



Meeting on development of WACDEP Pan Asia Strategy 2017-2019

12 - 13 September 2017

International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka

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Executive Summary

Regional Chairs, Regional Coordinators, Programme Managers of Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in South Asia Region, Senior Network Officers for the Pan Asia met in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 12 and 13 September 2017 to develop the Pan Asia WACDEP Strategy document 2017-2019. In addition, Alex Simalabwi, WACDEP Team Leader/GWP South Africa Regional Executive Secretary and Nigel Walmsley and Valerie Houlden, Consultants from HR Wallingford, United Kingdom have connected the meeting remotely.

The Pan Asia group is consisted of four GWP Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) in Asia, namely: GWP China, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (CACENA), GWP South Asia and GWP South East Asia. Since this was the fourth Pan Asia meeting, a recap on the three previously held Pan Asia workshops was conducted, to further discuss how the outputs from previous workshops could be followed up and incorporated in the new Pan Asia WACDEP Strategy Document. The themes discussed at the earlier workshops include flood, urbanization and transboundary.

Regional presentations on status and the progress of regional WACDEPs were conducted by each region. An Overview of Climate Financing, potential donors and strategic partners were discussed by Alex followed by a presentation by Prof Jinjun You on China's "One Belt One Route" initiative and a discussion on Pan Asia's potentials of developing ties with Lancang-Mekong Cooperation. Nigel's presentation on the Pan Asia WACDEP initiative and documentation directed the participants to discuss what the key demand across Pan Asia that needs to be addressed through the initiative.

On the second day, the group was mainly focussing on the draft Pan Asia Programme Strategy Document 2017-2019 and have reviewed the draft compiled by HR Wallingford. Finally, the regions started reviewing their current Regional WACDEP document 2018-2019 to identify the activities which can be linked up to the Pan Asia Strategy Documents which can be later translated to project proposals.

Overall, the meeting provided a clear understanding for all the parties, four regions, consultants, regional network officers and GWPO WACDEP support team where we are in terms of Pan Asia Programme Strategy Document 2017-2019 development and where we should be heading.

Proceedings of the opening and introduction

Session objective: Participants to share objectives and expectations from this two days' workshop

Moderator: Mr Lal Induruwage

The opening speech was conducted by Dr Lam Dorji, Chair, GWP South Asia. He welcomed all for the workshop on behalf of the GWP SAS Secretariat. Further, he extended his warm welcome to the newly appointed Senior Network Officer for GWP SAS, Dr Yumiko Yasuda, on behalf of the GWP SAS fraternity. Initially worked as the Acting Regional Coordinator, Lal has now freshly appointed and joining the meeting as the Regional Coordinator for GWP SAS. Lam welcomed and congratulated Lal for his appointment.

He informed although, Alex, WACDEP Team Leader/GWP South Africa Regional Executive Secretary, Nigel and Valerie, Consultants from HR Wallingford, United Kingdom were not in a position to attend the meeting they will be remotely connected to the meeting via skype.

He said this meeting would be a good platform for the Pan Asia participants to share their experiences and update themselves on current affairs in relation to climate change in the Pan Asia region. Therefore, he invited all the participants to actively participate and share the knowledge. He mentioned, "the next most important matter for the group is to deliberately agree upon the Pan Asia Water Climate Development Programme (WACDEP) strategy document for 2017-2019".

Lam emphasised on the constrains faced by the regions due to lack of resources and importance of resource mobilisation. He said, it is understandable that GWPO does not have unlimited resources to support the regions and the regions also have to put forward their efforts on resource mobilisation. Therefore, he welcomed any efforts or ideas from GWPO, to identify potential donors, to develop linkages and to position the regions' appropriately that could assist the regional process.

In concluding his remarks, Lam invited all the participants to optimally utilise the two days to develop the Pan Asia WACDEP strategy document 2017-2019.

Lam's speech was followed by Dr Watt Botkosal, Chair, GWP South East Asia's remarks. He introduced the current GWP SEA, WACDEP programme. The region is at the second phase of the WACDEP programme, working on planning and development activities and transboundary cooperation. The key issue faced by GWP SEA includes how to encourage the linkages with national and rural level development sectors. He further said that SEA is prepared to discuss, the

further development of Pan Asia WACDEP programme strategy document by incorporating challenges and opportunities.

He introduced the newly appointed Regional Coordinator of GWP SEA, Mr Fany Wedahudutama.

Prof Jiang Yunzhong, Secretary General of GWP China was the next to present his welcoming remarks. He expressed that he was delighted to have this important meeting in the auditorium named as Yellow River, which is one of the largest rivers in China. He said at one point of the discussion, the Chinese delegate is planning to bring to the attention of audience on China's new concept "One Belt One Route" and how the new Pan Asia collaboration can fit into this broader concept. By closing his speech, Jiang wished all a successful workshop.

Ms Guljamal Nurmuhammedova, Chair, GWP CACENA mentioned that CACENA region is consisted of nine countries having various challenges related to water and climate resilience development. She further said that with all those barriers in place the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) are working in close collaboration with all the nine different governments with different priorities and economic backgrounds. She concluded her remarks by thanking the organisers for giving the opportunity to participate the discussion on Pan Asia WACDEP strategy development and wishing a fruitful discussion.

Welcome speech by the host Lal was conducted after the remarks made by Chairs of the four regions. He welcomed the two Senior Network Officers Yumiko and Mr François Brikké, Senior Network Officer for GWP Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), CACENA and interim for Yumiko. Yumiko. Lal welcomed the Chairs of four regions, GWP China, GWP CACENA, GWP SAS and GWP SEA. He further welcomed Mr Ranjith Ratnayake, the Country Coordinator of Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP) and a former Regional Coordinator of GWP SAS to the discussion.

He informed that Valarie was unable to attend the meeting due to her health conditions whereas Nigel and Alex will join the meeting via skype.

Francois presented the workshop agenda and started with the objectives – he elaborated on the things that the participants going to achieve during the workshop. The first task of the Pan Asia group is to come to an agreement on how they would work together on a joint WACDEP. The initial draft proposal has been compiled by the two consultants from HR Wallingford, which will be further discussed until it becomes a programme of the Pan Asia region, and perceived as Pan Asia's own property.

The second task is revising the Regional WACDEP programme documents that has been developed last year for 2017-2019. This revision should be carried out by all the four regions.

The third objective is consolidating the south – south dialog. The dialog was initiated by Ms Angela Klauschen, the former Senior Network Officer for China and SAS.

Francois explained the workplan for two days using four blocks (two in each day). At the Block 1, participants will be discussing on where the Pan Asia group is standing individually and as a group. The session would discuss the achievements and failures, how these success stories can be integrated into the regular operations. Then there will be the regional WACDEP presentations conducted by the Regional Coordinators where the each region will discuss the achievements and gaps. Towards the end of the session, Yumiko will facilitate a structured discussion directed with few questions on gaps, demands and needs of the regions.

Francois mentioned that 2nd Block is dedicated to define the Pan Asian Vision. Alex will give an update on global WACDEP, its evolution and few key points on climate financing. There will be a presentation on “One Belt One Route” (OBOR) initiative and Nigel will explain the way the draft Pan Asia WACDEP strategy document has been developed to draw the defined mission. Based on these discussions, the group needs to define Pan Asia’s demands and response “how Pan Asian programme should be seen”.

Then he explained the planned activities for the 3rd Block of the second day. As the participants will have an idea what would be the target of the programme by this point, the discussions of this session would focus on developing the Pan Asia WACDEP Strategy Document in breakout sessions.

In the 4th Block the regions will be looking at the existing regional WACDEP project documents and identify the ways to improve them based on the two days discussions.

He emphasized that in developing the Pan Asia document, it is needed to be careful how ambitious the programme should be. Further, GWPO will be allocating some seed funding over the development stage of the Pan Asia programme. However, Pan Asia as a group should look into the existing/traditional financial mechanisms and new possibilities for financing the programme. In strategy development, the group should consider both internal and external parameters, which includes:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the goals 6, 13 and 17
- Paris Agreement: this is key towards working on climate change
- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): almost all the countries have developed their own country plans to adapt climate change

With these, Francois concluded the brief introduction to the programme and wished all a successful meeting.

