Monthly Report  
Global Water Partnership  
March 2014  

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Romania Consultation Calls for Improved Water Dialogue

GWP Romania was the first country to submit a report from their recent national consultation on water in the post-2015 agenda. A total of 29 country consultations are being organised in the first few months of 2014 as part of the GWP-OECD Global Dialogue project.

Read more.

During the Romania National Consultation there was a strong consensus on the need for frequent dialogue among the central and local water authorities and institutions. This would correlate the strategies and investments contained in the River Basin Management Plans. Participants also focused on the problems and specific recommendations for the post-2015 development framework, to ensure basic water and sanitation services as a fundamental human right.

The participants agreed that water, in all its uses, is fundamental to sustainable development needs and must be managed effectively. The suggested global water goal and identified targets and indicators would allow the benefits to become more obvious. Strong synergies between water and other issues such as energy and food require clearer recognition and an integrated approach.

The Romania report suggests an improvement of capacity building to ensure effective monitoring of future water and sanitation targets and flood forecasting. It also calls for reducing the timeline between planning and implementation, as well as improved land-use, better planning for development at local level, taking into account flood hazards. Furthermore it suggests an information and awareness programme for the public on the complexity of the issues in the water/wastewater management field.

Another 28 Reports

By the end of April another 28 reports will be submitted from other national consultations. From these a final synthesis report will be developed for input into the Global Dialogue High Panel Discussion at Singapore Water Week in June.

All materials and news articles connected to the national consultations can be found here: Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth. Among the selection of news are summaries from consultations in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal, Zambia, Tanzania and Nicaragua.

The combined work undertaken within the Global Dialogue will result in a milestone report on "Water Security and Sustainable Growth" to be presented at the World Water Forum in South Korea in 2015.

The full report from GWP Romania is available here (will be hyperlinked)

Have Your Say

Are you familiar with GWP’s IWRM ToolBox? You can now contribute to discussions in these sections: Tools, Critical Challenges and Case Studies.

Visit the GWP IWRM ToolBox
GWP Celebrated World Water Day

Around the world, World Water Day 2014 was celebrated by many, with activities connected to the theme of water and energy. GWP launched a new video, as well as a new Strategy, Towards 2020, in connection with World Water Day, and the day was celebrated across the GWP regions.

Read more.

GWP Central America joined in the effort to bring the attention to the water and energy nexus and organized a regional event that took place on March 21 in San Salvador, El Salvador. The agenda included the participation of several regional organisations, and a series of national experiences were presented. Actors from both the water and energy sectors were present, including GWP members from all six countries of the region, government officials from the Ministry of Environment of El Salvador, civil society, universities and others.

GWP China organised two events to celebrate the day, both in Hunan Province. The first one was an on-site investigation of Dongting Lake Basin, jointly supported by the Dongting Lake Engineering Authority and Hunan Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute. The second event was a small seminar in Wangcheng, to discuss water resources protection in Hunan Province.

A number of World Water Day events were organised within GWP CACENA. Among these were the "Let’s care Armenia" initiative, which included a photo competition. At another event, the initiators of the project “Let us Be Careful Armenia – World Water Day 2014” agreed that hydropower plants keep increasing in number despite the concerns over possible environmental hazards. GWP Azerbaijan organised a seminar in Baku with several collaborators, and GWP Mongolia gave an interview on water problems in Mongolia to national TV and TV-C1 to raise public understanding of water problems. GWP Georgia initiated the campaign “Blue Spring” devoted to the World Water Day within the project ”Clean Georgia, which aims to protect and clean water bodies, small rivers and springs.

One of the ways GWP Caribbean commemorated World Water Day, was through its first-ever WWD Facebook Photo Competition. With the theme “Water and Energy”, the competition received a significant response with more than 40 photo submissions from various Caribbean territories.

GWP South Asia joined in the global Strategy launch celebrations for World Water Day, and took the opportunity to give the new GWP Strategy to the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which also presented their own new strategy.

Indonesian Universities Learn about IWRM ToolBox

Twenty-six lecturers from Indonesian universities recently met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, together with GWP representatives for a workshop on the use of GWP’s integrated water resources management (IWRM) ToolBox.

Read more. (article already published on GWP SEA)

The objective was to expand the use of IWRM ToolBox in university education and research institutions in Indonesia, and to discuss the development of case studies and potential technical focus papers based on Indonesian experiences.
The workshop was held on 20-22 March 2014, organised by Global Water Partnership in cooperation with GWP Indonesia, one of the Country Water Partnerships of GWP Southeast Asia.

Meeting Reality

First on the workshop agenda was a visit to two dams in Yogyakarta, the Sermo Reservoir Dam and Srowol Sabo Dam. Sermo Reservoir Dam provides for drinking water supply, irrigation and hydropower, and the Srowol Sabo Dam is a specific infrastructure facility to trap sediments and debris whenever volcanic eruptions occur. Java Island is especially prone to frequent volcanic eruptions.

The visit gave the lecturers an opportunity to see the real situation of water resources management systems in Yogyakarta. The lecturers were also briefed by GWP Southeast Asia Regional Coordinator, Mr. Djoko Sasongko, on GWP’s work worldwide.

Exchanging Experiences

The rest of the workshop was focused on presentations by the lecturers about the study programmes related to water and IWRM in their universities. They also outlined how the universities will benefit from including IWRM ToolBox in the education curricula. It became apparent that most of the universities already have well established study programmes on water and IWRM. The inclusion of the IWRM ToolBox will be therefore be useful and well accepted.

GWP Senior Knowledge Management Officer Dr. Danka Thalmeinerova presented IWRM ToolBox case studies from all the regions of GWP, especially from Indonesia. This was followed by group discussions on how to prepare proposals for new case studies. Each group prepared 3 - 4 case study proposals and agreed to finalize the cases for future inclusion in IWRM ToolBox.

IWRM Works

The most recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) states in its summary for policy makers that integrated water resources management (IWRM) is a key part of adaptation experiences in several regions. “This shows that GWP’s and partners’ advocacy efforts to explain how IWRM is the way forward for building water security and climate resilience are bearing fruit,” says GWP Executive Secretary Dr. Ania Grobicki.

Read more.

In several regions including Central and South America, as well as Asia, IWRM is explicitly shown to be part of the adaptation experience.

“GWP’s programmes such as the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), which is now being implemented across the GWP Network, can help people to adapt faster and reduce their risks of losses and harm from climate-related disasters such as floods and droughts,” says Dr. Grobicki.

The report states that the adaptation experience is accumulating across regions in the public and private sector and within communities. Governments at various levels are starting to develop
adaptation plans and policies and to integrate climate-change considerations into broader development plans. Examples of adaptation across regions include the following:

- **In Africa**, most national governments are initiating governance systems for adaptation. Disaster risk management, adjustments in technologies and infrastructure, ecosystem-based approaches, basic public health measures, and livelihood diversification are reducing vulnerability, although efforts to date tend to be isolated.

- **In Europe**, adaptation policy has been developed across all levels of government, with some adaptation planning integrated into coastal and water management, into environmental protection and land planning, and into disaster risk management.

- **In Asia**, adaptation is being facilitated in some areas through mainstreaming climate adaptation action into subnational development planning, early warning systems, integrated water resources management, agroforestry, and coastal reforestation of mangroves.

- **In Australasia**, planning for sea-level rise, and in southern Australia for reduced water availability, is becoming adopted widely. Planning for sea-level rise has evolved considerably over the past two decades and shows a diversity of approaches, although its implementation remains piecemeal.

- **In North America**, governments are engaging in incremental adaptation assessment and planning, particularly at the municipal level. Some proactive adaptation is occurring to protect longer-term investments in energy and public infrastructure.

- **In Central and South America**, ecosystem-based adaptation including protected areas, conservation agreements, and community management of natural areas is occurring. Resilient crop varieties, climate forecasts, and integrated water resources management are being adopted within the agricultural sector in some areas.

- **In the Arctic**, some communities have begun to deploy adaptive co-management strategies and communications infrastructure, combining traditional and scientific knowledge.

- **In small islands**, which have diverse physical and human attributes, community-based adaptation has been shown to generate larger benefits when delivered in conjunction with other development activities.

**Mozambique Capacity Building Programme Launched**

There is a great need to build capacities in managing climate change. To address that need, GWP’s Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP) was formally introduced through a capacity building awareness workshop in Maputo, Mozambique, on the 18th March 2014.

**Read more. (article already published on GWP SAF)**

The Detailed Assessment on the Capacity Building Needs in Mozambique (GWP, 2013) states that Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate related disaster such as floods, droughts and cyclones, with a recurrence frequency estimated at 1.67, meaning at-least one event occurs every year.

www.gwp.org
Mozambique is also amongst the most affected countries by “large scale” natural disasters in the world. There is a great need therefore to build capacities in managing climate change. To address that need, the Global Water Partnership’s Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP) for Mozambique was formally introduced through a capacity building awareness workshop at a launch that was held in Maputo, Mozambique on the 18th March 2014.

39 participants gathered together for Water Climate and Development Programme Capacity Building launch which was facilitated by the WACDEP Capacity Building Team for Mozambique and the Mozambique Country Water Partnership. The workshop participants comprised academia, such as the Universidade Eduard Mondlane, consultancy firms dealing with Environmental issues, various Government Departments and Ministries associated with water, such as National Directorate for Water - Ministry of Public Works and Housing, National Directorate for Environmental Management – Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation – Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Department of Water Resources Management, under the National Directorate for Water and the Ministry of Planning and Development.

Officially opening the workshop, the Deputy National Director of the Ministry of Water emphasized the importance of the WACDEP Programme for Mozambique. He underscored that the recent floods in the country were a sign that a climate resilience programme needed to be in place and there was a need to convey climate resilience messages to decision makers as well as involve as many stakeholders as possible. He further noted that WACDEP is a valid contribution for the implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change.

Speaking at the workshop, Chair of the Mozambique Water Partnership, Dr. Patrício José stressed the need to invest in capacity building and create awareness on climate change due to its impacts on society. He elaborated that initiatives such as the WACDEP created opportunities for various stakeholders to work together in creating climate resilience and build on the SADC and AMCOW mandates of promoting cooperation for social and economic development among nations. He further noted that although implementation challenges exist, harmonization of programmes promoting climate resilience is possible as there is room for all actors to contribute.

Through the launch, participants were given more information on how the programme will build support at capacity building for climate change management by providing individuals, organizations and other relevant institutions with capacities that help them to work efficiently to tackle climate change management issues by providing a holistic approach that addresses the enabling environment, institutional development and human resources development and managerial systems.

The various presentations also enabled participants to establish dialogue around the capacity development component whose objectives and activities were presented by Professor Dinis Juizo. A presentation on the WACDEP programme in Mozambique was made by Paulo Cesar Selemane, Mozambique WACDEP Project Manager. The participants looked at what has been done and the findings on the detailed assessment report, the trainers and the targeted institutions in Mozambique, The capacity development process and how the Programme will be implemented in Mozambique: training workshops and the mentoring process and the linkages with other components of WACDEP and the expected outcomes.
Water Goal Needed in Changing World

GWP Chair Dr. Ursula Schaefer-Preuss gave the introductory keynote to the **Second Mekong River Commission Summit and International Conference** in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on 2 April. She presented some key elements related to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, stressing the need for a dedicated water goal in an ever-changing world.

Read more.

Addressing the summit, Dr. Schaefer-Preuss referred to the longstanding initiative of ADB, UNDP, and UNESCAP in regularly producing a monitoring report on the accomplishments of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latest version is entitled **“Asia Pacific Aspirations – Perspectives for a Post 2015 Development Agenda. Asia Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/2013”**.

“On the lessons to be learnt from the MDGs I would like to highlight the findings of the Asia Pacific Aspirations Report, which noted the need for more integration in the development agenda, and also a need for enhanced emphasis on gender and partnerships. The world has changed since the MDGs in 2000. Worldwide, but particularly in Asia, the issues of persistent poverty, rising income inequality, continuing food insecurity, gender disparities, demographic change, urbanization, and environmental degradation will need to be tackled. All of these priority areas are directly related to water management,” said Dr. Schaefer-Preuss.

Although the MDG process puts a focus on water, sanitation and hygiene, its targets on the broader questions of water resources management have not been not so clear, said the GWP Chair.

“In particular, the MDGs did not place sufficient emphasis on integrated water management in the context of environmental degradation and enhanced resource utilization to meet interrelated development goals.”

This needs to change, said the Chair as she wrapped up her speech. In connection to World Water Day on 22 March 2014, some 57 Permanent Representatives at the UN signed a call for a dedicated water goal in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

“It is not yet certain that this will be achievable. The UN Open Working Group is currently considering some 19 goals in all, some of which may be combined or reframed to enhance integration across areas. Others have proposed no more than 10 goals where water would be a target or sub-target within some these more integrated goals. What is clear is that water must be highly visible in the Post-2015 framework, with coherent indicators, targets and metrics to ensure our success.”

The MRC summit gathered over 250 participants, including the Prime Ministers of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Member Countries Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as delegations from China and Myanmar and regional leaders, water experts, and diplomats. The summit aim was to address the most important issues on the Mekong River and set strategic directions for the MRC. GWP Southeast Asia and GWP CACENA were also actively participating in this event.

