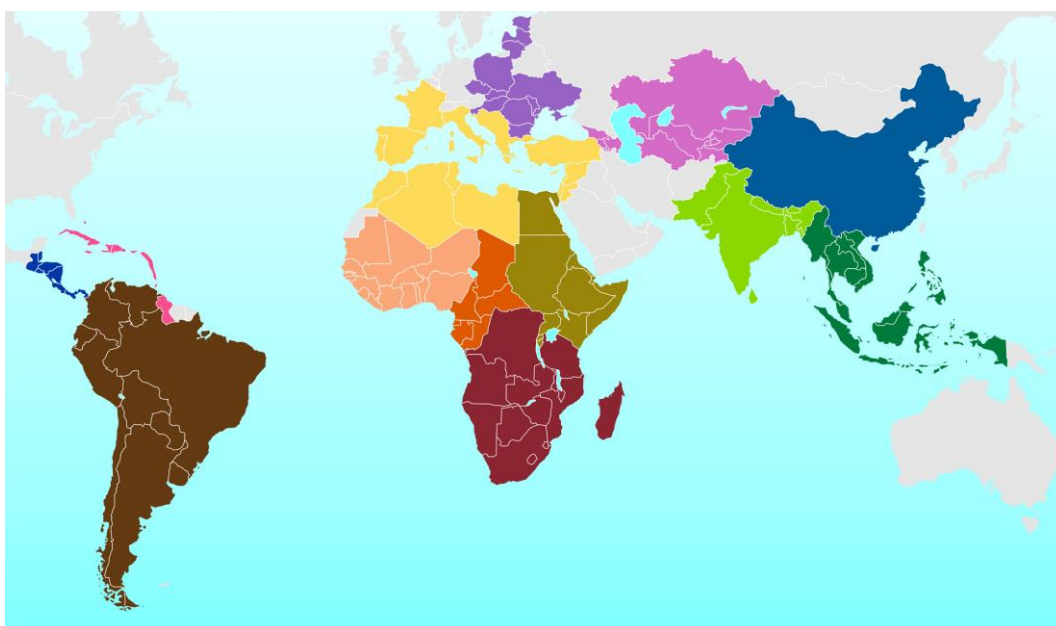


Volume 3 – GWP GLOBAL: GWPO and Regions

Workplan 2013

Implementing the Strategy

13 November 2012



www.gwp.org

Document History

Date	File Name	Description
13 November 2012	GWP Workplan 2013 Vol 3 Global v1.docx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First draft for presentation to Financial Partners Group and Steering Committee meetings
6 December 2012	GWP Workplan 2013 Vol 3 Global v2.docx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final draft following presentation to the Financial Partners Group meeting and approval at the global Steering Committee meeting.• Based on discussions GWP's "Climate Resilience Programmes" name has been changed to "Water and Climate Programmes"

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
GWPO	2
GWP Caucasus & Central Asia.....	10
GWP Central Africa	20
GWP Central America	28
GWP Caribbean.....	38
GWP Central & Eastern Europe.....	46
GWP China.....	56
GWP Eastern Africa.....	64
GWP Mediterranean	70
GWP Southern Africa	80
GWP South America	90
GWP South Asia.....	100
GWP Southeast Asia.....	110
GWP West Africa.....	120

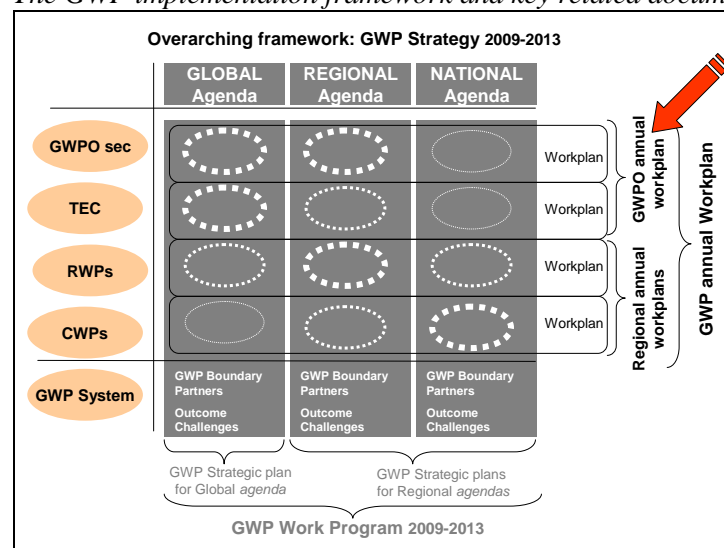
GWPO WORKPLAN

GWPO



This work plan is to be considered along with the 13 regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 Work Plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans
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 2009-2013 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 EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

SUMMARY WORKPLAN LINKAGES OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES

The work undertaken by GWPO secretariat and TEC covers two areas:

- *Activities addressing the global agenda.* These activities contribute to implementing the **5 years global strategic plan** and are developed to address the outcome challenges defined in the global strategic plan. They include mainly the work on global water governance issues under GOAL 1 & 2 and the work on provision of GOAL 3 & 4 which are global public goods.
- *Activities meant to support regions in addressing the regional agendas.* These activities contribute to implementing the **5 years regional strategic plans** and are developed to address the outcome challenges defined in the regional strategic plans.

GWPO workplan elements for 2012 in the two areas mentioned above are listed in the tables below.

1. In response to outcome challenges of the global agenda¹

Outcome challenges and progress markers relating to the global agenda can be found in the global 5 years strategic plan. They are included again for reference in the tables below (sorted by goals). GWPO activities contributing to achieving these progress markers are indicated by codes in the tables below. The matching list of activities and codes is provided thereafter.

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
1.1 Policies of global actors, e.g. UN organizations, international and bilateral donors and work of global knowledge partners draw upon IWRM experiences of the GWP network so that water resources management and climate change risks are integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, et al. refer to national IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans for supporting development plans of different sectors such as PRSPs, MEAs, NAPAs, Transboundary Basin strategies • UNFCCC, Civic and regional organisations engage in dialogue processes • National governments link both adaptation strategies and IWRM approaches into 	101 403, 501 405, 428

¹ See strategic plan for global agenda, 2009-2013

in development planning and decision making processes	<p>mainstream development planning Regional organizations. .River basin organizations. ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge partners (UNDP, UNEP, SEI, IIED) working on adaptation strategies link with practical IWRM approaches for building water security and resilience Rio+20 includes water as a key sector in a green economy 	
1.2 Policies of global actors, e.g. UN organizations, international and bilateral donors draw upon IWRM experiences of the GWP network so that water resources management financing is secured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, et al. as well as regional and national policy makers identify water financing among the key steps in IWRM plans implementation and climate change adaptation plans OECD and other organizations working on financing water resources consider adaptation and climate funding as a new funding stream for WRM; UNEP and UNDP link with GWP to facilitate their work as implementing agencies for adaptation funding; Adaptation Fund recognizes GWP as a facilitating mechanism for disbursing adaptation funds World Bank prioritises better water resource management within the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience; regional multilateral funders such as ADB and AfDB build on water partnerships' experiences to develop work programmes and investment plans; National ministries of finance and planning develop a fair and transparent prioritization process for water resources management projects (incl. adaptation) 	401, 402, 405, 406 503, 427
1.3 National governments, RBOs and Regional commissions begin to adapt and use indicators on IWRM using GWP's framework indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Water and others adopts and promotes indicators which reflects GWP experience on IWRM 	404

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
2.1 GWP is perceived as an important actor in the debate around climate change and other critical challenges, such as food security, urbanization and conflict resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy is successful in luring-in Multi and bi lateral support to programmes in the critical areas of climate changes, food security, urbanization and conflict resolution. International community (UNFCCC, UN-Water etc) includes GWP as an 	405, 504 406,505 407,506 408, 427, 428

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	<p>intergovernmental organization and a partner in activities related to climate change response; country delegations hear and respond to the GWP message regarding the centrality of water in climate change adaptation strategies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water partnerships highlight early adaptation strategies in vulnerable hotspot areas eg. Lake Chad, Aral Sea, delta countries (Bangladesh, Egypt), SIDS (Caribbean), Indo-Gangetic plain 	
<p>2.2 Global allies and the network as a whole (Sec, TC, SC, FPG, R/CWP and Partners) is fully aware of the complexity and interconnectedness of critical challenges to water security and the importance of IWRM as a key strategic approach to face those challenges. (Foundation of O2a, O2b and O2c)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-ISDR incorporates integrated approaches for floods and drought, resilience-building for water security, and recognizes water resource management capacity as an integral element of disaster risk reduction strategies; NGOs such as ICRC and International Alert incorporate preventive approaches and resilience-building into programmes; Regional and national disaster risk reduction efforts incorporate integrated approaches to floods & droughts National and Regional Climate Centres link with GWP partners to develop relevant climate services for water managers; Water managers at national and local levels alerted to the need to base water management decisions upon improved forward predictions, rather than upon existing records (more) 	<p>405, 502 503, 427</p>
<p>2.3 Parliamentarians understand and act on new knowledge relating to water resources management. They work with governments cross sectorally to address challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWP actively engage supporting the in global, regional and national adaptation and development processes adding value to the dialogue through their new skills and capacities Examples from national level on solutions to water-related challenges adopted by governments (linked to G1 at RWP level) 	<p>102, 508</p>

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge Outcome challenges should include knowledge sharing relating to Strategic Goals 1 and 2 outcomes.	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
<p>3.1 Global entities such as UN agencies, multi- and bilaterals, regional and national water stakeholders are better informed through GWP knowledge dissemination about issues related to managing the world's water resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP work is drawn upon and quoted in global entities key documents. Media messages address critical challenges from a more comprehensive perspective and relates them to national development priorities vis-à-vis water management and adaptation to climate change. World Water Week includes GWP network perspective 	<p>102 301 to 309 410</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

3.2 Stakeholders, including governments, finance and planning ministries, NGOs, the private sector and youth have better access to relevant and practical knowledge and more capacity to share that knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water practitioners and actors leading national development processes contribute to broadening Toolbox content to include national development issues in relation to critical challenges. 	305, 507
3.3 A global effort on capacity building is undertaken that support countries to integrate water resources and climate change in development planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP-CapNet, IRI, UNESCO IHE & Dundee University develop training materials that support countries to integrate water resources and climate change in development planning processes 	409

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
4.1 GWP members and donors perceive GWP network as well managed, professional and efficient		106, 108, 110 201 to 207 310 to 313 411, 425, 426 509, 510
4.2 GWP staff uses internal knowledge sharing and communications facilities to its potential (toolbox, website, partners database, knowledge sharing repository).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions demonstrate reduced dependence on the Secretariat in addressing their knowledge, technical and content needs. (linked to G4 and 3) 	301, 303 426 Part of 412-to 424²
4.3 GWP network access new and diverse sources of funding while increasing funding from traditional sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund raising strategy is developed. The strategy is flexible enough to suit regional diversity and that manages to bring an increasing amount of additional funding for up to Euro 9 m by end of strategy period. 	103,104,105,107

The list of GWPO generic activities addressing the Global Agenda is provided below. The code allows cross-reference with the detailed **GWPO activity sheets** available separately.

² These activities are primarily contributing to achieving the outcome challenges of the regional agendas.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES	Code ³
<i>Led by Executive Secretary Office</i>		
GLOB	Strategic Regional and Global Events	101
GLOB	Advocacy & Strategic Messaging	102
GLOB	Energize the GWP Technical Committee function including support to the Technical Committee	103
GLOB	Thematic Focus Areas and New Programme Dev.	104
GLOB	Diplomatic Relations, Strategic Allies and FPG Cooperation & Development	105
GLOB	Fundraising	106
GLOB	Human Resources Management	107
GLOB	Network Management & Governance Structure	108
GLOB	Internal Management	109
GLOB	Statutory Meetings of GWP Governing Bodies	110
<i>Led by Finance Administration Unit</i>		
GLOB	Accounting	201
GLOB	Financial Management	202
GLOB	Audit Network (Global and Regional)	203
GLOB	Regional Partners and Network Operations Financial Management support	204
GLOB	Office Administration	206
GLOB	Internal Finance and Admin. Unit Management	207
<i>Led by Communications Unit</i>		
GLOB	Communications capacity-building	301
GLOB	Events	302
GLOB	Website	303
GLOB	World Water Week in Stockholm	304
GLOB	GWP IWRM ToolBox	305
GLOB	Software Licenses	306
GLOB	Storage and Distribution	307
GLOB	Publishing	308
GLOB	Press / Strategic Messaging	309
GLOB	Financial applications - licenses, hosting and support (Visma, Decision Archive and Pagero)	310
GLOB	Partners Database	311
GLOB	IT Equipment	312

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES	Code
GLOB	IT Service Provider & Consultancy	313
GLOB	Subscriptions	315
<i>Led by Network Operations Unit</i>		
GLOB	Financing water management	402
GLOB	Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation	403
GLOB	Country Monitoring and Reporting on IWRM	404
GLOB	Adapting to climate change	405
GLOB	Food security	406
GLOB	Urbanisation	407
GLOB	GWP- Dundee University Scholarship Programme in International Water Law	409
GLOB	Scientific Programme Committee for the Stockholm World Water Week	410
GLOB	GWP Programme Monitoring and Evaluation	411
GLOB	Managing the GWP Network Operations Unit	425
GLOB	Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa - Coordination	427
GLOB	EU ANBO Project Coordination	428
GLOB	Deltas Water and climate Programmes	429
GLOB	WMO / GWP Global Flood & Drought Mgt. Prog.	430
<i>Led by TEC</i>		
GLOB	Reinforcing GWP's participation in the global debates on transboundary waters	501
GLOB	Making the case for water security – better groundwater governance	502
GLOB	Exploring the economics of water security	503
GLOB	Support to Climate Change Adaptation	504
GLOB	Water policy to support food security/ Water and Land Management	505
GLOB	Support on integrated urban water management	506
GLOB	TEC contributions to the GWP Toolbox	507
GLOB	Information to policy makers on possible solutions to address critical challenges	508
GLOB	Technical Committee Meetings	509
GLOB	Management of Technical Committee	510

³ Lead unit code: Executive Secretary (100); Finance & Administration (200); Communications (300); Network Operations (400); Technical Committee (500)

2. In response to outcome challenges of the regional agendas⁴

Outcome challenges and progress markers relating to the regional agendas can be found in the global 5 years regional strategic plans. They are also included in the regional workplans for reference (see other sections of the present document).

The list of GWPO generic activities contributing to achieving progress marker at the regional level is provided below and refers to the detailed **GWPO activity sheets** available separately.

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES	Code ⁵
<i>Led by Network Operations Unit</i>		
EAF	Support to Eastern Africa	412
CAR	Support to the Caribbean	413
MED	Support to Mediterranean	414
SAF	Support to Southern Africa	415
CAF	Support to Central Africa	416
WAF	Support to West Africa	417
CEE	Support to Central and Eastern Europe	418
CAC	Support to Central Asia and the Caucasus	419
CHI	Support to China	420
CAM	Support to Central America	421
SAM	Support to South America	422
SAS	Support to South Asia	423
SEA	Support to Southeast Asia	424
GLOB	Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa - Coordination	427
GLOB	EU ANBO Project Coordination	428
GLOB	Deltas Water and climate Programmes	429
GLOB	WMO / GWP Global Flood & Drought Mgt. Prog.	430

⁴ See regional strategic plans

⁵ Lead unit code: Executive Secretary (100); Finance & Administration (200); Communications (300); network operations (400); TEC (500)

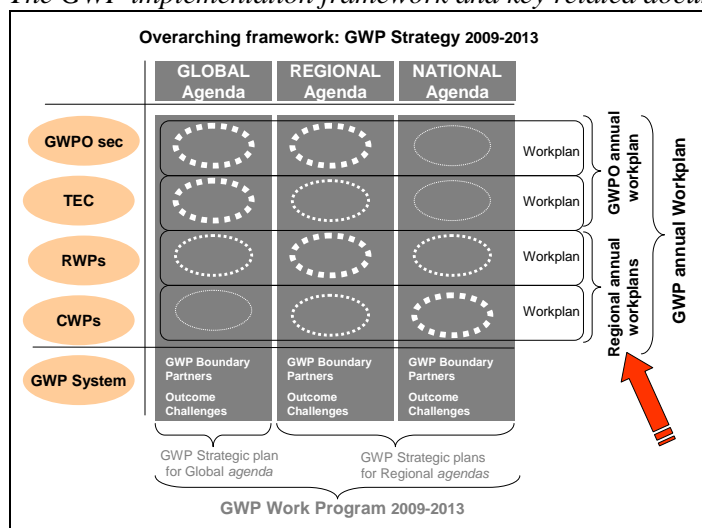
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Caucasus & Central Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAf	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APWF	Asia Pacific Water Forum
CACENA	Caucasus and Central Asia
CapNet	Capacity Development Network
CAWATER	Web portal: Central Asian Water
CP	Consulting Partners of the GWP
EC IFAS	Executive Committee of the IFAS
EU	European Union
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute, South Korea
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWP CACENA	Global Water Partnership for Caucasus and Central Asia
ICWC	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination
IFAS	International Fund for Aral Sea Saving
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RC	Regional Council of the GWP CACENA
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SDC	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency
TEC (GWP)	Technical Committee of the GWP
ToolBox (IWRM)	Web Handbook on IWRM instruments and tools supported by GWP
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WB	World Bank
WSS	Water supply and sanitation

Introduction

-
- The region comprises two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (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.

Overall Objectives of the Regional Water Partnership in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus

Following to the Johannesburg Declaration (2002), the ultimate objectives of the activities of Central Asia and Caucasus Partnership Network are to support and assist the regional countries in implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. This process foreseen as a support to policy dialogues, which will be accompanied by public involvement in decision-making, creation the political will addressing to strengthening of cooperation between sectors and countries, initiating mutual understanding among all stakeholders and supporting practical activities locally implemented including capacity building.

The concept of providing a neutral platform for dialogues has grown in significance since GWP CACENA was established in 2002 (in 2007 it was adopted as RWP). The Regional Water Partnership has facilitated close cooperation with water and other specialists comprises from about 150 partner institutions in the eight countries. GWP CACENA plays an important role to promote processes and activities building on cooperation among its partners with the key strategic partners⁶.

GWP CACENA strategy 2009-2013

The Regional Strategy was adopted in 2008 for the five years period (2009-2013). According to that, at the first stages (2009-2011) the GWP CACENA network developed an agreement on subsequent strategic actions for strengthening of country water partnerships in all eight countries and to sustain their cooperation capacities (keeping in mind specifics of the two sub-regions – Central Asia and Southern Caucasus).

⁶ Here and further the key Strategic Partners of GWP CACENA are: National Water Authorities, EC IFAS, ICWC, ICSD, CAREC, REC Caucasus, Kura-Araks Basin Coalition, WB, ADB, EU, SDC, DFID, USAID, GIZ, UNDP, UNECE, IWMI, FAO, APWF, SIWI, GGGI...

During the final stage of the Strategy cycle – the years 2012-2013 – the GWP CACENA network based on the established sustainable cooperation platform will be focusing on a more substantive programme of activities – to help countries with implementation of their agreed measures, which will appear at the stage as outcomes of the facilitated dialogues.

CONTENTS OF THE GWP CACENA NETWORK ACTIVITIES IN 2013

The 2013 work plan of GWP CACENA consists of four components in accordance with strategic goals.

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development

Activities will include continuation of support provided to governments on national IWRM planning since 2004. This is well advanced in some countries, such as Kazakhstan which with GWP CACENA and UNDP (DFID and SIWI also contributed) support has established river basin councils in all eight river basins within the country. Lessons from Kazakhstan could be transferring to other countries. In Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan support will be provided to governments to develop IWRM plans including capacity building programs. In Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan GWP CACENA support will focus on knowledge sharing and advocacy to help the governments to understand the IWRM approach as a part of suitable for national water resources development and management.

Expected Outputs:

1. During 2013 the IWRM planning process, started in 2012, should be continued (in form of IWRM national Visions), and preparations made for their acceptance by National Water Authorities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by the end 2013.
2. GWP CACENA will cooperate with UNECE and UNDP to support IWRM national dialogues in all countries to help governments to conduct above-mentioned process.
3. In parallel track, GWP CACENA in cooperation with existing network of training centers in the region will support capacity developed to provide training for up to 250-400 specialists annually per country on advanced water management principles together with principal stakeholders' participation.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 1.1: Enabling policy environment for National IWRM plans	National Water Authorities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (other countries upon readiness) are ready to develop and adopt National IWRM Plans (or IWRM Visions)	1. GWP CACENA Partners support National IWRM policy dialogues (in cooperation with UNECE and UNDP) in all countries for promotion of wide public participation into water governance at all hierarchic levels.
	Decision makers and public in large achieved common understanding on the key national and regional water related issues.	2. GWP CACENA Partners organize awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application in all CACENA countries.
Outcome Challenge 1.2: Capacity development for National IWRM plans	Strengthened local and regional capacity of National policy making bodies to influence water policy development.	GWP CACENA Partners support coordinated capacity development process over the region.

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges

Activities will include continuation of support to governments addressing regional (transboundary) issues.

GWP CACENA will help to overcome shortcomings in cooperation among regional countries through expert integration processes (where GWP has experience) for basin management through vertical partnership in the chain “Transboundary basin – National level – Sub-basin and Administrative units – Communities - End Users”. Along with transboundary dialogue specific focus will be addressing to advertizing the use of the Basin Economic Allocation Mode (BEAM – elaborated in 2012) which may be applied as decision support system to facilitate the move towards sustainable development at the basin level.

The only few countries in CACENA region articulated their National plans for climate change adaptation. There is not regional coordination on aggregation efforts in this direction in Caucasus and the only some steps undertaken in Central Asia. It is clear that CACENA region needs external support for organization proper cooperation at the regional level on climate change adaptation. GWPO attracted Swiss grant, which would help CACENA to create regional climate change agenda with a link via GWP network to existing global solutions. As starting point in this direction GWP CACENA will organize regional workshop using Swiss grant, which is planning to be held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic in spring 2013. The meeting goal: help countries to identify

their efforts using regional GWP framework, which promotes power of IWRM as a tool for climate-resilient development. Expected meeting output: agreed suggestions for activities on climate change adaptation to be included into GWP CACENA Regional Strategy (Work plan) for 2014-2019 in line with proposed budget for those activities supported by proper funds. As a follow-up, during 2013 the GWP CACENA will conduct regional policy dialogues to improve decision-making efficiency for better implementation of IWRM - as adaptive instrument with particular focus to the three main directions:

- Managing flood in changing climate (upper stream watershed area)
- Managing drought in changing climate (demand management for irrigated agriculture)
- Teaching people how to interpret climate signals.

