

Volume 2 – GWP: Global and Regions

Work Programme 2014-2016

Implementing the Strategy

DRAFT – 8 November 2013



www.gwp.org

Document History

Date	File Name	Description
8 November 2013	GWP 3year Work Program 2014-2016 VOL2 All_V1.docx	Draft for presentation to Financial Partners Group and Steering Committee meetings

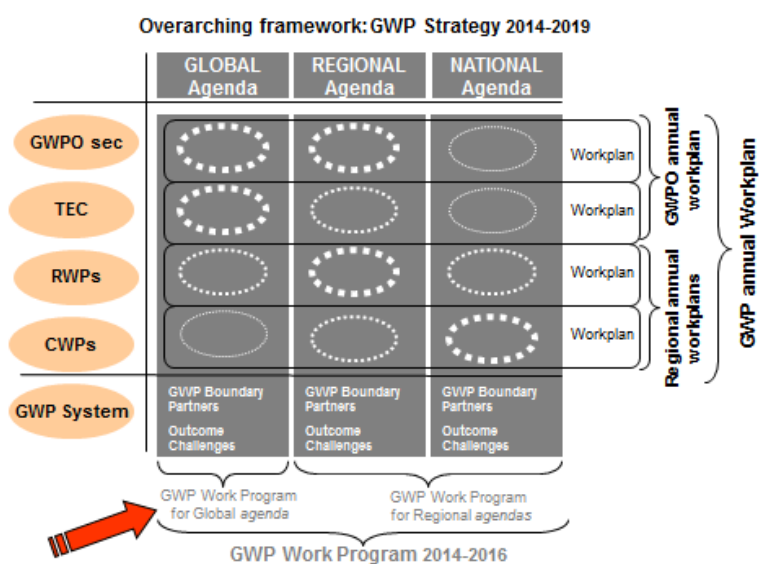
Table of Contents

Global	2
Caucasus & Central Asia.....	20
Central Africa.....	31
Central America	49
Caribbean	62
Central & Eastern Europe.....	77
China	89
Eastern Africa	108
Mediterranean.....	115
Southern Africa.....	117
South America	143
South Asia.....	156
Southeast Asia	181
West Africa	216



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 13 Work Programmes addressing the regional agendas. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Program.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EMF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Program

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EMF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Background and introduction

Global outlook and challenges for GWP

The GWP strategy provides a complete overview of GWP work, including its global dimension. A number of important global parameters set the scene for the implementation of GWP strategy at global level, to name a few:

- The urgency of the climate change issue – mitigation and adaptation
- The impact of the financial crisis on the global economic outlook
- The challenging demography / trade / food & energy security nexus
- The MDGs count down towards 2015 and transition to SDGs
- The issue of fragmented global water governance and the related efforts of the UN system (UN water, global water monitoring, CSD process)
- The shaping of the aid agenda (New financing sources, Paris declaration, anti corruption agenda)

Quote

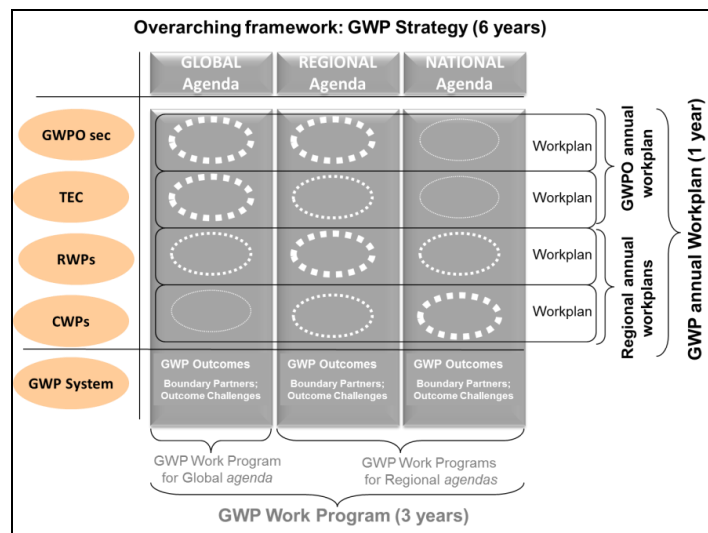
The UN system needs to adapt and accommodate the growing urgency for the world to be served by a global water governance architecture which is effective and coherent.
What does this mean for GWP? What should GWP role be in this transition period?
How would a new international mandate on water, following on from the MDGs (water and sanitation) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (IWRM), enable the needed coherence to develop?

Considering the central role played by water resources in all corners of the development agenda, a global coordinated effort to develop and harness the knowledge pertaining to water resources management, and to create the conditions for applying it where it is most needed is a relevant undertaking. In many respect it is a global governance issue.

GWP organization at Global level

The Global Agenda is addressed through a concerted effort of the whole GWP system. The GWPO Secretariat and TEC are the 2 GWP entities who are primarily in charge of this agenda.

GWP implements its global Work Programme in close collaboration with key allies such as SIWI, UN-Water, IWMI or CapNet. GWP also entertains close ties with actors active in key areas such as flood & drought management (WMO) or river basin management (INBO). Other close allies include (among others): ADB, AfDB, EUWI-FWG, GEF, IFAD, IUCN, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNSGAB, World Bank, WEF, WIN, WWF.



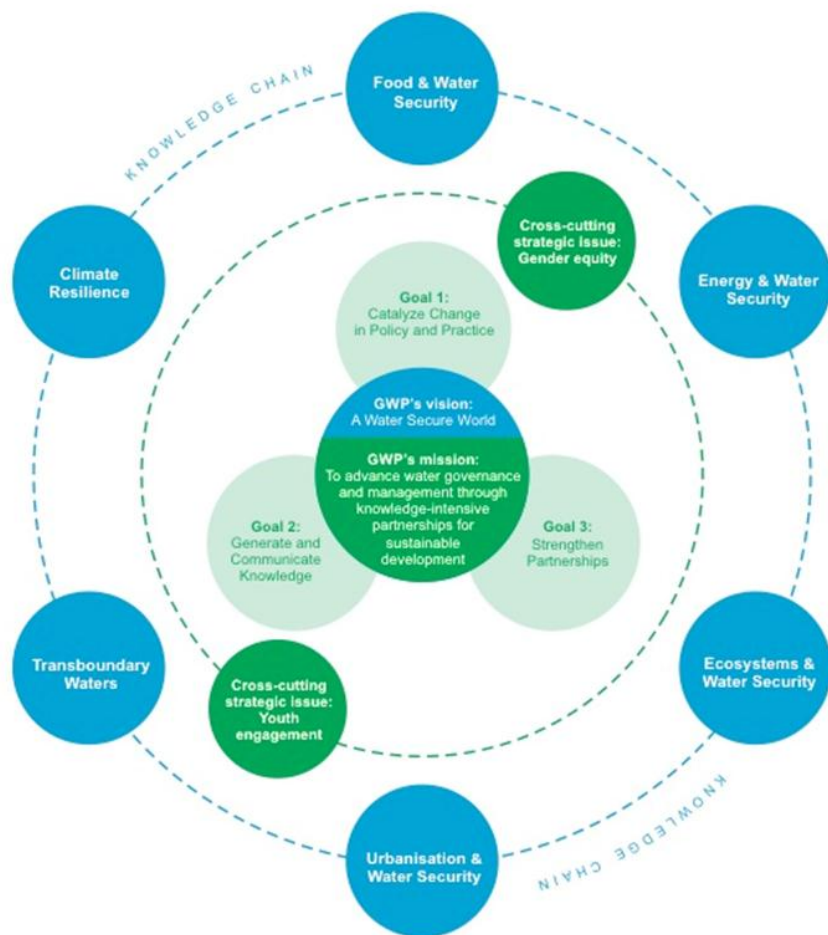
GWP Global role and value added

The GWP is a Global Action Network (GAN)¹ of more than 2,800 diverse Partner organisations united by a joint vision of water security – managing water sustainably for people, economies and for the environment. The GWP Network is unique from more formally constituted hierarchically-based entities.

GWP has from the onset positioned itself as a provider of global public goods:

- Development and maintenance of a **strategic services capacity on water resources management for global organizations**, not least the UN system through active global advocacy and joint activities within global frameworks such as UN water, CSD process, COP, OECD etc. (global dimension of GOAL 1 below)
- Development and maintenance of a **global, decentralized knowledge management system** on water resources based on robust knowledge development and sharing mechanisms (GOAL 2 below)
- Development and maintenance of a **global, decentralized network of action oriented organisations** representing stakeholders committed to addressing the challenges of sustainable water management and development (GOAL 3 below)

¹ Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Wadell, Steve. 2011. Global action networks: creating our future together. Bocconi University Press).



Through the provision of these core global public goods, GWP hopes to influence the global agenda by bringing an informed perspective on the role good water resources management can play in fostering development and helping countries adapting to the new economic, social and environmental challenges. Ultimately, GWP hopes influencing the development agenda and financing priorities as well as contributing to the global solidarity by facilitating knowledge brokering at a global scale.

Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

GWP has learned from the implementation of its 2009-2013 strategy.

- There has been an overall shift from advocacy to a combination of advocacy and implementation through programmes involving the GWP network.
- Overall GWP Communications has become better; the website is improved; the knowledge chain has been initiated.
- GWP approach for securing financing through thematic programmes has been satisfactory as reflected by increased funding levels in the present Strategy period. It has proved very important to continuously seek new Financial Partners and reflect expectations through clearer and more tangible links to results.

- To grow sustainably and provide support to all regions it is important to invest in the capacity of people, both in the Global Secretariat as well as in the Regions.
- There is a concern that capacity strengthening efforts targeted at the regions and engagement of partners may not have been sufficient.
- The Outcome Mapping approach developed for the current strategy period had some shortcomings but was useful to institutionalize the monitoring function. It has been further developed into an hybrid approach combining Outcome mapping and more traditional RBM.
- The mid-term review in 2011 was not considered very helpful. It has nevertheless triggered a specific effort in 8 focal areas.

Strategic Result Framework at Global level (6 years: 2014-2019)

Vision & Mission

GWP impact lies in the **socio-economic and environmental benefits** derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active.

These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* solved.

IMPACT			
Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Global level Impact Statement: At least 60M€ leveraged at Global level for investment in water resources.

GWP's main outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements are called hereafter GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes and occur in "**change areas**" which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum.

A comprehensive classification of these "change areas" and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

- A. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- B. The **institutional arrangements**; and
- C. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

There is a great diversity of **change areas** and related key water governance outcomes. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES			
Mission	“To advance water governance and management through knowledge-intensive partnerships for sustainable development”	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Global level Work Programme Overall Outcome: At least 4 major global policy processes influenced by GWP, leading to clear global governance improvements.

Global Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

The governance improvements mentioned above are happening on the ground via the actors benefiting from GWP interventions, through its partnerships.

Each GWP entity applies the Outcome Mapping approach to identify the key **boundary actors** to influence in order to have a chance to foster these changes. The way GWP would like to see these boundary actors influenced is described in the “Outcome Challenges”. These Outcome Challenges are described for both global and regional agendas in intermediate goals to be reached along the way: the GWP Progress Markers.

There is a great diversity of **Boundary Actors** and related outcome challenges: Governments, RBOs, Research organizations, NGOs, Funding agencies etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

The outcome challenges formulated below reflect only the “global dimension” of the more comprehensive and thoroughly decentralized agenda described in the GWP strategy. While recognizing that some boundaries are difficult to draw between “global” and “regional” agendas, GWP believes that the present global Work Programme considered together with the 13 regional Work Programmes form a sound basis for guiding **the work of all GWP entities** until 2016 in implementing the GWP strategy.

Approach followed for developing the tables below:

The main “change areas” at global level have been considered:

- Goal 1: Global agenda under the 6 themes (as described in the thematic strategies and TEC roadmap; other initiative under the Global agenda such as the SDG process and the Global dialogue with OECD.
- Goal 2: Description of the GWP overall capacity building and knowledge management ambitions
- Goal 3: Description of the overall Network ambition

For each “change area”, (a) the main boundary actors and (b) the change areas that GWP wants to work on have been identified and Outcome challenges & related Progress Markers formulated accordingly.

Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse change in policy and practice”. This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.

BOUNDARY ACTORS AND CHANGES			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary actors	Progress markers
1.1	Global boundary actors driving the process on SDGs take water security into account through (i) a dedicated water goal; (ii) reflection of the contribution of water in other goals; and (iii) putting the corresponding monitoring systems into place.	WWAP and UN agencies; UN member states and global entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved SDGs incorporating a dedicated water goal Water security considerations reflected within other SDGs Monitoring system for the SDGs developed and under implementation
1.2	Global boundary actors adopt the water security concepts developed through the global dialogue undertaken with OECD	WWAP and UN agencies; UN member states and global entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased investments by nation states in water management and development which increase water security
THEME CLIMATE			
1.3	Global boundary actors promote water security, climate resilience and ‘No Regrets’ investments as a key part of national and regional development processes	UNDP, UNFCCC, AMCOW, Caricom, World Bank, Regional development banks, AfDB, ADB, EU FWG, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), CDKN and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
1.4	Global boundary actors work on critical water security challenges and climatic hazards from floods and droughts to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	WMO, UNCCD, ISDR, IWMI, FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
THEME URBAN			
1.5	Global boundary actors promote principles of Integrated Urban Water Management as a key part of municipal, national and international development processes	WB, AfDB, ADB, IADB, IDB, ICLEI, IWA, WIN, UN-Water, Min NL, UN HABITAT, ICLEI, OECD, Aquafed, Med cities, Veolia Water, Suez environment, Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUWM principles have been promoted in all 13 regions at regional level IUWM Principles are integrated inside international, national and municipal urban policies and strategies
1.6	Global boundary actors commit to addressing critical Urbanization issues at municipal and country level, through the development of pilot	National Governments where CWP are present, selected municipalities, and Support from Regional Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected municipalities have created Urban Water partnerships and have defined IUWM development and investment plans.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	projects in GWP Regions, based upon an expressed interest and possibilities of follow-up		
	THEME FOOD		
1.7	Global boundary actors commit to addressing critical Water And Food security issues at municipal and country level , through the development of pilot projects in Africa and Asia to start with	FAO, WB, AfDB, ADB, UN-Water, AWC, WFP, IFAD, IWMI	•
	THEME TB		
1.8	Global boundary actors promote transboundary water cooperation and joint operations as a key part of national and regional development processes	UN-Water, UNECE, GEF, WB, IW:LEARN, EC, JRC, ANBO, AWC, SIWI, INBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP's experience and position are well-represented on the global and transboundary levels • These contribute to integrating transboundary aspects into the IWRM planning and development frameworks.
1.9	Global boundary actors commit to addressing critical transboundary issues at different levels , through the development and implementation of joint projects in transboundary water basins and aquifers	GEF, WB, EC, JRC, ANBO, AWC, SIWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of programmes and projects being implemented in collaboration with a range of partners and through independently acquired projects and financial resources
1.10	Global boundary actors promote knowledge generation and dissemination of information on the range of transboundary cooperation instruments and tools available	UN-Water, UN ECE, Dundee, IW:LEARN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP knowledge products and initiatives stimulates transboundary cooperation and contribute to join activities in transboundary waters
	THEME ENERGY		
1.11	Governance authorities coordinate policies and strategies that support effective resource management across the energy-water nexus.		•
1.12	Project implementer draw on effective techniques to reduce the impact of projects on both water and energy security at the local level. Areas for attention include: rigorously accounting for water requirements for energy production (in terms of quantity, timing and quality); mapping such demands against water availability at the local and regional levels; investing in water and energy efficiency; expanding sustainable hydropower where this is feasible; and better understanding the emerging trends in biofuels and related		•

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	synergies and conflicts with water and land for food production.		
1.13	Transboundary actors implement strategies that take into account the implications of energy and water security		•
THEME ECOSYSTEMS			
1.14	Global boundary actors join efforts with GWP to promote due consideration to the conservation of ecosystems services as an essential element of water security.	• IUCN, UNEP, WWF, TNC, CGIAR, Ramsar, etc	• Boundary actors include elements of sustainable use of ecosystems and financing across water sectors in WRM and development plans.
1.15	Global boundary actors actively engage with GWP in the development of synergies that will enable an improved focus on ecosystems as part of IWRM processes.	• IUCN, WWF, TNC, CGIAR, Ramsar, RWPs, CWPs, Partners, etc	• The GWP network improves its understanding about the need for sustainably using ecosystems as an essential aspect of WRM.

Strategic goal 2

“Generate and communicate knowledge”. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

BOUNDARY ACTORS AND CHANGES			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary actors	Progress markers
2.1	Global, regional and national entities make more informed decisions about managing the world’s water resources, including a better understanding of the economics of water security and risks, using GWP knowledge (products and people).	UN agencies, multi- and bilaterals, regional and national water stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary actors receive GWP knowledge products related to this subject. • GWP work is quoted in the key documents of global, regional, and national entities or acknowledged publicly by boundary actor leaders. • Global, regional, and national events feature GWP representatives as key speakers.
2.2	Stakeholders, including GWP Partners, governments, finance and planning ministries, NGOs, the private sector, and youth have better access to relevant knowledge and more capacity to share that knowledge.	GWP Partners, water practitioners, and actors leading national development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary actors use GWP knowledge products, including the IWRM ToolBox, to address national development issues related to critical water challenges.
2.4	Academia has increased access to the ToolBox, use it in their curricula (syllabi), and contribute to its	Training Institutes, universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic institutions cite or credit GWP’s IWRM ToolBox in their curricula.

	improvement.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToolBox increasingly populated with university-supplied material (e.g., case studies).
2.5	GWP Partners and other stakeholders, strategic allies, and media at all levels have increased awareness of GWP's contribution to improving the management of water resources.	GWP Partners, stakeholders (e.g., donors), strategic allies, media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of Partners. Increased use by boundary actors of GWP websites, social media, and publications.
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THEMES			
2.6	Global boundary actors support institutional building, development of partnerships and capacity of stakeholders to integrate water security / thematic issues in development processes	<u>Climate</u> : UNDP Cap Net, WMO, UNESCO IHE, IRI, UNEP DHI, CDKN <u>Urban</u> : WB, AfDB, ADB, IADB, IDB, ICLEI, IWA, WIN, UN-Water <u>Food</u> : FAO, WB, AfDB, ADB, IADB, IDB, UN-Water, ICID, IFAD <u>TB</u> : UN-Water, UN ECE, GEF, IW:LEARN, WB, EC, INBO <u>Energy</u> : IRENA, IAIA, IHA, ICOLD <u>Ecosystems</u> : IUCN, WWF, TNC, CGIAR, Ramsar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary actors integrating water management considerations in their development, communications, advocacy and capacity building activities.
KNOWLEDGE FOR THEMES			
2.7	Global boundary actors promote knowledge generation and dissemination of information on water security / thematic issues	<u>Climate</u> : UNFCCC, SIWI, WCC, AMCOW, World Bank, CDKN, UN-Water <u>Urban</u> : UN-Water, AfDB and ADB <u>Food</u> : FAO, UN-Water, AfDB and ADB, ICID, WFP, IFAD <u>TB</u> : UN-Water, UN ECE, GEF, IW:LEARN, SIWI, JRC INBO <u>Energy</u> : IRENA, IAIA, IHA, ICOLD <u>Ecosystems</u> : IUCN, WWF, TNC, CGIAR, Ramsar, TNC, CGIAR, FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban: RWPs and CWPs together with relevant partners, are contributing to the establishment of Urban Water Partnerships and the elaboration of demonstration – development – investment plans Ecosystems: Tailor made knowledge products are actively used by a broad range of actors to raise awareness about the nexus between ecosystems and water security.
2.8	Global boundary actors understand better the linkages between IWRM and food and energy security, ecosystems, climate	Stakeholders in food sector, energy sectors OECD, WB, regional banks and IFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban: IUWM awareness raising and specific planning modules have been developed and adjusted to specific needs and demand of partners

Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen partnerships”. This goal focuses on enhancing the resilience and effectiveness of actions undertaken through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

BOUNDARY ACTORS AND CHANGES			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary actors	Progress markers
3.1	<p>All GWP stakeholders perceive the Network to be well managed, professional, efficient, and results oriented.</p> <p>GWP network accesses new sources of funding while increasing funding from traditional sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP partner organisations, RWP, CWP, AWP, GWPO and other stakeholders such as the Financing Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of joint activities, projects and/or programmes with collaborating Partners Increased confidence of Financing Partners demonstrated through increased willingness to support the GWP – 50 mill € in core funding over 3 years At least 3 Financing Partners to conclude long term financing agreements (5 to 6 years) with GWPO Diversify funding – at least 2 private sector partners plus 1 philanthropic foundation to support GWP projects and programmes Increased performance of RWP's by achieving at least 80% of their progress markers Condition of accreditation met by all RWPs and 10 CWPs/year (i.e. 30 CWPs over 3 years)
3.2	GWP staff and partners uses internal knowledge sharing and communications facilities to its potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners, RWPs, CWPs, AWP, GWPO staff, TEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly teleconferencing between GWP Chair and Regional Chairs Quarterly teleconferencing with all Regional Coordinators
3.3	GWP entities implement all governance, guidelines and policy documents within the GWP Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWP, CWP, AWP, GWPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of RWPs, CWPs and AWPs establish legal entities and or self-hosting where applicable
3.4	CWPs are financially sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWP, CWP, AWP, GWPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased levels of locally raised funding 7 (out of 13) RWPs to leverage core funds by securing at least 1:1 matching funding by 2016 Increasingly diversified sources of funding – as compared with present reliance on European bilateral Financing Partners 30 CWPs supported to take part in Proposal Writing Workshops

3.5	GWP partners are active and engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes and projects being implemented through GWP partners both in collaboration with GWP global thematic programmes, and through locally raised financial resources. All Partners in the Partners database contacted and details updated
	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THEMES		
3.6	6 Thematic Focus Areas are well reflected in regional activities	RWPs and Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RWPs reporting back on at least 4 Themes At least 5 major collaborating partners involved in each of the 6 Themes
3.7	Urban: Key financial, strategic and technical partners are actively engaged in the promotion and development of IUWM	<p>Financial partners: The World Bank, AfDB, ADB, IADB, NL Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Utilities and municipalities</p> <p>Leading Strategic partners: UN HABITAT, ICLEI, OECD, WIN, Aquafed, Med cities, Veolia, Suez environment.t</p> <p>Technical partners: PCGS, IWA, WRC SA, SEI, SIWI, 2iE, CapNet, PsEAU, UCT, UNESCO-IHE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific cooperation agreements have been developed with key financial, strategic and technical partners
3.8	All Regional SC's are gender balanced	Women's organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each Regional SC should have at least 30% gender balance At least 5 Women's organisations to become GWP Partners within each Region
3.9	Youth organisations are engaged in all GWP Regions and Projects	Youth organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each Regional SC to include one youth representative Involve a youth representative in projects where possible within the 6 Thematic Areas At least 5 youth organisations to become GWP Partners within each RWP

Implementation Map at Global level (3 years: 2014-2016)

GWP outputs lie in **the services and products** delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors).

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

There is a great diversity of **services and products**: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge products and capacity building materials; guidelines and procedures; networking and partnerships tools etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

Approach followed for developing the tables below:

The main areas of work deemed necessary for contributing to achieving the Outcome Challenges listed above have been considered:

- All projects in the GWP pipeline having a global component (i.e. WCP Global, Global dialogue with OECD, World Water Forum, Gender & Youth initiatives)
- The core Knowledge activities (i.e. TEC, Capacity Building programs, ToolBox)
- The core Partnership development activities

These areas of work are detailed annually in the tasks formulated under GWPO activity sheets (see GWPO workplan). The titles of the relevant GWPO activity sheets are listed below the tables below by goals for reference.

Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for Global processes implemented

		IMPLEMENTATION MAP	
OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		GWP/OECD Global dialogue project, including active communication and advocating with key stakeholders for a dedicated goal on water within the Post 2015 development agenda.	104
		UNDP-GWP initiative on the way an IWRM approach can help provide the enabling environment within which a rights based approach to water can be achieved	102
		Work on improving good governance, accountability and transparency in water.	102
		THEMATIC PROJECTS	
		Water and Climate - Global component	405, 427, 430
		Integrated Urban Water Management - Global component	407
		WMO Floods & Droughts Implementation	430, 405
		Transboundary Cooperation Global component	403
		Transboundary Cooperation: Coordination of EU/ANBO initiatives (SITWA)	428
		Water and Energy Security - Global component	431
		Water Security and Ecosystems - Global component	432
		Water and Food Security - Global component	406

REFERENCE TO GWPO ACTIVITY SHEETS FOR ANNUAL DETAILS:

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

No	Activity Title	Activity Leader
104	Guide the GWP/OECD Global Dialogue and Other Global Projects	Ania Grobicki
101	Implement the Strategy Towards 2020 through 6 Thematic Areas incl. Programme Development	Ania Grobicki
102	Strengthen External Partnerships + Post 2015 Development Agenda	Ania Grobicki
403	Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation	Natalia Alexeeva
404	Country Water Briefs	John Metzger
405	Adapting to climate change	Alex Simalabwi
406	Water and Food Security	Manuel Fulchiron
407	Urbanisation	François Brikké
427	Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa - Coordination	Alex Simalabwi
428	EU Projects Coordination	Manuel Fulchiron
429	Deltas Climate Resilience Programme	NO1/NO2/John Metzger
430	WMO / GWP Global Flood and Drought Management Programmes	John Metzger
431	Water and Energy Security	NO2
432	Water security and Ecosystems	Gabriela Grau

Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

IMPLEMENTATION MAP			
OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		CAPACITY BUILDING	
		Identify institutions (starting with GWP Partners) that teach water resources management. Support capacity building activities in selected pilot regions / countries (develop curricula of universities including ToolBox)	
		Design training materials and tools to widen the scope of our partners and key allies in the water world around the importance of full consideration of critical challenges (in particular the 6 thematic issues) by actors and sectors leading the national development policies.	
		TB capacity building International water Law – Dundee and regional interventions	
		KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION & SHARING	
		TEC agenda; publications for targeted audiences, workshops in 6 thematic main areas and 4 cross cutting issues: water security, water policy instruments to serve poor household, Integrating land and water governance, Groundwater and land use.	500
		Publication of targeted material: GWP brochures, reports, and presentations, as well as translations, electronic communications, and editorial, graphical, and photographic support to the network	
		Development of GWP Website and other knowledge sharing platforms . Online collaboration tools and knowledge sharing platforms developed and improved	

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	Development of GWP ToolBox : position the TB as “central” to our “efforts to develop and disseminate high quality global knowledge about different aspects of water resources management	
	GWP KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	
	Use the GWP Work Programme management results framework (in particular outcome mapping) and related reporting to feed the knowledge base.	
	Build the capacity of RWP and CWP in communications and knowledge sharing. Implement Knowledge Chain throughout the GWP network	
	COMMUNICATION	
	Develop and promote IWRM messages to be used within the network by lifting outcomes of pilot and regional programmes in global process and documenting cases	
	Develop and implement a media outreach plan	
	Participation and contribution to key events : Target key events and platforms with particular allies (up to 3 annually) around critical challenges and formulate key messages to ensure effective delivery. Use media, communication tools and convene meetings jointly with allies to target key individuals and institutions.	

REFERENCE TO GWPO ACTIVITY SHEETS FOR ANNUAL DETAILS:

No	Activity Title	Activity Leader
301	Communications capacity-building	Steven Downey
302	Events	Helene Komlos Grill
303	Website	Martin Löfgren
304	World Water Week in Stockholm	Helene Komlos Grill
305	Knowledge Management and IWRM ToolBox	Danka Thalmeinerova
307	Storage and Distribution	Helene Komlos-Grill
308	Publishing	Helene Komlos-Grill
309	Media relations	Eva Blässar
312	IT Equipment	Martin Löfgren
313	IT Service Provider & Consultancy	Martin Löfgren
315	Subscriptions	Helene Komlos-Grill
316	Reporting and monitoring of GWP activities	Eva Blässar
317	Communications strategy and global branding	Steven Downey
318	Management of the Com/KM unit	Steven Downey

103	Increase Advocacy and Develop Strategic Messaging	Ania Grobicki
106	Guide the GWP Technical Function to Develop the Knowledge Chain and Build Capacity	Ania Grobicki

434	World Water Forum Korea?	NO_GLOB?
------------	---------------------------------	----------

501	Transboundary waters cooperation	Mohamed Ait Kadi
502	Making a case for water security	Mohamed Ait Kadi
503	Economics of water security	Mohamed Ait Kadi
504	Climate resilience	Mohamed Ait Kadi

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

505	Water and Food Security and Integrating Land and Water Governance	Mohamed Ait Kadi
506	Urbanization and water security	Mohamed Ait Kadi
507	TEC contributions to the GWP IWRM Toolbox	Mohamed Ait Kadi
508	Information to policy makers on possible solutions to address critical challenges	Mohamed Ait Kadi
509	Technical Committee Meetings	Mohamed Ait Kadi
510	Management of Technical Committee	Mohamed Ait Kadi
511	Water and Energy	Mohamed Ait Kadi
512	Ecosystem and water security	Mohamed Ait Kadi

Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

		IMPLEMENTATION MAP	
OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		NEW PARTNERSHIPS FACILITATED	
		List	
		GWP NETWORK MAINTENANCE	
3.1	3.4	Develop a long term strategy for sustainable financing of the GWP Network and global activities to attract increased financial support at core, local and programme level.	
3.1	3.3	Institutional strengthening of selected RWPs and CWP's in particular on: (i) programme management; (ii) conditions of accreditation; (iii) partners engagement	
3.1		Conduct the GWP Governance Review to ensure a sustainable and well functioning organizational model for governing the Partnership and increase the performance of RWPs.	
3.5		Develop the Partners Database to work as a tool to identify active partners and increase collaboration for implementation of programmes and projects.	
3.6		Launch the GWP Youth Strategy to promote Youth organisations to be engaged in all GWP Regions and Projects	
3.6		Launch the GWP Gender Strategy to promote Women's organisations to become GWP Partners including achieving gender balanced Regional SC's.	
ALL	ALL	Perform overall GWP governance and management functions including administrative, financial and HR management of GWPO and quality of GWP brand.	
ALL	ALL	Continuous capacity building of GWP staff throughout the network: communication (embedded in programmes), administration, finance, project management, facilitation. Provide the support of skills (programme managers) and systems (financial management and staff/programme management);	
ALL	ALL	Development and implementation of a robust programme management cycle within the GWP system (annual cycle and project management).	

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

REFERENCE TO GWPO ACTIVITY SHEETS FOR ANNUAL DETAILS:

No	Activity Title	Activity Leader
105	Review and Strengthen the Governance Structure	Ania Grobicki
107	Strengthen the GWP Network	Ania Grobicki
108	Sustainable financing to support the 2020 Strategy	Ania Grobicki
109	Engage Youth Organisations at All Levels	Ania Grobicki
110	Develop and Implement the GWP Gender Strategy	Ania Grobicki
111	Internal Management	Ania Grobicki
112	Human Resources Management	Ania Grobicki

201	Accounting	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
202	Financial Management	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
203	Audit Network (Global and Regional)	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
204	Network Support	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
206	Office Administration	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
207	Internal Finance and Admin. Unit Management	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
208	Financial/administrative support to network activities outside the RWP's	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander
209	Financial Applications (Decision Archive, Accounting System, Salary system)	Catharina Sahlin Tegnander

311	Partners Database	Martin Löfgren
------------	--------------------------	----------------

411	GWP Programme Monitoring and Evaluation	Ralph Philip
425	Managing the GWP Network Operations Unit	John Metzger

Financial Resources needed (3 years: 2014-2016)

Overall GWP 3 Year outlook:

	Budget	GWP 3-year Work Programme			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	3 year total
GWPO	GWPO Secretariat	2.3	2.8	2.8	8.4
	Governance	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1
	Technical Committee	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
	Knowledge Mgt/ToolBox	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1
	Programme Development Support	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
	Sub-total - GWPO:	3.7	4.1	4.1	12.4
Regional Support and Programmes	Regional Support	1.2	1.5	1.6	4.6
	Regional Core Support	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.6
	Country Water Briefs	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Global Projects	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.7
	Thematic Programmes:				
	1 Water and Climate	3.1	6.0	6.0	18.0
	2 Transboundary Cooperation	0.7	2.0	2.0	6.0
	3 Integrated Urban Water Mgt	0.0	0.2	3.5	7.2
	4 Water and Energy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	5 Water and Ecosystems	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	6 Water and Food Security	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Sub-total - regional and programmes:	8.0	13.6	17.2	48.0
Total:		11.6	17.7	21.4	60.4
Expected revenue - known commitments:		11.6	17.7	10.0	6.5
Deficit:		0.0	0.0	11.4	14.8
					26.2

The resources needed to implement the 3 year workprogramme addressing the “global agenda” include:

- The GWPO costs
- The global projects
- The overall coordination components of the thematic programmes

The overall estimate for the 3 year “global agenda” workprogramme is around **€20 Millions**.

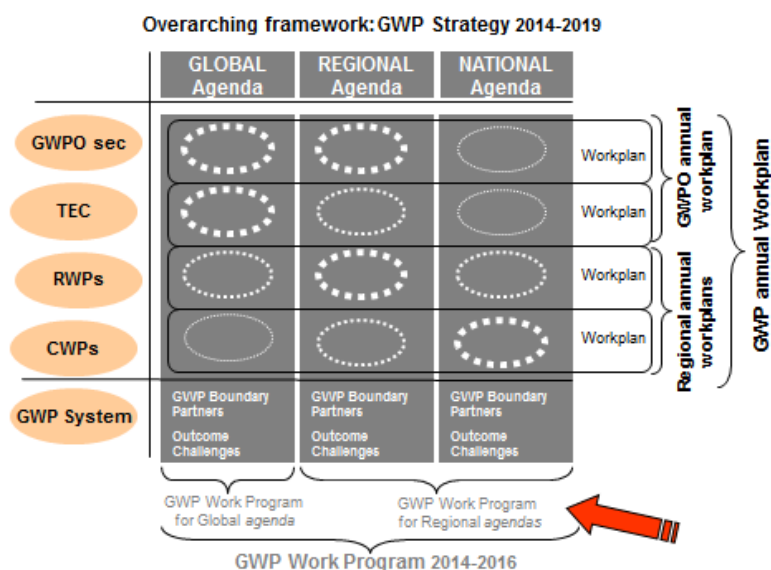
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Caucasus & Central Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EMF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EMF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

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

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

1.2 GWP organization in the region

GWP CACENA is a network that unites the country water partnerships (CWP), which in their turn unite the Partners in the countries (160 partners as of August 2013). GWP CACENA is an integral part of the global network of GWP, however it is not a sub-division of the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO). Regional Council is the main driving force for the GWP CACENA and it was established on 7th December 2006 instead of Regional Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC). The Regional Council includes one representative from each of eight countries.

The GWP CACENA is a well established regional actor, who helps the region to solve difficult inter-state water resources issues as well as the countries to develop an Integrated Water Resources Management approach in policies and practices. The concept of providing a neutral platform for dialogues has grown in significance since GWP CACENA was established in 2002.

1.3 GWP regional role and value added

Due to active role of the Regional Water Partnership in CACENA a close cooperation has been established between water specialists in the region, joint activities have been implemented, as a result of which good relationship has been established between the countries. During the regional meetings within the framework of GWP CACENA, exchange of information and management experience takes place between the principal stakeholders. The GWP CACENA provides favorable conditions for integrating not only into the GWP network activities, but also for involving local partners into activities supported by other international organizations and donors – with the general goal to create water security over the region.

The main objective of the GWP CACENA is to promote the principles of integrated water resources management and to that end:

- To determine the vital requirements of the region and countries, and to support the Partners by linking the requirements with available resources;
- To support the efforts aimed at introduction of the integrated water resources management at the regional, national, local and basin level;
- To develop the tools of information and experience sharing.

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

According to the Regional Strategy adopted for 2009-2013, *during 2009 - the first stage* - the GWP CACENA network developed an agreement on subsequent strategic actions for strengthening of country water partnerships in the region in order to reinforce the results in hand (from the past five years) in promoting the concept of IWRM towards sustainable development of all eight countries and to sustain their cooperation capacities (keeping in mind specifics of the two sub-regions – Central Asia and Southern Caucasus).

During the second stage – the years 2010-2011 – the GWP CACENA network focused on promotion of its neutral platform (in cooperation with other active actors – e.g. EC IFAS, EU, UNECE, APWF, ADB, SDC, et al.) for dialogues among countries / stakeholders on the most challenging issues (transboundary cooperation, climate change adaptation, drinking water supply and sanitation and further promotion of the IWRM concept) – with the principal goal: to help countries to achieve sustainable cooperation processes.

During the third, final stage – the years 2012-2013 – the GWP CACENA network based on the established sustainable cooperation platform was focusing on a more substantive programme of activities – to help countries with implementation of their agreed measures, which appeared at the stage as outcomes of the above-mentioned dialogues.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

GWP CACENA will assist regional countries to formulate their National Water Development Strategies aiming to create water security and facilitate wider IWRM implementation as a part of those strategies. Within six years framework program of the GWP CACENA there will be achieved the following results at regional level:

1. IWRM consistency should be fully understandable and acceptable by almost the all CACENA Governments (National Water Authorities) and the key stakeholders.
2. IWRM procedures should be fully documented and presented in the form of know-how packages, applicable by different stakeholders at all hierarchy levels of water management.
3. There should be created IWRM Knowledge chain in the form of proper capacity development system.

2.1 Vision & Mission

The mission of GWP CACENA is “to support CACENA countries in the sustainable management of their water resources”. The guiding principles stem from the Dublin and Rio statements, the Millennium Assembly and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and adapted over time to reflect the international understanding of “equitable and efficient management and sustainable use of water”.

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework

Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>Help CACENA countries to put water security in place, when society sustainably governs the available water resources and is supplied with basic water management services</i>
Mission	“To advance integrated	GWP Work Programme Overall	Regional level Work Programme

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework

	water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Overall Outcome: CACENA countries systemized their efforts for creation water security at all levels using GWP CACENA framework, which promotes power of IWRM as a tool for sustainable development.
--	--	--	--

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

GWP CACENA will help to raise capacity and ability of CACENA region to use power of IWRM for sustainable development and increase water security, which should ensure the following:

- Provision of every household with public utilities related to water supply and sanitation
- Achievement of economic productivity in all sectors of economy (including irrigation and energy sectors)
- Sustainable development of the urban zones and cities
- Maintaining healthy river and aquatic ecosystem environment
- Adaptation of society to various changes (climate, risk management, preparedness for manmade and natural disasters, etc.)

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

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

TABLE B 1: Strategic Results Framework

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Advocacy: an increased stakeholder buy-in for the IWRM approach through regional and country dialogues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities • Research and design institutions in water sectors of CACENA countries. • Water-management 	Decision makers and public in large achieved common understanding on the key national and regional water related issues

TABLE B 1: Strategic Results Framework

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.2	Guidance on technical and institutional aspects: tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risk responses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizations, water users and local authorities. Higher education institutions (specialized in hydraulic engineering, agriculture, hydrology, etc.). Organizations dealing with monitoring of water quantity and quality (meteorological, hydrometric, hydrogeological and land reclamation services, organizations under umbrella of environmental authorities, etc.). National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in countries. Organizations responsible for operation of national and regional energy systems. Non-governmental, private organizations. International organizations and donors. 	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies got practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture over the CACENA region, so as to support better water management.

TABLE B 2: Strategic Results Framework

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Knowledge base: compilation of information and knowledge on recorded practices in IWRM planning and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities Research and design institutions in water sectors of CACENA countries. Water-management organizations, water users and local authorities. Higher education institutions (specialized in hydraulic engineering, agriculture, hydrology, etc.). Organizations dealing with monitoring of water quantity and quality (meteorological, hydrometric, hydro-geological and land reclamation services, organizations under umbrella of environmental authorities, etc.). National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in 	<p>Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP’s key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all eight CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA web-site, etc.</p> <p>National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies achieved clear common understanding of the climate change, green growth process, food security, ecosystems stability and what emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations to better transboundary cooperation) are needed for water secured</p>

TABLE B 2: Strategic Results Framework

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
		countries.	development.
2.2	Capacity building: Raising awareness and understanding of water security and how IWRM tools can be applied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations responsible for operation of national and regional energy systems. Non-governmental, private organizations. International organizations and donors. Mass media 	Strengthened local and regional capacity of National policy making bodies to influence water policy development (with specific focus to selected priority themes).

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. This goal focuses on enhancing the GWP CACENA network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

TABLE B 3: Strategic Results Framework

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	Operational GWP CACENA network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and IWRM in the development process	GWP CACENA partners - Regional, national and local governmental organizations, inter-governmental and non-governmental commercial and public organizations, academic and research institutions, companies - the all who deals with water, Host Institute - IWMI	<p>GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes Involvement Mongolia to the GWP CACENA network.</p> <p>GWP CACENA will guarantee increased program and financial performance across regional and country partnerships</p>

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

The time horizon for this work programme is 3 years: 2014-2016. The implementation Challenge for CACENA region during this period is creation of critical mass of effective driving forces for IWRM practical implementation at different levels of water resources management hierarchy.

The key elements of table C (see below) put as operational response to the key expected results presented in tables A & B.

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for CACENA countries and two sub-regions (Caucasus and central Asia) implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions and water diplomacy tools promoted

TABLE C 1: Implementation Map

OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1.1	Advocacy for IWRM	1. GWP CACENA Partners support National IWRM policy dialogues (in cooperation with UNECE, UNDP and SDC, etc.) in all countries for promotion of wide public participation into water governance at all hierarchic levels.	National round-table consultations Special focus to policy dialogues on post development goals in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (in 2014) and possibly in other countries

TABLE C 1: Implementation Map

OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		2. GWP CACENA Partners facilitate policy dialogue (in cooperation with regional institutions – such as EC IFAS, Kura-Araks Coalition, and involvement international agencies, etc.) for the improvement of decision-making efficiency addressing IWRM and water diplomacy tools needed at the regional level	Regional workshops addressing to implement tools of water diplomacy
1.2	Guidance on technical and institutional aspects	GWP CACENA Partners active participate and contribute to the regional projects implementation:	
		1. Promotion of BEAM ² model	Training seminars in Central Asian countries
		2. IWRM as a practical approach to climate change adaptation in Caucasus and Central Asia	Project implementation with field demonstrations (testing) of proper IWRM tools
		3. Green growth – basis for cooperation and water security	Project implementation - regional strategy for water and green growth in the Aral Sea basin
		4. Assessment of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins under the UNECE Water Convention	It is proposed to apply BEAM and ASBmm to evaluate scenarios of the future development of the pilot transboundary basin with existing destabilizing factors and future threats and challenges. Results from basin models can contribute to the organization of water security dialogue in the region; discussion of the "green growth" strategy (with illustration of scenarios). This basis will used also for capacity building and knowledge sharing.
		5. Other relevant projects (food security, energy security, ecosystems, water diplomacy for transboundary cooperation)	Analytical review papers and observation reports

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Better IWRM understanding and knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used over CACENA region

TABLE C 2: Implementation Map

OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2.1	IWRM Knowledge base	1. GWP CACENA Partners organize awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application	IWRM awareness raising campaign

² On behalf of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and USAID a team consisting of experts from DHI, COWI and Global Water Partnership CACENA has developed an economic model for water use in the Aral Sea Basin, named the Aral Sea BEAM. BEAM stands for Basin Economic Allocation Model.

TABLE C 2: Implementation Map			
OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		in all CACENA countries.	
		2. GWP CACENA Partners promote knowledge accumulation and dissemination addressing development challenges (including mechanism to use IWRM ToolBox as the repository of GWP knowledge on water resources management, water diplomacy for transboundary cooperation, climate change adaptation, green growth process, etc)	GWP's knowledge accumulation and dissemination, publications, capacity development actions
2.2	Capacity building	1. GWP CACENA Partners support coordinated capacity development process and water diplomacy over the region.	Training seminars and study tours, training manuals, review papers
		2. GWP CACENA Partners attend the most important National, Regional and International events to obtain advanced experiences and to share own best practices.	Observation and involvement
		3. GWP CACENA Secretariat in cooperation with other regional and national institutions facilitates regional process towards 7 th World Water Forum, aiming effective CACENA's representation at the WWF-7 in Daegu, Korea in April 2015.	Facilitation of the regional process under umbrella of the World Water Council

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective GWP CACENA Network of partners sustained

TABLE C 3: Implementation Map			
OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
3.1	Operational GWP CACENA network	1. Regional Secretariat properly conducts governance of the GWP CACENA network and streamline financial, administrative and governance structures. Organization of the Regional Council meetings.	GWP's network governance
		2. To conduct inter-regional consultation meetings. Participation in the annual CP meetings of the GWP.	Involvement and contribution
		3. In cooperation with GWPO Secretariat to process formalities to join Mongolia to the GWP CACENA network	Procedures and actions to help Mongolia become good standing partner of the GWP CACENA network.

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

GWP CACENA Regional Council members will be responsible for steering of the Framework program activities. Regional Secretariat led by Regional Coordinator will coordinate program activities with overall three years GWP CACENA work plan in terms of administrative and financial issues, and on the quarterly basis will monitor, advice and evaluate on-going activities and outputs. The Regional Advisory Board is a pool of experts from CACENA countries who will provide advisory and expert services with the aim to achieve the outcomes and outputs within the Regional three years work program. The members of the Regional Advisory Board will be appointed by Regional Council in accordance with needs of the Regional Work Program and will be acting on the basis of the Service Contracts signed by the Regional Secretariat.

GWP CACENA activities in 2014-2016 will be funded partly by the GWP core budget (Euro 220K annually, or in total for three years Euro 660K).

During the past periods GWP CACENA created strong recognition as well standing player within the water resources management sector at the regional and country levels over the CACENA region. Due to established good workable cooperation and alliances with a number of National, Regional and International institutions, GWP CACENA has a great potential for fundraising to expand it's workplan activities. Using this potential, some funds GWP CACENA is going to bring during 2014-2016 as locally raised in line with on-going or planned projects/activities, financed in the region by International donors and agencies.

In line with Activity 1.1.1 - GWP CACENA Partners support National IWRM policy dialogues in all countries – there are proper plans for 2014. Some CWP (Armenia, Georgia, Turkmenistan) will continue in 2014 cooperation with UNECE and UNDP to conduct their programmes on policy dialogues. Also, there is preliminary agreement that CWPs Kazakhstan and Tajikistan will conduct during 2014 the National consultations supported by the UN-Water on post 2015 strategic development goals. The expected locally raised funds under this line are as a minimum USD 14K.

In line with Activities - 1.1.2 GWP CACENA Partners facilitate regional policy dialogues and 2.2.1 GWP CACENA Partners support coordinated capacity development process and water diplomacy over the region – there are some ideas to do it during 2014 in cooperation with some strategic partners. GWP CACENA Secretariat had in 2013 joint consultations with new EC IFAS located in Uzbekistan and SIC ICWC – from one side, and with SDC (regional office in Bishkek), USA Embassy in Uzbekistan (programme of small grants), the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (Ashgabat) and IHE-UNESCO - from another side, to push new initiative on Water Diplomacy. As a starting point, there was proposed to organize Regional Workshop on Water Diplomacy for the Aral Sea Basin during 2014 to consult and agree joint plan of actions addressing to facilitation transboundary cooperation over the region by tools of water diplomacy. The expected funds for this initiative are as a minimum USD 90K (SDC – about USD 40K, USA Embassy – about USD 10K, IHE-UNESCO -about USD 10K, plus GWP CACENA Secretariat is going to apply to GWPO for additional funds – about Euro 20K - to involve into this activity partners from Caucasus).

In line with Activity - 1.2.1 Promotion of BEAM model and other modeling tools for better planning process – GWP CACENA Secretariat had consultations in 2013 with the World Bank (Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program (CAEWDP) and COWI, Denmark about possible cooperation in promotion activities for modelling tools. GWP CACENA allocated for this activity in 2014 the amount of Euro 20K under CCA project. The expected contribution for this initiative from the WB is as a minimum USD 30K.

In line with Activity - 1.2.2 IWRM as a practical approach to climate change adaptation in Caucasus and Central Asia – some CWPs attracted additional funds for demonstration component from GEF small grants

programme: CWP-Armenia raised funds with the amount of Euro 9250, CWP – Georgia = Euro 41450, partners from Turkmenistan = Euro 17500. Thus, in total raised locally funds are confirmed by CWP at the amount of Euro 68100.

Under umbrella of the project, GWP CACENA is going to be actively involved into cooperation via GWPO with global processes addressing to climate change adaptation, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the European Union, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UN-Water and others. In this regard GWP CACENA with other GWP regions should find the proper ways to be actively involved into the sharing knowledge and exchange of lessons between GWP and those strategic partners, particularly for effective contribution to the global collection of good practices on climate change adaptations. Also, there should be facilitated exchange visits/study tours between GWP regions doing work on water and climate in CACENA, CEE and other regions - Africa, Asia.

In line with Activity - 1.2.3 Green growth – basis for cooperation and water security - GWP CACENA Secretariat had in 2013 joint consultations with new EC IFAS located in Uzbekistan and SIC ICWC – from one side, and with Global Green Growth Institute, Korea and Korean Institute on Construction Technologies (KICT) – from another side, about cooperation to implement green solutions into water sector in Central Asia. KICT showed interest in cooperation with GWP CACENA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan (MAWR) within a joint project on information system for MAWR of Uzbekistan. There were agreed the following practical steps for the implementation of the joint project:

1. Preparation of the detailed proposal (in the form of feasibility study) on development of information system for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan by GWP CACENA, SIC ICWC and KICT jointly (October 2013 - January 2014).
2. Visit of a group of KICT experts to Uzbekistan (February 2014) to coordinate the development of the information system feasibility study with the leaders of MAWR Uzbekistan and signing of a memorandum of cooperation in the framework of the joint project.
3. Transfer of feasibility study through the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Korea to the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for funding.

The GGGI intends to continue work on the development of a regional strategy for the Aral Sea Basin - "Water and Green Growth" - and to mobilize some financial resources for this in 2014. Concerning this the GGGI leaders have considered the fact that this project has been marked as a priority by the new Chair of the Executive Committee of IFAS, Mr. Khamrayev during his meeting with GGGI representative - Mr. Hong in July, in Tashkent. It was agreed that up to the end of 2013, GGGI (Dr. Hong) will introduce a new template for submitting a proposal for funding of the project. The GWP CACENA and SIC ICWC will provide according this form the rationale for the project to develop a regional strategy for the Aral Sea Basin - "Water and Green Growth" - to be considered for allocation of adequate funding in 2014 from GGGI side.

The expected locally raised funds under this line for two above-mentioned projects could be as a minimum USD 200K.

In line with Activity – 1.2.4 Assessment of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins under the UNECE Water Convention - GWP CACENA Secretariat in cooperation with new EC IFAS in Uzbekistan and SIC ICWC submitted in September 2013 to the UNECE proposal from Central Asia. The main goal of this activity will be pilot testing of the proper methodology for nexus approach to resource use and sharing benefits within transboundary basin. As a pilot the Syrdarya River Basin was proposed. Riparian Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (Turkmenistan as observer). The UNECE is

conducting negotiations with MFA Finland to allocate proper funds for this assessment project. The expected funds via UNECE under this line could be as a minimum USD 75K.

In line with Activities - 2.1.2 GWP CACENA Partners promote knowledge accumulation and dissemination addressing development challenges and 2.2.2 GWP CACENA Partners attend the most important National, Regional and International events to obtain advanced experiences and to share own best practices – GWP CACENA has in mind to foster alliances with a number of strategic partners to create cumulative effect from joint efforts and actions.

GWP CACENA will continue its active cooperation with Asia-Pacific Water Forum and ADB. GWP CACENA Secretariat during 2014 will contribute to the meetings of APWF Governing Board and will facilitate participation of some partners from CACENA in the APWF network of Knowledge Hubs and foster proper contributions to the Asia-Pacific Water Museum, which is under construction in Thailand. In 2013 GWP CACENA supported translation into Russian the Asian Water Development Outlook 2013, which was published by ADB for 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit, held in May 2013 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. It was agreed with ADB, that Russian version, which is actually under publication, will be disseminated free of charge by GWP CACENA among the key stakeholders in CACENA region.

GWP CACENA will continue its productive cooperation with INBO, where GWP CACENA Secretariat is an active member of the global Liaison Bureau. It was agreed that GWP CACENA will translate into Russian the second Handbook on IWRM for basins, which was published in 2012 jointly by INBO and GWP. During 2014 the Russian version of Handbook will be published and disseminated over the CACENA region.

GWP CACENA will continue its productive cooperation with CapNet and GWP ToolBox team to use all products available in hands for better capacity development activities, and also to contribute to new knowledge products and training manuals, etc.

There was suggested from GWPO Secretariat than during 2014 GWP CACENA will provide contribution to the TEC TFP (thematic focus paper) on water and green growth issues - experiences from Central Asia. This paper is foreseen within the Activity 2.1.2 of the GWP CACENA workplan 2014.

During 2013 the regional learning initiative was formulated under the umbrella of the “Revitalizing irrigation and agricultural water governance in the Asia Pacific” initiative (TCP/RAS/3304) which has been designed by FAO and IWMI, in collaboration with other main partners (e.g. ADB, WB, etc.) in order to implement the recommendations of the 1st Asia Pacific Water Summit (2009). The Initiative is an ambitious regional undertaking that will encapsulate a range of messages, investments, programs and activities essential to the revitalization of irrigation and agricultural water governance in Asia (including Caucasian countries). GWP CACENA will cooperate with FAO, IWMI, ICARDA, SIC-ICWC and CAREC to support development and implementation of this learning initiative on food security based on their comparative advantages. GWP CACENA via its most active partners (local institutions and experts) already established working cooperation with FAO, IWMI and a number of regional center of excellence and the regional knowledge centers of reference – that will provide opportunities to build targeted consortia quickly and effectively for initiative implementation. GWP CACENA will mostly facilitate the process, thus giving each partner from the network an opportunity to have an ownership for the initiative results. The CACENA countries will have the institutional capacity to deliver agricultural and irrigation advisory / extension services for efficient, equitable, cost-effective and sustainable agricultural water management at irrigation system level (canal, WUA and field). In each country, technical and management capacities of a wide range of stakeholders (including government structures and civil society) will be developed by a pool of multi-country and national experts who can deliver certified training courses. The expected locally raised funds under this initiative were not assessed yet.

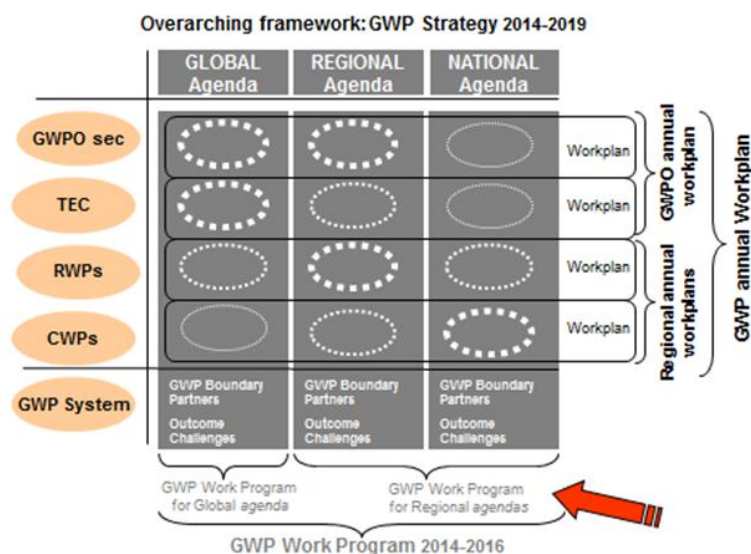
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Central Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

1. Historique et introduction.

A. 1.1 Contexte régional

L'Afrique centrale est dotée d'abondantes ressources en eau estimé à 2400 m³ par habitant et par an en fonction de la population de 2007.

Pourtant, les pays de la région sont confrontés à de nombreux défis dont presque toutes sont liées à l'eau. Les pays de la région doivent donc relever plusieurs défis (sociaux, politiques, économiques et institutionnels) pour assurer la sécurité de l'eau. Sur le plan social, il a été noté en 2004 que près de 40 millions de personnes n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable en particulier dans les zones rurales et périurbaines, et 800 millions de personnes n'ont pas accès à l'assainissement. Le taux de mortalité infantile, de la naissance à cinq ans, est très élevé (240 pour mille en Angola). Environ 780.000 personnes sont exposées à la sécheresse, 860.000 aux inondations et 70% des maladies sont d'origine hydrique.

