, Report available	GWP and AMCOW
2	Setting up programme management structures within the regions	On-going	Regional and country Coordinators-all regions
3	Establishment of a pan-African Programme Advisory Group	Not done	GWPO/WACDEP Coordination Unit
4	Preparation of detailed country and regional work plans	Not done	Regional and country Coordinators-all regions
5	Preparation of detailed monitoring and evaluation framework	Not done	GWPO and WACDEP coordination unit and all regions
6	Development of the Programme communication strategy	Not done.	Regional Coordinators and WACDEP coordination unit
7	Inception technical coordination meeting	Not done.	Scheduled for Stockholm in August 2011
8	Programme launch at high-level pan-African event	Scheduled for Stockholm World Water Week in August 2011	GWPO and WACDEP coordination unit
9	Policy engagement on the WACDEP Programme goals and expected outcomes	Not done	All regions
10	Capacity building Programme	Not done	All regions
11	Preparation of an inception report	Not done	All regions

12. Budget allocation

This session began with participants carrying out an exercise on the distribution of the available 1.5 million Euros from the Austrian government. The overall conclusion from the exercise was that the programme has very limited funds and more fund mobilisation was required at all levels. The funding from Austria should help the GWP Regions to scale up their funding efforts to attract more funding. GWPO was also pursuing various donors that have shown interest in contributing to the programme.

Regions were encouraged to vigorously pursue regional synergies and fundraising efforts. An example from GWP Mediterranean was provided and shared, Annex 2.

As a result of actual budget constraints, the GWPO proposed that the programme implementation should start with five countries instead of eight and with no activities at basin level or Regional level. Priority should be given to the country with only limited support activities at regional level.

The table below shows agreed Budget allocation for each level over 3 years. The budget allocation is only for the Austria part of contribution to the WACDEP. The actual allocations are expected to increase substantially once the full budget of Euros 12.7 Million for the 5 year programme is secured.

Table 2: Budget Allocation

Level	Budget allocation (Euros)
GWPO	320 000
pan-African and global activities and communication	70 000
WACDEP Coordination Unit (Staff costs and office equipment)	70 000
GWPSA, GWPWA, GWPEA, GWPCaf (excluding Med)	30 000 per region
1 country nominated each of the following (GWPSA, GWPWA, GWPEA, GWPCaf)	200 000 per country
Tunisia	120 000
Total	1 500 000

All budgets meant for regions and countries are to be managed and reported within the present CORE context to save resources and time. Activities and budget lines will be created within present CORE strategic goals. The detailed WACDEP operational guidelines for Programme are being developed.

13. WACDEP budget lines for 2011

Three WACDEP budget lines have been identified for use during the inception phase (July-December 2011):

- **line 1.1.1:** Engage policy and decision-makers on importance of integrating water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making
- **line 2.1:** Map capacity building needs for building water security and climate resilience and develop capacity development materials
- **line 4.0:** Administration and financial management

The GWP Templates for Q 3 will be amended to include the budget lines for WACDEP so that the WACDEP is managed and reported as part of Core regional work programme. GWPO will send the amended Templates to each RWP and discuss with finance officers on how to report the WACDEP expenditures.

14. Conclusions/recommendations

- The products of this Programme will be made available to other countries and basins not directly targeted for its implementation.
- Before the Programme kicks off in target countries, GWP and AMCOW will address a correspondence to the Ministers in charge of water, presenting the Programme, introducing the GWP team, stating the expected roles of each partners (including the facilitation of linkages with other key ministries), etc.
- Important documents related to the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) will be circulated for deeper understanding of the initiative by RWPs

- Existing initiatives in countries should well be mapped to avoid double financing and duplication. Only identified gaps need to be filled.
- Given limited available funds, attention should be focused on prioritised activities.
- Synergies must be built with similar programmes for effective results.
- Reflections should begin on linking this initial pilot phase with the green economy
- Governments should and must be seen to take the lead as the eventual product is government owned.

15. Next steps

Table 3: Action Plan for Next Steps

No	Activity	Deadline	Responsibility
1	Share terms of references for consultancy (CDKN) and other documents for potential experts	29 June	GWPO
2	Elaborate a joint letter to Ministers in charge of water in target countries	End of July	GWPO/AMCOW
3	Draw up regional work plans for the inception phase (July-December 2011) of the Programme Integrate in 2011 CORE work plan/budget	End of July	Regional Coordinators
4	Approve inception phase work plans/budgets	Mid August	GWPO
5	Provide Host with revised approved Core budget incorporating new WACDEP budget lines	Once work plans/budgets are approved	Regional Coordinators
6	Prepare Core funds request supported by cash flow forecast including WACDEP	Once revised core budget is received by the Host	Regional Coordinators & Host
7	Transfer funds	Once core funds request is received	GWPO
8	Circulate operational guidelines of the WACDEP, including mapping of all WACDEP budget lines according to	Mid August	GWPO

	CORE strategic goals		
9	Propose additional funding strategies at country/regional levels	Mid August	Regional Coordinators
10	Second planning meeting of the Programme	14 August	GWPO/WACDEP Coordination Unit
11	Send Q3 core financial reporting templates linked back to WACDEP expenditure report	End Sept	GWPO
12	Prepare detailed work plan/budget for 2012, including detailed country work plan	End October 2011, as part of the normal CORE work planning process	Regional Coordinators GWPO/WACDEP Coordination Unit

16. Briefing meeting with AMCOW-TAC, Monday 27 June evening

On the second day of the AMCOW-TAC meeting that was held at the same venue in Tunis, regional AMCOW TAC representatives were invited for a briefing meeting by GWP. During this meeting, the members were briefed on the main issues concerning the Programme.