The complete speech of Dr. Ursula Schaefer-Preuss is available here. (will be hyperlinked)

Related links:

“Global Water Goal far from being a Done Deal”

www.gwp.org
Towards a SDG for Water – GWP at the Budapest Water Summit

GWP Participates in UN Event on Post-2015 Agenda

Sharing Lessons on Water Management in the Deltaic Regions

GWP Bangladesh and the Institute of Water Modeling (IWM) organised a workshop 28-29 March in Dhaka. The topic was “Sharing Lessons and Experiences on Current Water Management Issues, Opportunities and Challenges from Deltaic Regions in South Asia including Impending Climate Change Impacts”.

Read more. (article already published on GWP SAS)

Bangladesh Water Resources Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud addressing the meeting said, “The three major rivers of South Asia region-Ganges, Brahmaputhra and Meghna discharge nearly two billion tons of siltation into the Bay of Bengal each year; besides the deforestation in the upper riparian countries, pushes siltation tremendously. Without managing the silt, we cannot manage water in Bangladesh. Unless we are careful about our water and water management, we cannot ensure the food security in the country.” In addition he emphasized the importance of sharing data and experiences to resolve water related issues in the region. Dr Zafar Ahmed Khan, Secretary to the Ministry endorsing the Minister’s statement said, sharing of raw data within the region is very important to combat natural disasters coursed by climate change.

Ms Priyanka Dissanayake; Regional Coordinator, GWP SAS mentioned in her concluding remarks that application of environmental flow assessment and actual provision of environmental flows to downstream reaches are absent in most river systems in the region -the environmental flow assessments help in the process of decision making when water allocations are negotiated between the upstream and the downstream countries in transboundary river basins. She further discussed the importance of improving the flood water storage in Nepal to alleviate flooding in Bangladesh and increasing rainwater harvesting in the entire region to cope with drought. Finally she said the countries in the region needs to think about innovations and technologies such as, solar powered toilet introduced in India and underground flood water storage.

The workshop was well attended - almost 130 participants representing five countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission, agencies working on environment, climate and water and Universities were present at the workshop.

GWP Launches New Strategy: Towards 2020


Read more. (article already published)
The strategy, Towards 2020, outlines a new direction for GWP with the goals of catalyzing change, sharing knowledge, and strengthening partnerships for a water secure world. The 2014–2019 Strategy builds on GWP’s previous work and achievements. It was developed through a year-long process of regional dialogues and consultations with GWP’s growing network of over 2,900 Partner Organizations across 172 countries.

“The strategy Towards 2020 stresses the need for innovative and multi-sectoral approaches to adequately address the manifold threats and opportunities relating to sustainable water resource management in the context of climate change, rapid urbanization, and growing inequalities,” highlights Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Chair of GWP.

Knowledge generation and communication continues to be a central part of GWP’s work with this strategy.

“Knowledge and new tools are needed to support policy development and decision making and enable the effective and sustainable management of water resources,” says Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi, GWP Technical Committee Chair. “Knowledge can stimulate behavioural change towards a new ‘water culture’.

New to this strategy is a thematic approach in six key areas of development – climate change, transboundary cooperation, food, urbanisation, energy, and ecosystems.

“Integrated water management is fundamental to all of these areas of the global development agenda. Our new thematic approach will ensure the crucial link to water security is made across these thematic focus areas for meeting sustainable development goals,” explains GWP Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki.

The global launch of the strategy took place at the Official United Nations World Water Day celebrations in Tokyo, Japan, on 21 March 2014.

**Meet our Partners**

**JINJ Ltd in Armenia**

**GWP in the news**

**Nigerian Experts Brainstorm on Post MDGs Water Targets** (Daily Trust)

**Reconnecting to Our Cultural Taps in the Mediterranean** (Coca-Cola)

**Global Water Partnership Launches New Global Strategy: Towards 2020** (EurActiv)


**GWP Vacancies**

www.gwp.org
Young Professional Development Initiative looking for nine interns. Deadline for applications 20 April 2014.

**Coming events** (PLEASE NOTE NOT ALL THESE WILL FIT IN NF APRIL, THE REST WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE COMING MONTHS)

28 April-24 May 2014, MUS e-discussion: Multiple Use Water Services

7-9 May 2014, International Forum on Transboundary Waters Management, Quebec, Canada

12-16 May 2014, Course Announcement - IWRM Approach to Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures, Kinshasa, DRC

13–15 May 2014, The Third International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Management (ICWRE-2014), Antalya, Turkey

19-20 May 2014, Sustainability in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus, Bonn, Germany

19-23 May 2014, Water Security for Policy Makers and Practitioners Short Course, Norwich, UK

26-30 May 2014, Africa Water Week, Dakar, Senegal

27-29 May 2014, 3rd Istanbul International Water Forum, Istanbul, Turkey

28-30 May 2014, 6th IWA Eastern European Young Water Professionals Conference "East meets West", Istanbul, Turkey

1-5 June, 2014, Singapore International Water Week, Singapore

2-6 June 2014, Interdisciplinary Water Congress CINA 2014, online course


**New Resources**


Integrated Drought Management Library

Technical Background Papers Available in Spanish

GWP Burkina Faso – new website
GWP Rwanda – new website

Adaptation to climate change in water, sanitation and hygiene: assessing risks, appraising options in Africa (ODI)

The economics of climate change adaptation in Africa’s water sector: a review and a way forward (ODI)

Calls

Call for abstracts and full papers: 1st Call for Abstracts - 15th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium

Scholarship Opportunity for Caribbean Student to Pursue Master’s Programme in “Climate and Society”

ICID Scholarship opportunities

Call for submissions: 2014 Emerging Scholars Award, Global Water Forum, deadline 22 April 2014

Call for applications: ReSource Award for Sustainable Watershed Management, deadline 30 April 2014

Call for applications: Experienced Water Postdoc Fellowship COFUND Programme, deadline 30 April 2014

Call for applications: Multimedia Journalism & Water course, deadline 6 May 2014

Call for applications: Web-based course in International Water Law, deadline 11 May 2014

Call for applications: A Joint Degree Masters programme on Urban Water Engineering and Management (UWEM), deadline for applications 15 May 2014.


Water in the News (if there is space more news will be added)

SIWI, UNESCO and the Government of Sweden signs agreement for UNESCO Centre (SIWI)

Uttarakhand’s Furious Himalayan Flood Could Bury India’s Hydropower Program (Circle of Blue)
1. Drought Management Library launched
The IDMP Library with relevant publications for drought management built and launched. 163 publications available. Visitors are invited to suggest additional publications. http://www.droughtmanagement.info/library/

Note: We may wish to announce the launch of the new website rather – should be operational by 10 April, with more content to be added throughout the month of April.

2. Preparation for Integrated Drought Management Programme for the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)
IDMP HOA participated in the IGAD Drought Resilience Summit in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting provided an effective opportunity to network with initiatives that will be of immediate relevance once the IDMP HOA will be operational and start an analysis of gaps of the existing approaches and the potential value added of the IDMP HOA.

The approach of the IGAD Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) launched in Nairobi in 2011 is very much in line with the approach of the IDMP HOA - it focuses on preventive action, a holistic approach, coordinated response and partnerships. It works closely with the actors on agriculture/pastoralism. It was clear that coordination among the different activities on drought in the region presents an ongoing challenge. The IDMP HOA can contribute to IGAD’s efforts - the GWP network jointly with WMO can contribute to drought management in the Horn of Africa with country-level action on the water management challenges and engage the national HydroMet Services.

3. Analysis for Needs and Capacity Assessment for a Drought Monitor in South Asia
A needs and capacity assessment for a Drought Monitor in South Asia was carried out by GWP South Asia with support from the Integrated Drought Management Programme. It marked the first step in a GWP – IWMI collaboration project to develop a Drought Monitor for South Asia.

A questionnaire was sent by the GWP Country Water Partnerships in Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to relevant government entities and institutes. The responses reveal that there is no validated system of early warning on drought that could meet the requirement for a high spatial resolution in any of the surveyed countries. In India and Pakistan drought monitoring and prediction systems are provided by the respective National Meteorological Departments. These tools enable valuable drought information, but are restricted to particular regions and seasons.

All six countries are capable of contributing to the development of a regional Drought Monitor, although the extent to which this is possible varies considerably. The capabilities range from rainfall prediction, experience in flood forecasting, monitoring of losses caused by drought, experience in international cooperation, expertise in the usage of different drought indices to GIS-based drought identification.
The responses to the questions on support needed show that all the countries wish to receive assistance in order to implement a regional Drought Monitor. Particularly information tailored to drought prone areas is needed. Challenges that the countries are facing are e.g. lack of hydrological / meteorological measurement stations, missing access to satellite data, insufficient rainfall prediction capability or shortage of well-trained staff. It is also emphasized by the respondents that the development of an institutional mechanism of functional collaboration across ministries and departments at the sub-national, national and international level is essential.

Being asked to render their country’s individual needs more precisely, the experts indicate that information about frequency, causes and spatial extent of droughts is needed. Evaluation of the most important time scales of drought differ among the respondents, yet seasonal information is stated as important by most of them. It is also pointed out by the respondents that the spatial scale for drought information has to be small (sub-district, village level) in order to maximize the benefit from Drought Monitor.

In the assessment of the impacts of droughts in the countries, the respondents come to similar conclusions. Agriculture is considered one of the most vulnerable sectors to drought in all the countries. Moreover, the respondents state hydrological impacts related to groundwater, drinking water supply and hydropower generation as crucial. In Bhutan forest fires are a fatal implication of drought and in Bangladesh and Nepal transportation on waterways is mentioned as another sector on which droughts have implications.

Concerning the possible realization of a regional Drought Monitor the countries make different proposals. Mostly it is suggested that the respective national hydro-meteorological services should act as national focal points, but also institutions like the Department of Irrigation in Nepal or the Ministry of Agriculture in India are considered candidates to host such a system. Some answers indicate strongly that a new host of the system should unite different institutions and some suggest the creation of a new national organization.

The Disaster Management Center (SDMC) of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) expresses strong interest to play a central role in the development of SADEWS.

In summary, the needs assessment shows that the development of a regional Drought Monitor is rated very useful by the respondents.

4. Support to GWP Caribbean on flood related proposal development

GWP Caribbean has requested informally the APFM HelpDesk to support the development under the GWP-C WACDEP programme for the creation of a suitable SIDS specific knowledge product/publication looking at Advancing Ecological and Environmentally friendly Approaches for Integrated Flood Management in Caribbean Island Watersheds.

Detailed discussions have been held with GWP Caribbean and options to link to WMO projects shown – awaiting final response from GWP-C.
5. Partner involvement to IDMP secured
Michel Jarraud and Ania sent at end 2013/ beginning 2014 a joint letter to heads of international organizations that are active in drought management. Responses of the heads of the following organizations have been received, indicating an interest to contribute to the IDMP and appointing a focal point.

Food and Agriculture Organization
[link to http://www.fao.org/]

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
[link to http://www.unccd.int/]

U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC)
[link to http://drought.unl.edu/]

University of Nebraska Daugherty Water for Food Institute
[link to http://waterforfood.nebraska.edu/]

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
[link to http://www.ais.unwater.org/ais/course/view.php?id=37]

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
[link to http://en.unesco.org/]

United Nations Environment Programme
[link to http://www.unep.org/]

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
[link to http://www.unisdr.org/]

Convention on Biological Diversity
[link to http://www.cbd.int/]

United Nations Development Programme
[http://web.undp.org/drylands/]

UNDP Cap-Net
[link to http://www.cap-net.org/]

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
[link to http://www.icarda.org/]

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
[link to http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/]

World Bank
[http://www.worldbank.org/]

Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
6. Support Turkey in "International Drought Management Workshop"

Note: This has been WMO-led (and may therefore not be adequate to feature in NewsFlow with involvement of GWP CEE (IDMP CEE) and may be covered in GWP CEE reporting

Support Turkey in the International Drought Management Workshop facilitation, as part of a team of experts provided by the IDMP to provide guidance towards the development of a National Drought Policy in Turkey.

1) Turkish institutions were satisfied by the outcomes and attendance from international experts. The IDMP will jointly work with the General Water Directorate to develop further a national drought policy. A second national meeting, involving the same level of different stakeholders, is expected in the next months to present the first draft of this strategy.

2) DMCSEE could contribute to the process, but could also receive feedback from Turkey. FAO could play a role helping into the development of the National Drought Policy in Turkey, but also conveying Turkish expertise into other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

3) FAO and UNCCD could be part of the DMCSEE Steering Committee as observers. This would promote an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to drought management, in line with the principles of both IDMP and GFCS. A possible involvement of FAO and UNCCD would ensure in DMCSEE a triple coverage in the fields of drought monitoring (led by WMO), impact assessment (under leadership of UNCCD) and drought prevention and planning response (theme where FAO experience would be crucial).

7. Ensured GWP’s involvement in National Climate Outlook Forum in Mozambique (6-7 March)

Note: This should be reported also by GWP WACDEP Mozambique

The first National Climate Outlook Forum was held in Mozambique. GWP Mozambique participated through WACDEP. The National Climate Outlook Forum is part of a WMO-spearheaded initiative to roll out user-friendly climate services and increase resilience to extreme events and climate change.

The meeting in Maputo from 3 to 6 March brought together providers of climate information together with the users: water managers, city councils, the energy sector, health authorities, research and academic institutes, farmers, fishermen, private sector sugar and banana companies, as well as international development agencies. GWP presented the water perspective and brought together water managers from the country as users.
The National Climate Outlook Forum in Mozambique is regarded as a test case for the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services. At the heart of the GFCS lies the principle that building interfaces between user agencies and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) will facilitate climate-smart decisions in critical sectors. Priority is being given to reducing impacts of climate-related disasters, improvement of food security and health outcomes, and efficient water resource management. One of the mechanisms for creating such climate information user interfaces are the National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs).