Économiquement, il est à noter que malgré l'abondance des ressources en eau pour l'irrigation et celle des terres fertiles, seulement 0,3% des terres arables sont irriguées, alors qu'en 2004, 59 millions de personnes souffraient de malnutrition. Dans une région ayant le deuxième plus grand potentiel d'hydroélectricité dans le monde, moins de 7% de ce potentiel a été développé et seulement 16% de la population a accès à l'électricité; une situation qui n'encourage pas l'investissement privé dans le secteur.

Du point de vue des institutions, il y a un manque ou non-fonctionnement des institutions qui unifient tous les acteurs du secteur. Les faiblesses des ressources humaines sont le vieillissement et le non renouvellement, et il y a un manque de cohérence dans les politiques de gestion du secteur. Les organisations de bassin sont insuffisantes, il n'existe pas de centre d'information sur l'eau, et les investissements publics dans le secteur sont faibles.

Pour améliorer la sécurité de l'eau, il y a cinq grands défis à relever: avoir à mobiliser la volonté politique au plus haut niveau pour mettre l'eau au centre des politiques de développement, promouvoir l'amélioration de la gouvernance de l'eau, l'utilisation efficace de l'eau, la promotion des investissements dans le secteur et l'approvisionnement en eau des zones suburbaines et rurales.

B. 1.2 Organisation du GWP dans la région

Le GWP-CAf, dont les activités ont démarré en Afrique centrale en 2004, est un réseau international ouvert à toutes les organisations régionales concernées par la gestion des ressources en eau. Il s'agit notamment des autorités gouvernementales, les organisations régionales intergouvernementales, les organisations du système des Nations Unies, les banques bilatérales et multilatérales de développement, les associations professionnelles, les instituts de recherche et de formation, les organisations de la société civile et le secteur privé.

C. 1.3 Rôle régional et valeur ajoutée du GWP-CAf

La mission principale du GWP-CAf dans la région est de promouvoir la GIRE. Le GWP-CAf, plateforme de dialogue régionale neutre et inclusive, accompagne ainsi les institutions de la région dans les processus de développement de bonnes politiques, de cadres institutionnels adéquats et les instruments de gestion dans le but d'aider les intéressés à mettre en œuvre de façon pratique la gestion durable des ressources en eau et de favoriser l'atteinte des objectifs de développement du millénaire.

Les actions menées dans la région visent à relever les nombreux défis liés à l'eau auxquels sont confrontés les pays de la région, à renforcer la viabilité et les capacités des partenaires du réseau ainsi qu'à faciliter l'échange des connaissances entre ces derniers.

D. 1.4 Bilan de la période stratégique 2009 - 2013

Parmi les actions du GWP Afrique centrale dans la région, notons le soutien aux autorités compétentes de traduire en actions concrètes les déclarations et les engagements des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de l'Afrique Centrale. C'est par exemple le cas de la Politique Régionale de l'Eau pour l'Afrique centrale, adoptée par les Chefs d'État et de Gouvernement de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) le 24 Octobre 2009. Le GWP-CAf contribue également au développement d'outils de gestion afin d'aider les pays à mettre en œuvre concrètement la gestion durable des ressources en eau et aider à atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. L'un des domaines dans lesquels le GWP-CAf est impliqué au cours des cinq dernières années est le développement d'un mécanisme régional de financement durable pour le secteur de l'eau, basée sur des études concernant le financement de ce secteur en Afrique Centrale. La proposition de GWP CAf a été présentée aux parties prenantes de la région lors d'un atelier régional en mai 2010 à Douala. Parmi les participants à cet atelier ont été la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), la CEEAC, la Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BDEAC) et les ministères de la région en charge de l'eau, des finances, de l'économie et de la planification. L'évolution de ce processus a conduit à la mise en place d'une plate forme de collaboration tripartite entre le GWP-CAf, la BDEAC et la CEEAC pour la mise en œuvre du FORSEAU et sa domiciliation à la BDEAC.

En 2012, le GWP-CAf a lancé un projet sur la capitalisation des rebus forestiers et le reboisement des zones dégradées en Afrique centrale. Ce projet découle, d'une part, des différentes plaintes (manque d'infrastructures de base socio-économique, la déforestation, la pauvreté, etc.) recueillies par le GWP-CAf auprès des plateformes de dialogue GIRE organisées dans les pays de l'Afrique centrale, et d'autre part, du deuxième objectif de la stratégie 2009-2013 du GWP visant à relever les défis majeurs de développement tels que le changement climatique, la production alimentaire et d'autres défis émergents.

Le GWP-CAf accompagne également la CEEAC et l'AMCOW dans le suivi des progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre des engagements de Sharm El Sheikh. Le GWP-CAf a ainsi examiné les rapports des huit pays membres de la CEEAC (Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Tchad) sur les progrès

réalisés dans la mise en œuvre et amendements de forme et de fond avant leur transmission à l'AMCOW pour acheminement à la Commission de l'Union Africaine.

En 2012, le GWP-CAf a également lancé le programme WACDEP (Eau, Climat et Développement) qui vise à intégrer la sécurité en eau et la résilience au climat et aider les pays à s'adapter au changement climatique grâce à des investissements accrus dans la sécurité de l'eau. Le but du WACDEP est de promouvoir l'eau comme élément clé du développement durable au niveau régional et national, et de contribuer à l'adaptation au changement climatique pour la croissance socio économique. En Afrique centrale, le programme est mis en œuvre dans deux bassins versants (Congo et lac Tchad) et un pays (Cameroun).

2. Cadre stratégique régional du GWP-CAf (6 ans : 2014 à 2020)

2.1 Vision et mission

La vision du GWP-CAf pour la stratégie 2014 -2020 est celle d'une Afrique Centrale où la sécurité en eau est assurée. Ainsi nous voulons œuvrer pour que, en 2020, l'Afrique Centrale, tous les pays et les bassins de son espace territorial qui font partie du GWP atteignent les niveaux les plus satisfaisants de sécurité en eau et de résistance au changement climatique, avec des populations bénéficiant clairement des avantages socio-économiques et environnementaux.

Par ailleurs, le GWP-CAf se donnera pour mission de « **Soutenir le développement durable à travers la promotion et la mise en œuvre de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau en Afrique Centrale** ». Les résultats escomptés au terme de la période sont que à l'horizon 2020, le GWP-CAf contribuera à accroître la sécurité en eau dans au moins 7 pays de l'Afrique Centrale, et pour au moins 100 millions de personnes, en soutenant la mise en œuvre des politiques régionale et nationales, l'élaboration des directives régionales et lois nationales (code) de l'eau, l'amélioration de la gouvernance de l'eau, et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, à travers ses partenaires à tous les niveaux : régional, de bassin transfrontalier et local. Le GWP-CAf facilitera également à travers les partenaires du réseau mondial GWP, l'accès aux investissements des projets d'infrastructures transfrontalières et nationales, nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité en eau.

E. **TABLEAU A:** cadre de résultats stratégiques (1)

F.

Vision	“Un monde où la sécurité en eau est assuré”	Déclaration d’impact du GWP: Les populations ont à leur disposition suffisamment d’eau de bonne qualité pour leurs besoins et usages. Ils sont protégés contre les effets dévastateurs des changements climatiques comme les inondations et la sécheresse, les maladies hydriques, la pollution. L’importance de la gestion durable des ressources en eau, pour le bien être des générations futures, est reconnue	Déclaration d’impact du GWP-CAf: En 2020, l’Afrique Centrale, tous les pays et les bassins de son espace territorial qui font partie du GWP auront atteints les niveaux les plus satisfaisants de sécurité en eau et de résistance au changement climatique, avec des populations bénéficiant clairement des avantages socio-économiques et environnementaux.
Mission	Transformer la manière dont les ressources en eau sont gérées afin de favoriser une croissance durable et la prospérité.	Résultats généraux du GWP En 2020, le GWP contribuera à faire augmenter la sécurité en eau dans au moins 60 pays, 14 régions, et en faveur, au moins, de 300 millions de personnes, à travers le soutien qu’il apporte à l’élaboration des politiques, à l’amélioration de la gouvernance de l’eau, et à la mise en œuvre de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, par le biais de ses partenaires à tous les niveaux. A travers ses partenaires, le GWP va également faciliter l’accès aux investissements d’au moins € 2 milliards dans le cadre des programmes de réforme du secteur de l’eau et des projets d’infrastructure nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité en eau.	Résultats généraux du GWP-CAf En 2020, le GWP-CAf contribuera à accroître la sécurité en eau dans au moins 7 pays de l’Afrique Centrale, et pour au moins 100 millions de personnes, en soutenant la mise en œuvre des politiques régionale et nationales, l’élaboration des directives régionales et lois nationales (code) de l’eau, l’amélioration de la gouvernance de l’eau, et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, à travers ses partenaires à tous les niveaux : régional, de bassin transfrontalier et local. Le GWP-CAf facilitera également à travers les partenaires du réseau mondial GWP, l’accès aux investissements des projets d’infrastructures transfrontalières et nationales, nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité en eau.

G. 2.2 Résultats escomptés et marqueurs de progrès pour 2020

Les objectifs stratégiques de la période 2014 – 2020 vont s'appuyer sur les outils de GIRE afin d'améliorer la gouvernance de l'eau. Il s'agira notamment de créer un environnement propice, de renforcer des capacités institutionnelles, et d'utiliser des outils de gestion. Les actions à mener ici comprennent, entre autres, le plaidoyer, l'analyse des politiques, la législation et réglementation en matière d'eau, la réduction des risques de catastrophes et la planification de l'adaptation, les stratégies de financement, l'égalité des sexes, la gestion participative des bassins, la gestion de la demande en eau, les dialogues trans-sectoriels, et la diplomatie transfrontalière, la création et la mise en place du réseau Afrique Centrale de renforcement des capacités en matière de GIRE, le partage d'expérience à partir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gestion de l'eau et d'adaptation au changement climatique (Boîtes à Outils). Ces mesures aideront les pays à renforcer l'efficacité et la durabilité des ressources, et à mettre en place les conditions favorables pouvant attirer les investissements.

Les objectifs stratégiques fonctionnent à tous les niveaux : au niveau local, du bassin, régional, national et mondial. Certaines actions telles que l'analyse des politiques seront plus appropriées pour le niveau national, tandis que d'autres le seront pour le niveau immédiatement inférieur (niveau municipal ou provincial, par exemple). Les mécanismes de soutien aux niveaux régional et mondial seront renforcés, par exemple, à travers des liens avec les commissions économiques régionales, les organisations des bassins et d'autres structures politiques ; et au niveau mondial, à travers une implication directe dans les discussions mondiales sur le changement climatique et à travers l'élaboration d'un programme de développement durable de l'après 2015. La stratégie 2014 -2020 sera articulée autour de trois objectifs.

H. 2.2.1 Objectif N°1 : renforcer l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques.

C'est l'objectif opérationnel de la stratégie. Il regroupe un large éventail d'activités dans le système des opérations du GWP-CAf et ses partenaires dans la région. L'objectif 1 se concentre sur six thèmes: créer la résistance au changement climatique, établir un lien entre l'eau et la sécurité énergétique, sécuriser de l'eau pour les écosystèmes; et aborder des aspects critiques de gestion de l'eau, notamment la gestion transfrontalière et urbaine de l'eau. Au milieu de ces thèmes principaux se trouvent les aspects transversaux du financement, de l'égalité des sexes et de la participation des jeunes.

A travers ses activités, le GWP-CAf encouragera et appuiera les départements ministériels, les agences de développement, les organisations non gouvernementales et renforcera les capacités des organisations pour institutionnaliser et intégrer le genre et les perspectives jeunes dans leur travail. Le GWP procédera de la même manière s'agissant de ses propres opérations ainsi que d'une partie de la consolidation et de l'expansion de son réseau.

Le **GWP-CAf** se penchera sur les thèmes que sont Eau et résilience climatique ; Sécurité en eau et nourriture ; Sécurité en eau et énergie ; Sécurité en eau et navigation intérieure ; Eau et écosystèmes ; Gestion des bassins transfrontaliers et la gestion des eaux urbaines. Les questions transversales de mise en place et de l'opérationnalisation du Fonds régional de l'eau, ainsi que celles de la promotion du genre et de la jeunesse dans la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau seront abordées.

Le résultat global (objectif stratégique) escompté est **la mise en œuvre des outils de facilitation pour les pays et les régions et la démonstration des solutions de la GIRE innovante et durable**

TABLEAU B: Cadre de résultats stratégiques(2)

OC ³	Résultats escomptés	Partenaires limitrophes	Indicateurs de progrès
1.1	La sécurité en eau est prise en compte par la CEEAC dans la mise œuvre de la Politique Régionale de l'Eau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - PNE - AMCOW - CICOS - CBLT 	Les capacités de 100 acteurs régionaux, nationaux et de bassin sont renforcées pour la gestion et la mise en œuvre des systèmes d'alerte régionale et nationale pour la sécurité en eau.
1.2	Les Etats de l'Afrique Centrale ont inclus la sécurité en eau dans les politiques nationales de l'eau, dans les plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique ainsi que dans les politiques et plans de développement nationaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DES RESSOURCES EN EAU - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DES INFRASTRUCTURES - PNE - AMCOW 	Au moins 5 pays de l'Afrique Centrale disposent de politiques nationales de l'eau, des plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique et des plans de développement nationaux qui prennent en compte la sécurité en eau.
1.3	Des engagements politiques (Résolutions ministérielles) sont pris pour l'amélioration de la sécurité en eau des bassins transfrontaliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DES RESSOURCES EN EAU - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DE 	Une résolution ministérielle est adoptée pour l'élaboration des chartes et directives de l'eau prenant en compte la sécurité de l'eau pour au moins deux organismes de bassin transfrontaliers de l'Afrique Centrale.

³ Please number the Outcome Challenges

		<p>L'ENVIRONNEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINISTÈRES EN CHARGE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES - PNE - AMCOW - CICOS - CBLT 	
1.4	Des programmes de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses sont mis en œuvre dans 4 pays et 2 bassins transfrontaliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - CICOS - CBLT - AMCOW 	Les capacités de 4 services hydrologiques nationaux et en charge de la gestion des catastrophes naturelles et deux organismes de bassin transfrontalier sont renforcées et disposent des programmes de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses.
1.5	Une Politique régionale sur l'alimentation / l'agriculture en Afrique Centrale est élaborée, y compris les mesures visant à améliorer la sécurité en eau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - AMCOW - PNE 	un recueil des bonnes pratiques d'hydraulique agricole et pastorale, ainsi que de valorisation des terres arables par une gestion intégrée des ressources en eau en Afrique Centrale est diffusé et vulgarisé.
1.6	Une Politique énergétique régionale et les mesures visant à améliorer la sécurité en eau est élaborée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - AMCOW - PNE 	Les capacités du personnel (au moins 100) de la CEEAC, du PEAC (Pool Énergétique de l'Afrique Centrale) et des entreprises nationales en charge de la production hydroélectrique sont renforcées pour améliorer les connaissances sur le potentiel hydroélectrique de l'Afrique Centrale et la sécurité en eau.
1.7	Les pays sont appuyés dans l'élaboration, suivi, évaluation et diffusion de politiques prédominantes locales liées aux sexes, la gestion des eaux urbaines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - PNE - AMCOW 	Une stratégie de participation et de prise en compte du genre dans la mise en œuvre de la Politique Régionale de l'Eau est développée pour l'horizon 2020 et les capacités pour garantir l'implication du genre sont renforcées.

I. 2.2.2 Objectif N°2 : Partager les connaissances sur l'eau

Il existe un nombre croissant d'acteurs nationaux, régionaux et internationaux qui créent et diffusent des connaissances dans les réseaux de plus en plus complexes et interconnectés, qui transforment en un temps record le paysage de la connaissance. Le GWP-CAf devra donc lui aussi s'adapter dans sa façon de produire, de transformer et de partager la connaissance. Il sera important d'avoir dans la région : Un leadership intellectuel régional pour maintenir le GWP-CAf à l'avant-garde des idées et défis de la région, et fournir un appui technique axé sur la demande aux partenariats nationaux.

Ainsi, nous devons en permanence Identifier les défis émergents dans la région, Développer des produits des connaissances, et diffuser les connaissances et promouvoir leur utilisation.

Le GWP-CAf posera les bases de connaissances solides pour mieux comprendre la sécurité en eau dans ses contours divers. Ce sont Le développement d'indicateurs de sécurité en eau ; la compréhension des liens existants entre la sécurité hydrique, alimentaire et énergétique ; la compréhension des corrélations existantes entre la sécurité en eau et la résilience climatique.

L'objectif stratégique ici est le **Développement, la dissémination et l'utilisation des connaissances et des capacités.**

TABLEAU B: Cadre de résultats stratégiques(2)

OC ⁴	Résultats escomptés	Partenaires limitrophes	Indicateurs de progrès
2.1	Des universités et instituts de formation intègrent la boîte à outils du GWP dans leur programme d'études	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEEAC - MINISTRES EN CHARGE DE L'EDUCATION - UNIVERSITES ET CENTRE DE RECHERCHE - PNE 	Les capacités de gestion et de partage des connaissances et information sur l'eau de la CEEAC, du Secrétariat GWPCAf, de 8 services hydrologiques et météorologiques et de 2 organismes de bassin sont renforcées.
2.2	Les connaissances sont améliorées à travers un système optimal de collecte de données/information sur l'eau et une instrumentation de collecte adaptée à la région Afrique Centrale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SERVICES HYDROLOGIQUES ET METEOROLOGIQUES NATIONAUX - CICOS - CBLT - CEEAC - PNE - AMCOW 	<p>Les capacités de suivi des ressources en eau de 8 services hydrologiques et météorologiques nationaux et ceux en charge des systèmes d'information sur l'eau au niveau régional et de bassin sont renforcés.</p> <p>Un recueil de stratégies de communication et vulgarisation des connaissances est disponible.</p>
2.3	Un système de surveillance et de reportage des ressources en eau convenu entre les Etats, la Région et les Organismes de Bassin transfrontalier est opérationnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CICOS - CBLT - PNE - CEEAC - AMCOW 	Une directive régionale sur les normes hydrologiques de développement des infrastructures hydrauliques tenant compte de la sécurité de l'eau est élaborée et adoptée par les Chefs

⁴ Please number the Outcome Challenges

			d'Etat et de Gouvernement de la CEEAC.
2.4	La maîtrise de la connaissance sur l'eau et le développement des infrastructures hydrauliques pour la sécurité de l'eau est garantie à travers des résolutions ministérielles au niveau régional et de bassin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CICOS - CBLT - PNE - CEEAC - AMCOW 	Une étude de cas, régionale, de bonnes pratiques sur la sécurité de l'eau est incorporée dans la boîte à outils du GWP annuellement.
2.5	Des publications majeures relatives aux questions régionales de sécurité en eau sont diffusées ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNE - CEEAC 	Au moins une université et un institut supérieur de formation intègrent la boîte à outils GWP dans leur programme d'études.
2.6	Mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de communication du GWP-CAf dans la région	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNE - GWP-CAf 	Une stratégie de communication est élaborée et mise en œuvre

J. 2.2.3 Objectif N°3 : renforcer les partenariats

La force du GWP réside dans un réseau d'action des partenaires à travers le monde, qui croît rapidement et compte actuellement plus de 2.700 organisations, dont environs 200 en Afrique centrale, travaillant sur un large éventail de questions liées à l'eau dans les pays développés et en développement.

Le réseau du GWP permet aux partenaires d'accéder à une plateforme de services et d'opportunités qu'il crée. Hormis l'engagement des organisations partenaires, les personnes choisies continueront à jouer un rôle de premier ordre dans l'extension du GWP, en agissant en tant qu'agents du changement, champions, catalyseurs, et défenseurs.

D'une manière générale, cet objectif reposera sur trois axes prioritaires : 1) l'engagement galvanisant au sein et au-delà des partenaires du GWP-CAf ; 2) l'organisation d'une synergie des principaux partenaires externes ; 3) la stimulation du système de fonctionnement du GWP et l'égalité des sexes et la participation des jeunes. Autant d'axes qui faciliteront l'extension de réseau dans la région.

Ainsi, Le GWP-CAf nouera davantage les partenariats plus efficaces au plan opérationnel et passera du plaidoyer à l'action au fil du temps. Il s'agira notamment du renforcement interne du réseau GWP-CAf à travers ses quatre partenariats Nationaux de l'eau, de L'extension du réseau par la création de deux nouveaux CWP et du lancement et la mise en œuvre du programme de leadership en eau et de la jeunesse.

L'objectif stratégique est la **Consolidation d'un véritable réseau d'action mondiale des partenaires**

TABLEAU B: Cadre de résultats stratégiques(2)

OC ⁵	Résultats escomptés	Partenaires limitrophes	Indicateurs de progrès
3.1	Les CWP sont renforcés avec la participation active des partenaires du GWP	- PNE	Les capacités de 8 CWP en matière de sécurité de l'eau et de résilience au changement climatique sont renforcées.
3.2	Un mécanisme de financement durable établi pour le GWP-Caf	- CEEAC - BDEAC - PNE	Les directives de développement des instruments financiers de gestion des ressources en eau sont élaborées et adoptées par une résolution ministérielle. Mise en œuvre est effective.
3.3	Un cadre de suivi solide et sensible au genre et un mécanisme de communication associée établie et opérationnelle	- PNE - CEEAC - Organisations féminines	Une stratégie de communication et de suivi des questions de genre est disponible et mise en œuvre au niveau des structures nationales et de bassin, partenaires du GWP-Caf.
3.4	Un programme d'encadrement baptisé water and youth est élaboré et mis en œuvre.	- PNE - CEEAC - AMCOW - Plateformes de jeunes	10 jeunes de moins de 25 ans, dont au moins 50% sont des femmes, seront soutenus par le programme d'encadrement baptisé WAY (Water and Youth)

3. Cadre stratégique régional du GWP-Caf (3 ans à 2017)

La première phase de mise en œuvre de la stratégie 2014-2020 du GWP et partant du GWP-Caf, s'étale sur trois ans. 2014, 2015 et 2020.

Pour cette première partie, le GWP-Caf entend, entre autres comme activités et challenges à relever dans la région pour ce qui est du renforcement des capacités, de l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques: 1) Développer des outils simples et appropriés pour l'alerte régionale et nationale de sécurité en eau ; 2) Apporter un appui aux Etats de l'Afrique Centrale pour l'élaboration des politiques nationales de l'eau, des plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique et des plans de développement nationaux qui prennent en compte la sécurité en eau ; 3) Appuyer deux organismes de bassins transfrontaliers pour l'élaboration des directives et chartes de l'eau qui prend en compte la sécurité de l'eau ; 4) Renforcer les capacités (connaissances) des services hydrologiques et météorologiques nationaux et des organismes de bassin en matière de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses; 5) Appuyer ces services et organismes à élaborer les programmes respectifs de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses ; 6) Elaborer, diffuser et vulgariser un recueil des bonnes pratiques d'hydraulique rurale et pastorale, et de valorisation des terres arables en rapport avec la sécurité de l'eau et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau en Afrique Centrale ; 7) Renforcer les capacités techniques (connaissances) de la CEEAC, du PEAC et des entreprises nationales en matière d'aménagement et de valorisation des potentialités hydroélectriques avec la sécurité en eau et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau ; 8) Elaborer la

⁵ Please number the Outcome Challenges

stratégie régionale participative et les directives de participation active du genre dans la mise en œuvre de la politique régionale de l'eau; et renforcer les capacités genre à cet effet.

S'agissant du partage des connaissances sur l'eau. Nous projetons : 1) de Renforcer les connaissances techniques pour le processus de mise en place et de gestion d'un système régional intégré d'information sur l'eau pour une meilleure sécurité de l'eau ; 2) Développer des outils appropriés de suivi et de rapportage de l'état des ressources en eau et élaborer les stratégies de communication pour la vulgarisation des connaissances sur l'état des ressources ; 3) Appuyer la CEEAC pour élaborer la directive régionale sur les normes hydrologiques pour le développement des infrastructures hydrauliques transfrontalières ; 4) Réaliser des études de cas sur les bonnes pratiques pour la sécurité de l'eau et ses usages ; 5) Appuyer l'AMCOW/Afrique Centrale et la CEEAC pour développer une stratégie régionale de communication et des programmes d'éducation sur l'eau intégrant l'utilisation de la boîte à outils GWP.

S'agissant enfin du renforcement des partenariats, le GWP-CAf s'attellera à : 1) Renforcer les capacités des CWP en matière de résilience au changement climatique et de sécurité de l'eau et le fundraising, à travers l'élaboration de projets bancables' véritable préoccupation pour la viabilisation et l'autonomisation des CWP. ; 2) Traduire l'étude GWP-CAf sur le mécanisme de financement du secteur de l'eau en Afrique Centrale en directives régionales pour le développement des instruments financiers pour l'eau ; 3) Elaborer et mettre en œuvre la stratégie régionale de communication, de suivi et de rapportage de la participation du genre aux activités de l'eau en Afrique Centrale.

3.1 voie de mise en œuvre de l'objectif 1

Objectif Impact de haut niveau: appui aux pays et à la région dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de solutions novatrices et durables de GIRE.

TABLE C: Implementation Map

OC ⁶	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1.1	La sécurité en eau est prise en compte par la CEEAC dans la mise œuvre de la Politique Régionale de l'Eau	La sécurité en eau est prise en compte par la CEEAC dans la mise œuvre de la Politique Régionale de l'Eau	1.1	Développement des outils simples et appropriés pour l'alerte régionale et nationale de sécurité en eau.	Ateliers de sensibilisations, rencontres avec la CEEAC
1.2	Les Etats de l'Afrique Centrale ont inclus la sécurité en eau dans les politiques nationales de l'eau, dans les plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique ainsi que dans les politiques et plans de développement nationaux	Les Etats de l'Afrique Centrale prennent en compte la sécurité en eau dans les politiques nationales de l'eau, dans les plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique ainsi que dans les politiques et plans de développement nationaux	1.2	Appui aux Etats de l'Afrique Centrale pour l'élaboration des politiques nationales de l'eau, des plans nationaux d'adaptation au changement climatique et des plans de développement nationaux qui prennent en compte la sécurité en eau .	Séminaires, ateliers, renforcements de capacités
1.3	Des engagements politiques (Résolutions ministérielles) sont pris pour l'amélioration de la sécurité en eau des bassins transfrontaliers	Des engagements politiques (Résolutions ministérielles) sont pris pour l'amélioration de la sécurité en eau des bassins transfrontaliers	1.3	Appui à deux organismes de bassins transfrontaliers pour l'élaboration des directives et chartes de l'eau qui prennent en compte la sécurité de l'eau.	Ateliers , renforcements de capacités
1.4	Des programmes de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses sont mis en œuvre dans 4 pays et 2 bassins transfrontaliers	Des programmes de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses sont développés pour 4 pays et 2 bassins transfrontaliers	1.4	Renforcer les capacités (connaissances) des services hydrologiques nationaux et des organismes de bassin en matière de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses;	Etudes, ateliers

⁶ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

		bassins transfrontaliers		Appuyer ces services et organismes à élaborer les programmes respectifs de gestion intégrée des inondations et des sécheresses.	
1.5	L'élaboration d'une Politique régionale sur l'alimentation / l'agriculture en Afrique Centrale est facilitée, y compris les mesures visant à améliorer la sécurité en eau	Un état des lieux sur l'alimentation / l'agriculture en Afrique centrale est élaborée	1.5	Elaborer, diffuser et vulgariser un recueil des bonnes pratiques d'hydraulique rurale et pastorale, et de valorisation des terres arables en rapport avec la sécurité de l'eau et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau en Afrique Centrale.	Etude
1.6	L'élaboration d'une Politique énergétique régionale et les mesures visant à améliorer la sécurité en eau sont facilitées	Un état des lieux sur l'alimentation / l'agriculture en Afrique centrale est élaborée	1.6	Renforcer les capacités techniques (connaissances) de la CEEAC, du PEAC et des entreprises nationales en matière d'aménagement et de valorisation des potentialités hydroélectriques avec la sécurité en eau et la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau.	Etude
1.7	Les pays sont appuyés dans l'élaboration, suivi, évaluation et diffusion de politiques prédominantes locales liées aux sexes.	Les pays sont appuyés dans l'élaboration, suivi, évaluation et diffusion de politiques prédominantes locales liées aux sexes.	1.7	Elaborer la stratégie régionale participative et les directives de participation active du genre dans la mise en œuvre de la politique régionale de l'eau; et renforcer les capacités genre à cet effet.	Partage de connaissances, renforcement de capacité

3.2 Voie de mise en œuvre de l'Objectif 2

Impact de haut niveau: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC ⁷	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2.1	Des universités et instituts de formation intègrent la boîte à outils du GWP dans leur programme d'études	Des universités et instituts de formation sont sensibilisés sur la toolbox	2.1	Renforcer les connaissances techniques pour le processus de mise en place et de gestion d'un système régional intégré d'information sur l'eau pour une meilleure sécurité sur l'eau.	Ateliers, renforcement de capacités
2.2	Les connaissances sont améliorées à travers un système optimal de collecte de données/information sur l'eau et une instrumentation de collecte adaptée à la région Afrique Centrale	Un système de collecte de données/informations sur l'eau et une méthodologie de collecte sont élaborés	2.2	Développer des outils appropriés de suivi et de rapportage de l'état des ressources en eau et élaborer les stratégies de communication pour la vulgarisation des connaissances sur l'état des ressources.	Etude
2.3	Un système de surveillance et de reportage des ressources en eau convenu entre les Etats, la Région et les Organismes de Bassin transfrontalier est opérationnel.	Un système de surveillance et de reportage des ressources en eau régional est élaboré.	2.3	Appuyer la CEEAC pour élaborer la directive régionale sur les normes hydrologiques pour le développement des infrastructures hydrauliques transfrontalières.	Etude
2.4	La maîtrise de la connaissance sur l'eau et le développement des infrastructures hydrauliques pour la sécurité de l'eau est	La maîtrise de la connaissance sur l'eau et le développement des infrastructures hydrauliques pour la sécurité de l'eau est	2.4	Réaliser 5 études de cas sur les bonnes pratiques pour la sécurité de l'eau et	Renforcements de capacités, ateliers

⁷ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

	garantie à travers des résolutions ministérielles au niveau régional et de bassin	garantie à travers des résolutions ministérielles au niveau régional et de bassin		ses usages.	
2.5	des publications majeures relatives aux questions régionales de sécurité en eau sont diffusées ;	Des publications majeures relatives aux questions régionales de sécurité en eau sont diffusées		Appuyer l'AMCOW/Afrique Centrale et la CEEAC pour développer une stratégie régionale de communication et des programmes d'éducation sur l'eau intégrant l'utilisation de la boîte à outils GWP.	Etudes, partage de connaissances
2.6	Mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de communication du GWP-CAf dans la région	Elaboration d'une stratégie de communication du GWP-CAf		Elaborer une stratégie de communication régionale du GWP-CAf	Etude

3.3 Voie de mise en œuvre de l'Objectif 3

Impact de haut niveau: Un réseau mondial efficace de partenaires d'Action soutenu

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC ⁸	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
3.1	Les PNE sont renforcés avec la participation active des partenaires du GWP	Institutionnalisation des PNE	3.1	Renforcer les capacités des PNE	Renforcement des capacités, développement de plans de travail et de stratégie de viabilisation

⁸ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

3.2	Un mécanisme de financement durable établi pour le GWP-CAf	Développement d'une stratégie de financement du GWP-CAf	3.2	Traduire l'étude GWP-CAf sur le mécanisme de financement du secteur de l'eau en Afrique Centrale en directives régionales pour le développement des instruments financiers pour l'eau.	Poursuite du travail avec la ceeac et la bdeac, etudes
3.3	Un cadre de suivi solide et sensible du genre et un mécanisme de communication associée établie et opérationnelle	Définition d'un cadre de suivi solide et sensible au genre et un mécanisme de communication associée	3.3	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre la stratégie régionale de communication, de suivi et de rapportage de la participation du genre aux activités de l'eau en Afrique Centrale.	Etude
3.4	Un programme d'encadrement baptisé water and youth est élaboré et mis en œuvre.	Elaboration d'un programme d'encadrement des jeunes	3.4	Elaborer et mettre en œuvre un programme d'encadrement des jeunes.	Etudes, ateliers et mise en place d'un cadre de concertation avec les plates formes de jeunes dans la région.

4. Ressources nécessaires: 2014 -2017

Pour mener à bien la présente stratégie (Core et WACDEP) , deux types de ressources seront nécessaires. Des ressources humaines et des ressources financières.

- **Ressources humaines**

Poste	Situation	Prévisions
Coordonnateur	En cours de recrutement	Poste occupé
Chargé de communication	Poste occupé	Poste occupé
Chargé de programme WACDEP	Poste occupé	Poste occupé
Assistante Administrative et financière	Poste occupé	Poste occupé
Chargé de programme	Poste prévu par les statuts	Ressources indisponibles.

- **Ressources financières (Core)**

2014	2015	2016	Total
220.000	220.000	220.000	660.000 euros

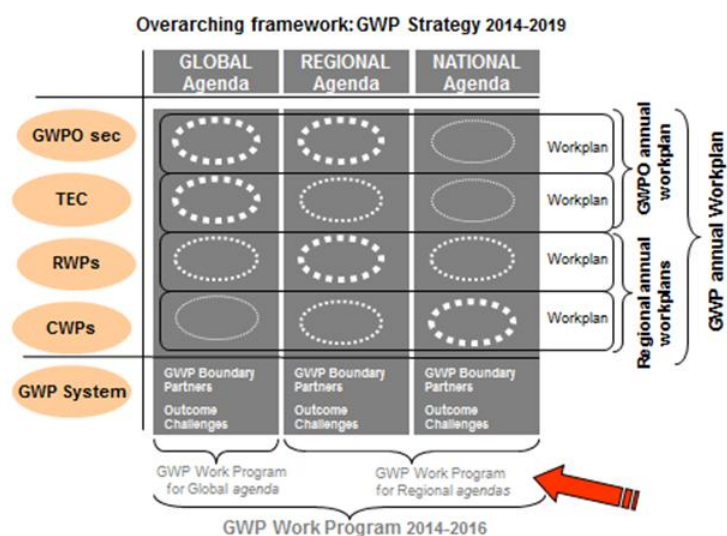
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Central America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAf	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP Central America Agenda

Work Programme

2014-2016

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

Central America is composed of seven countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. It has a total area of 522,381 km² and a population of approximately 41 million people.

The region is known for having abundant water resources, considering that the water supply is estimated at 723,072 Mm³/year. However, the uneven spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation, the lack of inadequacy of regulation works, basin degradation and weak institutions cause water shortage issues in these countries during the dry season. In addition, two-thirds of the region's population lives around the Pacific basins, to where about 30% of surface waters drain, while the remaining third of the population is located around the Caribbean basins, where 70% of the region's water wealth is generated. On average, the region only uses 8% of the existing supply, except for Costa Rica, which uses approximately 20.73% of its total supply. All of this results in a water deficit, both for domestic and production purposes.

All countries have territory in the 23 transboundary basins in the region, which covers 36.9% of the Central American territory. Growing conflict has been observed in these areas over the last few years which may become worse as the quality and availability of water resources decreases, which makes it necessary to work together on common guidelines for transboundary basin management.

Central America is also known as one of the region's most vulnerable to climate change because of its geographical location and its socio-economic status. Of extreme weather events recorded between 1930 and 2008, 85% were of hydrometeorological origin. According to a report presented by Germanwatch at the XVIII Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Honduras and Nicaragua are two of the three countries most vulnerable to climate change, while Guatemala and El Salvador are among the ten countries most affected by climate change in 2011.

In 2011, ECLAC estimated the damages and losses suffered by countries in the region due to Tropical Storm 12-E. In the agricultural sector, the greatest losses in the agricultural sub-sector occurred in Guatemala - \$67.25 million dollars. Losses in Honduras amounted to \$29.7 million, in Costa Rica \$21.9 million, and in Nicaragua \$17.3 million. For its part, El Salvador's greatest losses were concentrated in the agricultural sub-sector - 28.7 million dollars. This situation further aggravates the high poverty levels which still exist - approximately 45% of the population.

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

1.2 GWP organization in the region

GWP presence in the region began in 2000 with the establishment of the Technical Committee for Central America (CATAC). The Regional Water Partnership (GWP Central America) was established in July 2006 after its statutes were endorsed by the membership, represented by 76 members. GWP Central America currently has six established Country Water Partnerships (CWP): El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras; Belize is the only country which does not as yet have a CWP. In addition, it has more than 175 member organisations from academia, non-governmental organisations, government institutions, the private sector and user organisations.

The Regional GWP Central America Secretariat is headquartered in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Fundación VIDA is its host institution, and is responsible for the RWP's administrative and financial management as well as for providing services and physical office space.

The General Assembly of Members is the highest decision-making body and is composed of all GWP members in Central America. According to statutes, they meet every year to receive management reports from the Regional Secretariat and exchange experiences and relevant information with other members.

The CWPs are responsible for coordinating actions which they, on behalf of GWP, implement in their countries, as well as for supporting and contributing with GWP Central America to the development and implementation of the regional work plan. All actions conducted at the national level are based on the voluntary work of its members. However, it has been identified that to achieve a better distribution of work among the members, it is necessary to achieve greater ownership of the network, which is why the members' participation has been included as a theme that needs to be worked on and strengthened both at the national and regional levels. To manage the funds at the national level, a host institution (IH) is appointed which may or may not be a member of GWP. This must be an organisation recognised for its soundness and transparency, as it is responsible for managing the CWP's funds and preparing financial reports that are submitted to GWP Central America at the end of each quarter.

The Regional Steering Committee (SC) is the political body of the organisation and is composed of accredited CWP Chairs and by the Network Officer for Latin America designated by GWPO, who participates as an ex-officio member. The SC is responsible for driving the implementation of the regional strategy and monitoring the work done by the Regional Secretariat, among other tasks. It functions as a deliberative body, since decision-making is done by consensus. Depending on the budget available, it meets three times a year, rotating between countries for the meetings. The role of the GWP Central America Chair is to serve as coordinator of the Steering Committee and represent the region when it is required, among other aspects. As per the statutes, the post of Regional Chair rotates every six months. Currently, the Regional Chair is held by GWP Guatemala.

The Regional Secretariat is the executive body of the organisation, responsible for the implementation of the work plan as well as for complying with decisions taken by the Steering Committee. It is also responsible for the administrative monitoring of the funds allocated to the RWP in close coordination with the regional host institution. Its functions also include providing support to CWPs in the implementation of their work plans and to facilitate transfers of funds approved in the regional budget, as well as their execution. The Secretariat submits its reports to the Steering Committee.

It is composed of three people: the Regional Coordinator, the Communications Officer and an Administrative Assistant. In March, the Coordinator of the Water and Climate Program for the region joined the team.

1.3 GWP regional role and value added

The impact of GWP can be seen through the awareness and use of the concept of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), as evidenced by its incorporation into General Water Bills currently being discussed in the region, as well as in regional policy instruments such as the Central American Strategy for Integrated Water Resource Management (ECAGIRH) and the Regional Climate Change Strategy (ERCC).

GWP in the region has supported the development of ECAGIRH as the main instrument to guide the implementation of IWRM at the regional level, and although it was not formally approved by the Environment Ministers that make up the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), facilitating its implementation is part of ERCC objectives.

Recognising that weak governance is the main constraint to achieving IWRM in the region and how this is linked to the existence of modern legal frameworks, since its inception, GWP has supported Congresses and Legislative Assemblies in the preparation, revision and discussion of new General Water Laws. Currently, Nicaragua (2007) and Honduras (2009) have General Water Laws, and there is an active process in El Salvador to achieve the adoption of its own Bill. Support is also currently being given to the preparation of the Costa Rica Water Agenda as the instrument that will guide the development of the country's water resources to 2030, and will contribute to positioning the issue as a central axis in the State's public policy.

GWP Central America has been promoting IWRM as a strategy necessary for adaptation in the region, working closely with CCAD, organising events with the Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTCC), negotiators and Ministries of Environment, among others. In this regard, the representatives from the National Climate Change Directorates (members of the CTCC) agreed to begin a process to strengthen the inclusion of water in national, regional and international climate change agendas. As a result, the region's climate change negotiators approved a recommendation (influenced by GWP), directed to Environment Ministers, to analyse the inclusion of water in international climate change negotiations and in the region's position in these international negotiations.

With the establishment of the CWP, greater awareness of IWRM has been promoted at the national level through the development of dialogues and training with the participation of representatives from national and local Governments, academia and grassroots organisations (Water Boards, Basin Organisations, etc.), among others. This has enabled more organisations with local linkages to learn about and apply the IWRM approach to actions they are implementing in the territory.

Systematisation has been promoted of experiences which reflect the implementation of the IWRM approach at national and local levels (case studies for Toolbox), as well as the generation of documents on the situation of water resources in the region that contribute to analysis and decision-making on the importance of water management for water security in Central America. Efforts have been made to build capacity in issues such as Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) and Food Security, for which coordination links have been strengthened with CapNet-LawetNet, the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) and FAO.

In an effort to visualise progress and challenges in the region in terms of water management, GWP Central America has maintained an active role in preparatory processes for the World Water Forums. This has allowed member organisations to participate in these spaces and to exchange experiences with the global community.

The implementation of the Water and Climate Programme in the region is expected to contribute to the inclusion of climate change adaptation and climate resilience building in the countries' development plans to achieve water security. This process considers promoting capacity-building for institutions responsible for implementing actions on these issues and the generation of the necessary information for decision-

making. In addition, proposal development, the establishment of financing mechanisms and fundraising will be supported to implement actions for climate resilience and water security. The primary objective is to contribute to reducing the region's vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

The 2009-2013 period has served to consolidate the governance framework and CWP actions, as well as to increase membership. To date, RWP has a total of 178 members and all six CWPs are recognised as neutral spaces for dialogue to facilitate processes aimed at establishing the bases for water security. Some examples of national achievements that have had considerable contributions from CWPs are: the approval of the Honduras Water Laws (2009); the approval and launch of National IWRM Plans in Costa Rica (2009) and in Panama (2012); commencement of the development of the water agenda in Costa Rica (2012); reactivation of the process of revision and approval of the General Water Law in El Salvador (2010); and the advocacy process to prioritise the management of transboundary basins in Nicaragua (2011-2012), among others.

At the regional level, this has also been an important period for consolidating relationships with strategic partners such as CCAD and CRRH, and for starting new relationships with partners such as the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (CABEI), CAC and FAO. Work has begun on issues such as food security and Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM), which has allowed positioning GWP in "hot" topics for water management in the region and getting recognition from new partners such as French Cooperation, which has shown interest in IUWM. The publication of the new edition of the document on the water resource situation has also allowed GWP Central America's technical role to gain visibility and strength.

At the internal governance level, this period has also served to consolidate the Regional Secretariat as an Executive Body, and to consolidate GWP CAM as the body that provides strategic support and guidance to the Secretariat. Important agreements have been achieved on issues such as the Regional Secretariat's headquarters, which have favoured the continuation of efforts and the progress achieved in the implementation of the regional strategy for this period.

The implementation of the Water and Climate Programme is expected to deepen existing partnerships and to cultivate new partnerships that allow a solid and consistent development of synergies, which is expected to result in an expansion of the funding base for actions that GWP Central America develops in the region and in the strengthening of the RWP.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

It is expected that at the end of the implementation period of the new strategy – 2020- Central America will have an improved level of water security, which will be reflected in greater resilience to climate change and in sustainable use of water resources as foundations for integrated and sustainable development at the regional, national and local level. Some of the main achievements will be:

1. Central American countries have strengthened inter-institutional coordination for water security, climate resilience and sustainable development of the main transboundary basins in the region.
2. Women and youth play a relevant role in the development and implementation of IWRM as a strategy for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience.
3. Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) has been improved in the region's main cities.
4. CAM countries have increased their climate resilience, incorporating the water-food-energy nexus into their strategies and plans for climate change adaptation.
5. Central American countries have made progress in the fulfilment of the human right to water.
6. Central American countries strengthen their regulatory framework for water security, climate resilience and IWRM.

7. Promote the adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use.
8. There are increased levels of awareness and implementation of the IWRM approach as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security.
9. GWP CAM and CWPs have strengthened their governance and have improved their capacity to raise funds effectively.

2.1 Vision & Mission

- Introduction to the vision & mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>By 2020, Central America has higher levels of water security and resilience to climate change through the reduction of vulnerability to climate change and sustainable use of water resources, promoting integrated and sustainable development at the regional, national and local levels.</i>
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: <i>In 2020, GWP CAM will contribute to increasing water security in six Central American countries - for at least 10 million people - through support to the formulation of policies, improved water governance and the implementation of integrated water resource management through its partners at all levels.</i>

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

- Introduction to the 3 goals and main problems addressed through the thematic areas under focus (incl. climate, food, urban, energy, ecosystems, transboundary if relevant); cross cutting elements (e.g. gender).

Although almost 40% of the region's territory is located in transboundary basins, there is no regional mechanism in place for the management of these important territories. There are some efforts in the implementation of actions at local level for the sustainable management of these areas, but there is the need for national governments to engage in the establishment of mechanisms for the resolution of increasing conflicts related to the use of the resources located in these basins, mainly water. GWP CAM will contribute in the identification of lessons learned by the documentation of management models that are actually being implemented and will build on these findings for the preparation of regional policy guidelines that could be adopted by countries and by SICA. It will also impel actions for the strengthening of coordination mechanisms for the management of these areas.

Women play a central role in water management and youth represent around 40% of the region's population, and also have a fundamental role for the management of water resources in present and in the future. GWP CAM will seek to strengthen their role by promoting their participation in processes of water policy preparation in order to include their perspectives.

Three fourths of the region population lives in urban areas in Central America. Climate change has created new challenges for the management of the urban areas, due to impacts such as floods, landslides and droughts. For a sustainable solution to be in place there is the need to have an integral approach that considers all the variables of the urban system, such as the watershed, coordination platforms, and financial mechanisms among others. GWP CAM will contribute to the identification of the main challenges that cities face for the implementation of IUWM and lessons learned. The latter will be useful for the preparation of project proposals for the implementation of IUWM at regional level.

Central America is one of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change. In order to increase resilience to climate change GWP CAM will promote the incorporation of the water-food-energy nexus in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation. These will be an important step to highlight the relation between water security and climate resilience to the economic regional development.

Almost all Central American countries will accomplish the MDG's related to the provision of water and sanitation, but is important to consider that around 60% of these services are deficient in terms of quality. In order to contribute to increase the coverage and quality of these services GWP CAM will support the monitoring of the fulfilment of the human right to water at regional level and strengthen the capacities of water and sanitation utilities.

The region has made important achievements in terms of water resource regulatory frameworks, but there is still the need to continue supporting countries in this issue. GWP CAM will continue strengthening capacities of legislators and other strategic actors, as well as supporting processes for the preparation and approval of laws related to water and climate change, among other topics.

Knowledge generation and exchange is a key element to achieve the region's water security. We will build on regional expertise to strengthen the technical role of GWP as a value added to support the processes around water security and climate resilience that are actually being carried out and that will take place.

A strong regional network is the basis for the implementation of the present work plan, so important efforts will be made to strengthen its governance and improve their capacity to work effectively in fundraising.

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

"Catalyse Change". *This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.⁹*

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC ¹⁰	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Central American countries have strengthened inter-institutional coordination for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience of major transboundary basins in the region.	CCAD, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Environment, NGO's, Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Policy Guidelines for the management of transboundary basins have been prepared and endorsed by national governments. Models of the management of transboundary basins at regional level are documented.

⁹ Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

¹⁰ Please number the Outcome Challenges

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plans of transboundary basins include elements of water security and adaptation to climate change.
1.2	Women and youth occupy a relevant role in the development and implementation of IWRM as a strategy for sustainable development, water security and climate resilience.	Ministries of Environment, Women's Ministries, local NGO's,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of women and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased. The number of youth and the quality of their participation in dialogue platforms and processes of policy preparation that GWP promotes has being increased.
1.3	Integrated urban water management (IUWM) has been improved in the region's main cities.	Municipalities, Water Utilities, Academy, Ministries of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects for fundraising are prepared and divulged in coordination with financial entities and technical allies for the implementation of IUWM in the region. Academy and decision makers have increased their knowledge around IUWM.
1.4	CAM countries have increased their resilience to climate by incorporating the water-food-energy nexus in strategies and plans aimed at climate change adaptation.	Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Planning, Legislators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water-food-energy nexus is recognized by the executive and legislative sectors of governments. Processes are initiated for the inclusion of water security and climate change in policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation.
1.5	Central American countries have made progress in the fulfillment of the human right to water.	Water Utilities, NGO's, Academy, Ministries of Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of key regional actors are increased for the fulfilment of the human right to water.
1.6	Central American countries strengthen their regulatory framework for water security, climate resilience and IWRM.	Legislators, Ministries of Environment,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central American countries have in place a regulatory framework that contributes to IWRM and climate change adaptation.

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.¹¹

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Promote the adoption of technologies for efficient water resource use.	Local NGO's, Academy, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative and replicable initiatives that include technologies for efficient water use and contribute to water security and climate change adaptation are developed.
2.2	Increased levels of awareness and implementation of the IWRM approach as a mechanism for climate change resilience and water security.	Academy, Journalists and communicators, NGO's, Private enterprise, Ministries of Environment, Meteorological Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of key institutions and actors for the integration of IWRM as necessary element for climate change resilience and water security are developed. The preparation of climate variability scenarios in priority basins contributes to

¹¹ id

			<p>an effective management of water resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The academy increases the use of the Toolbox in the region. • The quantity and quality of articles around water management published by the media is increased.
--	--	--	--

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*¹²

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	GWP CAM and CWP have strengthened their governance and improved their capacity to work effectively in fundraising.	Partners, Steering Committee, donors and cooperation agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network with better capacity of establishing synergies with strategic partners and fund raising.

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

The outcome challenges and progress markers that are included in this 3 year work program (2014-2016) are contributing to the implementation of the new GWP strategy that will end its implementation period in 2020. During the first three years of implementation the basis are going to be set through the strengthening of alliances and capacities in order to fulfil the goals established in the strategy. Also we will take stock on the WACDEP implementation, assuring the delivering of results in order to establish new financial partners that will allow GWP CAM to give sustainability to the actions started through WACDEP. One of the main challenges during this period will be to adapt the governance structure of the RWP to the increased number of activities that we will be carried through WACDEP.

During the past years GWP CAM has consolidated its governance structure, has established new alliances and has increase its number of partners. These three aspects will be key for the implementation period of this work plan, since all the activities that are included are going to be implemented in partnership with strategic allies and partners with expertise in each specific topic.

In Central America, topics such as droughts are of significance importance since climate variability and climate change have had important impacts in water availability for different uses such as domestic, agriculture and energy, among others. For example, food security is decreasing each year in the region do to the dependence of agricultural production to rain. In order to address this challenge we will build on the Integrated Drought Management Program developed at global level and identify actions according to the regional context. The coordination relation that we have established with CRRH will be key in the design and development of the latter.

In order to respond to the outcome challenges that have being identified at regional level some indicative projects and activities are being proposed in order to contribute to the three goals established in the new strategy.

¹² id

To contribute *to the solution of thematic challenges*, efforts are going to be made in strengthening the management of transboundary basins through the incorporation of water security and adaptation to climate change in its management plans, the development of guidelines of regional policy for the management of this basins and training of key actors such as Ministries of Foreign Affairs in topics as International Law. In order to strengthen the central role that women and youth have in water management, we will systematize concrete experiences in which women and youth have played a leading role in water management, promote their participation in training and dialogue process around the preparation of water policies and promote among women and youth organizations to become partners of GWP.

Climate change have had important impacts in urban water resources, thus an important approach to address this challenge is IUWM. To promote its implementation in the main cities of the region, efforts are going to be made in proposal preparation for the pilot projects, training on the guidelines for the development of IUWM plans and in defining the situation of urban water management as a basis for identifying main actions that could be promoted as part of IUWM plans.

The inclusion of the water-food-energy nexus is a key element to advance in climate resilience and water security. GWP CAM will promote the use of planning tools at basin level that consider this nexus, as well as raising awareness about this nexus and its relation with climate change adaptation between policy between decision makers.

In Central America there are still important gaps for the fulfilment of the human right to water, since almost 60% of the water and sanitation services provided to the population are deficient. During the implementation period of this work plan we will divulgate and promote the guidelines for the fulfilment of this human right, as well as support the monitoring processes carried out at national level on the topic and the training of water utilities in order to strengthen their capacities in the provision of sustainable services.

Having an adequate regulatory framework in place is a strategic element to advance in water security and climate resilience. Regional and national activities are going to be carried out for the strengthening of capacities of legislators and other relevant actors, as well as the support of processes for the preparation and approval of laws on water, climate change and other relevant topics.

To contribute in *building and using knowledge management* GWP CAM will promote the use of technologies for efficient water use and the implementation of demonstration projects that include some of these technologies. In order to promote the implementation of IWRM approach friendly tools and documents are going to be developed, the use of the Toolbox is going to be promoted and awareness raising campaigns are going to be carried out. Journalists and communicators are strategic allies in this goal and important efforts are going to be made in strengthening their capacities in aspects related to water security.

To contribute to *strengthen partnerships* GWP CAM plans to strengthen fundraising capacities, improve efficiency in management of funds, develop and strengthen alliances and search for sustainable funding through the preparation of funding proposals.

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC 13	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		1.1	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote the incorporation of water security and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basin management plans. -Support the development of guidelines of regional policy for the management of transboundary basins in the region. -Promote and strengthen coordination mechanisms for transboundary basin management. -Conduct and collect studies on management models of transboundary basins in the region. -Promote partnerships with organizations on the issue of transboundary basins. - Train key actors in international law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish binational dialogue roundtables. -Establish binational technical commissions. - Promote the use of the GWP transboundary basin handbook -Participation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and SICA in awareness-raising and exchange activities. -Exchange and systematization of experiences. - Coordination meetings. - Training on issues relevant to the management of shared basins (example: International Law)
		1.2	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Systematize concrete experiences regarding sustainable water resource management by women and youth, to serve as demonstration models. -Promote participation of women and youth (especially from vulnerable sectors) in dialogue and policy development processes on water management. -Develop information campaigns for society in general on integrated water resource management, making the role of women and youth visible in local and national spheres. -Develop training to support women's and youth leadership (especially those who are most vulnerable). - Establish alliances with key actors in the topic of gender and water. -Promote among organizations of women and youth to become partners of GWP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation of women in coordination and decision making platforms. -Documentation and systematization of experiences on women's participation in water management. -Trainings -Exchange of experiences
		1.3	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proposal preparation for pilot projects for IUWM in major cities in the region. -Compile and systematize information on best practices in IUWM. -Promote re-use of water, especially for agricultural purposes. -Training and dissemination of guidelines for the preparation of IUWM plans. -Conduct a baseline study for the implementation of IUWM in the region's major cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Partnership and advocacy with city authorities, joint planning and monitoring -Inter-institutional meetings -Consultancies -Trainings -Workshops -Systematization
		1.4	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote the use of planning tools at basin level, considering the water, food, and energy nexus, as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Joint working groups and sectorial plan reviews.

¹³ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

				well as its incorporation in climate change adaptation plans. -Awareness-raising and dissemination of the water-food-energy nexus and its relation with climate change adaptation. -Promote implementation of payments for environmental services and other financial mechanisms that may contribute to water security and climate change adaptation.	-Inter-institutional coordination agreements -Trainings -Documentation and systematization -Exchange of experiences -Fund raising
		1.5	1.5	-Divulcation and promotion of the guidelines for the fulfilment of the human right to water. -Support national monitoring processes on the fulfilment of the human right to water. -Training to strengthen water and sanitation utilities, especially at the community level.	-Trainings -Systematization -Establish partnerships -Fund raising
			1.6	-Strengthening of capacities of legislators and other relevant actors in topics related to water resources and climate change. -Support processes for the preparation and approval of laws on water, climate change and other related topics. -Support implementation processes of strategies and policies on IWRM and climate change adaptation.	-Trainings -Experience exchange -Establish partnerships -Consultancy

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC 14	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		2.1	2.1	-Develop technology exchange events -Systematization of experiences about the use of technologies for efficient water use and dissemination of results. -Implement demonstration projects.	- Trainings -Systematization -Establish partnerships -Fund raising -Project implementation
		2.2	2.2	-Analysis of training needs at regional level. -Develop easily understood and user-friendly tools and documents on IWRM that include linkages between different water uses, IUWM, efficient water use technologies, etc. -Promote Toolbox use. -Establish partnerships with specialized agencies - not necessarily from inside the “water box”(e.g. private enterprise) - for knowledge management -Promote knowledge exchange among network members. -Develop awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of IWRM. -Generate and disseminate climate change scenarios at different scales. - Generate tools and handbooks for awareness-raising and capacity-building among journalists	-Electronic platforms -Coordination meetings -Trainings -Partnerships with the media or well-known personalities.