Then Yumiko started with the introductory remarks. She mentioned that it is a privilege for her to get an opportunity to work in her own region as she is from Japan. She gave a brief overview of her profile to the participants and mentioned that she is also working as the thematic focal point on transboundary water in GWP. She has been working on transboundary especially in Mekong, Brahmaputra and Jordon basins for more than ten years. Yumiko consider herself as an Environmentalist and she worked at different sectors including private sector, cooperate social response projects, projects on eco-tourism and in regional environment activities. Now she has moved on to GWP where water is the focus. She said it is fascinating to observe that GWP is trying to make links with other sectors (outside of water) especially through IWRM and SDGs.

In considering the WACDEP Pan Asia Proposal Development process she emphasized, while continuing the work being done at the regional level, the regions should also seek for the benefit that could bring in to the Pan Asia group. In addition, the regions should identify what are the common factors that they can work together and leverage to get bigger impact. Furthermore, she said Alex in the meeting would provide the African regional perspective with examples where GWP in Africa has gained a very good political recognition by closely working with African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

She reemphasized that the GWP fund allocations to the regions are diminishing and we have to know how to position GWP in the current context and how GWP become a reliable partner for its stakeholders. Yumiko concluding her remarks mentioned the reporting plan of the two days meeting (especially for the benefit of the others who are not physically present at the meeting) and to fulfil the GWP procedures. Ms Diluka Piyasena, Communications Coordinator will do the draft report and asked all the participants to contribute especially on their regional discussions. Then the report will be shared with Alex and Nigel/Valarie to finalise.

Yumiko's speech followed up with the self-introductory session of the participants where they mentioning their names, position, the region they are working for and country they are based in. With this short introduction, the meeting moved on to the first session on Pan Asia workshop reviews and way forward.

Session 1 – Pan Asia workshop reviews and way forward

Session objective: Recap from three previous Pan-Asia workshops and discussion on how outputs from previous workshops could be followed up. Linkage to the WACDEP work.

Moderator: Yumiko Yasuda

After giving a brief introduction to the session Yumiko handed over the microphone to Francois to present a brief outline on the first two workshops held in China and Singapore.

Francois started his presentation on previously held Pan Asia meeting on “Regional Workshop on South-South Cooperation in Flood Management” held in December 2015 at Guangdong, China. The workshop was successfully organised by GWP China, which facilitated ample amount of discussions and debates. He further elaborated on the outcomes of the meeting.

- Development and signing GWP Pan Asia MoU: With hard work of Lal and contribution of the rest of the regions, the MoU was developed and signed by the Pan Asia group. With this MoU, the group perceive a concrete agreement to work together.
- Explore with ADB joint areas of cooperation – As the selected counterpart agency was not compatible with GWP, the discussions with ADB has not yielded as planned. It should be noted that ADB’s Water Advisor is one of the Technical Committee members of GWP. In addition, in developing partnerships regions may consider their own networks/channels with key personalities of ADB etc. Most importantly, the programmes need to be consistence and solid.
- Promoting the concept of sponge cities: which has drown a lot of interest from the group, a concept that use the natural absorption capacity of salt either to create ponds, lakes or to replenish aquifers. China is expert on this concept and this is an interesting subject to learn more.
- Flash Flood Forecasting and early Warning Systems: there was an attempt to link with World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) on flash floods forecasting which was not successful. In addition, there was another attempt on community and eco system based approach to Flood Management and Disaster Risk Reduction in collaboration of South Asia and South East Asia. Although there are lot of written documents are in place the negotiation were not successful and kept on hold. Currently an intern is working on the concept at GWPO and this can be revive with the new team.

Later, Francois talked about the workshop “Innovative Urban Water Management in Asia” held in Singapore in July 2016 back to-back with Singapore International Water Week. This was organised by GWP SEA together with Singapore PUB, a member of GWP SEA Steering Committee. Singapore PUB is also working closely on urban issues with GWP and there is a potential for initiating collaborations. The representatives from organisations i.e. NARBO, ADB, World Bank and Asia Pacific Water Forum attended the meeting. Francois briefly discussed the outcomes of the meeting.

- Link with the, 8th World Water Forum: GWP sharing the Urban Agenda of Asia for the World Water Forum together with UN Habitat PUB Singapore. In addition, Françoise received the confirmation to attend the 3rd Asia Pacific Water Summit, which will be held from 11-12 December in Rangoon, Myanmar. GWP is working with Japan International Cooperation

Agency (JICA) at the urban session. These steps clearly indicates that GWP moved forward on this outcome.

- Promotion of integrated approaches to the urban setting: GWP is in the process of developing a virtual platform in collaboration with World Bank, IWMI, University of South Florida and Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (CAP-NET). The module will be in English.
- Interest in the concept of sponge cities raised again in Singapore and discussed about translating cities from gray to green. GWP has not moved forward on this area.
- Sanitation remains a major issue and needs to be addressed: GWP is not a sanitation specialist but still the issue sorted using an integrated approach (Circular Economy).

He handed over the discussion to Lal to give a brief overview about the “Regional Workshop on Transboundary Water Cooperation in the context of the SDGs in South Asia and beyond”. Lal mentioned that the workshop was organised in collaboration of GWP SAS, GWP and GWP Nepal. The technical resources were generated from Geneva Water Hub, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). It was held in Pokhara, Nepal on 23 and 24 May 2017.

The key topics discussed at the workshop were status of key international water law instruments (1997 UN Watercourses Convention, 1992 UNECE Water Convention, and the International Law Commission’s Draft Articles on Transboundary Aquifers); Transboundary cooperation in the SDG context; Status of regional cooperation with case studies on major rivers and public participation and stakeholder involvement in transboundary governance.

He highlighted the follow-up of the workshop.

- GWP with the strong network is capable of taking transboundary cooperation forward - the network consisted of experts/ representatives from government/non-governmental organisations, capable in taking lead in regional/interregional cooperation.
- In future programme planning, it is recommended to select common programmatic issues, which are common at least to two or more countries/regions and the issues can be tailored to complement each other.
- GWP can take the lead to discuss the advantages of existing International Water Laws with the decision making bodies in the respective countries as a neutral body
- GWP with a strong network is in a better position to support and galvanise the local communities in Track II diplomacy in order to put pressure on the governments in order to move the transboundary cooperation forward
- SDG #17 - Partnerships for the Goals: The impartial organisations like GWP, having developed a rapport to roll out the new ideas is able to reach out to the stakeholders and can initiate negotiations with public and private partners.

- The international organisations can only catalyze the disaster response mechanisms but in order to move forward, these actions need to be combined/incorporated with the government action plans.

In concluding the session moderator Yumiko gave some *food for thought* as a new comer. She discussed about GWP's strength that could be used in transboundary collaboration. Most importantly, GWP is a multi-stakeholder platform, which includes members of both government, non-governmental and private sector. There are existing positive examples from other GWP regions. Most importantly, GWP's focus is IWRM, which works across different water 'themes'. GWP is expanding its work to link with non-water sector (stepping out of water box). She gave an example why we should think beyond water, one sector that GWP could consider would be on transboundary cooperation for economic development in Asia.

She brought some suggestions to the table for discussion.

- There are possibilities for basin-specific interventions, eg multi-stakeholder platform through newly established Lancang-Mekong cooperation mechanism.
- GWP can facilitate the cross regional dialog and one of the successful examples is discussion on transboundary International Water Law Learn project by GWP Mediterranean: these components can be replicated
- Learning delta initiative, which is ongoing, and conducting cross learning in GWP SAS and SEA.
- Capacity building: the International Water Law has become one of the 'signature' trainings of GWP. Barbara (Kazak-Germany University of Almaty), new Technical Committee (TEC) member from Central Asia is being running a course on Transboundary Water Law can be a potential resource.
- WACDEP: There are possibilities to link transboundary water law with climate change

Yumiko opened the floor for further discussion.

Fany mentioned that GWP has to bear in mind that it is a partnership organisation rather than working by its own. Therefore, at the follow up phase on anything that has been discussed at GWP meetings should be reflected in joint proposals, budgets and especially in one framework with its stakeholders. If this could be fulfilled, the frameworks would become much stronger in front of the eyes of donors who will ultimately fund these projects. Currently, GWP SEA is trying practice the notion.