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones, flooding and droughts. Improved use of climate information is very important to address food security and disaster management and other long term risks.

The NCOF-pilot will aim to link climate information being generated by Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM) with stakeholder institutions, and their decision-making processes to improve application of climate information, particularly the seasonal scale climate outlooks. The forum will also assess the generation and use of climate information in a national context to identify capacity gaps and create a regular platform to bring together users and generators of climate information.
(Source: http://www.wmo.int/pages/mediacentre/news/NationalClimateOutlookForuminMozambique.html)

Monthly Narrative report Global WACDEP
March 2014
Susanne Skyllerstedt

1. GWP participating as observers in the 5th meeting of the Adaptation Committee
GWP participated as observers in the 5th meeting of the Adaptation Committee, taking place on 5-7 March 2014 in Bonn. The meeting brought together the members of the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and observer organisations. In the meeting two co-chairs (Ms Christina Chan and Mr Juan Pablo Hoffmaister) were elected for the upcoming one-year term, taking over from Ms Margret Makahanana-Sangarwe.

The AC was established as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, and it has 16 members including representatives from the five UN regional groups, SIDS, LDC, Non-Annex I and Annex I Parties.

A major point for discussion was the financial support for National Adaptation Plans. It was identified by the AC that there is a gap in terms of financial support for NAPs. The Global Support Programme (GSP) financed by the Least Developed Country Fund (LCDF), was presented as potential for LDCs to access both technical support and funding for the development of NAPs. For developing countries it
was identified that there is a lack of information and knowledge for developing countries to access funds, e.g. through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

Following submissions from regional institutions and UN agencies on their roles in supporting enhanced adaptation actions in developing countries, as well as supporting the AC in its work. An analysis presented the results from the submissions in an information paper. There is a clear will from organisations to support the work of the AC in different ways and the AC agreed to follow up on gaps and opportunities in connection to this. A list was prepared of such institutions and UN agencies which will be made available online and updated continuously. GWP was not included in this list, but will be added.

Potential opportunities for regional institutions and UN agencies to contribute were discussed, and the following can be identified as opportunities for GWP to look into further:

- Ad-hoc group to propose modalities for facilitating technical support
  - It was agreed that the group would include members of the AC, but also expertise from UN agencies and other organisations as needed
- Task force on NAPs – to further support developing countries seeking to formulate and implement NAPs
- Special event on the work of the AC during SB40 in June 2014
- Joint meeting of the AC and the Nairobi Work Programme

2. GWP participating in a workshop on how to enhance the Nairobi Work Programme

The Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) was established (under another name) in 2005 after a request by the COP (decision 1/CP.10).

The objective of the NWP is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.

NWP partner organisations of which GWP is one, have participated in the implementation of the NWP in different ways, e.g. through the submission of Action Pledges in response to the needs and priorities of Parties.

Key messages from meeting:

The meeting was an informal brainstorming workshop to discuss a mechanism to enhance the NWP to address adaptation knowledge gaps, starting up with opening remarks from UNFCCC and UNEP/Global Adaptation Network (GAN).

Meeting participants were UNFCCC representatives, UNEP/Global Adaptation Network (GAN), as well as regional (UNDP, UNEP etc.) and sectoral organisations from health (WHO) and water (GWP, SIWI and Deltares).

Potential theme specific interface groups/hubs at global and regional levels were discussed in the meeting, which could bring actors from the same sector together. At a global level the role could be to
connect also to the UNFCCC process, while at regional level the role could focus more on identifying bottom up needs.

Themes discussed were the same as the identified key issues from the COP19 (decision 17/CP.19) on ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, to keep the connection to the NWP and the UNFCCC process. For water, GWP was recognized as a key player and with our presence in the meeting this was strengthened by showing an interest to support and providing input on the NWP work.

Additionally on WACDEP from Maika Müller:

March 2014:

1. WACDEP Africa launched Young Professional Development Initiative. The initiative offers internships in each of the eight WACDEP countries and in the WACDEP CU. The deadline for submitting applications was 20 April and around 160 interested candidates have submitted their application. (http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/NEWS-AND-EVENTS/News-Archive/WACDEP-launches-Young-Professional-Development-Initiative/)

2. WACDEP Reference Group (RG) Members visited the countries Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Rwanda to facilitate dialogue among CWP and RGs, exchange ideas, experience and perspectives and to support the countries in WACDEP implementation.


4. GWP and WMO submitted a joint side event application on ‘How climate observations, predictions and risk assessments can support climate adaptation’ for the SBSTA 40, taking place in Bonn, Germany in June 2014.
-one of the ways the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) commemorated World Water Day (WWD) 2014 which was observed on March 22\textsuperscript{nd}, was through its first-ever WWD Facebook Photo Competition.

With the 2014 WWD theme being “Water and Energy” the GWP-C asked persons to submit original photos taken by them which embodied the theme “Water and Energy in the Caribbean.” The competition which ran from February 25\textsuperscript{th} to March 20\textsuperscript{th}, 2014 received a significant response with more than forty (40) photo submissions from various Caribbean territories.

Additionally, several GWP-C partners and strategic allies supported the initiative by sharing news of the competition through their organisation’s Facebook Page. Furthermore, other national and regional organisations within and outside of the water sector, as well as, regional blogs and news websites also joined in on sharing news about the competition. The winners were announced on World Water Day, with an entry from Jamaica copping the first prize; 2\textsuperscript{nd} place went to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and; a submission from Suriname took the 3\textsuperscript{rd} spot. The winning photos are seen below:

1st Place Winner - Ian Gage (Country: Jamaica) {Photo Description: "Power Curtain" - An old dam built in 1920 for a mini hydropower plant at Serge}
The competition’s judges felt that the photo by Mr. Ian Gage best communicated the theme “Water and Energy in the Caribbean.” The photo ranked the highest taking into account technical quality, composition, relevance to the theme and understanding of the topic.

The judges felt that Mr. Edson Recce’s photo entitled “Moving with Energy” above, was engaging and of a high quality. Furthermore, the judges believed it was a unique illustration of the theme “Water and Energy in the Caribbean.”

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2nd Place Winner - Edson Reece (Country: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo Description: "Moving Energy" - Water is energy; energy gives movement.))

3rd Place Winner - Soerinder Badal (Country: Suriname) (Photo Description: Water Management authorities inspecting a spillway which drains excess water from the Nanni Swamp to the Corantijn River in north-west Suriname. Could this water force be used to create hydro energy?)
Dr. Soerinder Badal’s photo entry was also awarded high scores by the judging panel who felt that the photo accurately captured the specified theme.

The 1st place winner received US$500, the 2nd place winner was awarded US$350 and the 3rd place winner received US$250. GWP-C plans to have similar initiatives in the future to build greater awareness of critical water topics and issues in the Caribbean region.

**GWP-C Supports National Youth Water Forum on Water and Energy Security in Trinidad and Tobago**

To commemorate World Water Day (WWD) 2014, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network’s (CYEN’s) Trinidad and Tobago Chapter, hosted its first-ever Youth Water Forum under the theme “Water and Energy Security in Trinidad and Tobago” on March 24th, 2014.

The Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) was pleased to support and participate in its partner’s event with its Regional Coordinator, Mr. Wayne Joseph being among the panel of experts engaging youth on various topics on water and energy in the country.

Ms. Rianna Gonzales, National Coordinator of the Caribbean Youth Environment Network-Trinidad and Tobago Chapter (CYEN-TT) is seen here introducing the panel of experts at the Chapter’s first Youth Water Forum. The panel of speakers (From Left to Right): Mr. Wayne Joseph, GWP-C Regional Coordinator, Dr. Sharda Maharaj of the Water Resources Agency (WRA), Mr. David Simmon of the Institute of International Relations of The University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine Campus and Mr. Wayne Clement, Former Manager at the WRA.

The panel discussion was the main focus of the event. It provided a unique platform, as it brought together young people and experts in the water and energy industries to create an intergenerational dialogue in the sector.
On the panel, Mr. Joseph stressed the inherent interdependence between water and energy and provided the audience of young people with practical examples locally and across the globe of how water is used and converted to energy and similarly how energy is used to provide water and the resources involved. Mr. Joseph also touched on the topic of wastewater re-use in terms of supply management and again provided examples and best models of this practice around the world.

He stressed that water has always been at the heart of civilisation and encouraged the young persons present to be more aware of their utilisation of the precious resource.

He also pointed out the importance of an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach to water management that takes into account the interdependence of water and all sectors such as energy.

Some of the broad topics touched on during discussions at the Forum were:

- Consumption and Demand of Water and/Energy
- Supply and Sustainability of Water and/Energy
- Water Governance
- Water Security in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Other speakers on the panel included experts from the Water Resources Agency (WRA) of the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) of Trinidad and Tobago; the Institute of International Relations of The University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine Campus; and the CYEN Trinidad and Tobago Chapter.

Young people are relevant stakeholders and ensuring an all-inclusive approach which integrates an understanding of how planning for development works and open discussions could lead to successful youth empowerment and a lasting impact on local development. The GWP-C in its commitment to promoting and fostering IWRM in the Caribbean is very cognizant of the role and importance of youth in this process and in its advocacy.
GWP-C Shares Knowledge with University Students on Water Resources and Watershed Management

As part of its Knowledge and Awareness and Capacity Development initiatives under its Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) put on three (3) specialist lectures in Trinidad during the first week of April.

Dr. Natalie Boodram, Programme Manager of the GWP-C WACDEP delivered these specialist lectures at The University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine Campus in Trinidad on the following topics:

1. Integrated Water Resources Management
2. Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management
3. Climate Change and Water Resources Management

In addition to building awareness and capacity in these areas through its WACDEP, the lectures formed part of the teaching this semester for students pursuing the Bachelor of Science (BSc) Major in Environmental and Natural Resources Management at The University. Though the main target audience was university students, members of the general public were also invited to the series of lectures.

GWP-C Meets with Government Officials of the Tobago House of Assembly to Discuss Collaborative Opportunities

The Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) had the opportunity to meet with government officials of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) on April 7th, 2014 to discuss proposed avenues for collaboration and support from the GWP-C in its mandate toward a water secure Caribbean.
GWP-C has been working towards renewing its collaborative efforts in Tobago and on Monday, April 7th scheduled three (3) meetings with members of the THA. Representing the GWP-C at these meetings were Ms. Judy Daniel, Chair of the GWP-C and Mr. Wayne Joseph, Regional Coordinator of the GWP-C. The GWP-C Chair made a presentation to the Honourable Orville London, Chief Secretary of the THA on the work and activities of the GWP-C. Ms. Daniel presented GWP-C’s main focus areas of:

1. Catalysing Change in Policy and Practice
2. Generating and Communicating Knowledge
3. Strengthening Partnerships

The GWP-C Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) for the Caribbean was highlighted and an overview of the Programme’s main components was given with primary focus in four (4) countries: Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Guyana.

Discussions were also held on ways of sharing experiences on the Programme with Tobago; a way forward has to be worked out on collaboration. The Annual High Level Session (HLS) Ministerial Forum was also discussed with an outcome of Tobago being invited to the upcoming Forum.
The GWP-C Chair and Regional Coordinator also met with Assemblyman Mr. Godwin Adams, Secretary of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment together with his full team. In this meeting, presentations were also made on GWP-C’s work and discussions took place on a number of strategic outcomes particularly on:

- Training in Water Use Efficiency Plans
- Policy and Guidelines for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
- Farm Management Practices
- Regulation of Effluent into Rivers and other Sensitive Environments
- The Management of Water and Wastewater in Constructed Wetlands
- Training in Rainwater Harvesting Practices for Use in Disaster Preparedness

The GWP also met with Mr. Gary Melville, Secretary of Planning, Public Administration, Information, State Lands and Energy Matters. In this meeting, GWP-C was again able to present on its work and engage in discussions on a wide range of issues including investments or lack thereof in drainage infrastructure; management of land base runoff; systems for the management of urban runoff; water use efficiency training for households; the need for greater focus on management and treatment of wastewater; and the all encompassing governance issue pertaining to the IWRM approach for good water resources management.

**Coming Events**

**GWP-C to Support National Consultations in Jamaica on Draft National Water Policy and Plan**

Throughout the month of April, the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) will be partnering with the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, to host a series of National Consultations in Jamaica. The Consultations aim to get stakeholder feedback and inputs on the Ministry’s recently completed Draft National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan for Jamaica, which emphasises climate adaptation aspects.

The National Consultations are being supported through the GWP-C’s Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) for the Caribbean. Jamaica is one of the WACDEP’s focal countries in 2014 and the GWP-C is therefore providing support for activities carried out by national agencies and organisations which foster climate resilience in the Jamaican water sector. The National Consultations kick-off this week in Jamaica.

**GWP-C to Host National Consultation in Trinidad on Water in the Post-2015 Agenda**

The Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) will be hosting a National Stakeholder Consultation which forms part of a global consultation exercise to get country level feedback from twenty-six (26) countries on proposals for a dedicated Water Goal in the United Nations (UN) Post-2015 Development Agenda.
Of the 26 countries selected for the global initiative, Trinidad and Tobago is the only Caribbean territory. This means that the stakeholder inputs received from Trinidad and Tobago will influence the larger global policy dialogue and will help to ensure that the Caribbean has input into the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Key to discussions will be stakeholders’ (from water and related sectors) inputs on recommended water related goals and targets to help meet sustainable development priorities from a national perspective. The Consultation is scheduled to take place in Trinidad on April 16th, 2014.