¹⁴ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

				and communicators. -Promote training of journalists and communicators in aspects related to water security.	
--	--	--	--	--	--

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC 15	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
		3.1	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build fundraising capacity in the region to enhance the network's efforts. -Improve efficiency in internal management of funds. -Develop and strengthen alliances with strategic partners to achieve GWP CAM objectives. -Increase country-level partners, mainly among those types of organizations that are not adequately represented in the network. -Exchanges of experiences among partners (i.e. fundraising, participation mechanisms, etc.). -Search for financing sources in calls for and drawing up of proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exchange of experiences. -Training -Preparation and managing proposals for funding - Mapping of potential partners

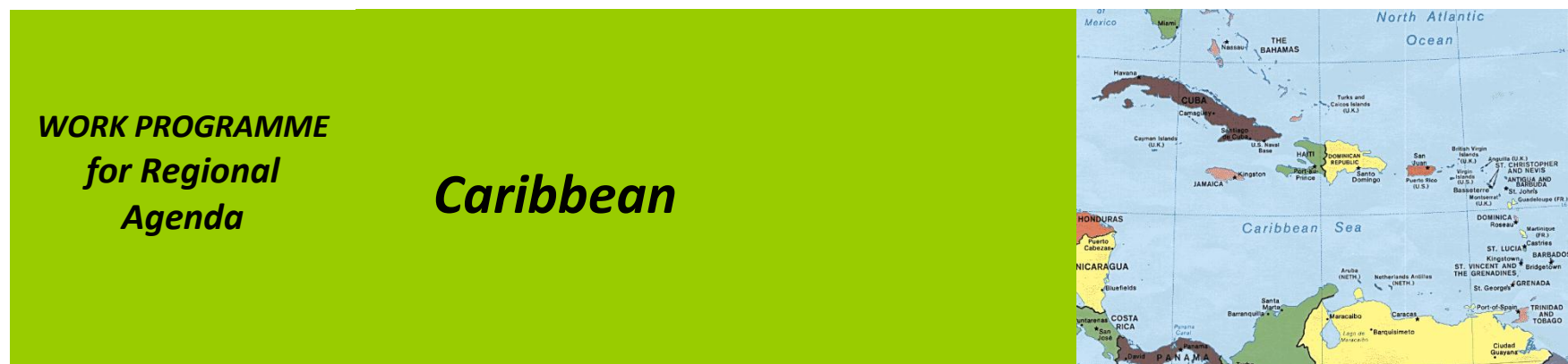
4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

The implementation of the 3 year work program will under the responsibility of the regional secretariat with the strategic support of the Steering Committee. The actual staff will in charge of carrying out the activities identified and if new projects and funds are obtained there will be possibilities of increasing the number of the actual staff in order to deliver the results planned.

For the implementation of the work program we will use the core funds provided by GWPO, as well as the additional WACDEP funds. WACDEP is an opportunity to establish new alliances with financial partners that can contribute to increase the financial resources to follow up on the results that are going to be achieved at the end of WACDEP implementation period.

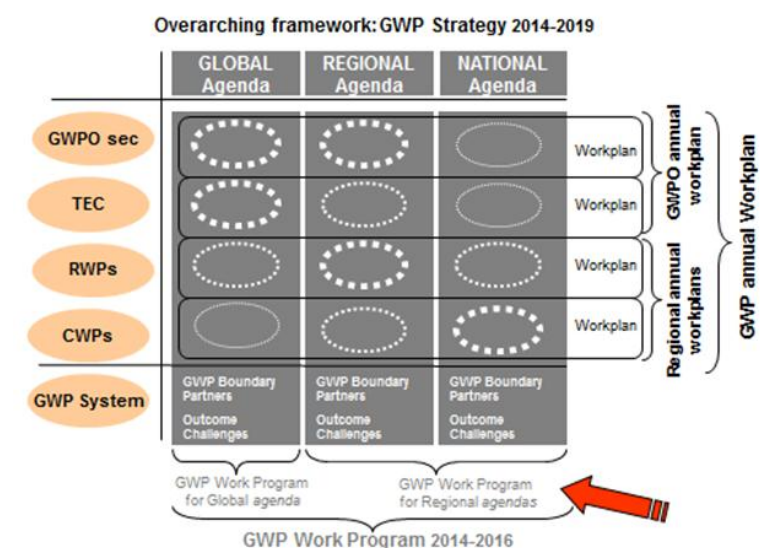
An estimate of the budget needed for the implementation of the workplan is of € 700,000.

¹⁵ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Global Water Partnership - Caribbean

Work Programme

2014-2016

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

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

Water resources in the Caribbean is not an homogenous issue across the different countries, however there are similarities in many territories when it comes to issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience, waste water management, disaster risk reduction, water financing, water governance, gender and water, youth and water, environmental impacts on water, sustainable wastewater management, regulatory enforcement and competing water demand. The Caribbean is home to water-scarce countries (e.g. Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Barbados) and countries with abundant fresh water resources (e.g. Commonwealth of Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago). Many countries source their main water supply from surface sources, such as rivers and ponds; and from groundwater aquifers; those with limited surface or groundwater resources rely on rainwater harvesting. Desalination is increasingly emerging as a source in water scarce countries (e.g. Antigua, Barbados) and for industrial use (e.g. Trinidad and Tobago).

Despite the fact that many Caribbean territories have inherent differences as it relates to water management, many of them share an undeniable commonality - poor planning and management of water resources and poor enforcement of existing regulations. To date, just over ten (10) Caribbean countries have IWRM Policies, Plans or Roadmaps, some of which are draft documents not yet implemented. Given the complexity of issues surrounding the management of water resources, IWRM is still relevant to the region and key to its sustainable development. A paradigm shift is required to view water as not just a back-burner issue for a few Ministries or agencies but as a vital resource with a wide multi-sectoral focus, that requires proper management for the future viability of our Caribbean nations.

Recognising the need to strengthen regional collaboration, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Consortium on Water was established with a mandate to develop a Common Water Framework for its member states in order to rationalise and coordinate the region's programmes and activities in the areas of water resources management, and to assist in the formulation of IWRM and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans. However, progress has been slow and GWP-C along with other regional bodies are keen to work with the CARICOM secretariat to advance regional collaboration by supporting the priorities of the consortium.

Climate change is a key threat for the region. Rising temperatures has led to increased risks of both floods and droughts, threatening lives and national development. When water is in short supply or its availability unpredictable, development is disrupted. Conversely, water is destructive when it comes in the form of hurricanes and sudden flash floods that the water infrastructure cannot cope with. Huge economic losses follow with catastrophic impacts on livelihoods.

Global warming also impacts on sea levels, which have risen approximately 2 to 3 mm per annum within the last decade. This has severe implications for Caribbean countries; there is the increased probability of coastal flooding and erosion, particularly during stormy weather, causing surges to reach further inland. Coastal communities will be the ones most affected as they may have to be relocated further inland. While efforts to address the key challenge have been made by some countries and through CARIICOM, more attention and urgent action is needed for sustainable development and environmental protection.

1.2 GWP-C organization in the region

Formally launched in Tobago, Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) was founded in June 2004 and is 1 of 13 regional arms of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). It is part of a network of over 2000 partners worldwide, all working to foster an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach at the community, national and regional levels.

The vision of GWP-C is for a water secure Caribbean. The overall mission of the GWP-C is to support Caribbean countries in the sustainable management of their water resources. Partners are the basis on which the GWP-C network is constructed and operates and therefore the Network works with its Partners to promote and strengthen interaction and cooperation at all levels and across different sectors to sustain IWRM in the Caribbean region. To date GWP-C has over 80 Partners which include government ministries, public and private water management or water services agencies, private sector companies, water user associations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), research and educational institutions, training, youth, consultancy and funding organisations, among other entities. These Partner organisations are based in the following countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States Virgin Islands, United States of America and Canada.

GWP-C has taken a lead role in building capacity to address critical challenges facing the region and to meet specific needs for strengthening the IWRM process. Workshops have been held for policy makers and water professionals on water use efficiency in the tourism and agriculture sectors, water financing and hydro-climatic disasters. Support for these activities comes from collaboration with other regional entities. The region also focuses on the implementation of effective communication strategies on water resources management.

GWP-C is guided by the GWP global strategy which provides the strategic direction to the entire GWP network. Out of this global mandate, GWP-C works to develop and implement its own regional strategy which is specific to the characteristics and priorities of the Caribbean region.

1.3 GWP-C regional role and value added

The overarching goal of the GWP-C is to support Caribbean countries in the sustainable development and management of their water resources by fostering an IWRM approach at all levels in the region. In order to

achieve this, GWP-C remains dedicated to promoting IWRM in the region through various types of activities that can engage stakeholders from various sectors. GWP-C firmly believes that IWRM cannot be fully operationalised if stakeholders at all levels (including the involvement of women, youths and children) are not involved in the process.

Advancing regional cooperation on water

One major step taken by GWP-C to work towards catalysing the adoption of IWRM in the region has been the establishment of the Annual High Level Session (HLS) for Caribbean Ministers of Water which is a joint initiative of the GWP-C and its partner, the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA). Since being started in 2005, the HLS has brought together Caribbean Ministers and decision makers with responsibility for water management with the aim of working toward the development of a regional approach to water sector management by the implementation of IWRM policies in the region.

To further strengthen GWP-C's regional role, the partnership with CARICOM is being strengthened and will remain a key priority for GWP-C. Following a 2 year long negotiation process, the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CARICOM, formalising a collaborative relationship for addressing regional water priorities. The MoU signifies a building block for change as there is undoubtedly a need for greater cooperation on water-related issues in the region. Both organisations foresee the potential positive impact this relationship will have as they share the overall objective of improving water governance in the region.

A major benefit of this synergy is the mutual commitment both agencies have to mobilising greater political will for the development and implementation of regional approaches/policies for water sector management in the Caribbean. By way of the MoU, the GWP-C has agreed to include the CARICOM as a key consultative partner in the development and execution of its Annual HLS Ministerial Forum. This means that the Forum's objectives will be more closely and clearly aligned with regional water development priorities.

The MoU also aims to spur joint programmes between both agencies to strengthen the adaptation and adoption of IWRM plans and policies for the Caribbean and foster greater communication between the GWP-C and CARICOM on IWRM progress in the region. Furthermore, both organisations through the MoU will also enter into joint fundraising activities of regional strategic significance on water.

The future outcomes of the MoU are promising and represent a bold step by the GWP-C and CARICOM in addressing regional water security. It also highlights that partnerships play an important role in effective water governance and there is a need for more of them in the Caribbean.

Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to effective water governance and applying IWRM. GWP-C is the sum of its partners and its work to foster IWRM in the region would not be effective without their cooperation. Since being founded in 2004, the GWP-C has been able to attract a wide mix of Partners belonging to various sectors that have a hand in water resources management and the issues affecting its sustainable management. GWP-C continues to not only gain strategic inputs from its Partners, but also involve them in its work, thus providing opportunities for building and fostering new and stronger linkages and alliances. In establishing partnerships and gaining strategic allies, GWP-C has been able to align the region with global water initiatives in order to contribute to opportunities for regional capacity-building in IWRM and key development issues such as climate change.

Capacity Building

To promote IWRM and reach a diverse group of stakeholders, GWP-C holds various IWRM training workshops throughout the Caribbean. These workshops involve training in areas such as:

- Water Conservation and IWRM in the Caribbean;
- Climate Change and its Effects on Water Resources;
- Climate Change and Disaster Management;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Empowering Youth to Respond to Climate Change;
- IWRM Awareness Building Training for Caribbean Media;
- Economic and Financial Instruments for IWRM (Water Financing);
- Water Use Efficiency in the Agriculture and Tourism Sectors;
- Impacts and Policy Implications for Water Resources Management; and
- Hydro-Climatic Disasters in Water Resources Management.

Through these on-going training activities GWP-C has been able to build awareness on better water resources management amongst stakeholders. With the use of its monitoring and evaluation exercises, GWP-C has also seen the implementation of lessons learnt by various beneficiaries of its workshops.

Advocacy

GWP-C's advocacy on IWRM has led to the engagement of stakeholders within and outside of the usual circles involved in water management. GWP-C has been able to lobby for public participation in the management of water resources through capacity building and information sharing at the national, regional and community level.

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues

The GWP-C has been able to facilitate stakeholder dialogues at the national and regional level to support IWRM policy implementation. GWP-C is cognizant of the need to bring together various stakeholders at all levels and engage them in the need for better water management strategies.

IWRM Planning and Policy Development

GWP-C has been proactive in providing support to some Caribbean countries in the development of their IWRM Policies and Roadmaps. Recognising that more has to be done in order for Caribbean countries to adopt an integrated approach to water resources management, GWP-C is committed to this process and continuously seeks to provide technical support to countries in this area and particularly those who are taking steps to develop national water policies.

Mechanisms for Information Sharing

In its on-going efforts to engage stakeholders at all levels on IWRM, GWP-C has been able to develop various channels for sharing information with various audiences. In late 2010, GWP-C established its Journalists Network on IWRM as a way of developing a closer relationship with the media and as means of sharing with them information on IWRM and related issues. Through the use of various social media tools over the past two (2) years, GWP-C is also able to reach a wider audience and disseminate information in different ways to suit the needs of various audiences.

The GWP-C keeps its Partners updated and also encourages them to share information with the Partnership through its monthly e-newsletter, Facebook page and website. This consistent two-way communication has led to various positive outcomes. In some cases, information shared by GWP-C has resulted in members of the Partnership being a part of regional and international training activities related water resources management.

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy Period

The 2009-2013 strategy period has seen the work of the GWP-C guided by the following four (4) strategic goals identified by the GWP Organisation (GWPO):

1. Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development;
2. Address critical development challenges;
3. Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications; and
4. Build a more effective network.

Under the 4 strategic goals, GWP-C's work has included the following:

Strategic Goal 1 - Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development: Promoting reform in national development plans by encouraging the application of an integrated approach in the management of water resources and support to countries in developing IWRM water policies and incorporating Water Resources Management into national development plans. Additionally, GWP-C's work has included: support to countries in implementing plans and policies that are already in place and follow-up on IWRM Roadmaps, harmonisation across sectors, interfacing with non-water sectors and the promotion of multi-stakeholder participation.

Strategic Goal 2 - Address critical development challenges: The region is challenged with the issues of climate change, achieving sustainable tourism, hydro-climatic disasters, food and energy security. Countries must now start developing mitigation policies and adaptation strategies. These challenges are critical factors facing policy makers and water professionals. GWP-C's focus has therefore been to engage stakeholders in discussions through workshops to examine mitigation and adaptation strategies in collaboration with associate programmes in the regions.

Strategic Goal 3 - Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications: Emphasis has been placed on developing strategies that will effectively communicate the message about sustainable water resources management and ensure that those messages reach the intended audiences. To this end, GWP-C has created strategies to disseminate information to Partners on IWRM, disseminated water videos and worked with journalists/media houses in the region to promote IWRM in the Caribbean and developed Caribbean case studies for the GWP Toolbox.

Strategic Goal 4 - Build a more effective network: This would involve expanding capacity building activities; the promotion of IWRM Roadmaps; and other areas. GWP-C is also focused on improving partnering benefits through active engagement and development of partners' capacity to articulate, develop, and manage IWRM projects.

During the current strategy period, GWP-C has had its challenges but has also worked to produce encouraging outcomes and outputs. The following is a summary of some of the major outcomes of the GWP-C during the period 2009-2013:

- Support to IWRM Planning, Policy development and Stakeholder Consultation in countries such as Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Extensive training in the areas of Water Financing; Water Use Efficiency in the Agriculture and Tourism sectors, Hydro-Climatic Disasters in Water Resources Management, IWRM Training for Caribbean Media, among other areas. During 2009-2013, GWP-C was able to carry out these training activities in over ten (10) Caribbean countries.

- Mobilising political will and harnessing the support of Caribbean Water Ministers who actively participate in GWP-C and CWWA's Annual High Level Session (HLS). Coming out of this Ministerial Forum has been Declarations from Caribbean Water Ministers recognising the importance of ensuring long-term water security and the need for the implementation of IWRM in the region. GWP-C has also received the support of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the positioning of water as a key sector for sustainable development. To date, the HLS is an unmatched regional event, being the only meeting of Water Ministers in the Caribbean. It is a flagship activity of the GWP-C that continues to be improved to foster greater awareness and support amongst policy makers who can play a fundamental role in aiding the IWRM implementation process in the region.
- GWP-C signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CARICOM to strengthen regional cooperation in July 2013. The MOU formalises a collaborative relationship between GWP-C and the CARICOM for addressing regional water priorities. A major benefit of this synergy is the mutual commitment both agencies have in mobilising greater political will for the development and implementation of regional approaches/policies for water sector management in the Caribbean.
- Support to the development of National Water Information Systems in Suriname and Grenada.
- The introduction and awareness building of best practices in Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) in the Caribbean region. This has been supported by GWP-C developing a RWH model for the Caribbean and the online Toolbox. Additionally, support to rural communities in building awareness on the benefits of RWH and the establishment of a model RWH system in a community in Trinidad.
- Expanding the GWP-C Partnership and the organisation's strategic allies from 49 members in 2009 to 79 in 2013.
- The establishment of GWP-C's Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) for the Caribbean the goal of which is to promote water security and climate resilience in the Caribbean States as a key part of sustainable regional and national development for economic growth and human security.
- The development of two (2) manuals on Water Use Efficiency (WUE) in the Agriculture and Tourism sectors. These manuals are used to carry out GWP-C's training workshops on WUE in the region.
- The development of two (2) IWRM case studies for the Caribbean detailing the experience of water utility reform in Jamaica and the IWRM planning process in The Bahamas, both of which have been added to the GWP Toolbox.
- The development of a GWP-C Journalists Network on IWRM and GWP-C's growing partnership with Caribbean media. Additionally, the implementation of initiatives such as the GWP-C Media Awards on Water which has led to greater interest in GWP-C's work and water resources management by Caribbean journalists.
- Development of new GWP-C publications such as its quarterly newsletter - Caribbean Water Insight, the GWP-C Annual Report, GWP-C Handbook, public awareness materials, among others.

- The completion of an IWRM video produced by GWP-C in collaboration with the National Institute of Higher Education Research, Science and Technology of Trinidad and Tobago (NIHERST) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

In order to achieve success during the next strategic period (2014-2020) GWP-C will have to address the challenges faced during the current period. There will have to be a focus on strengthening relationships and strategic partnerships with other IWRM related organisations (regional and international) and a renewed focus on securing additional sources of for joint activities; GWP-C has been largely dependent on core funding from GWPO and additional sources of funding from within the region, or elsewhere, would enable the GWP-C to diversify and grow, and to better serve the needs of the region.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional Level (6 years to 2020)

GWP has promoted an IWRM approach since its foundation in 1996. Its principles and practice are now widely accepted internationally as central to effective and sustainable management of water resources. IWRM is a process that adapts to change and continues to evolve to meet the changing needs of society, important economic sectors, and a sustainable environment. It is truly fit for purpose in the long term.

2.1 Strategic issues for the Caribbean

The main strategic issues for the Caribbean are:

1. Integration of land management into water management
2. Enhancing human capital (continuous capacity development) at all levels (from youth to national and regional leaders)
3. Human rights to water and sanitation
4. Regulation of water resources, licensing, policy development and implementation
5. Enforcement of existing water resources regulations
6. Economic and financial instruments for IWRM such as tax incentives, tariffs and transfers
7. Waste and Wastewater management
8. Energy demand and rising costs
9. Climate change adaptation
10. Improving coordination and collaboration at the regional and national levels
11. Generation, management and dissemination of information on IWRM (a repository for water)

Based on these issues, the priorities for GWP-C in the next strategic period will be:

1. Regional and national level -policy enforcement and implementation including wastewater management
2. Information generation, management, and dissemination
3. Human resources development (education of leaders, professionals and youth)
4. Climate change adaptation

Across all four priority areas, the cross-cutting issues of gender and youth will be emphasised.

Moving forward, GWP-C will need to implement organisational changes and, make adjustments to strengthen the governance and capacity of the regional secretariat. Key issues for GWP-C include the need to:

- Strengthen regional coordination and collaboration with other regional partners
- Position GWPC as the reference point on water in the region
- Establish strategic and beneficial GWP-C arrangements with other key partners
- Sharpen and consolidate GWP-C Strategic leadership
- Strengthen the generation and access to information on water resources of the Caribbean
- Brand , outreach and market GWP-C within the region, particularly in the smaller Islands

These issues will be addressed by strengthening the GWP-C Steering Committee (SC) through devolution of operational tasks to the regional secretariat and establishment of SC subcommittees on strategic issues such as fundraising. A regional technical committee will also be set up to support the work programme implementation and also ensure GWP-C technical visibility at the global level with the Global Technical Committee (TEC). The regional secretariat will be strengthened via recruitment of more programme and project officers.

In 2014, GWP-C will undertake a base line assessment to inform its interventions in addressing the key priority issues and better understand the current knowledge base.

2.2 Vision and Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)			
Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>By 2020 the Caribbean region will have enhanced water security and climate resilience as part of its overall economic and sustainable development</i>
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: <i>IWRM will be applied throughout the Caribbean region and will be practised at the community, country and regional levels.</i>

2.3 Regional Outcome Challenges and Progress Markers for 2020

GWP has identified three strategic goals that will help to bring about the vision of a water secure world and to deliver on its mission through to 2020. GWP-C will work toward achieving these goals for the region by enhancing capacity to implement IWRM approaches, with an increased focus on the key components of IWRM such as resource assessment and criteria for decision making that allow the sustainable utilization and development of water resources.

2.3.1 Strategic goal 1 - "Catalyse Change"

This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)			
OC ¹⁶	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Enhanced regional cooperation in water management for sustainable national and regional economic development.	CARICOM, Governments/Ministries with responsibility for water, environment, finance, planning and development, regional NGOs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs and legal agreements Regional IWRM policies Regional collaboration among decision makers (at the political, technical and community levels)
1.2	Methodologies and mechanisms for integrating water security in national development plans established.	Governments/Ministries, CARICOM, regional NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water security integrated into Policies, and National Development Plans
1.3	Waste water managed sustainably in the region through implementation of integrated urban water management (IUWM)	Ministries with responsibility for water, health, utilities, finance, and planning, CWWA, Universities, NGOs, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme on IUWM developed IUWM promoted in the region
1.4	National and Regional institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and regional levels.	CARICOM (CCCCC), CReW, National water, environment, meteorology, disaster management units, economic planning & finance, agriculture & land ministries, NGOs, CBOs, Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advancement of national/regional cooperation in climate change for sustainable growth and economic development. Demonstration projects established at the regional and national levels

2.3.2 Strategic goal 2 – “Generate and Share Knowledge”

This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.¹⁷

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Caribbean Technical Committee established and operational	GWP-C Secretariat, SC and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Technical committee supports regional work programme Technical Committee collaborates with global TEC on a feature publication
2.2	Enhanced understanding of the importance of addressing and investing in water security and its various components and greater application of knowledge products at all levels (wide range of audiences)	GWP-C TEC, Universities, Ministries with responsibility for water, NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) Partners, Women, Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical publications and knowledge transfer to stakeholders at all levels with special emphasis on gender and youth issues. Special emphasis placed on food, energy, environment/land management and climate resilience in development of technical publications and knowledge transfer.

¹⁶ Please number the Outcome Challenges

¹⁷ id

2.3	Specific capabilities of Network partners and other stakeholders identified and strengthened (technical skills, resources, public awareness, etc.)	GWP-C Secretariat, Ministries with responsibility for water, planning and finance, NGOs, CBOs, Universities, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders in the Caribbean region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector. Enhanced presence of IWRM issues/ sharing of IWRM knowledge in Caribbean media.
2.4	Enhanced human/technical and institutional capacity for integrated water resources management.	Ministries with responsibility for water, finance and planning, Universities, NGOs, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions with the relevant developed capacity for management of water resources Better understanding of link between water and other development issues (such as climate change resilience and water, gender and water, youth and water) Enforcement of existing regulations regarding water resources management

2.3.3 Strategic goal 3 – “Strengthen partnerships”

This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.¹⁸

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	GWP-C network expanded and strengthened	GWP-C Secretariat, Partners, SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth in the number of sustainable Partnerships Enhanced capacity of Regional Secretariat
3.2	Capacity for project preparation and financing strengthened	GWP-C Secretariat, SC, Multilateral agencies, donors (public/private), Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning GWP-C Fundraising Committee External sources of funds identified and sought Projects approved for funding

3. Implementation Map at Regional Level (3 years to 2017)

¹⁸ id

The three strategic goals of GWP are not separate entities; rather all three are essential and integral components that work together to deliver the GWP strategy as a whole. All three goals are informed by integrating gender equality and highlighting the role of women and youth across all aspects of the GWP strategy. GWP-C, in implementing its 3-year programme will be focusing on education and human resource development at all levels, dissemination of information on IWRM and development of water policies across the region. Emphasis will be placed on incorporating land management/urbanisation, food security, ecosystems and energy into the activities of GWP-C as we work toward achieving the strategic goals.

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

TABLE C: Implementation Map			
OC 19	Related OCs	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1.1		Establishment of regional cooperation frameworks, e.g. association of Ministers with responsibility for water, agencies, technicians, etc. Intra-regional training workshops; Joint research programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of stakeholders Strengthening the network of women, youths and vulnerable groups for water Facilitation of cooperation processes Building regional knowledge exchange platform Building regional expertise database and mobilising technical expertise
1.2		Development and promoting the use of templates and models for integrating water security into national development plans and sectoral plans; and for valuation and factoring natural capital and restoration efforts (water energy, environment) into national economic decision making including annual budgeting. Promoting inclusive development (participation and benefit flows to local communities from use of water resources).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation and coordination Promotion of vertical and lateral institutional collaboration and coordination Facilitating dialogue and action among water, energy and food production stakeholders
1.3		Waste water managed sustainably in the region through implementation of integrated urban water management (IUWM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme developed on IUWM to address waste water issues
1.4		Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation strategies for the Water sector (addressing water security and climate resilience).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Water, Climate Development Programme (WACDEP). Facilitation of cooperation among national and regional entities working toward enhancing climate resilience.

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

¹⁹ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

TABLE C: Implementation Map			
OC 20	Related OCs	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2.1		Establishment and functioning Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of committee members Training and exposure for committee members, partners and secretariat
2.2		<p>Create the framework for knowledge transfer – e.g., rainwater harvesting, climate change adaptation and watershed management</p> <p>Translation of scientific/technical information and packaging to appropriate audiences</p> <p>Development of Caribbean case studies for GWP Toolbox</p> <p>Application of GWP Toolbox into the regional university system</p> <p>Community level demonstration projects focused on climate resilience, water, food, energy security, land management and securing water for ecosystems</p> <p>Examination of the impacts and adaptive strategies of climate change on tourism, agriculture, watershed management, etc. on the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement Adaption of indicators of water security for the Caribbean context (water sector stakeholders) Use of ICTs and other web based technologies for information dissemination Engagement of NGOs and CBOs for project identification and implementation Involvement of women, youth and vulnerable groups in planning and demonstration projects
2.3		Creation and strengthening of the linkages between research, technology and information dissemination and application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshops Enhancement of the Journalist Network to disseminate IWRM information
2.4		Establishment and strengthening of institutions for integrated water resources management; Enhancement of technical capacity and infrastructure (including tools, equipment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity development, Increased budgetary allocation, Exploration of opportunities for payment for ecosystem services (e.g. User fees, polluter pay principles), Project preparation and identification of financing mechanisms

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map			
OC	Related OCs	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION

²⁰ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

21			MECHANISMS
3.1		<p>Proportional representation applied within the region in terms of gender, youth, indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Enhancing external partner relations – agencies, multilateral donors</p> <p>Establishment of internal mechanisms for addressing the issues of gender and youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening internal partnership engagement • Networking and collaboration with external partner in developing and implementing programmes/projects • An inclusive monitoring framework and reporting mechanism to take account of gender and youth integration across all programme areas
3.2		Research and Development of project proposals for external funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and collaboration with external partner in developing and implementing programmes/projects/ sourcing funding opportunities

4. Resources Needed (3 years to 2017)

4.1 Human Resources

Figure 1 below presents an Organisational Chart with the current and proposed human resources required to implement the GWP-C's work programme. It is expected that a Project Officer will be seconded by GWP-C to the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) Secretariat in order to advance stronger water governance in the Caribbean and to ensure a more coherent and coordinated approach to water resources management. As support to GWP-C's WACDEP Programme, it is envisioned that a Project Assistant will be required in 2014 to assist in project implementation. In sourcing external funding and developing water resources projects for implementation, it is expected that in addition to the WACDEP Programme Manager, other Project Managers will be needed for project development and implementation.

²¹ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

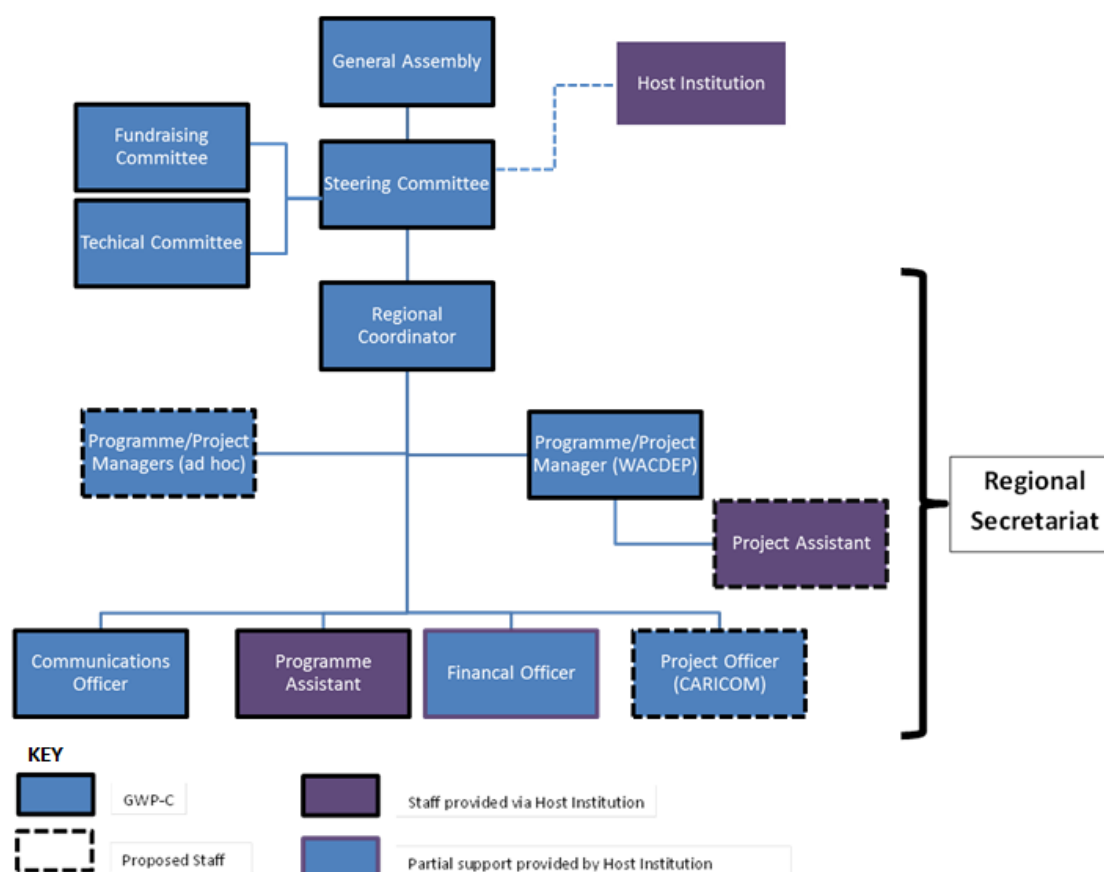


Figure 1: Proposed Organisational Structure for GWP-C

4.2 Financial Resources

To date, GWP-C has been heavily reliant on core funds from GWPO; in order to increase the impact of GWP-C in the region, additional funds will be required. It is proposed that going into the new strategic period, GWP-C will place more emphasis on raising funds to support/implement its programmes. The table below gives a proposed budget for the programme period.

Programmes	Budget in 2014	Budget in 2015	Budget in 2016
WACDEP	640,000.00	500,000.00	1, 000, 000.00
URRBANISATION (Waste water)		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Core (staff/governance)	220, 000.00	220, 000.00	220, 000.00
total	800,000.00	1,720,000	2,220,000.00

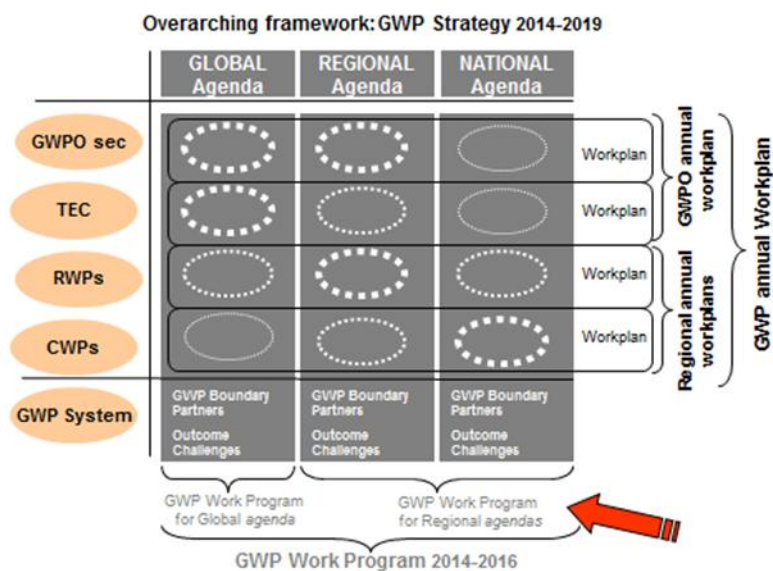
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Central & Eastern Europe



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Work Programme 2014-2016

GWP Central and Eastern Europe

Third draft for discussion at the Regional Council meeting on 13-14 October 2013

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

Global Water Partnership Central and Eastern Europe (GWP CEE) works in the context of European water policies, in particular the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Flood Management Directive. The period 2014 – 2016 will be devoted to support the region's governments in the second river basin management planning cycle. Primary focus is sharing experience of new European Union (EU) member states with non-EU countries (Ukraine and Moldova) in the process of implementation of sound water policies and support to transposition of EU Water Framework Directive in the context of IWRM. Benefit of Regional Water Partnership is that it provides platform for broad discussion on the urgent needs of the countries that do not have in place river basin management plans. In addition, it bridges gaps identified between policy and practice.

Transboundary dialogues on water quality, hazardous substances and hydro-morphological alterations are facilitated by GWP CEE in cooperation with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), as well as with the HELCOM. Trans-boundary cooperation was also enhanced with countries that are outside of GWP CEE (Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia at the north and the Sava-Drava basins at the south).

GWP CEE cooperates with the World Meteorological Organisation on flood and drought issues in the context of adapting to climate change. In 2013, GWP CEE launched the Integrated Drought Management Programme that will be conducted during the next GWP Strategy period.

1.2 GWP organization in the region

GWP CEE is a network that unites 12 Country Water Partnerships (CWP), which in their turn unite the Partners in the countries (153 partners as of June 2013). GWP CEE Regional Council is the main driving force for the GWP CEE consisting of national representatives of each CWP. GWP CEE has been hosted by the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute from 2003 to 2013. From July 2013, GWP CEE is self-hosted non-profit association with a main role to support CWPs in conducting national programs and managing regional programs. While national programs are developed autonomously by CWPs, regional programs are consulted and agreed by the Regional Council and are based on the issues discussed and identified with the local partner organizations. Ad hoc task forces are established to implement regional programs.

1.3 GWP regional role and value added

Countries in Central and Eastern Europe are located mainly in the Baltic Sea and Black Sea (Danube) basins. The majority of the water resources are of a transboundary nature, with many countries in the sub - region highly dependent on flows generated outside their boundaries.

Although an improvement of water quality has been observed over the past decade, problems persist. Discharges of non-treated or insufficiently treated wastewater, municipal and industrial, still remains a major pressure factor. Applying integrated approaches to water management is a key challenge, and the rationale for setting up the 12 Country Water Partnerships that form GWP Central and Eastern Europe.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe focuses its activities within the context of European water policies, in particular the EU Neighbourhood Policies and the EU Water Framework Directive. GWP CEE plans to become an active partner to regional initiatives such as the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as with regional NGOs such as the Coalition for a Clean Baltic, Alpine Convention, the European Water Partnership and Women in Europe for a Common Future and others.

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

The following part presents outcomes from the region presented in GWP Annual Reports.

Strategy Goal 1 Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development

Water planning capacity of local authorities improved in Moldova

GWP Moldova made recommendations to five local authorities across Moldova for improvements in water management practices and for reducing environmental damage, together with assessments of the effect of these improvements on community development, the environment, and cost estimates. A compilation of existing pilot projects awaiting implementation was also drawn up. This work was based on a series of consultation workshops held in the five rural communities. Households are connected to the mains water supply in the study area at an average rate of 30–35 % and to the sewage system, 15–20 %. These levels are scheduled to double by 2020. GWP Moldova, in cooperation with local stakeholders, is contributing to achieving this target through the technical support given in the preparation of management plans, training activities and the compilation of best practices in accessible formats.

GWP CEE at Astana – green economy and water management

The Seventh 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Conference was organised by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in September 2011 in Astana, Kazakhstan. Participants included delegations from 44 UNECE nations and international organisations. The conference had two main themes: sustainable management of water and water-related ecosystems; and greening the economy – mainstreaming the environment into economic development. It was the first time that the conference has been held in Central Asia. And it was the first time that water resources management has been specifically addressed as a main theme. GWP Central and Eastern Europe contributed to the preparation of declarations and statements, including the Astana Water Action that was the official political document endorsed by the more than 800 participants.

National Water Management Council

In Hungary the National Water Management Council was established in 2009 through a ministerial decree of the Minister of Environment and Water with the mandate to supervise the River Basin Management Planning process and the public involvement. The council is a high profile premium chaired by the state secretary in charge of water (after the change of the government by the junior minister of environment of the Ministry of Rural Development). Five seats in the council were allocated to the civil society including GWP Hungary. The deputy chair elected by the members was the delegate of GWP Hungary, who is still in 2013 holds that position.

The water management strategy of Hungary has been developed through a long consultation process in 2013, where the GWP Hungary contributed and helped shape the final version for the government.

Strategy Goal 2 Address critical development challenges

Integrated ecosystem management mainstreamed in eastern Slovakia

The United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility project, completed at the end of 2012, mainstreamed integrated ecosystem management principles and practices in land and water management. GWP Slovakia was responsible for project coordination and day-to-day management. The project promoted the adoption of a long-term strategy for ecosystem-based water and agricultural management practices and brought together stakeholders who had not previously cooperated with one

another. It aimed to build stakeholder capacity and develop policies and incentives to implement integrated environmental management. Model ecosystem-oriented biodiversity conservation practices were piloted by major stakeholders, and best practices and lessons learned from elsewhere were replicated.

Preparing for droughts to come

International Expert Workshop that took place on 5–6 October 2012 in Bratislava was the start of a regional initiative under the joint GWP–WMO (World Meteorological Organization) Integrated Drought Management Programme (launched in March 2013). This programme builds on the expertise and capacities of GWP Central and Eastern Europe, the GWP Technical Committee and WMO in addressing drought management from an integrated point of view. As a result of the workshop, 41 organisations signed up to the Integrated Drought Management Programme. GWP Central and Eastern Europe has since then completed mid-term and one-year workplans, recruited a programme manager and begun implementing the programme. Outcomes are expected to include developing fallback measures (such as drought insurance systems), drought monitoring and early warning systems, and building capacity for water managers and farmers.

Developing on-line resources on IWRM and adaptation to climate change

In 2013 GWP Ukraine has launched the on-line course, which presented the first 3 lectures about Ukraine experience on good practices in implementation of IWRM and WFD principals, tools and measures for adaptation to the climate change. In May 2013 this on-line course has been presented to the students of the Geography faculty of the Tarasa Shevchenko Kyiv National University.

The Danube basin recognised as a political and economic space

In April 2011, GWP Central and Eastern Europe and GWP Hungary organised a workshop that brought Baltic Region Strategy experiences to the newly formed Danube Region Strategy. The workshop, *Parallels: Water Resources Management Aspects of European Union Strategies for Baltic Sea and Danube Regions*, held in Budapest, Hungary, built on previous GWP work on strategy development and focused on new financing mechanisms for macro-regional economic development. GWP CEE sought to ensure that EU water-policy gaps (such as sustainable sanitation in rural areas, flash floods, etc.) are addressed by **this** strategy **too**.

Grass roots engaged in water needs of Slovak communities

GWP Slovakia has been introducing the IWRM approach to the Association of Municipalities, using the guide *Sustainable Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe* prepared by GWP Central and Eastern Europe as a key resource. The guide shows how municipalities can develop water and sanitation services in small communities that are often overlooked by government and the private sector. One municipality, Richnava, commissioned GWP Slovakia to do a study on wastewater, the first time any Slovakian municipality had examined options using independent experts. Although the municipality has not been able to act on any of the recommendations because of issues such as property rights, the study did kick off discussions on ways to remove these barriers. Not least, the bottom-up approach advocated by GWP has set a clear precedent for involving citizens in decision making in the future.

Public capacity building for Dnieper River Basin management

GWP Ukraine supported the fourth Dnieper Public Forum in July 2012. In total 88 participants - representatives of NGOs, national and local authorities, science and business from Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine received the possibility for the last 8 years to meet together and to shear the information and experience on the Dnieper River Basin problems. Participants have discussed the Draft Agreement on cooperation for sustainable development and protection in Dnieper River Basin. During the Forum the training on public participation in promotion and implementation of the UNECE Water Convention and its Protocol on Water and Health was held. The representatives of the Dniester River Keepers' Association "ECO-Tiras" were invited and presented the experience on NGOs involvement into Dniester River Basin management.

Stakeholders adopted urban action plan in Moldova

Stakeholders adopted urban action plan in Moldova The Chisinau city action plan, formally adopted in December 2010, involved multi-faceted consultations between urban planners, water authorities, transport agencies, monitoring institutes, universities, and other important stakeholders, all with their own interests and technical vocabularies. As a neutral facilitator, GWP Moldova helped this diverse set of stakeholders realise that good water management is important for all. To do this, GWP Moldova organised field trips, and consultations and seminars for schools, forest departments, institutes and NGOs. These opportunities for people to talk face-to-face away from rigid bureaucratic planning processes fostered a much better understanding of how water issues and urban development are connected. As a result, water management strategies are firmly anchored in the city urban plan.

Changing the attitudes of farmers and local authorities

GWP Hungary, GWP Slovakia and GWP Ukraine worked with municipalities, river basin organisations, NGOs, farmers and urban planning authorities to develop a workable partnership to manage flood risks in the transboundary Bodrog River Basin. The 18-month project resulted in practical measures to restore the floodplain and improve flood protection. Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project addressed the competing interests of farmers and planners that needed to be taken into account when restoring the Bodrog Basin floodplain ecosystem, improving biodiversity and reducing the risk of flooding. Early involvement of local stakeholders was a critical factor in getting consensus, for instance, on the design of sluices. Public involvement had positive side effects, such as eliminating illegal disposal and curtailing releases of untreated wastewater. Involving farmers makes them more amenable to requests to forgo some of their activities in favour of floodplain restoration, even though this may affect their profits. Exchange visits between countries were enormously useful in identifying common opportunities and benefits, not only in managing floods but also in cultural and social spheres, and for tourism. A strategy developed during the project set out ways for stakeholders to cooperate in putting in place flood management through river basin planning processes.

Strategy Goal 3 Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications

Awareness of the environment created through art

Raising awareness among young people and their teachers about the vital importance of the Danube Basin is the main aim of the annual Danube Art Master competition that started in 2004. Each child and school in the basin, covering 14 European countries, is invited to create a three dimensional work of art from material found near water, such as plants, shells, mud, grass and waste. The Danube River basin is home to 83 million people with a wide range of cultures, languages and historical backgrounds. Held each year since 2004 to celebrate Danube Day, this ambitious competition unites children across the region. Jointly organised by GWP CEE and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River in 2011-2013, the competition encourages children to visit their local rivers and consider what the river ecosystem means to them. In line with the aims of Danube Day, the competition motivates children to create a vision for the Danube that meets the needs of its diverse multi-national people and wildlife.

Future generations alerted to the need to use the Danube sustainably

GWP Hungary brought together a team of water and communication experts to organise the 2010 Danube Box competition, one of the most popular annual educational contests in Hungary. More than 400 secondary schools throughout the country took part. The contest helped children understand the need to protect the Danube and use it wisely and sustainably.

Hungary has joined the Stockholm Junior Water Prize (SJWP) in 2013. It is an annual competition open to young people between the age of 15 and 20, who have conducted water-related projects focusing on local, regional, national or global topics of environmental, scientific, social or technological importance. The SJWP raises awareness on water and environmental issues among the younger generations. The national organizer of the SJWP is GWP Hungary Foundation in agreement with the Stockholm International Water Institute. The winner team represents Hungary in the international final during World Water Week on 1-6 September 2013 in Stockholm, Sweden.

Strategy Goal 4 Build a more effective network.

Cooperation strengthened with the Sava Commission

GWP Central and Eastern Europe and GWP Slovenia are now able to support water management processes and be involved in activities related to public participation and education through GWP's observer status at the International Sava River Basin Commission. The Sava Commission was established to implement the 2005 Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. Its mission is to establish sustainable water management, comprising integrated management of surface and groundwater resources. The 945 km long Sava River rises in Slovenia, flows through Croatia, along the northern border of Bosnia and Herzegovina and finally through Serbia where it joins the Danube in Belgrade. GWP Central and Eastern Europe can now participate in all open sessions of the Sava Commission and in the meetings of the permanent expert groups. Of the GWP Central and Eastern Europe member countries, Slovenia is also a member country of the Sava Commission.

In frame of Sava Commission program GWP Slovenia promotes and supports the activity of organizing Youth Parliament. We plan to organize it also interested in Danube countries, with help of the ICPDR PP group, which already expressed an interest.

Links between government and nongovernment bodies facilitated

Over the years, GWP Romania and GWP Ukraine have stepped in to facilitate communication between government and non-government actors on water, health and the environment. This has helped shape ways and tools to translate the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water and Health Protocol Initiative into action. GWP advances action on the protocol by making state departments and the public aware of the right to information on water and health through contributions to consultations and by organising workshops.

In 2010, GWP Romania organised a workshop on information and public participation in water and health related issues for representatives from 20 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. UNECE, recognising the importance of GWP as a broker, signed a Memorandum of Understanding making GWP Central and Eastern Europe a partner in preparing for the 7th Conference of UNECE Environment Ministers held in Astana, in 2011. This formal inclusion of GWP in UNECE consultation and decision making processes is a significant milestone and an opportunity to strengthen GWP's role as broker.

Junior Water Prize and Budapest Water Summit

Links with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) has been strengthened: Ms Edit Nagy secretary general of the Hungarian Water Utility Association was nominated by GWP for the membership of the Stockholm Industry Water Award jury and was accepted by SIWI in 2012. Ms Danka Thalmeneirova became jury member of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize in 2013.

The Budapest Water Summit convened from 9-11 October 2013, in Budapest, Hungary. The Summit took place in the context of the United Nations (UN) International Year of Water Cooperation 2013, the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, or Rio+20) "The Future We Want," and the ongoing post- 2015 development agenda process to negotiate sustainable development goals (SDGs). The meeting included the high-level Summit and, in parallel, the Science Forum, Civil Society Forum, Youth Forum and Business Leaders Forum. GWP Hungary was the co-convenor of the Youth Forum and this status resulted in good visibility and plenty of new contacts with young and senior players, government and nongovernment organizations of the international water community. GWP CEE played an important role in the Civil Forum.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

2.1 Vision & Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>Central and Eastern Europe will enhance its national economies towards green economies where water resources management is integrated with other sectors policies</i>
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: <i>GWP CEE will contribute to sustainable green growth at all levels</i>

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

GWP CEE will support governments in implementation of IWRM principles at several levels:

- Regional cooperation on water related issues among countries and encourage economic and social benefit sharing on transboundary basins
- Moving towards green economic development by a sound RBM planning at national levels
- Increasing climate resilience by promoting integrated flood and drought management
- Sustainable development of the rural agglomerations
- Maintaining healthy river and aquatic ecosystem environment.

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1: Supporting Policy Development and Implementation

"Catalyse Change". This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.²²

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Regional cooperation in water related issues will result in sustainable green economic development	UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, HELCOM, European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Country Water Partnerships are actively involved in Danube Economic Strategy Task Force as well as in Danube Regional Strategy's Priority Areas 4 and 5 • GWP CEE is actively involved in UN Economic Commission for Europe, program on climate change adaptation at transboundary basins
1.2	Countries in the region supported in development of "no regret" investments and non-investment	National governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP CEE has developed Guidelines for Integrated Drought Management

²² Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted when new strategy finalized

	measures to increase climate resilience and integrate these measures into river basin planning		accepted by governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE has implemented demonstration projects to support application of integrated drought and flood management measures
1.3	CEE countries facilitated regional stakeholders dialogue to adopt river basin management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive	National governments, water authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Water Partnerships in all countries are actively involved in river basin management plans development with a main focus to support stakeholders buy-in
1.4	Ecosystem approach recognized in national adopt river basin management plans a plans	Water and nature protection authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Water Partnerships organized national policy dialogues about ecosystem approach to river basin management
1.5	Rural areas (focusing on non-EU member states) better understand IWRM approach in solving sanitation issues	Selected less developed communities in Moldova and Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Country Water Partnerships has implemented sustainable sanitation projects in rural less developed communities

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2: Generate and Share Knowledge

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*²³

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Tools and methodologies developed to support an increased water security risks responses	National institutions dealing with drought and flood monitoring, risk assessment and early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE has identified the tools and means necessary to establish flood and drought information platform GWP CEE has developed Policy Brief on integrated drought management GWP CEE has conducted series of workshops and capacity building trainings on integrated drought management Application of integrated drought management (concrete measures) in demonstration projects
2.2	Knowledge base on sustainable sanitation solutions developed to support rural communities	Rural communities, authorities and inhabitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and Country Water Partnerships together with local partners have developed best practices on integrated urban water management for small communities
2.3	Awareness to water related ecosystem increased among young generation	Schools in Central and Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE is actively involved in project targeting young generation, e.g. Danube Art Master, photo contest for the youth and others Country Water Partnerships have

²³ id

			organized public awareness campaigns and competitions involving youth education centres and different school levels
2.4	Communications capacity embedded throughout the network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE maintains regional web site and social media
2.5	Capacity building: out-of-water management sector professionals increased understanding on IWRM	Selected authorities in environmental management, forest management, agriculture sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Water Partnerships has conducted series of workshops on IWRM and ecosystem approach GWP CEE has developed a publication on payments for ecosystem services (this is a need that GWP CEE requests the support from TEC)

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships

“Strengthen Partnerships”. This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.²⁴

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation	UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, International Sava River Basin Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE participates at advisory boards, task forces and coordination meetings of UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and other bodies
3.2	Number of active partners to GWP CEE increased	At min. 2 new partners per year and per country join GWP CEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications accepted in GWP database of partners
3.3	Links with other networks and organizations strengthened and formalised	Women in Europe for a Common Future, Drought Management Centre for South Eastern Europe, WMO and UN-Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding

²⁴ id

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

The time horizon for this Work programme is 3 years: 2014-2016.

A main challenge in GWP CEE is that water policies are “dictated” by European Commission and governments are overloaded with EU requirements. Thus, RWP and CWP are “complementary” rather than “leading” agencies to promote IWRM approaches. Also, there is a high competition for technical expertise in CEE region. This results in difficulties to attract “new” experts (who work on a voluntary basis) for GWP initiatives.

Another aspect is that some CWPs are more active than others are. This phenomenon is evident also at the country level – active versus passive involvement of individual partners within CWPs. This issue is being discussed in Council meetings but was not constructively addressed to date.

GWP CEE will focus on the following focus areas which reflect regional priorities:

- climate resilience that embodies sustainable use of water resources in agriculture for food and water security and ecosystem and water security
- urbanization to tackle low water and sanitation issues of rural and marginalized areas with a low economic and social development
- transboundary cooperation to capitalize on benefit sharing in water management to be transferred in economic development.

All three regional priorities are relevant for both EU and non-EU countries and the EU policies will be fully taken into consideration in the implementation. In addition, all three priorities will be addressed together with cross cutting priorities:

- mobilization of financing to water sector
- mobilization of youth in water sector.

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC ²⁵	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1.1	1.2	1.3	Regional consultations on river basin management plans at trans-boundary basins	Regional and Country Water Partnerships
1.2	1.3		Integrated Drought Management Programme	Regional and Country Water Partnerships and programme partners
1.3	1.4		National Consultations on present status of Significant Water Management issues (2014) and the draft of 2nd on river basin management plans and 1st FRMPs (2015)	Country Water Partnerships in cooperation with partner organizations
1.5			Sustainable Sanitation Programme	Regional Sustainable Sanitation Task Force

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--

²⁵ OC: Outcome Challenge to which the indicative project and activities contribute (put related number from Table B)

OC ²⁶	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2.2			Best practices supporting rural development	Regional Sustainable Sanitation Task Force
2.3			Water and Youth programs	Regional and Country Water Partnerships
2.4	1.2		Integrated Drought Management Programme	Regional and Country Water Partnerships and programme partners
2.5			Capacity development (in water sector) and capacity building (other sectors)	Regional and Country Water Partnerships

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC ²⁷	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
3.1			Involvement in key regional organizations	Regional Water Partnership
3.2			Increasing visibility of Regional Water Partnership	Regional Water Partnership

²⁶ id

²⁷ id

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

- Discuss the resources (incl. human and financial) needed to implement the Work Programme
- Consider the present financial situation (e.g. funding horizon of the present projects)
- Provide a budget estimate

GWP CEE Regional Council members will be responsible for steering of the Framework program activities. Regional Secretariat led by Regional Coordinator will coordinate program activities with overall three years GWP CEE work plan in terms of administrative and financial issues, and on the quarterly basis will monitor, advice and evaluate on-going activities and outputs. The support team consists of regional communication officer and financial assistant.

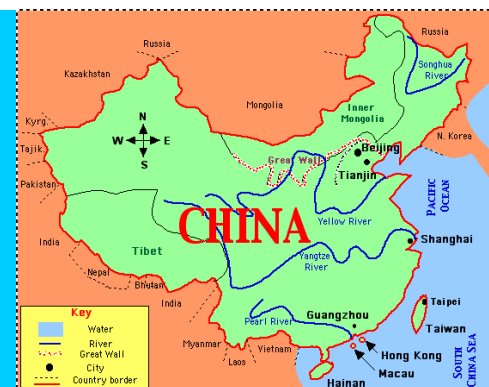
On the regional level, GWP CEE is implementing Integrated Drought Management Programme with a full time programme manager. Similarly, regional Sustainable Sanitation Task Force could be transformed into programme with a programme manager. On the regional level, Task Forces has been established as ad hoc Technical Committee for Danube Strategy and Sustainable Sanitation.

GWP CEE activities in 2014-2016 will be funded from the GWP core budget that is allocated on annual basis and is not secured. Best estimates show a need of 700,000 EUR per year.

There are external sources – none of them are secured. In-kind contribution.

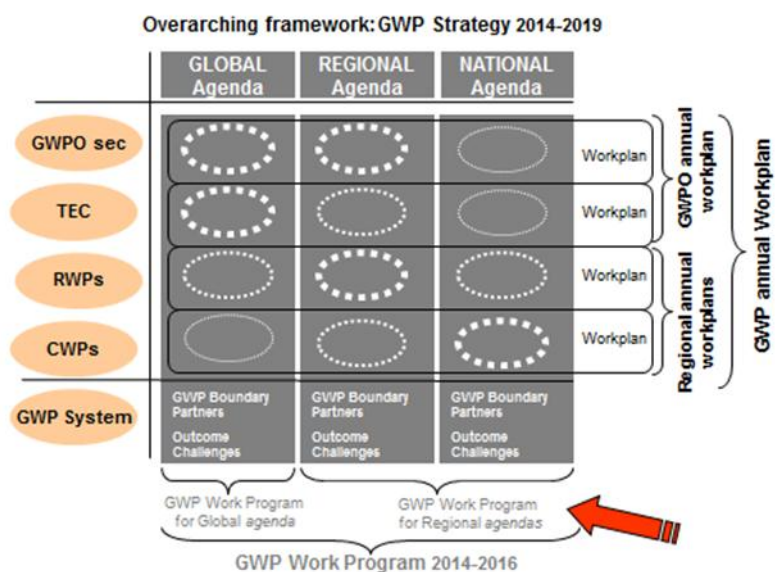
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

China



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP China Regional Work Programme 2014-2016

1. Background and introduction

The regional context

China's water resources are disproportionately less considering the country's huge population, and are unevenly distributed in space and time. China, as the largest developing country in the world and with the rapid social and economic development, is facing the obvious water problem. Accompanied by further development of industrialization and urbanization and growing impact of global climate change, it is confronted with an increasingly severe water resources situation. Such problems as flood disasters, drought, water shortage, water pollution as well as water and soil loss are particularly prominent.