Ranjith said that Fany raised a very important point. Currently the CWP is practicing the principle of cost sharing and SLWP had to change some of its priorities because some of the partners/beneficiaries are incapable of cost sharing. Therefore, we need to think extensively before extending the principle of cost sharing to Pan Asia level.

Watt indicated that he is excited to learn more on possible collaboration of GWP China and SEA with the existing mechanism of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation framework. Further, he mentioned that it would be important if the WACDEP could be extend to transboundary cooperation.

Lam mentioned that GWP has to realise that there are so many things that needs to be done at the regional level with limited resources. Therefore, GWP Pan Asia should identify its comparative advantage-the niche. GWP is neither too influential at higher donor level nor in grassroots level as we do not do much to uplift the lives of local people. Although, we assume that there is a potential for GWP to mobilise resources for SDG preparedness facility and climate funds, what Lam's idea was GWP Asia was still incapable of positioning itself correctly among other organisations who are working on water resources management.

Session 2: WACDEP ASIA TODAY: status of each region

Session objective: Participants to understand the status quo of WACDEP from each region. Identify key gaps that exist in the region, challenges and opportunities, and explore strategic area for GWP's engagement.

Moderator: Francois Brikké

Output: Each of the four regions to provide an update on the content of and progress on their regional WACDEPs. This presentation should touch upon three key issues 1) what has been the achievement so far 2) challenges and opportunities regions face in implementation of WACDEP and 3) improvements they have made since the earlier project documents.

2.1 WACDEP GWP SEA: Fany Wedahuditama

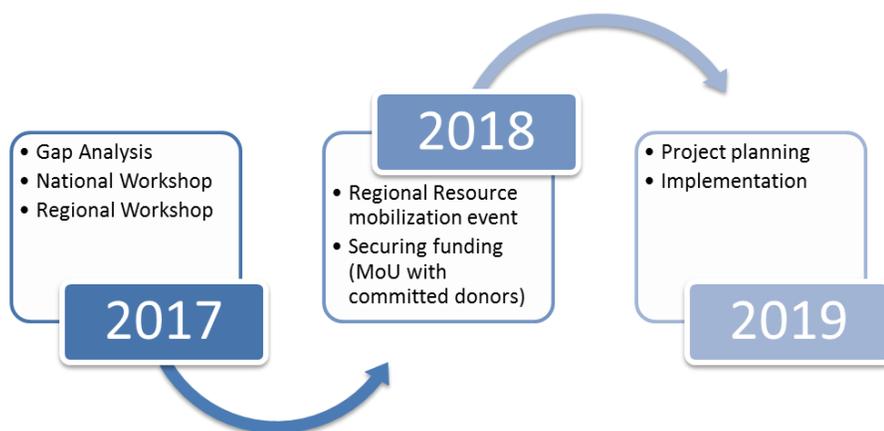


Figure 1: Development plan of GWP SEA WACDEP Workplan 2017-2019

Fany started the presentation by giving an overview about the development process of WACDEP Workplan 2017-2019. He mentioned that some countries in the region have conducted the Gap Analysis¹ including Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar and Vietnam while the rest are pending. Further, there were some issues aroused while conducting the analysis, which includes:

- Countries used different methodologies on the Gao Analysis eg Malaysia, Myanmar and part of Vietnam used a general method
- Flood and drought in NAPs: NAPs have not been adapted by all the countries, even though the NAPs exists, flood and drought may not been incorporated in all those NAPs instead may have been incorporated in other planning documents. Therefore, if the proposals are to be done, GWP should make sure to in cooperate the given sectors in NAPs.
- Different types of WACDEP proposals: eg. Malaysia is mainly focusing on awareness raising whereas Indonesia on pilot projects. Therefore, he said it is a difficult choice for the Regional Secretariat.

Fany proposed a way forward and brought the attention to “Food court” approach in developing proposals. This would facilitate through integrated flood and drought management projects based on partnership/collaboration. The integrated approach will allow involve different sectors in the selected projects. He mentioned, as a partnership-based organisation GWP has the capacity of developing joint proposals (with other NGOs) and establish a consortium. A consortium working towards one theme/goal will raise the potential of getting attraction of more donors and may also allow involvement from other sectors towards the same goal. Next, if the consortium is stronger and the theme is contemporary there is a possibility of donors developing a trust fund towards the given theme.

At the end of his presentation, Francois GWP SEA to rethink about the Paris Agreement in developing the future WACDEP project documents which is slightly missing in the current WACDEP workplan.

2.2 WACDEP GWP China: Prof Jinjun You

You gave an overview of WACDEP and few prominent activities conducted under each work package in China. Then he moved on to the problems they faced in carrying out these activities.

¹ The gap analysis mentioned by Fany a WACDEP Regional Activity of GWP SEA for 2017. It was designed to identify the gap between what is stated in NDCs and NAPs compared to the reality. First, it would check whether flood and droughts are already incorporated in NDCs and NAPs (in which sectors and whether it is already comprehensive or not etc.). Secondly, the gap analysis would check the feasibility of implementing the identified tasks. There were some limitations in the given analysis. The methodology that has been used for gap analysis varied from country to country and in SEA it only focusses on flood and droughts (not climate change and water security). This may lead to receive dissimilar conclusion that may leads to formulate different proposals.

- Even though quite a number of different activities carried out by GWP China, it has been difficult to generate compelling outcomes due to various reasons and there are different conceptions and understandings on outcomes.
- WACDEP work packages are separated from each other – these add different themes to the workplan and as a result, the China region does not have a principal framework

You suggested as GWP is not a high profiled body within China, GWP needs to try optimally to raise its profile by developing influential activities on communities and thereby the government. Therefore, interventions that brings prominent results are needed. Therefore, the region needs to select appropriate channels to implement these selected activities.

He further mentioned that in developing the Pan Asia Strategy, it is vital to develop a concentrated WACDEP document with clear themes by highlighting the specific characters of GWP, especially IWRM.

2.3 WACREP GWP SAS: Lal Induruwage

Lal gave a brief overview about GWP SAS Water and Climate Resilience Programme (WACREP) and presented the overall framework (*figure 2*). In his presentation, he highlighted the number and type of activities conducted, affiliated partners, number of people benefitted, different types of demonstration projects and the communication products (videos, newsletters and success stories) developed based on these activities since the beginning of WACREP in 2013.