**Regional Partners Integrated Water Resources Management Coordination Meeting**

The Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) together with the United Nations Environmental Programme-Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP-CAR/RCU) are spearheading a “Meeting of Regional Partners in the Water and Wastewater Sector” to be held in Barbados on April 28th and 29th, 2014.

One of the key objectives of the Meeting is to strengthen cooperation among agencies working in water and wastewater sectors in the Caribbean. Furthermore, it aims to build on past regional collaborative initiatives including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Consortium on Water which was established in 2010 with a mandate to develop a Common Water Framework for its member states in order to rationalise and coordinate the region’s programmes and activities in the areas of water resources management. The Meeting is being funded through the GWP-C Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and through the support of the Global Environment Facility’s Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (GEF-CReW).

**GWP-C to Share Knowledge on Rainwater Harvesting Best Practices in Rural Community**

The Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C) remains committed to building awareness on the usefulness of rainwater harvesting and the importance of water conservation with the help of its Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) model which was developed in late 2010.

GWP-C will be participating in an upcoming National Community Science Week in the community of Gasparillo in southern Trinidad from April 28th to May 3rd, 2014, where it will set-up an interactive booth displaying its RWH model. The Community Science Week is an initiative of GWP-C’s partner, the National Institute of Higher Education Research Science and Technology (NIHERST) which aims to promote science education in rural communities by providing children and adults with a fun science experience.

**CENTRAL AFRICA**

No report.
Bringing together the energy and water sectors for World Water Day 2014

Around the world, organizations organized activities around the topic of water and energy for the celebration of World Water Day (March 22). GWP Central America joined in the effort to bring the attention to the water and energy nexus and organized a regional event that took place on March 21 in San Salvador, El Salvador.

The agenda included the participation of three regional organizations including the Latin American Energy Organization, the Central American Energy and Environment Partnership and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

In addition, there were a series of national experiences presented, including the case of “Blue Energy” which is an NGO that works towards integrated systems in the remote Caribbean coast of Nicaragua where 75% of the population lives without electricity, drinking water or sanitation.
Costa Rica and Panama shared their experience with alternative energy sources such as wastewater and aero-rope pumps, and the Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Lempa River of El Salvador talked about their expansion project for one of the most important dams in El Salvador.

Actors from both the water and energy sector where present, including GWP members from all six countries of the region, government officials from the Ministry of Environment of El Salvador, civil society, universities and others.

Putting IWRM into practice at the municipal level

The role of municipalities and local governments in promoting actions towards sustainable water management has become more important due to the decentralization of environmental management in several countries of Central America.

In order to contribute to the sustainable use of water and the integrated development of municipalities, GWP Central America has published a guide for the implementation of IWRM at the local level. It is as a practical tool for municipal officers, government institutions, NGOs and other advocacy organizations at the municipal
and local levels to contribute to the local or municipal governance of freshwater resources in the region.

To promote its use, GWP Central America together with “Alianza por el Agua” organized a workshop with local facilitators from the six countries in the region and representatives of institutions in El Salvador, on March 13. The participants in turn will help disseminate the guide in their own countries in events organized by the CWPs with the participation of municipal and local actors in the months of April and May.

The document can be downloaded at:

http://www.gwp.org/Global/GWP-Am_Files/Gu%C3%ADa%20GIRH%20a%20escala%20municipal.pdf

Nicaragua holds second consultation regarding water for agenda post 2015

In Central America Guatemala and Nicaragua have participated in the GWP lead, worldwide consultation regarding issues regarding water. Nicaragua held its first consultation March 19, 2013, and the second consultation was organized by GWP Nicaragua and held on March 6, 2014 with the participation of more than 60 representatives of government, NGO’s, universities and community leaders. The Minister of the National Water Authority was present for the opening session.


Governance

- GWP El Salvador held its General Assembly on March 12 in San Salvador. The agenda included the revision of the activity and financial report for 2013, the work plan for 2014 and the discussion of the new GWP Strategy 2014-2019. The Ministry of Environment also participated with a presentation on the progress of the National IWRM plan and there was a discussion lead by the Environmental Fund of El Salvador on financial mechanisms for water.
- The General Assembly for GWP Central America was also held in San Salvador on March 20, with the participation of members from all six countries. The most important topic of discussion was the new GWP Strategy 2014-2019.
- GWP Central America has published its annual report “Acciones 2013”, which presents the most important activities carried out at the regional and national level. It can be downloaded at: http://www.gwp.org/Global/GWP-CAm_Files/Acciones%202013.pdf

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

No report.
Section 1: CWP- Armenia

1.1. Celebrating the World Water Day
CWP-Armenia together with its partner the SPRING Group organized and implemented a series of measures devoted to World Water Day within the framework of "Let’s care Armenia" initiative.

This year the Geological Museum of Institute of Geology and the National Academy of Sciences have joined to this initiative resulted in a wider range of activities.

The series of events were started with announcement of photo competition "Water Stories". The announcement was posted on the websites. More than 50 photos were presented to the competition. The jury chose 15 photos to present them to the conference participants and to nominate the winners.

1.2. Training Session
On March 7, at the Geological Museum a training session was organized for high school students. Also the students from YSU Faculty of Biology and Department of Biochemistry, as well school teachers, and museum staff attended that session.

Training session at the Geological Museum

The report "Water and Energy" was presented to the participants and their attention was attracted to the studies implemented within the framework of the World Bank’s initiative "Thirsty energy".

The participants were very interested in the close connection between water and energy and simple actions were suggested for their saving in our everyday life.

1.3. Press Conference
On March 18, the "Marriott" Hotel hosted a Press Conference. The representatives of the Ministries of Energy and Natural Resources and Agriculture participated in discussion dedicated to WWD.
At a debate held ahead of the World Water Day, the initiators of the project “Let us Be Careful Armenia – World Water Day 2014” agreed that hydro-powers plants keep increasing in number despite the concerns over possible environmental hazards.


Press Conference on March 18, 2014

1.4. Scientific Conference "Water in our life"
On March 20, the Geological Museum hosted the Scientific Conference "Water in our life". The conference was attended by representatives of Ministry of Science and Education, the Ministry of Culture, members of the "Eco club", other museums' staff, and students of the Yerevan State Engineering University.

At the Conference the following reports were presented: "Water worship in Ancient Armenia", "Water in Petroglyphs", "Vishapakahrs and Water". The water theme in A. Isahakyan's works, as well as the popular game "Game of Rivers" by the great Armenian poet H. Tumanyan, which was taken from his manuscripts and published by the staff of Tumanyan's house museum, were also presented.

There was proposed to establish the Water Museum in Yerevan. The conference was concluded with performance of "Art vocal" chorus and schoolchildren's dance ensemble.
The Photo exhibition "Water Stories" was organized in the Geological Museum and the participants chose the best photos that should receive awards in 6 nominations.

More information:

I wish it would be more rainy
Vardavar (ancient Armenian feast, during which people pour water on each other.)
Armenia fountains' water is very tasty

For khash
The Akhtala river asks for help
Water or energy?

Chorus "Art vocal"  Schoolchildren's dance ensemble
1.5. Conference "Water Resources Problems in the Republic of Armenia"

On March 21, the Conference "Water Resources Problems in the Republic of Armenia" was held, which was the last of events within the framework of "Let's care Armenia - World Water Day 2014" initiative. The conference was attended by the representatives of the Water Resources Management Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, water supply organizations, private sector, NGOs, universities, the media, students. Speakers highlighted water problems and the works carried out for their solution.

The main problem consistent with WHO’s motto this year is related to the construction of a great number of small hydropower plants, resulting in violation of ecosystems of all the rivers, on which they are constructed. It turned out that we have problems with legislative and regulatory management in this area and a legislative initiative is being prepared to regulate it.

Water companies presented their achievements in energy and water saving.

Besides, wastewater treatment problems and considering wastewater as a valuable and sustainable resource were also considered.

During the Conference the award winners received both money prize and the stone art thing in the form of water drop. They received also certificates.

The Yerevan Djur Water Company and the Armenian Water & Sewerage Company funded the events.

More information:

http://www.panarmenian.net/arm/photoset/all/5916; http://www.aravot.am/2014/03/20/442807/
1.6. "With Rio + 20"
CWP-Armenia has been selected as a partner of the process "With Rio + 20" is being implemented in the Republic of Armenia. On March 25, CWP-Armenia as a professional organization supporting the process of sustainable management of water resources, participated in a round table to present the project.

1.7. Climate Forum East – Regional Conference
As a member of the “Climate Forum East” project, CWP-Armenia participated in the regional conference “Responding to Climate Change in Eastern Partnership Countries” held in Tbilisi on March 26-27, and presented the demonstration project being implemented in the Parakar community within the framework of the Water, Climate and Development Programme for Central Asia and Caucasus.

1.8. WACDEP CACENA in Armenia
On March 6-8, Mr. Djailooaev, WACDEP CACENA Programme Manager, arrived in Armenia on a working visit. The meeting with the mayor of the village Parakar where the demonstration project is being implemented, was organized. During the meeting they discussed issues related to the terms of the demonstration project implementation, the possibility of additional financing from the local budget, the importance of the project for the village and its residents and other issues.
Mr. Djailoobaev also visited the construction site and got acquainted with situation and cleared up the issues that he is interested in.

On March 10, the tender board opened the bidding documents submitted by four construction companies. Company "EMOSHIN" that offered the lowest price for construction was chosen.
On March 12, an agreement was signed with the construction company "EMOSHIN."
On March 15, the construction of the second phase of the treatment plant in the village Parakar was
started.
On March 17, a contract with "CI-TV" on a film about implementation of the demonstration project and an advertising clip, was signed.

Section 2: CWP-Azerbaijan

2.1. World Water Day in Azerbaijan
Towards celebration of the World Water Day, the CWP-Azerbaijan jointly with the geographical faculty of the Baku State University, the International Hydrological Programme (IHP-UNESCO) and the Environmental Protection of International River Basins project (EPIRB) organized a seminar on 18 March 2014 in Baku, at the Baku State University. Teachers and students participated in this seminar. The representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, Public Corporation "Land Reclamation and Water Management", Public Corporation "AZERSU", and the national coordinator of the project "Protection of International Water Basins and Environment" funded by European Union were invited. Mr. Asadov M., CWP-Azerbaijan chairman, and Mr. Osmanov T., GWP CACENA Regional Council member, made the presentations on rational use of water resources and implementation of IWRM principles in Azerbaijan. Participants were given the booklets "22 March - World Water Day", folders, pens and notebooks. The seminar aim was to raise awareness of students and all the participants (In total 38 people) about importance of protection and use of water resources as well as IWRM concept and principles.

Section 3: CWP- Tajikistan

The Intersectoral roundtable "Country Consultations on Water Speak to post-2015 Agenda" was held on 7 March 2014 in Dushanbe at the Institute of Water Problems, Energy and Environment of the
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan. The roundtable was organized by CWP-Tajikistan jointly with the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan under support of GWP CACENA.

The aim of intersectoral roundtable was to collect opinions of various economy sectors on the program of water resources and sustainable development for post-2015 period. More than 42 people (decision-makers, representatives of public and private sectors) participated in this event.

3.2. Disseminating the presentation “A Potential Global Goal for Water”
CWP-Tajikistan translated the presentation “A Potential Global Goal for Water” and then disseminated it through its network to 28 organizations. The aim was to raise public awareness and knowledge.

3.3. Central Asian competition on IWRM
On 27 March 2014, CWP-Tajikistan participated in the Central Asian competition on IWRM organized by the Kazakhstan-Germany University under support of the partner-universities of Central Asia and DAAD. This competition at the national level was held at the Tajik Technical University named Osimi M. in Dushanbe. The aim was to raise IWRM knowledge among students in Tajikistan. About 45 students took part in the IWRM competition.
Section 4: CWP-Turkmenistan

4.1. The Roundtable for public organizations in Turkmenistan

CWP-Turkmenistan prepared and conducted the roundtable for NGOs. The roundtable for NGOs was held on 12 March 2014 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. The aim was to discuss more wide ways for involving the public community to implementing national strategies and programs related to rational use of natural resources. Another issue was the NGOs sustainability in Turkmenistan. The roundtable was attended by 13 representatives of NGOs.

Section 5: CWP-Uzbekistan

5.1. Country Consultations on Water Speak to post-2015 Agenda in Uzbekistan

The Round Table “Consultations on Improving Water Resources Management aiming to Water Security in Uzbekistan for 2014-2020” was held on 12 March 2014 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

6.1. Mongol TV discussion on water pricing
Mongolian Water Partnership (MWP) took part in the discussion on increasing water service tariff for domestic water at the Mongol TV on 12 March 2014. Moreover 6 different organizations participated too.

6.2. Water& development conference for students
Traditional conference on water studies was held on 21 March 2014 at the Meeting Hall of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST) for students from various universities. The conference aiming to improve water knowledge for young generations was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Green development (MEGD), MWP and MUST. Total number of participants: 60. Five winners and three persons were selected to participate in the Turkish water conference.