First is about the accelerated industrialization and urbanization process. In the next 20 years, China will experience fast-growing urbanization. By 2030, it will see the urbanization rate rising to 70% from the present 51%, and that newly added urban population possibly exceed 300 million, thus making this nation's total urban population over one billion. This situation will raise higher requirements for improving the quality of water to be supplied, ensuring water supply and improving flood control in cities concentrated with population and wealth, etc. The obvious imbalance between water supply and demand, however, results in growing pressure on water supply security.

Second is about the extensive mode of economic development in China. With this mode, eco-environment problems triggered by over and irrational development of water resources are particularly severe in some regions. An increase in waste water and sewage discharge will greatly intensify the difficulty in the control and protection of water ecology and environment, posing a more arduous task of raising water utilization efficiency and protecting water eco-environment.

Third is about the increasingly sharp imbalance between the bigger population, less land and scarcer water. The water that supports the national food security is still not secured because of the unstablized water infrastructures.

Fourth is about intensified impact of the global climate change. In some regions, there are obviously more extreme weather events, including sudden heavy rainfall, extraordinary typhoon, regional severe drought and heat wave. More frequent flood disasters and droughts explain the complexity in coping with floods and droughts and the difficulty in disaster prevention and reduction.

GWP organization in the region

With the support of the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) and the Ministry of Water Resources of China (MWR), GWP China Technical Advisory Committee (GWP China TAC) was established in November 2000 with the approval of the relevant governmental institutions. The GWPO has defined GWP China as a Regional Water Partnership. The Secretariat of GWP China is hosted by the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) in Beijing.

In September 2006, GWP China organized the Partners Meeting at which the Statutes of GWP China was adopted thus a Regional TAC transformed into a Regional Water Partnership. By the democratic election, the first Council of GWP China was founded. The second Council was founded in the Second Partners Meeting of GWP China in May, 2009, Changsha, Hunan Province.

GWP China has established the formal partnership cooperation relationship with over 100 institutions and organizations, including the governmental organizations, research institutions, civil societies, universities and utilities. The provincial/river basin level partnerships were also set up: GWP China Fujian was set up in October 2002, GWP China Hebei in October 2003, GWP China Shaanxi in June 2004, GWP China Yellow River in October 2005 and GWP China Hunan in April 2008.

GWP regional role and value added

In the past 13 years, the GWP China, while strictly being abided by the relevant laws and regulations of China, guided by the relevant governmental agencies and on the basis of the country's conditions and the situation over the integrated water resources management, has organized various water-related activities aiming at facilitating the practicing of the IWRM in a planned way and step by step manner. Closely cooperating with the provincial/river basin water partnerships, GWP China has set up the neutral platform for exchanges and dialogues on the key issues of water resources participated by the representatives from water-related departments such water resources, environment protection, health, energy, urban construction, agriculture and transport and all the stakeholders.

As a part of the GWP, the GWP China gets the support and guidance from the Headquarters and work in accordance with the rules and guidelines set forth by the Headquarters. The GWP China sets up the bridge for the exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries taking the unique advantage of the neutral platform. On the one hand, it learns the advanced and applicable approaches for water resources management including the experiences on legislation, policies, mechanisms, institutions and science and technology from other countries; on the other hand, China's successful experiences on water resources management are shared by the other countries in the world so as to jointly promote the sustainable development of global water resources.

The activities organized by GWP China has contributed to the better management of water resources and add values including the raise of awareness of importance of water and the IWRM, production of influence on the decision-making and policy development on water resources management, promotion of the public and stakeholders' participation in water resources management and strengthening the cross-sector and the international cooperation.

Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

Significant outcomes noted during the period are summarised in the following table:

Region	Year	Level	Location	Governance Outcome	ToolBox Category
CHI	2002	N	China	Water law	A1.01
CHI	2003	N	China	Water governance (High-level roundtable-HLRT)	A1.02
CHI	2004	N	China	Water and soil conservation(HLRT)	C1.01
CHI	2005	N	China	National water resources comprehensive planning system (HLRT)	C2.01
CHI	2005	N	China	Yangtze river forum	B1.04
CHI	2006	N	China	Drinking water safety(HLRT)	C6.02
CHI	2007	N	China	Water resources protection and water environment (HLRT)	C2.02
CHI	2007	N	China	Yangtze River Forum	B1.04
CHI	2007	N	China	International Yellow River Forum	B1.04
CHI	2007	N	China	Changsha Declaration, Guiding	A1.02

				Principles for Dongting Lake Protection.	
CHI	2008	N	China	Water and sanitation (HLRT)	C2.02
CHI	2009	N	China	Yangtze River Forum	B1.04
CHI	2009	N	China	International Yellow River Forum	B1.04
CHI	2010	N	China	Global climate change and water security (HLRT)	A1.03
CHI	2011	N	China	Strategy of extreme climate adaptation (HLRT)	A1.03
CHI	2011	N	China	Yangtze River Forum	B1.04
CHI	2012	N	China	Water resources management system development (HLRT)	A1.02
CHI	2012	N	China	International Yellow River Forum	B1.04

Based upon the GWP and GWP China Strategy 2009-2013 and focused on the four goals of the strategy and taking consideration into the hot issues of the water resources management in China, GWP China has since 2009 organized the relevant activities.

First, coordinate and promote IWRM. GWP China implemented Water Law of China to promote the IWRM and water environment protection in China; and supported provincial/river basin water partnerships in terms of IWRM dissemination and implementation at all levels. For the past five years, GWP China has organized four major activities including three high-level roundtable meetings and one workshop, with the theme of “Global Climate Change and Water Resources Management in China”, “Global Climate Change and Water Security in China”, “Strategy of Extreme Climate Adaptation in China” and “Water Resources Management System Development in China”, to promote IWRM in China through cross-departments cooperation.

The provincial and river basin water partnerships have also organized different types of activities according to the local situation focused on IWRM to discuss the issues such as institutional water resources management, mechanisms and policies with participants from all levels, including government officials, water managers, rural water users and other stakeholders, and concluded with the recommendations submitted to the decision-makers.

Second, establish and strengthen partners relationship at all levels. The network of partners has been further developed in the region of GWP China. It has established the formal partner cooperative relationship with over 100 water-related institutions and organizations, including the governmental organizations, research institutions, universities, civil societies and utilities. The member organizations share the information and experiences to promote the extension of the IWRM principles at each level. The formal cooperative relationship with partners was further strengthened in past years. GWP China worked with the Yangtze River Conservancy Commission on the organization of the Yangtze Forum and with the Yellow River Conservancy Committee on the International Yellow River Forum. The GWP China also signed the MOU with the WWF. In addition, it maintained cooperative relationship with the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the UNDP, the UNIDO, the EU, the Switzerland Embassy in China, the DFID in China, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the World Resources Institute and The Nature Conservancy. The relationship with the government agencies has also been strengthened. The Ministry of Water Resources, as the guiding department of the GWP China, has fully supported the GWP China activities. Many ministers/vice ministers of the Ministry of Water Resources participated in the activities sponsored by the GWP China and delivered the key-note speeches.

The close cooperation between GWP China and other governmental agencies, such as the National People's Congress, China People's Political Consultative Conference, National Development Reform

Commission, Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Construction, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Land and Resources, China Meteorological Administration, National Women Federation and civil societies, also helped promote the IWRM in China.

Third, disseminate IWRM principles. GWP China organized IWRM training courses for several times to disseminate the concept and share the international experiences. Around this theme, it also drafted materials, translated and printed out some key documents, including the GWP TEC technical papers. The proceedings of each High-level Roundtable meetings were published to distribute IWRM principles in wider range.

The role played by media was also significant for GWP China to publicize IWRM. As for the High-level Roundtable meetings, for instance, the media representatives from the CCTV, Xinhua News Agency and other websites were invited to participate and they extensively reported the meetings.

Fourth, promote international exchanges. GWP China has always maintained close relationship and developed communication and cooperation with the GWPO and GWP Secretariat. GWP China and its Secretariat have done a lot of work, including participation in all activities organized by the GWPO and submitting work plans and reports on time and communication with other counterparts through the platform of the annual CP meetings.

The key international water events, e.g. World Water Forum and Stockholm World Water Week, provided the GWP China with more opportunities to cooperate with others and disseminate the IWRM that played important role in its operation and the fund-raising model.

Fifth, strengthen institutional and capacity building. According to the Statutes of GWP China, the GWP China insists on the regional Council meeting system, two meetings every year. At the meetings, the Council members evaluate the work report and annual work plan submitted by the Secretariat and provide guidance to the work of the Secretariat and the strategic direction for the future work.

Upon the relevant requirements by the GWPO, GWP China and provincial/river basin water partnerships strengthened their capabilities of raising funds through diverse channels. The cooperation with governmental organizations, river basin organizations and enterprises as well as co-sponsoring activities with other international organizations and NGOs has promoted the fund-raising.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

The strategy 2014-2020 will be implemented along with the implementation of the 12th and 13th “ Five – Year ” national plans as well as 5-year water development plan and achieving the MDGs of the UN which will play a key role in IWRM in China.

Vision & Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and	Regional level Impact Statement: The GWP China’s vision is to promote the IWRM and facilitate the protection and sustainable development of water resources. Paying close attention to
--------	------------------------	--	--

		economic regions	the people-oriented water management and adhering to the human-oriented principle and Scientific Development Concept and achieving the harmonious co-existence between human and nature, the GWP China will further facilitate the implementation of China's Water Law and promote the exchanges and cooperation between sectors, organizations, civil societies and people from all walks of life involved in water resources management, the social and public participation and the dialogues and the international exchanges and cooperation.
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: The GWP China's mission is to facilitate the building of the resources-conservation and environment-friendly society, the realization of the drinking water security, flood control security, food security, ecological security and energy security and the harmonious development of economy and society. Drinking water security, flood control security, food security, ecological security and energy security are all closely related to water resources and therefore can be summed up as "water security". Water security means that water with enough quantity and good quality can be always supplied for the people's life and health, the economic development and the ecological system at present and in the future. The concept of water security indicates that, on the one hand, water serves the human's living and happy life and be efficiently used for the economic development, ecology and environmental protection, and on the other hand, water security also includes the management of water disasters such as floods, hill slides, water and soil erosion, droughts and water-borne diseases. At the same time, water security is the foundation for poverty alleviation and the social harmony.

Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

The strategic goals of GWP China are to accomplish the rational allocation and efficient utilization and protection of water resources and promote the sustainable utilization of water resources and resources-saving and harmonious environment through the implementation of IWRM.

In the coming 6 years, the GWP China will face the following new challenges: how to even better practice the IWRM concept; how to cope with the new water resources issues as a result of climate change; how to play a greater role in other sectors; how to accept more partners and provide them with better services; how to have more voices heard in the world about China's successful experiences; and how to improve the building of the internal capacity and the capability of fund-raising as well as to seek more stable cooperation channels. The GWP China will, on the basis of the experiences in the past years and taking its unique advantage, address itself to these challenges and create a new future.

2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.*²⁸

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	IWRM concepts combined into international (i.e. south-south), national, river basin and local water management	Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people's livelihoods improvement and ecological development for the consideration by decision-makers.
1.2	Use the participatory approach in national and local water development plans	Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strictest water resources management system shall be promoted by the update action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, and coordinated operation as well as cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholder
1.3	Disseminating, advocating and practicing to enable effective IWRM implementation	Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; universities, institutes, research centres, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant organizations and planners will improve the overall water resources development.
1.4	Evaluating the status of the implementation of water laws and regulations	Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders will give recommendations on measures and policies with introduction of IWRM principles and practices.
1.5	Set-up cooperative institutional arrangement mechanisms across	Ministry of water resources,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness rose at high-level to promoted

²⁸ Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

	sectors, regions and agencies	environmental protection, agriculture, health, science and technology; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions	coordination across sectors, regions and agencies regarding the issues of IWRM.
1.6	Integrated urban water management promoted to address water supply and sanitation issues	Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in some provinces is planned to optimize for greater contribution to recovery from over development of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban areas.
1.7	Water and the ecosystem considerations	Ministry of water resources, environmental protection, agriculture, health; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water resources research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.
1.8	Water and food security considerations	Ministry of water resources, agriculture, health, National Development and Reform Commission; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water resources research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will help work out report and recommendations for efficient water use and agricultural development for the harmonious and sustainable development of water and agriculture.
1.9	The 9 provinces sharing the Yellow River (YR) sign agreements regarding water allocation plans from them in the YR Basin every year (WACDEP)	Governments of 9 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 agreements on yearly water allocation plans of nine provinces in the YR Basin between YR Conservancy Commission and the provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong.
1.10	The Chinese Government introduces the integrated water security and climate resilience into the National Economic Development Plan	Chinese Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience to be adapted into policies, including one national development plan; one sector plan at national level; four Provincial development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans.
1.11	The 4 provincial government levels, by Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian Province introduce the integrated water security and climate resilient	Governments of 4 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience to be adapted into policies, including one national economic

	development into economic development plan (2016-2020) and Provincial Water sector development plan		development plan; one water sector plan at national level; four Provincial economic development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans. The four provinces are Hebei; Shaanxi; Hunan and Fujian.
1.12	The Chinese Government invests the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development in Water Sector by the Central Government in January 2011	Chinese Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities will be conducted through collecting investment outcomes; analysing the outcomes in different uses; evaluating the analysis outcomes; and submitting the improvement proposals.
1.13	The provinces share the Pearl River Delta agree on integrated management of the Delta.	Governments of the provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities of the demonstration project will integrate the water security and climate resilience into the “Water Allocation Plan of the Pearl River Delta” drafted by the Ministry of Water Resources; promote the legislation process of the “Water Allocation Regulation of the Pearl River Delta”; and support the feasibility study of Datengxia Hydro Complex in the Pearl River Delta.

First, the efforts will be made to combine the IWRM concept into the international (south-south), national, river basin and local water management-related laws, regulations, rules and the strictest water resources management system and based on this promote the cooperation between the sectors involved in water and with the non-water sectors as well.

Second, the participating approach will be used to get involved in formulating the regulations, rules and plans and in particular to facilitate the including of IWRM concept into the national and local water development plans, the comprehensive plans for the water resources and river basins and the special plans.

Third, the popularization and practicing will be actively conducted for the various laws, regulations and plans to ensure the practical implementation of the IWRM concept and promote the integrated management between the water-related sectors, the regions, rural and urban areas, the upper and lower reaches/left and right banks of rivers, the quantity and quality of water, the water resources and hydropower, the surface and groundwater, the diverted and the local water, and the coordination among such aspects as water sources, water treatment plants, water supply, water- conservation, drainage and pollution control, etc.

Fourth, the status of the implementation of the relevant water-related laws and regulations and the execution of programs will be investigated and the impact on the implementation will be dynamically evaluated. The quality of the legislation development and programming will be assessed in a practical and all-round way and the recommendations for further modification will be put forward.

Fifth, the encouragement will be made to set up the cooperative management mechanism across sectors, regions and agencies for the emergencies and crisis to adapt to the climate change, and get prepared for coping with the risks and disasters so as to avoid the worsening of poverty as a result of the climate change.

Sixth, the IWRM will be promoted and the attention paid on the people’s living and the issues on agriculture, rural areas and the farmers. The clean drinking water for children and women should be

ensured and the issues on the drinking water safety for the rural people will be wholly solved so as to ensure the efficiency and security of water supply. The sewage will be treated in a larger scale and water quality from the sources will meet the standard. The drinking water safety in cities, towns and rural areas will be entirely improved by 2020.

Seventh, the IWRM will be promoted further and more attention paid to the ecological and environmental issues. The implementation of such governmental plans will be promoted that by 2020, the integrity water system of rivers and lakes and the connection between rivers and lakes will be achieved; the hydrological process continuity will be maintained; over 95% of water function zones will meet the standards; the flow for ecology and environment in the river courses will be basically kept; water level of more than half of the areas where groundwater are over-exploited will be restored; over 50% of water- and soil-eroded areas will be treated; the ecologically fragile areas will be effectively restored; water resources protection and river and lake health system will be basically built and a water ecosystem that is better adaptive to the sustainable development of economy and society will be established.

Eighth, the food self-sufficiency will be accomplished through IWRM at the rate of 95% and the food production of 540 billion kg by 2020 in line with the <Outlines of National Long- and Medium Term Food Security Plan> and through the raise of efficiency of water resources utilization, the increase of food production per unit of water used and the combination of other agricultural measures.

Ninth, the Yellow River runs through nine provinces in China: Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong. The provinces have a common problem of water shortage that leads to contradiction in water use. For better coordination and cooperation between the provinces, the Yellow River Conservancy Committee (YRCC) worked out the annual water allocation plans, water scheduling scheme and a combination of real-time instruction scheduling. The GWP China supports the YRCC and related governmental agencies to coordinate transboundary cooperation in the Yellow River Basin. From 2014 to 2016, through the activities of understanding problems, identifying issues, developing solutions and monitoring and moving forward cooperation mechanism, the programme supports the annual water allocation plans to be implemented in a scientific and rational manner.

Tenth and eleventh, the “National Economic Development Plan” refers to the state of the national economic development of the various elements of the specific arrangements that is divided into long-term plan (usually ten years), medium-term plan (generally five years) and short-term plans (also known as the annual plan), the direction of the provisions of national economic development, size and speed is a programmatic document guiding the development of the national economy.

The “National Economic and Social Development Plan” is developed based upon the plan of each sector and the Ministry of Water Resources drafts the National Water Development Plan. The programme will enable the integrated water security and climate resilience principles to be covered into the sector development plan. Accordingly, the sector development plan will be one of elements of the national development plan. The 13th Five-Year (2016-2020) Plan will be drafted from 2014. In the drafting process, the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience will be incorporated into the development plan.

The GWP China, and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian WPS will work with the Provincial Governments to adapt the content of integrated water security and climate resilience into the provincial economic development plan and water sector plan of each province.

Twelfth, the investment in water infrastructure is a fundamental public welfare. The Chinese Government will improve the fund raising channels for the national and local water projects construction; implement the water development policies on the benefits of 10% accrued from the land use; strengthen financial support for water infrastructure construction and attract a wide range of social water investment funds. In 2011 and 2012, the water sector investment in China reached USD 54.9 billion and USD 64.5 billion, and the total investment in water in the next 10 years (2011-2020) will be more than USD 636 billion.

Thirteenth, The Pearl River Delta includes Hong Kong, Macau and part of Guangdong Province (including the nine municipalities of Dongguan, Foshan, Guangzhou, Huizhou, Jiangmen, Shenzhen, Zhaoqing, Zhongshan and Zhuhai), and is a region which was opened up to commerce and foreign investment in 1978 by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. The Pearl River Delta Economic Area is the main exporter and importer of all the great regions of China, and can even be regarded as an economic power. In 2002, exports from the Delta to regions other than Hong Kong, Macau and continental China reached USD 160 billion. The Pearl River Delta, despite accounting for just 0.5 percent of the total Chinese territory and having just 5 percent of its population, generates 20 percent of the country's GDP. The population of the Pearl River Delta, now estimated at 50 million people, is expected to grow to 75 million within a decade. Apart from investment from Macau and Hong Kong companies, in the rest of the Delta, the Province of Guangdong has, for the last 20 years, been the focus of direct foreign investment, much of which from North American companies looking to make use of the same competitive edge enjoyed by Macau and Hong Kong. The demonstration project in the Pearl River Delta will practise the approach of: cross-sectors cooperation (Department of Finance, Transportation, Water Resources, Environmental Protection and etc.); transboundary cooperation (Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province); and management of urbanization with the urbanization rate of over 70% and development of ecological regulation by green solution

1.1.1 2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*²⁹

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Enabling high-level neutral platform venues for multi-stakeholder discussions	All related organizations	The water resources relevant issues and research topics, methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.
2.2	Increasing capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training	Existing and new partners	The awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised, e.g. the donor community.
2.3	IWRM capacity building through the GWP ToolBox	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners
2.4	Increasing contact with all forms of media to disseminate IWRM knowledge and applications	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic sector will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management. Otherwise, it will make more channel for the media accessible to IWRM and any other activities of GWP China
2.5	Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners
2.6	Institutions and stake-holders	Institutions and stake-	

²⁹ id

	demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP)	holders	
--	---	---------	--

First, the activities such as the high-level roundtables, fora, workshops and on-site dialogues, etc. will be organized as a type of neutral platforms for inviting the stakeholders from the water resources, environmental protection, public health, urban construction, agriculture and transport sectors to exchange ideas on such key issues in the area of water resources management as water legislation, river basin management, environment, ecosystem protection and restoration, water right and market, water price reform, poverty alleviation, water and soil conservation, drinking water safety and the water-saving society building.

Second, the dissemination and training on the IWRM and sharing of knowledge will be strengthened to let more people in China to know this concept and keep its contents updated and advanced. The contacts will be made with the educational institutions to discuss about the possibilities of using the IWRM materials for curricula at universities to teach the future water resources managers. And in the primary and secondary schools, the experiment will also be made to popularize the knowledge on water resources and water conservation. More IWRM knowledge and the GWP Toolbox cases will be translated into Chinese to introduce more knowledge in a systematic way.

Third, the training on the IWRM will be strengthened to facilitate the dissemination and practicing of its concept in China and the use of the GWP's Toolbox to learn from the accumulated successful experiences on the IWRM implementation in other parts of the world so as to further improve the integrated management of water resources in China.

Fourth, more contacts and communications will be made with the media for publicizing the water management knowledge and extending the influences. The fostering and disseminating of the IWRM knowledge will be strengthened through means of website and the GWP China's Newsletter, etc.

Fifth, the work on summarizing the experiences and knowledge on China's water resources management will be furthered and more cases will be written for the Toolbox for sharing among water managers both in China and abroad.

1.1.2 2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*³⁰

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships	All organizations at provincial and river basin levels.	Develop new partnerships with other regions,
3.2	Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships	All relevant stakeholders who care about water and water security issues.	Take advantages of all opportunities to disseminate our activities and research outputs.
3.3	Working with civil society to jointly promote water resources management in China	Any organization, regardless of NGO, governments or civil	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.

³⁰ id

		societies that will be devoted to contributing to water development in China.	
3.4	Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising	Potential donors	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.
3.5	The GWP China partnerships demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience	GWP China partners	

First, the institutional and the internal capacity building at the different levels will be further reinforced to particularly facilitate the sustainable development of the provincial/river basin water partnerships enabling them to play greater role in the local water resources management. At the same time, by maintaining the existing provincial/river basin water partnerships, new water partnerships will be gradually established when appropriate. The more opportunities will be provided for the members of the Council and the Technical Committee to participate and play their role in the activities organized by the GWP China. Every approach will be used to organize the team work. The right candidates will also be selected for election accordingly as the new members of the Council and the Technical Committee.

Second, the efforts will be made to make the other civil societies from various sectors as the new registered partners of the GWP China. The GWP China will provide the partners with more opportunities for information exchanges and sharing.

Third, the cooperation with the civil societies in China and the water-related international organizations will be further enhanced for promoting jointly the China's water resources management.

Fourth, such measures as the exchanges between staff members from the secretariats of the GWP China and the provincial/river basin water partnerships, training, coordination and capacity building will be taken for further improvement of the institutional building, effective performance and better fund-raising capability.

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

The Chinese government had issued "The Regulation of Implementing the Strictest Water Management System" in January 2012 emphasizing that by taking the water allocation, conservation and protection as focuses, strengthening water demand and water use process management, strictly controlling the total water consumption, wholly raising water use efficiency and controlling the total pollutants discharged into rivers and lakes through a sound system, ascertained responsibilities, increased capacity and better management, the sustainable utilization of water resources will be promoted and the building of water-conservation society speeded up and that the three main objectives on the control of water resources development and utilization, water use efficiency and pollutants discharge in the water function zones as well as the measures of implementing the strictest water management system are identified.

From 2014 to 2016, the GWP China, based upon the past experiences, will work on the areas of the response to the challenge of climate change, the implementation of the strictest water management system and further promotion of the IWRM and organize the activities accordingly.

Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

			TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			Promote implementation of the strictest water management system	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources
			GWP China Yellow River in China IWRM implements	Implemented in collaboration with Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC)
			GWP China Fujian implements the Strictest Water Resources Management System	Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department
			GWP China Hebei assesses water resources management availability – including groundwater	Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department
			GWP China Shaanxi assesses implementation of the Three Red Lines	Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department
			GWP China Shaanxi completes Integrated Management of Groundwater under Global Climate Change project	Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department
			GWP China Hunan assists provincial government in river basin ecological assessment and compensation	Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department
	1.1	WP 1.1	Develop cooperation between 9 provinces in the YR Basin, by GWP China YR	Implemented in collaboration with YRCC through WACDEP
	1.2	WP 2.1	Support the introduction climate resilience into national water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP
	1.2	WP 2.2	Support the introduction climate resilience into the national economic development plan at the central government level, by GWP China (2016-2020)	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP
	1.3	WP 2.3	Support the introduction climate resilience into Hebei provincial economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hebei	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.4	Support the introduction climate resilience into Hebei provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hebei	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.5	Support the introduction climate resilience into Shaanxi provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Shaanxi	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.6	Support the introduction climate resilience into Shaanxi provincial development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Shaanxi	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.7	Support the introduction climate resilience into Hunan provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hunan	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.8	Support the introduction climate resilience into Hunan provincial development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hunan	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.9	Support the introduction climate resilience into Fujian provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Fujian	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.3	WP 2.10	Support the introduction climate resilience into Fujian provincial development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Fujian	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water

				resources department
	1.4	WP 3.1	Support the Chinese Government in implementing the investment on the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development in Water Sector issue by the State Council in January 2011 by GWP China	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP
	1.5	WP 5.1	Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in Yangtze River Delta	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Yangtze River Conservancy Commission
	1.6	WP 5.2	Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in the Pearl River Delta	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Pearl River Conservancy Commission
	1.7	WP 5.3	Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in the YR Delta	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Yellow River Conservancy Commission

First, the implementation of the strictest water management system will be promoted, the water resources management system combining the river basin and the regional administrative management improved, the water resources management mechanisms with clearly defined roles, ascertained responsibilities, standardized conduct and coordinated operation and the cooperation and coordination mechanisms to promote harmonious development of river basins and regions established, the strictest management of river basin water resources management through IWRM promoted to achieve the security of water resources and ecological environment and the exchanges and communication between water-related sectors and other departments or countries facilitated to learn from other countries. GWP China will organize different types of activities on the issues of water resources management, ecological protection and restoration, integrated river basin management and global climate change, including activities, such as high level roundtables, workshops, research projects and in collaboration with US DFID, WWF and IUCN, etc.

Second, GWP China Yellow River Basin will carry out activities focused on the areas of the integrated river basin water resources management and the sustainable utilization of water resources for the sustainable economic and social development. Along with the rapid economic and social development, more demands on water resources management in the river basin are raised. According to the Regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System, the Yellow River Conservancy Commission has strengthened the integrated management of water resources in the Yellow River and made achievements in improving the sustainable water resources utilization for the sustainable economic and social development based upon the characteristics of the river basin. GWP China Yellow River will cooperate with the stakeholders in China including decision-makers, engineers and law workers and other countries to carry out further studies on the integrated river basin water resources management and sustainable development of economy and society in the river basin.

Third, GWP China Fujian will focus on the implementation of the regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System in Fujian Province issued by the State Council in early 2012 and cooperate with the relevant provincial government organizations to sum up the good experiences in Quanzhou City on the implementation of the Regulation. The experiences of Quanzhou City will spread to other areas of the province. Meanwhile, efforts will be made on facilitating the set up of cross-sector water resources management committee in the province to promote the implementation of the IWRM, promoting the implementation of the regulation and its assessment, defining the “Three red lines” of the water resources management, establishing early the water resources management system for better management and also improving water resources management liability system. GWP China Fujian will also organize activities related to flood control and disaster-reduction and the climate change adaptation.

Fourth, GWP China Hebei, based on the situation of water shortage and over-extracting of groundwater in the province, will organize activities such as survey, on-site dialogues and workshops focused on

conservation, protection, optimized allocation and efficient utilization of water resources for securing water supply and sustainable water use and restoration of groundwater level as well as the betterment of the environment in urban and rural areas. The activities will be resulted with the recommendations submitted to the provincial governmental decision-makers.

Fifth, GWP China Shaanxi, based on the status of water use, outlines of the 12th Five-year Plan for national Economic development and development plan for water sector and the expected quota, will carry out on-site investigation on the indicators of the three principles (Three Red Lines) of water resources management in Shaanxi Province. According to relevant plans, GWP China Shaanxi will assist the local governmental organizations to invite experts to draft water allocation plans of Wei River, Jing River and Han River for better implementation of the strictest water resources management system in Shaanxi Province.

GWP China Shaanxi will also complete the program on “The Integrated Management of Groundwater Under Global Climate Change in Shaanxi Province”, jointly with Groundwater Monitoring and Management Bureau of Shaanxi Province, to provide proposals of integrated management of groundwater in the province.

Sixth, GWP China Hunan will assist the relevant provincial governmental organizations to conduct studies on river basin ecological compensation mechanisms and urban drinking water safety in accordance with the reform of water resources management system. It is planned to organize investigation and promotion campaigns as well as some special activities in the universities of the province.

Seventh, this is one of elements of the WACDEP of GWP China Region. The GWP China will support the Yellow River Conservancy Commission and related governmental agencies to coordinate transboundary cooperation between provinces in the river basin. From 2014 to 2016, through the activities of understanding problems, identifying issues, developing solutions and monitoring and moving forward cooperation mechanism, the programme supports the annual water allocation plans to each province to be implemented in a scientific and rational manner.

Eighth, GWP China will support and hold activities to enable the related government agencies to adapt the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience into the development plan during their drafting process. The GWP China and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian WPs will work with the Provincial Governments to adapt the content of integrated water security and climate resilience into the provincial development plan and water sector plan of each province.

Ninth, the demonstration project in the Pearl River Delta will practise the approach of: cross-sectors cooperation (Department of Finance, Transportation, Water Resources, Environmental Protection and etc.); transboundary cooperation (Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province); and management of urbanization with the urbanization rate of over 70% and development of ecological regulation by green solution

Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			Training workshops, fora, dialogues and on-site meetings	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			IWRM capacity building for senior water experts in China	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with

				research institutions and universities
			Maximise the role of the GWP ToolBox	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			Improve inter-regional exchange and learning	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
	2.1	WP 6.1	Establish consulting advisors group of water security and climate resilience;	Implemented through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
		WP 6.2	Organize capacity building and training of capacities of partners, institutions and stake-holders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience;	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with research institutions and Hohai University, Qinghua University
		WP 6.3	Organize technical training and establish knowledge and technical consulting group for drought and flood management;	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with research institutions and provincial flood control and drought relief offices
	2.2	WP 7.1	Develop case studies in pilot projects;	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with provincial water resources departments
		WP 7.2	Set up a toolbox case study to share knowledge on drought and flood management	Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with provincial flood control and drought relief offices

From 2014 to 2016, GWP China will play its role as a neutral platform for equal communication and dialogues at all levels, promoting IWRM knowledge sharing raising funds and contribute to the implementation of the strictest water resources management system in China.

For strengthening dissemination of IWRM knowledge and the leading role in IWRM, GWP China and its provincial/river basin water partnerships, in addition to continuing to organize different types of activities including workshops, fora, dialogues and on-site meetings, will introduce more ways to publicize, guide and share IWRM principles in order to involve more people accessible to these knowledge and also insistently upgrade the knowledge.

GWP China will reinforce the training on IWRM in which the senior water experts from the GWPO and other international organizations will be invited to share their experiences. The training courses will be organized and supported by the GWP China Secretariat.

The role and values of GWP Toolbox, publications and media will be maximized. The related publications and Toolbox manuals on water resources management will be translated into Chinese to introduce IWRM more systematically. The communication with media will be strengthened for wider dissemination and more influence.

GWP China will improve knowledge training and dissemination as well as exchanges of experiences between China and other countries by means of its website and newsletters.

Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			GWP China Third Partners Meeting	Implemented with support by Ministry of

				Water Resources
			Increased interaction between GWP China Council and GWP China TEC	Implemented in collaboration with partners
			Participate in international events	Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources and in collaboration with partners
	3.1	WP 8.1	Governance and management of GWP China	Implemented through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources
		WP 8.2	Participate in global, regional and national meetings to review and guide programme implementation	Implemented through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources and in collaboration with partners

From 2014-2016, GWP China is planned to promote the communication with the provincial/river basin water partnerships secretariats, the training, the coordination and the internal capacity building for further strengthening institutional building and improving working efficiency. Meanwhile, it will facilitate the provincial/river basin water partnerships to enhance their abilities of raising funds and having more co-sponsoring organizations.

GWP China will organize the third Partners Meeting. At the Meeting, the work since the second Partners Meeting will be reviewed and the new Council members will be elected.

GWP China will create more opportunities to invite its GWP China Council and GWP China TEC members to join its activities to let them playing better their roles.

The publicizing work and the communication, exchanges and cooperation with the other international organizations will be further strengthened especially with the new partners who will propose more working channels and supports. The efforts to be made also include participating in the major events such as World Water Forum, CP Meeting of the GWPO, World Water Week, International Yellow River Forum and Yangtze River Forum.

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

For the implementation of the Regional Work Program (2014-2016), GWP China, based on the past experiences, will double its efforts to better implement the work plan and achieve the goals through maintaining the Council meeting system, strengthening the internal capacity building and improving the fund-raising.

1. Council meeting system

Under the Statutes of GWP China, the GWP China will maintain the Council meeting system. The Council members will review the work report and annual work plan submitted by the Secretariat and provide the guidance to the work of the Secretariat and the future development strategies.

2. Internal capacity building of the Secretariats

The internal capacities of the Secretariats at regional and local levels will be enhanced through education and training. The training for the employees will cover the capacity of institutional operation, program execution, work coordination, fund-raising, public relations and communication with governmental organizations, NGOs, civil societies and international organizations to remain the loyalty of the employees to the assigned work. The contribution made by the employees will be beneficial to achieve the vision and mission of the GWP.

3. Financial input

Upon the core fund provided by the GWPO, GWP China will diversify the channels of raising funds from the governmental to international organizations. It will set up a long-term financing mechanism to guarantee the organization of activities and operation of the Secretariats of GWP China and all provincial/river basin water partnerships. The activities related to water security will be better funded.

According to estimation, for the activities of GWP China (2014-2016) Strategy, 3.62 million EURO is needed,. The fund sources include: core fund of 0.66 million EURO (0.22 million annually), the WACDEP fund of 1.7 million EURO, additional fund of 0.6 million EURO (0.2 million annually) from GWPO and self-raised funds of 0.66 million EURO (0.22 million annually) from GWP China at regional and local levels.

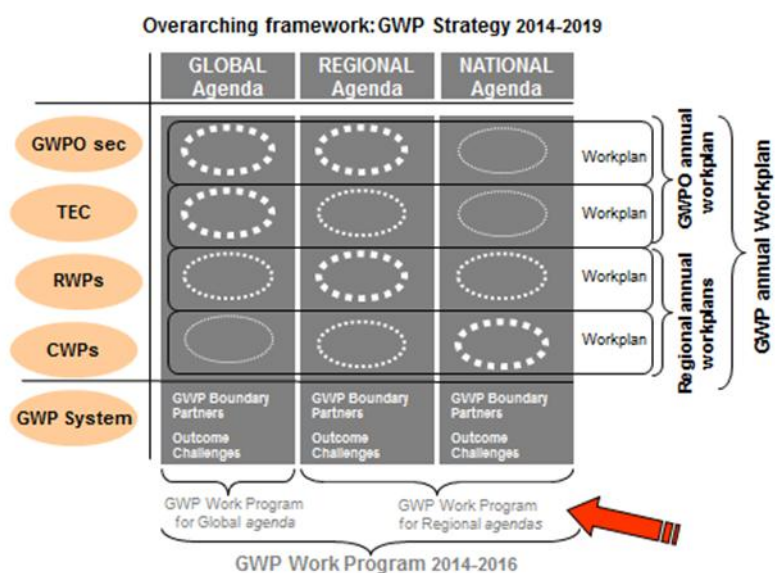
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Eastern Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP Eastern Africa Regional Work Program (2014-2016) (Version II-Draft)

1. *Background and introduction*

1.2 *The regional context*

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

1.3 *GWP organization in the region*

GWP Eastern Africa (GWPEAF) was established in May 2003 to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels in the Eastern Africa Region. The GWPEAF has the following governance structures. The overall highest decision making body is the Meeting of the Consulting Partners (MCP) which represents all stakeholders in eight countries in the region. Below the MCP is the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) which meets twice in a year. This is a policy and oversight committee that oversees programs in the region. It is composed of two members from country water partnerships from eight countries in the region. It has a secretariat office, GWPEA-Secretariat, which is hosted at the Nile Basin Initiative secretariat office in Entebbe, Uganda. Each of the eight countries (Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda) established Country Water Partnerships (CWP) that provide multi-stakeholders platforms. Each CWP has a Steering Committee composed of various stakeholders.

1.4 *GWP regional role and value added*

GWPEAF focuses on providing effective but neutral stakeholder forum to facilitate consultation processes amongst different actors in the region, aimed at enhancing livelihoods through sustainable water use and management. It promotes the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach to foster the coordination, development and management of water resources for sustainable development. GWPEAF has very good stakeholder platforms at both eastern African region and country levels to facilitate coordination and dialogue among various stakeholders, and among different programs/initiatives. They are key in enhancing coordination/collaboration, networking and information/knowledge sharing, capacity building, and for policy dialogue.. CWPs were instrumental in facilitating the development of national IWRM Plans, and piloting IWRM at local levels. During the last decade, GWP EAF has supported countries in the sustainable management and development of their water resources, mainly by advocating the application of an IWRM approach. It

has successfully helped to change the prevailing mind-set about water from a narrow, technical, single-purpose focus to a broader, multi-purpose socio-political and institutional outlook. It has contributed for countries to view water as a resource which is critical for development and poverty reduction and water management as a critical part of a response to new challenges such as climate change adaptation, food security and energy security.

1.5 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

Over the years, GWP Eastern Africa has had tremendous outcomes which largely hinge on the neutrality of the platform and widespread stakeholder involvement. The following are the summary of key results:

- The Partnership organized sub-regional and country meetings on different issues related to financing water, climate change adaptation,
- The Partnership has facilitated and supported the development and implementation of IWRM Plans for countries in the region.
- The Partnership has facilitated African Water Ministers to address water resources management issues such as climate change and financing water resources. GWPEAF is now implementing the Water Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) of AMCOW in Burundi, Rwanda and the Kagera river basin
- The Partnership has been working with the Media in promoting water and climate adaption issues
- The Partnership supported in strengthening capacities of different partners such as on IWRM, gender, Financial instruments, climate change adaption

Through this work program, the partnership seeks to carry forward the successful results, lessons and experiences emanating from its work, for a water secure and climate resilient Eastern Africa.

2. GWP Region Strategic Framework (6 years to 2020)

2.1 The new GWP Strategy; Vision, Mission

- **GWP's Vision** – a water secure world
- **GWP's Mission**- to transform the way water resources are managed for sustainable growth and prosperity

2.2 Expected Regional Impact in 2020

By 2020, higher levels of water security and climate resilience will be achieved by countries of the Eastern Africa and the Greater Horn of Africa, with populations experiencing clear socio-economic and environmental benefits.

2.3 Expected Regional Outcome in 2020

- By 2020, GWPEAF will contribute to increasing water security and climate resilience in at least 8 countries in Eastern and the Greater Horn of Africa, and for at least 100 million people, by supporting policy development, water governance improvements, and implementing IWRM, through its partners at all levels.
- GWPEAF through its partners will also facilitate access to investments of at least € 200 Million for water reform programmes and infrastructure projects needed to deliver water security

2.4 Regional Outcome Challenges for 2020 *(refer to the Table below)*

2.5 Progress Markers*(refer to the Table below)*

3. The Regional Work Program (2014-2016)

In years 2014-2016, GWP Eastern Africa will focus in addressing the key challenges related to water security and climate adaption in the Eastern Africa and the Greater Horn of Africa region.

The Regional Work program with key Outcome Challenges, Indicative Projects and activities, and implementation mechanisms and roles is summarized in the following Table:

Goal	High level Outputs	Outcome Challenge	Progress Markers	Program Components Indicative Projects and activities	implementation mechanisms and roles
Goal 1: Catalyse change in policy and practice	Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated	Building Climate Resilience	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand WACDEP to two more countries in Eastern Africa focusing on climate change adaptation strategies for water resources in national policy development, planning and decision making processes for sustainable development and reduced vulnerability. Implement integrated drought management program in the greater horn of Africa by providing policy and management guidance, sharing best practices and knowledge and through pilot applications. Support integrated approaches to flood management to minimize loss of life and infrastructure from flooding. Support the integrated urban water management program in selected cities and towns Implement delta management program in the downstream Nile region in Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating policy review and development processes Demonstrating water security and climate adaptation actions Working through key partners like IGAD, LVBC, NBI, WMO-Eastern Africa
		Making the case for Food, Energy and Water Security	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a system for building synergies b/n food, water & energy policies and programmes in selected countries in the region (Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Ethiopia). Support for the integration of water security into sectoral policies (agriculture/energy, et., including measures to improve water security Special program on protection of water towers, wetlands and deltas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Ethiopia CWP's and national stakeholders. Working with non-water sectors
		Facilitating	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance regional and transboundary cooperation in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work more closely with

		transboundary cooperation		region		the NBI / LVBC /IGAD and Parliamentarians and other non-water ministries.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build institutional and stakeholders capacity and share knowledge on trans boundary cooperation. • Support for the revitalisation and activation of trans boundary institutional frameworks for shared water resources • Establish & utilise research outputs for advocacy and dissemination to higher level policy and decision making bodies • Strengthen cross-border cooperation to alignment policies and enforcement regulations on natural ecosystems management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize capacity building activities • Support for policy harmonization in the region
Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge	Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used	develop knowledge products	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop knowledge products on key issues such as in understanding the linkages between water, food and energy security, and the interrelationships of water security and climate resilience 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge products, case studies, document lessons
		disseminate knowledge	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminate knowledge among stakeholders in the region, including developing media features and publications for raising awareness 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen media engagement
Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships	An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained	strengthen regional and national partnerships for action	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen GWPEA including registration of the Secretariat as independent legal entity • strengthen existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking • support establishment of other CWPs in the Region (South Sudan, Djibouti, Seychelles, Comoros and Somalia) • strengthen Young Water Professional Associations and support them to access to national/donor budget for water related actions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance more partnership within and outside of GWPEAF • enhance for more participation and collaboration among stakeholders
Cross-cutting issues	•		•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPEAF will address the cross-cutting issues of increasing financing for water, promoting social inclusion, gender equity; supporting youth involvement; HIV Aids and Sustainable Land Use • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness and strengthen capacities • Provide guidance or tools for mainstreaming

4. *Resources needed (2014-2016)*

Existing Human Resources at GWPEAF	Human Resources required for 2014-16	Existing Financial Resources at GWPEAF	Financial Resources estimate for 2014-16
Regional Coordinator-1 Regional program Manager-1 Regional Communication Officer-1 Finance Officer-1 Administration Assistant-1 Total-5	Regional Coordinator-1 Regional program Manager/officers-3 Regional Communication Officer-1 Admin and Finance Head and Finance Officer-2 Administration Assistant-1 Total-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACDEP (2011-2015)=1.520,000 Euro • UNEP (2011-2013)=374,00 USD • GWP CORE (yearly)=200,000 Euro • IUCN (2013)=about 80,000 USD-to start soon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACDEP=2,000,000 Euro • IDMP=2,600,000 Euro (anticipated) • GWP CORE (yearly)=220,000 Euro • Other locally raised funds=1,000,000 Euro

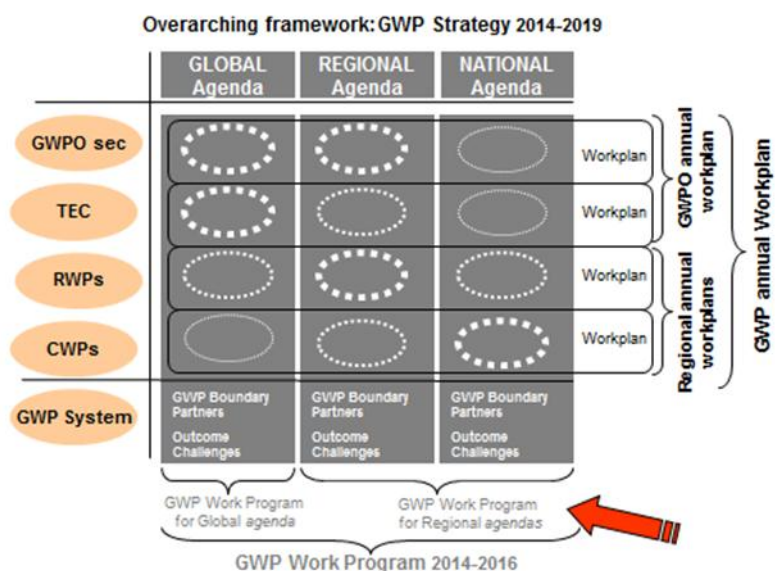
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Mediterranean



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

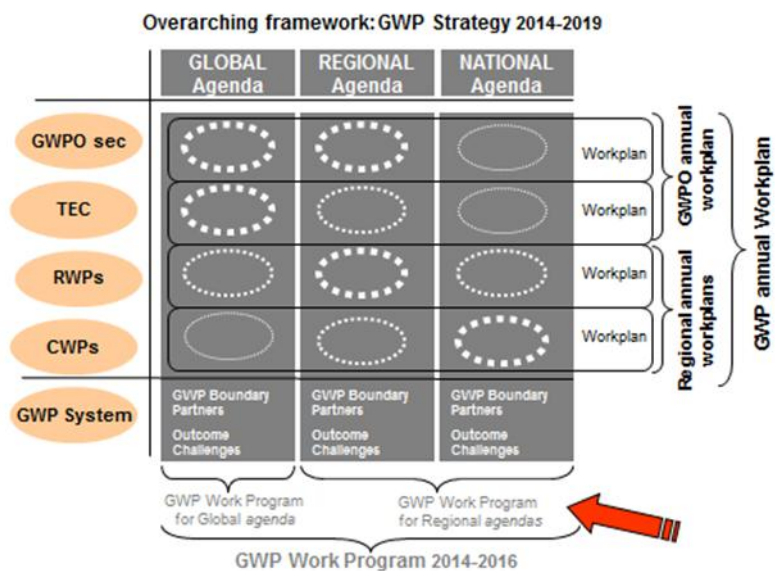
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Southern Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP Southern Africa

Regional Work Programme

2014-2016

Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organisations
AUC	African Union Commission
AWF	Africa Water Facility
CIWA	Cooperation in International Waters (fund)
COMESA	<i>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</i>
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
CRIDF	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility
CWPs	Country Water Partnerships (GWP)
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
EAWU	Economic Accounting of Water Use (SADC)
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
FFA	Framework For Action
FWG	Finance Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organization
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LIMCOM	Limpopo Basin Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission
PPFs	Project Preparation Facilities
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RBO	River Basin Organisation
RCCP	Regional Climate Change Programme
REC	Regional Economic Community
RESILIM	Resilience in the Limpopo Basin
RSAP	Regional Strategic Action Plan (SADC) I - III
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SITWA	Strengthening the Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations <i>Convention to Combat Desertification</i>
UNCSD	United Nations <i>Convention on Sustainable Development</i>
UN ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
ZAMCOM	Zambezi Basin Watercourse Commission

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

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

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is an approach that promotes better water resources management and development. Implementing IWRM at regional, national and local levels ensures adaptation to climate change contributing to improving climate resilience. Investing in the application of IWRM is therefore important in ensuring that the region can cope with climate change and climate variability, thus securing water resources and ensuring that the region continues to develop.

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

1.2 GWP organization in the region – GWP SA

1.2.1 Establishing GWP in Southern Africa

The Global Water Partnership was established in the Southern Africa region in 1996 as a Technical Advisory Committee for SADC on water matters. The birth of GWP SA was facilitated by GWP Global and SADC Secretariat through the then SADC Water Sector Coordinating Unit in recognition of the potential role GWP SA would play in *bridging the gap in implementing the regional water programme reaching broader stakeholder groups - including but beyond Governments*. GWP SA was the first regional water partnership of GWP to be launched in 2000, and has a MoU with SADC. The mission of GWP SA is to support the sustainable management and development of water resources at all levels.

1.2.2 Promoting IWRM in the region

GWP SA has, since its inception, respected and acknowledged the *regional priority framework* (described in section 1.1) and has supported the implementation of the RSAP (I-III). In 1999, GWP SA supported SADC in the development of the Southern Africa Vision for Water, Life and the Environment. During this period, SADC National Water Weeks were held in all the countries in the region and these were facilitated by GWP SA. In the RSAP I, GWP SA was charged with raising public awareness on IWRM and driving stakeholder participation. This coincided with the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms at the country level – Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) in the 12 SADC mainland states. The CWPs are national partner institutions that come together to form neutral multi-stakeholder platforms to promote the implementation of IWRM. At the regional level these country water partnership members form the ‘regional water partnership’. GWP SA has more than 300 registered partnership institutions from across the region. During the

implementation of the RSAP II, GWP SA was instrumental in ensuring stakeholder involvement in the development of the SADC Regional Water Policy and Strategy and also provided and coordinated regional sourcing regional expertise in their formulation. Through this, much awareness was raised on the importance of IWRM and a number of countries in the region incorporated IWRM in their water sector reforms.

1.2.3 GWP at the national level in Southern Africa

GWP Country Water Partnerships also facilitated the implementation of IWRM planning processes in a number of countries in the region and continue to support the monitoring of the status of IWRM/Water Efficiency (WE) Planning and IWRM implementation (for example through UN-Water) at country level for GWP SA. Working with WaterNet and CapNet, capacity development was carried out to support the IWRM planning teams. The regional water partnership throughout its history has provided inputs to processes driven by SADC. From the IWRM/WE Planning process, one of the key lessons learnt was the need to ensure that water resource management issues are integrated into national development planning to ensure *water is prioritised and continues to enable poverty alleviation and economic growth*.

1.2.4 GWP current role in the region

In the RSAP III, GWP SA is included as an implementing agent in delivering components of Awareness and Communication; Research and Education; and Stakeholder Participation in IWRM. In this regard, GWP SA has been tasked with the organisation of the SADC Multi-stakeholder Water Dialogues for the past five years. This dialogue is aimed at engaging *water using and water influencing sectors* in order to find ways of managing, developing and using the resource in an integrated and sustainable manner. Since 2008, realising the threat of climate change on water resources, the SADC Multi-stakeholder Water Dialogue has focused on tackling this challenge. In 2008, stakeholders at the Dialogue recommended the development of the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector (CCASWS), and the 2009 and 2010 Dialogue meetings were used for regional consultation to inform the development of the strategy document. The SADC CCASWS was developed in 2012. GWP SA's is supporting the implementation of this strategy and the AMCOW-GWP Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) is being implemented in this SADC regional CCASWS context - towards improving climate resilience and water security. Late in 2012, GWP SA secured DFID funding to implement *Mainstreaming Climate Change into the water sector project*, through SADC-GIZ's Transboundary Water Management programme. In this, GWP SA is contributing to the RSAP III strategic objectives through *empowering stakeholders* (linking more closely national and basin management processes), harnessing IWRM knowledge to support the SADC Secretariat and member states in policy harmonisation and by advocating for *more investments in water resources management and development* to ensure climate resilience.

1.2.5 Supporting transboundary institutions

GWP SA has worked with a number of River Basin Organisations (RBOs) in the region to ensure the application of IWRM. GWP SA was a key partner in the Zambezi Stakeholder Forum (through the Zambezi Action Plan project), which was used as a consultation platform in the development of the Zambezi IWRM Strategy. In the Limpopo Basin, GWP SA has played a pivotal role of providing the link between science and policy by ensuring that research design is informed by development priorities and that researchers engage with decision makers in the basin. GWP SA is also responsible for communication of research findings ensuring that the information is packaged appropriately for the different next users, including decision makers. More recently, GWP SA has also been engaged with ORASECOM to support the Orange-Senqu basin stakeholder engagement in the recently initiated IWRM planning process. The CWP's in the four riparian states will be key partners in this process.

1.3 GWPSA regional role and value added

1.3.1 Track record, credibility, trust alignment – serving regional, basin and national priority needs

- Long term partnerships with key stakeholders and decision makers (SADC, RBOs, national governments and sub-national committees - GWP SA's programmatic support to SADC starting from conceptualisation and implementation of RSAP I (date?) until the current Work Programme - the SADC RSAP III (date til 2015?)- for example on the SADC CCASWS.
- GWPSA's work since inception has been conceptualised and discussed with stakeholders and is aligned with regional, basin and national initiatives
- Provide linkages to private sector partners and cooperate to provide a platform stakeholder engagement processes and alignment e.g. RESILIM, CRIDF RCCP
- Stable and sustainable partnership and secretariat – reputation solid – delivery and accountability
- Catalytic, facilitatory and supportive network – in line with existing priorities and with respect for mandates of different institutions at different levels.

1.3.2 Extent of reach – *stakeholders and networks across sectors, groupings government, NGO, research-academic, private etc), multi-disciplinary and at multiple levels – bridging divides, forging integration and supporting coordination and linkages*

- Regional partnership of over 300 institutions – opportunities are always sought to maximise involvement of Partners in the regional network, at regional, basin, national and local levels with existing institutions and this aims to ensure that initiatives and results are owned and sustained beyond projects. Tremendous capacity has been developed in the region – in particular for the countries and partner institutions who gained experience through facilitating the national IWRM Planning processes at the local and national level as well as through the UN Water related consultations on IWRM status, monitoring and water in the post2015 development agenda.
- Since GWPSA can operate at all levels and since it has experienced partners in the country networks who can play a role at local and national levels, the CWP's are critical in fostering meaning development cooperation between nations and international transboundary basins. Current programmatic GWP SA support to SADC and other regional initiatives is maximising this asset of GWPSA to ensure that regional and basin level interventions are interpreted and implemented at national and local level. Within the Transboundary Water Management Programme, GWP SA is providing support to the local level interventions and is promoting linkages with the basin and regional context.
- Southern African Youth Water Action Team (SAYWAT) was set up in 2001 under the auspices of Global Water Partnership – Southern Africa (GWP SA) to spearhead the involvement of the youth in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Over the last few years SAYWAT has not been very active due to inadequate resources and coordination support. A Youth Coordinator, has however been supported to participate at key regional and African events and has been an active champion for the regional-continental youth engagements. GWPSA and CWP's need to try and revive SAYWAT/ Youth activities and match its strategy with regional programme in terms of active participation and involvement of youth in operationalising IWRM through awareness raising, capacity building and collaboration with international, regional and nation institutions in the water sector.

1.3.3 Efficient, meaningful, flexible and fast processes – *engaging expertise, stakeholders and facilitating processes as well as harnessing knowledge.*

Examples include the SADC Water weeks, FFA, IWRM planning, SADC water policy and strategy, SADC EAWU and UN Water processes.

1.3.4 Strategic alliances and different modes of operation – *flexibility and strategic programmatic association with leading technical thinking:*

- **Research Institutions and Programmes:** The Challenge Programme on Water and Food, the Australian Institute for Food security in Africa (AIFSC), University of Botswana University of Zambia, University of Malawi, University of Zimbabwe, Polytechnic of Namibia, CSIR, University of Stellenbosch, University of the Western Cape, , University of

Pretoria, University of Cape Town, University of the Free State, Water Research Commission - SA, Water Resources Institute (Mozambique), University of Eduardo Mondlane;

- **Private sector:** Pegasys, OneWorld, Chemonics and CRIDF – WYG & Adam Smith International;
- **Other network organisations:** IUCN, WaterNet & CapNet, FANRPAN **Other sector experts and international organisations:** IWMI, FANRPAN, IWSD, ICRISAT, FAO, EUWI-FWG, Institute for Environmental Studies;
- **Rich knowledge base and high caliber and diversity of relevant skills** - in GWPSA structures and network (RTEC, Secretariat, SC and CWP networks and Partner institutions);
- **NGOs and local institutions:** Kalahari Conservation Society, Desert Research Foundation, TRAC (Lesotho), Mvula Trust, Catchment Councils, ARAs, River basin committees (sub-national);

1.3.5 ***Generates and can access knowledge and stakeholders and engage in processes within and beyond the region** – IWRM knowledge and harnessing it for a purpose and use – local, national, basin, regional, also across Africa, across the developing world and to global processes.*

Examples include GWP Africa - Nairobi meeting on 'beyond COP 15' outcomes feeding into Africa inputs for COP16 and AMCOW work plan; a series of support to SADC and AMCOW COP sessions towards a common voice for Africa in the global COP processes and emphasising the importance of water; SADC Dialogues (2008 and 2009) catalysing the development SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector, Zambia's IWRM/WE plan influencing the World Bank investment strategy for the country. Other examples include benefits and knowledge sharing of leading technical documents from GWP TEC on water governance and financing, Water and Climate Change, the Economic Value of Water Security and International Law – facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation, which have been widely disseminated (some electronically) and used in developing the region's understanding of these critical issues.

