

REPORT

4th WACDEP TECHNICAL COORDINATION WORKSHOP

Pretoria

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WACDEP Coordination Unit



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Acronyms

ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AFDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
DFID	UK Aid from the Department for International Development
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EUWI	European Water Initiative
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWP CA	Global Water Partnership Central Africa
GWP EA	Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa
GWP Med	Global Water Partnership Mediterranean
GWP SA	Global Water Partnership Southern Africa
GWP WA	Global Water Partnership West Africa
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KfW	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Credit Institute)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
ToRs	Terms of Reference
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WB	World Bank
WCRU	Centre for Coordination of Water Resources of ECOWAS
WP	Work Package
WSP	Water Security Programme (DFID)
VBA	Volta Basin Authority

1. Background

1.1 Water, Climate and Development Programme

In November 2010, during the 3rd Africa Water Week, the extra-ordinary session of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision recommending that the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners operationalize the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The programme was developed as response to the January 2009 AMCOW request for GWP to support the implementation of the 2008 African Union Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. The programme is a 5 year programme being implemented from May 2011 to April 2016.

The WACDEP aims to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security. By building climate resilience, the initiative will contribute to peace building and conflict prevention, support pan-African integration and help safeguard investments in economic development, poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The WACDEP responds directly to the commitments expressed by African Heads of State in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation and supports implementation of AMCOW's triennial work program for 2010-2013.

Initially, WACDEP will be implemented in eight countries: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda and Tunisia; and four river basins: Volta Basin, Lake Chad, Lake Victoria-Kagera, and Limpopo Basin.

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

The overall objective is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes, through enhanced technical and institutional capacity and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation.

The expected outcomes of the programme are:

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes.
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes.
- "No regrets" investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments begin to implement them. In addition, fundable projects (infrastructure-related) for water security, climate resilience and development defined and shared with development banks.

1.2 Implementation of WACDEP

WACDEP was launched at the 2011 Stockholm World Water Week. Programme implementation began in July 2011 with an inception phase to introduce the programme at regional and country level and also define key actors and priority activities for detailed implementation from mid-2012 onwards.

Since the inception to the programme three (3) Technical Coordination Meetings have been held. The 1st meeting was held in Tunisia in June 2010, the 2nd meeting was held in May 2011 in Cairo, Egypt and the 3rd meeting was held on 25 August 2011, in Stockholm, Sweden. The first three coordination meetings have spearheaded the development of the WACDEP implementation plans and initiated sharing of information amongst the countries. The workshops have also served as platforms to discuss the key constraints and opportunities identified for implementation, and set the stage for scaling up WACDEP implementation.

In addition to programmatic issues, the workshops also discussed financial issues for the programme and the proposed new WACDEP budget allocations for countries/regions and guidelines for WACDEP financial and narrative reporting.

1.3 Workshop purpose and objectives – 4th WACDEP Technical Coordination Workshop

The overall purpose of the 4th WACDEP Technical Cooperation Workshop was to focus on sharing progress, lessons and experience gained during the initial implementation of the WACDEP regional/country work plans with an emphasis on WACDEP implementation structures and involvement of GWP partners in the programme especially at country and local level. The meeting was held in Pretoria, South Africa from the 28th of January 2013 to the 1st of February 2013. Four meetings were held over the 5 days and the meeting for the first time brought together all the regional teams, country teams and AMCOW Contact People working in the 8 WACDEP pilot countries. The following meetings were organised over the 5 days:

1. WACDEP Programme Meeting 28 – 29 January
2. Reference Group Kick Off Meeting 29 January
3. Capacity Development Inception Meeting 30 January
4. WACDEP Financial Management 30 January
5. Training on Water Security and Climate Resilient Development 31 Jan – 1 February

For more information on the Workshops and the Programme see Annex 1.

The objectives of the 4th Technical Coordination Workshop were as follows:

- a. To share lessons on progress on the implementation of the WACDEP in the countries and regions;
- b. To revisit the monitoring and evaluation plans to ensure that countries and regions have aligned with final agreed indicators within the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Water Security Programme;
- c. To initiate discussions on the development of a WACDEP Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy;

- d. To clarify the role of the WACDEP Reference Group in the implementation of WACDEP;
- e. To build the capacity of country and regional teams in the management of WACDEP finances;
- f. To deepen the understanding of tools that can be used in the development of no/low regret investments and mainstreaming these into development processes;
- g. To discuss strategies for mainstreaming gender into the WACDEP implementation;
- h. To discuss and initiate the development of plans aimed at involving GWP partners in the implementation of the WACDEP;
- i. To review budget allocations and discuss the final approved WACDEP budget and financial guidelines.

2. WACDEP Programme Meeting

2.1. Opening Session

Dr. Akolong Tombale, Chair of GWP SA, welcomed the participants to Southern Africa noting his appreciation of the responsibility that the region had been given to manage the Africa Coordination Unit. He acknowledged the challenges this role brings about but assured the network on how seriously the region has taken this role and the steps taken towards ensuring smooth delivery of the expected coordination roles. He also noted the complexity of a programme such as WACDEP which is addressing some of the most pressing challenges to water resources in Africa and the high expectations from the countries. He encouraged the teams to work closely with country partners who are closer to the ground to ensure that livelihood issues are addressed.