The meeting recommended that anything that the AMCOW President has to present during the Africa day of the World Water Week in Stockholm (August 2011) should be shared with her well ahead of time

Secondly, it was advised that given the small budget at the beginning, the project management should start gradually and avoid trying to put as many ministers together on the occasion of the launch of the programme during the World Water Week.

AMCOW TAC members will however be expected and will be invited, especially if they can be sponsored by their respective countries.

AMCOW Tac members present expressed enthusiasm for the WACDEP and pledged their support once the programme is fully mobilised. In attendance at this brief meeting were the following:

Table 4: GWP AMCOW TAC MEETING

Name	Country/institution	Phone	Email
Bunya Sydney	Zimbabwe AMCOW TAC member	+ 263 772374582	bunyaradzi@yahoo.co.uk
Felismina Antia	Mozambique AMCOW TAC member, Chair of AMCOW TAC Southern Africa	+258 823928789	afelismina@yahoo.com
Jean Pierre Bidjocka	Cameroon/GWP-Caf AMCOW TAC member, Chair of AMCOW TAC CentralAfrica	+237 99828725	Jp.bidjocka@gwpcaf.org
Hakizimana Charles	Burundi AMCOW TAC member	+257 79934682	hakiza06@yahoo.fr
Chitziko R.J.	Zimbabwe, Permanent Secretary, Water Ministry	+263 712405986	
Victoria Norgbay	Ghana AMCOW TAC member	+233 243134480	victorianorgbey@gmail.com
Lindiwe Lusenga	South Africa/TAC presidency		
Sarra Touzi	GWP-Med	+216 22599391	sarra@gwpmmed.org
Phoebe Luwum	GWP-EnA	+256 772933598	pluwum@nilebasin.org
Chi Christopher	GWP/Caf	+237 77327778	Papasunny2001@yahoo.com
Alex Simalabwi	GWPO		

Annex 1: Participants List

1. Alex Simalabwi (GWPO)
 2. Aurélie Vitry (GWPO)
 3. Peter Nyman (GWPO)
 4. Chi Christopher Tamu (GWP-CAf)
 5. Andrew Takawira (GWP-SAf)
 6. Sarra Touzi (GWP-Med)
 7. Sidi Coulibaly (GWP-WAf)
 8. Oseloka Zikora (AMCOW Secretariat)
 9. Apologies from Phoebe Luwum (GWP-EnA)
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Annex 2: Example of Regional Synergies for quick results and regional fundraising expected in the Programme

Prepared by GWP-Mediterranean

• Background and current activities related to Climate Change and Water in Tunisia

Global climate change will have drastic repercussions in Tunisia. It will exacerbate its climate variability and the aridity that currently affects two thirds of its territory. In 2006, a five years programme supported by GIZ was launched to support Tunisia on implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

During the first phase of the project (2006-2008), climate change projections were developed for 2020 and 2050. The main consequences of climate change in Tunisia are expected to be:

- a temperature rise of between 0.8°C and 1.3°C in 2020 and of between 1.6°C and 2.7°C in 2050, accompanied by a greater recurrence of heat waves
- a drop in average rainfall levels moderated by 2020 (5% in the north west and 10 % in the far south) and accentuated in 2050 reaching around 10 % in the north west of the country and 30 % in the far south.
- a 15 cm to 18 cm rise in sea level in 2050

These consequences will affect water resources mainly by increasing variability in surface water availability, increasing evaporation rates and seawater incursion into coastal groundwater. Water resources are expected to record a 28 % reduction in ground water resources and a major reduction in surface water in 2030.


A national climate change adaptation strategy for agriculture and ecosystems has been developed in 2007. The strategy includes water resources and set out institutional, agricultural and economic actions to be undertaken. The implementation of the strategy is still not well advanced.

Within the second phase of the GIZ program (2009-2011), the water agenda is not clearly defined. However, efforts are being made to integrate CC to water plans mainly with regard to the preparation of the national water strategy by 2050 planned for the following years (2011-2015).

From informal discussions of GWP-Med with representatives at the ministry of agriculture and environment (water department and agriculture department) emerging priority fields for immediate action of the type of WACDEP activities relate primarily to the development of drought alert indicators based on statistical data analysis and definition and implementation of the corresponding measures based on an integrated approach with related sectors (agriculture, trade and insurance, etc). Capacity building in that respect would be also useful.

Possible co-financing

GWP-Med current co-financing capacity related to the WACDEP objectives may emerge through linkages with the following regional projects:

- Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM), Service Contract supported by the European Commission, 2011-2014. GWP-Med is member of the consortium and the Technical Director of the project.
 - Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean, GEF project, 2012-2014. GWP-Med is co-leader of the component on policy dialogue, capacity building and exchange of knowledge.
 - It should be noted that both projects are regional, meaning that their possible co-financing could be best used for North African activities and eventually less for individual countries.
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Annex 3: Presentations