GWP CACENA helps Partners to secure funding for some practical projects. GWP CACENA in coalition with SIC ICWC has already secured funding (October 2012) from GGGI- Global Green Growth Institute (South Korea) (USD 80,000) for development inception report for the Aral Sea basin. The development objective of the Project is to put agenda and scope of the water related clusters of the Aral Sea Basin Program - 3 (ASBP-3) more precisely in tracks of Green Growth process. CWP - Armenia and CWP - Georgia are involved into IWRM projects implementation supported by UNDP and UNECE in the Southern Caucasus.

Expected Outputs:

1. Via regional policy dialogues the National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will achieve clear common understanding for transboundary cooperation. Specific focus within the policy dialogues will be done to the climate change adaptation, green growth process, and what emerging mechanisms (including interstate regulations) are needed.
2. National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will get practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 2.1: Enabling policy environment for regional cooperation	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies achieved clear common understanding of the climate change, green growth process, and what emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations) are needed.	1. GWP CACENA Partners facilitate policy dialogue for the improvement of decision-making efficiency addressing IWRM tools, including climate change, green growth process, and what emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations) needed at the national and regional levels
Outcome Challenge 2.2: Practical steps to strengthening regional cooperation	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies got practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners	GWP CACENA Partners active participate and contribute to the regional projects implementation

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications

GWP CACENA has helped regional countries to develop a positive trend from purely scientific scoping studies, with little sharing of knowledge, towards more practical and knowledge and increasingly open sharing of information on IWRM concept and practice. The GWP's IWRM ToolBox is used as a vehicle for promoting activities of the CAWATER web portal of ICWC (intensively used over the CACENA region – more than 1,200,000 visits in 2012), also increasingly important hub within the Asia-Pacific Water Forum. There is a myth that written documents in the English language can help to build capacity but this is not the case in this region. As GWP CACENA is made up of local partners it is able to translate and synthesize knowledge into local languages and into local context, thus adding value in terms of content and speeding up the spread of knowledge.

Knowledge dissemination is focusing on river basin management, non-conflict water allocation, organization of water management and conservation on transboundary waterways, environmental disaster management, irrigated agriculture, including irrigation and drainage. Moreover, to pursue the regional collaboration for effective water use, GWP CACENA jointly with National Water Authorities will focus on issues such as:

- Improve efficiency and sustainability of water resources management through promotion and application of IWRM tools to support green growth process and climate change adaptation.
- Provide a bridge for knowledge dissemination, linking the international water society and the Russian-speaking audience.
- Develop a regional decision support tool, i.e. integrate the Central Asian Water Information Base (www.cawater-info.net) into decision-making processes of national, regional and international bodies.
- Strengthen water management organizations through a sustainable capacity building network.

Expected Outputs:

1. Knowledge, communications and capacity building developed for a range of beneficiaries, including water management organizations, water users and local authorities, higher education entities, monitoring organisations, National authorities responsible for emergency situations, organizations responsible for operation of energy systems, non-governmental and private organizations and the mass media.
2. GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes (including: International Year of Water Cooperation, Stockholm World Water Week, INBO General Assembly etc.)

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 3.1: IWRM knowledge accumulation and dissemination	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: www.gwp-cacena.org , etc.)	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, climate change adaptation, green growth process)
Outcome Challenge 3.2: Involvement into global and regional processes	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes (including: International Year of Water Cooperation, Stockholm World Water Week, INBO General Assembly, the 2 nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit, etc.)	GWP CACENA Partners attend the most important National, Regional and International events to obtain advanced and to share own experiences

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network

Its extensive network has allowed GWP CACENA to better support and influence national and regional water policies and actions. In general, GWP's flexible network structure allows it to focus on local priorities, and empower local actors to bring their concerns to the national, regional and global levels. The Governance of GWP – understood as the division of rights, roles, responsibilities and accountabilities across the partnership – will continue to evolve so that it can best support the achievement of the strategic goals in the strategy period 2009 – 2013.

Also, strong support will be done for formulation and acceptance by all Partners the new GWP CACENA Strategy for period 2014-2019. The process of regional strategy formulation started in 2012, in track line with the new global GWP Strategy developments. The logic final point of the process will be the inter-regional consultation meeting (GWP CEE – MED and CACENA), which is planning to be held in Kyiv, Ukraine in April 2013. The meeting goal: finalization of the regional strategies (CACENA, CEE, MED) for future period 2014-2019 and agreement on mutual inter-regional strategic goals and actions. During that meeting it is expected to have not only joint inter-regional consultations, but also discussion on how to attract European donor's support to the regional and inter-regional activities under GWP's umbrella.

Expected Outputs:

GWP CACENA network activities properly administrated and effectively maintained. New GWP CACENA Strategy for period 2014-2019 accepted by all Partners for implementation.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 4: Sustainability of the GWP network	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders, GWP Strategic Partners involved into intensive knowledge-sharing through effective network-wide communication. New GWP CACENA Strategy for period 2014-2019.	Regional Secretariat properly conducts governance of the GWP CACENA network and streamline financial, administrative and governance structures. Organization of the Regional Council meetings. To conduct inter-regional consultation meeting (GWP CEE – MED and CACENA) for new Strategy 2014-2019 finalization.

		Participation in the annual CP meeting of the GWP.
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Financial support to the GWP CACENA activities (Budget 2013)

GWP CACENA activities in 2013 are supported mostly by the GWP core budget. Some funds GWP CACENA brings as locally raised in line with on-going projects, financed in the region by International donors (Global Green Growth Institute – for Aral Sea Basin, Swiss grant – for climate change adaptation planning, UNECE – for policy dialogues in Caucasus). Also, a number of activities in 2013 expected to be supported by DFID within the special programme agreed with GWPO for next three years.

The Calendar of the GWP CACENA activities during the year 2013 (in accordance with the above mentioned outputs) presented in Annex 1. The 2013 Budget presented in Annex 2.

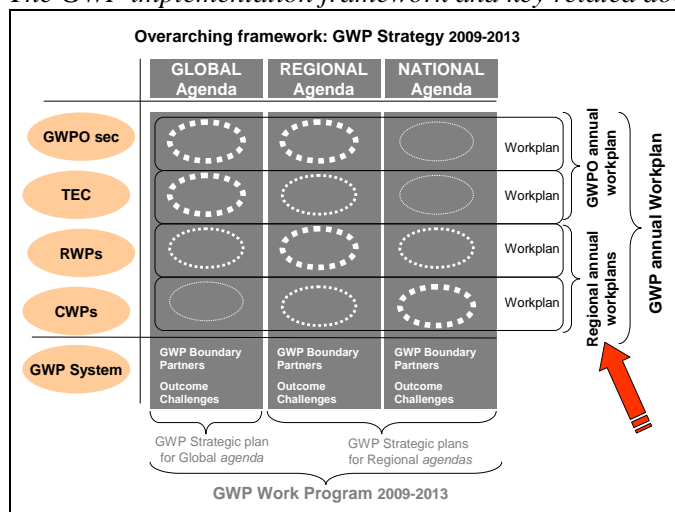
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Water resources are particularly abundant in Central Africa and water availability per capita is very high. Yet the countries of the region face many challenges related to almost all water (access to drinking water and sanitation, drought, floods, water-borne diseases). Despite the abundance of water resources, and in the context of malnutrition and starvation, only 3% of the land area is irrigated. Over a region with the second hydroelectric potential in the world only 16% of the population has access to electricity. On the institutional point of view, there is also the lack or non-functioning institutions unifying all stakeholders, human resources, a lack of coherence in policy management sector in deficit basin organization, the lack of an information center on water, low public investment in the sector. This situation is compounded by the negative impacts of climate variability and climate change.

To cope with these challenges, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), accompanied by the GWP-CAf, adopted in November 2009, a regional policy of water, which will be implemented (with the GWP-CAf assistance) through five strategic principles: the creation of a conducive environment to good water governance at national, basin and regional level operationalization of the principles of integrated management of water resources, the stakeholder participation and gender integration, implementation of development programs of water resources in areas such as water supply, sanitation, water for agriculture and livestock, hydropower, fisheries, navigation and tourism capacity building through training, education and research.

GWP-CAf for its part, intends to contribute to the achievement of these objectives through some major actions: the mobilization of political will at the highest level to place water at the center of development policies, development, adoption and implementation of tools for decision, support to the water sector, improving water governance, the promotion of investment in the sector through the development of a funding mechanism for Food and peri-urban and rural water and sanitation, strengthening cooperation with basin organizations (CICOS and LCBC), support the integration of water security and climate resilience processes planning and development decisions in the countries and sub-regional institutions, support to the preservation of the environment and the fight against poverty in the Congo Basin.

Therefore, for the past year strategy 2009 - 2013, GWP-CAf intends to continue / build / complete the projects started in 2009, and take action in the field of adaptation and mitigation of climate change. Thus with ECCAS and it will be discussed further implementation of the regional policy of the water and begin negotiations with the BDEAC for the adoption and implementation of the solidarity fund for the water of the Central Africa (FORSEAU). A platform for collaboration will also be build with the LCBC. The foundations of the regional documentation center for water will be put in place. With regard to its network, the GWP - CAf will strive to support the CWP to ensure their servicing and hence the sustainability of the network. In the area of climate change, GWP-CAf will continue implementing WACDEP and CBFF programs.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- Support ECCAS in the implementation of the regional water policy and the adoption and implementation of FORSEAU
- Develop/ create a platform for collaboration with and between basins organizations (CICOS, LCBC)

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

- Develop and reinforce the GWP-Caf network with an accent on CWP
- Develop TORs for the regional documentation center on water

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
1.1 Institutions and countries (Gabon, Chad and equatorial guinea) have put in place and use IWRM platforms	Administrations in charge of water coordinate other stakeholders in Gabon, Chad and Equatorial Guinea and have put in place Country Teams.	<p>1.1.1. Put in place coordination teams in each country (Country Teams – made up of representatives of people from different disciplines and levels).</p> <p>1.1.2. Provide all necessary material and information to guide IWRM development process</p> <p>1.1.3. Organise sensitisation seminars for stakeholders.</p>
1.2 Countries and key institutions take IWRM into account in their development plan	Governments of Congo, Central African Republic and Sao Tome and Principe have adopted their situation analysis documents.	<p>1.2.2. Support the drafting of ToR for the situation analysis studies.</p> <p>1.2.3. Support the identification of consultants.</p>

		<p>1.2.4. Support the organisation of a national workshop to conceptualise the methodology.</p> <p>1.2.5. Support the production of a first draft of the situation analysis.</p> <p>1.2.6. Build capacities of key stakeholders on modern water management tools (GIS,etc.)</p>
1.3. Countries and institutions in Central Africa manage water in a coordinated manner	ECCAS coordinates the implementation of the regional water policy.	<p>1.3.1. Support the adoption of a new institutional arrangement within ECCAS to implement the regional water policy</p> <p>1.3.2. Contribute to the implementation of priority actions identified in the regional water policy document. (-)</p>
1.4. Stakeholders from the water sector, through better knowledge of sustainable funding mechanisms, are accessing new sources of funding	Governments, stakeholders and Financial partners show that they have understood the importance of increasing the level of funding of the water sector, through their public declarations/publications in particular.	<p>1.4.1. Consolidate a proposal on a regional water financing mechanism.</p> <p>1.4.2. Work with ECCAS and BDEAC for the adoption and implementation of FORSEAU</p> <p>1.4.3. Bring potential donors together at national and regional level to examine the creation of a Regional Solidarity fund for water.</p>
1.5. Parliamentarians in Central Africa take into account IWRM principles when drafting laws.	Parliamentarians participate in a training/sensitisation workshop on IWRM.	<p>1.5.1. with REPAR, Organise a regional training/sensitisation workshop on IWRM and climate change.</p>

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
2.1. Countries and institutions in Central Africa take into account the links between water and climate change and develop water resources management strategies adapted to climate change	The boundary actors have a better knowledge of actions implemented or to be implemented in their countries when it comes to climate change because they have the country reports and have charged appropriate authorities to begin implementing recommendations.	<p>2.1.1. Develop ToR for a national situation analysis in each country of the effects of climate variability and climate change.</p> <p>2.1.2. Assist in the recruitment of consultants.</p> <p>2.1.3. Assist countries and ECCAS in carrying out of the national studies.</p> <p>2.1.4. Organise (with GWPO, UNEP, etc.) national information/sensitisation workshops and a regional information/sensitisation workshop on the effects of climate change and on adaptation measures.</p>
2.2. Countries in Central Africa have a better knowledge of their water resources and develop a resource monitoring mechanism	National hydrological services have started carrying out necessary studies towards a sustainable monitoring of water resources.	<p>2.2.1. Assist national hydrological services to do a study of the state of water resources monitoring in each country.</p> <p>2.2.2. Organise a regional sensitisation workshop on the importance of water resources monitoring – a crucial entry point to coping with climate change.</p>
2.3. Countries in Central Africa address critical water-related development challenges (food security, energy supply, desertification,	Governments in Central Africa have a better knowledge of the state of water resources monitoring and have pledged to overhaul water resources monitoring units towards more effective deliveries.	<i>Cf. Activities 2.2.1 et 2.2.2</i>

urbanisation, etc.)		
2.4. Countries take a decision on the issues of inter-basin water transfer.	Riparian countries have a better knowledge on issues of inter-basin water transfers.	2.4.2. Organise a sensitisation workshop/seminar on the challenges of inter-basin water transfers.

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
3.1. Training institutions in Central Africa offer IWRM courses	Bangui and Brazzaville: Brazzaville and Bangui universities have designated their focal points and have signed a memorandum of understanding with GWP.	<p>3.1.1. Contact the participants at a regional workshop in Dschang (Cameroon, 2006) that were representing the universities of Brazzaville and Bangui.</p> <p>3.1.2. Do some advocacy work towards the authorities of Brazzaville and Bangui universities.</p> <p>3.1.3. Define a mechanism to share knowledge among lecturers of Dschang and Yaoundé 1 universities and the GWP network of experts.</p>
3.2. Stakeholders in Central Africa access water information thanks to the Regional Documentation Centre on Water.	Universities, researchers, water experts, government institutions, etc. Begin to use the centre's management software.	<p>3.2.1. Carry out an inventory of the available documentations on water in national, regional and international organisations.</p> <p>3.2.2. Put in place a mechanism to collect and manage the documentation.</p>

3.4. GWP-CAf contributes case studies to the GWP ToolBox	<p>GWP-CAf partners are sensitised on the definition and the production of ToolBox Case Studies and therefore contribute to feeding the ToolBox.</p> <p>GWPO ToolBox Officer has facilitated a training workshop.</p>	<p>3.4.1. Disseminate information on the ToolBox.</p> <p>3.4.2. Organise a training workshop for partners on the use of the ToolBox, the identification of cases and contribution to the ToolBox.</p> <p>3.4.3. Collect case studies.</p>
3.5. Journalists in Central Africa cover more water and environment issues from a better IWRM perspective.	<p>Journalists in Central Africa are active in the IWRM network of journalists.</p>	<p>3.5.1. Organise a training/sensitisation workshop on IWRM.</p> <p>3.5.2. Put in place and animate a network of journalists on IWRM.</p>

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

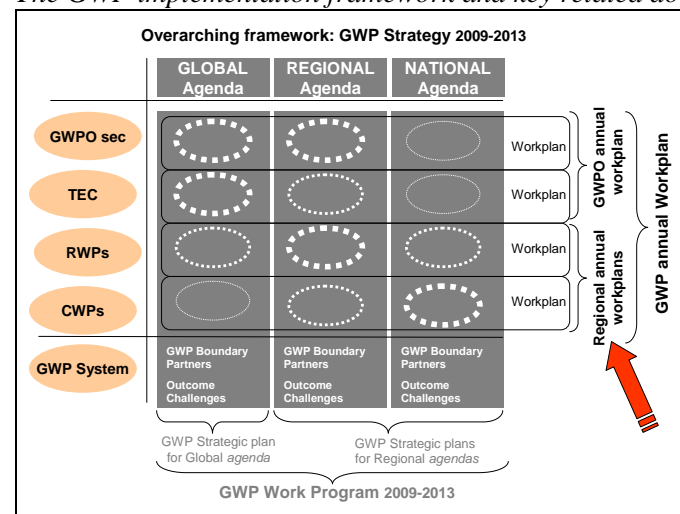
Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
4.1. Other institutions have joined the GWP network	<p>Existing regional partners have direct and regular contacts with the network.</p> <p>Some boundary actors like ministries in charge of</p>	<p>4.1.1. Create and maintain direct contacts with the boundary actors.</p> <p>4.1.2. Facilitate the creation of CWPS (<i>cf. Activities 1.1.1. to 1.1.3.</i>)</p>

	agriculture, health, planning, finance, etc. have joined the network.	4.1.3. Work with journalists and press organs. (cf. Activities 3.5.2. & 3.5.3.)
4.2. Existing CWP are stronger organisationally	Permanent secretariats in Cameroon, Congo, CAR, STP are operational (presence of a paid Secretary).	4.2.1. Facilitate the signature of a convention between CWPs and their Host Institutions. 4.2.2. Facilitate the development of a realistic work plan. 4.2.3. Support CWPs in fundraising. 4.2.4. Guarantee a minimal financial support to CWPs' secretariat.
4.3. Organs of the Central African network have reinforced their capacities and are operational	GWP-CAf has organised its statutory meetings, as stated in its statutes.	4.3.1. Organise the General Assembly of Partners. 4.3.2. Organise 2 Steering Committee meetings. 4.3.3. Organise the meetings of the Technical and Scientific meeting. 4.3.4. Facilitate the participation of GWP-CAf partners in training activities on IWRM. 4.3.5. Organise thematic training sessions on IWRM. See also activity 1.2.6.
4.4 GWP-CAf impacts and is impacted by international water-related events	Global initiatives are mainstreamed in GWP-CAf work plans GWP-CAf intervenes in some sessions.	4.4.1. Disseminate locally generated knowledge 4.4.2. Access and assimilate developments in water-related issues 4.4.3. Participate in key regional/global events



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
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SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Central America is recognized by the abundance of water resources, however there is an important deficit to water access among the countries and in some cases we can talk about water scarcity. One of the causes to the latter is the low percentage of use of the resource, since the countries of the region use less than 10% of their water availability, with exception of Costa Rica. Also water infrastructure (storage and regulation) has not been completely developed, which is a bottleneck to promote its use for other purposes such as hydroelectricity, irrigation, domestic supply and risk management. Also watersheds are being affected by degradation process, which decreases the regulation capacity of ecosystems for the water resource as well, as their potential as natural infrastructure to reduce the vulnerability of the region to climate change.

Despite all countries in the region will accomplish the MDG's related to water and sanitation, it is estimated that 60% of the services that are actually being provided are deficient, in terms of water quality and frequency.

Central America has been recognized as one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its geographic location and socio-economic condition. 85% of the events recorded between 1930 and 2008 had a hydrometeorological origin. In 2011, ECLAC estimated the losses and damage caused in the countries of the region by the 12-E storm. In the agricultural sector the greater losses occurred in Guatemala with a value of 67.25 million dollars. The losses in Honduras were of 29.7 million dollars, in Costa Rica 21.9 million dollars and in Nicaragua 17.3 dollars. The greater damage was concentrated in the agricultural sector of El Salvador with 28.7 million dollars. This situation is further worsened by the high levels of poverty that still persists, which are estimated in 45% of the population. However, in the period 2005-2010, the countries of the region have had several achievements related to water management and IWRM. Among this, we can mention the approval of Water Laws in Nicaragua, Honduras and Belize, which include an IWRM approach. Also the approval of the IWRM Plan in Costa Rica and Panama, as well as the IWRM Policy and Strategy in Guatemala and the launching of the water reform process in El Salvador. We can also mention the development and improvement of water research and hydrologic control in El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama, which has allowed the preparation of more accurate water balances which provide information required for an improved decision making. Some of the financial and economic instruments that are being applied in the countries of the region include the water levy in Costa Rica, the incorporation of the water tariff in the water bill and the payment for environmental services. At regional level, some of the achievements that can be mentioned is the preparation of the IWRM Regional Strategy (ECAGIRH) and the approval of the Climate Change Regional Strategy. The latter was approved by the CCAD Council of Ministers on November 2010, which is a great achievement of the region in terms of achieving the rational use of resources available, in particular for the adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

Some of the challenges are the management of transboundary basins, the mainstreaming of water and climate change in the development agendas and the implementation of water related policies and strategies.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- The International year of cooperation is an opportunity for GWP to show the importance of partnerships for water security. We will also work to highlight

the need for including IWRM as a priority in development process and the strong nexus existing between water, energy and food security. GWP CAM will continue supporting the approval of legal frameworks related to IWRM and water security, as well as to the implementation of the IWRM approach at local level.

- We will continue supporting the regional climate change technical committee to include water in the climate change negotiations. We will also support the preparation and implementation of climate change strategies at national level through the documentation of adaptation experiences and the identification of adaptation and risk management actions. An important activity will be the support to the II Fair for Community Water Management, as a tool to strengthen local water committees and their important role for the provision of domestic water.
- We will strengthen the communicators networks by carrying out national workshops and fieldtrips in topics related to IWRM and water security. Also we will impel campaigns targeted to youth and strengthen our coordination with universities at regional level.
- Within the framework of the international year of cooperation, GWP CAM will promote the exchange of experiences at regional level around the preparation of IWRM plans, highlighting the role of GWP in catalysing these processes. As part of this exercise we will identify the benefits and opportunities that GWP generates in terms of access to tools and guidelines to implement this processes.