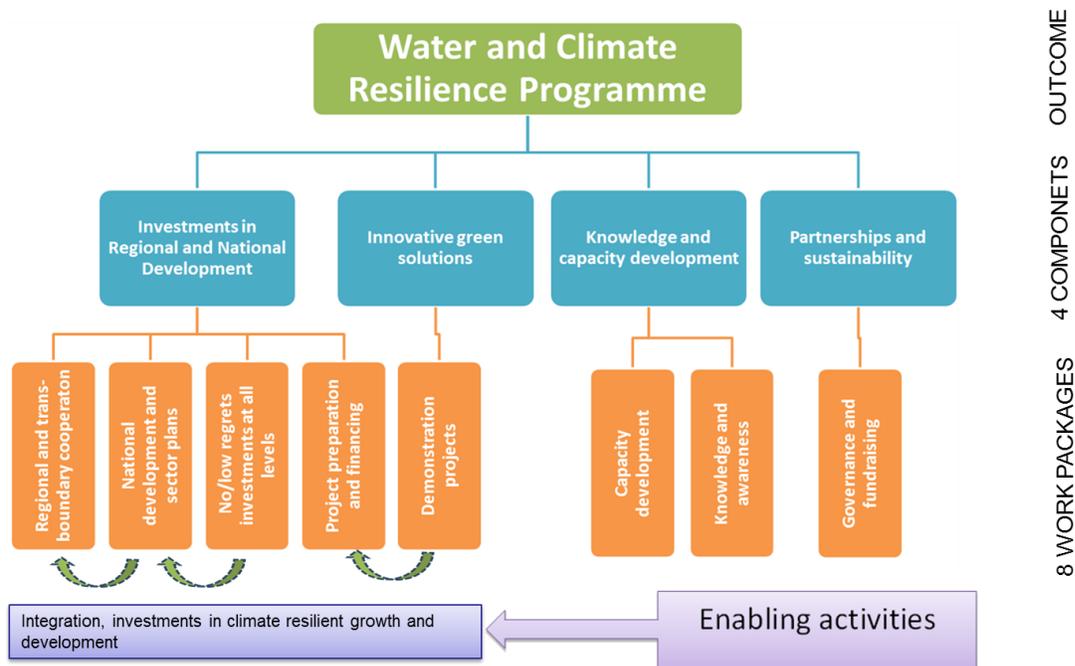


Figure 2 WACREP Framework

Lal indicated the challenges faced by GWP SAS in achieving the targets. He mentioned, at the beginning of the programme it had abundant funding which attracted higher number of partners. With the diminishing of funding level, the strategic partners were dropped out and at some point SAS had to drop some long-standing partners and make shift to new partners by only considering the benefits specially resources. The next challenge is delay in the process of project approval (WACDEP 2017) – with this delay some partners have lost their interest on initially agreed activities and joined hand with other projects, therefore at the CWP level they face difficulties in prioritizing the themes and activities/projects due to lack of adequate funding/partners. Thirdly, as GWP provides comparatively a smaller portion of funding to the countries, which is, inadequate for CWPs to influence the boundary actors. Therefore, most of the CWPs have to use their rapport to develop and maintain the links.

By bring an example he said, South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS) funded through IDMP is currently at the stage of customizing to meet the demand of the countries. Unfortunately, no funding has been allocated to the developer for the given stage. On the other hand, some other players i.e. UNDP, WFP and Arthur C Clarke Institution for Modern Technologies in the region have also developed similar products, which GWP SAS might have to compete with at the implementation stage. Therefore, SAS is not clear about the future of the project.

2.4 WACDEP GWP CACENA: Mr Vadim Sokolov

Vadim started his presentation by explaining the geography of CACENA region, which includes two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (having three countries – Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (with five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). In 2014, Mongolia joined GWP network as a neighbor of Central Asia. WACDEP in CACENA was also started in 2013 and within these four years, some countries targeted their efforts on agriculture (Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan), emergencies (Georgia), and others on conservation of resources and the environment (Armenia, Mongolia). As per Vadim, the region was mainly conducting demonstration projects until 2016.

He further discussed the identified work packages and mentioned that the region has only selected six work packages under WACDEP and is planning to avoid conducting demonstration projects further. Instead, they will focus more on workshops and awareness raising activities, which will facilitate exchange and sharing opinions and experiences. As international rivers and aquifers are prominent in the region, CACENA will emphasize more on transboundary water management in the future WACDEP. Developing partnerships and make collaborative efforts with government counterparts, cooperative sector and donors in project proposal development

and implementation is the plan for GWP CACENA. Vadim concluded his remarks with the phrase “Walk together and you shall reach”.

The moderator of the session Francois mentioned that CACENA is the only region who did the gap assessment in terms of Paris Agreement. He gave the floor to Mr Andriy Demydenko for his presentation on gap assessment exercise.

2.5 Gap assessment exercise by Andriy Demydenko

Andriy explained how he conducted the gap assessment for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Uzbekistan² and demonstrated the data analysis based on the CWP input. He recommended the given website <http://klimalog.die-gdi.de/ndc/> to get more details and explore more on NDCs. He highlighted some recommendations to GWP.

- CWPs can be involved as a neutral platform for national multi-stakeholder dialogue on quantitative adaptation targets in NAPs
- Link WACDEP to national adaptation of SDGs including integrating Water SDG 6, and Climate SDG 13 and Partnerships SDG 17
- GWP can share IPCC knowledge on achieving enhancing security to or risk reduction rather than on achieving security

Watt brought an example from Cambodia to the discussion. GWP SEA was involved in the NAPA/NAPs introduction phase where the CWP organised workshops for capacity building. Although IWRM is an important concept in adaptation to climate change and discussed throughout the workshop there were no mentioning about it after the programme. This indicates that GWP should rethink about IWRM, and consider follow up to bring IWRM into practice.

As per Yumiko, it is important for GWP Pan Asia to identify its niche. Whereas in listening to the presentations she has realised that the region is actively working on diverse activities in different capacities but still struggling to find its niche. Lam emphasizing on the GWP’s comparative advantage and ways to correctly position GWP mentioned; we could avoid doing the things that we have already done and need to prioritise and select only the things what we should be doing with the limited resources without trying to do array of things. Further, he emphasized that the Pan Asia group should be clear about what needs to be achieved.

Fany said he is interested to know that not all the regions have conducted the Gap Assessment. However, he was expecting to listen to all the regions on the subject and learn what they identified and learnt.

² Gap assessment in Uzbekistan was conducted to identify the gaps that could potentially be addressed through activities in the Pan Asia WACDEP.

Alex gave his observations on the WACDEP activities carried out by the regions. He observed that GWP CACENA is planning to focus on transboundary water management on future WADEP whereas SEA will be focusing on flood and drought management. In considering China, they are still not focused and not clear about the plan to consolidate the workplan. GWP SAS has touched upon different areas and working with various partners. Each country's pattern of implementation is different to the other and most importantly, some topics are being handled only by governments. He said overall, in comparison to WACDEP work packages of last three with the current programmes, the region shows progress on its activities. Therefore, to address the challenge of developing the Pan Asia Programme, the group needs to have further discussions focused on WACDEP. He further emphasized, the goal of WACDEP is to mainstream climate resiliency and water security into National Development Plans and planning frameworks. In contrast, it does not seem that this has come together in many areas for the last few years. Further Alex said, he prefers the recommendation – planning activities based on SDGs #6, 13 and 17. SDG #6 includes IWRM while #17 discuss about partnerships and issue on financing.

In concluding the session Francois said, the session reflected the different approaches that has been carried out by different regions. Why these approaches are diverse because the Pan Asia region has not had right support at the right moment whereas this venture has given and will give the region to work together, discuss and learn from each other. Therefore, he said, this is the best time for the group to focus on the vision of Pan Asia to understand where the Pan Asia programmer should be directed.

Session 3 – WACDEP Pan Asia Vision

Session objective: Participants to develop jointly Pan Asia WACDEP vision and identify key strategic entry points for GWP

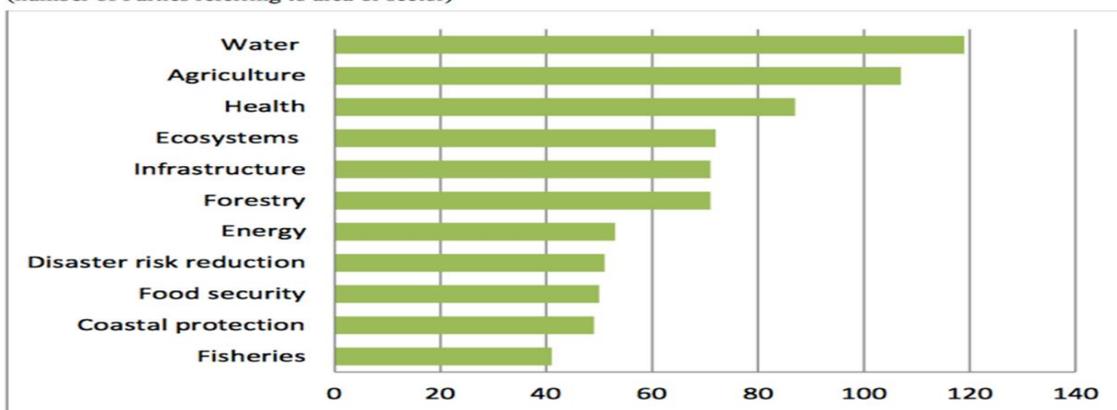
Moderator: Fany Wedahuditama

3.1 Key note: Status of WACDEP Programme: Alex Simalabwi, Head of Climate Team, GWPO

Alex reminded the WACDEP objective and highlighted that it is aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, NAPs, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) process under the UNFCCC global adaptation framework. Between now and 2019, 2016 was a transition year for WACDEP at global level - shift focus from support to Global negotiations to implementation of Paris Agreement and SDG implementation. In 2016, WACREP workplans for Asia were approved with the condition of further improving those aligned with the global objectives. The

amended needs to be submitted by end of September 2017. He further mentioned that from 2017 the WACDEP in CWP are expected to focus on support to NDCs. NDCs are the main action plans the countries have developed which include the commitments to climate change adaptation containing mitigation and adaptation. As per the report published by UNFCCC on key priorities, water is at the top (Figure 3).