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

In general, GWP SA implemented its two programmatic goals (putting IWRM into practice and addressing development challenges through an IWRM approach) very well at national, basin, regional and Africa levels. More emphasis needs to be made to make a difference locally – on the ground – in the next strategic period.

Regarding Knowledge Management and Communications (KM&C), GWP SA has made good progress in the research for development and research to policy (R4D and R2P) arenas through partnering with the Challenge Programme on Water and Food and also working with WaterNet on policy maker engagement in research – especially at the annual WaterNet-GWPSA symposium. Communications in term of the website communications infrastructure and culture (as well as capacity) within the regional and country networks still needs much attention. The website has been re-developed recently since the appointment of a dedicated KM&C officer. Improving communications capacity is one of the many aspects of core functional capacity and strengthening that needs to be addresses comprehensively in the next strategy. The issue is around core resources and related aspects (human and financial, operations and institutional modalities).

On institutional learning, GWP SA captured many rich institutional, partnership capacity and programmatic lessons from the PAWD . In the CPWF in the Limpopo basin, much effort has gone into partnership reflection and lessons and with the KM&CO on board GWP SA is geared to renew its institutional learning efforts in the new strategy.

Coupled to this effort in knowledge management, GWP SA also must focus its energy more on the harnessing of information, re-organising it and packaging appropriate products for knowledge sharing and strategic messaging. In the next strategic period GWP SA must develop a variety of relevant knowledge products from the programme outputs and disseminate these wisely and with purpose. This would include technical and policy briefs as well as best practice and lessons products, which could serve as another capacity development instrument for CWPs. Due to inadequate Human and financial resources GWPSA did not fully implement its KM&C strategy (2009-2013), this strategy remains relevant in the next strategic period.

In the previous strategy period, GWP SA had prioritized partnership and institutional development, at the regional (which seemed to thrive and become innovative under resource pressure), but especially the country level for the CWPs. Unfortunately during 2009-2012, GWP SA was operating on a survival budget and could not effectively support the countries. Whilst the change in the regional donor environment (with donor harmonization through SADC) was one issue, the lack of substantial core and programmatic funding for countries crippled most of the CWPs, rendering most of them inactive since the end of PAWD. A few activities were rekindled late 2012 to the first quarter of 2013 through the next tranche of seed funding to CWPs.

Lack of core and programmatic resources, limited Secretariat support (budget and staff were dedicated primarily to programmes to generate funds), declining levels of interest and ownership of the respective CWPs, means that a revival effort is required with much energy going into re-strategising on how CWPs establish and sustain themselves . Whilst programmatic funds can support basic core functions (e.g. as is the case in PAWD) – this is short lived and CWP Coordination ends when the project ends. Operational modalities, hosting capacity, governance, programme development and fund raising are all areas where CWPs require support (see Table 1 goal 4).

The GWPSA Regional Consultation on the strategy and the 10th GWPSA CP meeting engaged with CWPs to better understand the regional challenges and more importantly jointly seek practical solutions to agree on how best GWPSA helps CWPs address the main challenges - those CWPs wishing to firmly re-establish themselves.

An analysis of implementation of the GWPSA Strategic Business Plan (SBP) overall - from 2009 to date considers Strengths/achievements, Challenges/issues and Opportunities for GWPSA and CWPs for the next strategic period and is included in Table 1.

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
1. Put IWRM into practice in the region, at all levels and scales and across different sectors	<p>1a) Relevant ministries in at least three countries between Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, and Zimbabwe will develop and adopt effective policies and plans for water resources management and development in a way that is broadly consistent with national development policies and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>Includes focus areas in : IWRM planning and support to IWRM strategies – national level</p>	<p>National IWRM Planning processes Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland & Zambia.</p> <p>Overall the national IWRM planning processes and national IWRM status reporting as well as other projects where GWPSA has leveraged support have strengthened a key role for CWPs . CWPs benefitted as technical partners formed technical core groups, CWP experience (project management, stakeholder engagement and sensitive political processes and building on government processes) and track record was developed and this positioned CWPs and GWPSA for future regional IWRM work at country and basin level.</p> <p>Weaknesses/Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustainability – country platforms and activities only for project duration. CWP did not capitalize on the support towards securing their own futures • CWP role never established in Namibia – critical to understand why as it will inform the CWP discussions on what the platform vs the partners are best equipped to do. • Botswana also had issues regarding a lack of clarity on host, partners and BWP role and involvement. 	++	<p>GWPSA should continue to engage with country partners to support RBOs and SADC secretariat in basin and regional programmes, where opportunities arise and are created to do this – as in the SADC-DFID_GIZ programme for which GWPSA has secured Euro 1,3 million (2012-2015 – 1st 2 years of the new strategic period). Country partners in the riparians of the Orange-Senqu, Zambezi and Limpopo (primarily) basins to strengthen national – basin linkages through establishment of national basin wide for a, which will coordinate the SADC National Water Weeks.. There are 3 main components to the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generating and harnessing knowledge on water, climate and development 2. Developing capacity of institutions and stakeholder engagement processes 3. Increasing investments in water (water resources management & development, investments being both hard and soft and in terms of infrastructure – both natural and built infrastructure). <p>All 3 goals relevant in this programme – IWRM national-basin-multisectoral and main focus transboundary and CCA. Also will help strengthen and contribute to CWP institutional development and niche.</p> <p>Given the status of CWPs overall, GWPSA will continue to work with the Chairs, Coordinators and core technical teams in each CWP – whom have been actively engaged . For programmatic work/delivery, GWPSA Secretariat will engage with the country CWP champions and rely on them to lead the country activities and work in basin and regional teams with GWPSA. Through this revival of activities, prioritized within the basin and regional IWRM frameworks, GWPSA hopes to leverage broader partner involvement and ownership towards revival and strengthening of the CWPs – and where the initiative is taken by country partners, not the region.</p>

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
	<p>1b) Local and national planning authorities in 5 countries will begin to mainstream IWRM issues & principles into sectoral and cross-sectoral development policies and plans.</p> <p>Includes focus areas in : Local level iwrn projects IWRM mainstreamed into development</p>	<p>The originally envisaged activities in this OC never materialized through the expected Danida support, so no local activities were implemented through GWPSA but it became a key focus area in all project proposals and work plans – for SADC GIZ, RESILIM and WACDEP – see below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC _ GIZ TWM - Integrating water into the national policies, strategies and plans on climate change and development RESILIM - resilience in the Limpopo basin – LIMCOM and 4 riparians (Botswana, Mozambique, RSA & Zimbabwe). WACDEP (Pan-Africa) – Limpopo & Zambezi – with additional donor support (Austria, Danida and DFID). Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, RSA, Tanzania, Zambia & Zimbabwe). 	+	<p>SADC-GIZ: At the national level GWP SA will work with its country networks to assist RBOs and governments to strengthen basin wide forums at the local level. The national basin wide forums serve as a platform for consultations in the management and development of water resources aimed at ensuring water security and improving climate resilience. National basin wide forums will engage beyond water to ensure water using and water impacting sectors also understand the issues, and thus play a critical role in prioritising responses and investments.</p> <p>RESILIM: The main local activities will be in the Olifants basin (RSA and Mozambique). As part of the RESILIM project team, GWPSA will support the local level activities supported by the USAID grants.</p> <p>WACDEP: Local level activities will be focused mainly in the Limpopo basin in Mozambique and Zimbabwe (with ARA-Sul and the Mzingwane catchment).</p> <p>CRIDF: The Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility is a DFID initiative which GWPSA is supporting. It is in its inception phase and GWPSA hopes to facilitate linkages to stakeholders in the countries for local level infrastructure initiative support – in terms of facilitating project preparation to secure funds as well as in some cases actual delivery of climate resilient infrastructure projects.</p>
	<p>1c) The SADC water division at regional, basin, national and local authorities levels in the Zambezi and Orange-Senqu Basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM frameworks</p> <p>Includes focus areas in : IWRM monitoring/status – national, regional, African and global. Water financing WDM</p> <p>Transboundary WRM support &</p>	<p>GWPSA developed the proposal/project document and finalised with SADC and DFID-GIZ teams. GWPSA support aligned with WACDEP and RSAP III (CCAWS) and this caters for regional, basin, national and local IWRM implementation (main basins are Orange-Senqu, Limpopo and Zambezi and GWPSA has created opportunities for countries and Partners</p> <p>The regional Water Demand Management Project (DBSA-Sida): which GWPSA strategically supported as Chair of the Steering Committee completed 9 WDM projects 5 in South Africa and another 4 , two each in Zambia and Zimbabwe. The final report documents rich lessons in WDM implementation and demonstrates the various technical, institutional and financial</p>	+	<p>Implementation of SADC-GIZ TWM project in 2014 and 2015 – focusing on the 3 components on harnessing IWRM knowledge, strengthening stakeholder engagement and capacity of the platforms as well as promoting investments in the region to increase resilience.</p> <p>For CWP – strategic support on what role and how the CWP engages in the establishment and functioning of the National Basin Wide For a (NBWFs) which RBOs need to strengthen stakeholder engagement in basin initiatives. The CWPs need to engage the lead ministries as well as existing country, local and basin stakeholder platforms to determine with these players the most effective functional and operational roles of the NBWF to ensure it is relevant, used and sustainable.</p> <p>WDM projects in WACDEP, RESILIM and possibly CRIDF will be pursued and it will be important to have access to the final DBSA-Sida reports and lessons on WDM implementation and WDM as a</p>

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
	Africa?	aspects of WDM implementation for sound investments in eth region. The ANBO initiative - Strengthening the institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa (SITWA): southern Africa – GWPSA worked with the ANBO focal point, SADC RBOs and SADC Water Division – sensitivities and alignment issues as well as coordination functions in region. Secured RBO and SADC participation in Regional consultation in Nairobi for ANBO and GWP viewed as a key partner for ANBO and members.		worthwhile investment. ANBO PROJECT Comprehensive and proper consultation for the regional process needs to be conducted to further build the relationship with ANBO. The inception phase focuses on the institutional relationships and development.
2. Address critical development challenges in the region using IWRM as an entry point	2a) Ministries of energy, health, finance, environment, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries), civic organizations, river basin organizations, water managers & international development agencies will take into account the links between water & climate change to plan & implement integrated solutions for the development & management of water resource at national & basin levels. Includes focus areas in : Multi-stakeholder Dialogues Development of knowledge products Develop understanding & capacity – water-energy and promote interaction	Visibility, relevance and credibility – AMCOW and GWP a trusted partner. GWPSA extending focus beyond SADC region but still supporting SADC for Pan African processes. The Coordination Unit established in GWPSA secretariat – challenging on an institutional and operational level but many lessons and strengthened the institution: WACDEP is an ambitious programme and it was essential to have adequate staff and financial capacity for the GWPSA regional programme, as well as the Coordination Unit capacity to ensure GWP In Africa delivers for AMCOW. The Water, Climate and Development framework (a tool) was finalized and launched at AWW4; the technical document for the framework was developed and published – launched at WWW in Stockholm; GWPSA supported LIMCOM in establishing the LIMCOM climate change task team to support LIMCOM in determining how LIMCOM wishes to take wacdep forward in the basin. The main issue was ownership and alignment with the LIMCOM IWRM Work Programme being finalized. LIMCOM will continue to guide on country level activities. GWPSA and Danida finalized a new contract (for Euro 600 000 from 2012 – 2016) to support the organization and hosting of 3 <i>SADC multi-stakeholder dialogues in 2013, 2015 and 2016</i> . It was agreed that the Dialogue would be more <i>demand driven</i> and that the issues stemming from country consultations feed into Dialogue planning. More strategic and relevant in terms of what role the Dialogue plays towards strengthening IWRM implementation and in particular dealing with key sectors	++	Opportunity through the CU is that GWPSA can now host other . Pan African initiatives – beyond WACDEP in the next strategic periodDevelopment of tools/framework allows promotion of use/application and those trained in the framework can support other initiatives. Implementation of activities in water security, climate resilience, investments on no-low regrets will be undertaken through wacdep in 2014 through to 2016. WACDEP implementation activities in 2014 – 2016 and GWPSA should continue to leverage resources for it so that it can be rolled out to further basins and countries in the region, ensuring all lessons on political ownership and alignment are incorporated in new partnership proposals and project implementation. Two dialogues will be held in the next strategic period 2014-2017 and should be focused on key development challenges and how collaborative multi-sectoral and multi-level partnerships and engagement can address the development challenges. GWPSA should proactively contribute Dialogue themes in line with regional priority challenges (and relevant to critical aspects in new GWPSA strategy) where water sector must engage other sectors and vice versa to meaningfully address the challenge..

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
		towards addressing development challenges in the SADC region. The Dialogue is also planned within the RSAP III framework and will inform the regional IWRM progress reporting.		
	2b) National & regional policy makers, civic society, water managers & international development agencies collectively debate & address critical development challenges, in particular food insecurity , rapid population growth & natural resource conflicts, from a perspective of IWRM.	<p><i>Communicating research and technical findings</i> of the programmes GWP and strategic partners (knowledge generators) are involved in is a critical focus area for the partnership at regional and country levels. GWPSA involvement in Research for Development (R4D) and Research to Policy (R2P) drives has been significant and has positioned the partnership well for knowledge management and communications in the region.</p> <p>Involvement since 2008 in the CPWF has <i>promoted the network globally in this R4D and R2P arena and locally</i> – it gave GWPSA an opportunity to build a strong relationship with LIMCOM.</p> <p>Researchers also do not often understand how useful or relevant their work is outside of the academic sector, do not understand the policy environment enough to see the <i>relevance of their research</i> or allow it to inform their research agendas – or they do not feel it is their role to take <i>their research further for application</i>. The mindset change among researchers in the CPWF in the Limpopo is a tremendous outcome.</p> <p>GWPSA involvement in the CPWF has also strengthened our <i>internal capacity and understanding on KM&C</i> and experience in focused stakeholder engagement towards policy and development relevance.</p> <p><i>Indeed, this initiative has given GWPSA much visibility, led to further opportunities such as the RESILIM project and our success in winning the tender through the lead US Firm – Chemonics.</i></p>	++	<p>The R4D and R2P focus is a niche for GWPSA in the region and with an ending of CPWF, an opportunity exists for GWPSA to partner with key research institutions in the region to develop a home-grown R4D programme –in line with WARFSA and in line with WaterNet’s phase III strategy to support R4D.</p> <p><i>CPWF will be taken up in another form in the CRP 5/ WLE programme that IWMI is leading with 11 other CG centres and others such as FAO.</i></p> <p><i>Implications for GWPSA - focus in KMC goal on R4D and R2P work for all thematic areas in goal 1 – water food energy security, addressing urban water management, climate change, poverty, land and water degradation etc.</i></p> <p><i>In support of a focused drive in R4D – at regional level in the RSAP III, SADC has given GWPSA a lead role in championing the relevance and linkages with research in the region – for uptake, research agenda, proper process, alignment and application for impact at ocal, national, basin and regional levels.</i></p>

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
	2c) SADC states& RBO leaders, will incorporate regional perspectives on critical dev challenges, & the role of IWRM in addressing them in the region, in their contributions to the Pan-African & global discourse. Includes focus on Pan African initiatives/ support; Cap. dev, IWRM & development challenges	GWPSA in Africa reported on above – WACDEP & ANBO.	++	Key lesson for GWPSA- Pan African initiatives – translate into regional SADC context to take forward with the right and influential role players and decision makers - alignment of basin, regional and continental initiatives – programmatic and institutional.WACDEP for Limpopo is aligned with the basin IWRM framework; WACDEP for SADC is the SADC CCASW – within RSAP III and overall within AMCOW work plan.
3. Ensure effective knowledge management and communications in the region Includes focus areas on: Strategic messaging Knowledge sharing Outreach Communication capacity & learning	3a) Stakeholders in Southern Africa, including government, NGOs, private sector, and women and youth groups , will effectively access, use and share relevant and practical IWRM knowledge.	WaterNet/GWP SA Symposia: 2009 – 2013 DWA International Freshwater governance conference with WRC – SA Gender, water & development conference – WRC, AMCOW, SADC, DWA RSA Communicating research and technical findings of the programmes GWP and strategic partners (knowledge generators) are involved in is a critical focus area for the partnership at regional and country levels. Opportunities exist at country level for WaterNet and GWPSA country partners to jointly develop proposals and fund raise for R4D and R2P projects at local and national levels. Facilitating policy maker discussions and testing the relevance of the research to real world application to address development challenges is necessary and an opportunity for GWPSA. Much publicity and leverage for the partnership has stemmed out of this role GWPSA has played at the symposium, in the RCCP, the SADC Dialogue the CPWF and much interest has been generated by potential new strategic partners in the region and across the globe to partner with GWP.	++	See previous section r4d and r2p also. Consider country level stakeholder platforms, knowledge networks and cooperation between research institutions & networks with the CWP in R4D and R2P supporting national priorities and needs in research and the uptake thereof.

TABLE 1	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
	3b) Partners will embed in GWP-SA a communications culture, in which, for example, they will exchange strategic information and key messages, monitor their outcomes, and disseminate case studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership.	<p>Since 2005, GWPSA had no trained communication officer in place as there were limited core funds. The SBP exercise and the KM&C strategy developed - demonstrated how important communications and knowledge management was to GWPSA core competency area to deliver its work effectively in the region through the network and partnership mode.</p> <p>With KMCO in place - GWPSA can revive and strengthen the KMC function and work closely with SADC comms, AMCOW sec comms and GWPO comms unit, but especially build capacity of CWPs on KM&C</p>	/	<p>Retain KM&C strategy of 2009-2013 and implement at all levels – special focus on communications capacity and culture in regional and country networks.</p> <p>Operations and capacity as well as programme activities will enable better communications and knowledge management activities of the CWPs.</p>
	3c) GWP SA enhances itself as a learning organization that reflects and acts on internal and external experiences through Outcome Mapping (OM) planning and monitoring.	GWPSA continuously reflects and automatically adjusts its way of doing things – learning and adapting is the way the partnership works, much reflection towards institutionalizing learning has taken place and will continue as GWPSA develops its regional work pgm in line with the new strategic framework.	+	See main text section 1.4 taking stock.

Goal	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
4. Build a more effective network Includes focus areas in: Partnership & institutional development M&E; Building strategic alliances fundraising	4a) All GWP-SA's CWP's will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems and streamline financial, administrative and governance procedures and structures.	Given apparent low levels of interest & minimal activities, recently an account of their governance for GWP global August meeting discussions and responses to the CWP seed fund contract, budget and TORs - remains challenging. GWPSA secretariat has difficulties on regular communication, partnership and governance matters and as such CWP engagement is through CWP Chairs on SC and the CWP champions involved in the CWP's – primarily eager individuals who are reliable and can deliver on the tasks at hand for regional programme activities – see 4c and Document 5 - action list on CWP seed funds.	/	Key issues and priority focus areas for the strategy to work effectively at country level : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CWP capacity on operations & modalities for hosting - role clarification, CWP vs individuals and partner institutions, - financial management and audit and compliance. - CWP's are active only when a project and funds are available – primarily on project activities – no network coordination, communication and management . Some of these aspects have been done during project execution but short lived. - No resources (HR or financial or institutional) for basic core functions at country level – partnership communications, partner information & knowledge sharing, engagement with the regional partnership on the regional programme (two-way communications needed) , critically maintaining/updating the partner database with new members, contact details, institutional profiles , governance structure, progress on accreditation and adherence and lastly country programme development and fund raising. - the institutional and operational aspects : re-evaluate hosting model and formalise; revisit registration – 1st accreditation - Strengthen governance, partnership database a key tool for this - Agree on key CWP niche and core business, business plan and strong programme to secure funding? - operational cost modalities – need a secretariat, need a coordinator – which donor pays for this? - Regional core only € 200 000 per year for governance (SC/CP), staff, activities, hosting – cannot divide among 12 CWP's - inadequate and ineffective at regional level. GWPSA a regional programme . - Regionally and globally raised funds – restricted to project staff and countries. In addition – political aspects of SADC and AMCOW projects – must be owned by national government thus CWP and Water department relationship is critical. In some cases tensions between Government project and funds vs CWP project and funds! We need to learn how to manage and balance these dynamics – relates to ownership, mandate, CWP roles and sustainability - CWP's need to nurture their relationship and sell their value add to national governments and be proactive when projects on the horizon - business intelligence and CWP champions. - Above relevant for the SADC-GIZ initiative – establishing national basin wide fora and undertaking national dialogues – how will the CWP's position themselves for Orange-Senqu; Zambezi and Limpopo basins? Consideration of all existing fora such as river basin committees, NSCs etc. - How to secure core funds for CWP's? GWPSA has only managed limited seed funds in phases but only once offs for last 3 years . Need a secure fund for basic CWP secretariat/coordinating functions but the challenge is where we secure core funds from ?

Goal	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there an opportunity in this new strategy development phase to encourage this thinking at global level in goal 3 on boosting GWP operations? This could be tried for at least 2014. What is the most practical and relevant proposal and model re: best solution? - GWPSA needs to ensure our strategy will focus on the importance of functioning CWP's - but how do we address this, how do we obtain/build CWP's to become sustainably functional, relevant, visible and recognised in the countries, otherwise GWP strategy will not find meaningful expression at the country level, won't be relevant, owned or driven!
	4b) GWP-SA and CWP's fully incorporate an Outcome Mapping approach as a way to plan, monitor, evaluate and report success of regional and country work plans and programmes.	Severe limitations of programme 2010 and 2012 inclusive budgets have limited CWP capacity building on OM, however, with limited activities at country level there is little at this stage to monitor in terms of progress and outcomes.	/	In general, GWPSA will follow a blend of M&E systems – OM as well as results based M&E – in line with what donors are demanding. OM remains an important M&E tool for monitoring change and outcomes which GWP has contributed to but GWP is also having to report on results as per projects that specific donors are funding.
	4c) GWP-SA's CWP's will have the capacity and deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies.	See 4a above in Table 1 and section on CWP reflection main text section 1.4 Limited with seed funding for proposal development in absence of coordination of CWP and secretariat. Has gone well and is possible with much guidance and support technical and institutional from Regional secretariat through PAWD and WACDEP.	+	See 4a above in Table 1 and section on CWP reflection main text section 1.4 Need to support countries capacity and institution and interest to develop own programmes – country ownership, responsibility

Goal	5 year Outcome Challenge	Achievements / strengths & challenges		Significance for 2014-2020 strategy
	4d) GWP-SA and CWP access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources.	<p>During the reporting period, a number of meetings were held with donors and new strategic partners</p> <p>The outcomes thus far are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts and programme documents have been finalised for signing which secures <i>Euro600 000</i> for 2012 – 2016 for the SADC Multi-stakeholder dialogue from Danida; -Over and above the Euro 1,5 million Austrian funding secured for WACDEP by GWPO, Danida has signed over Euro3,3mil for WACDEP – global; GWPO is also likely to secure approx 5million Euro from DFID for WACDEP – global before the year end. The CU will receive a budget of Euro1,2 million for 2012-2015 from GWPO through the global donors (Austria, Danida and DFID). -DFID has agreed to <i>Euro1,3million</i> from the SADC TWM programme for GWPSA. GIZ is the lead donor thus GWPSA developed a detailed proposal and budget for SADC-GIZ. GWPSA is awaiting news of signing off from GIZ HQ. - GWP WACDEP has secured further resource support from CDKN for the capacity development strategy and implementation. GWP is involved in the oversight and management of the work but does not receive the funds directly from CDKN -GWPSA has will secured financial support through the RESILIM (USAID funds) of <i>USD500 000</i> over 5 years <p>GWPSA is unaware of the CWP fund raising activities or the contributions in kind and hopes to learn of this through the proposal and CWP strategic session – for which funds were provided. Follow up will also be made through the GWPSA Secretariat liaison with the CWPs.</p>	++	<p>GWPSA has successfully regained regional donor support (Danida and DFID) and this has been in full partnership with SADC in view of implementation of the RSAP III and the harmonized donor support to SADC. As an implementing agent for SADC and as a trusted partner which regional donors choose to support. Both Danida and DFID indicated to SADC that they wished to support GWPSA through the regional SADC support. This is significant on both counts and has taken many years to establish. GWPSA needs to work hard to effectively deliver and keep the trust and high quality outputs as well as proper process, reporting and communication with all. The Senior Pgm Manager is acknowledged for his dedication and tirelessness towards continuous relationship strengthening with SADC as well as developing strategic and technically comprehensive project documents fully aligned with the basin and regional mandated institutions in the region and continent.</p> <p>GWPO has worked very hard to secure additional resources from global donors and GWPSA is tremendously grateful for the resources and financial management and programmatic support. WACDEP is a learning exercise and the strong relationship with the global team has greatly assisted in treading in new waters – especially on the coordination unit capacity matters. The Network Officer and Climate Change focal point and WACDEP Coordinator is acknowledged for his energy and passion towards making this happen.</p> <p>GWPSA will pursue also building relationships with the private sector and highly reputable firms towards partnering in more bids and tenders for USAID and others. GWPSA needs to further strategise on how best to support CWPs in re-establishing, owning their partnerships, towards developing relationships, proposals and securing resources so that they may rebuild their CWPs through meaningful programme delivery.</p>

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

The process to develop the GWP SA Regional Work Programme is guided by the following:

- Addressing regional and country realities in order to ensure water resources are managed in a sustainable manner
- Building on GWP SA work in the region for the past 13 years looking at the challenges, opportunities and strengths
- Supporting the implementation of plans on water resources management and development at the different levels SADC at the regional level, RBOs at the transboundary level and national and local governments IWRM Plans
- Defining a clear niche for GWP in the region in order to add value to the regional and national aspirations

2.1 Vision & Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>(beneficiaries; investments leveraged)</i>
GWPSA Vision	<i>A water secure southern African region</i>		<i>Water security and climate resilience achieved in the SADC region towards for poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and regional integration</i>
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: <i>(major governance changes fostered)</i> Catalysed action for integrated management & development of water resources at all levels – addressing poverty reduction & sustainable development

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

- Introduction to the 3 goals and main problems addressed through the thematic areas under focus (incl. climate, food, urban, energy, ecosystems, transboundary if relevant); cross cutting elements (e.g. gender).

At GWPSA Consulting Partners meeting in June 2013, Partners confirmed the regional challenges in the SADC region and agreed which GWPSA should prioritise responding to. These are documented in a modified Table C – implementation path for the 3 goals. Thematic areas are included in the different regional challenge areas.

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.³¹

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC ³²	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	National and basin institutions will take into account the links between water and climate change to plan and implement integrated solutions for the development and management of water resources at national and basin levels	SADC, RBOs, national water, environment, meteorology, disaster management units, economic planning & finance, agriculture & land ministries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP SA is supporting SADC, RBOs (such as LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional integration and economic development GWP SA is supporting the integration of water security and climate change resilience into national development planning, decision making processes GWP SA is supporting the development of gender sensitive ‘no/low Regrets’ investments and financing options within SADC with more emphasis on the Limpopo Basin GWP SA is supporting Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe governments to enhance efficiency in project preparation and leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and climate adaptation funds GWP SA is capturing the lessons learnt from the implementation of pro-poor and gender sensitive ‘green solutions’ in Mozambique and Zimbabwe
1.2	The SADC Water Division, regional basin, national and local authorities in the basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM ensuring involvement of water using and influencing sectors.	SADC Secretariat, member states, local catchment managers, water using & influencing sectors at different levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2015 Stakeholders beyond water and at multiple levels are engaged in river basin planning and implementation processes
1.3	National and regional policy makers, civic organisations and researchers collectively address critical development challenges on the nexus - food, energy and water, and eco-systems from a perspective of IWRM	SADC Secretariat directorates responsible for water, energy, environment and agriculture; national ministries of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA monitors Nexus dialogues, projects at national, basin & regional scales GWPSA approached to partner in nexus programme development and activities

³¹ Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

³² Please number the Outcome Challenges

	(3E's)	agriculture, land, water, energy and environment; SADC RBOs.	
1.4	Cities, Provincial, National and regional policy/decision makers & planners, civic organisations, water managers and international development agencies collectively debate and address critical development challenges relating to urbanization with perspective of (Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM)	Cities-municipalities; local government authorities, national and provincial departments on land, settlement planning, housing, water services, health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA engages new strategic partners towards IUWM GWPSA at country and regional level active in addressing urbanisation and associated challenges

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*³³

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Stakeholders in Southern Africa, including government, NGOs, private sector, women, youth, and the media will effectively access, use and share relevant and practical knowledge for the effective implementation of IWRM as a means to address development goals and challenges.	Government departments – planning departments Local national and transboundary partners NGO Private Sector Women Youth Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders in the SADC region have access to information on water security and climate resilience with perspective of IWRM via websites, GWP Toolbox and other media Stakeholders from outside the water sector including Planning and Finance ministries will understand and actively promote water security and climate resilience to their sector.
2.2	Partners will embed in GWPSA a communications culture, in which, they exchange strategic information and key messages, monitor their outcomes, and disseminate case studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership.	Government departments – planning departments Local national and transboundary partners NGO Private Sector Women Youth Media GWP partners at country level (incl CWP hosts & SC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP SA will develop and implement KM and Communications Plans at regional and country level with the involvement of its partners. GWP SA has created platforms for partners to store and dialogue within the region and with other GWP regions GWP Partners in the region are developing messages to address critical development challenges at all levels and disseminating these.
2.3	GWPSA will enhance itself as a learning organization that will continuously improve the capacity of the network to generate knowledge, reflect and act to	All Partner institutions including Government departments –Local national and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP is effectively implementing monitoring & evaluation mechanisms, regularly and actively incorporating

³³ id

mould an organization and regional network which analyses, monitors, develops, and aligns it's internal and external experiences and processes to it's strategic goals	transboundary partners NGOs Private Sector Women & Youth groups Media CWP hosts & SC	lessons and starting to develop knowledge products developed from experiences.
--	---	--

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*³⁴

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	All GWP-SA’s CWPs will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems (including communications) and streamline financial, administrative and governance procedures and structures.	Partners/Stakeholders at local/ country level CWP hosts & SC	6 CWPs are fully accredited and fully functional by end 2015 Based on demand - GWPSA will establish CWPs and/ or a core group of Partners in the island states of Mauritius and Seychelles.
3.2	GWP-SA’s CWPs will have the capacity to respond to development challenges and needs to deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies.	Partners/Stakeholders at local/ country level/ CWP hosts & SC	Accredited CWPs have secured resources for a country programme and have adequate capacities and have clear roles and modalities to implement.
3.3	GWP-SA and CWPs access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources	Partners/Stakeholders at local/ country level CWP hosts & SC ICPs/national donors/ private sector etc.	At least 6 CWPs have secured financial resources from local or regional donors for activities by 2016.

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2016)

Please see sections 3.1 – 3.3 below

³⁴ id

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

		TABLE C: Implementation Map	
Challenge in region	Level OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
Climate change and variability threat to water security in the region	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the SADC Climate Change Adaptation strategy for the Water sector (CCWAS) – all addressing water security and climate resilience. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, Climate Development Programme - WACDEP, Mainstreaming CC into Water Sector – SADC RSAP III – SADC-GIZ-GWPSA RESILIM (Resilience in the Limpopo basin), Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) initiative of DFID and make strong linkages with WACDEP. Support the development of Drought and flood management strategies based on demand at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough building capacity and providing knowledge to influence development planning processes to prioritize and integrate investments that promote water security and climate resilience Demonstrate innovative green solutions on the ground working with GWP partners and strategic allies that build contribute climate resilience through building water security. <p>GWPSA aims to influence :</p> <p>At the regional level and transboundary level: SADC directorates Infrastructure & Services (I&S) and Food Agriculture & Natural resources (FANR), as well as the SADC River Basin Organisations in particular ORASECOM, LIMCOM and ZAMCOM & riparian states.</p> <p>At the national level : SADC Member States government ministries (development priority sectors)</p> <p>At the local level: Catchment Bodies, District Councils, development partners etc.</p> <p>GWPSA will work with strategic allies: WACDEP partners (Infrastructure Consortium for Africa - ICA, Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), NIRAS, ACPC); Private sector partners); With CRIDF, GWPSA will work with the Adam Smith International consortium of national, regional and international partners.</p>
Transboundary Water Management	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC-GIZ-GWPSA : Strengthening national-basin linkages considering national (key water using and impacting sectors and water) development priorities and basin IWRM and development plans – congruent, aligned, in synch – towards cross sectoral and multi-level stakeholder engagement in planning processes and development plans formulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA through its stakeholder platforms at national, basin and regional level will strengthen involvement of water using sectors in Transboundary Water Resources Management. <p>GWPSA aims to influence:</p> <p>At national level key economic sectors in the riparian states of 3 key basins; SADC RBOs – secretariats, technical committees and commissions.</p> <p>GWPSA would work with the following strategic allies: -GIZ teams; RBOs, ANBO and R&LBOs in Africa, UNDP-GEF TWI initiatives, IUCN, CRIDF as well as experienced NGOs, universities/other knowledge providers.</p>
Nexus issues	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further explore Nexus strengthening the linkages between water-energy-food at SADC regional, basin national and local levels considering economic development contexts and resource endowments and issues of scale (regional economic development and livelihoods for example) 	<p>Following up with SADC on the SADC multi-stakeholder dialogue 2013 outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA will play primarily a knowledge management role– influencing integrated research agendas, through improved stakeholder engagement, harnessing/generating, exchanging, organising/packaging/ disseminating and facilitating use of relevant knowledge on water and food for food security (linked with water and energy security). GWPSA will organise topical multi-sector dialogues and & develop capacity with key partners (WaterNet/ Capnet) - will also develop key knowledge products for influential target audiences as well as users of the knowledge. Engage key strategic partners and SADC directorates to develop relevant <i>integrated</i> Research For Development (R4D) programmes – research agenda, design & stakeholder engagement, partners for R4D, respecting institutional mandates and learning/systems for knowledge uptake/use and sustainability. GWPSA aims to influence research institutions, line ministries officials in agriculture and water, working with strategic allies : FAO, IWMI - WLE, FANRPAN, AIFSC (Australian ACIAR link) , ICRISAT, other CGIAR

		TABLE C: Implementation Map	
Challenge in region	Level OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			CENTRES & NGOs. Engage and seek support from AUSAID/USAID/IFAD and CRIDF (DFID).
Energy security	1.3	Water-Energy Security: Support the transformation of policies and institutions in strengthening the linkages between water & energy in order to increase resource efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating water-energy dialogues and advocating for integrated planning and implementation of water and energy projects <p>GWPSA will aim to influence and support:</p> <p>At all levels: construction/engineering companies working with IHA, WRG – HEP schemes, national government departments – energy, water, agriculture and environment as well as economic and finance ministries.</p> <p>Strategic allies that GWPSA will work with include the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), leading energy research institutes (such as University of Cape Town UCT), SADC-I&S – Energy and water divisions, energy suppliers/distributors (e.g. ESKOM engaged in nexus research).</p>
Food security	1.3	Strengthen the linkages between water and food by promoting the implementation of evidence based agricultural water management and rural development interventions among policy makers and next users for uptake of relevant research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP will play primarily a knowledge management role– influencing integrated research agendas, through improved stakeholder engagement, harnessing/generating, exchanging, organising/packaging/ disseminating and facilitating use of relevant knowledge on water and food for food security (linked with water and energy security). GWPSA will organise topical multi-sector dialogues and apart from documenting process knowledge & capacity dev (with WaterNet/Capnet) - will also develop key knowledge products for influential target audiences as well as users of the knowledge. <p>At the regional level: Engage key strategic partners and SADC directorates to develop relevant integrated Research For Development (R4D) programmes – research agenda, design & stakeholder engagement, partners for R4D, respecting institutional mandates and learning/systems for knowledge uptake/use and sustainability.</p> <p>GWPSA aims to influence research institutions, line ministries officials in agriculture and water, working with strategic allies : FAO, IWMI - WLE, FANRPAN, AIFSC (Australian ACIAR link) , ICRISAT, other CGIAR CENTRES & NGOs? Engage and seek support from AUSAID/USAID/IFAD and CRIDF (DFID).</p>
Environmental integrity, land & catchment degradation / deforestation & siltation	1.2& 1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment Management Programmes: Support the development and implementation of catchment management strategies aimed at ensuring environmental integrity Sustainable land use planning for Integrated land and WRM: Support the coordination water and land use planning in countries Demonstration projects catchment rehabilitation: (where feasible) and protection to address catchment degradation and related challenges such as siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate with strategic partners to ensure that environmental sustainability is mainstreamed into water resources management and development as a cross cutting issue. Promote and develop tools that promote an integrated approach to water and Demonstrate with strategic allies and GWP partners strategies that promote integrated land and water resources management <p>GWPSA aims to influence and support:</p> <p>Transboundary level: RBOS</p> <p>National and local level: local planning departments, rural development and land reform ministries, forestry and agriculture institutions, economic and finance ministries as well as local resource managers Catchment bodies, Natural Resources Management Bodies, District Council.</p>

		TABLE C: Implementation Map	
Challenge in region	Level OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			<p>GWPSA would work with strategic allies –</p> <p>Such as the Programme for Land and Agrarian studies (University of the Western Cape), /IUCN/World wildlife fund - WWF. IWMI-Water Land Environment/Ecosystems pgm of CGIAR and experts and firms with expertise and tools/models in ecosystem services, environmental economics.</p>
Urbanization (including industrialization) leading to increased demand of water resources and increased deterioration of quality and inadequate WASH systems (water services and sanitation included) and wastewater treatment and re-use	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Urban Water Management : Support countries in the transformation of policies, plans (local development and national development institutions) aimed at building water security in urban areas in an integrated manner, • Innovative Water Resources Management in Urban Areas: Support the implementation of water management instruments like WDM, groundwater management, water pollution control, health and sanitation actions in urban settings • Financing of IWRM in Cities: Support countries in leveraging funding for water and sanitation infrastructure (integrated approaches) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management and capacity building of local authorities to ensure integrated water resources management is a key component in responding to urbanization challenges. • Demonstrate innovative solutions working with partners to address challenges in urban water management – ensuring waste water issues are considered in IWRM <p>GWPSA aims to influence</p> <p>National and local level: Planning departments, economic and financial ministries, water utilities, Water services providers, the World Bank's WSP, local governments ion integrated planning, NGOs, physical planning departments and SPs, land boards, water regulators (eg NWASCO/ZINWA ETC) , water boards etc.</p> <p>Working with strategic allies - ICLEI, WaterAid, WSSCC, Care, WB WSP (Nairobi), UN-Habitat, C40 Cities for Climate Change and the key private sector firms involved in WS&S and WRM.</p>
Promoting social equity	1.4	<p>Water Accessibility: Facilitate processes to increase access to water (domestic and productive use) & sanitation;</p> <p>Support and promote water allocation mechanisms that ensure access, equity and productive use of water for the poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP SA will harness and generate knowledge, developing pro-poor water resources management and development strategies and mainstream these into development planning processes. • Engage with policy makers at a political and technical level to promote gender sensitive issues in WRM. Deepen the understanding of social equity and poverty wrt IWRM and identifying necessary policy and action areas needing attention. <p>GWPSA will work with and aim to influence:</p> <p>National and local planning departments, economic and finance Ministries, social welfare and gender departments, water utilities, WSP, local governments. NGOs and human rights groups, physical planning, land boards, water regulators.</p> <p>Strategic allies include ICLEI, WaterAid, WSSCC, Care, WB WSP (Nairobi), UN-Habitat, C40 Cities for Climate Change.</p>

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

			TABLE C: Implementation Map	
Challenge in region	Rel OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES		IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
IWRM and development related knowledge (incl research results) inadequately harnessed and applied in priority water, land, energy, ecosystem management and development policy and programme implementation	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harnessing knowledge from Goal 1 programmes – SADC-GIZ/ WACDEP/ RESILIM/NEXUS/ URBANISATION At the regional level: Engage key strategic partners and SADC directorates to develop relevant integrated Research For Development (R4D) programmes – research agenda, design & stakeholder engagement, partners for R4D, respecting institutional mandates and learning/systems for knowledge uptake/use and sustainability 		<p>SADC Water weeks, Regional multi-stakeholder dialogues for knowledge exchange and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA will organise topical multi-sector dialogues and apart from documenting process knowledge & capacity dev (with WaterNet/Capnet) - will also develop key knowledge products for influential target audiences as well as users of the knowledge GWP will play primarily a knowledge management role– influencing integrated research agendas, through improved stakeholder engagement, harnessing/generating, exchanging, organising/packaging/ disseminating and facilitating use of relevant knowledge on water and food for food security (linked with water and energy security).. <p>GWPSA will work with key knowledge generator strategic partners, policy makers, and next user groups (NGOs, extension etc)</p>
Poor communications culture and inadequate KM&C capacity in the GWPSA and CWP networks	2.2	Update, develop & implement GWPSA KM&Comms strategy ensuring capacity development of CWPs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and capacity building on communications in GWP network at all levels Comprehensive regional and country partner databases and CWP and member profiles Knowledge and use of available communication and KM tools Identifying implementation opportunities through CWP programmes and ad hoc projects
Inadequate institutionalisation of 'learning/knowledge' systems in GWPSA and CWPs	2.3	Capacity building on institutionalising learning for CWPs and the RWP – towards a learning organisation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and training on knowledge management and learning and develop necessary tools Developing simple KM/M&E periodic reporting templates which demonstrate how the activity reporting & evaluation /feedback improvement enhances the performance of the organisation Enforcing periodic reporting and completion of M&E templates

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

		TABLE C: Implementation Map	
Challenge in region	Rel OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
Weak institutional framework and systems (governance, management & coordination , operations) for GWPSA CWP	3.1	FUNCTIONAL CWP SECRETARIATS & ACCREDITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACCREDITATION PLAN AND SUPPORT TO CWPS 2014 – ZAMBIA/MALAWI/BOTSWANA 2015 – ZIMBABWE/SOUTH AFRICA 2016 – NAMIBIA/ DRC Gwpsa Sec, SC and RTEC support CWP Partnership & institutional development (membership mapping, database and profiles, coordination/ operations/ hosting/ governance and strategic positioning etc)
Inadequate CWP capacity, poor coordination systems & unclear roles and relationships to develop strong IWRM for development programmes	3.2	DEVELOPING CWP CAPACITY TO DEVELOP IWRM PROGRAMMES RESPONDING TO DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness/understanding on the role and value of the CWPs, strengthen the CWPs and reinforce the partnership spirit among their membership Organisation of country-level participatory and interactive workshops to educate existing and new partners - on CWP members, skills, CWP value-add and service to country Building Strategic Alliances <p>GWPSA Sec & RTEC organize with CWP Secretariats/SC with technical and management partners – in collaboration with key strategic partners e.g. WaterNet or CRIDF/IUCN/ etc</p>
Under developed and inconsistent track record of value added service of CWPs and inadequate strategic relationships to successfully fund raise	3.3	STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP BUILDING AND FUND RAISING	<p>Consolidate CWP experiences since inception and draft a CWP marketing profile. Develop fund raising strategies considering all strategic pillars & taking guidance on approach, content and format from GWPSA FR strategy (2009).</p> <p>Organise strategic meetings at country level with local donors – one on one and ‘marketing’ meetings/seminar/wshops</p> <p>GWPSA SEC/SC/RTEC works with CWPs - Chair, SC and Coordinators or FR consultant)</p>

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2016)

- Discuss the resources (incl. human and financial) needed to implement the Work Program
Table below include regional and Africa programmes, management and support staff.

function	# in 2014	# in 2015	# in 2016
Overall management (region/CU)	1	1	1
Financial management	1	1	1
Bookkeeper	1	1	1
Technical programme management	1	1	1
Programme officers (SADC GIZ/WACDEP/NEXUS/URBANISATION)	2	2	3
CU experts technical, capacity building, experts, advisors – secondments per project – not core	3	3	3
KM&C officer	1	1	1
Communications assistant	1	1	1
Partnership Dev & administration	1	1	1
Country Managers	2	4	6
total	12	12	13

- Consider the present financial situation (e.g. funding horizon of the present projects)
See shaded area below
- Provide a budget estimate

Includes regional and CWP's (4 in any year)

programmes	# in 2014	# in 2015	# in 2016
SADC GIZ	533409.00	397529.00	
WACDEP	1340969.00	559266.00	
RESILIM	153846.00	76923.08	38461.54
DANIDA	5200.00	194800.00	219467.00
NEXUS		3 million	2 million
URRBANISATION		2.5 million	2.5 million
Core (staff/governance) total	220 000	220 000	220 000

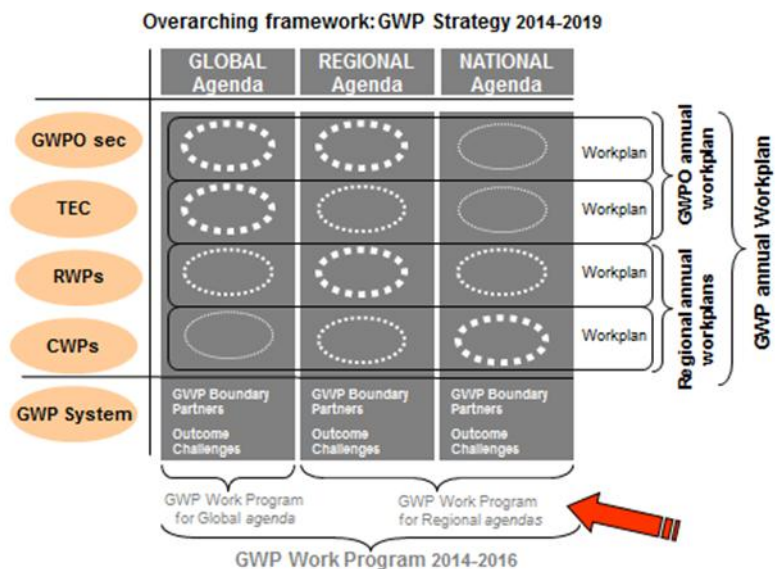
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

South America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP SAM Agenda

Work Programme

2014-2016

1. Background and introduction

South America has an area of 17.8 million km², representing 42% of the American continent and 12% of the land areas. Around 26% of the world's freshwater is found in South America, having three of the largest river basins of the world, Amazon, Orinoco and Rio de la Plata, and the Guarani Aquifer, one of the major bodies of groundwater.

The Andes, the longest mountain range in the world, cover 33% of the territory of the Andean countries and is located on the east side of the Pacific Ring of Fire, form the backbone of South America and is one of the largest physiographical units at the global level, influencing the climate, the seismic energy, biodiversity, culture and human history around the world. The Andes cover an area of approximately 8,000 km, from Venezuela to Chile, from tropical climates with cloud forests crowned with cold high pastures and snow covered peaks in the north of the continent, to temperate forests, seasonal, and large area of permanent glaciers in the south. The Andes reach its widest part of 650 km between Peru and Bolivia and its highest part of 6,962 m.a.s.l. in Argentina.

The Andes play a vital role in the economies of countries, since they represent a significant proportion of the largest industrial centers in South America. However, and offer large agricultural areas, mineral some of the poorest areas of the region are also located in for hydropower projects, water for domestic the mountains.



Image 2: Topographic and political-administrat



23% of the territory is covered by arid zones and the region continues to experience a deterioration in the quality of water due to high rates of deforestation and erosion of the soil among other productive malpractices and it is obvious the rapid melting of the glaciers emphasized by the climate change (see image 5).

The Amazon is the largest basin of the Earth, it covers 6'400,000 km² and reaches a length of 6,762 km, being the longest of the Earth (Amazon Axis, Rio Solimoes, Ucayali) and more than a thousand major tributaries.

It is estimated that it hosts around 5 to 30 million species. The high biodiversity in the same place and the big differentiation between species among sites, these are the two most significant factors for the future of the Amazon and for the sustainable development of the region.

Water and biological resources in the Amazon region are also in danger due to the removal of land, forest fires and fragmentation. By the year 2050 30% to 60% of the Amazon rainforest could be abrupt and permanently replaced by a type of dry savanna, with the consequent loss in large scale of livelihoods and biodiversity.

The main regional bodies in South America, namely CAN (Andean Community of Nations), MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) and OTCA (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation) do not offer GWP a good platform to engage in regional processes. In addition to the latter, this region is the size of 2/3 of Africa and has rather large countries with very complex political, environmental and socioeconomic realities, including a severe income inequality with all its countries ranked very high with the GINI index (see Image 4).

The latter means that GWP needs to work at national level giving special attention to initiatives that may cause a positive impact amongst the poorest. Some countries in this region have also made significant progress towards sustainable management of water resources and count on considerable technical strengths, which offer an opportunity for knowledge sharing within the region and beyond.

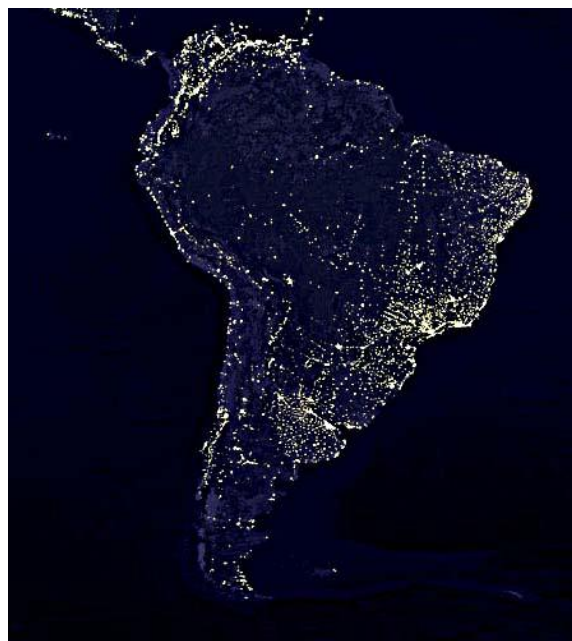


Image 3: Night satellite image of South America showing the distribution of the population

Image 4: Map of Index GINI 2009.

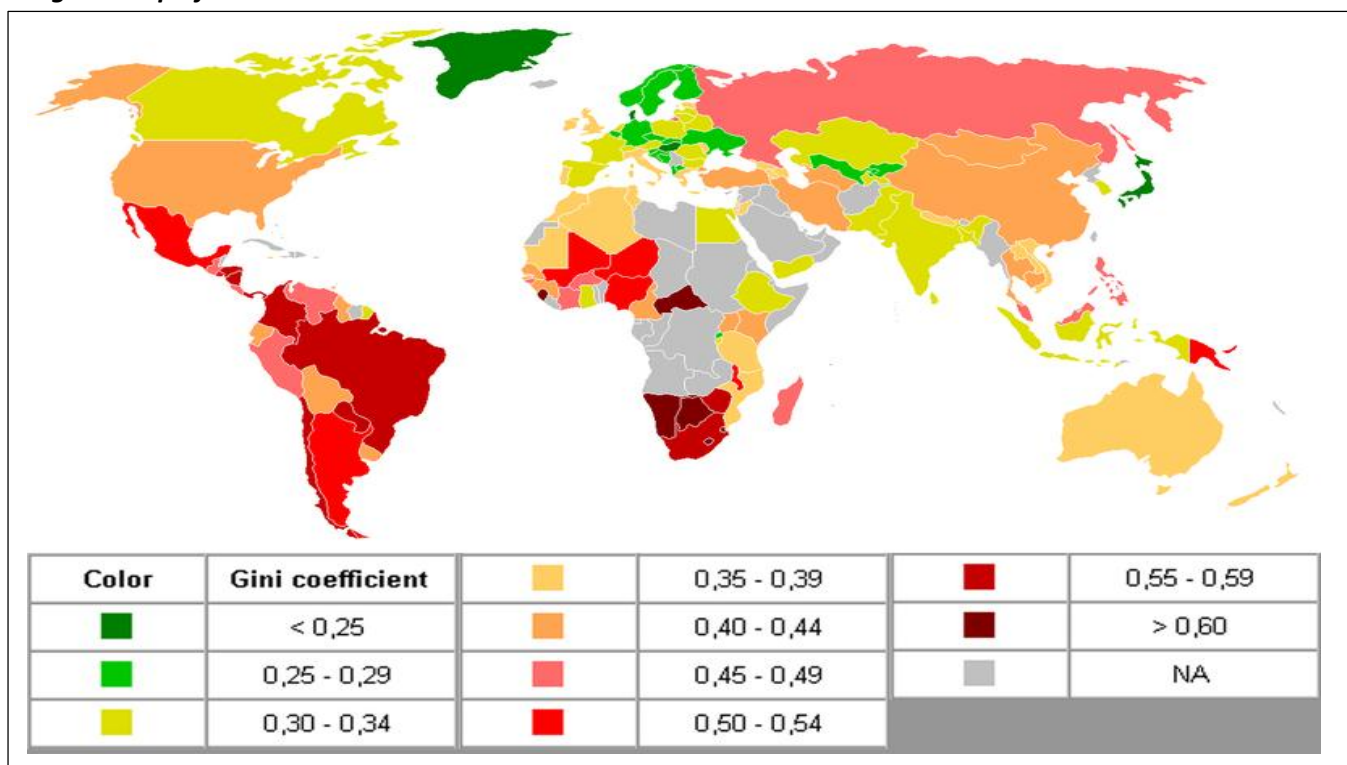


Image 5: photographs of two snow capped peaks in the Andes showing the glacier throwback.



Fig. 2 - Retroceso del Glaciar Broggi desde 1968 a 1987. En 1984, las dos lenguas estaban separadas. Foto A. Ames.



Fig. 3 - Etapas del retroceso sobre el Glaciar Yanamarey entre 1968 y 1987. Hoy en día (1994), el glaciar no tiene contacto con la laguna formada en 1970. Foto A. Ames.

Regarding the effects of climate change on this megadiverse continent, the evidence available in the region shows patterns similar to those at global level. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on climate change, 2007 (IPCC for its acronym in English) foresees the following climatic phenomena for Latin America:

- The increase of the temperature and the corresponding decrease in soil moisture would cause a gradual replacement of tropical forests by savannas in the eastern part of the Amazon.
- Semi-arid vegetation will be gradually replaced by vegetation of arid land.
- Significant losses of biological diversity could be experienced due to the extinction of species in many

areas of the tropical Latin America. The productivity of some important crops would diminish, and with it the livestock productivity as well, affecting negatively food security. In temperate zones the productivity of soybean crops would improve. In general, the number of people threatened by hunger would increase.

- Changes in rainfall patterns and the disappearance of the glaciers would diminish considerably water availability for human, agricultural and hydroelectric use.

According to the report the Economy the Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL, 2010), in the region it is observed a gradual but persistent increase in global surface temperature. The region experiences, in addition, a tendency of glaciers reduction, which will have an impact on water availability in the long term.

Finally, there is an increasing climatic variability with a consequent increase in extreme events. It is expected an intensification of rains in the tropical regions and the southeast of South America, where the figures average of climate models indicate an increase in precipitation of 10%, with a growing trend in the Northwest of Ecuador, Peru, Southeast of South America and reductions in the East of the Amazon and Northeast of Brazil, in north-central Chile. The forecast of consecutive dry days tend to increase in all of South America (except in Ecuador, the northeast of Peru and Colombia), associated with positive or negative changes in precipitation of less than 10 %.

In this context, some problems related to water that several countries in the region face - extreme droughts, floods, overuse of groundwater, pollution, water borne diseases and scaling of social conflicts for water, among others – are being shown unmanageable by sectorial approaches and the lack of consensus about its management.

There is an urgent need for linking sustainable development strategies and water resources management. Some important issues to be addressed would be: IWRM national planning, improvement of water allocation systems, infrastructure development, institutional capacity building, river basin institutional strengthening, establishment, water financing mechanisms, etc.

1.1 GWP organization in the region

GWP South America was formally established in November 2006. Since its creation the number of GWP Partners has substantially increased, reaching almost 10% of the total number of partners at worldwide level.

GWP SAM consists of all partnership of GWP in South America. Currently, it is mainly organized under national associations for water (CWP) in six countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela), and in other countries of the region (Colombia, Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador), partnership is in the process of establishing their own national associations.

The CWP is very close to each other through the Regional Steering Committee, consisting of the Presidents of directory of each national association and GWP South America network officer.

The Regional Steering Committee is in permanent contact and meets in person at least twice a year to monitor the various topics and plan the actions to take. It is also responsible for promoting the implementation of policies and principles that govern the organization, in addition to guiding and monitoring the work of the Regional Secretariat.