6.3. Water and energy exhibition and meeting
Three members of MWP took part in this event held on 19-22 March 2014 at the USUG training center for water professionals. There were more than 400 visitors. The water saving and advanced water treatment technologies were presented at the exhibition. Visitors could share experience and information as well as find partners.

6.4. Water and media meeting
On 19 March 2014 about 50 representatives of the Mongolian Economy Magazine, MWP and of 20 partners of MPW took part in the Water and Media Meeting held at the Press Center for TV and journalists. They discussed problems on water demand and supply management in the Ulaanbaatar.

6.5. Water and energy meeting
MWP took part in the Water and Energy meeting organized by the Ministry of Energy (MOE). The meeting was held on 21 March 2014 at the Power plant n4 and was dedicated to water saving issue in the energy sector as well to share experience. The representatives (70 participants) of MOE, MEGD and MWP participated to develop partnership on water saving and reuse.

6.6. TV interview
On 22 March 2014, MWP gave interview on water problems in Mongolia to national TV and TV-C1 to raise public understanding of water problems.
6.7. “Water and energy” meeting
Prof. Basandorj, Executive Director of MWP, took part in the Water and Energy meeting organized by the National Chamber of Industry and Trade (NCIT) held on 24 March 2014. He has made presentation on water saving and producing hot water and heating water by implosion boiler.

6.8. Parliament meeting for water organizations
On 26 March 2014 the Parliament of Mongolia organized the meeting devoted to water and sustainable development for water organizations. The main presentations were prepared by the National Water Committee, Commission for price regulation and MWP. Total: 80 participants. There were discussed issues related to water reuse for energy and mining sector, and "right price" of water, and improving legal status of water.

Section 7: CWP-Georgia

7.1. WACDEP CACENA in Georgia
On 4 March 2014, Georgian group on implementation of demonstration project within WACDEP CACENA visited the Borjom area to select demonstration plots and to come to agreement of its selection with local people and administration. Some places in the Sekira village were studied. The sites subject to sliding were chosen.

On 6-7 March 2014, in the Sekira village, CWP-Georgia conducted the planned seminar on implementation of demonstration project within WACDEP CACENA. Local administration and activists from the Sekira village attended this seminar (Total: 40 people).
On 9 March 2014, Mr. Djailoobaev A., WACDEP CACENA Program Manager, together with Georgian Group on implementation of demonstration project visited the Sekira village to get to know the chosen demonstration plots.

7.2. Discussing the draft law on high mountains

On 19 March 2014, CWP-Georgia and its partner-organizations participated in the meeting organized by authors of the draft law on high mountains to discuss the proposed law. It was noted that this law is required to include integrated water resources management item proposed by CWP-Georgia. Also participants (Total: 24) were informed about events on celebrating the World Water Day on 22 March 2014 and were invited to participate.
7.3. Campaign "Blue Spring"

CWP-Georgia initiated Campaign "Blue Spring" devoted to the World Water Day within the project "Clean Georgia". "Georgia Movement", "Orchis" and "EcoVision" were involved in this campaign that was started on 22 March 2014 to protect and clean water bodies, small rivers, springs. Public at large also took part.

Campaign "Blue Spring" took place in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Vani, Ninotsminda, Telavi and other towns. Riversides of Gldanula, Rioni, Alazani, Sulori, Kvirila were cleaned from wastes.

7.4. International Conference "Responding to Climate Change in Eastern Partnership Countries"

International Conference "Responding to Climate Change in Eastern Partnership Countries" organized by the Georgia Red Cross Society within the project "Climate Forum East" was held on 26-27 March 2014 in the Metekhi Hotel, Tbilisi.
Representatives of governmental organizations, NGOs, donors, as well as CWP-Georgia took part in this conference. Participants (Total: 80) considered problems on climate change adaptation, risk assessment for cities and rural area etc.

In 2013, CWP-Georgia signed the Memorandum of cooperation on the project "Climate Forum East" with the Georgia Red Cross Society.

7.5. The Roundtable "Tbilisi Development Strategy"

The Roundtable "Tbilisi Development Strategy" was held on 28 March 2014 at the Mariott Hotel in Tbilisi. This roundtable on development of Tbilisi for 2014-2030 was organized by the city's administration. The working group on city development, specialists of governmental organizations, NGOs participated. CWP-Georgia participated as a member of the working group. The Tbilisi Development Strategy was considered. This document provides drinking water supply and sanitation for citizens.
GWP China Highlights of March, 2014

News Flow:

1. The seminar of International Organizations in Beijing

The Beijing Offices of international organizations whose host institute is China Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute (IWHR) were gathered on March 19, 2014 to exchange experiences and practices under the themes of development and outcomes, challenges, development strategies and demand on the host institute. GWP China Secretariat was invited to the seminar, along with other representatives from World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER), Chinese National Committee on Large Dam, Chinese National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR), Asian River Restoration Network (ARRN) and International Hydropower Association.

The event was organized by the International Cooperation Department of the IWHR. The participants after discussion reached following consensus: to raise common awareness of the NGOs and their functions in China; to attract more governmental supports to the development of NGOs; to strengthen fund-raising capacity; to enhance capacity building of the organizations; to organize annual seminar among the organizations and to play the more important role of the IWHR as a facilitator to the NGOs.
2. The seminar of UNIDO for presenting latest Industrial Development Report

On March, 21, 2014, around 50 participants, including representatives of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the UN agencies Beijing Offices and private sectors, attended a seminar organized by the China Office of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) China Office in Beijing.

The launch event featured presentations by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNESCO, UNDP and the Greenpeace detailing work being done in the field of freshwater development. The importance of the report was underlined by Edward Clarence-Smith, Chair of the UN Theme Group on Climate Change and Environment and Head of UNIDO China Office, who stated that “water and energy are both at the heart of sustainable development and need to be recognised as such”.

It focused on UNIDO’s new vision of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and the role the Organization plays in investment and technology promotion.

Key findings of UNIDO’s Open external link in coal-water nexus in China were also presented during the seminar by the Greenpeace.

GWP China was invited to the seminar and other guests included representatives of FAO, WWF, and other NGOs.

March 28, 2014, the Chinese Academy of Engineering organized the "Session on the Progress Report of the Programme on Collection of China’s Response Strategies of Drought and Flood" in Beijing. The participants were from the Chinese Academy of Engineering, the Office of State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Civil Affairs, China Meteorological Administration, and other organizations, around 60 people in total attending the meeting.

Prof. Wang Hao, the Vice Chair of GWP China, served as the director of the overall programme.

Eleven project leaders under the programme framework reported on their project progress at the seminar at which Dr. Jiang Yunzhong, the Communications Officer of GWP China, on behalf of Project Four, briefed the progress under the theme of "China drought monitoring and early warning and forecasting capacity building research”. His report included implementation, technical outputs and outcomes of the research.
At the meeting, academicians and experts provided their advice on the reports to facilitate project leaders with a clear direction for further implementation. After proper adjustments of each project according to the recommendations, they will be reviewed again in May of this year.

4. Water Activities by GWP China Hunan for the World Water Day

To help raise awareness and celebrate World Water Day, GWP China Hunan organized two events from March 31 to April 5, 2014, in Hunan Province.

The first one was an on-site investigation of Dongting Lake Basin. It was jointly supported by the Dongting Lake Engineering Authority and Hunan Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute.

The three-day investigation, from March 31 to April 2, 2014 under the theme of strengthening the management of rivers and lakes as well as the building of water ecological civilization, focused on water resources and water environment in the Dongting Lake Basin, covering lake dike flood embankments, flood gates and other water facilities in Hanshou, Anxiang and Huarong.

Over 60 participants from the Dongting Lake Engineering Authority, Hunan Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute and water resources bureaus of local counties visited tributaries, embankments and related facilities around the Dong Lake Basin and heard the introduction by technicians about lake water system management. The current problems are tied to ecology and environment, embodied in high eutrophication, water pollution, schistosomiasis epidemic expansion towards more hazards, wetland ecological degradation and destruction of the ecological balance.

Following it, GWP China Hunan organized another small-size seminar in Wangcheng, Hunan Province, on March 5, 2014, to discuss water resources protection in Hunan Province.

The meeting invited experts from the Hydropower Design Institute of Hunan Province, Hydrological Bureau of Hunan Province, Water and Hydropower Vocational Institute and Hunan Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute. After the brief of Mr Peng Pengfei, the Deputy Division Director of Water Resources Department of Hunan Province, about the current problems of water source protection of Hunan Province, the participants put forwarded their suggestions on drinking water source protection, water conservation and ecological restoration, groundwater protection, management of source and non-point source pollution and sewage into the river mouth. The suggestions were collected as a reference to enhance water management and protection in Hunan Province.
2014年环洞庭湖水资源水环境考察调研活动——“加强河湖管理，建设水生态文明”
全球水伙伴（中国湖南）
In virtue of its Constitution and governance, GWP Eastern Africa held the 3rd RCP meeting from 20th - 21st March 2014, at Munyonyo Speke Resort Hotel in Uganda. This a statutory and decision making meeting that takes place one in two years. The meeting gathers delegates from member countries including Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. Attended by more than 40 delegates, the meeting was convened to discuss the bi-annual activity and financial progress reports (2012-2013) and also provide strategic guidance on matters arising from the GWPEA long journey, ten years back, when GWP was established in the Region (2003-2013).

PROCEEDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING

The meeting discussed both operational and governance matters, tabled on agenda as follow:

I. OPERATIONAL MATTERS
1. Major achievements and challenges of GWPEA over the past ten years (2003-2014) through a documentary video;
2. Bi-annual activity and financial progress report 2012-2013;
4. Three year’s work plan and Budget (2014-2016)

II. GOVERNANCE MATTERS

1. Matters arising and recommendations from the previous RSC meeting
2. Strengthening Country Water Partnerships’s: challenges and strategic perspectives
3. Request of Somali CWP to join GWPEA Region
4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The meeting has fruitfully discussed and deliberated on the above agenda items in serenity, and culminated to the consensual approval of the request for Somalia Country Water Partnership to join the GWP Eastern Africa Family.

Consensual approval of Somalia CWP to join GWPEA Family

The meeting concluded by the official handover between the incoming RCP Chair from Burundi Water Partnership, Eng NKURIKIYE Anicet, and the outgoing Chair, Eng Mugisha Shillingi from Uganda CWP.
Handover between RCP Chairs

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE 3RD RCP MEETING FOR GWPEA

1. Restructuring of CWP’s Governance and leadership (following the model of KWP and Eg WP) to engage and include other partners (non-governmental actors) so as to be stronger in mobilizing resources and ensure inclusiveness GWP governance;

2. Urgent need for CWP’s to initiate the registration process for getting legal status so as to:
   - to operate in a enabling and trustable environment
   - mobilize resources from potential donors
   - Mobilize resources/ contributions from members (like the way cooperatives do)
   - CWP’s to share and sell project proposals with potential donors for local funding mobilization to sustain CWP’s,

3. CWP’s to share and sell project proposals with potential donors for local funding mobilization to sustain CWP’s;

4. Gender and youth consideration in the governance and operationalization of CWP’s;

5. Regional Secretariat: continue making provisions of funding to strengthen CWP’S in 2014 from Core and WACDEP funds;

6. CWP’s programmes/ activities (Work Plan and Reports) to be aligned and harmonized with the GWP strategic goals (2014-2020);

7. Responding to GWPO’s request: CWP’s to always produce quarterly reports as part of Regional Report (narrative and financial: monetary and in-kind (efforts, time spent- and other contributions;

8. Strengthening partnership and networking at CWP level: Mapping and updating all partners of GWP at Regional and CWP level;
The second round of Uganda National Consultation on Water in the Post-2015 Development Agenda took place on the 18th March 2014, in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting was graced by the chief guest, Prof Ephrem KAMUNTU, Minister of Water Resources and Environment.

More than 30 delegates were gathered to discuss Uganda’s priorities on water in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The meeting was attended by a broad range of stakeholders including public, private, CSO’s, academia, research institutions and international Organisations, to review progress on the MDGs and discuss options for a new sustainable development framework.

The Minister thanked the Global Water Partnership for supporting the Ministry of Water and Environment to organize the second round of national consultations. He briefed the meeting about Uganda’s priorities that the national consultations need to consider. The Minister indicated that the first priority for Uganda is peace, security, law and order. He noted that peace, security, law and order are the cornerstones of development and that no country can develop without them. He however noted that while security is often interpreted to refer to law and order there are three other securities that fall in this category namely Water Security, Energy Security and Food security. The Minister discussed at length the issue of Water Security and pointed out the following issues for consideration by the meeting participants:

- Although water is often taken for granted it is important for human well being and goes beyond domestic use to irrigation, livestock, fisheries, health, tourism etc. He appreciated the fact that water...
was being considered as a standalone Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) but challenged the participants to discuss water within the framework of the hydrologic cycle.

- Water can be a source of conflict but can be a source of cooperation. He noted that water can cause wars if not well managed well.
- Water is linked to human welfare, economic transformation environmental sustainability.

The Minister also pointed that Energy Security in Uganda is closely linked to Water Security. He urged that Water Security and Energy Security are interlinked as water is needed to generate energy and energy is needed to deliver water. He noted that energy is needed to transform the economy and there is therefore a nexus between water and energy. He needed that high population growth in Uganda is linked to lack of energy with only 15% of Ugandans having access to electricity. Such high population growth rates can be reduced by people having access to energy.

The Minister further noted that Food Security is also linked to Water Security and Energy Security. He elaborated on how the three securities are linked and why these linkages should be considered during the discussions of the SDG and targets for water.