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1.1	An evaluation of progress on the implementation of IWRM instruments is carried out.	GWP CAM will continue participating in the regional meetings for the harmonization of regional policies on IWRM. GWP CAM will prepare reports for two countries about the development, management and use of water resources. GWP Nicaragua will realize a workshop to assess the accomplishment of the MDG's at national level.
OC #1.2	At least one more country in the region has initiated the process towards the preparation of their national IWRM Plan.	GWP CAM will carry out an event around the celebration of International Year for Water Cooperation (IWRM Plans or management of shared basins). GWP Guatemala will organize a workshop on food security and water security
OC #1.2.	Panama has approved its National IWRM Plan and has begun its implementation	GWP Panama will carry out a workshop about the implementation of the National IWRM Plan and the IWRM Plan of the Canal Basin.
OC #1.3	GWP CAM and the CWP train municipal associations to include water in their planning and development tools.	GWP Honduras will organize a workshop for IWRM experience exchange and will print documents related to IWRM to share with decision makers. GWP Nicaragua will facilitate processes to strengthen capacities of local institutions to promote the inclusion of IWRM in their planning tools (in coordination with AMUNIC/ RedCAPS). Validation of the guideline for the application of IWRM at local level

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		(with participation of CWP's). GWP Guatemala will organize training workshops for municipalities and partners on IWRM and prepare and share a poster on IWRM.
OC #1.6	The process of legal and institutional reforms in the water sector incorporates the principles of IWRM.	GWP Costa Rica will support the preparation process of the national water agenda.
OC #1.6	The countries of the region approve legal frameworks and regulations related to water resources.	GWP CAM will realize an event with legislators to discuss the nexus water-energy-food security. GWP Panama will realize workshops about national legal framework for IWRM (for example the creation of the Water Authority). GWP El Salvador will support the approval of the water bill, the water and sanitation bill and the irrigation bill. GWP Honduras will support the realization of events for the socialization of the water law and its regulation. GWP Costa Rica will support the approval of the Water Bill and the ASADAS (Community Water Committees) Bill. GWP Nicaragua will carry out a workshop to assess the implementation of the Water Law (620) and 722

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #2.1	SICA in coordination with other regional actors have identified adaptation strategies to reduce water sector vulnerability to climate change within the framework of the Central American climate change	Share the results of the activities carried out by the climate change working group.

	strategy.	
OC #2.2	The ministerial representatives will have access to information about the impacts of climate change on water resource.	Support the incorporation of water in the international negotiations of climate change, through the support to the technical committee of climate change of the CCAD. GWP Nicaragua will coordinate the regional technical group for the identification of measures for climate change adaptation and support the realization of the VII Basin Forum on IWRM as a mechanism for climate change adaptation.
OC #2.2	In at least three countries, water sector governmental institutions have engaged in the development of national adaptation strategies.	GWP Panama will realize a workshop on food security and water security and will support the National Environmental Authority in the presentation of climate change adaptation measures. GWP El Salvador will support national ministries in the preparation of proposals for climate change adaptation and risk management., GWP Costa Rica will document adaptation experiences and participate in meetings related to climate change, water security and food security
OC #2.2	The adaptation strategies of at least three countries have incorporated water as a priority sector.	GWP Costa Rica will support the preparation on the action plan of the national climate change strategy.
OC #2.3	The representatives of the municipalities and local organizations know about the impacts of climate change on the water sector, and at least two municipal associations initiate the development of climate change adaptation plans with the water sector's participation.	GWP Honduras will develop events about IWRM and climate change, at watershed and municipal level. GWP Guatemala will realize two workshops about payment for environmental services. GWP Guatemala will train local actors on the importance of cloud forest for IWRM. GWP Nicaragua will prepare posters and produce radial spots on IWRM and Climate Change.
OC # 2.4	IWRM approach is considered in regional and national water and sanitation policies.	GWP CAM will support the development of the II Fair of Community Water Management to be held in Nicaragua. GWP Panama will prepare a document or guideline to inform about the process of inscription of the water concessions and other requirements that have to be fulfilled by the water committees.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		<p>GWP Guatemala will support two workshops on the human right to water.</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica will strengthen the community water committees (ASADAS) and will promote participation in the Community Water Fair.</p> <p>GWP Panama will support a workshop on the management of municipal solid waste</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will support the II Fair on Community Water Management.</p>
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Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #3.1	The networks and regional organizations are actively participating in the exchange of knowledge about IWRM. Stakeholders from different sectors promote the inclusion of IWRM in planning tools.	Technical documents published by GWP will be sent to members, universities and other partners in the region. The participation of members and staff in events related to water security and IWRM will be promoted.
OC #3.1	Relevant actors of the different sectors promote the inclusion of IWRM approach in their planning tools.	<p>GWP Guatemala will print promotional material, share experiences with partners, support the participation of partners in the II Fair for Community Water Management and support coordination meetings with other water networks in Guatemala.</p> <p>GWP Honduras will promote and share the activities implemented by GWP, as well as documents.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will organize workshops for the promotion of IWRM and exchange of experiences.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will share GWP publications through the</p>

		preparation of CD or printed copies.
OC #3.2	Relevant technical information is available in the GWP CAM's webpage, Toolbox site and other media.	TEC documents and the new documents prepared by GWP, among others will be published on the website, facebook and the electronic bulletin. The Entre Aguas bulletin, the annual report and other material for distribution will be published.
OC # 3.2	The academic organizations members of GWP establish a task force to promote the inclusion of the IWRM approach and the Toolbox in their programs.	Carry out an event with universities to promote the use of the Toolbox in the teaching process related to IWRM (dependant on the availability of the Spanish version of the Toolbox). GWP Nicaragua will carry out a workshop with the participation of university professors and students focused on IWRM as a mechanism for climate change adaptation and promoting the Toolbox.
OC #3.3	Municipalities, basin organizations, municipal and user associations systematize their experiences on IWRM and promote their dissemination.	Publish the guidelines for the implementation of IWRM at local level (for fundraising).
OC # 3.5	Youth organizations have incorporated IWRM in the activities the implement.	Impel campaigns for the youth related to IWRM, through the communication tools of GWP CAM.
OC # 3.5	NGO's facilitate the systematization of experiences around IWRM and promote its divulgation.	Promote the participation of NGO's in the preparation of the Entre Aguas.
OC # 3.6	The journalist network exchanges information about relevant topics for IWRM and has easy access to relevant information through GWP CAM's web page, Toolbox and events for the press.	Share the guidelines on communications and IWRM; through the website, facebook and the electronic bulletin. Update and increase the journalist list that is part of the communicator's network. Create an online system to promote the exchange of experiences among journalists. Carry out national workshops with journalists around the topics related to IWRM, water security and communications. GWP Panama will organize a fieldtrip with environmental

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		journalists. GWP Guatemala will support the organization of workshops with journalists.
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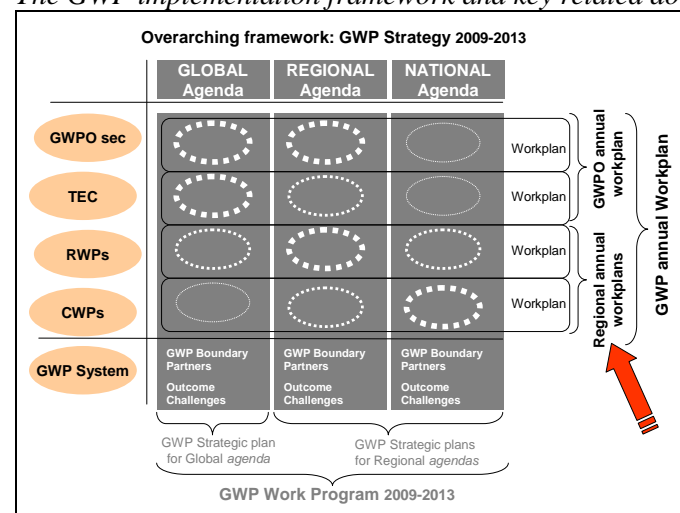
Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #4.1	CWP's have committed membership that participates in the definition and implementation of their work plans. CWP's have a membership with balanced representation of sectors and are recognized by key actors as neutral platforms for dialogue that can support national IWRM processes.	GWP CAM in coordination with GWP SAM will generate inputs to the process of preparation of the next GWP Strategy. Share information with the partners about GWP's policies, strategy, among others. Improve the image of GWP and document cases of good experiences carried out with partners and allies. Promote horizontal cooperation between GWP Partners. GWP Panamá, GWP Guatemala, GWP Honduras, GWP El Salvador, GWP Nicaragua and GWP Costa Rica will realize steering committee meetings and General Assemblies according to their by-laws.
OC #4.2	At least three CWP have external funds for the implementation of their work plans.	Build a closer donor relationship, have working groups and develop financing proposals.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Global Water Partnership Caribbean (GWP-C) has taken a multi-prong approach to the advancement of IWRM in the Caribbean and works in partnership with government, non-governmental and private sector organisations towards achieving water security. Work at the political level has been ongoing with annual meetings with Ministers of Water and Permanent Secretaries in order to raise awareness of key water resources issues affecting the region and for support to IWRM at the policy level in their individual countries and regionally. In 2012 nine (9) Ministers of Water attending the High Level Session (HLS), endorsed a recommendation for the HLS to be officially convened as a High Level Ministerial Forum to address critical water resources issues and provide policy direction at the regional level. During 2013 GWP-C will closely monitor and follow-up on the implementation of the six (6) recommendations arising out of the HLS and, as mandated by the Ministers, GWP-C will report to them at the 2013 High Level Ministerial Forum on progress made in advancing their recommendations. Among these items are water resources assessments to inform management and policy needs.

Climate Change and its projected impact on the economies of the Caribbean countries is of concern to the region, however more focus is still required vis-à-vis the impact on water resources. GWP-C will partner with Regional Governments and Organisations such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) and others to implement its Water, Climate and Development Programme to promote water security and climate resilience in Caribbean states as a key part of sustainable regional and national development for economic growth and human security. The WACDEP is a broad based programme which will include the development of 'no/low-regrets' investments as a key part of national development; community level interventions and demonstration projects; and knowledge generation and information dissemination on water and climate change. At the sectoral level GWP-C will continue its work on Water Use Efficiency; and will promote Rain Water Harvesting as a climate change adaptation strategy for communities.

Communication continues to be an effective tool for advocacy and awareness raising and will be integrated throughout GWP-Cs work. An important element for expansion during the upcoming period is the expansion of GWP-C knowledge tools and documentation of experiences and learning. Input will be sought from partners and other key stakeholders to improve the repository of information on IWRM in the Caribbean region.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- GWP-C will commence implementation of its Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) to promote water security in light of expected impacts of climate change on the development of the Caribbean small island developing states (SIDS) and low-lying coastal nations. The programme will be implemented through a coordinated approach involving key regional actors including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the CARICOM Secretariat; and at the national level with government and non-government agencies and stakeholders at all levels.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

- IWRM Policy, Planning and implementation in the Caribbean will be further advanced in several countries through technical support, capacity building and advocacy. GWP-C will focus on filling gaps in IWRM policy and planning which still exist in many countries and will give guidance to those attempting to implement IWRM at the nation level.
- The GWP-C Network will be strengthened for greater impact and effectiveness through greater involvement of partners in planning and decision making processes as well as through collaborations and strategic alliances.

Detailed Work plan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1 Countries and regions supported to develop and integrate 'no regrets' water security and climate resilience investments into their development plans, budgets and programmes	Decision-makers collaborate in water management for regional and national economic development resilience to climate change, and integrate water security and climate resilience into national development plans and water related sectors.	<p>1) WACDEP Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation</p> <p>(i) Support Caribbean Water Ministers to provide leadership and coordination of water resources management,</p> <p>(ii) Support the development of a Caribbean Common Water Framework</p> <p>2) WACDEP Work Package 2: National Development and Sector Plans</p> <p>(i) Advocacy and policy engagement at the political and decision-making level on the need for integrating water security and climate</p>

		<p>resilience in development planning and decision making</p> <p>(ii) Review of institutional frameworks for IWRM and climate change adaptation in the water sector</p> <p>3) WACDEP Work Package 3: Investments</p> <p>(i) Mainstreaming 'no/low regret' investments into regional and national development planning systems.</p> <p>4) WACDEP Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing</p> <p>(i) Conduct regional study to identify bottlenecks in using project preparation facilities.</p> <p>(ii) Support policy and decision-makers to understand the scope and access modalities on the range of existing funds to support water management and climate change adaptation.</p>
OC #2 Government Ministers and senior decision makers are aware of the need for better water resource management and support IWRM implementation at the national and regional level	Ministers of government and senior technocrats endorse the implementation of a programme of action for integrated water resource management in the Caribbean	<p>1) Support IWRM at the political and decision making levels through the implementation of actions recommended by Ministers at the 8th HLS (2012).</p> <p>2) Develop guidance notes, technical background documents and policy briefs for the operationalization of the High Level Forum.</p> <p>3) Promote and support the HLF and IWRM initiatives through an interactive website and awareness materials.</p>
OC #3 Countries have the needed technical, legislative, policy and financial support in place for the implementation of IWRM.	IWRM planning and implementation advanced in at least (2) Caribbean countries.	<p>1) Contribute to the advancement of IWRM at the national level through support to IWRM policy development, planning and implementation.</p> <p>(i) Support the finalisation and approval process for the Guyana IWRM Policy and Roadmap</p> <p>(ii) Support to Montserrat for the development of a Policy</p>
OC #4 National stakeholder	Stakeholders are organised and undertake activities	1) Engage in multi-stakeholder dialogues and platforms to promote

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

(NGOs, CBOs and other civil society actors) articulate IWRM principles and support IWRM implementation resulting in improved governance for water and improved cooperation among relevant agencies.	aimed at promoting and implementing IWRM	IWRM and stakeholder cooperation. 2) Facilitate institutional strengthening and conduct programmes to improve water governance.
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Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1 Solutions in place for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	Communities build resilience to climate change within the context of green growth, land and water management.	1) WACDEP Work Package 5: Demonstration Project (i) Support the development of tools to promote the resilience of countries and communities to hazards induced by floods and droughts. (ii) Support the better utilisation and communication of drought prediction information for drought planning and management.
OC #2 Key development sectors understand key principles of IWRM and its linkage to critical development issues	Water users gain better understanding of the linkages between water and other development issues.	1) Engage in capacity building and knowledge sharing on water and development on issues such as hydro-climatic disasters, climate change etc. 2) Support water use efficiency/demand management in key development sectors and communities with focus on key sectors and the private sector.

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1 Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing water security and climate resilience	Stakeholders at government and community have information and skills to enhance water security and climate resilient development.	<p>1) WACDEP Work Package 6: Capacity Development</p> <p>(i) Support to strengthening of institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning.</p> <p>(ii) Build capacity for water security and climate change adaptation at the national level among key stakeholders.</p> <p>2) WACDEP Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness</p> <p>(i) Develop a programme communication strategy</p> <p>(ii) Support mechanisms for strengthening and sharing climate change information between CCCCC and users of climate change information at national and local-level</p>
OC #2 Stakeholders are better informed on IWRM issues and challenges and have access to tools and information to aid in decision making	Stakeholders access and utilise technical information provided by GWP-C for water resource management	<p>1) GWP-C serves as an information hub for IWRM issues and contributes to IWRM education and awareness building including through its website, mailing lists, newsletters, reports, social media etc.</p> <p>2) Establishment of GWP-C TEC to improve the knowledge Chain in the Caribbean.</p> <p>3) Participate in exhibitions and information fora to promote IWRM</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OC #3 Partners and stakeholders actively communicate on IWRM issues to their constituencies	Partners and stakeholders share information across the GWP-C Network and the region through GWP-C communication tools and programmes	<p>1) Support sharing and collaboration among Partners by serving as a focal point for information dissemination</p> <p>2) Engagement of the media (print, electronic, online etc.) to support and promote GWP-Cs work and mandate</p> <p>(i) Provide information and tools to journalists to assist in reporting on water</p> <p>(ii) Encourage greater reporting on water via the GWP-C Media Awards on Water</p>
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Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1 : Operational GWP network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in the development process	Partners and strategic allies provide support to the funding and implementation of the WACDEP.	<p>1) WACDEP Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability</p> <p>(i) Develop and support management and governance arrangements for programme implementation.</p> <p>(ii) Develop partnerships and strategic alliances to support fundraising and programme implementation.</p>
OC #2 The GWP-C network of partners provides leadership and guidance on IWRM issues at the regional,	GWP-C partners provide strategic input and guidance to IWRM issues.	<p>1) Establish systems for greater participation of Partners in voting and decision making processes including work plan development.</p> <p>2) The Regional Steering Committee (SC) oversees the implementation of policies and provides strategic direction for the</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

national and global level.		<p>implementation of the work programme.</p> <p>3) GWP-C partners participate in Consulting Partners Meeting.</p>
OC #3 The GWP-C network of partners share a common vision and mandate for water resources management at the global and regional level	The GWP-C supports the Global Strategy process and identifies regional priorities for the Caribbean.	<p>1) The GWP-C network contributes to the development of the Global Strategy and develops a 3year Regional Work Programme for the Caribbean.</p>

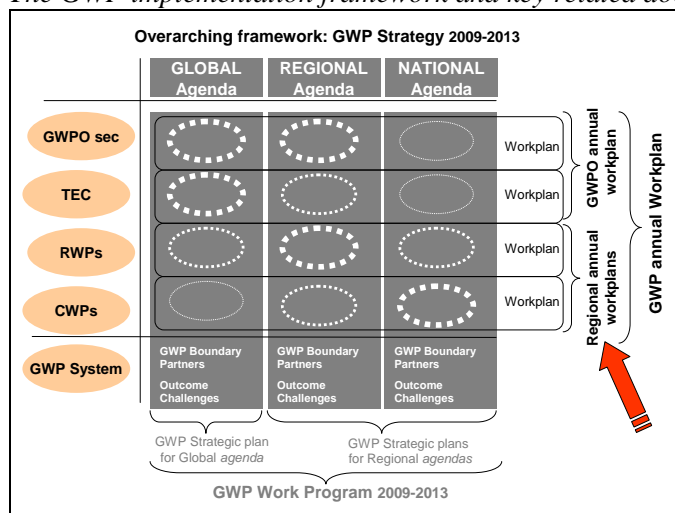
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Central & Eastern Europe



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

In composition of the GWP CEE Workplan 2013, the regional water management priority issues should be addressed:

1. Implementation of the EU Framework Directive (EU WFD) which is the most significant of EU Water Policy document. After a broad discussion among water management specialists and decision makers, the consensus on many similarities between IWRM approach and EU WFD has been reached. In this case the most substantial aspect is, that in both cases integrated aspect should be applied in preparation and implementation of the river basins management plans. Added value of GWP CEE in that process is to provide the platform for broad discussion on the urgent needs of the countries which are not covered by official national river basin management plans and find the way how to over bridge the gaps identified. Additionally, in line with that directive, EU countries should strive for the neighbouring countries which are not the member states at present, to attract them into the process of the EU WFD implementation. This is applied in the different ways in the whole territory of the Danube and Baltic Sea regions. This is also another domain, where GWP CEE would like to find its stage and justification of its existence.

In line with the time schedule for implementation of EU WFD, the programmes of measures for achieving environmental goals specified in National river basin management plans should be introduced gradually into the practical steps of the countries. According to European Commission templates which are now developed, the countries should reply to them precisely.

2. EU Danube and Baltic Sea regional strategies implementation which include water management issues. Water is in fact a leading aspect in delineation of the boundaries of the territories for development and implementation of the complex strategies which are based on connectivity among the countries ensured by water media like water courses and the sea, i.e. the Danube river with its tributaries, all the rivers flowing to the Baltic Sea and Baltic Sea itself. In this case the GWP CEE would like to find its coverage, especially in cooperation with EU Priority Areas Committees which are established by EU for granting certificates justifying the countries to receive advantage in process of application for finances from EU financial funds.
3. In the past few decades it has become evident that several Central-East European countries are affected by droughts which are becoming more and more long lasting and severe. It is widely acknowledged that reduced precipitation, that is a key phenomena leading to drought, is a recurrent feature of CEE climate. Thus, significant part of the region is vulnerable to frequent occurrence of droughts that have adverse consequences on the people living in drought-prone areas through their impact on economy, nature, water supply, land degradation, agricultural production, land and ecosystems degradation. Climate variability is high in the region both temporally and spatially. In addition, climate change already amplifies the frequency and severity of droughts in the region. The common feature across the CEE countries is that all of them are especially sensitive in respect to both the variability and change in precipitation. The most probable future climate development in CEE region is directed towards warm and slightly drier summers, warm winters with a rather unchanged average level of annual rainfall and an increased frequency of extreme weather events. If these changes persist, they will clearly result in the increase of drought hazards. Another common feature of CEE countries is that in all of them, the sector most vulnerable to drought losses is agriculture. Significant impact might also be on forests, which are important environmental and economic resources in the region. In the severe drought situations, water supply to population and industry will also be affected.

4. Non-traditional flood protection measures – are complementary measures to infrastructure investments such as dams, reservoirs and dykes. So called small retention, belongs to adaptive measures as it serves to extreme climate variability; specifically to retain water in the land during dry season and preserves ecosystems that are sensitive to water losses and to slow down flood waves during the flood periods. Main objective is to address nature and landscape values and co-operation with the population in order to regard flooding not only as a threat but also as an opportunity for broad rural development, nature restoration, recreation, “enrichment” of the habitat and (last but not least) for a new approach to water. The programme places emphasis on the complete revitalisation and restoration of damaged landscapes and its focus brings a change in the approach towards the use and management of the landscape from a more exploitative approach to a more ecologically balanced approach with emphasis on landscape revitalisation and restoration.
5. A strong support will be done for formulation and acceptance of the new GWP Strategy for period 2014-2019 by all Partners. The process of regional strategy formulation started in 2012, in track line with the new global GWP Strategy developments. The logic final point of the process will be the inter-regional consultation meeting (GWP CEE and CACENA, potential GWP MED) with a goal to finalize regional strategies (CACENA, CEE, MED) for future period 2014-2019 and agreement on mutual inter-regional strategic goals and actions. Those strategic partners that are common in both regions will be also invited in consultations to provide inputs into the future development of the GWP.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- GWP CEE established a Danube Strategy Task Force (DSTF) which applied successfully for host status in Steering Committee for the EU Priority Areas 4 responsible for restoring and maintaining the quality of waters. DSTF mission is to influence the process of issuing the Danube Strategy Certificate and providing a platform for regular consultations with stakeholders meetings organized by PAC 4. Its effort will be also focused on acceptance of criteria based on IWRM principles in process of certificate granting for the projects potentially supported by EU funds.
- CWPs of the region together with its partners will develop the project dedicated to drought monitoring, assessment, drought prediction, early warning and drought management, because they have recognized the need of integrated drought management in its complexity at national and regional levels.
- CWPs Moldova and Ukraine will develop a set of national IWRM materials and trainings on harmonization with EU Water Framework Directive which should be efficient tools for a broad application of IWRM principles in national water policies and management of Moldova and Ukraine. Documents related to IWRM/EU WFD approach by CWPs Ukraine and Moldova will make the countries well-disposed to changing their sectoral legislation and water policy in corresponding way.
- Kaliningrad oblast would like to amend its practice in water management in line with project proposal elaborated by SIWI. In cooperation with SIW, CWPs of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland will participate in “Investment programmes for Neman and Pregola river basins” based on IWRM plan for respective river basins.
- Joint GWP CEE and GWP CACENA (and GWP MED) consultation meeting on the development of the GWP strategy 2014-2019.