The Regional Secretariat is the administrative and executive entity of GWP South America and is responsible for implementing the annual work plan of the Organization, according to the guidelines established by the Steering Committee.

The General Assembly is the entity of higher hierarchical importance and constitutes the higher decision-making instance. They meet every two years to approve the biannual technical and financial reports, and the work plan and the annual budget. In this meeting it is involved the participation of the Regional Steering Committee, representatives of national associations and partner organizations, and Regional Secretariat staff.

1.2 GWP regional role and value added

GWP SAM strategy for the period 2009-2013 recognises the need to intervene improving planning and management of water resources in the region, facing the current challenges such as the enormous size of the region, the complexity of the countries involved as well as social, economic and political diversity. For the period 2014-2019, the following would be some of GWP SAM main challenges:

- This is a very large geographical region which makes it difficult to work at the regional level due to complex socio-economic-political realities and operational/cost implications. This is one of the main constraints for GWP SAM to undertake regional level initiatives. However, it is worth noticing that despite this situation the countries feel a strong sense of belonging to South America.
- Weak regional political bodies, which, interaction is rather limited due to the size and complexity of the continent and the individual countries.
- The existence of different institutional and socioeconomic realities in this region are an obstacle for sharing successful experiences and knowledge about water resources management. However, it is worth mentioning that the region counts on a wealth of high level technical and human resources.
- The urgency to create processes and mechanisms for coordinated management of transboundary waters, to enhance the exchange of information, the development of efficient institutions and the harmonization of the legislative framework among all the countries of the region that share hydrographic watersheds.
- The establishment of financial mechanisms and economic instruments that enable sustainable financing of IWRM processes enhanced by the development of capacities to raise funds and ensure accountability.
- The need for strengthening GWP's network in South America in terms of the representativeness of the actors and sectors, fund raising, governance, and capacity to promote meaningful dialogue always keeping the neutrality that distinguishes GWP as an open space to facilitate consensus building.
- It is absolutely necessary to strengthen the water governance at all levels throughout the region, which includes the articulation of water policies with other sectoral policies that allow an integrated water management.

1.3 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

The strategy 2009-2013 sets up the future framework basis. This strategy aimed at strengthening water partnership in the South American region, which will continue to be the main approach from 2014.

The challenges mentioned above entail more costly operations, which heavily complicate the RWP initiatives and working dynamics with our Partners. Moreover, there has been a massive withdrawal of international donors, who have directed their support to other regions. However, despite this situation, GWP SAM has managed to achieve some important results (for more info see GWP In Action):

- In 2011 GWP proposed the development of a national dialogue and high-level round table in Peru to promote an integrated approach around water management as a mechanism to ensure national water security and generate development processes that make efficient and sustainable use water with the aim of providing social and economic benefits to the most vulnerable population. Following the approval of the State Policy No 33 on Water Resources (August of 2012), GWP proposed the establishment of a transectoral agreement to engage in the implementation of this policy named "The integrated water resources management, in the framework of climate change adaptation".
- GWP conducted a series of consultations or national dialogues in Peru and Brazil as support to the recent process of Global consultation on water in the Agenda of development post-2015, led by the United Nations.
- Establishment of GWP Chile.

In 2014 GWP South America will focused on the development of strategic programmes that consider the regional potential and the limitations of working at regional level. One of these programmes is the Latin American Training Programme on International Water Law, which has been built on the technical strengths of GWP Partners in the region (i.e. Universidad Externado de Colombia, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú Universidad Gabriela Mistral – Chile -, Universidad Nacional - Costa Rica -, IUCN and CapNet/Lawetnet) and inspired on GWP's joint initiative with Dundee University.

In this regard, considering the limitations to undertake regional level initiatives, the SC of GWP SAM decided to engage with GWP Water and Climate Programme through a pilot initiative and choose Peru for a number of reasons:

- GWP has a very strong relationship with the National Water Authority (GWP Partner) and access to high levels of the government. Water is high in the agenda of the current government.
- The Peruvian Government is an active party of the UNFCCC. With support of GEF and UNDP, the Ministry of Environment (GWP Partner) has developed the document “Peru and Climate Change: Second Communication of Peru to the UNFCCC”, which is a starting point for designing a climate adaptation programme in the country.
- GWP Peru partnership has a particularly strong composition that includes very high level government organisations (i.e. ANA and Ministry of Environment), universities, NGOs and private sector, amongst others.
- The country has experienced a rapid economic growth based in the unsustainable use of water resource (i.e. highly water demanding export crops are growing in areas of significant water stress –showing a fast decrease in groundwater levels of 4-5 m/year), which is already generating conflict with the supply of drinking water.
- Climate change will strike Peru quite severely. The Pacific watershed has 21.8% of the territory, shelters 70% of the population and only has 2% of water available in the country.

This programme will ensure an active exchange of lessons learned throughout the region, which will hopefully inspire similar initiatives in other countries.

GWP SAM is a learning organisation and is constantly seeking for new ways of improving its modus operandi in order to overcome the challenges mentioned above. During the 2009-2013 Strategy period, it tried to undertake regional initiatives encompassing few neighbouring countries, which was not very effective to engage and strengthen the CWP's. In the next strategy period, GWP SAM will strategically support national level initiatives around common areas of interest and promote a more focused and active exchange of lessons learned and information sharing at regional level.

GWP SAM will also seek to strengthen the cooperation and partnership with other organizations in order to develop synergies with ongoing initiatives and programmes, support lesson sharing processes and undertake joint fundraising initiatives with Partners and key regional organisations.

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

GWP SAM 2014-2019 strategy aims to contribute to putting in practice an IWRM approach that takes into account the intrinsic nexus between water security and all sectors involved. It will emphasise on the need for considering IWRM as a tool for achieving improved water governance and enable the generation of resilience to climate change and sustainable development.

GWP SAM will prioritise the thematic areas identified within the global GWP strategy: agriculture, energy, ecosystems, urban and transboundary waters management, and climate change adaptation. As cross-cutting strategies GWP SAM will focus on the following topics:

- Effective water governance and integrated planning
 - The SAM pilot Water and Climate Programme in Santa Eulalia sub-basin (Peru) is aimed at improving governance through the promotion of active transectoral interaction to develop climate resilience and water security in the whole basin. The strong political and institutional endorsement of this initiative as well as the strategic socioeconomic importance of this basin, it

- is expected that the outcomes of this programme will be shared at national level and reach out other countries.
 - At transboundary level, GWP SAM is committed to promoting meaningful interaction amongst government officials and relevant actors by improve the knowledge and interpretation of International Water Laws.
 - At national level, all CWP will consider supporting improved water governance processes aimed at incorporating water security and climate resilience in local and national development plans and programmes.
- Capacity development and sharing knowledge
 - All GWP SAM initiatives have a strong focus on capacity development and knowledge sharing. This is the case of the pilot Water and Climate Programme, the Latin American Training Programme on International Water Legislation, the dissemination of the urban water management training modules in all CWP capital cities, and other initiatives undertaken by CWP.
 - Build capacities sustainable water financing mechanisms and economic instruments is considered a key area of work.
- Institutional strengthening and sustainable financing
 - To facilitate experience and knowledge sharing processes around project cycle management and fund raising throughout the GWP network in South America.
 - To strengthen GWP SAM governance and invest particular efforts in reactivating GWP Uruguay and GWP Brazil, and incorporating Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia as CWP.
 - GWP SAM communication function will be strengthened in order to improve the use of the network tools and materials (i.e. ToolBox and TEC publications) and enable better dissemination of activities, results and improve the visibility of GWP SAM and the respective CWPs.

2.1 Vision & Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)			
Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: By 2020, South America has higher levels of water security and resilience to climate change through the reduction of vulnerability to climate change and sustainable use of water resources, promoting integrated and sustainable development at the regional, national and local levels.
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: In 2020, GWP CAM will contribute to increasing water security in seven countries - for at least 20 million people - through support to the formulation of policies, improved water governance and the implementation of integrated water resource management through its partners at all levels. GWP SAM will leverage investments of at least € 2 million for water reform programmes and infrastructure projects related to water security.

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

60% of the South American territory belongs to transboundary basins, more than 80% of the population is urban, 50.5% is female and about 27% are under age 15. According to the UN, the gap between poor and rich people is increasing in many Latin American countries, the most uneven and unequal in the world.

These characteristics, along with the difficulty to work at the regional level due to complex socio-economic-political realities and operational/cost implications, weak regional political bodies and different institutional and socioeconomic realities, turn South America into a very vulnerable region regarding climate change.

Building governance for the integrated management of the water resources GIRH is highly needed in such a vulnerable region. The GIRH and the cooperation among countries are processes institutionalized in the government policies through their local, national and regional development plans.

Permanent consolidation and expansion of GWP in South America based on strategic alliances for training, decision making and actions are essential steps towards water security.

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.*

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Improved Transectoral Interaction to Generate Resilience to Climate Change and Water Security.	Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Housing and Infrastructure, Energy and Mining, Education, Finance, etc.	The Peru pilot WCP is implementing its second phase in Peru and two more countries in the region have engaged in the establishment of a WCP type of programme. Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated. Active participation of key actors has been incorporated in water management planning processes (i.e. local governments, water, sanitation and energy service providers, producers associations, universities, etc)
1.2	Governments have strengthened their governance to implement policies aimed at water security in the countries and the region.	National/local Governments officials, members of parliament/congress	Agreements/ policies/ strategies of the countries incorporate water security. Technical support has been given to governmental organizations regarding planning, financing and implementation of programmes or projects that include water security.
1.3	Climate resilience and water security aspects have been incorporated to the national budgets and/or plan of the CWP..	National/local Governments officials, members of parliament/congress Ministry of Finances	Multiactors and transectoral events have been developed for the integrated development planning with the active participation of GWP. The national/sectoral/ municipal budgets consider activities/ infrastructure for the water security and resilience to the climate change.

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Generation of the decision makers capacities regarding the trans-boundary water management and aimed at catalysing change towards improved water management at the trans-boundary level.	Officials of Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Environment, etc	Courses in International water laws carried out with the active participation of governmental officials from every Latin American country. Dialogue processes among organizations related to trans-boundary water management have started.
2.2	Generation of capacities regarding urban water management in decision makers aimed at generating climate resilience.	Officials of national/local governments responsible for urban waters management, suppliers of water and sanitation services, etc.	Training events developed in the main cities of South America with active participation of officials, authorities and businessmen. The establishment of GIAU programmes and projects has been promoted.
2.3	Promotion of the ToolBox as a reference technical tool in public organizations and universities.	Technical public officials. Professors and university students, researchers, professional schools.	Universities, other educational entities and organisations working on water management are using the ToolBox The number of study cases presented and published have increased.
2.4	Generation of capacities in Girh aspects among decision makers aimed at achieving water security and sustainable development.	Government Officials of water related sectors, local authorities, suppliers of water and sanitation services, Congressmen and women, water users' associations, etc	Training events in technical aspects related to the GIRH have been carried out, including financial mechanisms.
2.5	Raising awareness about the importance of GIRH as a strategy to achieve water security.	Government officials, universities, decision makers, etc.	Courses for professionals, officials, university students, schools, etc have been developed. Forums, congresses, promotion events have been organized and there has been participation at South American level.

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	GWP SAM is a very solid network.	Regional Secretariat, RWP and CWP's Steering committees and GWP	All the assemblies and meetings programmed by CWP, CDs CWP's and CD SAM have been held.

		Partners.	Increased activity is shown through participation/organisation of fora/events, the development of programmes and amount of funds raised.
3.2	GWP SAM has recruited new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWP.	GWP Partners, RWP SC and Regional Secretariat.	New CWPs are accredited in South America. All CWPs and the RWP comply with their governance obligations.
3.3	New programmes and projects underway are contributing to water security and strengthening the reach of the GWP network in the region.	Regional Secretariat, Steering Committees of CWPs and RWP.	Active participation in fundraising for the implementation of CWPs work plans. The amount of locally raised funds increased. Increased interaction with cooperation agencies and donors, who are familiar with GWP and interested in supporting activities at national and regional level.
3.4	GWP SAM is an organization recognized as a reference to achieve water security as strategy for the climate change adaptation.	Regional Secretariat, RWP and CWPs Steering Committees, and GWP Partners	Improved its understanding of the relation between water security, climate change adaptation and sustainable development by CWPs and Partners is reflected in their institutional activities.

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

Operational solutions for thematic challenges

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

OC 35	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1.1	1.2		1.1	Development of GWP the pilot programme in Santa Eulalia sub-basin (Peru) including the preparation of IWRM plan, training to leaders. Implementation of demonstration projects, active dialogue with donors and private sector for cost sharing and fund raising, definition of financial mechanisms, etc.	training events development of proposals meetings
1.1.	1.2		1.2	Identification and development of potential pilot programmes in other two South American countries.	Meetings consultancies
1.2	1.3		1.3	Promotion to incorporate aspects aimed at achieving water security in the strategies/ policies/ development plans at national and regional level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP SAM supports and participates in COP 20 to be held in Lima (November 2014). Raise awareness on the State Policy on Water and the importance of the IWRM transectoral agreement amongst local/regional governments and GWP Partners (Peru) 	Training and awareness raising events Meetings with high government officials

³⁵ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

Building and using knowledge management

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC 36	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2.1	2.3		2.1	Development of dialogue/training workshops within the framework of the Latin American training programme on International Water Law.	Development of a training manual. Two regional training 5-days workshops with 30 participants each one, Programme International Waters Legislation Programme evaluation and monitoring activities (WP6).
2.2	2.3		2.2	Promotion of the use and application of training modules on Integrated Urban Waters Management in four cities (Caracas, Santiago, BsAs, Lima and Asunción).	Training workshops Consultancy - IANAS publication on urban waters in the Americas. Consultancy - Develop an IUWM demonstration project
2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	Dissemination of lessons learned and results of the W&C Pilot Programme throughout the region.	Development of knowledge and communication materials Exchange of experiences within the region and beyond (CAM).
2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	Development of national and regional initiatives focused on knowledge management and training on IWRM and water financing issues.	Training events. Promotion of the use of ToolBox.

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

Building and using partnerships, alliances; sound governance and programme management for GWP entities incl. programme development and fund raising

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC 37	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	Strengthening of GWP SAM and CWP as the foundation for actively implementing the GWP strategy.	Meetings and events to activate GWP Brazil and Uruguay.. RWP and all the CWPs Steering Committee meetings and General Assemblies according to their by-laws. Organization of events and activities to celebrate the World Water Day. Training on project cycle management.
3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	Recruitment of new GWP partners in the region and establishment of three new CWPs.	GWP SAM activities carried out in non accredited CWP (i.e. establishment of the IWL training in Bogota; IUWM modules in Asuncion; support to Forum on groundwater in Santa Cruz)
all	all	all	3.3	Engage in active fundraising for initiatives aimed at improving water security.	Knowledge sharing and communications of programmes and outcomes. Support the CWPs to approach donors with concept notes/ funding proposals.

³⁶ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

³⁷ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

all	all	all	3.4	Active engagement in knowledge sharing and communications around IWRM as a tool for improving water security in the framework of climate change.	Translations, generation and dissemination of key knowledge documents and information generated by programmes. training events communications (web pages, social networks, videos, press releases, etc)
-----	-----	-----	-----	--	---

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

- Discuss the resources (incl. human and financial) needed to implement the Work Program
- Consider the present financial situation (e.g. funding horizon of the present projects)
- Provide a budget estimate
- *[more]*

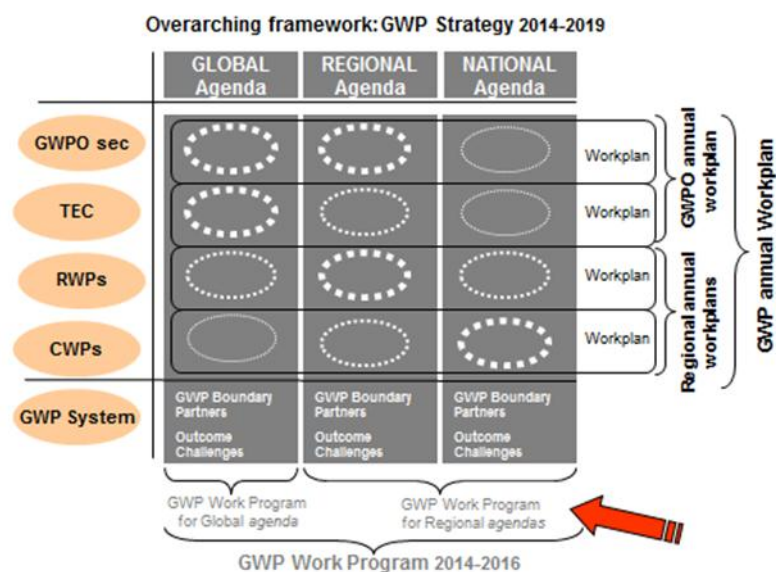
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

South Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

GWP SAS Agenda

Work Programme

2014-2016

Note: The statements introduced in the sections below are illustrative only.

1. Background and introduction

1.1 The regional context

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

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

contamination of groundwater. Arsenic impact on food security may eventually turn out to be a trickier problem for Bangladeshis (and other countries if the problem also exists there) to manage.

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

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

1.2 GWP organization in the region

GWP-South Asia, launched during December 2002 in Islamabad, Pakistan, inherited the Water Vision 2025 and Framework for Action developed by the South Asia Technical Advisory Committee (SASTAC 1998-2003) and has since worked on many thematic regional issues related to water and allied sectors. GWP SAS currently represents Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka linked to the network through the respective Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) which are themselves independent and autonomous organizations brought together with common objective of promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the region. The induction of Afghanistan and Maldives in to the GWP SAS family is envisaged in the near future. GWP South Asia Regional office is hosted by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Colombo, Sri Lanka. At the end of 2012, GWP south Asia had 461 partners.

1.3 GWP regional role and value added

In 2011 a regional workshop was held in South Asia addressing the water, food security and climate change nexus. The workshop provided a boost to the functioning of the South Asia network by highlighting the need for:

- A more inclusive network of key stakeholders
- The wider dissemination of existing knowledge
- The generation of new knowledge
- A systematic, piloting, monitoring and evaluation of approaches to provide lessons for scaling up; and
- Long term, more consistent exchange of ideas and targeted messaging to key stakeholders

GWP South Asia signed a MOU with Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) in 2011 and GWP South Asia is the APAN Thematic Node on Water.

APAN input from the respective country water partnerships and 5 national level consultations were held – 2 policy briefs, 2 reports: 2012 Policy Brief Title was Improving adaptation capacity of communities to face the climate-induced challenges in water management: The way forward

- **Development of WACREP proposal based on APAN inputs**

The Water and Climate Resiliency Program (WACREP) is implemented by the GWP South Asia Regional office which is located in Sri Lanka hosted by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and by the six Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Bhutan,

from 2013 to 2015. GWP South Asia is also exploring the possibility of implementing some activities in Afghanistan and Maldives.

Regional activities will include at least 3 CWP, while country activities will be implemented in selected river basins. The implementation will focus on small areas within basins, keeping Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles intact. GWP South Asia will use its convening power to bring together institutional actors from various sectors such as meteorology, agriculture, ecosystems, disaster risk reduction, and financing to carry out demonstration projects as well as widespread capacity development.

- GWP has from the onset positioned itself as a provider of public goods:
 - Development and maintenance of a **strategic services capacity on water resources management for regional and national organizations**, not least ...
 - Development and maintenance of a **decentralized knowledge management system** on water resources based on robust knowledge development and sharing mechanisms
 - Development and maintenance of a **decentralized web of action oriented partnerships** among water stakeholders through a reinforced network of organizations concerned with water issues
- [more]

1.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

The current mission of Global Water Partnership-South Asia (GWP-South Asia) is to support South Asian countries in the sustainable development and management of their water resources and to fully promote and apply an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach at the community, national and regional levels.

APAN input from the respective country water partnerships and 5 national level consultations were held – 2 policy briefs, 2 reports: 2012 Policy Brief Title was Improving adaptation capacity of communities to face the climate-induced challenges in water management. GWP South Asia, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, has published a report on Water and Agriculture in South Asia to help improve the exchange of information on water resources management and climate change adaptation among South Asian countries and pave the way for improved cooperation and policy reform. Though there is political recognition of the impacts of climate change in many countries of the region, there is inadequate policy support. The report draws attention to such issues and proposes strategies to fight the effects of climate change, providing a much-needed framework for policy reform. In preparing the report, GWP South Asia mediated a consultative process requesting technical contributions, and as the coordinating body, was able to produce a document reflecting the situation in the region as a whole but that also contains information specific to each country.

- Reflections on achievements and lessons learned regarding the 2009-2013 Strategy Period (The annual reports can be used)
 - Delta pilot project started in Bangladesh
 - Implementation of WACREP started in Q4 2013 (slightly delayed)
 - Regional meeting in Manila in March 2013 on global strategy and regional 3 yr work programme
 - Regional 3 year Work Program draft developed and the region was represented at global strategy task force meetings in Stockholm in May 2013
 - IWP contributed (through 3 stakeholder consultations in 2010-2012) into draft national water policy was launched in 2013 (follow up on 2012 activities). IWRM and Climate change fully considered within the new water policy 2012. A new national water policy, drafted with the assistance of GWP India, has now been approved by the Government of India. An important step in

this process was the participation of GWP and GWP India in the first-ever India Water Week in 2012

- IWP organised a special session on national water policy in context of IWRM during India Water Week 2013 in which GWP South Asia participated. A special session on capacity building on different roles and empowering South Asian women during India Water Week 2013
- Draft integrated water source development and management plan for Wainganga sub-basin has been submitted to water resource department, government of Maharashtra – currently under review (IWP)
- Parimal AWP, Orissa low cost water saving technologies (irrigation) were demonstrated / awareness raising (IWP)
- NWP policy review (technical aspects, climate change, sustainability, etc.) of micro hydro power prepared – Report developed and will be submitted to AEPC
- PWP reviewed draft of national water policy incorporating community resilience to climate change and water hazards – emerged through the 6 AWP consultations.
- PWP organised two major consultations contributing to urban water supply security project development funded by ADB.
- PWP collaborated with the national planning commission and UNESCO for International conference on water infrastructure improvement with UNESCO in June 2013
- PWP arranged capacity building on Flood management in collaboration with UNESCO
- PWP major capacity building programme in Baluchistan province for water resources managers (grant of 1.2 million rupees spent)
 - Bangladesh Water Act 2013 now is with the Bangladesh Parliament for enactment.
 - Water management problem solved by stakeholders in Sri Lanka (SLWP)
 - Water supply services improved in Nepal through stakeholder consultation (GWP Nepal)
 - Climate Change Network was established in Bangladesh (BWP).
 - Raised awareness to rehabilitate Halda River in Bangladesh (Bangladesh Water Partnership)
 - Knowledge shared to improve climate resilience in South Asia

Achievements 2009-2011 (Mid Term Review of the Strategy Period) are given in Annex A

2. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

- The time horizon is 6 years: 2014-2019
- Introduce and contextualize the key elements of GWP Strategy and their regional translation:
- Summarize and present the key elements via table A & B (see below)
- *[more]*

2.1 Vision & Mission

- Introduction to the vision & mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: <i>Availability of water of acceptable quantity and quality for all beneficial uses, and increased capacity and ability of countries and communities to adapt to climatic variability in the South Asia region.</i>
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome:	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome:

	management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels”	Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	<i>Promote water security and climate resilience in South Asia as a key part of sustainable regional and national development for economic growth and human security keeping IWRM intact</i>
--	--	---	--

2.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

- Introduction to the 3 goals and main problems addressed through the thematic areas under focus (incl. climate, food, urban, energy, ecosystems, transboundary if relevant); cross cutting elements (e.g. gender).

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.³⁸

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC ³⁹	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	OC #1 SACEP, SAARC, APAN, NARBO and other relevant organisations advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation (including disaster risk management), food security, and trans boundary water management through increased data sharing, best practice exchange and alternative technology identification to enhance regional and economic development.	SACEP, SAARC, APAN, NARBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM 1.1 Regional cooperation in climate change is catalysed by the regional players and harmonised through data sharing • PM 1.2 Regional cooperation enhanced by track 2 diplomacy and high level consultations • PM 1.3 Bangladesh, Pakistan and India collaborate in the collection and use of information related to delta management • PM 1.4 Publications at the Regional Level • PM 1.5 Collaboration with UNISDR along with APAN for Hyogo Framework work carried out by SAARC Disaster Management Center
1.2	OC #2 National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government integrate water security, climate resilience, food security and urban water management into development planning and decision-making processes.	National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM 2.1 Staff of irrigated agriculture institutions (Major/Medium Irrigation Systems) and Farmer Leaders of major/medium Irrigation systems are aware of the threat posed by climate change and are able to lead/guide early warning processes and disaster response. • PM 2.2 Farmer Resilience Surveys and Report available for Policy Dialogue

³⁸ Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

³⁹ Please number the Outcome Challenges

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM 2.3 Best water use practices including new technology adoption to cope with CC in irrigated farming • PM 2.4 The 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' incorporates the outputs from WACREP activities into its development. • PM 2.5 Make flood and drought data accessible for key stakeholders to use the information to forecasting flood and drought for early warning , disaster preparedness and to better manage water for beneficiaries to get the maximum benefit. • PM 2.6 Four District LAPAs (Local Adaptation Plan for Action) are developed with a particular focus on water resources. • PM 2.7 Ministries related Water, Environment and Climate Change in Nepal will have a better knowledge on the status of water resources and the relevant stakeholders will be better informed about effects on climate change • PM 2.8 National Water Policy is finalized by the Pakistan Water Ministry by end of 2014 • PM 2.9 IWRM principles are incorporated in the major development projects by the Ministry of Water and Power in Pakistan • PM 2.10 Wider participation of stakeholders and gender inclusiveness are visible in formulation of major development projects • PM 2.11 Water resources profiling conducted in a pilot river basin by the Indus River System Authority by end of 2014 • PM 2.12 Coordinating Mechanisms and policy support for IWRM and Natural resources management. • PM 2.13 Coordinating Mechanisms and policy support for IWRM and Natural resources management. • PM 2.14 Position Paper on IWRM is prepared for implementation of National Water Policy-2012(India) that would bring generally acceptable solutions for planning and management of water resource
--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM 2.15 Persuade State governments to incorporate suggestions in their respective water policies State water policy of two states to revise their policies in line with National Water Policy-2012 in context of climate change PM 2.16 Regulatory and institutional frame-work is incorporated in the water policy of three states All the three selected states to revise their water policies by including regulatory and institutional frame-work. PM 2.17 River basin Management Plan in Bhutan is in place
1.3	OC #3 Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive 'No/low Regrets' investments and financing strategies for climate resilience and food security, including alternative low cost investments, investment strategies for national and local adaptation planning processes, micro-financing schemes and Public Private Partnerships	Stakeholders at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM 3.1 Indigenous technologies for drought tolerance are adopted as potential investment options among key stakeholders PM 3.2 Investment on climate resilience reflected in new LAPAs. PM 3.3 PWP will pursue development of gender sensitive area specific investments strategy through knowledge and technical support involving AWP and local level stakeholders PM 3.4 50 projects launched in 3 delta zones in Bangladesh PM 3.5 BWP will prepare a comprehensive report on financing mechanism and shared
1.4	OC #4 Governments enhance efficiency in climate project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds	Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM 5.1 Vulnerable areas/communities and other stakeholders explore and adopt indigenous and non-conventional climate resilience technology PM 5.2 Water Utilities (WASAs) will acquire latest water delivery technology and system to improve/upgrade domestic water delivery in urban areas by end 2014. PM 5.3 Forest coverage is increased to 3% by the end of 2014 by the Forest Department through campaign launched in selected river sub-basins to improve environmental health and biodiversity.
1.5	OC #5 AWPs, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions and modern technology options for addressing critical water security challenges such as drinking water	AWPs, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM 5.1 Vulnerable areas/communities and other stakeholders explore and adopt indigenous and non-conventional climate resilience technology PM 5.2 Water Utilities (WASAs) will acquire latest water delivery technology and system to improve/upgrade domestic

<p>shortage, domestic water supply ,groundwater depletion, agricultural water needs, rainwater harvesting constraints and energy security to enhance climate resilience of communities. (Domestic water supply system is improved/ upgraded for clean drinking water supply in Pakistan.</p>		<p>water delivery in urban areas by end 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM 5.3 Forest coverage is increased to 3% by the end of 2014 by the Forest Department through campaign launched in selected river sub-basins to improve environmental health and biodiversity.
--	--	--

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.⁴⁰

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	<p>OC #6: All boundary actors targeted under Goal 1 as well as other networks (e.g. APAN), media professionals, universities and other relevant stakeholder institutions have enhanced capacity to promote no/low regrets investments.</p>	<p>SACEP, SAARC, APAN, NARBO, APAN National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government Stakeholders at all levels Governments AWP, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>PM 6.1 Stakeholders are aware of the climate resilience options available and starts adopting them.</p> <p>PM 6.2 To train at least of 500 farmers in modern rain harvesting and efficient irrigation technologies</p> <p>PM. 6.3 AWP will trained farmers to acquire knowledge on water conservation, enhancing productivity per unit of water and land, implementing IWRM on ground, enhancing water efficiency and resisting to polluting of water bodies. Farmers of Pakistan are practicing IWRM and achieving high rate of crop yields.</p> <p>PM 6.4 Youth and gender capacities will be enhanced to understand and promote water conservation at school, college and university levels. Youth and Gender representatives are promoting water resources conservation in Pakistan.</p>
2.2	<p>OC #7: Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge (including online resources) on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development.</p>	<p>Institutions (Local.National/Regional)and stakeholders</p>	<p>PM 7.1 Evidence Stakeholders are that traditional practices/wisdom are being applied to address climate change.</p> <p>PM 7.2 Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge for information dissemination and outreach to beneficiaries to promote a dynamic communication culture to enhance good governance for better water management and for disaster preparedness</p> <p>Number of publications in national languages for communities and agency staff, media briefings, tours, articles</p>

⁴⁰ id

			<p>/discussions on water issues in print/electronic media.</p> <p>PM 7.3 Capacity of professionals and project managers of national/district institutions dealing with water related sectors in Pakistan and Bangladesh will be built to incorporate IWRM principles in their projects/programs.</p> <p>PM 7.4 Youth and gender capacities will be enhanced to understand and promote water conservation at school, college and university levels.</p> <p>PM 7.5 Communities made aware of consequences of negative environmental behaviour and Relevant agencies provide adequate extension services to ensure adoption of acceptable practises.</p> <p>PM 7.6 Gender sensitive planning and implementation internalised in programme development at community and agency level.</p> <p>PM 7.7 integrate the principles of IWRM in non- formal education curriculum</p> <p>PM 7.8 IWP will encourage participation of its network partners in India Water Week- 2014</p> <p>PM 7.9 In Bangladesh People are aware of the water issue based on the theme of the year.</p> <p>PM 7.10 Promoting basin level partnership to make the partnership visible and sustainable with follow up activities.</p> <p>PM 7.11 Various actions taken by Bangladesh Water Integrity Network (BAWIN) and follow of the recommendations for Dhaka Water Security.</p>
2.3			

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*⁴¹

⁴¹ id

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	OC#8 Regional and Country level partnerships and external partners have enhanced competencies in fund raising and project coordination, and practice good governance including sound financial management, stakeholder engagement and monitoring and evaluation.	Regional and Country level partnerships and external partners	PM 8.1 Fundable projects developed and locally raised funding secured. PM 8.2 Efficient monitoring in place PM 8.3 Capacities of AWP's are strengthened to actively take part planning and implementation of activities. PM 8.4 Directors and Partners are providing guidance in planning, implementation and evaluation of PWP's activities and programs. Regular communication with partners for sharing of knowledge and information PM 8.5 Joint activities with Private Sector under CSR programs and Public Private Partnerships with government actors and private sector PM 8.6 All statutory meetings held regularly (AGM, SC, PC etc.) and all financial transactions have proper oversight and audit and CWP's participate in the Annual Consulting Partners meeting with the partners PM 8.7 Steering Committee Meeting of BWWN.
3.2			
3.3			

3. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

- The time horizon is 3 years: 2014-2016
- Introduce the implementation Challenge: designing a programme that will deliver the high level outputs (see below) in order to achieve the outcome challenges (bridging objective) and ultimately the overall outcome.
- Highlight the regional implementation specificities and paths
- Consider the possible regionalization of generic program components mentioned or suggested in the draft GWP Strategy
- Formulate and present the key elements of table C (see below) put as operational response to the key expected results presented in table A & B
 - Towards goal 1: operational solutions for thematic challenges
 - Towards goal 2: building and using knowledge management
 - Towards goal 3: building and using partnerships, alliances; sound governance and programme management for GWP entities incl. programme development and fund raising
- *[more]*

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

TABLE C: Implementation Map				INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
OC	OC	NB			
		1.1		<p>SAS RO with the collaboration of SACEP arranges a Regional Workshop for the Water Resources Managers on disaster risk management and trans boundary challenges.</p> <p>SAS RO with the support of an expert, data gathering and establishment of web portal for data sharing in the region.</p> <p>SAS RO Integrated Drought Management Program will develop tools to understand drought's magnitude, spatial extent, and potential impact in collaboration with IWMI and WMO. The output could be used by a broad user community that includes agricultural producer's, drought and natural resource specialists, policy makers and other stakeholder to make more informed decisions at regional, national and state to district level. The relevant stakeholders will have the ownership and the capacity to use the tool</p> <p>PWP by consultations, workshop and mutual visits to Afghanistan, India & Pakistan enhance the better co-operation on climate change resilience (Indus & Kabul River). PWP will organize two track II diplomacy consultations among Afghanistan, India and Pakistan during 2014 Through mutual collaborative visits of both countries PWP will establish a confidence building relationship between India and Pakistan's water/climate experts</p> <p>IWP in collaboration with SAARC, a consultative workshop will be arranged in New Delhi on trans boundary water issues and relevant stakeholders are invited from three countries.</p> <p>BWP start collecting data on current issues and opportunities in addressing Deltaic Regions in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh and shared.</p> <p>SAS RO Technical Publications and Policy Briefs with APAN and CDKN</p> <p>SAS RO Compile contributions from the national and local governments, civil society organizations, academia, businesses, regional organizations and stakeholder groups to document the achievements and learning of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA1) in Asia Pacific and to prepare the region's inputs for the Post-2015 Framework for DRR (HFA2).</p>	<p>MOU between GWP SAS and SACEP</p> <p>MOU between GWP SAS and SACEP</p> <p>Collaboration with IWMI and WMO</p> <p>PWP by consultations, workshop and mutual visits to Afghanistan, India & Pakistan</p> <p>IWP SAARC Collaboration</p> <p>DELTA Program</p>

⁴² OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

					<p>MOU and TOR with APAN</p> <p>Joint program with CDKN</p> <p>GWP SAS and APAN with UNISDR</p>
			1.2	<p>conduct CCA Awareness of CCA policy, strategy interventions, Training of Agency staff at District/Provincial level irrigated agriculture and drinking water agencies on CCA issues and responses.</p> <p>SLWP National Dialogue for Policy Brief on CCA Policy as follow up to CCA Farmer Resilience Survey in late 2014 in WACREP intervention areas. Preparation's in late 2014 with dialogue in early 2015.</p> <p>Farmer Resilience Survey in provinces/ states in each country where WACREP intervention occurred to evaluate farmer capability to respond to CC.</p> <p>SLWP Promotion of Best Practices in land use, cultural, water management and new technology options to agricultural communities to cope with CC / risk management. (4-5 Programmes/demonstration's targeting 300/400 farmers.).</p> <p>BWP will do intensive consultation and pilot studies in the selected polders/Haor to identify delta issues & regional solutions, compilation of data base by having a national level dialogue on 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100'</p> <p>PWP with the support of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), Pakistan Meteorological Department and Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), implement the programme.</p> <p>Develop partnership with World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), Pakistan Meteorological Department and Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC) to develop information dissemination program</p> <p>GWP Nepal starts collecting data by Literature review, data analysis, consultations, workshop and peer-review.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will facilitate awareness raising and capacity building activities with the aim of identifying gaps and weaknesses in the LAPA development process and provide recommendations for improvements.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will Review and analyse the relevant literature and prepare the draft report that identifies the gaps and needs to support the NAP formulation process</p> <p>GWP Nepal will Organize the consultations to seek inputs from the stakeholders</p> <p>Refinement of the stocktaking report with gaps and need to be filed in for NP preparation</p>	<p>CWPs working with National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government</p>

			<p>GWP Nepal Stocktaking report on climate vulnerability on water resources sector for National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process prepared</p> <p>PWP will hold meetings with Ministry of Water and Power and Planning Commission to finalize National Water Policy in March and June 2014.</p> <p>PWP Training Workshops will be held in February and August 2014 focusing on Incorporation of IWRM Principles in major water resources development and management projects</p> <p>PWP Training Workshop on stakeholders and gender participation in formulation of major development projects will be held in July 2014.</p> <p>PWP Training workshop will be held on promoting IWRM for River Basin Management involving engineers and professionals of Indus River System Authority (IRSA)</p> <p>SLWP National dialogue on internalising IWRM and coordination in water sector activities. 30 policy/agency staff of national water agencies (ID,IMD,MASL,NWSDB,WRB,DAS,M of Agric & Min of I/WRM)</p> <p>SLWP Consolidating RSM/RBO activities as part of conservation of river resources and ecosystems with emphasis on impact on water for livelihoods .(One RSM programme for regulators in the North and East Inc. STF Police Personnel.)</p> <p>SLWP Core National dialogue on internalising IWRM and coordination in water sector activities. 30 policy/agency staff of national water agencies (ID,IMD,MASL,NWSDB,WRB,DAS,M of Agric & Min of I/WRM)</p> <p>SLWP Core Consolidating RSM/RBO activities as part of conservation of river resources and ecosystems with emphasis on impact on water for livelihoods .(One RSM programme for regulators in the North and East Inc. STF Police Personnel.)</p> <p>IWP will prepare a Position Paper based on the workshops organized in two zones during 2013 for implementation of National Water Policy-2012 in context of IWRM.</p> <p>IWP will critically review the two state water policies in line with National Water Policy-2012 in context of climate change. For this purpose, two state level consultations would also be organized to have broader consensus of the stakeholders.</p> <p>IWP will review and examine the regulatory and institutional frame-work present in the water policy of selected three states in line with National Water Policy-2012.</p> <p>BhWP Pilot once micro level river basin management plan and implementation</p>	
		1.3	<p>IWP start capturing information by a case study and made a documentary and use that technology for low/low regret investment.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will have a sensitisation, vulnerability assessment, identification and prioritisation and most urgent and immediate</p>	CWPs working with Stakeholders at all levels

			<p>adaptation options and plan formulation and validation by local people.</p> <p>PWP will consult area Community Leaders, local institutions & GWP partners are involved in the program expansion making them leaders of change and information dissemination. Through corner meetings in the focused areas, communities and stakeholders will be involved in the program expansion making them leaders of change and information dissemination.</p> <p>Local issues will be highlighted at all forums to attract funding.</p> <p>BWP will work with micro-financing institutes to have a dialogue with delta communities (in the form of a workshop), identify the bankable projects and overcome the challenges at village level in implementing climate resilience projects.[WACREP]</p> <p>BWP will conduct dialogue for financing the investment programmes of Delta Plan.[WACREP]</p>	
		1.4	<p>GWP SAS Mobilizing of Consultant, study the requirement of bilateral & multi-lateral donor requirements for funding, prepare a guide document for formulation of project proposal.</p> <p>BWP will Sign MOU with the Micro-finance institutes for financing. Village and project identified (by national focal points) for financing assistance through micro financing organizations.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will develop Baseline information collection by Consultation.</p> <p>PWP will link to the focal points and gaps of proposal development identified. Meeting will be held with the focal points in Government departments/agencies involving GWP forums and key experts.</p>	<p>CWPs provide support to respective government agencies to develop bankable project proposals involving GWP forums and key experts</p> <p>CWPs sign MOU with the Micro-finance institutes</p>
		1.5	<p>BhWP will Engage technical expert to educate the farmers on new technologies, crop suitability and water use minimisation by way of training.</p> <p>PWP will introduce alternate farm energy technologies like solar pumps and bio gas water pumping at 2 pilot sites (upper Indus basin. Potohar) involving partners and/or Area Water Partnerships.</p> <p>IWP will sign partnership agreements with the area partners and village organizations implement suitable technologies.</p> <p>SLWP to Promote Best Practices in land use, cultural, water management and new technology options to agricultural communities to cope with CC / risk management. (4-5 Programmes/demonstration's targeting 300/400 farmers.).</p> <p>GWP Nepal will initiate Data gathering on traditional climate change adaptation practices by farmers.</p> <p>PWP WASAs capacity enhancement workshop will be held in Karachi.</p> <p>PWP WASA managers will be sponsored during the year 2014 to</p>	<p>CWPs working with AWP, CBOs, local line departments and other relevant stakeholders</p>

			<p>attend WSS workshop in the region with especial emphasis on water price and water distribution in urban areas.</p> <p>PWP Model Nurseries will be established in all AWP to provide know-how and seedlings to farmers free of cost.</p> <p>PWP Tree Plantation Campaign will be launched in AWP in collaboration with the Forest Department to enhance forest cover in Pakistan.</p> <p>PWP River Basin Network will be established in Pakistan to oversee activities for forest cover increase and dissemination of knowledge with AWP chairs on board.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			2.1	<p>IWP by Consultative process – Government officials & village communities, training of 500 farmers for efficient farming practices and water conservation, this includes training and exposure visits, training material to farmers (10 trainings in 5 batches of 50 farmers each, Vulnerability study, and sensitization workshop,</p> <p>BhWP begin conducting workshop on IWRM for local leaders of six districts (two each in eastern, central and western) on an integrated approach to water resources management and that will be shared among their community leaders to influence the local policy and plans.</p> <p>BhWP provide small scale research grants for individuals to study climate change related water issues in Bhutan</p> <p>GWP Nepal will conduct a programme on conserving and promoting sustainable use of water resources with focus on agriculture and irrigation.</p> <p>PWP with the support of technical experts of AWP will directly train farmers on modern rain harvesting and irrigation technologies through 6 workshops.</p> <p>SLWP take steps to made CBO/School children aware on CCA and mobilised to support community in IWRM practises and availability of potable water. This includes drinking Water CBO awareness programmes on CCA in CC vulnerable areas. Schools IWRM/CCA Water Messenger programme in CC vulnerable areas.</p> <p>PWP Technical experts of AWP and PWP will directly train farmers in rainwater harvesting and adoption of efficient</p>	CWP implement capacity building programs for the beneficiaries

⁴³ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

			<p>irrigation technologies using partners venues(all AWP will be focused in batch format for training)</p> <p>PWP All AWP's will impart training to at least 500 farmers through corner meetings, training workshops and local training sessions using partners' platforms.</p> <p>PWP and AWP's will focus on utilizing the international days like World Water Day, World Environment Day, Global Women Day, World Water Week, World Water Forum, Asia-Pacific Water Summit to disseminate water related knowledge to its farmer partners.</p> <p>PWP Capacity building seminars will be held for youth and gender in schools, colleges and universities focusing on water conservation.</p> <p>PWP Essay and poster competitions will be organized in selected schools, colleges and universities at Islamabad and in AWP locations.</p>	
		<p>2.2</p>	<p>IWP to study the existing or abandoned traditional, indigenous, and local knowledge useful for climate change adaptation and to understand the relevance of traditional knowledge in the present context. Further, Secondary research/literature review and vulnerability assessment, Collecting information on lessons learnt, Rapport building, HH survey and GIS & Remote Sensing data analysis will be conducted.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will prepare policy brief for climate change negotiations.</p> <p>BhWP Community based indigenous knowledge and practices for climate resilience and adaptation documented</p> <p>GWP SAS RO (WACREP) The analytical capacity in the region for providing policy inputs will be mobilized with capacity building in climate science and projections for effective policy and institutional responses in collaboration with UNDP-GEF.</p> <p>GWP Nepal Identify the stages of hydropower development to make the hydropower development process in Nepal transparent and accountable</p> <p>GWP Nepal Assess the integrity in the identified stages of hydropower development in Nepal and map the integrity in hydropower development process</p> <p>GWP Nepal disseminate the information on integrity in hydropower development to raise awareness in the sector</p> <p>SLWP Knowledge Products/Publications , media as partners in promoting IWRM Media as a partner for IWRM , , Road shows. Articles on topical water issues</p> <p>IWP In continuation of 2013 work carried out in 15 villages of Andhra Pradesh, IWP in collaboration with its network partner will do mapping of water resources through application of GIS by adopting micro- watershed approach for estimating water balance in Andhra Pradesh. Water budgeting exercises to be</p>	<p>GWP SAS collaboration with UNDP-GEF</p> <p>Number of publications in national languages for communities and agency staff, media briefings, tours, articles /discussions on water issues in print/electronic media.</p>

			<p>carried out based on secondary sources of information and integration of primary sources of data to assess water utilization trends. This exercise would contribute in developing appropriate awareness generation tools on crop-water linkages to inform the farmers on prudent utilization of water resources</p> <p>IWP Simplified IEC tools would be developed under the program, covering - display of water level fluctuation, crop – water relationship etc., will be used to create awareness among the farmers on crop water relationship, the developed tools will be printed for wider circulation. Roll out communication package and education of farmers on crop-water relationship and repeat with lower frequency in subsequent years</p> <p>BWP Building capacity about climate change adaptation through training and workshops among and with representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations and its follow-up at district level. The workshop will be implemented by IWM in around Q1 in Dhaka</p> <p>BWP will establish Bangladesh Delta Knowledge Portal to share experience on delta issues with other deltas.[WACREP] Database prepared and Bangladesh Delta Knowledge Portal Functional</p> <p>BWP Newsletter published for dissemination Bangladesh Water Partnership will publish newsletter stating all activities in 2013 and its outputs and outcomes for dissemination among its partners and individual members by BWP in around Q3 in 2014.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC 44	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			3.1	<p>SLWP will initiate fund Raising, M&E and proposal development capacity enhanced with support from IWMI and other experts.</p> <p>PWP Financial sustainability will be reviewed and additional local financial partners will be explored to meet future financial requirements. Financial partners' identification will be carried out under arrangements of Planning Commission of Pakistan.</p> <p>GWP Nepal Organize a consultation workshop with GWP Nepal donors based in Nepal, relevant government institutions and I/NGOs to discuss the potentiality for effective Coalition</p> <p>GWP Nepal Develop the minimum common programs to avoid</p>	Regional and Country level partnerships and work within the partnerships and work with external partners

⁴⁴ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

			<p>the duplication of works funded by donors</p> <p>GWP SAS RO with the expert assistance, develop the web base monitoring system.</p> <p>PWP AWP in Pakistan will get trained in Outcome Mapping to review and evaluate their achievements. To improve their evaluation and reporting capabilities of AWP Chairs and Coordinators, Outcome Mapping with GWP Intentional Design will be taught to them in a Training Workshop in January 2014.</p> <p>PWP Existing AWP will be strengthened and more AWP will be established. Involvement of all stakeholders in local activities planning and implementation will be achieved. PWP Annual AWP Meeting will be held in Islamabad during April 2014 to discuss their activities, issues and future directions.</p> <p>PWP Three (3) new AWP will be established in other distant areas of Pakistan</p> <p>IWP would strengthen the newly formed Jajmau Area Water Partnership (AWP), Shivana AWP to raise voice against water pollution. The Middle Wainganga AWP would also be strengthened.</p> <p>IWP The following works would also be undertaken under middle Wainganga AWP: (i) Action Research based model of sustainable fishery would be developed; (ii) Individual and Community rights over forest will be established in 25% area of the basin and (iii) Sensitive, knowledgeable, multidisciplinary group of individuals, institutions and villages will work as pressure group in future (</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

- Discuss the resources (incl. human and financial) needed to implement the Work Program

Program	Human Resources	Financial
CORE Program	The CWP do not have enough human resources and it is important that the human resources are improved	Euro 660,000
WACREP Phase II	The CWP do not have enough human resources and it is important that the human resources are improved	Funds required from Water & Climate Program
IDMP	GWP SAS RO will work with Consultants IWMI's research capacity will be used GWP SAS might need to hire some consultants	Euro 3000,000 IWMI requires US\$200,000 Funds will be required by GWP SAS RO to do the demand assessment and to facilitate the

APAN – UNISDR Collaboration UNDP GEF-WACREP Collaboration	CWPS need to work with GWP SA RO	uptake and for capacity building on the tool Locally raised funds
DELTA	BWP, IWP & PWP will need more human resources	US\$200,000 from Water & Climate Program 500,000 DELTA funds required

- Consider the present financial situation (e.g. funding horizon of the present projects)
- Provide a budget estimate

	2014 Euro	2015 Euro	2016 Euro	TOTAL Euro
CORE	220,000	220,000	220,000	660,000
WACREP	604,731	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,604,731
UNDP –GEF	150,000			
WACREP				
IDMP	200,000(IWMI 150,000)			200,000
DELTA	200,000	150,000	150,000	500,000
TOTAL			Budget Estimate	3,964,731

- *[more]*

ANNEX A

Achievements 2009-2011 (Mid Term Review of the Strategy Period)

Rating - 1 (very low) to 10 (very good)

Goal	Progress markers	Rating	Achievements 2009-2011
Promote water as a key part of sustainable development	1.1 By 2011, in Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka the ministries will create and strengthen institutional mechanisms for participation of all stakeholders	8	Bhutan: draft national IWRM Framework India:Wainganga, Nepal: Pakistan: Sri Lanka: activities in Menik Ganga, Maha Oya, Kelani Ganga, Deduru Oya, Nanu Oya
	1.2 By 2013, Bhutan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will have a national water policy and law	6	Bhutan: Awareness for local leaders Pakistan: Accepted draft national climate policy Sri Lanka: promoting water policy through hot topics such as disasters, pollution
	2.1 By 2011, in Bangladesh and Bhutan the ministries will enact National Water Act		No information Bangladesh -National Water Act has been enacted by the parliament in Apri
	2.2 By 2013, respective state governments of India and relevant authorities will pursue enactment of Ground Water Development Act across selected states from six zones	5	Draft groundwater policy-UP Water policy in Rajasthan
	2.3 By 2013, Baluchistan, province of Pakistan, will enact ground water regulation		No information, awaiting feed back
	2.4 In Nepal the constitution will have adequate provision to ensure IWRM practices	8	NWP contributed to draft constitution
	3.1 The planning commissions/ministries in Bangladesh, India (where necessary-state specific interventions) and Pakistan will obtain the views of stakeholders on incorporation of IWRM principles	7	India: Participation in National Water Policy Formulation, Rajasthan: IWRM principles in new state water policy. Bangladesh: IWRM has been accepted as the guiding principle by the planning commission on 6 th 5 year plan. Pakistan: Contributed to Water Res. Chapter on 10 th Five year Dev. Plan
	3.2 In India where the principle is already included, government will review to include the views of the CBO's who will actually implement it	8	India: UP, Rajasthan, Wainganga CBOs participated in policy reviews
	3.3 In Nepal the ministries will review and implement the		

	National Water Plan		
	4.1 In Bangladesh, water utilities will commission a stakeholder consultation on how to incorporate IWRM principles into their development projects	6	Climate Change Action Plan, Training of Trainers with Govt. on IWRM. Bhairab, Goraj river basin activities Training part has been completed. Implementation is in progress.
	4.2 In Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the water utilities will acquire the capacity to incorporate IWRM principles in work plans	7	India: Maharashtra/Wainganga basin activities, Odisha State govt.-prepared IWRM Roadmap, Nepal: IWRM training in Tinu river basin Pakistan: activities with Ministry of Env. And Min. of Water and Power Sri Lanka: Activities with Mahaweli Authority of SL, National Water Supply and Drainage Board Bangladesh :Study has been completed on DWASA A workshop has been planned for 2013 to prepare follow up action plan
	5.1 In Bhutan the National Environment Commission will coordinate all water sector activities		BhWP is not in agreement with this indicator
	5.2 In Bangladesh the water apex body will cooperate with the Bangladesh WIN	5	BWP is a founder member of BAWIN and has participated in various programs of BAWIN
	5.3 In Sri Lanka the ministry of water resources will promote an umbrella law and take action to create an apex body that will oversee the water sector	5	Working through hot topics
	5.4 In Pakistan the four provincial irrigation departments will arrange equitable distribution of surface water among all canal networks according to their actual needs and rights		
	5.5 in India, IWP with support of relevant state agencies will strengthen Peoples Participatory Management Institutions established under the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Act for O&M of water infrastructure	8	Maintaining water levels in Katihar, Bihar. Enhancing water use efficiency in Jharkhand Activities of Parimal Area Water Partnership and in Wainganga
Coping with critical water challenges through partnerships to secure mutual	5.6 In Nepal the Department of Irrigation shall have mechanisms developed for transparency in management of irrigation projects by 2013 for enhancing good governance and reducing corruption	7	Training manual for water rights etc. Training program for water resources and rights for schools and community Promotion of Local Water Parliament
	1.1 The ministries responsible for climate change and its consequences will understand and internalize IWRM based planning in response mechanisms	8	BWP facilitated BCCSAP Policy document on climate adaptation in UP, India. NWP contribution to book "Climate change: impact on livelihoods" Pakistan Ministry of Env. Accepted 1 st draft of National CCA policy SLWP contributed to "CC and Challenge for South Asia Women" conference

goals	2.1 In the six countries all the water stakeholders will acquire knowledge and skill to counter the effects of climate change	8	SLWP Workshop “Water Related Disasters” Regional consultation on drought management, and Integrated Drought Management, 2009,2010 IWP activities in Jharkland BWP helped women and youth in acquiring knowledge about climate change in AWP.
	2.2 In the six countries, farmers will adapt practices that are appropriate for drought and flood situations	7	Sustainable water use through water saving technologies, Jharkland, India and Bihar New technology in Mumur Sacra PWP RBO concept and resource mapping, Sri Lanka
	2.3 Poor and marginalized people will adapt their livelihood strategies to the effect of climate change	6	All CWP are working in this subject. But the outcome may be due to other actors.
	3.1 The responsible government departments and research organizations will share hydro-metrological data with other national governments	5	Bangladesh: BCKN initial work
	3.2 Short, medium and long term user friendly forecasting made available for different agro climatic regions/locations in participating countries and be shared amongst concerned agencies and public	4	SLWP: blog and podcast training
	4.1 The governments of the four countries will collectively discuss trans-boundary water issues		Information awaited BWP has effectively promoted dialogues on the issue
	4.2 Progress will be made among and between countries in South Asia in transboundary cooperation on water resources and hydropower development		
	5.1 In all six countries existing water users associations, village development committees, Panchyat raj institutions, farmers and farmers’ organizations will acquire improved technologies, whilst they will be formed where not available as required	7	Activities carried out in India (PAWP, Wainganga), Sri Lanka (rain water harvesting, blog and podcast training), Bhutan (rain water harvesting), PWP (new technology to farmers, water-awareness literature), India (water quality and conservation, water saving technologies, activities in Parimal AWP with Panchayati), Pakistan: Nara canal AWP obtained technology from PRC Bangladesh promoted participation of WUAS in O&M of irrigation projects
	5.2 In all six countries water users associations, village development committees, Panchyat raj institutions, farmers and farmers’ organizations will practice improved technologies		Same as above
	6.1 In all six countries the water utilities will acquire knowledge on improved technologies for better water		I am not sure whether this is relevant because the utilities need not have GWP input for better technologies

	supply and sanitation services		Has been done by BWP. Impact insignificant
	6.2 In all six countries the water utilities will make decisions to upgrade their delivery service mechanisms		SLWP working with water delivery agencies. BWP: rehabilitating Cyclone affected water natural tanks NWP training programs, IWP introduction of water saving technologies
	7.1 In selected river basins of the six countries, the relevant institutions and local authorities, civil society organizations, and water users will acquire knowledge of RBO and test feasibility for scaling up by 2011	7	Sri Lanka: Promoted RBO concept and river basin resources mapping. AWP formed on river basin boundaries India: Micro water partnerships, sub-basin based AWP Bangladesh, Pakistan: sub basin based partnerships
	7.2 In selected river basins of the six countries, the relevant institutions and local authorities, civil society organizations, and water users will establish pilot RBO's by 2011		As above
	7.3 Mapping of rivers through remote sensing and ground surveys examine status of listed parameters in place by 2013	6	Sri Lanka: Resources mapping carried out IWP: Wainganga-surveys through sub-groups, PAWP-resource mapping
Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications	8.1 In all countries, water professionals will incorporate IWRM principles in their development projects	8	World Water Day functions in all six countries with professionals Regional Workshops enabled the participation of professionals All CWP's organized, brain-storming sessions, seminars, training etc on IWRM
	9.1 In all six countries, water users will acquire knowledge about IWRM		As above
	9.2 In all six countries, water users will begin to recycle and use efficiently water and stop polluting water sources	6	SLWP carried out pollution prevention activities in Nanu Oya, Maha Oya, Kalawewa
	10.1 In all six countries, young people will acquire knowledge about IWRM	6	BWP; Training in IWRM for youth IWP, SLWP: School and youth oriented programs
	10.2 In all six countries, young people will begin to recycle and use efficiently water and stop polluting water sources.	6	As above
	10.3 In all six countries, young people will become water messengers	6	As above
	11.1 By the end of 2010, GWP-SAS will agree on the elements of a regional strategy	4	Process is evolving
	11.2 By the end of 2011, GWP-SAS /CWP will consult their partners on the draft communication strategy	6	Draft strategy prepared
	11.3 By 2012, GWP-SAS will finalize the communication strategy	6	
Build a more	12.1 The networks of area, zonal water partnerships,	8	Sri Lanka: SLWP working with NetWwater.

effective network	women water networks and local water parliaments begin proactively to plan, budget and undertake IWRM programs		IWP working with Zonal and Area Water Partnerships NWP Working with LWP on planning, budgeting and programs BWP: BWWN made more effective and functional
	12.2 The networks of area, zonal water partnerships, women water networks and local water parliaments will do social accounting of water sector activities	5	
	11.3 Sri Lanka will launch 3, Bangladesh and Pakistan 5, and India 3 new area water partnerships and Nepal 4 new local water parliaments. All will add new members to existing AWP's and LWPs	6	6 AWP's planned for 2012
	13.1 GWP-SAS and the CWP's will agree on a fundraising strategy by the end of 2010	4	Draft fund raising strategy prepared.
	13.2 Three out of the six CWP's have secured at least one new source of funding by the end of 2011. PWP will focus on USAID and at least one other donor	7	PWP obtained funds from PRC SLWP from WIN and working with private sector IWP: with the government
	14.1 All CWP's will train strategic partners in the outcome mapping methodology	4	
	14.2 GWP-SAS will take the initiative to organize a refresher outcome mapping training course in 2010 for the CWP's focal points	10	
	15.1 GWPSAS/CWP will involve its Strategic Partners, Steering Committee, Board of Governors etc as applicable in decision making	9	CWP's have established steering committees, Boards etc for decision making, and are meeting regularly
	15.2 All CWP will establish a small core group that will meet regularly to guide programme implementation and monitoring to ensure good management practice	8	CWP's have meetings regularly

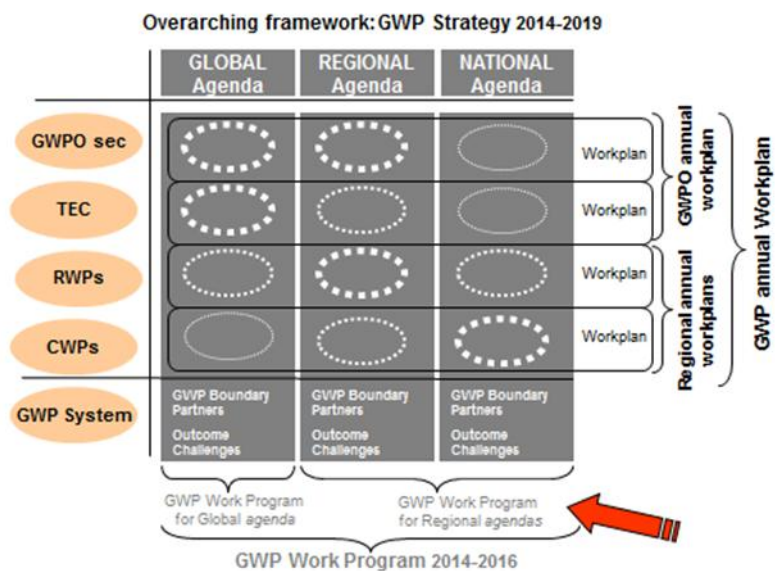
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

Southeast Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

5. Background and introduction

5.1 The regional context

Southeast Asia is consisting of the countries that are geographically south of China, east of India, and north of Australia. The region consists of two geographic zones: the Asian mainland, and island arcs and archipelagoes to the east and southeast. The mainland section consists of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. The maritime section consists of Brunei, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore. Ten of the eleven countries, excluding East Timor, are united under Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a regional alliance that promotes stability and economic growth in the region.