The Minister challenged the participants to critically think about how water can contribute to achievement of the national vision for Uganda which is a “Transformed society from a peasant to a middle income economy by the year 20140”. He noted that the overarching goal of the national vision is poverty eradication but it is difficult to achieve without rethinking the ways we are developing our policies and strategies globally, regionally and nationally. The minister thereafter requested participants to put their knowledge and experiences together to help contribute to the ongoing debates on water in the post 2015 development agenda so that water issues and priorities for Uganda are given serious consideration in the post 2015 development agenda. The requested the participants to critically look at the proposed targets and indicators and ensure that they are in line with the national targets so that our people are not provided substandard services. There is need to benchmark the proposed targets with national targets and see how best they can be achieved nationally. Finally, the Minister requested the workshop organizers to ensure that the outcomes of the consultations should be shared with Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development so as to demonstrate the value of investing in water resources development and management. The available empirical information on contribution of water to economic development needs to be captured in the report so that the linkages between water security, energy security, food security and environmental security can be appreciated.
Similarly to Uganda as highlighted above, Kenya also organized the national consultations on water for the post 2015 Development Agenda. The consultations took place at Kenya Institute of Water on 14th March 2014, in Nairobi. Attended by more than 30 participants from cross sectoral organizations, the meeting was supported by GWP Eastern Africa, to bring together various water sector actors to discuss the Kenya water sector priorities to be considered in the post 2015 development process. The participants critically reviewed the proposed goals and targets proposed by UN-water group and came up with the following comments and recommendations:
Comments on the Recommended Sustainable Goal and Targets for Water

The stakeholders agreed that all the targets for water should work towards IWRM as there is no specific target on the same. The stakeholders agreed that the goal and targets on water were relevant as they addressed the five priority areas as follows:

1. Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, improvement of water quality and the raising of service standards. The target is relevant as it would lead to healthy individuals and a healthy nation on the overall. Raising service standards must address adequacy.

2. The sustainable use and development of water resources, increasing and sharing of the available benefits. The target is relevant. It will result into increased prosperity. It will also lead to improved water utilization for food security. The ‘sharing’ should encompass trans-boundary resources and lead towards IWRM.

3. Robust and effective water governance with more effective institutions and administrative systems. The target is relevant as it provides a society where equity is upheld. There is need to develop appropriate water governance structures for the County governments given that provision of water and sanitation is a devolved function.

4. Improved water quality and wastewater management, taking into account environmental limits. This will lead to protected ecosystems.

5. Reduced risk of water-related disasters to protect vulnerable groups and minimize economic losses. This will lead to resilient communities.

The workshop came as part of WACDEP Capacity Building Component. It was attended by selected participants (Planners) from different government institutions dealing with water, food and energy as well as financing. The workshop was facilitated by 3 lecturers who conducted a three day workshop in a participatory way amongst 11 participants selected.

Day 1 was basically focusing on Water, Climate Change and Development–An Introduction. Lectures of days one include Programme Process – Introduction networking and teambuilding, Good Governance for water security and climate resilience, Programme Process Pedagogic - Tools conducting workshops and mentorship and Water Security and IWRM/TWM the details on lectures can be found in Annexed PPTs. (see also annex 1 for workshop 1 agenda). Lectures are summarized like this:

Day 2 focused on The Framework and Identifying Stakeholders and Vulnerability. Three lectures were presented respectively on Socio-economic scenarios, Case for Climate Resilience and Definition and Assessment of Vulnerability in Society.
**Day 3** focused on Climate Change at Global, Regional and National Scales. Two lectures were respectively presented: *Mapping, Identification and Understanding of Stakeholders Perspectives on Climate Resilient Development, and impacts of Climate Change in Africa*

**Annex 1:** Photo of participants to the WACDEP Capacity Development workshop

Name: Jean Pierre Hakizimana  
Organ: WACDEP  
Role: National Manager  
Email: hakijpfr@yahoo.fr  
Tel: +250 788304990

Name: Omar Munyaneza  
Organ: University of Rwanda  
Role: WACDEP CD NTC Rwanda  
Email: munyoma2000@yahoo.fr  
Tel: +250 788560783

Name: Prof. Dr Umaru Garba Wali  
Organ: University of Rwanda  
Role: CBTeam Member  
Email: ugwas@yahoo.com  
Tel: 0788877174

Name: Alfred Bizoza  
Organ: University of Rwanda  
Role: CBTeam Member  
Email: alfredbiz23@gmail.com  
Tel: +250 788415218

Name: Birasa Nyamulinda  
Organ: University of Rwanda  
Role: CBTeam Member  
Email: bikan2005@yahoo.com  
Tel: 0788804243

Name: Otis Musabe  
Organ: RNRA/Water  
Role: Planning Officer  
Email: otimusaba@yahoo.fr  
Tel: +250 788857579
Name: Ariane ZINGIRO
Organ: MINECOFIN
Role: ENR Sector Specialist
Email: ariane.zingiro@mncef.gov.rw
Tel: 0788861397

Name: Emmanuel Kabera
Organ: REMA
Role: Planner
Email: kobemma@hotmail.com
Tel: 0788510733

Name: Dr Fabrice Ndayisenga
Organ: Rwanda Agriculture Board RAB
Role: Director of Planning
Email: fabiciosenga@yahoo.fr
Tel: 0785781138

Name: Alain Didier Rutayisire
Organ: Ministry of Local Government
Role: Planning Officer
Email: rutaleandre@live.fr
Tel: +250 788431674

Name: Emmanuel Kabera
Organ: REMA
Role: Planner
Email: kobemma@hotmail.com
Tel: 0788510733

Name: Dr Fabrice Ndayisenga
Organ: Rwanda Agriculture Board RAB
Role: Director of Planning
Email: fabiciosenga@yahoo.fr
Tel: 0785781138

Name: Alain Didier Rutayisire
Organ: Ministry of Local Government
Role: Planning Officer
Email: rutaleandre@live.fr
Tel: +250 788431674

Name: UWACU Sylvie
Organ: Bugesera District
Role: Environment Officer
Email: uwasyly@yahoo.fr
Tel: +250 788 548 377

Name: Anthony Twahirwa
Organ: Rwanda Meteo
Role: Director of Weather Forecasting
Email: twahirwa_anto ny@yahoo.com
Tel: +250 788484636

Name: Mutabazi J. Claude
Organ: MINIRENA
Role: Director of Water resources
Email: mutjc@yahoo.fr
Tel: 0788578911

Name: Mugabo Faustin
Organ: Bugesera District
Role: Director of Planning
Email: mbfausti n@yahoo.fr
Tel: 0788522825

Name: Musabyimana Jean Claude
Organ: MINAGRI
Role: Member of TF Irrigation &Mech.
Email: mussaclo@gmail.com
Tel: +250 788612942

Name: Isaac Mbwirabumva
Organ: MININFRA
Role: Energy Policy National Counterpart
Email: Isaac.mbwirabumva@mininfra.gov.rw
Tel: +250 788 451 942

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the month of March 2014, Global Water Partnership Southern Africa began to implement most of the activities that were under planning stage in January 2014. These activities comprised holding the national consultations on the Sustainable Development Goals in Zambia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. The consultations addressed the importance of water to national development and factored in the water-energy nexus as a build up to the World Water Day theme “Water and Energy”. These national stakeholder consultations are part of the process taking place to listen to country needs and priorities regarding the post-2015 agenda for water and sustainable development. GWP SA’s Country Water Partnerships in Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe were engaged in January 2014, and took the lead in identifying a cross section of stakeholders that were involved in the consultation. These included collaborating with:

- Senior officials from government water ministries and departments to be involved in the consultation and chair or introduce the consultation.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is in most countries, responsible for negotiating the post-2015 agenda and diplomats as country representatives on the Open Working Group.
- Stakeholders from key institutions with knowledge and influence on the five areas covered by the proposed targets: i.e. WASH, WRM, Governance, Wastewater and water quality and Water disasters.
- Stakeholders involved in environment issues and those from large water using sectors such as agriculture, industry, urban and energy.
- Local representatives from UN agencies such as UNDP and UNICEF and with water-related networks.
- Country water partnership members

Apart from the SDG Consultations on Water, The WACDEP Coordination Unit worked closely with WACDEP Programme Officers based in Mozambique and Zimbabwe in ensuring that the WACDEP Programmes are implemented at country level and the country offices are strengthened. Country Programmes involved mobilising stakeholders for the upcoming WACDEP Reference Group Meetings that were held in Mozambique and Zimbabwe on 24-25 and 26-27 March 2014 respectively. The WACDEP Capacity Building Programme was also officially launched in Mozambique on 18th March 2014.

GWP SA also continued to work closely with other partners in the planning of programmes that will be held during this year such as the Local Organising Committee for the Gender and Water Conference.

Details of these activities are outlined below:
1.0 ZAMBIA GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE WATER AGENDA

The Zambian Government and numerous stakeholders have attached great importance to the water agenda as evidenced in their participation in the SDG Consultation on Water held on 5th March 2014 at Cresta Golfview Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.

Speaking during the official opening of the meeting, the Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Development, Honourable Christopher Yaluma reaffirmed Zambia’s past and future commitments between 2000-2015 to meeting the Millennium Development Goal target for water, of reducing by half the population without access to safe water, and the sanitation target of reducing by half the population of people without access to adequate sanitation.

It was noted that the proportion of population with access to safe water supply in rural areas is 66% and in urban areas is 82% respectively, while proportion of population with access to adequate sanitation in rural and urban areas stands at 51% and 60% respectively.

The Minister emphasized that the Government’s vision is that these percentages will be increased to over 80% for both water and sanitation by 2016. This can be evidenced by the programmes that are being implemented like the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and Water Resources Infrastructure Development Programmes. Current programmes such as the Establishment of an Integrated Water Resources Management Information System (IWRMIS) also gave evidence of the amount of support the government is receiving from stakeholders to improve water management in the nation.

Highlighted as a past achievement was the development of an Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan for Zambia. The plan, developed in 2008 set out to achieve equitable and sustainable use, development and management of water resources for wealth creation, socio development and environmental sustainability. The Minister stressed the need for Government to begin to plan for development in an integrated manner with other key actors in the sector.
The Minister further stated that Government had created an enabling environment by the development of the revised National Water Policy (2010) and the Water Resources Management Act (2011) which provides the legal and institutional frameworks for the water sector. Development actors were encouraged to work closely with government and embrace existing policies in order to move forwards in the development of the sector.

Speaking during her presentation on the role and process of the SDG Consultation process, the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa’s Executive Secretary Ms Ruth Beukman reaffirmed GWP’s support to the SDG Consultation Process. Stakeholders also called upon the United Nations Development Programme to continue supporting the consultation process on the Sustainable Development Goals to catchment areas in Zambia so that the Final Document has water at the Centre of Post 2015 Goals.

Forty (40) cross-sectoral participants came together in a consultative meeting to firstly reflect on Zambia’s achievements of targets set out in the National Development Frameworks and the Millennium Development Goals for Water and Sanitation, and secondly to agree to country needs and priorities regarding the post 2015 agenda for water and sustainable development. The consultation, which was facilitated by the Zambia Country Water Partnership was used as a platform to rethink the water agenda for Zambia.

The consultation comes in the backdrop of world consultations that are contributing towards developing the future development agenda – the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN CSD agreed to establish an intergovernmental process on SDGs to be taken to the General Assembly in 2015. The initial SDG consultations cover 11 themes including one on water. In 2013, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa were selected (along with 21 other countries across the world) to determine priorities for a future post-2015 development agenda. This work was submitted to the UNDP, the UN Task Team and UN Open Working Group (OWG) in May 2013. Working through UN Water, GWP will facilitate 26 National consultations in 2014. Zambia, in addition to Tanzania and Zimbabwe has been selected in Southern Africa to undertake consultations in 2014. Read on Zambia Country Water Partnership on:
2.0 TANZANIA COUNTRY CONSULTATION PRIORITISES WATER AND ENERGY LINKAGE TO THE POST 2015 SDG ON WATER

“Although water is central to development, its value is often overlooked. It is thus essential that this national consultation helps to ensure that water is properly reflected in any post-2015 agenda. Moreover water is tied to most development themes – such as food, health, energy. So it is essential to recognize the obvious linkages with these other thematic consultations.”

This was a key message delivered by Ms Tumaini Mwamyalla from the Ministry of Water, on behalf of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water during the official opening of the SDG Consultation on Water, which was facilitated by the Tanzania Country Water Partnership on 13-14th March 2014 at the Landmark Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

In 2012, The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UN CSD) agreed to establish an intergovernmental process on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be taken to the General Assembly in 2015. This has led to a number of preparatory processes and debates in all countries. Tanzania is one of three Southern/ East African countries in 2014 chosen to participate in these consultations. The Tanzania Country Water Partnership, through the support of the GWP SA/ UNDP has to date held two consultations on the post 2015 SDG on water. The first of which was held in 2013 while the second was held on 13-14 March 2014. The input from these processes has been important in obtaining views on the post-2015 development agenda for water and sustainable development and on building awareness and examining the country relevance and applicability of the options and recommendations presented in the UN-Water paper on a dedicated goal for water.

The consultation mobilized the voices of close to 40 stakeholders spanning across various sectors and organization types. Apart from the water related departments and institutions. (Government institutions, international organisations and academia), the participation of the Tanzania Electricity Company and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals played pivotal roles to ensuring that the nexus between water and energy in post 2015 was adequately addressed. These discussions which are a build up to World Water Day theme ‘Water and Energy”, will be used as a basis for many more discussions to come by various stakeholders this year.