Priority areas and sectors for adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of the communicated intended nationally determined contributions
(number of Parties referring to area or sector)



300. Water security is clearly a key development priority for most Parties. Various types of action related to the protection of water resources were included in the adaptation components, which generally aim at ensuring the security of water supply by saving water, enhancing the allocation of water and broadening the resource base. Parties highlighted

Figure 3: Identified priority areas and sectors by UNFCCC

Therefore as GWP, it is our responsibility to identify how we are going to assist the nations to implement the NDCs and for this process, GWP needs funding. The Green Climate Funds is operational contains funds towards NAPs.

Alex showed a diagram containing how support towards NDCs and GWP themes interlinked with SDGs 6, 13, and 17 (Figure 4).

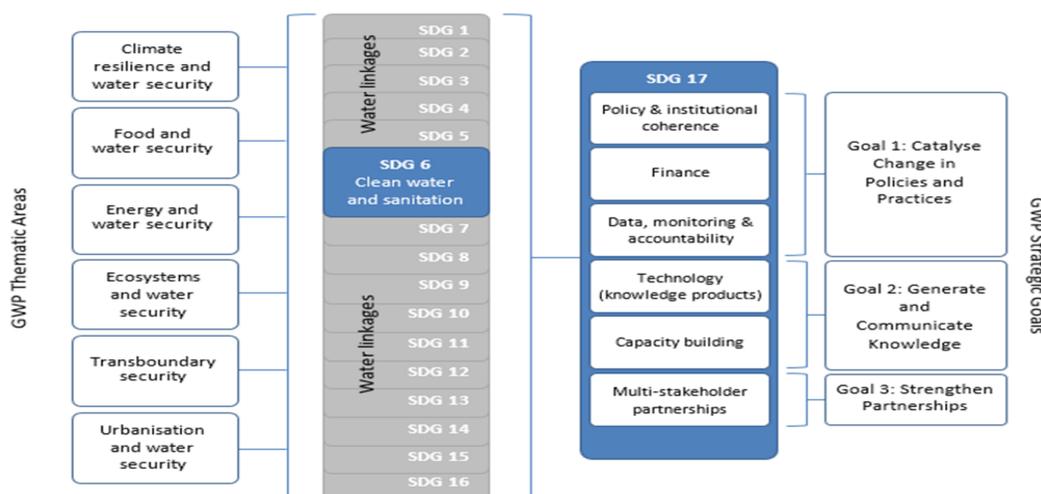


Figure 4 Link between GWP thematic areas with SDGs

Then he explained the Paris Agreement and mentioned that NDCs is one of the fundamental pillars for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Further, by January 2016, 160 countries submitted their NDCs consisted of climate plans/actions that Governments intend to take towards emission reductions, adaptation action to climate change impacts and NDCs is the key for national policy and planning. Therefore GWP's role is to assist the governments to follow the identify roadmap by the governments and UNFCCC. Therefore, he said, as discussed in the Regional Days WACDEP should address the water issues the NDCs with appropriate activities.

He focused on the five priority activities for WACDEP, which includes,

1. Support to formulation of NDC/ road maps and implementation at the national and subsector level, linking with NAPS (on water initially and then agriculture)
2. Support to formulation of NDC investment plans. Estimate the finance and investment requirements, sources of finance, linking national budget planning processes to medium term expenditure frameworks, absorption, financial management capacity,
3. Support to project preparation and development of funding proposals to implement NDC investment plans. Prepare proposals to international climate funds, GCF etc.
4. Capacity development for planning, implementation, and monitoring of NDC activities.
5. Promote south-south cooperation and coordination at all levels in implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and SDGs.

NAPs are part of NDCs and it support to work closely with Green Climate Funds (GCF) Readiness programme. GCF established support to water in GCF Readiness. GWP's role is to support the countries to get access to GCF in areas related to water resources. Also GWP has now established collaboration with NAP GSP led by UNDP-UNEP, NAP Ag led by FAO, bilateral support through agencies i.e. GiZ and others.

GCF has eight result areas, which includes increase resilience and reduce emission. Health and well-being of people and food and water security is the focus of GWP with special focus on water, floods, droughts, IWRM and link to SDGs.

He further discussed about the essential Climate Finance Resources:

- Green Climate Fund
- Global Environmental Facility (GEF) have two special windows which most of the Asia and African countries can have access to,
 - o Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
 - o Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) – much developed countries
- UK climate fund sponsored by DFID (12 million pounds in 2013)
- German International Climate Initiative (IKI) hosted by Ministry of Environment in German - there and eco other organisations like GWP has asked to submit proposals – one opportunity to Pan Asia - information in in the website

- EU development Funds
- Climate Investment Funds by MDBs, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, AfDB etc
- Other funds – JiCA etc
-

In terms of essential Technical Resources, UNFCCC developed the NAP Guidelines, GWP developed a water supplement to LEG³ NAP Guidelines (especially focus on the water issues in NAPs), Strategic Framework for climate resilience, UNFCCC NAP Central, NAP-GSP Knowledge resources and NDC Partnership. This shows that there are many resources available for GWP to support the countries in implementing NAPs.

Based on the presentation of Alex the floor was opened for questions. There was a question from Yumiko on AMCOW requesting GWP to assist on implementing Paris Agreement in Africa. Alex said with the launching of Paris Agreement there was a request from AMCOW for GWP Africa. He indicates that there is a room for other regions also to involve in the process of implementing the Paris Agreement. Answering the question on five objectives, he mentioned the WACDEP activities has to focus on the given objectives but with some amendments depending on the need of each country/region.

There was another question raised by Yumiko on the relevance of AMCOW in the context of Asia. Alex answering the question said the climate issues are common in all around the world although it is correct that Africa gets more funding opportunities than other regions. Having been collaborated for the last four years with AMCOW on WACDEP is a good example on this. Whereas, Asia also can explore what are the ministerial departments who are working on climate change, NAPs and NDCs. Then it is the responsibility of the relevant CWP to work closely with the governments to identify the financial opportunities from the global funding sources to implement the adaptation measures in relation to water.

In answering the question raised by Watt, Alex confirmed that the donors are interested to advancing the five priorities of WACDEP, which are also aligned with the NDCs, SDGs and Paris Agreement.

There was a question from Lam, he mentioned that he realized that WACDEP Pan Asia work plan has to be a proposal developed directed to global financing sources not simply a planning document. In considering the GWP SAS also the rest of the RWPs, he has doubts on how well the region has positioned itself to become eligible to access funds. Therefore, the best possible solution is to access these resources through GWPO. Therefore, he would like to know from Alex that whether GWP has been earmarked or prioritized in any of the donors for accessing global financial resources.

³ Least Developed Countries Expert Group – established by UNFCCC in 2011

Alex said that as Lam correctly indicated the Pan Asia group is at the visioning stage for future Pan Asia WACDEP, coordinated by Lal with the consultation of Nigel. This document will facilitate the Pan Asia group to work coherently on common programmes. In addition, specific funding documents should be developed for financing the programme. In contrast, currently the regions have their own WACDEP programmes in addition to this common document. They have separate funding for these programmes that need to be implemented aligned with the priorities of Paris Agreement and NDCs etc.

Next, he explained about the GWPO's eligibility to access climate funds. As GWPO is an Intergovernmental Organization, recognized by International Law and treaties, the status of GWPO is different from Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs). GWPO gets core funding from the Financial Partners Group (FPG) who give advises on project planning and management. Pan Asia WACDEP is an envisage of a regional/continental programme and RWP or CWP may not be the correct entity to be an applicant for the above funding. Whereas, GWPO assist the region on this and become the applicant on behalf of Asia. eg. There were similar instances in WACDEP Africa Programme. Although GWP is not eligible for access funding directly from GEF and GCF, GWP can collaborate with UNEP/UNDP in different regions to gain the access of these funding sources. In Asia, the Pan Asia group can be partnered with ADB who is eligible for access funding from these two sources. GWP is accredited by EU and have examples from GWP Southern Africa accessing funding for its water energy nexus programme as well as by West Africa. Further, IKI is another source we are eligible with. GWP can/may have to apply funding through the ministries of the respective governments, as some of the CWPs are not edible as per the criteria of the donor.