SEA countries are developing at a rapid pace and faced not only with irrigation matters as before, but with a multitude of water related problems such as urban water and sanitation, floods, landslides and erosion, water scarcity, polluted water ways and contaminated ground water. Therefore there has been a growing recognition in Southeast Asia that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is crucial, especially in the last 10 years. This has paved a path in Southeast Asia for positive steps in implementing strategies for IWRM. This can be seen through ongoing institutional reforms, policy changes and water governance that is sweeping through the region. Basic statistics related to water resources management is shown in the following table.

	Country	Area (Ha)	Population (x 1000 persons)	Internal renewable water (mcm/yr)	Total available internal water resources (mcm/yr)	DEMAND 2004		DEMAND 2025	
						mcm/yr	%	mcm/yr	%
1	Brunei DS	576,500	0.374	8,500	3,425	83	2.42	151	4.41
2	Cambodia	18,106,000	14.131	121,000	133,600	621	0.46	1,742	1.30
3	Indonesia	190,457,000	245.540	2,838,000	1,852,576	86,156	4.65	118,400	6.39
4	Lao PDR	23,680,000	5.758	190,000	308,000	5,700	1.85	na	-
5	Malaysia	32,975,000	25.671	580,000	630,000	11,622	1.84	14,504	2.30
6	Myanmar	67,658,000	54.745	881,000	901,000	28,233	3.13	785	0.09
7	Philippines	30,000,000	82.664	479,000	226,430	29,955	13.23	85,221	37.64
8	Singapore	66,700	4.588	600	890	447	74.50	664	110.67
9	Thailand	51,312,000	64.470	210,000	216,123	52,671	24.37	na	-
10	Viet Nam	33,169,000	82.222	367,000	335,000	66,316	19.80	100,257	29.93

Work Programme 2014-2016

	Total	447,995,500	579.773	5,675,100	4,606,754	281,804	6.12		
--	-------	-------------	---------	-----------	-----------	---------	------	--	--

Area, Population, and Annual Water of ASEAN countries

(source : ASEAN 2005, FAO, WRI, World Bank, GWP, Encarta 2007, PUB Singapore)

5.2 GWP organization in the region

Organizational Development. Global Water Partnership in Southeast Asia was started through a GWP Regional Meeting on Water Resources Management for Southeast Asia held in Manila in June 1997 with the formation of a Southeast Asia Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC) comprising initially of 8 selected experts from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic joined in 2000 and Myanmar joined in 2003.

When Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, and Vietnam had successfully formed their national water partnerships, the Region started to work towards forming an RWP, to take over SEATAC's role in the region. The GWP-SEA regional water partnership was born in the year 2004.

Statute. The present GWP-SEA governing structure is basically formed based on agreements during SEATAC period and then formalized through GWPSEA Statutes adopted on 6th November 2004 in Hanoi. It must be said that GWP-SEA was one of the very first RWPs to develop own Statutes during the years 2003-2004.

During the present reporting period the GWP-SEA Statutes has been amended to reflect the GWP Policy on Accreditation. After long discussions in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Siem Reap, the revised statute was signed on 28 February 2008 in Siem Reap.

The following stipulations have been the foundation of the present governing structure:

- The mission of GWP- SEA is to encourage, support, facilitate member countries in achieving sustainable water for all through the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach.
- GWP-SEA works through a Regional Water Partnership and Country Water Partnerships (CWP) established in the countries of South East Asia.
- GWP-SEA will operate through democratic processes and structures, and will be guided by the GWP values of transparency, accountability and inclusiveness.

Organizational Structure .According to existing Statute, the governance system is consisting of Partners (through Consulting Partners Meeting), Steering Committee and Secretariat.

The Steering Committee (SC) will serve as the highest policy and decision-making body of GWP-SEA, and shall be composed by democratically elected representatives from each CWP or country network. It shall have one member representing their respective CWP plus a Chair. The SC members will be elected by their respective CWPs or country networks. One half of the members of the first SC will have a maximum term of three years while the other half will have a term of two years.

The SC members will elect a Chair, who shall have a maximum tenure of three years. He/she will be presiding the Consulting Partners Meeting and the meetings of the SC, implementing functions as the head and spokesperson for the GWP-SEA network and represent the GWP-SEA in all forums, ensuring that all SC functions are implemented;

Establishing and strengthening linkages with sponsoring partners, ensuring that GWP-SEA goals and targets are achieved, coordinating activities at the regional level through the GWP-SEA Secretariat, and maintaining good communications with the GWPO and other Regional Water Partnerships.

A Regional Secretariat will be established to assist the SC in managing and coordinating regional programs and activities. The regional secretariat should be a lean structure comprised of the following staff: (1) Program Manager/Coordinator; (2) Communication Officer; and (3) Administrative Officer. The positions of the Program Manager/ Coordinator and Communication Officers will be full time positions.

Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) are the key functional units at the country level of GWP-SEA, presently existing in 8 (eight) countries : Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Singapore is an active member of GWP-SEA, but has not formed a CWP.

5.3 GWP regional role and value added

The formation of a Southeast Asia Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC) in 1997 was seen as a first step towards the process of formation of a regional water partnership.

SEATAC recognized the opportunities for countries in the region to work together, in order to achieve maximum impact from water resources development. It also recognized IWRM as a solution to the problems they were facing, having regard to the challenges of river basin management.

At the first meeting of the SEATAC, it was stressed that for the individuals in the committee to have credibility back home, they needed to form national chapters in their own country that was recognized by their governments. It was felt there was a need for locus stand, so that they could have an impact in their own countries. It was agreed that the mission of the national chapters would be similar to GWP, i.e. to support sustainable water management at country level. SEATAC was one of the first regions to advocate the setting up of Country Chapters, even though this was not supported by GWP initially, GWP wanted focus to be placed at the regional level . At its SEATAC meeting in Bangkok in

2002, SEATAC resolved that the region would proceed to form a Regional Water Partnership, which eventually was established in 2004 as GWP-SEA.

Initiated by GWP-SEA, the region had organized three Water Forums : in 2003 in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in 2005 in Bali, Indonesia and in 2007 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where basic water resources management issues in the region have been indicated jointly.

An overall assessment of water resources management situation had been reported by ASEAN in October 2005 : ‘State of Water Resources Management in ASEAN’. This report was prepared based on rich data analyzed from questionnaires completed by member countries and from many other reports published by various development agencies operating in the region.

Further effort to describe WRM situation in the region have been implemented by GWP-SEA through investigation on certain components at country level, writing reports and synthesize them in regional workshops and consolidated reports. From these activities useful regional reports have been produced on the following subjects : (1) River Basin Organizations in SEA, (2) Flood and Water Disaster Management , (3) Review of SEA IWRM Implementation Progress 2000 -2010, (4) Status of Climate Change Management in SEA. Another regional report on WRM Financing is under preparation.

GWP influence at country level keeps on developing through activities programmed for multi stakeholders dialogues, awareness rising , knowledge and experience sharing. Several efforts aimed at or contributed to institutional and management reforms have resulted in the enactment or revision of water resources laws and regulations, formation of water resources coordinating bodies, national and river basin organizations, and other instruments required for IWRM.

5.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

The Strategy Map 2009 -2013 designed by GWP-SEA SC and approved by Global SC has been used as guidance in setting up annual plans and implementation. Many activities written in the Strategy Map have been carried out or still underway, while some others can not be realized as planned due to financial constraint and some technical obstacle.

Engagement of boundary partners has been progressing quite fairly. Many of the activities have been successfully implemented in collaboration with partners from government and private sector, and with international organizations operating in the region. The following are examples of such collaboration at regional and country levels:

- (a) Workshop on RBO Organization in SEA, implemented in 2009 in Jogya , Indonesia in cooperation with Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia,

- (b) Workshop on Flood & Water Disaster Management in 2010 in Yangon, Myanmar, in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Myanmar,
- (c) Workshop on Flood & Water Disaster Management in 2010 in Bali, Indonesia, in cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat and USAID,
- (d) Workshop on Monitoring Results in 2010 in ADB Building, Manila, Philippines, in cooperation with UN-ESCAP and ADB,
- (e) Workshop on Review of SEA IWRM Implementation Progress 2000 -2010, implemented in the United Nations Building, Bangkok, Thailand in 2011, in cooperation with UN-ESCAP, and
- (f) Regional Training of Trainer's Course on Capacity Building in River Basin Organizations (RBOs) in Yangon, Myanmar in 2010, in cooperation with AguaJaring (SEA), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) of Myanmar, UNDP, Cap-Net, UN-ESCAP, UNEP-DHI CENTRE for Water and Environment and Hydro Master.
- (g) Training Of Trainers Course On Conflict Resolution And Negotiation Skills For IWRM "Improve Efficiency And Effectiveness For Water Security", in Vietnam, 2010 in cooperation with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Vietnam, UN-ESCAP and CapNET
- (h) some other activities in collaboration with UNESCO, FAO, Cap-Net, etc.

The format and impact of collaboration with IFI and other boundary partners who have stronger influence on actual WRM process in the countries, remain to be developed.

Outcomes related to national water resources governance have been achieved during the strategy period, with the following examples :

- (a) Lao PDR has revised the National WR Strategy up to 2020 and its action plan (12 programmes have been detailed instead of 9 programmes previously).
- (b) The process of Lao Water Resources Law revision (updating from 1996 version) has passed stakeholder consultations phase and expected to be put into Government Cabinet and National Assembly agenda for approval by the end of 2013.
- (c) Indonesia has stipulated a new National Water Resources Policy (NWRP), which is regarded as a very satisfactory result of a long effort of Indonesia Water Partnership (Ina WP) together with its partners through the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) where they keep playing strong roles as members in this Council. Indonesia has also revised 3 legislations on the following subjects : (1) Dam Management, in 2010, (2) Groundwater Aquifers, in 2011, and (3) River Management, in 2011.
- (d) Vietnam : New Law on Water Resources approved by National Assembly, effective by 1 January 2014-, which means that IWRM in river basin is regarded as a key approach for water resources management in Vietnam. VNWP actively participated in the process of preparation of LWR 2012 by organizing some dialogues to commenting for Draft LWR

6. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

6.1 Vision & Mission

- Introduction to the vision & mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in ASEAN countries. <i>(beneficiaries; investments leveraged)</i>
Mission	“To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels”	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at national, provincial /state, local and river basin levels. <i>(major governance changes fostered)</i>

6.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

- Introduction to the 3 goals and main problems addressed through the thematic areas under focus (incl. climate, food, urban, energy, ecosystems, transboundary if relevant); cross cutting elements (e.g. gender).

6.2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.*⁴⁵

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC⁴⁶	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines,	Relevant government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keystakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and

⁴⁵Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

⁴⁶Please number the Outcome Challenges

	Thailand and Vietnam incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans.	institutions in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam	consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.2	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding	Relevant government institutions in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders attend discussions, dialogues, forums and consultations organized by CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam
1.3	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CamboWP conduct a pilot area for study on flood and drought control and management in irrigation system • InaWP facilitates implementation of a pilot river basins for an integrated flood management • Lao WP hold workshop and initiate small pilot areas for flood and drought management • Malaysia CWP continues collaboration for Integrated Flood Management Programmes and disseminates the experience • Myanmar WP identifies pilot study areas and organizes dialogues for flood and drought management • ThaiWP continues collaboration with River Basin Committees and basin level stakeholders
1.4	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture	Relevant government institutions in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders attend dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues of national food and agriculture policies organized by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

		Vietnam	
1.5	By 2020, GWP-SEA through its partners supported at least 3 countries to develop domestic gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management that are regularly monitored, evaluated and reported.	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to facilitate gender main-streaming policies and instruments in water resources management
1.6	Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam piloted integrated governance in 5 deltas	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam facilitate the process for integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, River Solo, Ayeyawardy and Chao Phraya
1.7	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia will facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golokbasin)	CWPs of Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPs of Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam participate and facilitate dialogue and discussion on Mekong Malaysia and Thailand continue their support on bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin
1.8	GWP-SEA through its partners will encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground	CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWP of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam support and encourage water development agencies to institutionalize and mainstream gender perspectives and IWRM into their work.
1.9	Indonesia will include national energy policy measures to improve water security	Relevant government institutions in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> InaWP in cooperation with GWP partners facilitate: training on the development of a national energy policy to relevant stakeholders.

6.2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*⁴⁷

⁴⁷id

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam agree on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water).	Relevant institutions in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management
2.2	Stakeholders gain improved political awareness and commitment to deliver water security with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions.	Law makers, decision makers , NGOs , journalists and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam	Law makers, decision makers , NGOs , journalists and other relevant stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participate in discussions and campaigns for water security organized by CWPs of
2.3	GWP-SEA and CWPs disseminate 30 major publications on regional and country issues disseminated (5 per year), and translated by GWP – SEA Partners into 5 languages (Indonesia/Malay, Thai/ Lao, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar) , reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam disseminate publications on regional and country issues • Lao WP and Viet Nam WP translate GWP and GWP-SEA publications into national languages
2.4	GWP-SEA and CWPs publish 4 media features on water security in 2014, rising to 20 in 2019 (global and regional media, referencing GWP).	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam collaborate with relevant partners to facilitate the highlight of water security issues in the national media.
2.5	- 8 universities and training institutes influenced to incorporate	Relevant universities and training	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam introduce IWRM ToolBox to relevant universities and training

the GWP ToolBox in their curriculum.	institutes in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	institutes .
--------------------------------------	--	--------------

6.2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*⁴⁸

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	RWP network establishes a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes.	RWP and CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam	RWP and CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam implement activities to improve and strengthen capacity on monitoring, evaluation and reporting of implemented.
3.2	10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth).	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam facilitate the selection of 10 young people to be supported through the WaY leadership programme
3.3	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP strengthened , with active involvement of GWP Partners	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP improve partnership through institutional and organizational reforms, recruitment, training and media engagement.
3.4	RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP organize meetings and dialogues with international, national and local organizations to raise funding , in the form of cash or in kind support .
3.5	Regional and Country Water	CWPs of Cambodia,	CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines,

⁴⁸id

Partnership by 2016 operate equal gender participation in their structures.	Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP	Thailand and Vietnam and the RWP revisit gender composition in their organization
---	--	---

7. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

- The time horizon is 3 years: 2014-2016
- Introduce the implementation Challenge: designing a programme that will deliver the high level outputs (see below) in order to achieve the outcome challenges (bridging objective) and ultimately the overall outcome.
- Highlight the regional implementation specificities and paths
- Consider the possible regionalization of generic program components mentioned or suggested in the draft GWP Strategy
- Formulate and present the key elements of table C (see below) put as operational response to the key expected results presented in table A & B
 - Towards goal 1: operational solutions for thematic challenges
 - Towards goal 2: building and using knowledge management
 - Towards goal 3: building and using partnerships, alliances; sound governance and programme management for GWP entities incl. programme development and fund raising

7.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC ⁴⁹	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
1	1	1	OT 1.7 OT 1.8	Cambodia: CamboWP will conduct discussion with its stakeholders to review lessons learned and experiences on IWRM and adaptation to climate changes and disaster risk management and reduction.	Discussion will be aimed to identify best practices of IWRM implementation for basin management and development focusing on 4-Ps Basin.
1	1	2	OT	Indonesia : InaWP will organize national stakeholder	InaWP will organize the dialogues in cooperation with DGWR.

⁴⁹OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

			1.7	dialogues to evaluate the impact of the implementation of a policy reform (2000-2005) and the implementation of water resources development and management during the period of 2006-2012 and to evaluate adequacy of policies and plans on water and climate resilience, IUWM, water security, food security, energy security, ecosystem security, and river basin management .	
1	1	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will organise multi-stakeholders consultations on the exchanging river basin management approach fitting to Lao river basin/sub-basin contexts applying the IWRM approach.	The prioritised RBs indicated in the 7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) in at least 5 RBs (Nam Ngum, Nam Theun-Nam Kading, Sebangfai, Sebanghieng and Sekong, Sedone, Nam Ou, etc) and more across the country will learn from each other. This will promote the adequate knowledge sharing for planning on the ground and reflecting the national water resources strategy implementation.
1	1	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyCWP will continue collaboration with National Water Resources Council, Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM), ASEAN working group on Water Management and Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia has a National Water Resources Council comprising Federal and State ministers, which meets annually. Partners can make proposals on water issues for consideration to the Council via a Task Force, which includes MyCWP partners. In 2012, Malaysia initiated a Malaysia Water Resources Management (MyWRM) Forum as a biennial program. The next MyWRM Forum will be held in 2014. National Policy - Malaysia has also formulated the National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) in 2012 based on IWRM principles. In the implementation of NWRP five working groups have been set up to address the issues of Governance, Capacity Building and Awareness, Water Resources Information, Research and Development, Quality and Standards. These groups shall propose the action plans for implementation over the next 5 years. These action plans will take into consideration the National Policy on Climate Change of Malaysia.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM) has instituted Stakeholder Forums on inter-sector water demand management and shall be preparing position papers to the government for consideration. MyCWP has been collaborating in these forums. The sectors included environment, agriculture, water supply, industry, culminating in an inter-sector forum. The papers shall propose changes in policy gaps. The goal is to ensure water security for all users from a holistic perspective. Malaysia is committed to recognising World Water Day in March every year. MyCWP partners are key organisers of this national programme. ASEAN working group on Water Management. In 2013 to 2016, Malaysia shall hold the Chairmanship. DID Malaysia has a National Outreach programme (River of Life Programme for Klang Valley) current to 2015. DID Malaysia River Environment Improvement Programme from 2013 to 2020 covers the aspects of beautification, water quality targets, river corridor, etc.
1	1	5	OT 1.7	<p>Myanmar :</p> <p>MmWP will organize dialogues to analyze GWP thematic focus areas, i.e. is water and climate resilience, integrated urban water management, water -food - energy security, basin management including trans-boundary water and water related disaster management as well as its cross cutting issues within all these thematic areas.</p>	<p>MmWP will organize the dialogues with its partners and its related stake holders, in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.</p>
1	1	6	OT 1.7	<p>Philippines:</p> <p>PWP will (a) undertake round table discussion (RTD) on Tracking of Progress (TOP) for water security at the country level, and (b) continue advocacy work / promotion of IWRM</p>	<p>The activities will be based on a questionnaire / survey form for inventory of agency programs / projects in support to water security and drafting of report-based on inputs from questionnaires</p>

1	1	7	OT 1.7	Thailand: Thai WP will organize discussions and dialogues to improve IWRM at river basin and national levels.	Thai WP will (a) support participation of stakeholders at basin level to solve water related problems: water quality, water allocation, flood and drought (b) draw the lesson learned of best practices from those undertaken, and disseminate those knowledge productions to involved government agencies (c) promote the governance of national water policies through fora, and social medias.
1	1	8	OT 1.7	Vietnam Seminar on “Integrated Water Management for Water supply in rural areas of Vietnam ”	Will be organized in cooperation with MARD and MONRE
1	2	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate reviewing and assessing discussion on financing water resources management and development in Cambodia	Discussion on information to be known by all stakeholders what Government takes consideration on water security, climate change adaptation and resilience and water-related disaster reduction. The results will be report on financing water resource management updated every year.
1	2	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate a stakeholder national dialogue to review an existing a “no regret” financing strategy prepared to develop infrastructures for water security, and climate resilience	The dialogue will be implemented in cooperation with DG of Water Resources Management
1	2	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will promote discussion and study on the current and future IWRM financing as well as its possible options in contributing the financial support to IWRM implementation in the country.	The discussions will be organized in close cooperation with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Investment and other related sectors.
1	2	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia MyCWP will support National Water Services Commission in implementing a Non Revenue Water (NRW) Action Plan to reduce NRW from 38% to 25% by 2020.	A large sewerage company together with several local authorities has implemented the use of recycled waste water effluent for irrigation of urban landscapes. They have proposed the expansion of this practice across the country to other local authorities to reduce water costs and overcome water stress.
1	2	5	OT	Myanmar : MmWP will facilitate dialogues to find out	MmWP will organize dialogues in cooperation with Ministry of

			1.7	the possible financing strategy which is best fitted to country specific for water security.	Agriculture and Irrigation , to find out the possible financing strategy which is best fitted with country specific situation to develop for water security, climate resilience and development so as to secure the funding source.
1	2	6	OT 1.7	Thailand : Thai WP will continue the work the analysis on water financing at national and at basin level with partners.	Implementation will be organized in cooperation with RBC, DGWR and NGOs.
1	2	7	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will review the existing investment policies in terms of water –food-energy security in the context of climate change.	The review will be conducted through discussions and dialogues which will be organized in cooperation with MONRE
1	3	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will conduct a pilot area for study on flood and drought issues in Cambodia..	This will be discussion among key stakeholders and building their capacity on flood and drought management. The results would be a small irrigation structures developed to support floods and drought control and management in the selected area
1	3	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate implementation of a pilot river basins for river basin on integrated flood management (Ciliwung-Cisadane River Basin)	Implementation will be organized in close cooperation with DG. Water Resources Management
1	3	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will conduct the national workshop and set up pilots on integrated flood and drought management as a tool for IWRM planning in Lao PDR.	The discussion will lay out the issue mapping, mitigation and prevention measures, flood and drought risk area mapping and some appropriate solutions indentifying using appropriate technologies and infrastructure. The small pilot areas for flood and drought management will be initiated and demonstrated in some selected river basins/sub-basins for best practice and then will be shared among water and disaster sector working group meeting for further result-based planning in the future in the Lao PDR.
1	3	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia: • MyCWP in cooperation with DID will continue its support to the	• Malaysia offers training and capacity building for the region on Integrated Flood Management (IFM) based on Malaysia's success

				implementation of IFM programmes.	on the existing programmes (SMART Tunnel) and demonstration projects. • The IFM programmes with community stakeholders on flood response management is being organised annually
1	3	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will identify pilot area studies on integrated flood management and integrated drought management programmes in Myanmar.	Making dialogue among key concerned stakeholders and identify pilot area studies for transfer the capacity building on drought and flood management.
1	3	6	OT 1.7	Thailand: Thai WP in collaboration with stakeholders at basin level and the RBCs will continue to work on flood and drought management.	Thai WP in collaboration with stakeholders at basin level and the RBCs will continue to work on flood and drought management through advocacy, extension services and multi stakeholders dialogues.
1	4	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate the process to review and assess national policies on food and agriculture.	CamboWPorganize the process in collaboration with relevant stakeholders on water and food security in the country. Results will be lessons learned and experiences on food and water security in Cambodia, identified issues, challenges, and solution and measures for improvement of water security in the country.
1	4	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWPwill facilitate a national stakeholders dialogue on food/agriculture policy	National stakeholders dialogue on food/agriculture policy will be organized in cooperation with DG of Water Resources, in view of the results of monitoring & evaluation (2014) on implementation water resources policy reform and implementation of water resources development and management in the period of 2006-2012 and in view of water-food security and climate change adaptation.
1	4	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will promote the stakeholder dialogue on IWRM for sector development including agriculture and forestry sector.	The national agriculture and forestry policy will be discussed and implemented through its related stakeholder participation as well as IWRM. The dialogue will promote how to link the IWRM sector with agriculture and forestry development (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) including central, provincial, district and community level. The dialogue and all related party participation in irrigation

					management will be organised in cooperation with MONRE.
1	4	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia Malaysia will continue support for implementation of National Agro-Food Policy (2011)	Malaysia has developed National Agro-Food Policy (2011) which sets targets for food security in the next 10 years.
1	4	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will make facilitate promotion of agriculture best practice in which take into account the water and food security	MmWP will make promotion of agriculture practise in accord with adopted National Agriculture Policy in which take into account the water and food security in Myanmar. By doing so, development of water security assurance will be upgraded in the country.
1	4	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will conduct an assessment of national policies in terms of irrigated agriculture management	VNWP will conduct an assessment of national policies in terms of irrigated agriculture management in view of Dublin Principles and propose measures for improvement, through multi stakeholders dialogues, in cooperation with MARDI
1	5	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate enhance gender mainstreaming in water resources management and development in its line agencies partners by mainstreaming GM into IWRM process in water related sectors. The results will be report regularly monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement.	CamboWP will facilitate enhancement of gender mainstreaming in water resources management and development in its line agencies partners by mainstreaming GM into IWRM process in water related sectors. The results will be report regularly monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement.
1	5	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP and relevant stakeholders will facilitate enhancement of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in water resources management and development in its line agencies partners by mainstreaming GM into IWRM process in water related sectors. The results in term of monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement will be reported regularly.	InaWP and relevant stakeholders will facilitate enhancement of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in water resources management and development in its line agencies partners by mainstreaming GM into IWRM process in water related sectors. The results in term of monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement will be reported regularly.
1	5	3		Lao PDR	In regard to IWRM, the promotion will be based on the various

			OT 1.7	LaoWP will conduct gender activities promotion and its policy dissemination. In regard to IWRM, the promotion will be based on the various contexts. Increasing gender and children awareness and capacity is important as mainstreaming tools/instrument in IWRM. LaoWP will also facilitate the dialogue on gender implication on IWRM for MONRE and other related sectors to see the importance of the water resource value including all stakeholders in the basin and sub-basin levels. The gender will be mainstreamed in IWRM policy, plan and well-monitored and reported across sectors.	contexts. Increasing gender and children awareness and capacity is important as mainstreaming tools/instrument in IWRM. LaoWP will also facilitate the dialogue on gender implication on IWRM for MONRE and other related sectors to see the importance of the water resource value including all stakeholders in the basin and sub-basin levels. The gender will be mainstreamed in IWRM policy, plan and well-monitored and reported across sectors.
1	5	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia MyCWP supports and facilitates training on gender mainstreaming in IWRM. National gender monitoring and evaluation is implemented across all sectors by the Gender Focal Point, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development.	MyCWP carried out the activity in relation to national gender monitoring and evaluation action which is implemented across all sectors by the Gender Focal Point, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development.
1	5	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will push forward the gender mainstreaming in water resources management and development in its partners and related stake holders.	Implemented in cooperation with ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
1	5	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam: VNWP will support and facilitate the process of mainstreaming gender in water resources management in its water related agencies and others (Women Union).	
1	6	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate the process on Mekong Delta transboundary water management through national and local	CamboWP will facilitate the process on Mekong Delta transboundary water management through national and local consultation on Mekong Delta Issues regarding flood and climate change in the

				consultation on Mekong Delta Issues regarding flood and climate change in the selected areas bordering Cambodia-Vietnam (SrokPehsdach District, Prey Veng Province). Results will be flood and climate changes issues identified, ways people adapted and alternatives for strategic solution discussed.	selected areas bordering Cambodia-Vietnam (SrokPehsdach District, Prey Veng Province). Results will be flood and climate changes issues identified, ways people adapted and alternatives for strategic solution discussed.
1	6	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia : InaWP in association with DG. Water Resources Management will facilitate implementation of pilot delta (River Solo Delta) integrated governance in regard to flood management and climate change management.	Will be implemented in association with DG. Water Resources Management
1	6	3	OT 1.7	Myanmar : MmWP will facilitate efforts for assessment of the vulnerability and resilience of Ayeyarwady delta in Myanmar.	MmWP will cooperate and collaborate with the other interested organizations on assessment of the vulnerability and resilience of Ayeyarwady delta in Myanmar. The results may linkage with governance issues and with the different actors and agencies involved in delta management.
1	6	4	OT 1.7	Thailand Thai WP will (a) continue to support the work on governance delta management, (b) in collaboration with local stakeholders to assess the vulnerability and resilience of local communities in Chao Phraya delta, (c) identify critical issues and practical solutions in the delta, (d) promote policy advocacy on governance delta management.	
1	6	5	OT 1.7	Vietnam : A joint VNWP and CamboWP on transboundary water resources protection and development in bordering of Vietnam-Cambodia provinces.	

1	7	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will support to talk with its stakeholders on how Mekong 1995 Agreement could be effectively implemented.	CamboWP will support to talk with its stakeholders on how Mekong 1995 Agreement is used for transboundary cooperation among riparian countries as Agreement signatures, focusing on water security and Mekong Transboundary basin. The results of the discussion are knowledge and sharing views of stakeholders, their comments how 1995 Agreement and MRC body including National Mekong committee could be effectively implemented and useful mechanisms for transboundary water security and river basin cooperation.
1	7	2	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will continue participation in technical discussion with countries, partners and stakeholders for promotion of IWRM application in Mekong River Basin	LaoWP will participate and discuss technically with countries, partners and stakeholders in the region both ASEAN and Mekong for exchanging ideas on the appropriate IWRM duplication in Lao PDR and get more technical view on how Lao PDR can contribute to the country as well as regional IWRM cooperation platform. This discussion platform will support Lao PDR to secure the resources management and its sustainable developments while alleviating country poverty.
1	7	3	OT 1.7	Malaysia MyCWP will continue its support for implementation of bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin focusing on water and ecosystem as well as basin management.	Malaysia and Thailand have formed Committees on bilateral cooperation for Golok River Basin focusing on water and ecosystem as well as basin management.
1	7	4	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will continue support to MRC.	MmWP will support to participate as one of the member countries in MRC in which Myanmar is participating as a dialogue partner currently. By doing so it can enhance water security for transboundary basin – Mekong basin.
1	7	5	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will promote to ensure water security in Mekong River Basin in the context of upstream development and climate change through dialogue and negotiation.	Will be implemented in close cooperation with MONRE

1	8	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will support its partners (national water resources agency) to enhance and improve GM into their work at national and provincial levels.	GWP through CamboWP will support its partners (national water resources agency) i.e. Cambodia National Mekong Committee and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology to enhance and improve GM into their work at national and provincial levels. The results will be report on institutionalized GM in water resources policy and strategy.
1	8	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will support its partners to enhance and improve GM (Gender Mainstreaming) into their work at national and provincial levels.	InaWP will support its partners in government sector (DG. Water Resources Management and DG. of Human Settlement, Ministry of Public Works) to enhance and improve GM (Gender Mainstreaming) into their work at national and provincial levels. The results on institutionalized and integrated gender perspectives into their work on the ground will be reported to stakeholders
1	8	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will facilitate and support its partners in enhancing the partnership by involving more gender participation.	LaoWP will facilitate and support its partners namely Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Lao Women's Union, Universities and related Line Agencies both in central and locals in enhancing the partnership by involving more gender participation in various discussion and integrate gender perspectives in the partner works as appropriately.
1	8	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia : • MyCWP continue activities to support the national agenda on gender equality.	MyCWP supports the National agenda on gender equality which is institutionalised and integrated across all sectors by the Gender Focal Point, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development by providing materials on Gender in IWRM.
1	8	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will push forward the gender mainstreaming in water resources management and development in its partners and related stake holders.	Will be implemented in close cooperation with the related institutions
1	8	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam: VNWP will support and encourage water development agencies to institutionalize and mainstream gender and IWRM into their work.	Will be implemented in continuing cooperation with the related institutions

1	9	1	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP in cooperation with GWP partners will facilitate: training on the development of a national energy policy included measures to improve water security to relevant stakeholders.	Will be implemented in cooperation with Ministry of Energy and Mining
---	---	---	-----------	--	---

7.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC ⁵⁰	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
2	1	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate discussion among its stakeholders on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources in the country following the UN Water format.	Will be organized in cooperation with Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology. The results will be an improved system to line agencies as well as Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology to response for requirement of Country and UN every year when it is as necessary.
2	1	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate discussion among its stakeholders on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources in the country following the UN Water format.	Will be organized in cooperation with DG of Water Resources. The results will be a good system to line agencies as well as Ministry of Public Works to response for requirement of Country and UN on MONEV report every year when it is necessary
2	1	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will implement and facilitate the wider stakeholder consultations and its partners for water resource information and data sharing in the systematic approach.	This will help Lao water resource partners planning the sector in the more integrated manner via dialogues and consultations including the more appropriate system that feed to Lao context will be also discussed and resulted.
2	1	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> My CWP will support the strengthening of the National IWRM Information Repository System. 	The National IWRM Information Repository System has been established and launched officially in 2012. In 2014 and subsequent years, the framework will be regularly strengthened.

⁵⁰OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

Work Programme 2014-2016

2	1	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will facilitate communication among its partners and stakeholder on monitoring and reporting style in the country in collaboration with UN Water.	Will be organized in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
2	1	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will facilitate the set up a monitoring and reporting system on agriculture water management .	VNWP will facilitate the formulation and standardization of a monitoring and reporting system on agriculture water management which will be expected to be a good reference for government and other related institutions.
2	2	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate consultation meetings on IWRM promotion for water security to raise political awareness of government agency leaders.	CamboWP will facilitate the process for informing the water and related agencies' decision makers about water security concerns in the region, global and country through leadership consultation meeting every year. The result of this process is oversights on political commitment from all leaders of agencies for water security by promoting the IWRM implementation framework in country.
2	2	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate consultation meetings on IWRM promotion for water security to raise political awareness of government agency leaders.	InaWP will facilitate the process for informing the water and related agencies' decision makers about water security concerns in the region, global and country though leadership consultation meeting every year. The result of this process is oversights on political commitment and actions from all leaders of agencies for water security by promoting the IWRM implementation framework and water resources development investment in country
2	2	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will facilitate the stakeholder discussion and awareness campaign on IWRM involving all sectors and policy makers.	LaoWP will facilitate the stakeholder discussion and awareness campaign at all levels on IWRM including water event organisation and national/regional seminar on IWRM progress and review involving all sectors and policy makers. The WWD and other regonised international events will be conducted with supported and chair by high level authority in each year round.
2	2	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia • MyCWPand its partners will support	• In the ASEAN working group on Water Management for the

				<p>ASEAN WGWRM , DID, ASM and facilitate implementation of events aimed to raise the awareness of decision makers and other relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>session 2013 to 2016, Malaysia shall hold the Chairmanship. Malaysia shall be in a position to play a more active role in promoting and sharing water knowledge at the regional level with target outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated urban water management – DID Malaysia, as lead agency, shall be organising International Conference on Urban Drainage (ICUD) in October 2014 in Kuching, Sarawak, together with other water agencies, institutes and universities. This conference shall discuss issues on integrated urban water management. • DID Malaysia with ASM shall conduct a Water Footprint Workshop in 2014, and invite regional participants from ASEAN countries for knowledge-sharing. • MyCWP participate in facilitating technical seminars and public awareness programmes which conducted together with stakeholders in different locations around the country in conjunction with the national level World Water Day and World Rivers Day. • MyCWP partners have developed a youth and community-based river appreciation and monitoring programme called “River Rangers” which is being implemented at the state level.
2	2	5	OT 1.7	<p>Myanmar: MmWP will facilitate awareness raising by means sharing information on water related matters to decision makers.</p>	<p>The sharing of information on water related matters involving water security concern of national, regional and global level will be through reporting participation in MmWP, GWP-SEA and GWP activities, etc.</p>
2	2	6	OT 1.7	<p>Philippines Advocacy work on IWRM targeting newly elected officials at the national, provincial and local levels</p>	
2	2	7	OT 1.7	<p>Thailand Training of young journalists on writing skills for articles, video clips, and press release on environmental issues</p>	

Work Programme 2014-2016

2	2	8	OT 1.7	Vietnam : A political dialogue between government agencies and other stakeholders (NGOs, WUGs, etc.) for water security delivery.	
2	2	9	OT 1.7	Region: 4 th Southeast Asia Water Forum	Will be held in October 2016, back to back with SC meeting..
2	3	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate in the country to orient and disseminate GWP/GWPSEA/ CamboWP publications to its stakeholders including line agencies, local communities, and civil societies.	Will be organized in close cooperation with concerned government institution , and expected that the publications will be used by all.
2	3	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate a national stakeholders dialogue on implementation of IWRM in Indonesia.	InaWP will conduct preparation work for national stakeholders dialogue (publication material to orient and disseminate GWP/GWPSEA/InaWP) and will facilitate the dialogue implementation. Results (2014) will be the inclusion of those publications into ToolBox Book in Indonesian containing success story of implementation of IWRM in Indonesia.
2	3	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWP will disseminate the GWP and other TEC publications at the national and local level.	The related IWRM publications/toolbox by GWP will be selected for local translation into Lao language and publishing including some will be sitting on website of Department of Water Resources at www.dwr.monre.gov.la , etc
2	3	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia: Malaysia shall share water-related publications by partners on water-related issues and facilitate the dissemination of documents from GWP-SEA to its local partners.	
2	3	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will provide in the country dissemination of MmWP, GWP-SEA and GWP literatures to its partners and various stakeholders in original version as well as translated version.	

Work Programme 2014-2016

2	3	6	OT	Vietnam 1.7 Translation of GWP publication into Vietnamese language.	
2	4	1	OT	Cambodia: 1.7 CamboWP will facilitate the publication of water security issues in national media.	CamboWP through Cambodia National Mekong Committee will facilitate national media to talk on line on water security issues in the global, regional and country by listening views of people and sharing them professional views from GWPO, GWPSEA, CamboWP and line agencies. The results will be documented media files with comments of the people.
2	4	2	OT	Indonesia 1.7 InaWP will facilitate the publication of water security issues in national media.	InaWP through Ministry of Communication and Information and DG. Water Resources Management will facilitate national media to talk on line on water security issues in the global, regional and country by listening views of people and sharing them professional views from GWPO, GWPSEA, InaWP and line agencies. The results will be documented media files with comments of the people.
2	4	3	OT	Lao PDR 1.7 LaoWP will organize discussions and publication of IWRM related topics in national media, and provide required training for relevant staff and media representatives .	LaoWP will discuss and communicate with its partners and media sector on sitting IWRM related topics, news into the local TV channels, newspapers and radios, etc. The insight on-the-job training on media publication and writing skill on IWRM topic concerned for the relevant staff and media representatives will be promoted to organise.
2	4	4	OT	Malaysia 1.7 MyCWP will collaborate with partners, public, private, NGO and academic institutions to highlight water security aspects in the national media.	
2	4	5	OT	Myanmar: 1.7 MmWP will continue to spread out the information regarding its activities in the form of media announcement via journals, news papers, radio and tv broadcast and interviews.	
2	4	6	OT	Vietnam :	

			1.7	VNWP and its partners in Vietnam will provide support and advices to media agencies in publishing water –food security topic.	
2	5	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate the dissemination of GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes for integration in their curriculum.	CamboWP will facilitate to introduce GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes i.e. Phnom Penh University and Cambodia Institute for Technology and request them to integrate in their curriculum on related water resources management. The results will be report on progress, and achievement.
2	5	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia InaWP will facilitate the dissemination of GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes for integration in their curriculum.	InaWP will facilitate to introduce GWP Toolbox to at selected national academic institutes i.e. Trisakti University in Jakarta, Diponegoro University, in Semarang and Ministry of Public Works Training Centre and request them to integrate in their curriculum/sylabus on related water resources management. The results will be report on progress, and achievement
2	5	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR LaoWPwill facilitate the dissemination of GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes for integration in their curriculum.	LaoWP in cooperation National University of Laos and related educational institutions will consult and discuss on the application of IWRM toolbox in adapting to their curriculum development and monitoring of the educated results. The other related IWRM topics will also be mainstreamed into the courses in order to improve the local student knowledge and their competence.
2	5	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia MyCWPwill facilitate the dissemination of GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes for integration in their curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct workshop with higher education institutes and local research centres to assess training needs in order to facilitate development of a regular training programme for key water stakeholders. • Universiti Putra Malaysia – ToolBox application in Bachelor of Environmental Management and Bachelor of Environmental Science and Technology, Masters and PhD level. • UniversitiKebangsaan Malaysia - Master and PhD Programme at the Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI); Bachelor, Master and PhD of Environmental Science at Faculty of Science and Technology; Bachelor, of

					<p>Geography, Master and PhD of Environmental Management at Faculty of Social Science and Humanities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs offering training shall be encouraged to use ToolBox in their programmes.
2	5	5	OT 1.7	<p>Myanmar :</p> <p>MmWP will facilitate the dissemination of GWP Toolbox at selected national academic institutes for integration in their curriculum</p>	<p>MmWP will approach to introduce GWP Toolbox to at selected national technological university i.e. Yangon Technological University and training institute i.e. Irrigation Technology Centre of Irrigation Department and ask them to include their teaching / training materials of water resources management courses and trainings.</p>
2	5	6	OT 1.7	<p>Vietnam :</p> <p>VNWP will introduce GWP-Toolbox to universities and training institutes and facilitate integrating GWP-Toolbox into their curriculum</p>	<p>Will be organized in collaboration with Water Resources University, Can Tho University, Tay Nguyen University, The Forest University, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources.</p>

7.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC ⁵¹	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
3	1	1	OT 1.7	<p>Cambodia:</p> <p>CamboWP will strengthen its members capacity on outcome report and monitoring and evaluation report on their water related activities implementation, contribution to CamboWP.</p>	<p>Through internal meetings, discussions and continuous communication</p>
3	1	2	OT 1.7	<p>Indonesia :</p> <p>InaWP will organize national stakeholders dialogue and training of representative of involved institutions to set up a robust monitoring & evaluation framework .</p>	<p>InaWP will develop a robust monitoring & evaluation framework and tools and their associated mechanism and regular reporting outcome based on a national stakeholders dialogue involving GWP-SEA Partners and through training of representative of involved.</p>

⁵¹OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

3	1	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR : LaoWP will organize dialogues with partners to formulate appropriate monitoring and reporting framework	LaoWP will strengthen its capacity and promote the discussion with its partners in various sectors for robust mentoring framework and reporting system including the current system basis in the country. The appropriate monitoring and reporting framework and means will be dialogued among stakeholders in improving the progressive report and harmonisation of the sectors.
3	1	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia : MyCWP will support and facilitate the RWP in implementation of the framework.	
3	1	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will try to improve its managing capability on monitoring, evaluation and reporting of their implemented activities by means of using outcome mapping approach, logical frame work, etc.	Through internal meetings and discussions
3	1	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam: VNWP will encourage women participation and promote gender balance in its own works.	
3	2	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will select one (women) or two (man and women) young professionals to be assigned as water and youth network for CamboWP.	Through internal meetings
3	2	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia : InaWP will conduct a national stakeholders dialogue to determine Water and Youth programs and network, and select 3 (three) young professionals (1 man and 2 woman) to be assigned as Water and Youth network officer	
3	2	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR: LaoWP will carry out partner consultation to select candidates.	LaoWP will consult with respective educational institutions such as the National University of Laos, LuangPrabang University,

					Champpassak University and Savannakhet University as well as Lao Youth Union and related sectors on youth empowerment and integration for IWRM implementation in Lao PDR. The learning session and social activities will be strong promoted youth to do. The gender balance in the youth group will be pararely promoted in equal opportunity.
3	2	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia: MyCWP will support UNESCO-IHP and DID Malaysia in running a 3-day biennial "Water Watch for Young Leader Programme" camp to teach on water conservation.	
3	2	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will introduce young professionals to act as lead coordinator of young leadership program for MmWP.	
3	2	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam: VNWP will conduct consultative meetings with young people on water security and IWRM, and select 3 young professionals (1 man and 2 women) to be assigned as Water and Youth network officer.	
3	3	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will discussion and consultation among CamboWP SC and stakeholders to obtain formal legal status and accreditation.	CamboWP will approach to meet the New Organic Law in the country to establish the single entity of CamboWP and get accreditation for GWP. This is a subject for discussion and consultation among CamboWP SC and stakeholders. The result will be CamboWP officially registered by the Government.
3	3	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia : InaWP will conduct: a national stakeholders dialogue to identify required measures to strengthen GWP,-GWP-SEA, and InaWP networking	InaWP will conduct: a national stakeholders dialogue to identify required measures to strengthen GWP,-GWP-SEA, and InaWP networking with active involvement GWP Partners and developing a networking working agenda (among others are development of road map for advancing IWRM and addressing water quality issues on strategic river basins) for the next 3 (tree) years (2014-2016) and implement the plan.

Work Programme 2014-2016

3	3	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR : LaoWP will organize and participate in meetings and other events to strengthen the partnership	LaoWP will strengthen the partnership with its current partners and promoting for more new various sectors to be involved in the CWP framework and partnership. LaoWP will actively participate in the RWP and GWP events.
3	3	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia: • MyCWP will organise strategic consultative meetings with partners twice a year in order to prepare annual workplan and report progress.	
3	3	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will continue to establish its status to full fledge stage and seek for accreditation	MmWP will continue to establish its status to full fledge stage since its status has been an interim stage currently. Although its status is interim stage it has 16 GWP certified partners at present. It is expecting that the numbers of partners will increased to 20 and so on in the coming period. After getting the full fledge stage of MmWP it will apply to get accreditation from GWP.
3	3	6	OT 1.7	Philippines: Partnership strengthening through recruitment, training and media engagement.	
3	3	7	OT 1.7	Vietnam : Partnership strengthening through activities of VNWP, as workshop, training, dialogue, meeting in the topics of IWRM.	
3	3	8	OT 1.7	Region: GWP – SEA Organization Strategy 2014 - 2020 Consolidation Meeting	Will be held in Singapore in June 2014.
3	3	9	OT 1.7	Region: 2 nd GWP – SEA Regional Partners Meeting	Will be held in October 2015, back to back with SC meeting.
3	3	10			
3	4	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will facilitate in the country to mobilize fund from international	CamboWP will facilitate in the country to mobilize fund from international organizations example IUCN, ADB, WB, WWF etc. to

				organizations to supplement the GWP funds..	supplement the GWP funds supported the CamboWP. The expected results will be more fund supporter for CamboWP.
3	4	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia: InaWP with support of GWP-SEA will conduct a national stakeholders dialogue involving GWP Partners to plan fund raising agenda to implement annual program, including climate change adaptation measures	
3	4	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR : LaoWP will closely discuss with its partners on collaboration and coordination of joint actions for implementation of IWRM strategy including fund raising opportunity.	LaoWP will closely collaborate and discuss with its partners including private sector and interested donors, multi lateral and bilateral country cooperation to co-contribute to the planning, monitoring and implement the national IWRM strategy and its action plan. The Natural Resources and Environment Sector Working Group (of this, Water Resources and Disaster Sub-sector working group) under GOL Roundtable will be one channel support for the sector collaboration, coordination including future fund raising opportunity.
3	4	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia : MyCWP collaborates with partners in conducting activities where partners provide in-kind contribution and /or actual funding.	
3	4	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: MmWP will try to find out the way to receive funding from the international organization such as ADB, World Bank, JICA, KOICA, GGGI, etc. to compound the funding from GWP to MmWP.	
3	4	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will setup donors consultative group meetings on water resources management.	
3	5	1	OT 1.7	Cambodia: CamboWP will review its SC members and its network compositions to be gender responsive by promoting gender balance within CamboWP Structure by 2016.	Through internal meetings

Work Programme 2014-2016

3	5	2	OT 1.7	Indonesia : InaWP will conduct an evaluation on implementation of equal gender participation in GWP-SEA InaWP structures and discuss the required corrective measures if necessary.	Through internal meetings
3	5	3	OT 1.7	Lao PDR : LaoWP will promote more women representative participation in the partnership	LaoWP will revisit its partner members with promoting more women representative participation in the partnership discussions via the dissemination of the gender strategy and its important role in IWRM as a key principle. The gender promotion activities and review discussions will be encouraged to organised across sectors.
3	5	4	OT 1.7	Malaysia : • MyCWP will support and encourage equal gender voluntary participation in RWP and CWP as far as practicable.	
3	5	5	OT 1.7	Myanmar: • MmWP will encourage to include gender mainstreaming in its operational net working structures.	
3	5	6	OT 1.7	Vietnam : VNWP will promote gender voluntary participation in water partnership structures	

8. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

Human resources required to implement the Work Program can be classified into three groups

- WRM professionals who will design and steer activities, specially for Strategic Goal 1. Most CWP have this kind persons among their organizers, but they are only working part time in the organization. For specific works they will consult people from partners or hire experts from other sources ;
- Other professionals with specific expertise required for implementation of the activities, like communication, information technology , etc. They are not readily available in CWP Secretariat and hired on part time basis;

Work Programme 2014-2016

~~(c) Administrative and technical staff required to support day to day operation of the programs, monitoring and reporting. Only Malaysia and Philippine have full time staff, while other CWP Secretariats are run by part time staff. Additional human resources will be required when the program is implemented fully;~~

Financial resources required for the Work Program are mostly for organization of meetings, discussions, dialogues, workshops, seminars, for travel, consulting services, and office operations.

While in the last few years the regional core budget remain more or less flat at Euro 200,000 -250,000, in 2014 there will be an additional WCP Program with an additional budget of Euro 400,000, with a possible continuation in 2015 and 2016.

Under present GWP definition of locally raised fund (signed written agreement or actual cash entered into bank account) so far there is no amount of locally raised fund has been entered into this 2014 -2016 Work Program. It is expected that more concrete external support will be realized when annual work plans have been in place. It is envisaged that the mechanism will mostly similar to those of previous years. When most of CWP partners and supporters remain in the governments, it is anticipated that supports will be provided in kind. Under tight government audit system, it is easier for them to collaborate in a workshop by providing a high level speaker or sending participants from all provinces than to transfer money into CWP bank account. The value of in kind contribution can be very significant as sending participants from 20 RBOs could cost than twice of the workshop budget.

Budget estimate is based on experiences from impemention of core budget activities in previous years. It is approximated at between Euro 5,000 and 15,000 per activity. As there are 115 activities planned, it is estimated that the total required budget will be around Euro 1,150,000 in 3 years, or about Euro 380,000 per year. From this amount it s expected that at least Euro 200,000 will be from GWP core budget.

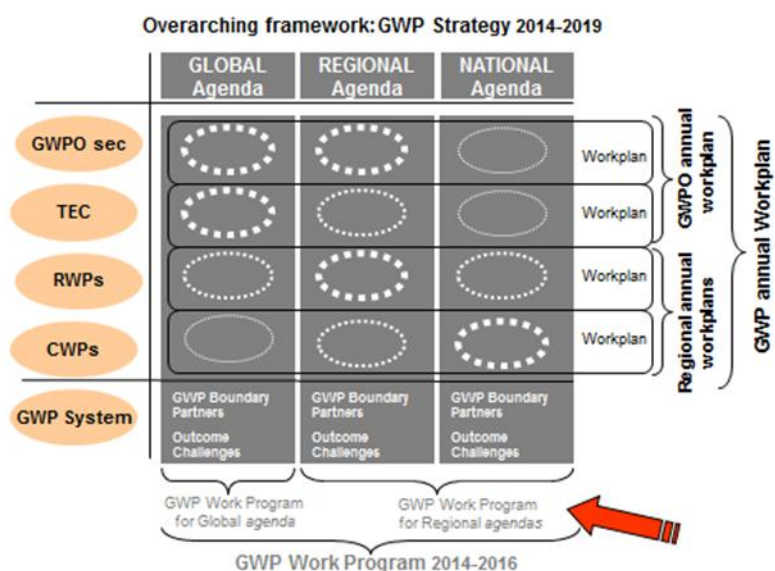
WORK PROGRAMME for Regional Agenda

West Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with the 12 other regional Work Programmes as well as the Work Programme addressing the global agenda. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	3 year Work Programmes
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2014-2016 Work Programme

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Acronyms

AfDB	: African Development Bank
AMCOW	: African Ministers Council of Water
ANBO	: African Network of Basin Organizations
AP	: Assembly of Partners
CILSS	: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CWP	: Country Water Partnership
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GWP	: Global Water Partnership
GWPO	: Global Water Partnership Organization
GWP/WA	: Global Water Partnership West Africa
IP-WAWRP	: Implementation Plan of West Africa Water Resources Policy
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
LCBC	: Lake Chad Basin Commission
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MOU	: Memorandum of understanding
NAPA	: National Action Plan for Adaptation
NBA	: Niger Basin Authority
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
OMVG	: Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River
OMVS	: Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River
PFCM	: Permanent Framework for Coordination and Monitoring
RAID	: Regional Association of Irrigation and drainage
SDAP	: Sustainable Development Action Program
SC	: Steering Committee
STC	: Scientific and Technical Committee
TEC	: Technical Committee
UNECA	: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
VBA	: Volta Basin Authority
WAEMU	: West African Economic and Monetary Union
WARAP-IWRM	: West African Regional Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management
WRCC	: Water Resources Coordination Centre
WSA	: Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA), formerly known as CREPA
WWF	: World Wild Fund for Nature
2IE	: International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering

1. Background and Introduction

4.1 The Regional context

Since March 1998 and after the West African Conference on IWRM, countries in the sub region are committed and are getting some progress in the implementation of IWRM. The West African Vision for Water by 2025 developed in 2000 with GWP contribution is still a key reference.