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
<p>OC #1</p> <p>GWP CEE is recognized as a valuable partner for EU Priorities Areas Committees in process of issuing Danube Strategy Certificates</p>	<p>SCPA4 will respect the IWRM approach in the process of granting certificate to the countries projects which apply for including them into official list of the Danube Strategy projects</p> <p>DS TF and related ICPDR experts group cooperate in their work in SCPA4</p>	<p>GWP CEE Danube Strategy Task Force (DS TF/selected members) established by the GWP CEE Council by the end of 2011 and granted by the host status in Steering Committee of the Priority Area 4 (SCPA4) of the EU focused on restoring and maintaining the quality of waters will:</p> <p>Regularly participate in the SCPA4 meetings to influence actively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptation of criteria based on IWRM principles in process of certificate granting for the projects potentially supported by EU funds • Working plans of the SCPA4 to be efficient and fully in the rules approved by EU and TOR of the SCPA4 <p>Beside this, DSTF members will take part in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual Stakeholders Seminars organized in the frame of EU Danube River Strategy, • annual organised Danube River Strategy Forum
<p>OC #2:</p> <p>Moldova and Ukraine accept a set of national IWRM materials and trainings on harmonization with EU WFD developed and organized by CWPs Moldova and</p>	<p>Documents related to IWRM/EU WFD approach by CWPs Ukraine and Moldova will make the countries well-disposed to changing their sectoral legislation and water policy in corresponding way</p>	

Ukraine which are efficient tools for a broad application of IWRM principles in water policies and management of Moldova and Ukraine	<u>Moldova</u> Communities located in the Bic river basin recognized necessity to develop a joint management plan aimed at pollution reduction and development of water related infrastructure	<u>Moldova activities</u> a. Dedicated to development of the joint IWRM plan for communities aimed at pollution reduction and development of water related infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation meetings with different level of authorities for identification of main problems to be addressed to the pollution reduction program • Evaluation of the state of actual water infrastructure in the basin (rural localities and small towns) • Presentation of selected practices, which could lead to significant pollution reduction (wetland restoration and artificial wetlands, reduction of colmatage processes in the catchment) b. Dedicated to drought management proposal for communities in the southern part of the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment of climate change due to soil and water management based on the analysis of statistical and data from reports, studies etc • two workshops on presentation of the summarized results to communities on best water management practices due to climate change <p>All the activities will be ensured by the experts of GWP Moldova</p>
	<u>Ukraine</u> Decision makers/ water authorities/water experts will recognize the tools on water management adaptation to extreme weather conditions/ climate change at river basin level and necessity to develop adaptation measures in the relevant state-regional-local action plans/programmes	<u>Ukraine activities</u> The set of materials compilation in the form of 2 courses on IWRM and adaptation to climate changes which will be online available on GWP Ukraine/GWP CEE website in English and in Ukrainian languages 2 lectures/training will be done for river basin authorities in February 2013 and stakeholders in July 2013 3 local trainings will be done for 3 universities/high schools on IWRM/EU

		<p>WFD and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) adaptation to extreme weather conditions (oblast level).</p> <p>GWP Ukraine will organize the Drought management seminar for decision makers at national and local levels</p> <p>Self-assessment tool on status of equity on right to water and sanitation will be checked in 2 selected pilot localities</p> <p>2 local workshops on right to water and sanitation will be organized status, focused on main problems and possible actions based on the best practices approach to ensure the equal right to water and sanitation will be organized</p> <p>All the activities will be ensured by the experts of GWP Ukraine</p>
<p>OC #3:</p> <p>Investment programmes for Neman and Pregola river basins based on Integrated management plan supported by CWP of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland</p>	<p>Kaliningrad oblast will start its deliberations how to amend its practice in water management in line with project proposal elaborated by SIWI in cooperation with CWP of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland</p>	<p>Establishment of the international working group and selection of transboundary pilot river basin. The working group from each country (Poland, Lithuania and Kaliningrad Oblast)</p> <p>CWP experts of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland will participate in data analysis needed for elaboration of integrated river basin management and selection of the transboundary pilot river basin, including elaboration of the integrated water management plan in the transboundary pilot river basin</p> <p>The work will be coordinated and financially supported by SIWI</p>

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.

	you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	
<p>OC #1</p> <p>Institutions dealing with drought monitoring, assessment, drought prediction, early warning and drought management, together with stakeholders involved recognize the need of IDM implementation in its complexity and consequently coordination at national and regional levels</p>	<p>Documents on improvement and implementation of the drought monitoring, assessment, drought prediction and early warning system positively accepted by relevant users.</p> <p>Reports on the first phase of the case study on Soil water holding capacity increase elaborated in the frame of the IDMP project positively accepted by the representative of the farmers.</p>	<p>Elaboration of the documents in line with GWP CEE IDMP project proposal completed in November 2012.</p> <p>Consultation and consequently collaboration with Drought Management Centre for South-Eastern Europe (DMCSEE) established by WMO and UNCCD, located in Slovenia</p> <p>Work will be executed by GWP CEE experts and respective partners identified in GWP CEE IDMP project proposal</p>
<p>OC #2</p> <p>CEE countries include into their Flood Protection Strategies the non traditional approaches and measures specified and recommended in the respective GWP CEE Technical focus paper</p>	<p>Draft of the GWP CEE technical focus paper elaborated for final editing accepted by TEC</p>	<p>Review of experience of the countries around the world with specific attention to European of them in application of non traditional approaches and methods against the floods</p> <p>Elaboration of the GWP CEE Technical focus paper on non-traditional approaches and measures incl. recommendations applicable in the CEE</p> <p>Work will be done by the GWP CEE experts and partners identified in its preparatory phase</p> <p>Draft documents will be consulted with TEC experts nominated by its Chair</p>
<p>OC #3:</p> <p>Mayors of small settlements less than 2000 e.p. and stakeholders involved recognize the extensive wastewater treatment approach and Open wastewater planning as the efficient tools for selection and implementation of the best</p>	<p>The bodies responsible for national legislation at least in 2 CEE countries respect the view of GWP CEE experts to start with process of adaptation of the national legislation to acceptance of implementation of extensive wastewater systems</p>	<p>Editing the Technical focus paper on actual status of legislation, technical aspects and problems of wide application of extensive wastewater treatment systems in CEE countries, including printing</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

alternative of sanitation for their villages.		
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Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: Communications capacity embedded throughout the GWP CEE network	Regional website will be created and updated at least once per week using GWPO platform.	Promote communication at regional and national levels through websites, publications, social media and dissemination of collateral material during events In the case of financial support from DFID: Two day regional training programme for 12 journalists on IWRM and water issues will be organized back to back Regional Council Meeting in Spring or Autumn 2012.
OC #2: Knowledge sharing facilitated by providing quality products and services	At least 6 case studies will be developed and submitted for GWP ToolBox from CEE region	In the case of financial support from DFID: A pilot one day seminar for PhD students and academic staff will be organized in one country of Central and Easter Europe to promote GWP ToolBox in academic arena.
OC #3: Strategic messages developed and delivered to clearly identified audiences	In total 14 countries of the Danube River Basin will organize Danube Art Master Competition 2012	In the case of financial support from DFID: At least 140 artworks related to water issues will be submitted by pupils in 14 countries of Danube River Basin. 28 school children representing 14 countries will participate at national winner's trip

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		to Budapest in September 2012.
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Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation	International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations include the comments of respective GWP CEE representatives in their documents and implement their activities	<p>Active participation of GWP CEE representative in UNECE IWRM Working Group</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Active participation in the other UNECE Working Groups, eventually in Meeting of Parties to UNECE Water Convention</p> <p>Active participation of GWP CEE representatives in ICPDR bodies</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Except of participation in Ordinary meeting and Public Participation Expert Group, to take part in River Basin Management EG</p> <p>Active participation in the other renowned international organizations (OECD, HELCOM and International Water Commissions)</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		In the case of financial support from DFID: Participation in River basin Commissions for Elbe and Vistula Rivers
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Bratislava, 22 October 2012, GWP CEE Secretariat

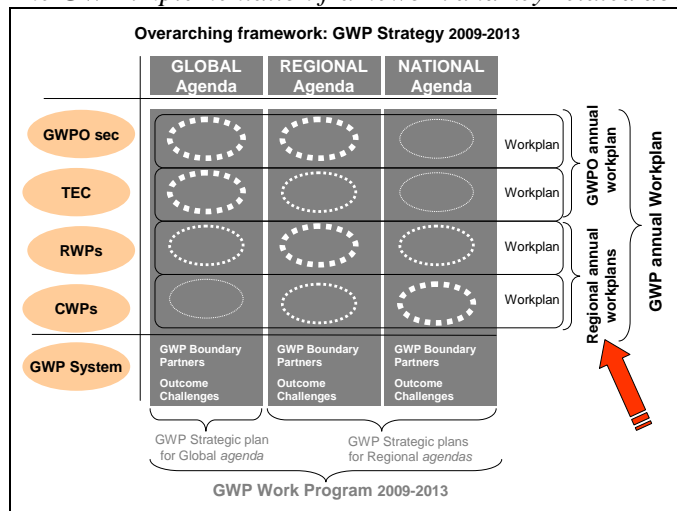
Milan Matuska, Regional Coordinator

Richard Muller, Communication Officer



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction:

GWP China is a well established IWRM actor at all levels in the country after more than ten years of gains. With a legacy in the No.1 Policy Document, the IWRM concept is a basic element of the water policies in China. Current role of GWP China is to facilitate IWRM implementation for sustainability, water ecosystem development and river basin management by bringing sectors and stakeholders together.

In the 2013 Work Plan, GWP China manages to bring in **Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China** with key activities planned at national and river basin levels, i.e.:

- *Workshop on Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China* to be held by GWP China in April
- *Dialogue on Sustainable Water Utilization and Social-Economic Sustainability of Yellow River Basin*, to be organized by GWP China Yellow River (the Yellow River Basin Water Partnership)

At provincial levels, there are four key activities that address provincial priorities within the IWRM, with a focus on water security issues:

- Workshop on River Basin Ecosystem Compensation Mechanism, GWP China Hunan
- On-Site Meeting on Implementation of the Strictest Water Resources Management System in Pilot Area, GWP China Fujian
- Forum on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Water Resources, GWP China Hebei
- Studies on the Impact of Global Climate Change on Groundwater Management and Development of the Strictest Water Resources Management System, GWP China Shaanxi

In 2013 Work Plan, a focus is also to knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination. The individual activities under strategic goals 1 and 2 will reinforce knowledge uptake among different stakeholders in China.

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
Outcome Challenge #1 The IWRM will be introduced to	The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and	Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China, GWP China , Beijing, April, 2013

the water resources protection and water ecosystem restoration for the better management of rivers and lakes in China.	strategies shall be promoted by related sectors and the stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.	<p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze the evaluated results of key rivers and lakes; • identify the management strategies of pollution control of water function zones; • introduce water protection situations of ecological zones including the impact of climate change; • exchange protection experiences and lessons learnt of ecosystem protection; • promote cooperation and exchanges between different sectors and stakeholders; • submit the recommendations to the relevant government agencies; • convene a one-day workshop (April, 2013).
<p>Outcome Challenge #2</p> <p>The strategies, experiences and tools of river basin ecosystem compensation mechanisms based on the real situation of Hunan Province are shared within stakeholders. The related pros and cons are disseminated in universities and communities.</p>	The experiences of Dongjiang River Reservoir and Lian River Basin regarding ecosystem management and compensation will be shared among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM.	<p>River Basin Ecosystem Compensation Mechanism Workshop, GWP China Hunan, Hunan Province, September, 2013</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organize research and dissemination around the theme; • review gains and lessons learnt of pilot areas, e.g. Dongjiang River Reservoir and Lian River Basin; • coordinate the actions, policies and programmes in river basin regions; • convene a one-day workshop(Sept.2013).
<p>Outcome Challenge #3</p> <p>Involved water stakeholders will agree on a framework towards a sustainable water management in Hebei Province</p>	The management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in Hebei Province is planned to optimize for greater contribution to recovery from over exploitation of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban and rural areas.	<p>Forum on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Water Resources, GWP China Hebei, Hebei Province, late September to early October, 2013</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss the strategies of better management of different sources of water resources; • analyse the situation of sharing the diverted water for the compensation of using local water among the cities along the middle route of the South-to-North Water

		Diversion Project; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submit recommendations to the relevant governmental agencies; • carry out related study activities and a one-day workshop as final summary(Oct.2013).
Outcome Challenge #4 The implementation of the strictest water resources management system of Shaanxi Province will be achieved after scientific studies and reviews.	For implementing the strictest water resources management system in Shaanxi, the control indicators (viz."three red lines") based upon real situation of Shaanxi Province can be worked out after a number of studies.	Studies on Control Indicator System, GWP China Shaanxi, Shaanxi Province, October, 2013 <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify control indicator under "three red lines" of each city/district in Shaanxi Province upon the current water use, water related plans of the 12th Five-Year Plan(2011-2015) and water use goals; • regulate water allocation schemes of major rivers of the province; • invite professionals and experts to review the study results.

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
Outcome Challenge #1 Yellow River Conservancy Commission and related provincial governments together with other stakeholders agree on recommendations for a proposal on integrated river basin	The report and strategies on integrated river basin development and its catalysis for economic and social sustainability of the Yellow River basin will be developed.	Dialogue on Sustainable Water Utilization and Social-Economic Sustainability of Yellow River Basin, GWP China Yellow River, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, August, 2013 <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review and discuss the existing integrated river basin management system based on the regulations of strictest management of water resources;

management development for better implementation of the strictest management system of water resources.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss actions of promoting integrated river basin management in accordance with real situation of Yellow River Basin management; • work out the study and evaluation plans around related influence on economic and social development in the river basin and that of the resilience of climate change ; • convene a one-day dialogue(Aug.2013).
Outcome Challenge #2 The groundwater management of Shaanxi Province is updated by introducing more knowledge and countermeasures of global climate change adaptation.	The proposals and plans for better integrated management of groundwater in Shaanxi Province will be contained as one of development programmes of the province.	Studies on the Impact of Global Climate Change on Groundwater Management and Development of the Strictest Water Resources Management System, GWP China Shaanxi, Shaanxi Province, April to May, 2013 <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review study report of integrated management of groundwater in Shaanxi Province after researches of last three years; • discuss and evaluate the impact of climate change on groundwater • invite related experts to approve the final version of the report and submit it to the Department of Science and Technology of Shaanxi Province for consideration when making decisions.
Outcome Challenge #3 The strictest water resources management system in Fujian Province will be promoted through sharing the practical results of pilot programme. The action can gather related departments and organizations for closer cooperation and more communications.	The experiences and outcomes of implementing the strictest water resources management system in Quanzhou City, Fujian Province will be shared among related stakeholders and other cities of Fujian for better promotion of the strictest water resources management system in the province in accordance with the 12 th Five-Year Plan adopted by the Central Government .	On-Site Meeting of Implementation of the Strictest Water Resources Management System in Pilot Area, GWP China Fujian, GWP China Fujian. <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce the experiences and lessons learnt of implementing the strictest water resources management system in Quanzhou City, Fujian Province; • summarize outcomes and related methodologies of pilot programme; • share experiences of pilot programme in Quanzhou; • convene a one-day meeting.

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
Outcome Challenge #1 Knowledge will be shared by water professionals and students to meet IWRM implementation challenges	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organize training workshop on water resources management with the cooperation with relevant governmental agencies, universities, institutes, NGOs and other partners
Outcome Challenge #2 Water stakeholders are better informed through GWP China knowledge dissemination about issues related to managing water resources	Raised awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors, e.g. the donor community. Media have access to IWRM activities of GWP China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP China Website Management update information on IWRM implementation, GWP China news, background information and documentation on climate change adaptation and water security; strengthen linkage between GWP China and the major media translate into Chinese relevant IWRM publications; publish IWRM relevant materials into Chinese language.
Outcome Challenge #3 GWP China partners are engaged to promote an intellectual leadership to influence water related policies	GWP China Secretariat will document IWRM practices and programs regarding the experiences of its partners, WWF Beijing Office, IUCN and WRI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop ToolBox Case study, GWP China

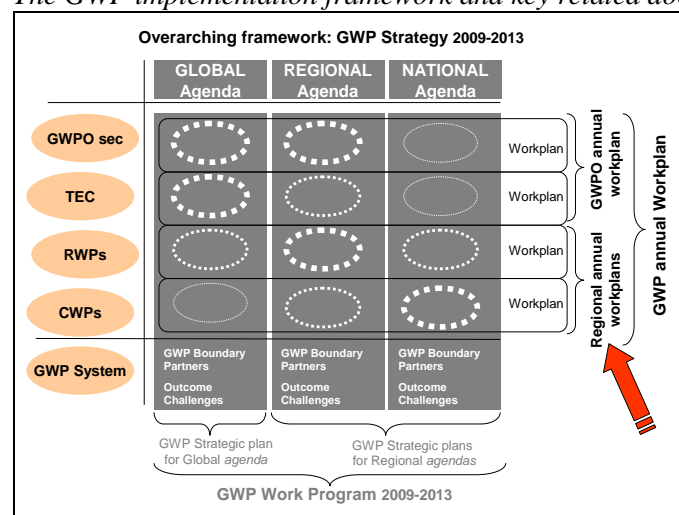
Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
Outcome Challenge #1 GWP China will improve its capacity and widen its scope as IWRM facilitator.	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.	Broadening and Strengthening Linkages with other IWRM Actors, GWP China <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate and cooperate with other organizations; • organize training activities for the working staff of the secretariats.
Outcome Challenge #2 GWP China will improve its fund-raising capacity and have new partners.	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.	Participating in GWP's and other relevant international activities, GWP China <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the cooperation with new partners and international organizations and seek co-funding; • increase mutual understanding with GWPO and other partners.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



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CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
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Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

The Nile River Basin, shared by 10 countries, is hosting about 40% of Africa's population. Due to its size and varying climate and topographies, the Nile Basin constitutes one of the most complex river basins. The challenges emanating from climate change in the Nile basin include: uncertainty in precipitation and river flow, land degradation, reduced river flow, floods, siltation, waterweed infestation, wetland degradation, droughts, deforestation, loss of species and ecosystems and increased incidence of disease. The Lake Victoria region is one of the hotspots where the impacts of climate change are seen in many ways.

Kagera river which drains in to Lake Victoria is regarded as the source of the White Nile. The river basin covers some 60,500 km² and covers portions of the four countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The basin covers 75% of the land area of Rwanda and 52% of Burundi. In terms of land use cultivated agriculture takes 48% and natural vegetation takes 26%, of which 2% is covered by closed forest vegetation. The basin is an important source for hydropower especially at Rusumo waterfall. The basin hosts important ecosystems such as wetlands, lakes and other terrestrial ecosystems that are beneficial to the communities. The natural resources in the Kagera basin face increasing pressure as a result of rapid population growth, intensification of agriculture and livestock activities and unsustainable land management practices. Land degradation, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, deforestation and wetlands degradation are major problems. Pollution due to nutrient load to the river and Lake Victoria, leading to problems of water hyacinth and eutrophication is also a problem. Climate change trends such as increasing temperatures, changes in timing and amount of rainfall, and extreme weather events already threaten development gains and economic stability in the Kagera basin. Future climate change projections suggest a worsening of these conditions.

Bugesera is a catchment in the Kagera basin shared by Rwanda and Burundi. Agriculture, mostly rain-fed, is the most important livelihood for the communities employing over 90% of the population. Food insecurity is the major problem for the communities in Bugesera. Communities' accesses to basic services such as clean water, sanitation facilities, health services, primary education are far low. The Bugesera catchment has important lake and wetland systems that are providing the local communities with various socio-economic and environmental services. Due to population growth and increased need for arable land, natural forests have been destroyed leading to severe erosion. Legacy of civil wars and instability contributed to cross-border migration resulting in unplanned settlements and degradation of water resources, deforestation, erosion and silting of lakes. Climate change trends pose a growing threat to development and to the wellbeing of poor rural communities. Major impacts of climate variability/change in Bugesera region are felt through recurrent droughts and floods.

The above situation for Bugesera is pretty much the same even at national levels for Burundi and Rwanda. The National climate vulnerability assessments carried out for Burundi and Rwanda identified the most vulnerable sectors to climate change are agriculture, water resources, energy, and, environment/natural resources. Climate-related hazards include intense rainfall and flash floods, drought, landslides/land degradation, extreme temperatures, especially heat waves.