At this moment, Francois reminded an important product developed by GWP the "Metaguidelines for Water and Climate Change in Asia" with the collaboration of ADB and Asia Pacific Water Forum. He indicated that this could be an entry point for Pan Asia group for mobilizing resources.

There was another question from Yumiko directed to Alex: NDCs determine the country activities, which will be implemented within a country. Oppose to that, would be the types of interventions that the Pan Asia group can try to look at as a combination of different regions? Alex mentioned that the comparative advantage of GWP is our presence in all the levels, national, regional and global as our partners working at different levels. Water is one of the main component of NDCs and the transboundary aspect of water is prominent in water related challenges. This is where GWP can fit in; as it is capable of working beyond countries 1) share experience, develop guidelines and knowledge products for capacity building. 2) Can develop a common programme and access climate funding and influence Asian major actors i.e. ADB, UNEP, UNDP and One Belt One Route (OBOR) programme. 3) Can be actively involved in

agreed actions at the ministerial level - link with national/regional actors (eg SAARC) and through the links GWP can take the issues upto global level.

There was a question from Ms Rahayu Ning Tyas as each regional priorities are different to each other, how the Pan Asia group identify common priorities to develop the said Pan Asia WACDEP Document. Alex answering the question said, from the two days discussions the group needs to identify what are the most common activities across the region - which also indicates the activities drew the attraction of most of the RWP/CWPs. These activities could be selected as Pan Asia activities. There are some other components that needs to be fulfilled for a certain activity to get the choice: 1) the result should lead to make regional/global level policy decisions 2) the action should gain the visibility at global level and can bring them as lessons learnt to the international forums etc.

3.2 China's One Belt One Route Initiative: Prof Jinjun You, GWP China

“One Belt One Route” (OBOR) initiative is the top national strategy of China Proposed in 2013. It is a channel to connect China's economy with Asia, Africa and Europe and bridge economies and cultures of Asia and Europe. However, the strategy connects nearly 70 countries.

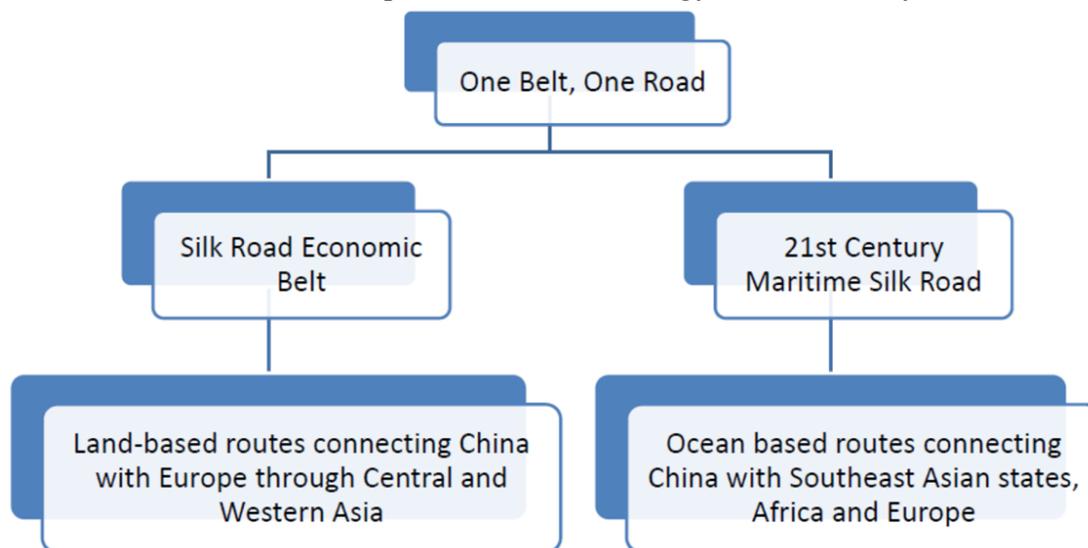


Figure 5: Diagram showing the different routes

Water issues are predominant in OBOR regions where 87 percent of world population in developing countries suffering from lack of quality water. There are potential channels for GWP for cooperate with OBOR, 1) Enhancement of infrastructure which is mainly done by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) 2) Experiences sharing/Common recognition/Expansions of Influence: the experiences can be brought into the forums i.e. China-Africa Union Forum which enhances the recognition 3) Transboundary cooperation facilitated by Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) Mechanism and IWRM.

You mentioned that it is evident that there is a very less probability for GWP to collaborate with OBOR committee, as water is not one of their priorities. Whereas, in Sanya Declaration signed in 2016 under LMC, relates China's support for the water cooperation. In addition, he highlighted few articles, which are important for GWP for possible collaboration with the LMC. Most importantly, he mentioned, China will be allocating a USD 300 million fund towards LMC in five years to support middle and small cooperation projects proposed by the six Lancang-Mekong countries.

Further as per the Sanya declaration, the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Center (LMWRCC) was established in June 2017. Under this, the centre has started several actions including technology exchange and personal training where GWP also can get involved.

You highlighted some possible avenues identified by GWP China that can collaborate with LMWRC.

- CWP/RWP can propose an IWRM project
- Proposal in line with GWP's mandate that could be jointly supported by LMWRC
- GWP can be absorbed in LMWRC trainings and GWP can provide resources for organizing the trainings (resource persons and knowledge products)
- The collaboration could add value to both the parties and GWP could invite LMWRC to participate in its ongoing activities or vice versa.
- Workshops/forums could be held together to share experience in water resources management
- Side events could be organised together in international events/conferences i.e. in Stockholm Water Week etc.

You concluding his presentation mentioned that this is the best time for GWP to approach the cooperation as the cooperation has been established very recently (2016) and simultaneously GWP is rigorously looking for funding opportunities. The common priority for both LMWRC and GWP is areas related to IWRM and it is highly recommended that discussions at a higher level should be initiated urgently. This also can be started by the CWPs of Lancang-Mekong countries – Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar who were given the priority by LMWRC.

In response to Your presentation Watt had few concerns; he totally agrees that GWP generate many knowledge products and have the capacity to collaborate on capacity building activities with LMWRC. Still, the activities need financial resources and where could we be finding that. Secondly, what is the best possible way to engage with the Governments as in some countries GWP is not known to the government and governments are the focal points for these cooperative bodies. You answering the question mentioned that GWP needs to select the ways and means to

be influential in each country may be by using correct channels, producing proposals and applications.

Yumiko wanted to get a clarification on the engagement of GWP China in the LMWRC and You said, although there is some level of interaction is present it is highly recommended some interventions at higher level, may be from GWPO level to initiate the cooperation.

Francois asked whether the other regions could benefit from this commission? And how GWP is going to position the OBOR strategy in the middle of other global goals i.e. SDGs and Paris Agreement etc.? You replied that this is still the beginning of this collaboration and there is a potential that the initiative could be widened. Therefore, as mentioned earlier it is preferable to start with the countries who are already involved in the process without getting any delayed. The next question was about how to match the new concept with other global priorities – simply find the common priorities and joint hand on those with LMWRC.

3.3 Presentation on the Pan Asia WACDEP – Rationale, aims and the documents so far – Mr Nigel Walmsly, HRW

Nigel started his presentation with the guiding brief for developing the Pan Asia WACREP strategy document and the working modality – to work collaboratively with the Pan Asia Regional Focal Point, other Regional Coordinator and network officers. The draft Pan Asia document should be ready by October 2017. He then briefed the activities undertaken by HRW up to-date.

- Initial review of the four Regional WACDEP project documents for 2016-2019
- Development of questionnaire and collation of responses on priorities, partners and funding sources, etc.
- Consultation and skype meetings with the four RWP regions started in June 2017
- Development of document structure and outline content
- Delivery of intermediate drafts (successively more complete), and elicitation of comment and feedback
- Latest draft is Version 3 has been shared in August

He also discussed about the questionnaire (with 11 questions) directed to the regions and responses. The common challenges identified through the analysis were flood management and impact of glacier melting, water scarcity and drought and transboundary waters cooperation etc. as indicated by the regions, the Pan Asia bodies of relevance includes, High Level Panel on Water (HLPW), APFW, AWC, ADB, UN-ESCAP, UNEP, UNDP etc.