GWP SA was represented by Executive Secretary, Ruth Beukman who also reaffirmed GWPs support to Tanzania Country Water Partnership and discussed the objectives and role of the SDG consultation process. During her presentation on the SDG process, Ms Buekman emphasized the need to build on existing national commitments and experiences in order to provide solutions from a country perspective.

The latter part of the second day of the consultation was spent on discussing the institutionalization and strengthening of the Tanzania Country Water Partnership.

Contact the Tanzania Country Water Partnership:
Chair, Sylvester Matemu: smatemu@hotmail.com
Partnership Officer, Diana Kimbute: dkimbute@gmail.com
ZIMBABWE COUNTRY CONSULTATION PRIORITISES WATER AGENDA AND LINKS IT TO NATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

“Water is a key determinant in all aspects of social, economic and environmental development and must therefore be a central focus of any post 2015 framework for poverty eradication and global sustainable development” This was one of the key messages delivered by Mr. Zvikomborero Manyangadze on behalf of the Director of Water Resources in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate at the UN Water Consultation workshop held in Harare on 28 March 2014. He further emphasized the need to align the water agenda in Zimbabwe to the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset) a national economic blueprint whose main objectives are also centered on poverty eradication and food security among others. The meeting was attended by over 30 senior officials from government departments, water management institutions, universities, cooperating partners and Zimbabwe Water Partnership. The workshop also got guidance from Mr. Alan Hall GWP Senior Adviser and the global consultations coordinator and Ms. Ruth Beukman from GWPSA who were present throughout the workshop.

The workshop which was a result of prior preparations and consultative efforts of ZWP members had stakeholders presenting on the country situation on the 5SDG thematic areas i.e. Water Resources Management, Water Related Disasters, Water Governance, Wastewater, Pollution and Water Quality, and Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene i.e. WASH sector. The workshop also suggested that a sixth thematic area on water financing be added. Generally sanitation and hygiene has deteriorated in most parts of the country as a result of low maintenance. There is a lot of pressure on the existing infrastructure due to low investments, population growth and damage usually from water related disasters whose increase has been attributed to climate change. Water sources have also suffered from industrial and urban effluent which cannot be easily accommodated in the overloaded treatment plants.

If the country is going to record meaningful progress, it will require a lot of investment in both existing and planned water infrastructure (water supply, monitoring and sewage treatment) to ensure the country meets its targets such as zero open defecation (predominantly in rural areas) and access to clean and reliable water to all. There is also need to address human capacity development to all water related sectors. A lot of brain drain was experienced from 2000-2010 due to economic down turn experienced in the country. The country will need to invest in research and development on innovative systems which has also been largely ignored over the years.

The Zimbabwe consultations which culminated into the workshop are part of the broad worldwide UN Water consultation being coordinated by the Global Water Partnership. The agenda seeks to
streamline water issues and obtain views from 30 key countries on the post-2015 development agenda for water and sustainable development. The consultations apart from contributing to the global water goal, will also feed into the country consultative process on the overall SDGs, post 2015 which Zimbabwe is yet to undertake. It is critical that Zimbabwe completes the overall consultative process because of its lead role where its core shares a seat with Zambia on the UN Open Working Group

4.0 WACDEP REFERENCE GROUP COUNTRY MISSIONS HELD IN MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE

The WACDEP Coordinating Unit, under GWP SA, together with the Reference Group held Country Missions from 23-25 March in Mozambique and 26-27 March in Zimbabwe. The meetings among other things provided opportunities to exchange experiences, lessons, and challenges with the WACDEP team in Mozambique and Zimbabwe on the WACDEP implementation and generate perspectives for enhancing progress in all components of the programme.

Specifically, the aim of the Reference Group was to provide demand driven technical oversight and support to the implementation of the WACDEP. Under demand from the GWP SA, the visits provided some perspectives on the following issues:

- Revitalization and strengthening of the Country Water Partnerships, its governance structure and autonomy;
- Lessons learnt on investment planning with regards to a basin plan as opposed to a national plan as Mozambique is focusing on implementing WP 3 in the SAVE River Basin (shared with Zimbabwe).
- Provide advice to the WACDEP teams on how to best integrate the capacity building programme into the WP3 to ensure that investment appraisal knowledge is taken on board when investment plans are developed.
- Provide lessons learnt from other contexts that can be applicable in Mozambique’s context given the intricacies and complexity of the institutional framework and multitude of simultaneous initiatives;
- Ensure country reports capture every detail of as there was some progress from Zimbabwe as compared to the summarized reports

Reference Group Meeting in Maputo Mozambique
• Ensure the involvement and buy-in from the ministries responsible for finance and basin stakeholders in supporting WACDEP activities on national demands; such as WACDEP activities relating to WP3 (Investments) and WP5 (Demonstration Projects).

• Share experiences on how to mobilize and motivate interest for investments in water related projects with climate resilience component;

The team that traveled to Mozambique and Zimbabwe comprised Torkil Jonch Clausen, Alan Hall, Jonathan Kampata and Belynda Petrie from the Reference Group. They were accompanied by Andrew Takawira from the WACDEP CU; Ruth Beukman and Michael Ramaano from the GWP Southern Africa Regional Office. The RG members also had a chance to participate at the WACDEP Zimbabwe Project Management Committee 4th meeting.

Reference Group Meeting in Zimbabwe

5.0 GWD CONFERENCE TO EMBRACE “EQUALITY FOR WOMEN IS PROGRESS FOR ALL’ IWD THEME

GWP SA is a member of the Local Organising Committee (LOC) for the Gender Water and Development (GWD) Conference which will be held from 7-11 July 2014 in East London, South Africa. During the month of March 2014, the LOC reflected on the role of gender equality and how this can be prioritised as a mechanism for creating more equal societies and spurring development. Reflecting on the 2014 International Women’s Day Theme “Equality for Women is Progress for All”, The LOC resolved that this was a key message that needed to be rolled out as the world commemorated International Women’s Day, which fell on 8th March.

According to the Conference Chairperson Barbara Schreiner “Our intention for the conference is to challenge the social constructs that define roles for men and women and tackle topics that intersect race, class and gender. Only through an equal society can we achieve the kind of economic stability needed for growth and development in our poorest countries.”

www.gwp.org
The conference programme will carry on that message and will therefore be designed to encourage broad stakeholder engagement and to serve as a platform for key role players from community based organisations, academia, government institutions and the private sector to exchange knowledge and distil best practice on gender perspectives in policy, programme implementation and governance.

In addition to GWPO and GWP SA staff that will attend the conference, GWP will also support the participation of 5 gender focal points from it’s Regional Water Partnerships. These will participate in a panel discussion that will introduce the GWP new strategy which mainstreams gender by providing ‘equality for women and for all.” According to GWP SA Executive Secretary Ms Ruth Beukman, “The GWP network has always had inclusiveness and gender sensitivity as core values. The new 2014-2019 Strategy “Towards 2020” has built on this by adopting gender as a cross cutting strategic issue and by developing a strategy for putting it into practice. This panel will introduce GWP’s Gender Strategy and highlight the challenges and opportunities of gender sensitive and women inclusive policymaking in water.”

The African Minister's Council (AMCOW) on Water and Gender Strategy will be used as the guiding framework for discussions during the conference where seven clear objectives have been identified from policy, resource, strategic research, capacity building, cooperation and monitoring and evaluation as needed to achieve the overall objective of gender equality.

As the country host, this event also forms part of South Africa’s 20 years of celebration of freedom, where the Department of Water Affairs will reflect on its scorecard in delivering clean drinking water and sanitation to the country’s poorest citizens and its efforts to erase the infrastructure backlog of the apartheid legacy. It is therefore fitting that the conference is held in the country’s historically poorest province, the Eastern Cape, birthplace of former President Nelson Mandela.

The Conference, which will be convened by the Water Research Commission to debate what challenges and successes have emerged in mainstreaming gender across water policy. Co-hosts for the conference include South Africa’s Department of Water Affairs, the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and the International Women for Water Partnership (WFWP). Several partner organisations including the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the international Water and Sanitation Partnership (WSP), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Institute of Women’s and Gender Studies, University of Pretoria, and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) will support the conference in aligning with global initiatives and widening the audience.

Participants (including exhibitors and journalists) interested in attending may now register on the Conference website at www.global-water-conference1.com.

For more information contact:
Water Research Commission
Adriaan Taljaard
Communication and Marketing Manager
Email: adriaant@wrc.org.za

www.gwp.org
5.0 WADCED MOZAMBIQUE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME LAUNCHED

The Detailed Assessment on the Capacity Building Needs in Mozambique (GWP, 2013) states that Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate related disaster such as floods, droughts and cyclones, with a recurrence frequency estimated at 1.67, meaning at-least one event occurs every year. Mozambique is also amongst the most affected countries by “large scale” natural disasters in the world. There is a great need therefore to build capacities in managing climate change. To address that need, the Global Water Partnership’s Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP) for Mozambique was formally introduced through a capacity building awareness workshop at a launch that was held in Maputo, Mozambique on the 18th March 2014.

39 participants gathered together for Water Climate and Development Programme Capacity Building launch which was facilitated by the WACDEP Capacity Building Team for Mozambique and the Mozambique Country Water Partnership. The workshop participants comprised academia, such as the Universidade Eduard Mondlane, consultancy firms dealing with Environmental issues, various Government Departments and Ministries associated with water, such as National Directorate for Water - Ministry of Public Works and Housing, National Directorate for Environmental Management – Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation – Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Department of Water Resources Management, under the National Directorate for Water and the Ministry of Planning and Development.

Officially opening the workshop, the Deputy National Director of the Ministry of Water emphasized the importance of the WACDEP Programme for Mozambique. He underscored that the recent floods in the country were a sign that a climate resilience programme needed to be in place and there was a need to convey climate resilience messages to decision makers as well as involve as many stakeholders as possible. He further noted that WACDEP is a valid contribution for the implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change.

Speaking at the workshop, Chair of the Mozambique Water Partnership, Dr. Patrício José stressed the need to invest in capacity building and create awareness on climate change due to its impacts on society. He elaborated that initiatives such as the WACDEP created opportunities for various stakeholders to work together in creating climate resilience and build on the SADC and AMCOW mandates of promoting cooperation for social and economic development among nations. He further
noted that although implementation challenges exist, harmonization of programmes promoting climate resilience is possible as there is room for all actors to contribute.

Through the launch, participants were given more information on how the programme will build support at capacity building for climate change management by providing individuals, organizations and other relevant institutions with capacities that help them to work efficiently to tackle climate change management issues by providing a holistic approach that addresses the enabling environment, institutional development and human resources development and managerial systems.

The various presentations also enabled participants to establish dialogue around the capacity development component whose objectives and activities were presented by Professor Dinis Juizo. A presentation on the WACDEP programme in Mozambique was made by Paulo Cesar Selemane, Mozambique WACDEP Project Manager. The participants looked at what has been done and the findings on the detailed assessment report, the trainers and the targeted institutions in Mozambique, The capacity development process and how the Programme will be implemented in Mozambique: training workshops and the mentoring process and the linkages with other components of WACDEP and the expected outcomes.

6.0 COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON WATER RESEARCH IMPACT AND UPTAKE

ESTABLISHED

GWP SA joined approximately 38 other stakeholders on 12-13 March 2014 at the Lombardy Hotel in Pretoria in absorbing discussions that looked at Water Research Impact and Uptake. The workshop was hosted by the Water Resource Commission and the International Water Management Institute, Southern Africa to chiefly explore the complexities and responsibilities of research impact and uptake.
The stakeholders came from research and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, government departments, and the private sector, all seeking innovative ways to foster uptake of knowledge generated from research. Through a collaborative and interactive dialogue, the workshop created a mutual learning exercise for all participating institutions. Furthermore, it explored the potential for future partnership on research uptake activities in South Africa, and more broadly Southern Africa, and in this regard, developed a community of practice of professionals working in the areas of research impact and uptake from different angles.

The workshop introduction was given by Mr Dhesigen Naidoo; CEO WRC who spoke about the idea of uptake and the challenges that are faced when dealing with uptake. He said “there is a chasm, between science and impact. Uptake is all about showing impact and thus very few decisions are informed by scientists. We need to consider the notion of value chain in the process, we need to come up with new methodology and expand our minds around uptake process.” He further added that although a huge investment has been made towards research in South Africa, as a scientific community there is a need to show impact through uptake initiatives and to ask the big question “what impact have we made?”

Dr. Pius Chilonda, Head of IWMI Southern Africa office set the scene of the workshop by giving an overview of uptake for impact in Southern Africa. In his speech, Dr. Chilonda highlighted the notion that uptake is not a linear process and it is not only about research findings alone, but effective water research should address fundamental issues of how water affects livelihoods of people.

A number of presentations were made showcasing practical examples in which water research uptake is being implemented by various institutions. Dr. Inga Jacobs, WRC, presented WRC’s strategic approach to research uptake and the WRC knowledge tree. IWMI’s Africa research uptake strategy was presented by Mr Thor Windham-Wright from IWMI West Africa. Other practical examples on strengthening research impact were presented by the Centre for Scientific and Industrial.