GWPEAF will strengthen its support to various stakeholders in addressing water security and climate resilience development at different levels (National, Nile basin, lake Victoria, Kagera and Bugesera) to address issues of water security and climate resilience through promoting and demonstrating transboundary water resource management and climate adaptation. Since impacts of climate change on water resources cuts across political boundaries, GWPEAF promotes and

supports for adaptation efforts to go beyond national boundaries and consider the transboundary nature of climate change impacts.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- **Highlight 1:** The WACDEP Program in Eastern Africa will support Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience in their national development planning and decision-making processes, support development of no/low regret investment and financing strategies, and to develop projects for funding. It will also support EAC and LVBC in strengthening cooperation for water security and climate resilience regarding Kagera basin. WACDEP will also focus in demonstrating innovative green solutions in Bugesera transboundary catchment with the aim to enhance the resilience of communities' to climate change. WACDEP assist for capacity building of stakeholders for water security and climate resilience; and also to develop and share knowledge and experiences for further advocacy on water security and climate resilience in Burundi and Rwanda, and in eastern Africa. Moreover, WACDEP will strengthen partnership for water security and climate resilience at different levels in Eastern Africa.
- **Highlight 2:** The UNEP project "*Adapting to climate change induced water stress in the Nile River Basin*" is another project that GWPEAF is implementing. The overall project goal is to build the resilience of ecosystems and economies that are most vulnerable to climate change induced water stress in the Nile Basin countries through building key adaptive capacity and piloting adaptation in "hotspots" with technical, policy and financial interventions. GWP Eastern Africa, in collaboration with NBI, is involved in *Work Package 2: Institutional and policy support to countries*. Work Package 2 aims to build the capacities of government agencies, research institutions, NGOs and other social actors to facilitate climate resilience at local and national level, taking in account the opportunity offered by a basin-wide approach which reduces the acute local vulnerability common in adverse climate situations. It will involve technical input to IWRM options to basin-wide climate change adaptation planning linked to national planning; high-level regional policy roundtable to prioritise technical, financial and policy options for adaptation at basin levels; and assessment of different IWRM options for resilience and their policy implications for the major sectors in Nile basin countries. Trainings, information management and dissemination through climate change adaptation portal and awareness materials are also included.
- **Highlight 3:** Other planned activities in 2013 by GWPEAF include:
 - Strengthen partnership for integrating water security and climate resilience in the development process
 - Strengthen networking among stakeholders
 - Develop GWPEA Strategy for 2014-18
 - Mobilize resources for expanding GWP activities in the eastern Africa region

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda adopted cooperative regional framework for transboundary management of water resources of the Kagera basin, and for climate adaptation (2) Governments of Burundi and Rwanda reviewed their national development plans to integrate water security and climate resilience issues and investments (3) Governments of Burundi and Rwanda drafted 'no/low regrets' water security and climate resilience investment opportunities/ strategies (4) Burundi and Rwanda developed no/low regrets adaptation investment projects and submitted for accessing climate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) support East African Community (EAC) and Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in Kagera basin (2) Support Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience into their national development planning and decision-making processes (3) Support Burundi and Rwanda to develop 'No/low Regrets' investment and financing strategy documents (4) Support Burundi and Rwanda to enhance efficiency in Project preparation and leverage funding
OC #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) high level decision makers from Nile member states (government ministries; Nile TAC), Regional Climate Research Institutions, UNFCCC Country Focal Points, CWP Chairs, and CSOs agree on technical, financial & policy options for climate adaption in the Nile basin to enhance basin wide resilience to climate change impacts. (2) Country-specific and sub-basin level climate adaptation packages drafted for the Nile basin countries (3) Countries in the Nile basin agreed to work together in jointly developing and implementing a project to enhance basin-wide transboundary climate resilience and water resources management in the basin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Organize a second High-level regional policy roundtable to discuss draft adaptation packages in the Nile basin (2) Facilitate the process of developing country-specific and sub-basin level adaptation packages (3) Develop project proposal for accessing funds for climate adaption in the Nile basin
OC #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) CWPs in Eastern Africa prepare project proposals to support governments to integrate water security and climate resilience into national development processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Support CWPs in Eastern Africa to enable them support governments in addressing issues of water security and climate resilience

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	(1) Communities in Bugesera catchment appreciate the benefits of demonstration projects and expressed interest to expand similar activities to address their critical water security and enhance their resilience to climate change impacts (2) Burundi, Rwanda and LVBC take lessons from Bugesera demonstration for enhancing transboundary water resources management and climate adaptation	(1) Pilot innovative local solutions to address critical water security challenges of Bugesera communities, and enhance their resilience to climate change impacts (2) Document lessons from demonstration projects, and support taking up by Burundi, Rwanda and LVBC
OC #2	(1) National and regional policy makers, civic organizations, water managers, and international development agencies in Eastern Africa understand the linkages between water and climate change, and agree to take actions on climate change adaptation related to water resources.	(1) Facilitate regional dialogue on water and climate change among policy makers, civic organizations, water managers, and international development agencies

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	(1) Key stakeholders in Burundi, Rwanda, LVBC and East Africa Community enhanced their capacities to integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans (2) information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development is packaged and used by key stakeholders in Burundi, Rwanda, LVBC and East Africa Community	(1) Support capacity development of institutions and stakeholders in Burundi, Rwanda and LVBC to integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans (2) Package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OC #2	(1) high level decision makers (water ministries and UNFCCC Country Focal Points) in the Nile basin, Nile-TAC, Regional Climate Research Institutions, CWP Chairs, and CSOs dialogue and raise their knowledge on issues of adapting to climate-induced water stresses in the Nile basin	(1) organize training workshop for key actors in eastern Africa on requirements for climate adaption in the Nile basin
OC #3	(1) Stakeholders in the Eastern Africa region aware of, and use relevant and practical knowledge on IWRM and climate adaption	(1) Package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development
OC #4	(1) Stakeholders in GWPEAF more regularly communicate and share information	(1) Facilitate communication and sharing of information among all stakeholders in the Eastern African region at different levels

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1&2	(1) CWPs in Eastern Africa have enhanced capacities to facilitate dialogues, and promote on issues of water security and climate resilience	(1) Build capacity of GWPEAF and CPWs to facilitate dialogues, and promote on issues of water security and climate resilience
OC #3	(1) GWPEAF has good governance system, and developed clear 3-year regional strategy/work program (2014-2016)	(1) prepare a 3-year GWPEAF Regional Work Programme, hold regional GWPEAF governance meetings
OC #4	(1) CWPs in Eastern Africa have better capacities to raise funds for country-level activities	(1) support CWPs in raising funds for country activities

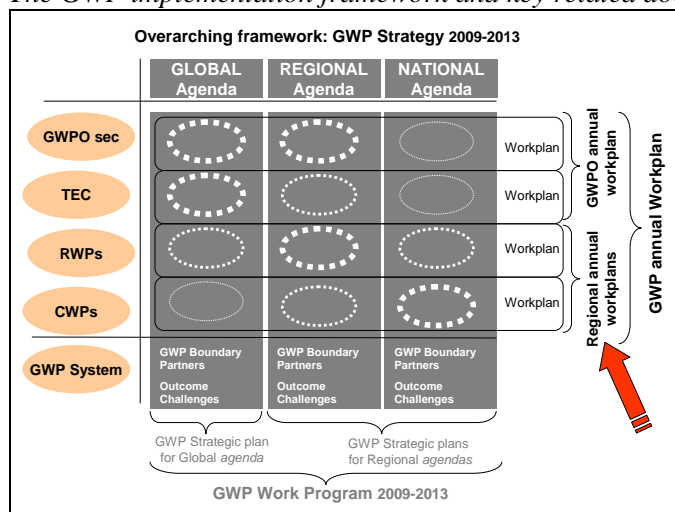
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Mediterranean



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The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



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CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
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Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Water resources in the Mediterranean countries are limited and unequally distributed in space and time. The countries of the South receive a mere 10% of the total annual average rainfall. 'Water poor' people in the Region count to more than 180 million, while those faced with water shortages exceed 60 millions. Some countries of the South and East have reached a 160% renewable water resources deficit.

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and groundwater bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources in particular has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled to reach 280 km³/year in 2007. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90% in some countries), followed by industry (including the energy sector) at 22% and the domestic sector with 14%. Generally speaking, water use efficiency is far from satisfactory, especially in agriculture. Furthermore, discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater has led to distressing deterioration of water quality.

Access to potable water is above the global average and shows significant progress (it is estimated that 75 million inhabitants received access to water between 1990 and 2006). Today, the proportion of the population enjoying access to improved water services stands at over 90% in the majority of the Mediterranean countries, particularly in the urban centres. Service to the urban poor remains inadequate in many parts of the Region, and over 20 million inhabitants are still deprived of access to improved water services.

With climate change forecasted to seriously impact on the Region's water resources, the Mediterranean is even more prone to issues such as water scarcity and extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and irregular precipitation, that will heavily impact on freshwater quantity and quality.

During 2013, the final year of the running GWP Strategy (2009-2013), GWP-Mediterranean will advance on policy and technical agendas already developed in previous years in support of promoting its objectives towards integrated water resources management in the Region, intensify the reach-out to stakeholders outside the 'water box' and will strive to make openings towards new thematic fields.

Furthermore, in 2013, the new GWP 5-year Strategy and the new GWP-Med multi-year Work Plan will be elaborated through a regional process engaging partners, collaborators and potential new audiences. These will build on:

- the heritage of 10 years of GWP-Mediterranean operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained,
- the outcomes and impacts achieved in the period 2009-2013,
- a brief assessment of the emerging water challenges and needs in the Mediterranean, particularly in relation to the niche of GWP-Mediterranean in conformity with its objectives,
- a screening of existing and emerging regional processes and partners, as well as of international processes with application in the Region,
- a screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic partnerships.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- Advance **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning & implementation** through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:
 - at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes like that of the **draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean** and its future Action Plan within the Union for the Mediterranean, defining content of water-related **Sustainable Development Goals** in the region, etc;
 - at national level, with emphasis on Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, and possibly Montenegro and Kosovo;
 - at local and/or river basin level, including piloting **joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning** methodology and applying it in the transboundary Buna/Bojana River (shared between Albania and Montenegro),
 - on the **Water Governance & Financing nexus** with an emphasis on **Private Sector Participation**
 - on strengthening compliance and enforcement of **Water Legislation**.
- Advance integrated **Transboundary Water Resources Management** through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five countries and territories of Southeastern Europe), Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans), Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia), Sava River Basin (shared by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia) etc.
- Contribute in tackling **Climate Change Adaptation and Variability** challenges through region-wide, national (with a start-up in Tunisia), and local (with a start-up in the North Western Sahara Aquifer) policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building, with emphasis on droughts, floods, the coastal zone and aquifers.
- Promote sustainable management of **Non-Conventional Water Resources** through region-wide dialogue and capacity building on aspects of Desalination and of Wastewater Treatment and Reuse, while piloting installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Malta, Dodecanese/Greece and Cyprus).

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge # 1b) 1. Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local / river basin level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, elaboration of policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning in an integrated approach; targeted contributions are made for advancing and/or finalizing related national strategies and plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute, based on demand, to key national IWRM or WSS processes through assessment, policy dialogue and capacity building activities, using a structured multi-stakeholder approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * in Algeria and Egypt, for advancing on non-conventional water resources management. * in Jordan, for advancing on Participatory Irrigation Management. * in Lebanon, for the advancement of the National Water Strategy and the preparation of the new National IWRM Plan, * in Tunisia, for the advancement of the new National Water Strategy 'Eau 2050', and on cost benefit analysis of investments for mitigating water pollution, * in Morocco, for advancing on cost benefit analysis of investments for mitigating water pollution, * in Palestine, for the advancement of the Water Governance Reform Programme, * in Montenegro and Kosovo for advancing their process towards meeting requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive (<i>to be confirmed</i>) * at regional level with emphasis in North Africa and Near East, for advancing on compliance and enforcement of water legislation, wastewater treatment and reuse in rural areas, large scale desalination with emphasis on their environmental impacts and participatory irrigation management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UfM is equipped with criteria and guidelines for project selection for 	

	<p>potential funding, in like with the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies. - Regional and national IWRM and ICZM partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges. - Riparian countries of the Buna/Bojana are equipped with advanced local management planning tools and adopt the joint Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the elaboration of the technical background for action planning for the draft UfM SWM. - Assess with OECD, UfM and country stakeholders obstacles and opportunities for sustainable water financing including through private sector participation (PSP) with national (two countries in North Africa and Near East) and regional (Mediterranean) PSP assessment, policy multi-stakeholder dialogue and sharing of experiences. - Complete with UNEP MAP PAP/RAC and UNESCO the joint ICZM / IWRM conceptual framework. - Complete pilot application of the joint ICZM/IWRM methodology through the joint Management Plan of the transboundary river Buna/Bojana (shared between Albania and Montenegro). <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with partners of the EC project Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM), the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), the GEF Strategic Partnership for Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems (MedPartnership) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)</i></p>
<p>Outcome Challenge # 1b)</p> <p>2. Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for Transboundary</p>	<p>Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated transboundary water resources management; formal and informal stakeholder processes progress e.g. action planning advances for the management of the Drin River Basin, public participation advances in Sava River Basin, collaboration advances for the management of the Medjerda river, UN Water Convention is ratified by more countries of the Mediterranean, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of decision makers and stakeholders and share experiences on targeted issues of Transboundary IWRM (e.g. public participation, management of multi-purpose uses, climate change, formulation and running of joint commissions, etc) in Southeastern Europe, Near East and North Africa. Organise at least one major policy meetings on the subject to recommend areas and methods for action and related capacity building workshops. - Facilitate with UNECE and UNDP the structured Drin Basin Dialogue aiming at implementing the joint vision among riparian countries for

IWRM,		<p>the management of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin (shared by five countries and territories) through national and regional policy dialogue and assessment as well pilot management applications.</p> <p>- Assist the ISRBC to advance public participation and multi-stakeholder consultation for the management of the transboundary Sava River Basin (shared by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia).</p> <p>- Assist riparians to assess challenges and options for collaboration for the management of the Medjerda River Basin (shared between Algeria and Tunisia).</p> <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, GEF IW:LEARN 3, the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), Drin Basin Dialogue and the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)</i></p>
Outcome Challenge # 1b) 3. Policy dialogue and stakeholder consultation is facilitated and capacity is build for integrated Groundwater resources management	Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources management, particularly for the Dinatic Arc Kastic system.	<p>- Promote policy dialogue, build capacity of decision makers and stakeholders, share experiences and raise awareness on targeted issues of integrated Groundwater resources management for the Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia)</p> <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the GEF/UNESCO Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System -DIKTAS- project</i></p>

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge #2a) 4. Promote regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues	Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of the climate change adaptation and variability challenges in relation to IWRM and ICZM, including the ways to respond to them through joint and coordinated action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote regional policy dialogue, awareness raising, sharing of experiences and capacity on climate change adaptation and variability, including as a contribution to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Activities will address Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Palestine, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia. - Special emphasis will be attained in Tunisia and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared between Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) with drought management planning activities. <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), GEF Project on Climate Variability and Change in the Mediterranean, and bilaterally supported projects.</i></p>
Outcome Challenge #3) 5. Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management.	Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) and Gray Water Reuse as a standard practice contributing to the household water supply.	Promote RWH and Gray Water Reuse as a contributor to local water security in Mediterranean islands, with emphasis on Malta, Dodecanese islands/Greece and Cyprus, through pilot installation of more than 10 small and medium scale RWH systems in public buildings, training of technicians and educational activities for local schools, in collaboration with local authorities and the Coca Cola system. <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation and the 'Mission Water' of Coca Cola 3E and Coca Cola Hellas</i></p>

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge #3b) 6. Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJESD)	Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power.	Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.
Outcome Challenge #3b) 7. Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.	Promote the works of the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEdIES) through support to networking and capacity building activities among educators and development and pilot use in schools of targeted educational material. MEdIES is co-supported by GWP-Med since its launching in 2003.

Outcome Challenge #3b) 8. Promote awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean	Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, with an emphasis on water-related Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-organise with regional partners and governments sessions with major international and regional conferences. - Launch a dialogue process of defining elements and contents for the Mediterranean of a water-related Sustainable Development Goal (based on Rio+20 decisions).
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Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge #4a) 9. Promote country and local water partnerships	Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships to better tackle IWRM challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore possible interest in other countries of the region for establishing GWP Country Water Partnerships - Based on demand expressed, investigate the establishment of a GWP Sava Water Partnership (in close cooperation with the International Sava River Basin Commission).
Outcome Challenge #4a) 10. Promote	- Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made	- Follow up of key pan-African processes within the overall GWP Africa agenda, promoting action and sharing of experiences between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa countries and agendas

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

GWP and GWP-Med in the Pan-African and Gulf agendas and explore fundraising	- Options for collaborations and action are explored with Gulf countries and organisations aiming to promote GWP objectives in the area	- Sounding of interest on the GWP agenda and promotion of synergies with governments, stakeholders and regional organisations aiming to sharing experiences between global and regional GWP and Gulf entities
Challenge #4a) 11. Develop the GWP Global Strategy and 3-year GWP-Med Work Programme	Contribute to the development of the new 5-year GWP Global Strategy and prepared the GWP-Med 3-year Work Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in and make active contribution to the global process for developing the new GWP Global Strategy. - Elaborate the GWP-Med 3-year Work Programme based on regional needs, the GWP Global Strategy and GWP-Med niche, in collaboration with partner governments and organisations.

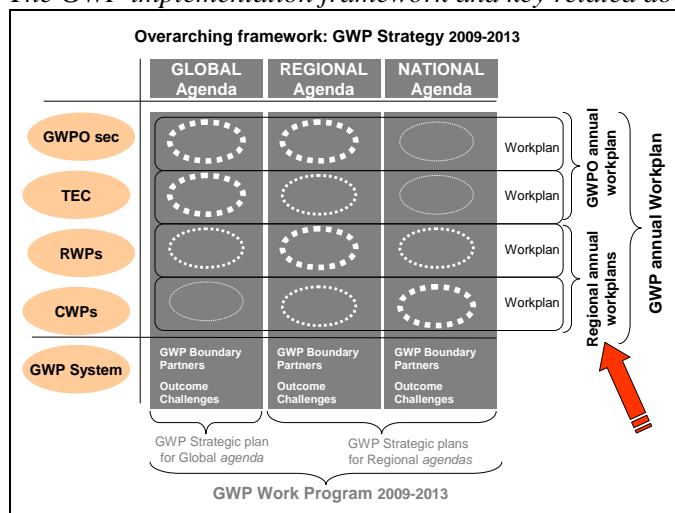
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP Southern Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

In the 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. The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report recognises Southern Africa as a region that is susceptible to climate change. Water is also recognised as the medium, through which the impacts of climate change will be felt, extreme climate events like floods and droughts will impact socio-economic development in the region. Climate hazards will impact various sectors like agriculture, energy, health, water supply, industry etc. and this will have a huge impact on the development of the region. Investments are therefore needed to ensure that water resources in the region are secured to respond to climate change and climate variability.

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 13 shared river basins. The SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses is the cooperation framework to guide joint management of the resources. A 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 IWRM III 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*.

The GWP SA's work programme in 2013 (in line with the 5 year strategic business plan) will ensure that regional and basin level interventions are interpreted and implemented at national and local level. GWP SA will provide support to the local level interventions and promote linkages with the basin and regional context. The SBP is aligned to the regional priority frameworks and development challenges and through 3 well developed (3-5 year) projects, GWPSA will work towards *IWRM action to address development in a cross-sectoral and multi-level integrated manner – ensuring purposeful stakeholder engagement, knowledge sharing and capacity development.*

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- Highlight 1

GWPSA, CWPS and national (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe) and Limpopo and Orange-Senqu basin structures participate in preliminary dialogues and awareness raising on the need to invest in water resources management – towards water security and climate resilience (context importance of IWRM). Facilitating *linkages of regional, basin and local level* interventions aimed at managing and developing shared watercourses, considering basin wide issues and increase their investments in developing and managing the resource to achieve social equity, environmental integrity and economic efficiency.

- Highlight 2

National government sector ministry representatives and key stakeholders in the Limpopo basin participate in CCA & Resilience building capacity development workshops & dialogues organised by GWPSA and CWPS and RESILIM strategic partners – emphasising engagement with other sectors and alignment and integration of WACDEP basin and national activities with existing processes and plans

- Highlight 3

GWPSA and SADC secretariat develop and host the 6th SADC multi-stakeholder water dialogue 2013 ensuring a prioritised theme and high quality and effective programme with relevant sector stakeholders from SADC member states participate

GWPSA strengthens KM&C capacity and supports structures and programmes of GWPSA.

Partners at country, basin and regional levels actively engage in harnessing and sharing knowledge stemming from GWPSA implemented programmes at all levels as well as share knowledge from global and other sources such as partner institution knowledge

- Highlight 4

Revamp and build on the Partnership & Institutional development GWPSA strategy (2009), GWPSA SC guidance and results of 2 CWP seed fund disbursements 2010/2012 to strengthen CWPs on operational, management, governance, programmatic and fund raising aspects. Efforts needed at GWPSA Chair, SC, Secretariat, CWP Chairs, SCs and Coordinators & GWPO levels.

GWP SA country networks to engage country and basin stakeholders in the water sector and other water related sectors (those using and impacting the resource) to identify opportunities and clarify roles for the CWP and partner institutions towards a strategic fund raising and sustainability drive by CWPs.

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: Countries & regions supported to develop and integrate 'no regrets' water security and climate resilience investments into their development plans, budgets and programmes	basin governance and advisory structures at limcom, national and sub national levels demonstrate understanding cca, adaptation options and possible investments towards implementing the basin iwrn plan	basin wide assessment in limpopo basin through strategic technical partners and 4 x riparian s/h platforms & limcom structures to identify, adaptation options & possible investments in basin iwrn plan national assessments, adaptation options and screen investments through strengthened multi-stakeholder engagement (national limcom resource persons,cwps, local basin structures ara sul& mzingwane cc and national departments – water, environment/ met in mozambique & zimbabwe. in zimbabwe linkages have been made with the national climate change response strategy planning process – the wacdep process will identify adptations that promote water security and climate resilience. in mozambique the wacdep process will support the ara sul in developing a climate change action plan which will be linked to on-going national initiatives through micaa and the world bank ppcr programme.
OC #2: (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	national economic planning & finance ministry allocates national budget to implmentation activities of iwrn plan. cwps actively engaged with national ministries to identify iwrn and national development support and proactively seek financial support to execute projects to address this.	botswana iwrn plan finalised and adopted by government and implementation activities partly funded, bwp/dwa other countries in region requiring iwrn plan development & implementation support in context of national development processes identified by nat govts working with cwps & gwpsa – as need and opportunity to act arises through regional and national consultation in sadc-giz-gwpsa twm pgm

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

management & developmt in a way that is broadly consistent with national dev. policies and poverty reduction strategies		
OC #3: 1b) Local and national planning authorities in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia will begin to mainstream IWRM issues and principles into sectoral and cross-sectoral development policies and plans.	see goal 2 oc1 on wacdep demonstration	see goal 2 oc1 on wacdep demonstration
OC #4: 1c) The SADC water division at regional and basin levels and at national and local authorities in the Zambezi and Orange-Senqu Basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM frameworks.	decision makers at national and basin level in limpopo and orange-senqu basins participate in dialogues on promoting the need for water investments.	sadc – giz twm increasing investments – gwpsa, cwps and national (botswana, lesotho, mozambique, namibia, south africa, zimbabwe) and limpopo and orange-senqu basin structures participate in preliminary dialogues and awareness raising on the need to invest in water resources management.