From official governments' perspective, ECOWAS took the lead through a sound political process that led to the development and implementation of the West African Regional Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (WARAP-IWRM) and the setting-up of the ECOWAS Permanent Framework for the Coordination and Monitoring (PFCM) of water resources management including:

- The Ministerial follow-up Committee composed of the ministers in charge of water resources in ECOWAS Member States. It is the PFCM decision-making body;
- The Technical Experts Committee, composed of the focal points that are experts of water resources representing the Member States and the basin organizations in West Africa;
- The Regional Collaborative Council on Water Resources (RCCWR); and
- The Water Resources Coordination Center (WRCC), the PFCM executive body.

Some very important achievements are i) the support to countries in the development and implementation of their respective National IWRM plan, ii) the Implementation of a Regional dialogue on large hydraulic infrastructures in West Africa, iii) the adoption of the West Africa Water Resources Policy and its implementation Plan as a roadmap for all the stakeholders in West Africa. GWP/WA contributed as one of the Steering Committee members to the design of the Action plan and is clearly committed for its implementation.

From GWP West Africa perspective, following the global guidelines, and through a very participatory consultation, the 2004-2008 Strategy and then a 2009-2013 Strategy for GWP/WA network were developed and implemented. The assessment of the implementation plan highlights a number of achievements, ongoing actions, but also the challenges and opportunities to build on.

The main challenge in the sub region the MDGS in West Africa including:

- Reducing poverty in all its forms,
- Achieving food security for West African Populations
- Enhancing water supply and sanitation
- Coping with the population growth as well as rural exodus and rapid urbanization ;
- Building the resilience of West African population and countries to Climate Change;
- Enhancing the efficiency of the use of water to support socioeconomic development in the region
- Reinforcing transboundary cooperation to prevent and manage conflicts on shared water resources.
- Ensuring financial sustainability in the water sector,
- Improving water governance, and achieving sustainable water management

- Improving knowledge of surface and underground water resources
- Preventing and managing natural disaster (flooding, drought),

GWP-West Africa intends to collaborating closely with ECOWAS/WRCC and other key partners in the implementation of the regional Policy on Water.

4.2 GWP organization in the region

GWP in West Africa includes very important regional Institutions, and at country level, partners are gathered for CWP in thirteen (13) countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo). The regional network is made with about 200 registered but more than 500 collaborating partners.

Alliances were built with several regional (AMCOW, UNECA) and sub-regional organisations (ECOWAS, IUCN, WWF, CILSS, VBA, UEMOA, etc.).

Indeed, for synergy and partnership in its operations, GWP/WA has a memorandum of understanding with key sub-regional and Africa wide bodies such as ECOWAS, WAEMU, CILSS, VBA, and UNECA. GWP/WA has built special working collaboration with these organisations as well as IUCN-PACO, NBA, 2IE and ANBO.

Since July 2013, GWP/WA operates as an autonomous regional NGO for West Africa based in Burkina Faso; The General Assembly of Partners and the Steering Committee are the governing bodies, with the Executive Secretariat implementing the decisions.

4.3 GWP regional role and value added

After the West African Water Conference in 1998, IWRM was boosted. Political engagement materialized quickly with the installation or revitalisation of regional institutions and organizations to take on the responsibility for IWRM implementation: GWP/WA, ECOWAS PFCM and all its bodies in particular. GWP in West Africa led the development process of the West African Water Vision adopted in March 2000 for the region.

At the transboundary level, the management of basins is carried out through the river basin organizations (NBA, LCBC, OMVG, OMVS, VBA) showing a resolution to co-operate on the development of water resources, and IWRM practical implementation. GWP/WA initiated the setting-up of ANBO, and contributed to the creation of the Volta Basin Authority (VBA).

In addition, political tools were developed to define the vision, the actions to be undertaken, the means and directions for an effective implementation (West African Water Vision, IWRM/WARAP, Programmes of Water Governance and Dialogue, NBA Sustainable Development Action Program (SDAP), etc.).

In both programmes and processes, GWP/WA has input a recognised contribution:

The adoption by the ECOWAS of a Water Resources Policy for West Africa will contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable development while providing guidance to the Community and its Member States for water resources management reconciling economic development, social equity and environment protection. One of the challenges is still to internalise this policy at the national level for an effective implementation. The regional Action Plan for the implementation of the Water Policy has proposed activities accordingly.

In terms of progress at country levels, legal frameworks have been improved; many bills and codes consecrate water management taking into account IWRM principles. However, the issue of IWRM application locally, deserves a detailed attention in a context of adaptation to climate changes, increasing competitive uses, population migration and food crisis.

Almost all countries in the region have developed their national documents on IWRM (either a plan or a roadmap). Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Cape Verde, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo have their IWRM Plan while Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau Liberia and Sierra Leone have their Roadmap in place. Some countries have started the implementation of these documents.

The issue of financing is critical and GWP has made efforts to help Mali in organizing donor roundtables and will continue to assist countries upon demand.

GWP contributed significantly in building the capacities of stakeholders in the region on IWRM related issues and long term collaboration was developed with some categories like University lecturers and/or journalists.

It has been noted that :

- the role played by GWP/WA in the promotion of IWRM in West Africa is considered as very important by key regional organisations and countries and should continue and even be strengthened;
- the Boundary partners are the same as stated in the strategy period 2009-2013;
- new developments and opportunities came up that should be taken into account.

Taking into account this context and considering the orientations given in the GWP new strategy for 2014-2020, an initial draft zero is proposed as a work in progress for discussion only.

Among the pertinent projects jointly developed and implemented in West Africa are:

- The ACP-EU Project, Improving Water Management and Governance in African Countries through support in development and implementation of IWRM Plans, from December 2007 to June 2012. 4 partners in implementing this Action; UNEP, GWP through WA, WRCC/ECOWAS and UDC-Water, who formed a project management group;
- The development process of the "Regional dialogue on the joint management of groundwater resources in West Africa" that requires follow-up actions in collaboration with ECOWAS WRCC and most of the key regional pertinent organizations;
- The initiation of a "Regional Initiative on Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change in West Africa through the Development of Water Sector : a WRCC-ECOWAS/CILSS-AGRHYMET/GWP-WA Joint Initiative.

4.4 Taking stock of the 2009-2013 strategy period

GWP supported the region in promoting IWRM process and practice. The Regional Water Partnership (GWP/WA) established in 2002 contributed to a broad dissemination of the concept of IWRM in West Africa and helped the countries and the stakeholders translate this concept into

actions on the ground through a broad and active partnership. Actions continued at the national level with the creation of Country Water Partnerships (CWP) to support the implementation of IWRM in the countries of the region. There are thirteen (13) Country Water Partnerships by 2013 in the region that are instrumental for action towards sound water governance, as a contribution to the economic development and increase in the wellbeing of the population.

Furthermore, the culture of synergy and joint initiatives that has been developed with UNECA, ACPC, ECOWAS/WRCC, IUCN-PACO, VBA, NBA and many other organisations have brought to the table, some achievements and on-going actions that need to be taken forward as well as new initiatives.

During the strategy period GWP brought a significant contribution to the implementation of IWRM at all levels in West Africa.

The collaboration with the ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Center has been strengthened. With AMCOW, a new start has been made from the Assembly of Partners of GWP / WA in January 2009 in Abidjan with the invitation of AMCOW, other GWP regions in Africa and relevant organizations helped launch a stronger dynamics at a global level.

Some countries were supported to integrate NAPA and IWRM Plan actions. The PAWD 1 & The GWPO and ACP/EU funded programme PIWAG, the UNEP / DHI / WRCC / GWPWA jointly implemented project were all carried out partly during the period with very significant results on water management frameworks in many countries of the region. GWP through Country Water Partnership partnered with allies at regional and country levels to push forward the ratification process of the UN 97 International Watercourses Convention. Five countries have ratified the Convention during the period.

In spite of many challenges (social, political and institutional) in countries in the region, GWP's governance was ensured through the organisation of statutory meetings of the organs. During this strategy period the regional Secretariat has moved outside of the Host Institution (WSA) and became an independent self-governing body after the recommendation of the Steering Committee approved by the Assembly of Partners for more efficiency and visibility. This new situation has created new challenges both at institutional, financial and technical levels that need to be overcome for a good implementation of the new strategy.

The implementation of the 2009-2013 Strategy came out with strong indications on particular elements that should be stressed if GWP wants to build room for a bright future for the network activities both at the regional and country levels. Among the agreed features to be highlighted are:

- The efforts that should be focused on the mobilization of supplementary financial resources in order to widen the field of action and mainly allow a dynamic support to Country Water Partnerships (CWP) which still now cannot play properly the role that is theirs in many countries; so to make the network viable and credible, more resources (human and financial) need to be made available in one way or the other to building the capacities of country and regional country water partnerships;
- The implementation of the Programme for Improving Water Governance in West Africa (PIWAG) allowed to undertake some activities that gave a new run to fund raising activities. It was a real test to GWP/WA abilities to implement an important programme;

- Collaboration needs to be developed and /or strengthened with more regional and continental partners (ACPC, OSS, AMCOW, UNEP/DHI, etc.) with whom joint programmes can be initiated and even implemented;
- Maintaining alliances with strategic partners such as WRCC/ECOWAS, IUCN, UEMOA, CILSS, VBA, the media, etc. should be pursued and strengthened in the framework of the regional dialogue on ground water;
- The Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) brought by AMCOW has started in the region with the involvement of major stakeholders at regional level, namely, the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and the ECOWAS/WRCC and at country levels Burkina and Ghana;
- The number of CWP has reached 13 which reinforces the presence of GWP in the region even though many of these CWP are not yet in a viable situation; the assessment of five (5) CWP carried out during the period came out with recommendations that should be taken into account;
- Communication and information have been extended to all countries in the region through the dissemination of experience sharing tools, organization of workshops with diverse and various stakeholders and a number dialogues on water governance, water financing, etc.

The major difficulties of the strategy period 2009-2013 could be summarized into mainly:

- the limitations of available financial resources;
- the weakness of most of the CWP of the region unable to raise funds to implement their work plans ;
- the constraints related to the limited staff of the Secretariat;
- the difficulty of raising more funds at regional level due certainly to the limited capacities of the Secretariat that need capacity building;
- the constraints related to networking (working as a network)..

Finally, in promoting IWRM, GWP/WA accumulated many experiences in the following aspects:

- *Building alliances;*
- *Developing proposals and implementing programmes;*
- *Strengthening sub regional co-operation at the basin level and leading dialogues;*
- *Sensitising, informing and building IWRM capacities;*
- *Promoting an IWRM implementation in the countries and within the local communities.*

2. Strategic result framework at regional level (6 years to 2020)

GWP/WA General Assembly held in May 2013 in Accra, has defined some strategic axes with key orientations to face the following issues.

Water and climate resilience :

West Africa is one of the most vulnerable areas to climate Change effects in the world and this appears as one of the most severe challenges in the 21st century. Therefore West Africa is in urgent need to develop effective adaptation capacities to climate, to preserve the ecosystems, to improve

agriculture, and manage energy and river basin. The present strategic period should take actions that help to develop sensitization and information on the impacts of climate variability in order to increase the resilience capacity to drought and flood. Based on scientific and traditional knowledge to be capitalized, the proposed actions should promote the development of appropriate infrastructures, the ecosystems preservation as well as management mechanisms and practices. The early warning systems should be developed. GWP/WA has to support increased IEC activities making sure that Gender is taken into consideration.

Integrated urban water management: The important rural exodus leads to rapid urbanization in West Africa. The consequences on poverty, social development and environment degradation in cities are huge. The poor access to water and sanitation services in West Africa is well known and the trend of progress in that sector shows that the countries will not achieve MDGs. GWP still should continue pushing and IUWM is key for improved awareness of bio-physical environment by identifying vulnerable areas. this should be done taking into account the Gender approach.

Water and food security : Access to food is also a big challenge for the West African population. Land tenure system is usually the main factor that increases poverty. Developing agriculture consists of agricultural infrastructure, irrigation, fish farming, water mobilization. Main targets GWP/WA can contribute for include Hydro agricultural site identified for irrigation; dry and damaged lands recovered. Women should be allowed to have access to managed land areas.

Water and energy security

The Energy crisis in West Africa is a treat to the Economic and social development in the region. For the GWP/WA perspective, Water infrastructures and knowledge of hydrological systems should be developed. Regional interconnection projects should have strong advocacy for its implementation. Women's leadership in the energy sector should be encouraged. The promotion of new technologies regarding renewable energy should be done as an opportunity

River basin management, including transboundary waters;

There are 25 shared river basins and 10 shared aquifers in the West African sub-region. The collaborative management of the common resources of these basins is critical to promote efficiency, benefit sharing, and cooperation for peace; IWRM should be operationnalized and its pilot actions extended in river basin. Strengthening Basin organizations will be supported by GWP/WA. Basin management should take more into consideration the participation of the actual users and women 's activities should be promoted by creating interest groups in each basin. . Intra and inter basin cooperation's promotion is to be done. Knowledge on groundwater should be increased , and IEC activities developed.

GWP is a global organization working at the local, national, regional and international levels. The statements of the Vision and Mission of GWP have been commonly adopted as follows.

5.1 GWP Vision and Mission

The Vision of GWP is ***"A water secure world"***

The Mission of GWP is ***"To Advance integrated water resources management at all levels for sustainable and inclusive growth " :***

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)

Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement for West Africa: West African Governments together with civil society and development partners committed to put more resources to work towards achieving water and climate resilience in all countries.
Mission	"To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels"	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: <i>ECOWAS and Governments of the region are supported with appropriate tools and experiences to tackle water and Climate governance issues in the region.</i>

5.2 Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

Following a network wide consultation, three strategic goals are adopted:

*Goal 1: **Catalyze change in policy and practice***

*Goal 2: **Generate and communicate knowledge***

*Goal 3: **Strengthen partnerships***

2.2.1 Strategic goal 1

In most of the countries in West Africa, water management remains the prerogative of the governmental central services. The articulation with other development programmes and civil society interventions in the countries remains weak in spite of their commitment for an integrated management. This goal aims to promote economic and social development and protection of environment and ecosystems using integrated water management as cornerstone for all the development strategies at the national level. Some progress is made in terms of adoption of policies and laws on water, but the actual implementation should be done. The Action plan for the implementation of the West Africa water Policy led by ECOWAS, **WAEMU** and other Institutions includes very strategic activities to be taken forwards.

For the ***Water management practices to be actually taken into account in the national development plans and funding strategies***, GWP/WA will help to articulate the linkages between water and the economic and social development sectors of the countries by using the relevant ministerial departments such as agriculture, regional planning, energy, industry and health, in order to ensure that water contributes to the national development goals. The sustainable funding of IWRM actions will be effective thanks to an effective engagement of States in the funding process. In order to ensure the application of IWRM approaches in national and local planning the capacities of the decision makers and practitioners need to be built.

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC ⁵²	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	OC #1 : Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national/local development plans and funding strategies.	Ministries in charge of water resources, planning, other sectors ministries, ECOWAS, AMCOW, IWRM units, CWP, donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPs or active national actors in the CWP are involved in the development processes at national level Governments are working closely with NGOs and other CSO to implement development plans including water security with all related linkages: food, energy, etc.
1.2	OC #2 Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructure, in West Africa.	Officials from ministries, local authorities, associations of elected officials, traditional leaders, parliamentarians, media Ministries in charge of water, Basin Organizations,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops are organized focus on building the capacity of local actors Municipal Development Plans are integrating the IWRM approach with special focus on Women's and Youths' participation Parliamentarians at the National Assembly are supporting on the integration of IWRM principles in bills concerning water and sanitation infrastructures design
1.3	OC #3 Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa	Ministries in charge of water resources, Energy, Agriculture, other sectors ministries, ECOWAS, AMCOW, IWRM units, CWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and food security experts and departments are working closely for an improved efficiency of their actions Regional and continental organizations are working in a coordinated way at regional and national levels GWP is working more closely with ECOWAS/WRCC on these issues

2.2.2 Strategic goal 2

The effects of natural climate variability and human made changes are particularly felt in the countries of the West African sub region where unforeseen events and the intensification of extreme phenomena lead to losses in human, animal life and property. In addition, climate changes have an impact on the availability of water resources and affect, inter alia, significantly the components of the hydrologic cycle, production of drinking water for domestic uses, industrial uses, and production of electrical energy.

The factors such as rapid population growth and urbanisation and their consequences are critical and need to be tackled for a sustainable development. With regards to water and sanitation related

⁵² Please number the Outcome Challenges

MDGs, food security worries leaders of the countries a lot. A significant fringe of the populations suffers from food insecurity because of structural and cyclical constraints. We have notice social upheavals recently developments testify some to the phenomenon of "High cost of living" that struck hard several countries of the sub region and throughout the world.

GWP/WA will show the implications and the importance of water management for each one of these challenges through dialogues and by providing the needed information and documented knowledge and know how.

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	GWP/WA actions in West Africa are well known and water stakeholders contribute to the Knowledge chain	Technical and Scientific partners: ZIE, CREPA, CILSS, FAO, Research and training institutions, GWP/WA organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website is regularly updated and the monthly newsletter is circulated to partners Partners are informed during meetings or training sessions organized by GWP or other partners on how to contribute into the knowledge chain <p>Regional and national partners produce cases to share in the GWP TOOLBOX</p>
2.2	OC #3 Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructures, in West Africa.	Local communities, Community based organizations, ministries in charge of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshops are held for capacity building of local and national actors Local and national actors are using GWP knowledge products in the planning and execution of their work <p>Cases are documented on Local and national cases for the TOOLBOX</p>
2.3	GWP knowledge products are well known and used as tools in the decision making processes	Basin organisations, Ministries in charge of water, Members of Parliament, local communities, technical partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners wishing know how to access GWP knowledge products through improved communication <p>More decisions makers are citing GWP actions and knowledge produces as reference for their work</p>

2.2.3 Strategic goal 3:

In West Africa, GWP operates in a context where the level of poverty is so high that every country is expecting concrete actions on the ground in order to meet people's survival needs. GWP/WA has to convince on the relevance of its mission to ensure the adhesion of more stakeholders.

Lastly, the commitment of governments for IWRM found a true passion of the various partners for water, who thus mobilized the funds needed for the implementation of their actions in this field. Dynamics between Governmental bodies and CWP's still remain weak as the network structure is not very enabling for the operational taking into account of the weakness of financial and human resources. In general it requires more human resources at the Secretariat for coordinating the network and more support from the host institution. Up to now the operation of CWP is relying on the voluntary inputs of the Chair and other leaders with all its limitations.

This goal aims to establish the dynamism and credibility of the network, which are essential conditions to the success of the mission. More business-oriented planning and aggressive fundraising approaches are needed at both Country and regional levels

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)			
OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	OC #2 Strengthened network for an effective performance	CWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial core funding is guaranteed and made available <p>All statutory meetings are effectively held according status and regional secretariat is coordinating the implementation of activities in the region</p>
3.2	An effective strategy for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilize funds to operationalise IWRM	CWP, GWP/WA organs ECOWAS/WRCC Regional/country donor organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some core funding is guaranteed to the CWPs Half of the 13 CWP have a functional secretariat coordinating the implementation of an annual action plan with country partners. <p>CWPs locally raise funds to implement their action plans</p>
3.3	Partnership with relevant Regional and National organisations developed including the implementation of joint initiatives for synergy	ECOWAS, AMCOW, NGO, Basin organizations, donors, research and training institutions, States, local Communities, Community based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant contacts are maintained with strategic partners Information is shared in view of developing strong collaboration <p>Initiatives jointly developed and/or implemented with one of the regional partners</p>

3. Implementation Map at regional level (3 years to 2017)

The Strategy will be implemented through two three years' work plans (2014-2016 and 2017-2020). One of the GWP/WA strong points consists in building strategic alliances through its strong network of key regional and sub regional bodies and thirteen (13) country water partnerships.

Building on the analysis of the implementation of the previous 2009-2013 strategy, it appears that GWP/WA needs to concentrate its efforts on tangible actions in the countries and within the communities, and to make its organs more credible and powerful while continuing to be opened and to engage towards the resolution of critical issues which challenge the sub region.

GWP/WA used the "*Outcome Mapping*" approach to plan and assess the impacts of the outcomes of its program on the stakeholders whose behaviour changes will establish the germs of water resources good governance and sustainable management. The "challenge" for GWP/WA is to influence, support, facilitate or in another way contribute to such optimal changes.

The present work programme focuses then on the first period 2014-2016 and following the 3 Strategic goals.

Boundary partners and relevant outcomes

During the workshop on the strategy 2009-2013 development, GWP/WA had identified 26 boundary partners representing groups or organizations in direct connection with GWP/WA and with which the program can be expected to exercise an influence. After consideration, the boundary partners were split into five (5) groups and this appeared to still be relevant for the next strategy period:

- ✓ **decision makers:** the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP), the Basin Organizations and the African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO), government public services, Members of Parliament, local Communities and Associations of representatives, traditional Chiefs;
- ✓ **the civil society:** nongovernmental organizations, Community based organizations, media ;
- ✓ **financial, scientific , and technical partners:** donors, FAO, CILSS, WSA (ex-CREPA), Training and Research Institutions ;
- ✓ **the private sector and trade associations:** Association of water Utilities, the Regional Association for Irrigation and drainage (RAID), Water Users Associations including the regional and National Coordination of the water Users in Niger basin, national water companies and the African Association of Water, and Industrialists;
- ✓ **The governing bodies of the network:** GWPO, Global TEC, Assembly of Partners, regional SC, CWP, and individual member organisations.

For each group of partners, the outcomes challenges which should enable the network to achieve its mission and thus to reach the GWP vision. The expected changes are defined for each group.

All the changes converge towards a network better engaged in the implementation of IWRM, dynamic members who invest themselves further in the operation of the network and powerful authorities allocated with the means needed to ensure their mission.

The proposed actions for GWP/WA Action plan over the period 2014-2016 are designed so as to achieve the outcomes. These actions are arranged according to the three (3) Strategic goals.

6.1 Implementation path for goal 1

Expected outputs and actions

Three main expected outputs are defined under this goal and the actions under each of them are developed. The Core activities as well as the specific project such as the programme “Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)” and the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The regional dialogue on joint management on ground water resources in West Africa is one of the major initiatives.

From West African perspective the following topics are key, to keep in the current strategic period:

- Promoting mechanisms for preventing and resolving water related crises and conflicts;
- Monitoring of the MDGs for water and sanitation;
- The development of other renewable energy such as solar and Wind energy.

Expected output 1.1. Water management practices are actually taken into account in the national development plans and funding strategies

GWP/WA will help to articulate the linkages between water and the economic and social development sectors of the country by using the relevant ministerial departments such as agriculture, regional planning, energy, industry and health, in order to ensure that water contributes to the national development goals. The sustainable funding of IWRM actions will be effective thanks to an effective engagement of States in the funding process. The actions under consideration in this direction:

- Implementing the WACDEP at West Africa regional level (2011-2015). This will contribute also to the Action Plan of West Africa Regional Policy on Water Resources of the ECOWAS and the implementation of the project “Integrated Water Resources Management in West Africa” as well as the Action Plan of AMCOW in West Africa. The WACDEP activities include the assessment of the current situation on water management and climate change in the Volta basin as part of the setting up of an Observatory on water resources and associated environments, the support to the elaboration of the VBA Master plan on sustainable development and management water resources and climate resilience, the support in the formulation of the “regional adaptation strategy of the water sector to climate change for ECOWAS”, the contribution in the definition of a program of action for gender in the field of water for West Africa region and the contribution in the elaboration of the detailed project document for the “regional Dialogue on joint management of groundwater in West Africa”.
- The WACDEP will support Ghana and Burkina Faso integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes, support the development of gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategy document at all levels and enhance efficiency in Project preparation and funding raising. Innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive demonstration projects, capacity building and communication activities will be implemented to enhance the capacities and the understanding of water security and climate resilience at all levels and to strengthen network in Burkina and Ghana.

- *Developing contacts and dialogue to engage or support the process of development of IWRM plans in the countries where they do not exist.* This action will mean especially, to support the development process of National IWRM Plans drawing inspiration from PAWD 1 and 2, as well as the programme for “*Improving water management and governance in African countries through support in the development and implementation of IWRM Plans*” called PIWAG (*Programme for improving Water Governance in West Africa*). It will also help to promote the emergence of real capacity building needs and lead to a participatory process. Considering GWP/WA experience in this field, it will provide its expertise in the planning processes as required in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Niger and Liberia. It will contribute to the stakeholders’ capacity building at all the relevant levels through training packages.
- *Advocating for IWRM integration in the national and regional development policies.* This will mean reinforcing the synergy of development actions. Within this framework, it is envisaged:
 - To facilitate the articulation of existing IWRM plans with NAPs, and the other sectoral development plans
 - To develop joint actions with the Regional NGOs (IUCN, WWF, Water-Aid, Eau-Vive, etc..) and institutions in the water area of the sub region to integrate environment in IWRM policies, strategies plans and practices.
- *To support the implementation of existing IWRM plans:* GWP/WA network actively contributed to the development of IWRM plans in 4 countries (Mali, Senegal, Benin, and Cape Verde), and then Togo and Côte d’Ivoire. GWP/WA will continue its support to the countries:
 - To facilitate the arrangement of donors round tables for the implementation of existing IWRM plans;
 - To develop contacts and dialogue to increase the contributions of Governments in funding water resources management;
 - To advocate for the integration of IWRM principles in the legislative and regulatory texts.
- *Implementing the programme “Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)”. The project is the opportunity to deal with transboundary management of the Mekrou sub-basin that is part of the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) and will benefit to 3 countries sharing river (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger): it will work towards (See the full proposal)*
 - the establishment of the Cooperation Framework on Water for Growth long term planning in the Mekrou transboundary basin
 - the development of an Integrated Water Resource Strategy for green growth in the Mekrou River basin (food security, appropriate urban and rural development and environmental conservation to meet challenges arising from climate change) and water sector investment promotion.

Expected output 1.2. Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles

GWP/WA to reinforce the capacities of the decision makers and practitioners in order to ensure the application of IWRM approaches in national and local planning. The key actions considered still include:

- *Sensitising on IWRM at the relevant levels;*
- *Documenting experiences on water management in the context of Climate change (to improve drought and flood management) and training on development, and fundraising for IWRM plans;*
- *Organising dialogues on governance and decentralization.* This will mean to give opportunity to at least 3 countries to use pilot projects on water governance and management expanding the programs related to water and associated resources such as WACDEP to these countries;
- *Leading debates on IWRM sensitive issues (right to water, principle of equity, etc.);*
- *Working out a strategy and tools toward consideration of Gender specificity in water resources management.*

Expected output 1.3. Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa Subject to the availability of funds (to be raised) the actions will consist among others to:

- *Advocating for taking into account the linkages between water, energy and food in the context of climate change,*
- *Developing and implementing actions for promoting food security in collaboration with ECOWAS /WRCC and CILSS and taking into account the regional policy of agriculture, specific*

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC ⁵³	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
OC #1 : Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national development plans and funding strategies.			1.1	<p>1.1.1 Implement the West African Component of WACDEP</p> <p>1.1.2. Support the implementation of existing IWRM plans</p> <p><u>1.1.3 Implement the programme “Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)”</u></p>	<p>- Under the supervision of the Steering Committee of GWP / WA. A management Team is set up based in GWP/WA Secretariat, Works with the national coordination teams in Burkina Faso and Ghana and with the VBA. A consortium made by GWP/WA, VBA and ECOWAS/WRCC are guiding the overall implementation process in the region</p> <p>- GWP/WA Secretariat and the respective CWP will define the niches and work with National pertinent body on Capacity building, lessons sharing and monitoring</p> <p>The project management team based in GWP/WA Secretariat with National support teams are the CWPs in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger. Agreements and collaboration with NBA, and other key institutions;</p>
OC #2 Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructure, in West Africa.			1.2	1.2.1. Capacity building on the integration of IWRM in local development plans and their implementation	GWP/WA Taking profit of the funded programmes, and joint initiatives with its Partners (2IE, ECOWAS/WRCC)will contribute to workshops and experience sharing between stakeholders
				1.2.2. Organise dialogues on water management, governance and decentralisation	GWP/WA Taking profit of the funded programmes, and joint initiatives with its Partners (2IE, ECOWAS/WRCC)will organize discussions around these topics
OC #2 Food security and Energy security enhanced taking into account climate change issues on water in West Africa			1.3	<p>1.3.1. Advocating for taking into account the linkages between water, energy and food in the context of climate change</p> <p>1.3.1. Developing and implementing actions for promoting food security</p>	GWP will advocate in the frame of the implementation of the regional water policy.

⁵³ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

6.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

Expected outputs and actions

Two main expected outputs are defined under this goal. Knowledge development and sharing, but also Capacity building actions are part of the niche of GWP/West Africa. The need for taking profit of the Activities under the goal 1 to draw lessons and develop tools to be used for Capacity building activities. The interaction with the boundary Partners as well as major institutions working in West Africa, and also the opportunities and initiatives as they occur, will help tune fine the specific annual work plans.

Training sessions for key actors of change such as Media people, local authorities, Teachers, students ect...

Expected output 2.1. Capacities of the partners are reinforced to approach adaptation to climate change and other critical challenges such as urbanisation, green growth development, and groundwater management with IWRM as a tool.

GWP/WA will improve the water managers' capacity of fast response to the critical challenges through the support of a technical committee able to provide the technical support needed.

- *Develop communication and advocacy tools on IWRM and water and sanitation towards MDGs;*
- *Document and disseminate knowledge, initiatives and experiences of water and climate changes, food security, energy, etc.;*
- *Support ECOWAS WRCC, in the implementation of the Action plan for the Regional Water Policy for West Africa, including the development of the regional programme for adaptation to Climate Change for the water sector in West Africa.*
- *Develop and implement the GWP/WA initiative aiming at improving drought resilience of communities and ecosystems in West Africa in connection with the GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP); this action is part of the joint Regional Initiative on Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change in West Africa developed in collaboration with WRCC-ECOWAS/CILSS-AGRHYMET,*
- *Promote and coordinate the implementation of the "Regional dialogue on the joint management of groundwater resources in West Africa" that requires follow-up actions in collaboration with ECOWAS WRCC and most of the key regional pertinent organizations;*

Develop and implement regional training programme for mid-carrier officers on IWRM in West Africa on IWRM in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC

- *Contribute to the development of NAPs to integrate IWRM aspects into the National Adaptation Programme documents.*
- *Promote Pilot projects on Urban IWRM in at least four (4) countries in West Africa to learn and share lessons on water and Sanitation issues towards the MDGs.*

Expected output 2.2. Visibility of GWP/WA is reinforced through a powerful communication platform

GWP aims to develop upstream action by the production and dissemination of technical supports and guidance on specific themes.

- *To develop a knowledge sharing network* through exchange protocols with the scientific and technical partners such as ILE, WSA, CILSS, FAO, WANET, Research and training institutions;
- *To document and disseminate primary knowledge on IWRM specific themes, practical initiatives and experiences to the relevant audiences;*
- *To develop a powerful communication strategy* in order to facilitate documentation and dissemination of IWRM message through its entire network. This will mean to disseminate IWRM progress report information in West Africa through publication (Running Water) and a functional Web site;
- *To organize contests to promote the production of relevant IWRM briefs and reports;*
- *To organize forums and exchange visits on IWRM experiences;*
- To support CWP in the preparation and dissemination of communication tools to improve transparency of their actions;
- *To build the partners capacities to use the Toolbox* as a tool of decision-making aid in the definition of water policies.

In addition, the promotion of IWRM is a long process, which requires technical tools adapted to the stakeholders needs. Strengthening the regional Technical Committee as well as national Scientific and Technical Committees (STC) is a response in order to provide GWP expertise in the crucial questions of the water sector. However, one can see a lack of dynamism of the technical bodies following the lack of financial means, statute of the members (top-level professionals very often solicited to assist, in addition) and a overall knowledge management actions will be strengthened within GWP network.

TABLE C: Implementation Map					
OC ⁵⁴	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
GWP/WA actions in West Africa are well known and water stakeholders contribute to the Knowledge chain			2.1	2.1.1. Document and disseminate knowledge, initiatives and experiences of water and climate changes, food security, energy, etc.	The GWP/WA Communication Office will coordinate the knowledge capitalization and sharing. The Partner organisations (2IE, WSA, CILSS, FAO, WANET, Research and training institutions) will contribute.
Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles in water and sanitation infrastructures, in West Africa.			2.2	2.1.1 <i>Support ECOWAS WRCC, in the development of the regional programme for adaptation to Climate Change for the water sector in West Africa</i>	Under the leadership with the ECOWAS/WRCC, this will include a consultant work and regional validation workshops. The ECOWAS will own and coordinate the implementation with the involvement of GWO/WA.
				2.2.2 <i>Develop and implement the GWP/WA initiative aiming at improving drought resilience of communities and ecosystems in West Africa</i>	GWP/WA will lead a regional programme aiming at Capitalizing on existing community level experiences on drought management, supporting innovative activities of key local stakeholders and Strengthening Partnership and Collaboration for drought management
				2.2.3 Mobilise resources and partners to implement the Regional Dialogue on Groundwater management in West Africa	In collaboration with the ECOWAS/WRCC, Set up a Fundraising committee, visit the pertinent organizations, then set up the project management team and appropriate bodies and agreements
GWP knowledge products are well known and used as tools in the decision making processes			2.3	2.3.1. Implement the communication strategy with appropriate means	The GWP/WA Communication Office will coordinate the knowledge capitalization and sharing.
				2.3.2. Develop communication and advocacy tools on IWRM, water linkages and climate change	The GWP/WA Communication Office will coordinate the knowledge capitalization and sharing. The Partner organisations and the CWP are part of the Knowledge chain.

⁵⁴ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

6.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

Under this goal the aim is to establish the dynamism and credibility of the network, that are essential to the success of GWP mission in West Africa. Indeed, GWP/WA has made a step further with the autonomous management of the Executive Secretariat, taking profit of the Agreement signed with the Government of Burkina Faso. The good quality of the financial, administrative and financial management will reinforce the confidence from the partner organisations.

The financial sustainability of the CWP's for their Core activities is key for the development of the projects and actions at national level. Joint initiatives between CWP's will then be promoted and implemented. The conditions for accreditation will be self monitored by CWP's with the support from GWP/WA regional body.

Strong and long term collaboration will be sought with the Key Institutions in West Africa as well as with other GWP regions for synergy and joint actions.

Expected outputs and actions

Expected output 3.1. The system of governance of the network is improved to establish the credibility of GWP in West Africa

- *Develop powerful tools of administrative and financial governance (Manual of procedures, etc.). This will mean training the network structures and empower the Secretariats;*
- *Help CWP's to reach the accreditation of GWP and to comply with partners' policy requirements in their operation;*
- *Develop/strengthen synergies with the regional programs (NEPAD, UEMOA, UNECA ECOWAS-WRCC, ACPC, NBA, CILSS, States, local Communities, Community based organizations etc.). This includes the implementation and follow-up on the MOU signed with some of these organizations for a better synergy of action ;*
- *Reinforce the existing Country Water Partnerships to make them operational;*
- *Ensure the good governance of GWP/WA with the periodic organization of the statutory meetings of the Steering committee, Technical Committee (TC), and of those of the General Assembly of Partners at regional and Country levels.*

Expected output 3.2. A powerful fundraising strategy is developed and implemented to make IWRM operational in all the GWP/WA organs

- *Build the capacities of the Secretariats (Region and countries) of the network in the development of quality projects ;*
- *Contribute to the mobilization of available funds with the financial donors of the sector such as the AfDB, UEMOA, NGOs, etc;*
- *Develop a fundraising strategy for GWP/WA network*
- *Develop joint fundraising actions with key partners such as ECOWAS/WRCC, CILSS, IUCN-PACO ect... for the implementation of the joint initiatives developed.*

				TABLE C: Implementation Map	
OC ⁵⁵	OC	OC	NB	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
Strengthened network for an effective performance			3.1	3.1.1. Develop Management tools for administrative and financial governance and monitor its implementation	The Executive Secretariat implements under the supervision of the regional Steering committee
				3.1.2 support CWP for their accreditation to GWP and to comply with its requirements in their operation	The Executive Secretariat to develop guidelines and monitoring process. CWP to take the necessary actions
				3.1.3 Organise the statutory meetings of GWP/WA organs (General Assembly of partners, Steering committee, regional technical Committee)	The regional Chair convene the meetings, the Executive Secretariat organize in collaboration with the host country CWP
				3.1.4 support the existing CWP for their core operation budget for the Secretariat and their General Assembly of partners	GWP network to define the way to assist the CWP for core budget and provide the support
				3.1.5 organize periodic CWP meetings for Experience sharing and capacity building	GWP/WA Executive Secretariat will
An effective strategy for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilize funds to operationalise IWRM			3.2	3.2.1 Develop the Fundraising strategy for the implementation of the 2014-2019 Strategy in west Africa 3.2.3 Develop joint proposals with CWP and regional organization as basis for the fundraising 3.2.1 Set up the Fundraising Committee for action	GWP/WA Secretariat will be assisted by a consultant to propose a draft strategy, including for the CWP. The partners organizations and the CWP will review and comment before it is adopted by the Steering committee for implementations. The Executive Secretariat will coordinate
Partnership with relevant Regional and National organisations developed including the implementation of joint initiatives for synergy			3.3	Strengthen collaboration and <i>synergies with the regional organisations/programs</i> (NEPAD, UEMOA, UNECA ECOWAS-WRCC, ACPC, NBA, CILSS, States, local Communities, Community based organizations etc.)	GWP/WA will meet the Partners organizations to review and propose actions to operationalise the existing MOUs, or sign new agreements, Develop joint proposals or be part of the initiatives from them/

⁵⁵ OC= reference numbers of the Outcome Challenges to which the indicative project and activities contribute (refers to the numbers in Table B).

4. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

The Work programme consists in the Core activities, and then specific projects that are developed and implemented through GWP/WA network.

The means needed to implement the Work Program include mainly human resources, at regional but also at national levels to run the network, then the financial resources for the operation of the statutory organs and the implementation of the activities.

The GWP/WA Core staff members are the following: Regional Coordinator, Communication Officer, Administrative Assistant, Finance & Administrative Officer. Furthermore GWP/WA Secretariat can rely on the Chair, and the Technical Committee with their time input on the activities.

The in-kind contributions from the Partners are very important but usually difficult to assess, some efforts will be done to monitor and report that.

To implement the 2014-2016 work plan, GWP/WA needs to strengthen his staff by recruiting as recommended by the regional Steering Committee a Technical and Scientific Officer, to coordinate the various projects that will be implemented.

The CWP's are part of the regional scheme and Core funding is required to make the CWP's Secretariat alive and this should be taken into account in the needs.

This Core staff contributes to the Core activities and also as support staff for the programmes including when GWP/WA has to be involved in the actions led by other organizations.

The Programmes

For every Programme funded a project staff is recruited. For the strategic Period, 2014-2016, the programmes include the Water Climate and Development Programme and the :

- For WACDEP: the Program Officer at regional level with (See the detailed budget for 2014 and 2015). the national staff for WACDEP teams in Ghana and Burkina Faso respectively (See the detailed budget for 2014 and 2015);
- For the Mekrou project A Program Manager and an Administrative & Financial Assistant and National (See the detailed budget for 2014 and 2017 in the project document).

For CORE, GWP/WA will require 130 000 Euros per year to support CWP's in Integrated Water Resources Management at national level.

The actual needs for Core activities and the 2 main programmes and around 370 000 Euros per year for Staff, running costs, others costs and activities at regional level. So, the Region will 1 500 000 Euros from 201 to 2016.

To implement WACDEP Program the budget at Regional and National level, in West Africa is 906 046 Euros for the period of 2014-2015.

For the Mekrou Program implementation from 2014 to 2016, the planned budget for West African Region is 1 375 320 Euros.

Some strong actions for Drought and Flood Management are expected to take place in the Region. a minimum of funding.

The principle of Fundraising and cofunding with the Partners Organizations is well taken and will be used at all the stages.

GWP/WA budget for the period of 2014 to 2016 is estimated in the table below:

The programmes such as « Regional dialogue on the joint management of groundwater resources in West Africa” or the “Regional Initiative on Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change in West Africa through the Development of Water Sector” are still looking for funds. A strong fund raising action will be undertaken to get the necessary funds.

PROJET DE BUDGET 2014-2016

ITEMS	2014			2015			2016			2014-2016		
CORE	SECURED BUDGET	GAP	TOTAL BUDGET	SECURED BUDGET	GAP	TOTAL BUDGET	SECURED BUDGET	GAP	TOTAL BUDGET	SECURED BUDGET	GAP	TOTAL BUDGET
Goal 1	20 000	120 000	140 000	21 000	126 000	147 000	22 000	132 000	154 000	63 000	378 000	441 000
Goal 2	50 000	50 000	100 000	52 000	52 000	104 000	54 000	54 000	108 000	156 000	156 000	312 000
Goal 3	40 000	130 000	170 000	42 000	136 000	178 000	44 000	142 000	186 000	126 000	408 000	534 000
Running Costs	110 000	60 000	170 000	115 000	63 000	178 000	120 000	66 000	186 000	345 000	189 000	534 000
Total CORE	220 000	360 000	580 000	230 000	377 000	607 000	240 000	394 000	634 000	690 000	1 131 000	1 821 000
WACDEP	583 994	-	583 994	322 052	-	322 052	-	-	-	906 046	-	906 046
MEKROU	488 440	-	488 440	443 440	-	443 440	443 440	-	443 440	1 375 320	-	1 375 320
TOTAL	1 292 434	360 000	1 652 434	1 225 492	377 000	1 372 492	923 440	394 000	1 077 440	3 661 366		4 102 366

6.4 GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP main Outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements are called hereafter GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes and occur in “change areas” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum. A comprehensive classification of these “change areas” and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

- D. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- E. The **institutional arrangements**; and
- F. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

Those are the areas where changes are happening on the ground via the actors of the water sector benefiting from GWP interventions. Each GWP entity applies the Outcome Mapping approach to identify the key boundary actors to influence in order to have a chance to foster these changes. The way GWP would like to see these boundary influenced is articulated via “Outcome challenges”.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 : Table: Outcome challenges

Boundary Partner	Relevant outcomes
Decision makers (ECOWAS, UEMOA, AMCOW, AMCEM, WAPP, Basin organizations and Network of Basin organizations, Government public Services, Members of Parliament, local Communities and Associations of representatives, traditional Heads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reinforce synergy in their actions with water resources as basic reference frame for all the development strategies and by bringing IWRM aspects into focus in the water policies, programs and plans at the various scales (regional, national and local); ✓ Make IWRM effective by initiating laws, ensuring the promotion of IWRM responsive issues (governance, equity, right to water) and by mobilizing the means needed (technical and financial) for its implementation; ✓ Have more confidence in the relevance of the GWP/WA mission and technical and managerial capability while reinforcing further their partnership with the adhesion of other official members, the institutionalization of CWP and TEC involvement, the use of GWP technical tools and the involvement of partnerships in IWRM planning and promotion locally.
Private/Trade associations (Association of water utilities, ARID, Users associations, national water Companies, Industrialists)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reinforce collaboration with GWP/WA by supporting actions of IWRM promotion, development and implementation of IWRM regional action plan, and supporting the mobilization of the needed means; ✓ Reinforce IWRM approach in their occupations through the promotion of water economy and apply the principles of equity and good governance.
Civil society (NGOs, Media Community based associations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involve in the popularization and implementation of IWRM tools related to the application of the principles of equity and good governance, with the recognition of a right to water, a consideration of environment, etc. ✓ To be more represented at the level of GWP network by involving more in the life of the network and by contributing to the mobilization of means (technical and financial) for an effective IWRM implementation
Financial, technical and scientific partners (Donors, FAO, CILSS WSA, ZIE, Training and Research Institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen IWRM aspects in their policies of intervention and education programs and bring their support to IWRM implementation through the mobilization of means, their involvement in planning, and the promotion of IWRM sensitive issues; ✓ Have more confidence in the relevance of the GWP/WA mission and technical and managerial capability while reinforcing further their partnership by an increase in membership, a better involvement of members of the partnership network in their actions (training, leading conferences, etc.) and an effective sharing of their research findings and value adding on the results.
Authorities of the network (GWPO, Global TEC, CWPs, Host Institutions, Members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Operate as global network, which expands the regional and national experiences; provide more collaboration and actions in partnerships with the regional technical committee; reinforce the financial support to the regional and national partnerships by setting up a solid facilitation background to build co-funding capacities at the regional and national level; and give a technical support to the regional and national levels; ✓ Improve the profile with the states, donors and other stakeholders and reinforce the system of internal governance, the base of partnerships, the financial autonomy and the technical capability; ✓ Reinforce the quality of services of the regional Executive Secretariat within the self management context (logistic, management, financial procedures reporting) ✓ Ensure a dynamism of the members through their contribution (technical, financial, human resources) to the operation of the network.

Annex #: Indicative breakdown of financial resources required to implement the GWP 3-year Work Programme (2014-16)

VERY PRELIMINARY

	Category	2014 budget	2015 budget	2016 budget	Total budget for the Work Programme (2014-2016)
TOTAL	Core funding	3 220 000	3 247 000	3 274 000	9 741 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	7 699 264	5 090 865	4 817 216	17 607 345
	Transboundary theme (core funds)	605 396	443 440	443 440	1 492 276
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)	-	3 500 000	3 500 000	7 000 000
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)	223 000	3 200 000	2 200 000	5 623 000
	Total core funding	11 747 660	15 481 305	14 234 656	41 463 621
	Locally raised funds	2 519 674	1 196 521	1 196 521	4 912 716
	Total	14 267 334	16 677 826	15 431 177	46 376 337

	Category	2014 budget	2015 budget	2016 budget	Total budget for the Work Programme (2014-2016)
Caucasus & Central Asia	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	414 390			414 390
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)	23 000			23 000
	Total core funding	657 390	220 000	220 000	1 097 390
	Locally raised funds	329 800			329 800
	Total	987 190	220 000	220 000	1 427 190
Central Africa	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	450 000			450 000
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	670 000	220 000	220 000	1 110 000
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	670 000	220 000	220 000	1 110 000

Work Programme 2014-2016

Central America	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	40 000			40 000
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	260 000	220 000	220 000	700 000
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	260 000	220 000	220 000	700 000
Caribbean	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	640 000	500 000	1 000 000	2 140 000
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)		1 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	860 000	1 720 000	2 220 000	4 800 000
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	860 000	1 720 000	2 220 000	4 800 000
Central & Eastern Europe	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	529 600	446 060	446 060	1 421 720
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	749 600	666 060	666 060	2 081 720
	Locally raised funds	18 280			18 280
	Total	767 880	666 060	666 060	2 100 000
China	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	500 000	600 000	600 000	1 700 000
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
	Total core funding	920 000	1 020 000	1 020 000	2 960 000

Work Programme 2014-2016

	Locally raised funds	58 000	301 000	301 000	660 000
	Total	978 000	1 321 000	1 321 000	3 620 000
East Africa	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	1 357 688	1 621 156	1 621 156	4 600 000
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	1 577 688	1 841 156	1 841 156	5 260 000
	Locally raised funds		500 000	500 000	1 000 000
	Total	1 577 688	2 341 156	2 341 156	6 260 000
Mediterranean	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	538 500			538 500
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	758 500	220 000	220 000	1 198 500
	Locally raised funds	1 285 000			1 285 000
	Total	2 043 500	220 000	220 000	2 483 500
South Africa	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	1 448 638	451 597		1 900 235
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)		2 500 000	2 500 000	5 000 000
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)		3 000 000	2 000 000	5 000 000
	Total core funding	1 668 638	6 171 597	4 720 000	12 560 235
	Locally raised funds	828 594	395 521	395 521	1 619 636
	Total	2 497 232	6 567 118	5 115 521	14 179 871
South America	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)				-
	Transboundary theme (core funds)	116 956			116 956
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-

Work Programme 2014-2016

	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	336 956	220 000	220 000	776 956
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	336 956	220 000	220 000	776 956
South Asia	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	1 154 731	1 150 000	1 150 000	3 454 731
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	1 374 731	1 370 000	1 370 000	4 114 731
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	1 374 731	1 370 000	1 370 000	4 114 731
Southeast Asia	Core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)				-
	Transboundary theme (core funds)				-
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	220 000	220 000	220 000	660 000
West Africa	Core funding	580 000	607 000	634 000	1 821 000
	Water & Climate Programme (core funds)	625 717	322 052		947 769
	Transboundary theme (core funds)	488 440	443 440	443 440	1 375 320
	Urbanisation theme (core funds)				-
	Other thematic programmes (core funds)				-
	Total core funding	1 694 157	1 372 492	1 077 440	4 144 089
	Locally raised funds				-
	Total	1 694 157	1 372 492	1 077 440	4 144 089

Annex #: GWP Results-Framework – Indicators and targets 2014-2016

VERY PRELIMINARY

Agenda	NB	IND	2014 Targets	2015 Targets	2016 Targets
ALL	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	260 000 000	290 000 000	350 000 000
ALL	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	20 000 000	30 000 000	50 000 000
ALL	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	9	25	15
ALL	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	11	9	9
ALL	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	4	8	8
ALL	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	7	10	12
ALL	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	6	17	15
ALL	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
ALL	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
ALL	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	6	7	5
ALL	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	22	36	45
ALL	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	16	31	28
ALL	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	26	63	29
ALL	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	21	38	41
ALL	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	26	23	16

Work Programme 2014-2016

ALL	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	22	33	26
ALL	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	22 000	47 000	61 000
ALL	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	43	71	81
ALL	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	6	9	10
ALL	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	59	94	130
ALL	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	36	47	51
ALL	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
ALL	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	4	6	8
ALL	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
ALL	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

Agenda	NB	IND	Targets 2014	Targets 2015	Targets 2016
GLOBAL	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
GLOBAL	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
GLOBAL	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
GLOBAL	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
GLOBAL	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
GLOBAL	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			

Work Programme 2014-2016

GLOB	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
GLOB	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
GLOB	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
GLOB	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	2	3	3
GLOB	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
GLOB	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
GLOB	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
GLOB	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
GLOB	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
GLOB	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
GLOB	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
GLOB	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	5	5	10
GLOB	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1	1
GLOB	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5	10	15
GLOB	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	10	10	10
GLOB	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			

Work Programme 2014-2016

GLOB	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1	1
GLOB	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
GLOB	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			
CAC	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	2 400	2 400	3 200
CAC	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
CAC	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAC	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAC	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
CAC	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAC	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	3	5	5
CAC	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
CAC	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
CAC	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
CAC	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	16	24	32
CAC	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	5	7
CAC	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAC	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
CAC	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8	8	8

Work Programme 2014-2016

CAC	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	4	8
CAC	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2	3	5
CAC	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	8	12	16
CAC	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
CAC	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	24	32	48
CAC	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	8	10
CAC	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
CAC	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
CAC	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
CAC	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			
CAF	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	20 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
CAF	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		1 000 000	1 000 000
CAF	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	2	2
CAF	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAF	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	1	
CAF	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAF	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
CAF	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
CAF	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			

Work Programme 2014-2016

CAF	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1	1	1
CAF	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	1	
CAF	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	1	1	1
CAF	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
CAF	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1	3	3
CAF	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1		
CAF	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
CAF	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	250	250	500
CAF	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	5	5	5
CAF	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			1
CAF	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	4	4	4
CAF	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	1	1
CAF	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	10	15	20
CAF	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1		1
CAF	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
CAF	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
CAM	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
CAM	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	700 000	250 000	220 000

Work Programme 2014-2016

CAM	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAM	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAM	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
CAM	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAM	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
CAM	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
CAM	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
CAM	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
CAM	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
CAM	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
CAM	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CAM	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
CAM	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
CAM	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
CAM	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
CAM	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects			

Work Programme 2014-2016

CAM	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
CAM	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
CAM	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated			
CAM	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
CAM	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
CAM	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
CAM	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
CAR	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		100 000	200 000
CAR	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		130 000	675 000
CAR	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	4	2
CAR	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		2	1
CAR	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	1	1
CAR	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		2	1
CAR	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1	4	2
CAR	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
CAR	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
CAR	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
CAR	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	2	1
CAR	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	1	4	2

Work Programme 2014-2016

CAR	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	4	2
CAR	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	4	4	2
CAR	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	2	
CAR	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	4	4	4
CAR	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	20 000	20 000	
CAR	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	4	2
CAR	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2	2	2
CAR	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3	4	5
CAR	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	5	5
CAR	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	0	1	1
CAR	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	2	2	2
CAR	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
CAR	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
CEE	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	140 000 000	140 000 000	150 000 000
CEE	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
CEE	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		10	
CEE	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CEE	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			

Work Programme 2014-2016

CEE	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
CEE	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
CEE	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
CEE	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
CEE	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
CEE	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	2	4
CEE	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	5	10	5
CEE	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	10	40	5
CEE	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	10	10	10
CEE	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	6	6	2
CEE	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	6	17	2
CEE	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	100	400	40
CEE	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	10	10	5
CEE	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		1	
CEE	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	3	
CEE	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	4	

CEE	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	1	1	1
CEE	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
CEE	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.	5		
CEE	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.	5	1	1
CHI	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000
CHI	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
CHI	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	2	3
CHI	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	1	2
CHI	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	1	1
CHI	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
CHI	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		1	
CHI	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
CHI	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
CHI	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1	1	1
CHI	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	2	2
CHI	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	2	2
CHI	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	3	3
CHI	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3	4	5

Work Programme 2014-2016

CHI	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	1
CHI	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	2	2
CHI	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	50	60	60
CHI	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	3	3
CHI	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1	1
CHI	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	2	2
CHI	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3	2	2
CHI	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	1	1	1
CHI	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1	1	1
CHI	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
CHI	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
EAF	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		50 000 000	100 000 000
EAF	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	20 000 000	30 000 000	50 000 000
EAF	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	6	7
EAF	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	2	3
EAF	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	2	2
EAF	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		6	8
EAF	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		4	5
EAF	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1

Work Programme 2014-2016

EAF	07	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
EAF	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
EAF	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	2	3
EAF	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience		6	8
EAF	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	12	15
EAF	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	3	5
EAF	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	2	2
EAF	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	4	6
EAF	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2 000	6 000	10 000
EAF	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	4	15	20
EAF	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		2	3
EAF	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	24	36
EAF	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	8	12
EAF	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		1	1
EAF	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1	2
EAF	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
EAF	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
MED	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			

Work Programme 2014-2016

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

Work Programme 2014-2016

MED	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects			
MED	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
MED	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
MED	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated			
MED	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
MED	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
MED	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
MED	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			
SAF	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
SAF	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
SAF	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SAF	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		2	2
SAF	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		1	2
SAF	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	2
SAF	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		1	1
SAF	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
SAF	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
SAF	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
SAF	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		2	3

Work Programme 2014-2016

SAF	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	1	2	2
SAF	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		2	2
SAF	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		2	4
SAF	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		2	2
SAF	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		1	2
SAF	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		20 000	50 000
SAF	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		12	15
SAF	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
SAF	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5	10	15
SAF	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3	5	7
SAF	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
SAF	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1	1
SAF	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
SAF	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
SAM	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
SAM	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		350 000	400 000
SAM	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
SAM	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5		

Work Programme 2014-2016

SAM	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
SAM	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	5		
SAM	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1		
SAM	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	0	1	1
SAM	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
SAM	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1		
SAM	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
SAM	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
SAM	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	3		
SAM	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1	10	10
SAM	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	6		
SAM	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	6		
SAM	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
SAM	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1		
SAM	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
SAM	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2		

Work Programme 2014-2016

SAM	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1		
SAM	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
SAM	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
SAM	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
SAM	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1
SAS	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
SAS	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
SAS	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SAS	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SAS	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
SAS	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SAS	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
SAS	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
SAS	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
SAS	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
SAS	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
SAS	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
SAS	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			

Work Programme 2014-2016

SAS	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
SAS	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
SAS	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
SAS	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
SAS	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects			
SAS	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
SAS	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
SAS	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated			
SAS	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
SAS	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
SAS	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
SAS	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			
SEA	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
SEA	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
SEA	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SEA	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SEA	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
SEA	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SEA	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			

Work Programme 2014-2016

SEA	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
SEA	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
SEA	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
SEA	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
SEA	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
SEA	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
SEA	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
SEA	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
SEA	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
SEA	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
SEA	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects			
SEA	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
SEA	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
SEA	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated			
SEA	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
SEA	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
SEA	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			

Work Programme 2014-2016

SEA	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			
WAF	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	2 000		
WAF	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
WAF	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	1
WAF	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	2	1
WAF	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		2	2
WAF	O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	1	1
WAF	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1	2	2
WAF	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1	1
WAF	O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
WAF	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1	2	
WAF	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		1	
WAF	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	2	1	1
WAF	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	2	2
WAF	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		2	2
WAF	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	2	1
WAF	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		1	2
WAF	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		500	1 000

Work Programme 2014-2016

WAF	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	4	5	5
WAF	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2	2	2
WAF	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	5	5
WAF	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	4	4
WAF	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
WAF	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
WAF	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
WAF	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.		1	1