Then he discussed about the structure of the Draft Pan Asia Document, which has been developed aligned with the GWP's three strategic goals (*Figure 6*).

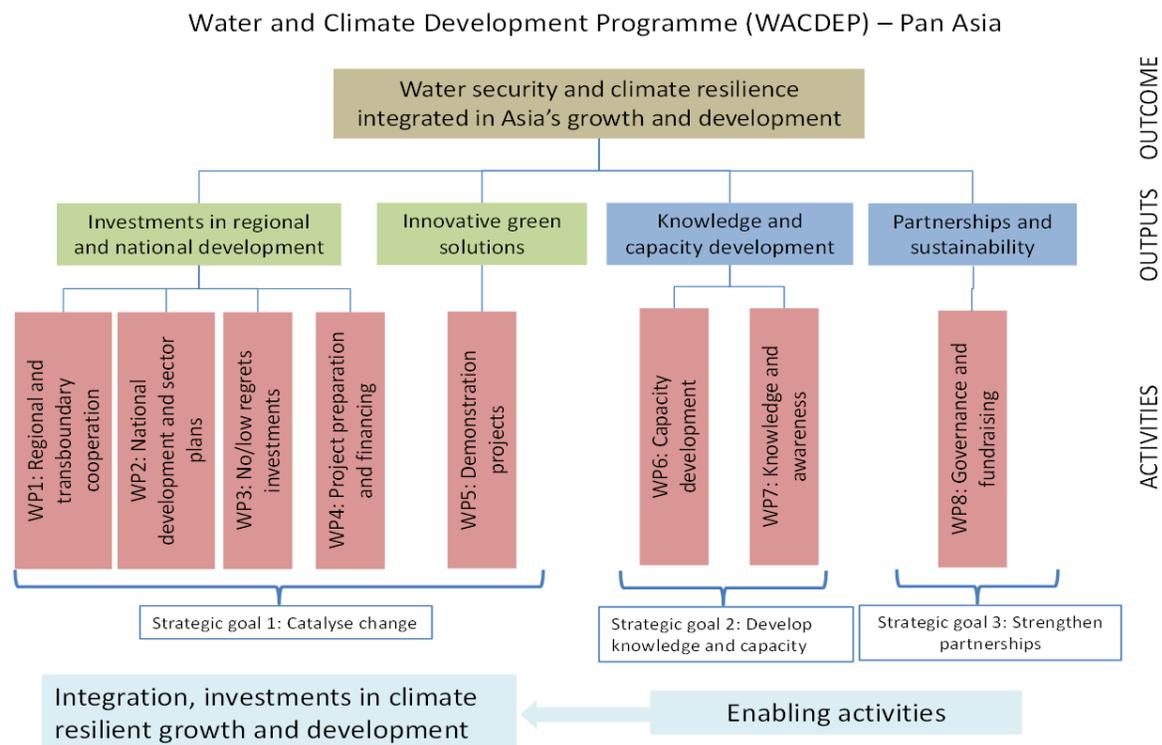


Figure 6: Pan Asia WACDEP framework

In conclusion, he said the findings and content developed during the workshop would feed directly into the development of the next draft of the Pan Asia WACDEP document. The next steps include,

- The draft Version 4 disseminated to the regions by 29 September 2017
- comments, edits, contributions and suggestions from the regions to be received by 13 October 2017
- the draft final Pan Asia WACDEP document delivered to GWP by 31 October 2017.

3.4 Presentation on Metaguidelines for Water and Climate Change in Asia by Mr Brikké:

Francois did a brief presentation Metaguidelines and presented the five principles which includes usable knowledge, no regret investment, resilience, mitigation and adaptation and financing.

There was a comment from Yumiko directed to Nigel, she mentioned that following Alex's presentation she realized that NDCs are one of the integral components in WACDEP, whereas there was no any reflection in draft 3 of Pan Asia document. Nigel informed that he was also enlighten with Alex's presentation and it is now clear that the links with NDCs in the proposal should be strengthened. Even the presented five priorities are new to Nigel and it is important to incorporate those in improving the Draft 4.

Ranjith reiterating the importance of GWP capacities in resource mobilizing said most of the donors refer the capabilities of the organizations prior to financing the projects. Andriy said we should not propose IWRM promotion again as this has been doing from the beginning. Now we need to move forward and should propose something like implementing IWRM through SDGs. He also reminder the group to refer IPCC guidelines also in developing the WACDEP programmes.

Francois proposed a question that the regions to split out and discuss for 20 minutes and present to the group. The question is, **after today what each region can contribute – what are the benefits that each region can gained at Pan Asia level.** There were four groups and each group presented the points discussed in the their group as given below.

GWP CACENA	GWP China	GWP SAS	GWP SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration for easier access to funding (background reason to be in Pan Asia Program) • New Nexus (climate change and SDGs) → SDG 13.1; SDGs 6.5; SDG 17 (Neutral platform to mediate between government and non-government and Private sector) • Increase capacity to promote the three directions (SDG 13.1; 6.5 and 17) • Governing the common (water is a common issues) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWRM Toolbox case studies (TEC Knowledge) • Policy making for IWRM case studies • Financing case studies • Combination of IWRM and Climate change results • Pan Asia Forum for SDGs, CC, and IWRM • Pan Asia White book (on SDGs, CC and IWRM) • Application of the LMC (project proposal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of common framework of IWRM at local level • Translate technical documents to local language for better implementation at the ground level • Identify commonalities • Transboundary experience sharing/exchange facilitation • Development of indicator/guidelines for target 6.5.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water governance (SDG 6.5; 17) improvement facility: In Asia, regional and countries level 5 frameworks: regulatory, institutional, financial (source and mechanism), human resources (capacity, gender, youth), and technology. - Process by doing analysis. - Good governance enabling NAPs - Pan Asia can develop kind of toolbox, facilitate training etc. - Development of indicator of Water Governance (Please check OECD 65 indicators, GLASS, UNEP)

Day 2 – Wednesday, 13 September 2017

A quick recap of the day 1.

Session 4: Pan Asia WACDEP Project Development -discussion on Regions' Requirement

Session Objective: Develop concrete Pan Asia WACDEP Programme

Moderator: Prof You, GWP China

The group discussed, debated and amended the Draft 3 of the Pan Asia WACDEP Work Programme and Nigel and the group will fine-tune it further.

After going through and reviewing the draft 3, Francois brought three points to discuss.

- 1) Necessity of Pan Asia coordination to be rotated among the four regions. Currently, GWP SAS is coordinating the tasks and it is better if the responsibility could be shared among the Pan Asia group.
- 2) Where are we going to have the next Pan Asia meeting - possibly in one of the countries in CACENA?
- 3) The group needs to be clear about the financing for the new programme – it will be a combination of core and regional funding and from specific project proposals

Alex in answering the questions explained that GWPO has already signed the agreements with donors for regular regional WACDEP programmes until 2019. Setting up of Pan Asia WACDEP programme is an interim activity in view of achieving higher-level achievements at Pan Asia level. Though it is desirable to rotate the focal point and give the ownership of the whole programme to Pan Asia region, it may not be the priority of this venture at this point in time.

There is some seed money allocation for the development stage by GWPO for coordinating the process and the most critical thing is to compile a coordinated and accredited Pan Asia document which can be utilized in funds raising – when that happens we can decide the rest. He ensured that the regional level allocations for WACDEP 2017-2019 will not be diverted towards the Pan Asia process but reiterated that the Pan Asia group needs to use this accredited document as a vehicle to mobilise funding. Ultimately, like in Africa, the collaboration will be raising funds against the whole region and the activities will be undertaken at regional and country level. He further mentioned that at this interim level GWP SAS could take care of the coordination.

Vadim also confirmed that GWP SAS could continue the coordination responsibilities as usual until the mechanism is clear. Further, he said it is necessary to ensure and arrange the financial

and administrative set up at the regional level to facilitate the work being done at SAS. Watt and Fany confirmed this and Jiang Yunzhong showed GWP China's willingness to share the burden later.