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: Solutions in place for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	local researchers consider nexus issues in local context towards implementation – research to practice	local gwpsa research partners undertake studies to increase knowledge on innovative water-food-energy technologies and uptake processes. under the sadc-giz programme studies will be done to provide solutions for increasing water security and improving climate resilience in the sadc region.
OC #2: 2a) Ministries of energy, health, finance, environment, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries), civic organizations, water managers and international development agencies 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	key development, water impacting and influencing sectors at national level understand the integrated approach necessary to start addressing cca and resilience building (considering water-food-energy-ecosystems)	national government sector ministry representatives and key stakeholders in the limpopo basin participate in cca & resilience building capacity development workshops & dialogues organised by gwpsa and cwps and resilim strategic partners (iucn, oneworld & chemonics) at basin (q1 2013) and national levels for 2 riparian states (q2 &q3)

<p>OC #3: 2b) National and regional policy makers, civic organizations, water managers and international development agencies collectively debate and address critical development challenges, in particular food insecurity, rapid population growth and natural resource conflicts, from a perspective of IWRM</p>	<p>key decision makers from water and agriculture sectors as well as key development sectors influencing investment and trade in the Limpopo basin at national and basin level demonstrate willingness to take further or apply/use key research findings from CPWF-LBDC in policy (not only government policy) or practice</p>	<p>CPWF-LBDC I1-I5 project teams (consortia of strategic knowledge generator, management & capacity development partners) contribute to workshop in Q1 to share research findings and relevance to national and basin stakeholders and decision-makers(-)</p>
<p>OC #4: 2c) SADC, member states and river basin organization leaders, will incorporate regional perspectives on critical development challenges, and the role of IWRM in addressing them in the region, in their contributions to the Pan-African and global discourse-</p>	<p>SADC RBOS and SADC Secretariat engaged/ contribute to ANBO processes in SITWA project organised by SITWA project team and sub-regional PSC</p>	<p>SITWA project team and sub-regional PSC members support SITWA project dialogue processes necessary for finalisation of implementation phase</p>

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing water security and climate resilience	gwpsa, cu and cwps improve communication and knowledge capacity and activities in wacdep and related programmes	gwpsa and wacdep cu working with gwpo support development of a communications & knowledge management strategy for wacdep in 1 st 6 months of 2013 wacdep capacity development training modules developed by lead consultant with involvement of national and regional resource persons. through the sadc-giz programme support the establishment of national basin wide development forums –a capacity development programmes will be developed which is aimed at ensuring that stakeholders can be effectively engaged in the iwrn planning process
OC #2: 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	key national sector stakeholders from water using and impacting sectors inform the sadc dialogue programme development and proceedings sadc and gwpsa organisers ensure analysis of national dialogues to inform sadc regional dialogue 2013 cwps show interest and follow up on national research to policy and practice opportunities at country level	gwpsa and sadc secretariat develop and host the 6th sadc multistakeholder water dialogue 2013 in q4 ensuring a prioritised theme and high quality and effective programme with relevant sector stakeholders from sadc member states participate gwp sa working with sadc water division will conduct national sadc water weeks in all the sadc member states – which are aimed at improving the regional-national interactions. national inter-ministrial dialogues and parliamentary dialogues will be held. gwpsa hosts a prioritised research to policy and practice discussion session linked to gwpsa regional programme and activities in 2013 for the 2013 waternet –warfsa – gwpsa symposium ensuring policy makers and cwps participate

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OC #3: 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 cases studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership	<p>cwp coordinators and active partners engaged in gwpsa secretariat informal and formal knowledge management & capacity development activities</p> <p>partners communicate with each other, key policy makers and donors and gwpsa secretariat partners effectively harness/generate/organise and disseminate information and knowledge in line with gwpsa & other relevant km&c strategies</p>	<p>gwpsa sec retariat supports cwps in strengthening their knowledge management and communications capacity and activities</p> <p>partners at country, basin and regional levels actively engage in harnessing and sharing knowledge stemming from gwpsa implemented programmes at all levels as well as share knowledge from global and other sources such as partner institution knowledge. cwps will support the national basin wide forums by disseminating relevant information aimed at ensuring they are better informed to engage. cwp will also paly an active role in harnessing information for sharing with other partners in the region</p>
OC #4: 3c) GWP SA enhances itself as a learning org.that reflects& acts on internal &ext. experiences through OM	gwpsa secretariat institutionalises learning and km&c in pragmatic manner	kmco and rtec km&c expert develop km&c and learning systems for gwpsa and cwps

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1: Operational GWP network working with strategic allies & stakeholders to integrate water security & climate resilience in the development process	gwpsa develops capacity and puts resources and systems and approaches in place for effective implementation of the knowledge management cycle and implements gwpsa km&c strategy	gwpsa effectively engages key strategic partners sadc, basin structures, national sector departments and other stakeholders as well as technical strategic allies such as wacdep cdkn experts, iucn, cpwf, waternet, pegasys, oneworld, climate centres, acpc, fao, iwmi, giz, chemonics resilim team, active ngos (award) in harnessing information

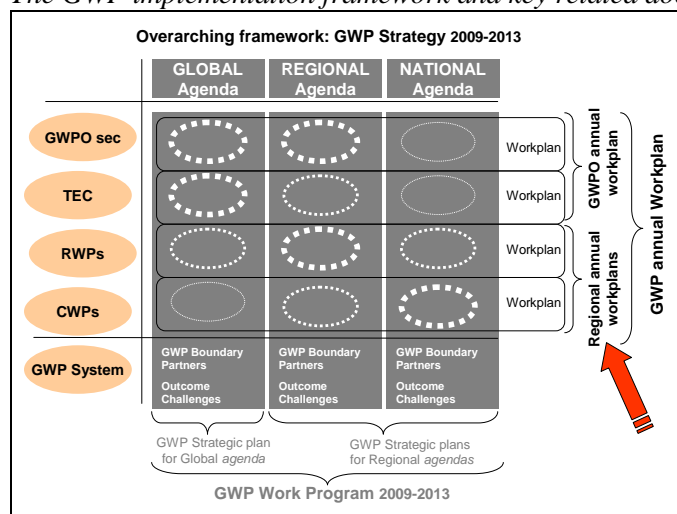
Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		and knowledge on climate change, resilience, water financing & investments, water economics, land & water management and other critical aspects of water security and resilience building
OC #2: 4a) All GWP SA's CWP's will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems and streamline financial, admin. and governance procedures and structures	cwp steering committees/ coordinators-hosts proactively engage with gwpsa sc and secretariat to strengthen/rebuild their operations/management & governance and role demonstrating country partner ownership of cwp 6 cwps accredited in 2013	gwpsa sc, secretariat & gwpo support cwps in strengthening their operations, management and governance , following discussion and analysis on viable, realistic models of operation at country level and gwpsa secretariat actively reviving the accreditation processes and requirements (gwpsa implements pid strategy)
OC #3: 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.	cwps (coordinators/chairs/champions) show om approach in cwp work and report to gwpsa sc twice a year (regional sc meetings)	gwpsa secretariat supports cwp coordinators/gwpsa country sc members in understanding applying om to cwp planning/programming, monitoring, reporting & learning
OC #4: 4c) GWP SA's CWP's will have the capacity & deliver appropriate IWRM regional & country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies	cwps have developed capacities and have engaged national and basin stakeholders/ partners/ donors to develop programmes/projects in line with cwp niche areas – cwp platform and cwp partner institutions	cwps (with support from gwpsa sec/rtec/sc) and gwpo develop cwp programmes/activities aligned to national priorities and opportunities (within overall strategic framework) stemming from 2012 cwp seed support
OC #5: 4d) GWP SA & CWP's access new & diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA & CWP activities, as well as increase funding from traditional sources	6 cwps develop targeted (donor) proposals 2 cwps secure funding for proposals gwpsa secures additional funds for programme development and implementation 2014-2018	gwpsa (chair, sc and secretariat) supports cwp donor engagement at national, basin and regional level once opportunities identified through cwp scoping/seed supported activities with donors and gwpsa pgm implementation (sadc/giz/wacdep) at country levels



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Text (write 1 page max)

At present, GWP South America present includes more than 275 partners and six CWP (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela). Other countries of the region are in the process of being established as Country Water Partnerships. GWP South America's 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 (2/3 of Africa or twice the size of China), the complexity of the countries involved as well as social, economic and political diversity. All this entails a more costly operational work of the network, which heavily complicates the RWP initiatives and dynamics of working with our Partners. Moreover, there has been a massive withdrawal of international donors, who have directed their support to other regions. Another key challenge is the lack of strong regional political bodies that would provide a platform to facilitate the development of a common political agenda around water.

Water abounds in South America - the region contains three of the largest river basins in the world (the Amazon, Orinoco and Rio de la Plata) and the Guarani aquifer, one of the world's largest groundwater bodies, extending more than 1,200,000 Km². This region has 13% of the world's freshwater resources and 6% of the world's population. However, 23% of its territory is covered by dry areas and there is a progressive deterioration of water quality from due to mining, high rates of deforestation and soil erosion, among others. The Andes, the highest tropical snow-covered mountain range in the world, is a magnificent mountain range of 7,240 kilometres in length that crosses South America. Its glaciers play a vital role in the water supply and ecological functions of both the Amazon and Pacific basins and are undergoing a rapid melting due to global warming. Water resources in the Amazon region are also in threatened by land clearance for agriculture and biofuels, forest fires, etc. By 2050 it is projected that 30% to 60% of the Amazon rainforest could be abruptly and irreversibly replaced by a type of dry savannah, with consequent large-scale loss of livelihoods and biodiversity.

In this context, those water-related problems faced by most countries in the region (i.e. extreme droughts, flooding, groundwater overuse, pollution, waterborne diseases, escalating social conflicts over water, etc) are proving to be unmanageable due to fragmented sectoral approaches. Although, in recent years, there has been greater awareness in South America on the fundamental need of an IWRM approach, it is clear that there are many challenges ahead, particularly in relation to its implementation. This is where GWP's experience comes into play as well as the role of GWP South America as a facilitator of change and dialogue between the different actors and sectors involved.

In 2013 GWP South America will engage in the development of strategic programmes that consider the regional potential and the limitations to work at regional level. GWP South America's main activities will include cooperation and partnership with other organization in order to develop synergies with on-going initiatives, support lesson sharing processes and undertake joint fundraising initiatives with Partners and key regional organisations. In this regard, GWP South America will establish synergies with Dundee, the Universidad del Externado and CapNet by contributing to the development of a Programme on Water Law, with the objective to contribute to improved water governance in Latin America.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

Highlight 1

Depending on the national context, IWRM planning processes will be supported through open discussions and different workshops: GWP Venezuela will continue the consultation process on the proposed Water Act regulatory framework and submit the results to the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly. GWP Peru will build on its strong relationship with the National Water Authority (ANA) and regional (sub-national) governments to encourage the development of an IWRM National Plan. GWP Chile will conduct meetings to develop a macro vision of the use and management of water in Chile, based on official documents.

• Highlight 2

GWP SAM and Partners will start a training Programme on national and international water legislation in collaboration with Dundee University. GWP South America will continue supporting ClimPLATA regional initiative to strengthen local capacity on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in vulnerable communities in Rio de la Plata Basin, by conducting a workshop to exchange experiences and lessons learned in other urban basin areas (Paraná-Uruguay rivers). As a follow up of GEF's Regional Consultation on Groundwater in Latin America (April 2012) a groundwater experts meeting and a high level workshop on groundwater management, climate change adaptation and economic development will be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

• Highlight 3

GWP SAM will promote the dissemination of the publication on the "State of the water resources in South America", which presents the balance of water resources linked to its availability and management (i.e. governance, legal and institutional framework) in relation to the most significant challenges that affect water security. It will also promote the use of the Manual/Guide for Communicators on how to address water related issues, so that this reference document could be useful within and beyond GWP's network of communicators/journalists.

• Highlight 4

• Note: this document does not include the list of initiatives to be undertaken by GWP Brazil and GWP Argentina.

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OC #1.1	1.1.1 GWP Sam engaged in the coordination of LATINOSAN to promote the dissemination of economic instruments and financial instruments; exchanging technical information between countries to disseminate experiences of case studies and lessons learnt and raised awareness on the need for complementing IWRM planning processes with financial strategies.	GWP SAm will participate in the Latin American Conference on Sanitation (LATINOSAN 39-31 st May in Panama) together with other relevant actors.
	1.1.2 Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies are aware of IWRM principles.	
OC #1. 2	1.2.1 GWP Venezuela exchanged knowledge on good practices in IWRM and IWRM results from different sectors.	GWP Venezuela will carry out an interactive activity aimed at solving the crisis currently being experienced in Lake Valencia and will implement agreed measures of good practices. This activity will be supported by CIEC (hamber of Carabobo Industrialists), Government of Carabobo and Coca-Cola.
	1.2.3 GWP Peru - At least one municipality in each natural region (coast, mountains and rain forest) includes IWRM process in their land management. (linked to PM 1,2.4)	GWP Peru will contribute, through workshops, to the formation of the ALAs (Local Water Agencies), technicians and other actors involved in water resources management in four basins (Ocoña, Chancay-Lambayeque, Huatanay-Vilcanota and Nanay). Key stakeholders will be mapped, according to their interest, importance and influence as part of an awareness raining process in these basins.
OC #1. 3 .	1.3.2 GWP Venezuela - Members of the Environment Commission of the National Assembly are actively involved in the Forum (linked to OC 2.3)	GWP Venezuela will continue the consultation process on the proposed Water Act regulatory framework and submit the results to the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly. This exercise will involve all GWP Partners in Venezuela and other key stakeholders, and will take into consideration climate adaptation elements.
OC #1.5	1.5.1 The area of public international law has reached consensus on the need for an IWRM approach in shared watersheds and key aspects related to the national sovereignty and the harmonization of national juridical systems (Chile).	GWP Chile will conduct meetings to develop a macro vision of the use and management of water in Chile, based on the Water Management Diagnosis in Chile done by World Bank (delivered in March 2011) and the Report on water resources prepared by the

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		College of Engineers to be public in November 2012.
OC #1. 6	1.6.1 Cooperation agencies and donors are familiar with GWP and are interested in the coordination of activities at national and regional level.	Donors and cooperation agencies representatives will be invited to regional and national events (i.e. Inter-regional consultation meeting around GWP's strategy).
	1.6.2 The CWP's have an active participation in fundraising for the implementation of their work plans.	GWP SAM will support the CWP's to approach donors with concept notes/ funding proposals produced in conjunction with the SC members and CWP working teams.

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #2.1.	2.1.1 Educator, journalists, water users and governments from local, regional and national sectors in Peru have access to information about the impacts of climate change and IWRM in the Andes and their relationship to the Amazon basin.	GWP Peru - Support the design of the methodology to sensitize the participants of the International Symposium on Water Quality in the context of climate change and contribute to the dissemination of IWRM as a preventive approach for adaptation to climate change.
	2.1.2 Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies in coordination with GWP have identified adaptation strategies to reduce water sector vulnerability to climate change.	GWP Peru will carry on a third workshop for legislators and regional governments on the need for using the IWRM approach as a strategy for adaptation to climate change.
	2.1.3 Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies have access to information about the impact of climate change on water resources.	GWP SAM - As a follow up of GEF's Regional Consultation on Groundwater in Latin America (April 2012) a groundwater experts meeting and a high level workshop on groundwater management, climate change adaptation and economic development will be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	2.1.4 At least two countries have engaged in the development and implementation of national/sub-national adaptation strategies.	GWP SAm together with ClimPLATA will organise a workshop on experiences and lessons learned on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in vulnerable communities in Rio de la Plata Basin.
OC #2.2	2.2.2 Watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations are aware about the impacts of climate change and at least two municipal associations start working on climate change adaptation plans together with water-related sectors.	<p>GWP Venezuela will start a Project on the Impact of Climate Change on Groundwater in small communities (Hoya Quibor, Lara State) in order to implement mechanisms to coordinate risk plans in areas vulnerable to climate change (full implementation will depend on funding by IDB and Tinker Foundation).</p> <p>GWP Chile -Development of a water resources management pilot plan within a basin (tbd), to develop synergies amongst water users organizations and improve the understanding of their rights and obligations, and to motivate the future establishment of water users associations.</p>
	2.2.3 Local actors such as municipalities, watershed organizations and other users recognise the results of good IWRM practices and engage in promoting the IWRM approach with climate change considerations in their actions plans.	GWP Chile -Sponsorship and participation of partners in activities to be held in Chile according to plans of various GWP Chile organizations and others during the year 2013.

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #3.3	3.3.1 Relevant technical information is available through GWP South America's website, toolbox and other media (same as PM 3.5.1).	GWP SAm will publish and broadly disseminate the "State of the water resources in South America"

		GWP SAm will support the preparation of case studies for the ToolBox as a basis for communication materials and contribution to the dissemination of South American experiences at national and international level.
3.3.2	GWP Peru - At least 2 universities initiate research aimed at climate change adaptation with an IWRM approach.	GWP Peru will support a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Universities and GWP academic Partners to motivate and guide the generation of knowledge on IWRM.
3.3.3	GWP Chile – National and regional institutions specialised in training and education promote the implementation of IWRM in the region.	GWP Chile will promote informative workshops on water resources aimed at general public to be held in Santiago or the regions.
3.3.4	An international academic network is supporting the dissemination of water-related scientific publication.	GWP SAm will establish alliances with GWP academic partners to promote the creation of an international academic network to support the dissemination of information and promote the generation of opportunities for scientific publications focused on water related topics.
3.3.5	Universities promote the development of research aimed at strengthening knowledge generation on IWRM and water related challenges.	GWP Brazil will support the edition of a scientific journal that contains articles addressing IWRM and its interaction with MDGs
3.3.7	Journalists are informed and motivated about the benefits of IWRM, the tools GWP offers, spreading quality messages, strengthening communication on their activities and facilitating access of information for general public.	GWP SAm will promote the 2012 Guide on IWRM for Latin American journalists and communicators and will print hard copies to distribute in relevant events.
3.3.9	Professional are informed and motivated about the benefits of IWRM, the tools GWP offers and CWP activities.	GWP SAm Based on the information gathered to produce the Guide developed in 2012, GWP South America, together with GWP Central America, will design a common micro-website for journalists and communicators of Latin America, where cases from Central and South America can be uploaded and shared.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

	3.3.10 GWP Venezuela explores water funds and other funds to supplement GWP funds (European Union, Small Grants Program of UNDP)	GWP Venezuela , in coordination with GWP Partners, will explore other calls to supplement GWP Funds (to the EU (call for strengthening local actors) and the Small Grants Program of UNDP (on issues of Climate Change and Land Degradation)
OC #3.5	3.5.3 The journalist network exchanges information about relevant topics for IWRM and has easy access to relevant information through “Red-com-girh” e-mails, Toolbox site and events for the press.	GWP SAM will organise an Award for the members of “Red-com-girh” network to motivate them to write on current water related issues in South America.
	3.5.5 Information about IWRM is been disseminated through popular media used by youth. Information about the World Water Day is being disseminated through youtube, facebook, twitter and other popular social media	<p>GWP SAM and CWPs will upgrade and maintain its website and develop newsletters and other communication materials. Facebook and Twitter accounts will be maintained with updated information.</p> <p>GWP SAM will join the celebration of the World Water Day at regional following on last year’s photo contest.</p> <p>GWP Venezuela will Celebrate the 2013 World Water Day at the Congress "University, Environment and Development" (Lara State) and will participate in the CIEC Summit.</p> <p>GWP Peru will participate at the World Water Day’s activities, as a platform for dissemination of IWRM</p>

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OC #4.1	4.1.2 Increased motivation leads partners to contribute with their volunteer work and other available and valuable resources required to implement the regional strategy and support fundraising.	<p>GWP Peru will perform decentralized workdays with the membership on policies about GWP and integration of quality-members to promote IWRM</p> <p>GWP SAM in coordination with GWP CAM will generate inputs to the process of preparation of the next GWP Strategy.</p>
	4.1.3 GWP Peru - Incorporated the outcome mapping in their management	GWP Peru - workshop on Outcome Mapping for the entire membership to strengthen and consolidate the organization.
OC #4.2	4.2.1 Membership growth, both in quantity and quality. Special emphasis on communities and government.	GWP SAm - support accreditation processes in Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador (includes trips of RS and meetings) complete the one in Colombia and reactivation of Uruguay.
	4.2.2 CWP's have an engaged membership that participates in the definition and implementation of their work plans.	The RWP and all the CWP's will hold their Steering Committee meetings and General Assemblies according to their by-laws.
	4.2.3 GWP participates as co-organiser of the most important events in water management at local, national and regional level.	GWP SAm - At least two Steering Committee meetings to provide guidance to the Regional Secretariat and supervise the execution of 2013 work plan and budget. The first one is plan to take place in Chile, together with the "Water Week Latinoamérica".

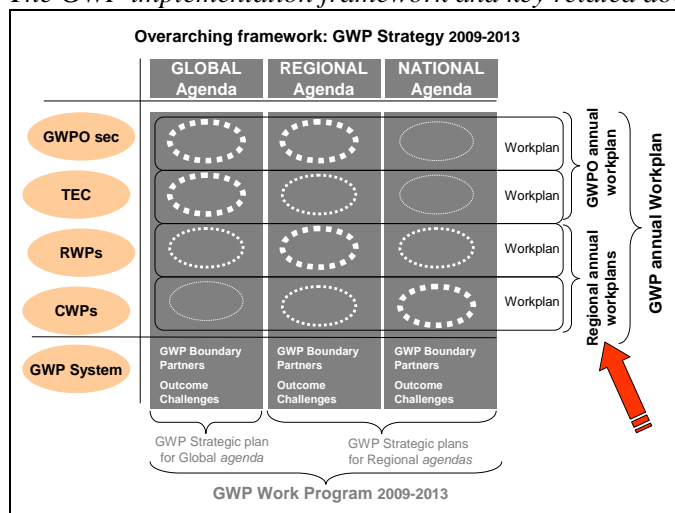
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP South Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

South Asia is a region with a high potential for development. The achievement of socio-economic prosperity and sustaining it in the long term depends on water security, which is threatened by climate change, and over-exploitation and poor management of resources. The adverse effects of climate change are predicted as increase of water related disasters, food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and degradation of ecosystems. The region is classified as one of the most vulnerable to the climate change impacts. As such, it will place a high emphasis on improved water management and climate change adaptation, based on IWRM principles.