The key discussion points from the workshop were as follows:

- The strategies and tools used to achieve uptake may differ but the overall objectives of working to ensure that knowledge from research is communicated, understood and acted upon by stakeholders from across the spectrum of research users to beneficiaries, are commonly shared.
- There is good potential for institutions to learn from each other’s experiences in pursuing uptake strategies and developing activities, tools and materials to nurture uptake. There is no ‘right’ way to nurture uptake but by sharing best practices, and examples of successes and challenges, organizations might be able to enhance the efficacy of their uptake efforts.

The time was rather short to conclude and share best practice as evidenced through the many discussions. As a result, stakeholders were encouraged to see the development of a community of practice on research impact and uptake in water and related domains.
KEY UPCOMING EVENTS – APRIL 2014

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS ON ECONOMICS OF ADAPTATION TO BE HELD FOR LDCS IN AFRICA

The WACDEP Coordination Unit, under the auspices of the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa in collaboration with UNDP-GEF, CDKN and CapNet will be holding a series of four Regional Training Workshop on Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa. These workshops which will be held between 14-24 April 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The four workshops will comprise:

- The first in the series of four Regional Training Workshops which will focus on the Applications of Economic Valuation Methods for Assessing the Costs & Benefits of Climate Change Adaptation. This workshop will be held from April 14th – 18th, 2014;
- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)-Global Support Programme (GSP) Africa Regional Training Workshop for Anglophone countries from April 14th -17th;
- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)-Global Support Programme (GSP) Africa Regional Training Workshop for francophone countries from 21st – 24th April 2014, and
- The Workshop for a Multi-country Support Programme to Strengthen Climate Information Systems in Africa from April 13th -14th, 2014.

The workshops are an initiative under the WACDEP Capacity Building Programme. The Capacity Development Programme on the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa is a cooperative effort between UNDP-GEF, GWP, CDKN, UNDP-CAPNET, UNEP and Center for Environmental Economics & Policy in Africa (CEEPA). The initiative supports the implementation of climate change commitments in the 2008 African Union Heads of State Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation and supports implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) implemented by African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and GWP.

The Capacity development Programme aims to enhance local technical, analytical and institutional capacity for climate resilient development. It is a key pillar of the WACDEP and UNDP GEF’s assistance to countries on accessing climate finance and advancing their respective NAP process. Investment planning for climate resilience needs to be informed by sound economic analysis of adaptation in order that trade-offs are recognized and optimal decisions are made in the face of the inevitability of a multiplicity of needs and scarcity of resources with which to meet all needs.

The Capacity development Programme is also part of the response by UNDP, and UNEP and other international organizations to a call for assistance by LDCs to help advance their NAP process as per Durban and Poland COP Decisions in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The effort is in line with helping countries advance their national adaptation plans (NAPs).
At the national level the AMCOW GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme will be rolled out in 25 pilot countries through a series of 5 National Workshops starting from January 2014 – June 2015. The National Workshops are linked to these Regional Training Workshops and for the WACDEP pilot countries a number of economists have been identified to provide this linkage.

These Regional Training Workshops follow the Training of Trainers held in November 2013 which helped to:

- Create a common understanding of the Capacity Development initiative;
- Review capacity development materials developed to support workshops at country level starting in January 2014;
- Provide participants with an insight into the economics of adaptation.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

No report.

**SOUTH ASIA**

Report has been promised, no date given.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

GWP in the International Conference on the Mekong River Commission (MRC)

The 2nd MRC Summit & Conference was held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on 2-3 April 2014.

More than 300 international and regional water experts, stakeholders & delegations from the MRC Member Countries, China, Myanmar and development partners discussed the issues about Mekong River & its resources and set strategic directions and policy for the MRC.

One of the issues of discussion from the conference was the benefit of transboundary cooperation in ensuring water, energy, and food security while considering climate change. This issue has been discussed among UN, GWP and various other International & Regional Organizations.
“Water is now recognized as a human right, it is essential for children, women and men for economies, for ecosystems, for energy, agriculture and industry. Water is the medium that integrates our greatest human development challenges in health, food energy and climate change & livelihood. Water is a connector”. Said Ursula Schaefer-Press, GWP Chair as one of the Conference’s keynote Speaker.

In her speech, Ursula was mentioning about the WACDEP Program in SEA and introduced the vocal point of WACDEP Southeast Asia, Mr. Pahrian G. Siregar.

The outcome of the conference informed the MRC Summit leaders in their deliberations on the future of the Mekong region and the MRC. It is also intended that the outcome would be useful for the transboundary basin management agenda to receive attention among the participants and negotiators addressing the SDGs and the climate change agreement at COP 21 in 2015.

National Consultation on the Post 2015 Water Development Agenda


The national consultation mainly discussed on the feedback from ministries who involved in the water sectors i.e Ministry of Development Planning, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Work, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry, and Indonesia National Board for Disaster Management. The feedback from the consultation will be collaborated into 1 report to be shared with the UN Water.

The feedback itself based on the suggestion agenda from the UN Water. 6 Ministries was given the same question about their goals in 2015 specially their goals in water sectors and what the programs they have to achieve the goals. They also discussed about what action would be needed in order to meet the targets.
All information and opinion from the presentation has been collected by Indonesian Water Partnership and will be ready to be shared with the UN Water Agenda.

World Water Day in Philippine

PWP was one of the organizations which collaborated with the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) and Department of Energy (DoE) in the conduct of a one-day *Water and Energy Forum* on March 20, 2014 which is one of the activities lined-up for a week-long celebration of the World Water Day 2014.

The forum aimed to raise awareness of the interlinkages between water and energy; and promote better understanding on renewal energy and new technologies in hydropower.

The Topics of the forum were:
- Water and Energy Nexus
- Water and Energy in the Framework of IWRM
- Renewable Energy and Update on Hydropower Development in the Philippines
- Clean Development Mechanism and Renewable Energy
- Presentation of Philippine Association of Small Scale Hydropower (PASSHYDRO) Developers and Stakeholders
On this forum CD including print out of the Briefing Note on Connecting Water and Energy produced by Global Water Partnership (GWP) for the 2014 World Water Day were distributed to forum participants.

PWP participated in the culminating activity of the 2014 World Water Day held at the SM Mall of Asia (MOA) on March 21, 2014. The pledge of commitment by heads of participating organizations and parade (Philippines Walk for Water) around the venue were among the highlights of this event.

**WEST AFRICA**

1. "Water for growth and poverty reduction in the transboundary Mékrou basin" or Mékrou project officially launched for Benin, Burkina and Niger

"The Mékrou Project, which will test and correct our various national tools for integrated management of water resources is a vast field of institutional, technical and technological innovations and scientific research in order to better understand the resource and establish a real sustainable plan for its use." It is in these terms that the Secretary General of the Ministry of Water, Water Facilities and Sanitation of Burkina Faso, Mr. Ali TRAORÉ, spoke at the official launch of the project. He expressed himself on behalf of the Honourable Minister and noted the importance of the new project on March 18, 2014 in Ouagadougou.

The political launch workshop took place from March 18 to 20 and the technical workshop on 17 and 21 March 2014 in the conference room of the Palm Beach Hotel of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. It was chaired by the Minister of Water, hydraulic facilities and Sanitation of Burkina Faso represented by her Secretary General. Were also present representatives of the European Union, various water authorities of the three beneficiary countries, the Niger Basin Authority and the main partners acting in the Niger basin.

"The project entitled "Water for growth and poverty reduction in the transboundary Mékrou basin" that brings us together today, from its conception to its implementation, will allow several types of
water stakeholders, namely financiers, water technicians and scientists to collaborate in a wide border site between three countries to discuss, observe, study, analyze and draw conclusions on the management this colorless, odorless and quiet substance, which, if we do not pay attention, may be the source of the 3rd World War.”, says the Chair of GWP West Africa, Professor Abel Afouda.

Mr. Abdou GUERO, Technical Director of the NBA, representing the Executive Secretary says that the Mékrou basin, a sub-basin of the Niger River, will be through the implementation of this project, an asset that will complement the many initiatives started by his institution. He expressed all the political support the NBA brings to this project.

Mr. Luca BUSETTO, Representative of the European Union headquarters, while expressing satisfaction for financially supporting this project, explained that the European Union (EU) has increased in the recent years its action in the water sector with aggregate funding of € 2.4 billion for the 28 countries that the EU supports in the world. 69 % of this amount goes to ACP countries and 90% of these funds go to ACP countries in Africa. Furthermore, he stated that EU is developing a new program (2014 - 2020) in which the triptych Water - Food -Energy will be considered together and Mékrou project is in line with the directives of the new programming.

The Mékrou project is initiated by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and funded by the European Union Commission. The project launch workshop was attended by nearly one hundred participants including representatives of national water directorates, NGOs and other civil society in the three countries as well as technical and financial partners and stakeholders in the Niger River Basin.

This pilot project aims to develop tools and methods for planning in the context of the integrated management of water resources to enable policy makers and managers of water to meet the complex challenges the basin is facing.

In his speech, the representative of the Honorable Minister of Water, Hydraulic facilities and Sanitation has made it clear that "economic growth, the fight against poverty and social and demographic changes result in a demand for more increased infrastructure water management to allow sufficient production of food and energy on the one hand and, on the other hand provide the goods and services in a timely manner. Moreover, the ignorance of the water resource inevitably leads to the improper use of its economic potential, so a deficit of adaptation, that is to say, an inability to properly manage
existing climate risks and hydrological variability. This applies not only to assets and infrastructure, but also political and institutional programs and systems to improve the integrated management of water resources."

During the three days group sessions have helped to review the multi-year planning activities to be implemented with the appropriate budget. Exchanges have clarified the role of the main actors and help guide expectations.

Presentations were made by key stakeholders (ECOWAS, NBA, AGRHYMET, and ACMAD) involved in the project on environmental and socio-economic issues in the area of the Mékrou sub-basin and projects that they are implementing.

At the end of the workshop GWP / WA Chair, Prof. Abel AFOUDA said that "it is therefore certain that the tasks that lie ahead over the next four years have been identified." He assured that the recommendations of the workshop will be carefully taken into account for cross-border cooperation for the development of the sub-region to be done in synergy with existing programs and projects in the Mékrou region. This requires the establishment of a constructive dialogue between all stakeholders to address adaptation to climate change and the balance between requirements and availability, the implementation of common tools for decision support taking account the gender aspect, the establishment of an appropriate sustainable development of the basin from a cross-border information system strategic framework, and finally the establishment of an evaluation system variability annual water resource. "


Link to the project page in French: http://www.gwp.org/fr/GWP-Afrique-Ouest/GWP-in-Action/PROJET-MEKROU/

2. Ghana: 2nd Post 2015 Consultation Workshop on water held

The Ghana Country Water Partnership (CWP-Ghana) organized the 2nd Post 2015 Consultation workshop on Water on Tuesday, 25th March, 2014 at Erata Hotel in Accra. The purpose of this workshop was to solicit the views of stakeholders on the targets set by the United Nation’s (UN) following synthesis of report on the 1st consultation process which is feeding into the Post 2015 Development Agenda.
About thirty five (35) Participants representing keys institutions in the country took part in the consultation.

The program was chaired by the Director General of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), DR. Regina O. ADUTWUM, who said that reports demonstrated how the achievement of the MDGs depended on reliable access to water and therefore supports the efforts of the discussions to develop a framework for the post 2015 agenda.

The Acting Executive Secretary of Water Resources Commission (WRC), Mr. Ben AMPOMAH, delivering the Welcome address said that the first consultations organised in March 2013 captured a broad range of priority issues related to water in the post 2015 agenda from Ghana’s perspective.

By the end of the workshop participants made recommendations on some of the targets related to WASH, water quality and water resources management. Key implications and means of implementation were identified towards achieving the Goals and Targets over the specified period of 2015 – 2030. Participants agreed for dissemination of the draft report thereby enhancing information delivery and awareness raising on the targets and the recommendations.


3. Revamp of the African Water Information System (AWIS)

The African Water Information System (AWIS) is a network of African organizations that aim to establish a platform to share information and knowledge a wide audience. A pilot followed by an expansion phase of this system was carried out from March 2007 to March 2010.

Some twenty partner institutions across Africa including GWP West Africa took part in the first phase and shared on the AWIS portal information and documents. This phase was funded by the European Union, France, and the United Kingdom DFID.

Since March 2010, sharing activities were weak and the focal points inactive. Thanks to project strengthening the institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa (SITWA) a workshop was held from 19 to 21 March 2014 in Saly, Senegal to revamp AWIS. This workshop aims inter alia to update the portal to meet the changing needs of new partners and the target audiences, update information management tools of the platform, implement and disseminate AWIS information products.
4. The study and mapping of the vulnerability to climate change of water resources in the Nakanbé basin validated

A national workshop organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD) was held on 27 March 2014 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso to validate “the study and mapping of the vulnerability to climate change of water resources in the Nakanbé basin”. The Nakanbé is the name for the Volta basin in Burkina Faso and it is the most important catchment basin in the country.

This study is financially supported by the Water Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) being implemented by the Burkina Country Water Partnership. The study is carried out by a consultant recruited.

The participants recommended that the study refers further to all national policy documents at the level of ministries of water, environment, farming, economics, etc., and at the international level including ECOWAS and VBA documents.

The next steps are basically to develop a project document on the basis of the results of this study and start the implementation of the project in 2015. There are opportunities for funding this project with some seed funds already provided by a project being run by the SP-CONEDD. The results and methodology of this study should be documented in order to replicate on a larger scale or even over the entire country.