Lam mentioned that it is better to incorporate the programme implementation mechanism in the Pan Asia programme document itself, may be at the section 6: Project management arrangements. Ranjith reminded the group about the legal obligations or implications that can be aroused when the Pan Asia programme is accredited, received commitment and signed agreements with the donors. Alex reaffirmed the comment. Further Lam mentioned that the importance of mentioning the Network Officers' role at the Pan Asia document to highlight the strong link between the Pan Asia region and GWPO.

In concluding the session, Alex introduced Ms Anjali Lohani to the group as a new comer to the WACDEP support team who will be based in GWPO and will be dedicating her time especially on WACDEP Pan Asia in the future. She is currently working for the World Bank and starting with GWP from the 1st week of October 2017.

Session 5: WACDEP regional programme development

Session objective: Each GWP region to review their current WACDEP project document for 2018-2019.

Moderator: Francois

All four regions have to review their WACDEP documents submitted in 2017. Françoise giving a brief introduction to the session mentioned that, China got a new version as they have reviewed it in April and need to amend the document in a logical way. South East Asia as well as CACENA have to work on the document urgently to access remaining funds. CACENA started the readjusting the document with the gap analysis from CWP Mongolia. GWP SAS contains a stronger programme with quite a number of projects. This needs to be further revised with more focus. Overall, all the four regions should go through the checklist provided by GWPO prepared in November keeping in mind what has been done within the two days and decide on the WACDEP regional plan specially focusing what is still contentious.

The Regional Coordinators of the four regions explained how they are going to review and revise the existing WACDEP workplans.

1) GWP SEA: The region will start to revise the document by Friday. The revision will be based on the gap analysis, GWPO checklist and the discussions held within the two days. Paris Agreement, NAPs and SDGs will be in cooperated throughout the document and it will be finalised latest by Wednesday, 20 September.

- 2) **GWP China:** The impact and outcomes of the document to be revised based on the two days discussions and Pan Asia proposal. Streamline document incorporating IWRM and Climate Change Adaptation and modify by giving more emphasis to these two topics. Reduce the number of activities to focus on the two subjects IWRM and CCA. The process will take two weeks from today and the drafts will also be shared with the Partners at a certain point.
- 3) **GWP SAS:** In today's discussion, SAS identified few potential activities that can be aligned with Pan Asia objectives. As the three-year WACREP programme document is being approved by the Regional Council, it is challenging SAS to revise the whole document, whereas there is possibility to reword certain activities and produce it to the upcoming RC in October for approval. Youmiko further elaborating the situation in SAS mentioned that as per the discussions held with GWP SAS colleagues she understood that the region and CWPs have already committed with their partners for the activities planned for 2018 while there is a possibility for going for slight adjustment for workplan 2019.
- 4) **GWP CACENA:** Vadim informed that CACENA currently have three version of the WACDEP document, the original and the revised version with the checklist and the second revision is to be done with the assistance of Andriy. The WACDEP document to be finalised based on the progress made in 2017 and submitted to GWPO by the end of next week. Further Francois informed that the region also need to work on the log frame of the programme document.

During the discussion, Guljamal reminded the group that at some point we all have missed out gender and youth in the programme planning. Nigel responding back mentioned that they could incorporate that only if it has been mechanised as a gap. There was a question from Nigel on the programme clearance process answered by Francois. The project documents will be further checked and approved by the Senior Network Officers and Global WACDEP Team and this time the team will mainly focus on the checklist. Francois again reminded the regions the importance of getting the approval of regional steering committees prior to finalizing the strategic regional documents.

Key events will be attended by the regions

- 1) **International Water Week - International Asia water week** held from 20-23 September 2017 held back-to-back with Korea Water Week organised by Asia Water Council. Vadim will be attending the event.
- 2) **Third Asia Pacific Water Summit** held in 11-12 December 2017 in Myanmar organized under the umbrella of Asia Pacific Water Forum. Vadim will be attending the forum. Once the GWP participation is cleared, Francois will share more details about the summit.

- 3) World Water Forum in Brazil - Asia Pacific Water Forum is coordinating the Asia process of the forum and the regions are involved at sub-regional and thematic level. GWP is leading the urban theme in the forum together with few others.
- 4) Pan Asian Conference – this planned activity need to be discussed further at GWPO level.

Francois highlighted the importance of knowing the meetings and the events that are being attended by the colleagues in Pan Asia group. He further mentioned that it is better to regularize the process of sharing and exchanging the meeting updates with rest the Pan Asia group.

Session 6: Wrap up Session – End of Workshop

Lam conducted closing speech of the meeting. He thanked the participants, organizers and IWMI for providing the conference facilities. He wished good luck for all the regions with the ongoing WACDEP programmes and upcoming Pan Asia Programme.

7. Annexures:

7.1 Content of the flip charts:

Mechanism/partnership/opportunities

- Pan Asia MoU
- ADB- also in TEC
- WMO (flash flood)
- PUB Singapore (Urban Water)
- NARBO
- Asia Pacific Water Forum – link with 3rd Asia Pacific Water Summit – GWP leading urban agenda
- Development of a joint proposal
- Cost sharing
- Limited resources
- Niche and marketing strategy – GWP is not well known – how we define our work – what difference do we want to make – are we well positioned

Challenges (What do we want to focus on?)

- Operational issues + accreditation
- Different methodologies
- Access to funding (public, private and NGOs)
- Customize products to country level
- Streamline IWRM-WACDEP
- Regional or country projects
- Pay attention to other sectors
- Eliminate what we should not do
- Do we need to address all in the workplan
- Finding proper niche- Where we are better
- Gaps important
- Need for focus/scope
- Workplan should be interrelated
- Working with other agencies

Focus:

- What is our comparative advantage
- Partner with other players
- Link to SDG 6, 13 and 17

Topic:

- Sponge city – urban flooding- gray to green
- Flash flood forecasting – early warning
- Community based ecosystem approach to flood management and disaster risk

- Promote integrated approach to urban setting – virtual platform to raise awareness
- Sanitation – circular economy
- Transboundary workshop outcomes – common programmatic issues – neutral body
- Implementation of basin agreement
- Built into existing cooperation - Lancang-Mekong cooperation
- Delta learning
- Regional level governance
- No borders for Climate Change

WACDEP

- Link with NDCs, NAPs
 - Other organizations also work on these issues
- Goal:
- Integrated water security and Climate resilience into planning and decision making process
- Global Negotiations:
- Implementation of Paris Agreement and SDG 6
 - Water as a sector and water as an input for other sectors
 - 3 priorities for water- infrastructure, negotiation and information systems

One belt one route initiative:

- Connecting China's economy with Asia, Europe and Africa

WACREP South Asia

- Cooperate with agencies
- Training + demonstration projects
- CCA strategy included in government
- Videos, newlines and project reports
- Grassroots levels projects
- Drought Monitoring System
- Funding reduced – inconsistency of Government partnerships
- Customizing products to community level

WACDEP CACENA

- Diverse countries
- 2013-2016 held pilot projects and demonstrations (on climate, irrigation, environment degradation and sanitation)
- Work on existing adaptation projects
- Assist countries in adaptation and risk management
- Policy dialogs- adaptation
- Raising awareness
- Address only selected work packages and NAPs

WACDEP China

- One Belt One Route (OBOR) and ASEAN

- Water resources tax reform
- CB for Provincial/river partnerships
- Circular economy
- South Holland Cooperation
- Water education in schools
- Public awareness for protecting water
- Difficult to showcase outcomes
- Too many work packages – lack of framework
- GWP is not a government
- Mainly focus on IWRM

WACDEP in SEA

- Conduct Gap analysis – issues/ methodology and too many proposals
- Resource mobilization
- Project plan
- Focus on flood and drought management
- “Food court” approach – partnership platform

7.2 List of participants:

N o.	Title	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	e-mail	Contact No.
1	Ms.	Valerie Houlden	F	HR Wallingford	Principal Scientist and sector leader for freshwater environment studies.	v.houlden@hrwallingford.com	
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5	Ms.	Guljamal Nurmuhammedova	F	GWP CACENA	Regional Chair	nurmuhag@mail.ru	
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WADEP Pan Asia meeting, September 2017, Colombo

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7.3 Photographs