The region is however, highly diverse in terms of physical, social, economic and cultural parameters. The countries have a tradition of depending on bi-lateral relationships. The regional strategies to deal with challenges such as climate change and water related disasters are not strong. Accordingly, GWP South Asia's work planning process had been nationally focused, with coordination at the regional level. However, the inadequacy of the current approaches and the necessity of regional cooperation are being increasingly felt across the region, and GWP South Asia will strive to move towards regional strategies to manage water, while preserving the national identities and giving recognition to the significant diversities.

When GWP South Asia approaches the final year of five-year strategy period 2009-2013, the region will take stock of the achievements, constraints to the progress and the comparative advantages of the Partnership, to design the 2013 Work Plan. When the political commitment to manage water in an integrated manner is high, the CWP will work with the governments, facilitate exchange of ideas and provide expertise for IWRM promotion. In other cases, the CWP will focus on critical issues affecting water security, create awareness among communities and influence water policies in a "bottom up" approach. CWP will continue with the activities they have successfully implemented in the past years.

Work Plan summary

- The Region will have an emphasis on the adaptation to climate change, through ongoing programs such as APAN and the WACDEP programs that are expected to be started in 2013. The focus of several countries would be on improving the community resilience.
- The Region will develop the Strategic Plan for 2014-19 in line with the Global Strategy.
- Three countries in the Region will report on water resources development, management and use. IWP will focus on national level policy making as well as zonal/river basin level integrated water resources development and management. Its community based activities will result in technology transfer and capacity building. GWP Nepal would assess the impact on micro hydropower. PWP will continue to support the Government of Pakistan to improve water policies and water management, while striving to increase the community resilience to climate change and water hazards through AWP.
- BWP will continue with the IWRM and climate change adaptation capacity building among professionals and practitioners. Basin level partnerships and gender focus will be maintained, while safe drinking water and improved sanitation will be promoted.
- GWP Nepal will further enhance the capacities of LWP, create awareness and improve social accountability. Publications in both local languages and English will be used as tools. BhWP will provide inputs to national and local level efforts to make water use more efficient.

- SLWP will remain in dialogue with the key government institutions to promote better water policies and good governance, while focusing on the capacity building of youth and the communities to manage water sources and services, with adequate recognition of gender issues.

Detailed Work Plan

GOAL 1. – Promote water as a key part of sustainable development.

Focus; Good Governance, Transparency, Stakeholder decision making and Sustainable resource use.

Activities; Promote concept of IWRM. Participatory decision making including subsidiarity, Institutional and organizational focus based on hydrological units, integrated overarching institutional and legal framework for water resources and equity and water as a human right and Incorporation of IWRM in development plans.

Outcome Challenge for Goal 1	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers Describe the changes in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the strategy period. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
1.1 Influencing policies, reforming institutions and legal frameworks		
1. Water and Environment ministries in GWP SAS countries will have adopted IWRM policies backstopped by law.	IWP will submit recommendations of a dialogue on groundwater regulation and management to State Government as input for drafting Groundwater Bill. PWP activities will create/strengthen institutional mechanisms for stakeholder participation in water sector. SLWP will have brought need for adopting Water Laws and policies to the development agenda by highlighting issues through hot topics.	IWP will support State government of Orissa in drafting State Groundwater Bill. PWP will hold a national dialogue to finalize a institutional mechanism framework for stakeholder participation in water sector activities. SLWP will organize national and provincial dialogues to set up an acceptable integrated water policy and incorporate IWRM in the development agenda.
2. GWP SAS Water sector Ministries, Commissions and Agencies will have IWRM as the guiding principle in National Development Plans, programmes and practices for implementation.	Reports on water resources development, management and use in 3 countries of GWP SAS prepared. Improved application of IWRM principles in water supply and sanitation sectors in Bangladesh. 35-40 IWRM trained water professionals and water conservation through improved plumbing. IWP will engage in IWRM Master Planning Project for Wainganga river in Maharashtra and make inputs to its finalization in 2012.	GWP SAS will identify 3 countries and carry out studies on water resources development, management and use. BWP will promote IWRM principles in water supply and sanitation, particularly in Dhaka, by using the outputs from their studies. BWP will also contribute to IWRM training programmes and improving plumbing. BhWP will hold regional workshops on IWRM sensitization.

		<p>IWP and WZWPCA will continue action to prepare Wainganga Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan.</p> <p>PWP will hold meetings with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Water and Power Pakistan to review incorporation of IWRM principles in to the National Development Plans and implementation of plans accordingly. PWP would also provide platform for debating this aspect by involving wider stakeholders.</p>
<p>3. GWP SAS water sector agencies and utilities will make institutional changes to provide for participatory decision making in planning and management whilst incorporating good governance systems to reduce water corruption.</p>	<p>GWP Nepal will promote better management of Mai Khola and JogmaiKhola river basins through Local Water Parliaments (LWPs), formalize LWPs by obtaining legal authorization, and prepare river management plan. SLWP will promote beneficiary participation and decision making being institutionalized and social accounting and audits and gender aspects be incorporated in the governance of water.</p>	<p>GWP Nepal will revisit exercises done to implement IWRM in earlier formed LWPs and prepare annual and 5-year perspective plans in Mai Khola and JogmaiKhola river basins.</p> <p>PWP will promote equitable distribution of surface water in canal command areas through roundtable consultations with the Provincial Irrigation Departments of all four Provinces and influence the establishment of monitoring and surveillance units and redressal mechanism. PWP will persuade other provinces to also put their canal distribution system on website as done by Punjab Irrigation Department for public accessibility and transparency in canal water distribution in accordance with the rotational roster.</p> <p>SLWP will work with MASL and NWSDB and encourage participatory decision making, social accounting, and social audits. It will promote gender/role of women as a consideration in irrigation policy.</p>
<p>Goal 1.2 Promote investments for water security and climate-resilience</p>		
<p>4. GWP SAS Countries supported to develop and integrate "no regrets" water security and climate resilience investments into their development plans, budgets and programs</p>	<p>All GWP SAS countries will have a common strategy to promote regional cooperation for water security and climate resilience.</p> <p>All GWP SAS countries would have incorporated water security and climate resilient programs to national development sector plans.</p> <p>All GWP SAS countries will identify Investments that ensure water security and climate resilience.</p> <p>All GWP SAS countries will prepare investment projects and identify financing requirements</p>	<p>All GWP SAS CWP will prepare a common strategy to promote regional cooperation for water security and climate resilience, through consultation with partners and among themselves. All CWPs will develop programs to ensure water security and climate resilience in line with the national development agenda. The countries will identify, prepare proposals and workout financing requirements of the investment projects for climate resilience and water security.</p>

GOAL 2. Coping with critical water challenges through partnerships to secure mutual goals

Focus: Challenges to Water Security from climate change and growing urbanization, food production and resource related conflicts.

GOAL 2.1 – Climate change and emerging challenges

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.1 Coping with climate variability and change through partnerships	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
1. In all GWP SAS countries, ministries and other stakeholders responsible for climate change will integrate IWRM into their strategies and action plans and adapt to climate change impacts.	<p>All six countries will improve collaboration with APAN, establish long term partnership in climate change adaptation and produce a research paper and a policy brief.</p> <p>Ministries and agencies responsible for climate change in SAS will incorporate climate change adaptation in development projects. Water users in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka will acquire improved technologies and practices required for adaptation. Coping mechanisms for floods and droughts are adopted by relevant agencies and communities. Awareness is created among communities and local bodies.</p> <p>IWP will have a climate change resilience oriented IWRM Master Plan for Wainganga river basin.</p>	<p>All CWP's would contribute to the Research Paper on climate change adaption in water for food security prepared with APAN, and would identify adaptation best practices.</p> <p>BWP will take action to build climate change adaptation capacity at District level in collaboration with partners. BhWP will support at least three community initiatives to address critical water issues.</p> <p>IWP, through SZWPCA will assist 500 poor and marginalized people to adopt their livelihood strategies to climate change and would introduce improved techniques of inland fisheries practices and improved technologies to overcome crop failure risks.</p> <p>PWP will create awareness and enhance community resilience to climate change with her AWP's. Efforts would be made to initiate integrated drought management and integrated flood management plans under climate change scenarios with the active support of Planning Commission and WMO with financial support/assistance from Government of Italy.</p> <p>SLWP will collaborate with relevant state agencies, national universities, AWP's and IWMI to disseminate adaptation knowledge.</p>
2. All national governments and research organizations in GWP SAS countries will be encouraged to cooperate to ensure better forecasting and warning systems to combat	<p>Improved climate change related knowledge and data sharing in SAS trans-boundary rivers.</p> <p>In Pakistan, Agencies will make improvements in sharing hydro metrological data and user friendly forecasting for agro climatic regions available for sharing with other national governments and public.</p>	<p>BWP will organize dialogue on knowledge and data sharing on climate change in trans-boundary rivers.</p> <p>PWP will collaborate with Pakistan Meteorological, Agriculture and Irrigation Departments to process and disseminate hydro-meteorological data among stakeholders, through AWP's. PWP would also participate as active regional member to carry out its</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

disasters related to climate change and trans boundary issues nationally and regionally.		country's specific action programs.
3. All GWP SAS countries will promote solutions critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	Solutions in place in all GWP SAS countries for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	All CWP's will carry out demonstration projects which will produce and test solutions for critical water security challenges related to climate change. BhWP will support the Social Forestry Program

GOAL 2.2 – Promoting efficient water use through productivity improvements and water saving technologies for livelihood improvement and better health and sanitation.

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.2	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
4. In all six countries water users associations and related local institutions will adopt water productivity enhancement technologies to improve livelihoods and water agencies and utilities to improve irrigation, water supply and sanitation services for meeting MDG's.	<p>Critical water challenges of selected community groups addressed in Bhutan.</p> <p>In India, water users and community based institutions will start acquiring improved technologies and practices. Communities and urban local bodies participate and implement pollution control in rivers.</p> <p>In Nepal, policy reforms and design improvements will be effected to micro hydropower projects to function better, and an impact assessment mechanism will be in place to promote efficient water use.</p> <p>PWP will facilitate improved service delivery in water utilities.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, pollution mitigation and conservation of water ways and urban/peri-urban wetlands will improve. Measures will be adopted to reduce chemical and biological contamination of water ways, groundwater and drinking water.</p>	<p>BhWP will support at least three community initiatives to address water issues.</p> <p>IWP with the network partners will hold consultations and capacity building initiatives with community organizations and local government bodies to disseminate improved technologies and best practices especially for domestic water consumption to communities including youth and women. IWP will promote water quality testing with the help of partner organizations and will promote artificial recharge of ground water.</p> <p>GWP Nepal will study the non-functioning micro-hydropower projects and recommend policy reforms and impact assessment mechanisms.</p> <p>PWP will hold extensive awareness campaign to up-grade of delivery services, reduction of non-revenue water and extension of services to the marginalized communities. Reuse and recycling technologies will be encouraged to meet acute water shortage along with rainwater harvesting interventions.</p> <p>SLWP will organize programs with state and private sector to improve community sanitation, safe drinking water and</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		conservation and pollution mitigation of water sources including urban wetlands.
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GOAL 2.3 – Promoting River Basin Organizations (RBO) for better implementation of IWRM

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.3	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
4. In all GWP SAS six countries, the ministries, industries, provincial/ local authorities, civil society organizations, river management authorities and water users will improve river basin management adopting the concept of river basin organization (RBO) for allocation and management of water in a basin through resource mapping, water balance , boundary/reservation conservation, flood zoning, identification and water quality etc.	<p>In Nepal selected communities will manage water sources better through formalized LWPs.</p> <p>In Pakistan understanding of successful RBO mechanisms will be enhanced.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, AWP and watershed groups will be formed in selected river basins. National and Provincial Ministries will accept RBO concept. RBM model of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka will be expanded with seed money from SLWP and donor support.</p> <p>Pilot River basins will be selected by all countries for expansion of the SASNET RBO model. Local agencies and stakeholders in the selected basins will have awareness of RBO/RBM concepts. Links with NARBO strengthened.</p> <p>Water Resources profiles in selected pilot basins developed.</p>	<p>GWP Nepal will initiate training on water issues vis-à-vis laws, management needs and preparation of river/basin management.</p> <p>PWP will continue with RBO pilot projects during 2013 and participate in NARBO / INBO activities for enhancing understanding successful RBO mechanisms being promoted by NARBO and INBO.</p> <p>SLWP will expand the concept of RBO and basin planning in line with the National Water Supply Policy. SLWP will collaborate with water and land agencies and universities in at least two river basins and one wetland.</p>

GOAL 3 – Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.

Focus : Developing capacity to share knowledge to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

Outcome Challenges for Goal 3. IWRM Knowledge sharing and dissemination, Capacity Building in IWRM, Gender mainstreaming, and communication	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
1. In all GWP SAS countries, water professionals will integrate IWRM principles in their work. Whilst water users, youth and women will integrate IWRM principles in their lives through sensitizing, knowledge	<p>Improved sanitation in schools and better IWRM awareness in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Water professionals in Pakistan would have incorporated IWRM principles in their projects.</p> <p>In Pakistan and Sri Lanka School children , youth and women acquire knowledge on IWRM, mobilize against</p>	<p>BWP will promote total sanitation in schools of KushitaSadar with ICE material and create IWRM awareness through World Water Day.</p> <p>PWP, in collaboration with its partners, will hold meetings and consultations to persuade water professionals for incorporating IWRM principles in their projects. School children, youth and</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

sharing and capacity building	<p>pollution and become water messengers, resulting in raised awareness and gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, Youth and Environment cells will increase by a minimum of 6, blog-podcast training will be provided for environment information sharing for 25 youth groups.</p> <p>Cadre for outreach will expand with TOT on IWRM.</p>	<p>women will be involved through awareness campaigns to acquire knowledge on IWRM and mobilize them to control pollution as water messengers. Poster and pamphlet would be distributed among stakeholders. Media's participation will be ensured.</p> <p>SLWP partners in public and private sectors and national universities to create IWRM awareness, and liaise with CWP in SAS to follow up on SACOSAN recommendations. SLWP will also collaborate with partners and Community/AWP programmes including in Maha Oya and Nanu Oya for greater outreach.</p>
2. GWP-SAS will implement a communication strategy to improve inter-action and outreach activities and share the IWRM message with their partners and collaborators.	<p>GWP SAS will agree on a regional communication strategy.</p> <p>Regional and country GWP websites are operational.</p> <p>BWP will facilitate in making people aware of the environmental issues, resulting in behavioral changes in sanitation and environmental management.</p> <p>In Bhutan, awareness of IWRM as an important tool for water management will be improved.</p> <p>In India, IWRM principles will be incorporated to the projects and activities by IWP network and zonal water partners. IWP will actively participate at the IWW. School children will be better equipped to monitor water quality.</p> <p>In Nepal, water conservation is increased and water source-related conflicts reduce. Knowledge about water resources use and rights is enhanced.</p> <p>PWP will have a communication strategy.</p>	<p>GWP SAS will operationalize the regional communication strategy, and operate the improved GWP SAS website.</p> <p>BWP will create awareness of water related issues through schools programme and World Water Day, and would publish a newsletter on activities, outputs and outcomes in 2012 to disseminate among members and partners.</p> <p>BhWP will disseminate educational material on efficient use of water.</p> <p>IWP will make use of India Water Week, World Water Day to share the IWRM message and Wainganga AWP to advocate efficient water use for riverine fisheries community.</p> <p>GWP Nepal develop educational material on water in both English and vernacular language to suit the target audience.</p> <p>PWP will revise its Communication Strategy to conform to Regional Communication Strategy. Role of AWP would be widen to establish communication linkages with various cross-sector of stakeholders with particular focus on youth and gender.</p>
3. GWP SAS will promote the development of knowledge and capacity for enhancing water security and climate change	Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing water security and climate resilience in all SAS countries.	All GWP SAS CWPs will promote a capacity development programme, addressing the needs identified by GWP SAS research under APAN. All CWPs will develop a programme to disseminate knowledge and awareness in line with GWP SAS Communications Strategy.

GOAL 4 –Build a more effective network.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

Focus – Enhancing the network’s effectiveness and resilience through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

Outcome Challenges for Goal 4 Strengthening CWP/RWP governance, networks and promoting/ expanding ZWP/AWP.	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
1. All GWP SAS CWP’s will expand and strengthen their networks to support implementation of IWRM at grassroots, basin and zonal levels whilst mobilizing external funding to support up to 50% of their budgets through locally raised funds.	CWP Networks such as AWP, LWP, zonal water partnerships, WWN begin to proactively plan, budget and undertake IWRM Programmes. Above networks will carry out social accounting/audits of water sector activities. Women’s participation in governance will be promoted through BWWN programme. Collaborative actions will be taken with Water Integrity Network (WIN) in Bangladesh. IWP’s Central Zone Water Partnership will collaboratively prepare a 20 year draft Perspective Plan based on IWRM for Central Zone. In Nepal, social accountability in water services improved. Existing AWP will be strengthened seven ((IWP-2, PWP-3, SLWP-2) new AWP will be established by end of 2013. SC, EC, BOD held by all CWPs. GWP SAS will operationalize the Fund Raising Strategy in 2013. PWP will have a fund raising strategy.	BWWN will hold the Steering Committee meeting. Awareness increasing training to be held for women in Bhairab. AWP’s will celebrate World Environment day. BWP will IWP will start the process for formation of Area Water Partnership in middle Wainganga river sub-basin, establish Jajmau AWP in Uttar Pradesh and strengthen Shivana AWP in Madhya Pradesh and Peoples’ Area Water Partnership in Odisha. GWP Nepal will convey the views of stakeholders on the social accountability of service providers. PWP will strengthen AWP’s and WWN, form at least 3 new AWP’s and hold a Partners Forum along with a capacity building workshop for AWP’s. SLWP will Expand Partner Network, especially from private sector by at least five additions in 2013, ensure that adequate resources and support extended to strengthen the AWP, and Build up 2 formative ones with Support from Partners, local agencies and local the authority inc politicians. All CWP will hold required SC, EC, BOD and Prescribed and Annual Meetings of Partners for approval of Programmes and Budgets etc. GWP SAS will finalize Fund raising Strategy by Mid 2013. Based on Regional Fund Raising Strategy, PWP will evolve its National Fund Raising Strategy by end 2013.
2. GWP SAS and the CWP’s will incorporate outcome mapping in their planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of their programmes and strengthen decision making processes through partner consultation in all major national and	GWP SAS Strategic Plan for 2014-19 will be in place. CWPs in the six countries would have initiated training of strategic partners in Outcome Mapping.	GWP SAS will conduct consultations at CWP level and regional level to develop the Regional Strategy for 2014-19, in line with global strategy. GWP SAS will improve the practice of Outcome Mapping in accordance with the new strategy of GWP.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

regional water issues.		
3. GWP SAS will make its network operational to promote integration of water security and climate resilience in the development plans	Operational GWP Network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in the development plans	GWP SAS will strengthen links with knowledge platforms and strategic allies including APAN, develop communication strategies at CWP level, enhance the communications capacity at both regional and country levels and promote integration of water security and climate resilience in the development plans. BhWP will make inputs to the national consultation on water resources management

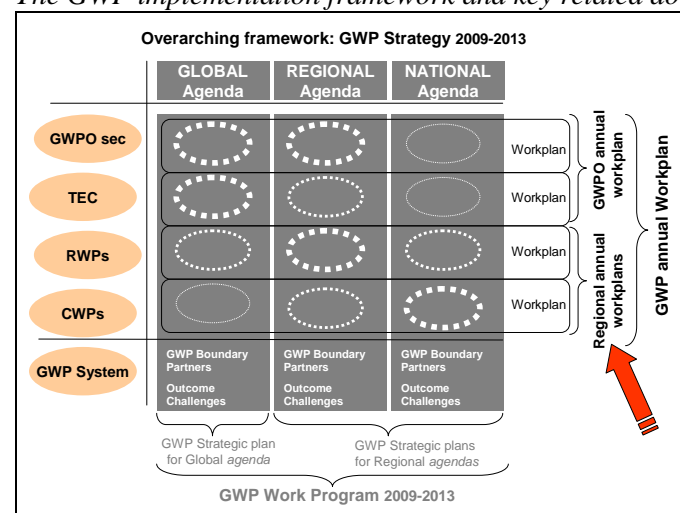
Abbreviations

AWP	Area Water Partnership
BhWP	Bhutan Water Partnership
BOD	Board of Directors
BWP	Bangladesh Water Partnership
BWWN	Bangladesh Women & Water Network
CWP	Country Water Partnership
EC	Executive Committee
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IWP	India Water Partnership
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LWP	Local Water Parliament
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
SAS	South Asia
SC	Steering Committee
SLWP	Sri Lanka Water Partnership
SZWPCA	Southern Zone Water Partnership Coordinating Agency
WZWPCA	Western Zone Water Partnership Coordinating Agency



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Countries of Southeast Asia are developing at a rapid pace, creating new dimensions of problems in the field of water resources management. Today they are not only faced with irrigation matters as before, but with a multitude of water problems related threats to water security. The challenges to achieve security related to water sufficiency for all needs and water related disasters are swelling, coupled with increasing water demands while resources are deteriorating, depleting and suffering the effects of climate change.

Therefore there has been a growing recognition in Southeast Asia that the need for the implementation of 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 on going water policy, legal and institutional reforms, that is sweeping through the region. A common position on this direction was declared by ASEAN Ministers in SEA Water Forum in Chiangmai (2003), Bali (2005) and Putrajaya (2007).

In the World Water Forum 5 in Istanbul, during the “Asia-Pacific Regional Session: Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting for Water” which was convened on March 18th, 2009, Southeast Asia Water Ministers issued a Regional Document confirming its firm position as stated in Ministerial Declaration at Putrajaya, 2007. It is obvious that the central response of Southeast Asia Ministers to international call for serious actions to achieve water security is an affirmation of their commitment to implement IWRM through nine points of Putrajaya Declaration which are covering the creation of enabling environment and appropriate institutional arrangement.

GWP-SEA Strategy Map 2009 – 2013 outlines the approaches that shall be taken to reach the strategy goals in supporting SEA countries in overcoming their challenges. This is used as a foundation in building the regional Work Plan.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- Highlight 1
Under Strategic Goal 1 it is planned to implement
 1. WACDEP Work Packages 1, 2, 3, 4 (Regional and Transboundary cooperation, National development and Sector Plans, Investment and Project Preparation and Financing);
 2. RWP will organize Regional Workshop on Water Resources Management Financing in September or October 2013.;
 3. Two countries will write Country Reporting on Water Resources Development, Management and Use (name of countries will be selected in the next SC meeting).
- Highlight 2

Under Strategic Goal 2 the following will be implemented :

1. WACDEP Work Package 5 (Demonstration Projects) ;
2. Strengthening of WRM management instruments : (a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building on IWRM and Delta- The Transboundary Delta in the Mekong Basin, (b) Indonesia WP : Dialogues on local community capacity building on drought, (c) Lao WP - National workshop hydrology and mining forum for integrated water resource management (IWRM), (d) Malaysia CWP : Dialogue with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) for the northern/eastern region of Peninsular Malaysia, (e) Myanmar WP : Dialogue on “Raising Awareness for Increased Water Cooperation Among Different Water Uses”, (e) Philippines WP : Phase 2 study to review current water resource management financing in the Philippines, (f) Thailand WP : Seminar on Water Allocation and Optimization Water Use for Multi-Stakeholders at basin level, (g) Vietnam WP : Drought and IWRM in Delta – Case study in Red river delta of Vietnam.

- Highlight 3

Under Strategic Goal 3 :

1. WACDEP Work Package 6 and 7 (Capacity Development and Knowledge and Awareness);
2. Knowledge sharing : (a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on IWRM and Water conflict Management by taking case study: IWRM best practice for the farmer water user committee and fishery community in Boeung Nay commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province, (b) Indonesia WP : Country toolbox websites consolidation, (c) Lao PDR : National consultation workshop on the gender for integrated water resource and management (IWRM), (d) Malaysia CWP : Strategy for Communications and Partners Engagement, (e) Myanmar WP : Promotion and Awareness Raising of Nexus Approach to Water-Food-Energy Security, (f) Philippines - Conduct conferences, RTDs and sessions on IWRM and WASH in general.

- Highlight 4

Under Strategic Goal 4 :

1. WACDEP Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability - Promotion of partnership for water resilience in regional events
2. Participation in the Development of the Global Strategy and 3-year Regional Work Programme , Annual Global CP meeting and other international and regional meetings.
3. Organize regional SC meetings , Regional General Partners Meeting, implement routine office operation and administrative works.

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Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	(Countries and regions supported to develop and integrate 'no regrets' water security and climate resilience investments into their development plans, budgets and programmes)	<p>WACDEP Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation</p> <p>Activity 1 : RWP will organize Workshop on “Climate change resilience in ASEAN region, expected to be implemented back to back with 27th SEA SC meeting , in cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat , in a place to be decided</p> <p>Activity 2 : RWP will organize Cooperation on climate change data with National Mekong Committees, expected to be implemented back to back with an event organized by MRC and/or one of the National Mekong Committees, in a place to be decided</p>
		<p>WACDEP Work Package 2: National development and Sector Plans</p> <p>Activity 1 : Cambodia : 4Ps Project to the policy level.</p> <p>Activity 2 : Indonesia : Development of national plan for water security and climate resilience</p> <p>Activity 3 : Lao PDR : Revising National Water Policy</p> <p>Activity 4 : Lao PDR : Reviewing National Water Law.</p> <p>Activity 5 : Malaysia : Development of National Water Resources Policy.</p>

		<p>Activity 6 : Philippines : Development of national water policy to regulation, integrating climate change.</p> <p>Activity 7 : Vietnam : Study on water utilization for agriculture.</p>
		<p>WACDEP Work Package 3: Investments</p> <p>Activity 1 : Cambodia : Investment for Climate change and adaptation resiliences.</p> <p>Activity 2 : Indonesia : Investing / Supporting public partnership in water security and energy</p> <p>Activity 3 : Lao PDR : Development of small scale Infrastructure for climate change, flood & drought control for local community.</p> <p>Activity 4 : Philippines : Project proposal for investment development for RBO of two major river basin</p> <p>Activity 5 : Vietnam : Investment in irrigation sector</p>
		<p>WACDEP Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing</p> <p>Activity 1 : Cambodia : River basin IWRM road map with ADB:</p> <p>Activity 2 : Philippines : Feasibility studies of climate resilience projects in Philippine.</p>
OC #2	(Regional Experts in cooperation with Regional and International bodies, namely ASEAN-AWGWRM, NARBO, CRBOM, MRC,GMS will provide the needed technical and financial support for IWRM promotion)	RWP will organize a Regional Workshop on Water Resources Management Financing in September or October 2013 , back to back with 27 th SEA SC meeting , in a place to be decided
OC #3	(Regional Secretariat and CWP's in SEA will maintain updated reporting system on IWRM implementation)	Two countries will write Country Reporting on Water Resources Development, Management and Use. Name of the two countries and time schedule will be

	in the country members-)	decided in the 26 th SEA SC meeting.
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Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	(Solutions in place for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities-)	<p>WACDEP Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects</p> <p>Activity 1 : Indonesia : Development of water supply & energy in small dams for community to improve water security.</p> <p>Activity 2 : Lao PDR : Demonstration plot for IWRM, Flood, Drought in Vientiane province (Phase 3)</p> <p>Activity 3 : Malaysia : Continuing cooperation with community on flood mitigation</p> <p>Activity 4 : Myanmar : Case study for flood control, delta water management</p> <p>Activity 5 : Vietnam : Demonstration project for agriculture water efficiency</p>
OC #2	(Central, provincial and local government organizations in countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam will strengthen their WRM management instruments to respond critical development challenges.-)	<p>Activity 1 : Cambodia - Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building on IWRM and Delta- The Transboundary Delta in the Mekong Basin</p>

		Activity 2 : Indonesia - Dialogues on local community capacity building on drought
		Activity 3 : Lao PDR - National workshop hydrology and mining forum for integrated water resource management (IWRM)
		Activity 4 : Malaysia - Dialogue with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) for the northern/eastern region of Peninsular Malaysia.
		Activity 5 : Myanmar - Dialogue on “Raising Awareness for Increased Water Cooperation Among Different Water Uses”.
		Activity 6 : Philippines - Phase 2 study to review current water resource management financing in the Philippines , develop PWP position papers on issues related to IWRM, actively support legislations to promote water sector reforms (i.e. NWRMO, WSS Sector Reform)
		Activity 7 : Thailand - Seminar on Water Allocation and Optimization Water Use for Multi-Stakeholders at basin level.
		Activity 8 : Vietnam - Drought and IWRM in Delta – Case study in Red river delta of Vietnam 1
		(-)

Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.

OC #1	(Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing water security and climate resilience)	<p>WACDEP Work Package 6: Capacity Development</p> <p>Activity 1 : Indonesia : National inter sectoral policy dialogues on climate change adaptation, disaster management, water supply and sanitation</p> <p>Activity 2 : Malaysia : Dialogue in flood resilience in community</p> <p>Activity 3 : Myanmar : Capacity building for climate resilience</p> <p>Activity 4 : Singapore : Co-funding project between Singapore to other country water partnership and sharing experiences in water efficiency</p> <p>Activity 5 : Thailand : Capacity building for planning process of water security and climate resilience , the use of wetlands, flood prone and coastal areas</p> <p>Activity 6 : Vietnam : Capacity development in climate resilience practices</p> <p>WACDEP Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness</p> <p>Activity 1 : Translation of GWP publication into Cambodia language</p> <p>Activity 2 : Thailand : Development and dissemination of publications and strategic messages and tools for water security and climate resilience</p>
OC #2	(Government organizations , NGOs and practitioners in SEA countries share IWRM knowledge , principles, experience, and lessons learnt from practice with stakeholders including media, youth and gender.-)	<p>Activity 1 : Cambodia - Consultation Workshop on IWRM and Water conflict Management by taking case study: IWRM best practice for the farmer water user committee and fishery community in Boeung Nay commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province</p> <p>Activity 2: Indonesia - Country toolbox websites consolidation</p> <p>Activity 3: Lao PDR - National consultation workshop on the gender for integrated water resource and management (IWRM)</p>

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

		Activity 4 : Malaysia - Strategy for Communications and Partners Engagement
		Activity 5 : Myanmar - Promotion and Awareness Raising of Nexus Approach to Water-Food-Energy Security
		Activity 6 : Philippines - Conduct conferences, RTDs and sessions on IWRM and WASH in general, develop knowledge products on IWRM, such as the result of the study on IWRM implementation in the Philippines
		Activity 8 : Thailand : Participatory research on Rights to use and manage coastal resources and their impacts on local livelihoods: small scale fishery communities in Chao Phaya Delta
		Activity 9 : Vietnam - Water Governance in Vietnam 15 years implementation of the Law on Water Resources in 1998 : in aspects of water resources management, river basin management, irrigation and drainage development and management

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
OC #1	Operational GWP network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in the development process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACDEP Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability : Promotion of partnership for water resilience in regional events (APWS -2, preparation of SEA-WF 4, etc). 2. Participation in the Development of the Global Strategy and 3-year Regional Work Programme , Annual Global CP meeting and other international and regional meetings.

Workplan 2013: Implementing the Strategy

OTHER	Regional and Country routine activities	3. Organize regional SC meetings and Regional General Partners Meeting 4. Implement office operation and administrative works.

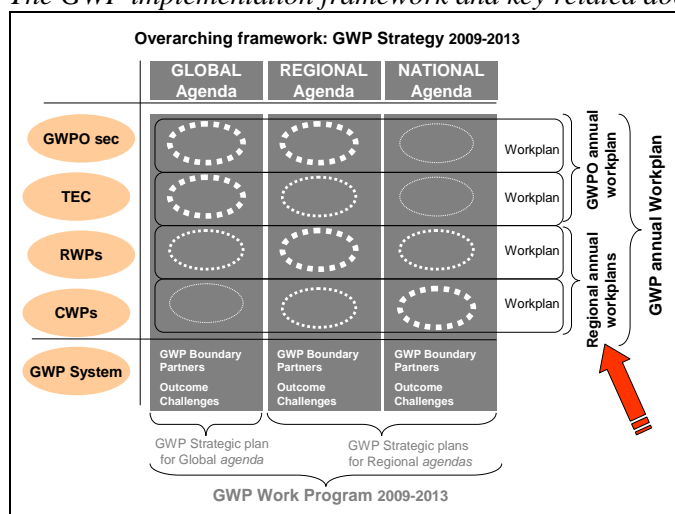
RWP WORKPLAN

GWP West Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO workplan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 Work Plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

Introduction: Water Management Context and Challenges

Since the West African Conference on IWRM (March 1998) which dedicated effective development of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in the sub-region, and under the leadership of the ECOWAS the following achievement can be noted: i) the West African Vision of Water adopted in 2000, ii) the setting up of the adoption of the West African Regional Action plan for IWRM, and the Permanent Framework for Coordination and Monitoring of IWRM in West Africa to lead the actions in the sub region, and then the adoption of the Regional Water policy that is being implemented.

The ECOWAS/WRCC has initiated a number of programmers and actions in line with these guidance documents and GWP/WA has been closely working with the Center.

With the formal creation of GWP/WA in 2002 and thanks to the development and implementation of the Strategy and action plan 2004-2008, and then the strategy 2009-2013, GWP/WA has contributed a lot to water development in the sub-region. In addition, through the implementation of some well focused programmes such as PAWD1, PAWD2, PfWG and then PIWAG, a number of achievements are noted.

To do so, GWP/WA has built a strategic network including regional key institutions and country water partnerships (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo). IWRM alliances were developed with several regional (AMCOW) and sub-regional (ECOWAS, CILSS, VBA, WAEMU, IUCN, WWF, etc.) organisations. Concrete actions were carried out in leading dialogues for better water governance, IWRM capacity building and information sharing. The process of development of IWRM plans implemented in countries (Mali, Senegal, Benin, Cape Verde) was supported by GWP. Furthermore 7 other countries have been supported towards IWRM implementation through the program " Improving water management and governance in African countries through support in the development and implementation of IWRM Plans " in partnership with UNEP, UDC, ECOWAS/WRCC. This led to the development of national IWRM plan in Togo, (and Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia are about to complete their plan), and IWRM roadmaps for Gambia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea Bissau..

These efforts consolidated the incontrovertible place of GWP/WA in the promotion of IWRM in West Africa. In working to enhance IWRM in West Africa, GWP/WA accrued experiences in i)*Building alliances, Strengthening sub regional co-operation at the basin level and lead dialogues, sensitising, informing and building IWRM capacities: Promoting an IWRM implementation in the countries and within the communities*

Among the challenges for GWP in West Africa are:

- the strengthening collaboration on transboundary, and mainly on groundwater issues;
- the support to IWRM implementation at local level, in particular at the level of national basins, deserves a detailed attention in a context of adaptation to climate changes, increasing competitive uses, population migration and food crisis.
- the building of Climate resilience for West African countries known as the most vulnerable ones,
- emphasizing on Agricultural water management issues to address food security;
- Support to enhance the MDG related to Drinking water supply and sanitation;
- Reinforcement GWP/WA network and mainly the CWP's to contribute,
- and also, for the specific year 2013, to implement and finalise the autonomous financial and administrative management as a pilot case in GWP network.

Workplan summary (highlights only)

- Highlight 1 : Support to countries that have developed their IWRM Plans or roadmaps in the implementation actions. At least 3 CWPs that have proposed pertinent action plans to contribute to the country priorities will be supported
- Highlight 2: The WACDEP programme in West Africa will be implemented with actual leadership of the pertinent national bodies. VBA, ECOWAS/WRCC and the regional AMCOW/TAC will be involved in the development and implementation of the activities.
- Highlight 3 : Finalisation of the joint proposal for the dialogue on improved groundwater management in West Africa and joint fundraising for implementation. ACPC, ECOWAS/WRCC, GWP/WA and some other key partners are committed to develop and implement this programme. A follow up is needed to complete that important action
- Highlight 4. Reinforce GWP/WA management: Holding all the governance organs meetings and reinforce the regional Secretariat in the frame of the self hosting process. CWPs will be supported in the development of their membership base, and for their accreditation process/review.

Detailed Workplan

Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge 1: WACDEP/Countries and regions supported to develop and integrate 'no regrets' water security and climate resilience investments into their	See WACDEP Work Plan	

development plans, budgets and programmes		
OC #2 : Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national development plans and funding strategies.	<p>The countries that have developed the National IWRM plans are requesting contribution from the CWP on the stakeholder mobilisation and Capacity building aspects in the implementation of their plans with a strong</p> <p>CWP-Niger participates in the new initiative for the elaboration of a national IWRM plan (PAGIREN).</p> <p>The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea have developed initiatives to implement their respective roadmap for IWRM (-)</p>	<p>1.1.1 GWP/WA will Support at least 3 CWP in their planned actions toward the implementation of the national IWRM plans. CWP will propose actions in line with capacity building and stakeholder participation. GWP/WA will help with technical support.</p> <p>1.1.2 Two countries will be supported for Strengthen the regional executive Secretariat (Capacity building, software, and equipments)</p>
OC #3: The issue of water resources management financing is well understood by country decision-makers in view of proper integration of water issues in the national and regional development policies.	<p>Senior officials from Ministries in charge of water, Climate, finance and development planning collaborate better (-)</p>	(-)
OC #4 . Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles.	<p>Journalists from at least 12 countries in West Africa are committed to share information on IWRM related issues.</p> <p>The media are better equipped to produce improved articles on environmental and water issues.</p> <p>The media are more involved in CWP activities. (-)</p>	<p>1.4.1. In Collaboration with IUCN-PACO, the 7th regional workshop for journalists from at least 10 countries will be organised. Journalists to define the relevant topic for the year, GWP/WA to liaise with IUCN and ECOWAS for the technical and material organisation. The outcomes will include communication tools</p> <p>1.4.2. Edit and disseminate the tools developed by the participants to the workshop</p>

Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge 1: WACDEP: Solutions in place for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities		
OC #2 Contribute to dialogues in West Africa on water and climate change, food security, energy security, water infrastructures, transboundary aquifer management, etc.	<p>GWP/WA, ECOWAS-WRCC and CILSS have developed joint actions on climate change issues.</p> <p>Targeted countries within the joint initiative GWP/WA, ECOWAS/WRCC and WWF for the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary water courses are aware of the Convention and have taken actions towards ratification.</p> <p>ECOWAS/WRCC, West African RBOs, ANBO and NGOs have a better understanding of the issues associated to water infrastructures.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Follow up the initiative and assist CILSS in the development of a more detailed programme for implementation.</p> <p>2.1.2. In the frame of the MOU with WWF-US and ECOWAS, the lobbying for the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary water courses will continue.</p> <p>2.1.3. GWP/WA will also support the creation process of a Basin Organisation for Mono river shared by Benin and Togo planned by ECOWAS/WRCC</p> <p>2.1.4. GWP/WA initiates, in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and other regional Institutions the development of the regional adaptation strategy to Climate change for water sector (WACDEP will contribute)</p>

	<p>ECOWAS/WRCC, GEF, FIDA, FAO, UNESCO and all the key actors have renewed their interest and are involved in the finalisation of the groundwater programme document.</p> <p>(-)</p>	<p>2.1.5. Contribute to the implementation of SITWA programme in West Africa.</p> <p>2.1.6. GWP/WA will support VBA in the implementation of the Challenge programme on Water for food in the Volta Basin for Communication and use of the regional platforms.</p> <p>2.1.7. The groundwater programme document, endorsed by key Organisations will be used for fundraising. Donors and key partners (AfDB, ClimDev, ECA/ACPC, ECOWAS/WRCC , GEF, IFAD etc.) will be contacted for discussions on the funding/implementation of the programme</p> <p>2.1.8. In Benin the CWP is engaged in the development of the Oueme delta management in the frame of the Delta Alliance initiative. GWP/WA will support the CWP in Benin</p> <p>2.1.9. Ongoing initiatives with partner organisations (ECOWAS/WRCC, IUCN, NBA, VBA etc...) will continue.</p>
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Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications. *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge 1:		

Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing water security and climate resilience		
OC #2 The visibility and credibility of GWP/WA is reinforced through a powerful communication platform	More experts from ECOWAS member countries, NGOs and the media in West Africa have been trained and better contribute with knowledge; their use of the tools available within the GWP network, including those on climate change, is increased. (-)	<p>3.2.1. GWP WA will disseminate the available documentation to main target stakeholders (IWRM module)</p> <p>3.2.2. Collaborate with Capacity building and research institutions such as 2IE, WANET, WSA in at least 3 regional training workshops in West Africa</p>
OC #3 The capacity of partners on the use of the Toolbox is strengthened	<p>Regional partners in charge of capacity building are familiar with the Toolbox and involve GWP/WA and CWP in their training sessions.</p> <p>University lecturers & researchers, water professionals and NGOs share their experiences through the Toolbox</p>	<p>3.3.1. GWP/WA will continue promoting to the attention of teachers from institutes of higher education and universities in the sub region to the use of the TOOLBOX</p> <p>3.3.2. GWP/WA will encourage and support the development of cases studies to populate the Toolbox with experiences from the region. University teachers will be targeted</p>

Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge 1:		

Operational GWP network working with strategic allies and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in the development		
OC #2 Strengthen the network for an effective performance	<p>GWP/WAF contributes to the development of the new GWP strategy 2014-2020,</p> <p>The existing CWP have updated their list of partners based on membership forms filled with strong commitment from key partners</p> <p>At least 4 existing CWPs have strengthened their collaboration with relevant organisations such as WSA and the Global Water Initiative (GWI) in water and sanitation in West Africa</p> <p>The existing CWPs are better known and share more information.</p> <p>GWP/WA partners contribute and participate to the functioning of the statutory organs.</p> <p>Key partner organisations such as ECOWAS, CILSS, WAEMU, ZIE, FAO, West African RBOs, ANBO and NGOs contribute effectively in a number of joint actions undertaken by GWP in West Africa and collaborate better with one another. (-)</p>	<p>4.2.1. GWP/WA through the Technical Committee and the Steering committee will have an input during the definition process of the new strategy and prepare the regional 3 years plan including the revised communication plan and the fundraising strategy linked to the plan.</p> <p>4.2.2. Six CWPs will be urged and given support by GWP/WA to update/increase their membership base with more reliable institutions</p> <p>4.2.3 : Organise the statutory meetings (GWP/WA Steering Committee meetings in 2013)</p> <p>4.2.4 : Organise the statutory meetings (Technical Committee meeting when need be in 2013)</p> <p>4.2.5 : Organise the statutory meetings (GWP/WA General Assembly of Partners meeting as decided at the Extraordinary meeting in 2013)</p> <p>4.2.6 Participate in GWP Annual Consulting Partners Meeting</p>
OC #3 An effective strategy	The existing CWPs are better endowed with	4.3.1. Review CWPs' work plans in collaboration with the regional

for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilise funds to operationalise IWRM	<p>proposals with support from the regional Technical Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 6 CWP's have developed their work plans based on the Outcome Mapping approach - At least 6 existing CWP's are self sufficient for their running cost. (-) 	<p>Secretariat and TC members</p> <p>4.3.2. Assist CWP's in developing proposals (draft by each CWP; reviewed by a regional TEC Member).</p> <p>4.3.3. Develop an action plan for strengthening the CWP's Secretariat</p> <p>4.2.4 Strengthen the regional Executive Secretariat (Capacity building, software, and equipments)</p> <p>4.3.5 GWP/WA will participate in at least 3 strategic events organised by de la AfDB, UNECA, AMCOW or ECOWAS to keep close collaboration with key political bodies</p>
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