John Metzger, the Head of Network Operation of GWPO, highlighted the importance of WACDEP not only for Africa but also on the global scale. He noted that GWP is currently at crossroads with the need to scale up implementation of programs such as WACDEP in the regions. This process depends mainly on experiences and results achieved within WACDEP.

GWPO continues to play a role of fundraising and ensuring that donor requirements are met in the implementation of the GWP program. He noted the achievements that have taken place so far in fundraising for WACDEP with a number of donors coming on board in 2012 (DANIDA and UK Aid) who joined the Austria Development Agency that had already been on board.

Due to the short time available to implement the programme and an urgent demand from the donors to see results – he noted that it would be important for the country and regions to identify entry points which would deliver results in the short term. He noted that teams have to identify “low-hanging fruits” in the countries for WACDEP activities.



2.2. Workshop Expectations

In introducing themselves to the meeting the workshop participants (see Annex II for full listing) presented expectations of the workshop. Below are the overall expectations of the meeting from the participants:

- Better understanding of WACDEP work packages, activities and indicators;
- Lesson learnt and knowledge exchange from other regions and their work plans;
- The role and function of the Reference Group and how they can support each region;
- How to catalyze resources mobilization for furthering the implementation of WACDEP in Africa;
- To better understand how capacity will be built to support the implementation of WACDEP;
- To see how teams can better plan on activities that enable the implementation of WACDEP (Operational arrangement, budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communication);
- Understanding what the entry points are in each region/ country and identify low hanging fruits;
- What are the challenges at different levels of implementation and how to harmonize expectations;
- Networking and collaboration with other programmes and donors;
- Updating WACDEP regional and country work plans to ensure coherence to log frame, align expected outputs, delivery method with programme management arrangements and budgets based on funds available.

2.3. WACDEP CU – Progress and planned activities

The Senior Programme Officer for the Africa WACDEP Coordination Unit (CU), Andrew Takawira presented the overview, progress and planned activities on the implementation at the Pan African level. He pointed out that WACDEP CU planned activities will encompass the following major areas – he reported progress and planned activities for the programme under each of the 8 areas:

1. Programme planning and technical support:

- i. Progress to date: The Coordination Unit developed the scope of the programme. Developing scope of programme – Work Packages (WPs) and Term of References (ToRs), Work Plan Format, Technical Coordination Workshops, establishing the WACDEP Reference Group
- ii. Planned Activities: Finalisation of country and regional work plans. Technical support to regions and countries on implementation of the various work packages

2. Knowledge Management:

- i. Progress to date: Development of materials on Water Security and Climate Resilient Development, Framework, Technical Background Documents. Recruitment of a Knowledge Management Specialist for the WACDEP Unit
- ii. Planned Activities: Development of a Knowledge Management Strategy for WACDEP, development of a Knowledge Management Sharing Portal; development of targeted materials to support project implementation

3. Communication:

- i. Progress to date: WACDEP website established and functional
- ii. Planned activities: Development of WACDEP Communication Strategy

4. Capacity Development:

- i. Progress to date: Development of the AMCOW/CDKN Concept and ToRs for a Capacity Development Programme (worth Euro 900 000), Developing Partnership with CapNet
 - ii. Planned activities: Rolling out the AMCOW/CDKN Capacity Development (including placement of a Capacity Manager); Developing with CapNet Capacity Building at transboundary level;
- 5. Monitoring and Reporting:**
- i. Progress to date: Development of a Log Frame to be used for Monitoring at all levels, Compilation of Narrative Reports to AMCOW and Donors
 - ii. Planned activities: Integrate WACDEP reporting into current GWP reporting systems. Develop a system to track WACDEP indicators etc.

6. Gender Mainstreaming:



- i. Planned activities: GWP Gender Strategy, Implementing AMCOW Gender Strategy, embedding and mainstreaming gender into WACDEP
7. **Support to AMCOW activities:**
 - i. Progress to date: Cooperation with AMCOW on UNFCCC, Training on Water Security and Climate Resilience to AMCOW officials;
 - ii. Planned activities: Developing indicators for adaptation to climate change and water related hazards for AU M&E Report on Water and Sanitation for Africa
8. **Partnership development:** CDKN, CapNet, ICA, ACPC, World Bank, WM

2.4. GWPO Update on WACDEP implementation

Alex Simalabwi, the WACDEP Coordinator, gave an update on the implementation of WACDEP and noted the following:

- The funding situation for the programme keeps improving and from the last time the regions had met in August 2012 in Stockholm – DANIDA and UK Aid had confirmed funding to WACDEP. This meant that the programme had raise Euro 8.8 million for the implementation in Africa
- Progress in the countries is going on steadily and most of the countries have set up their structures. It is important to get it right at the local level as this has a huge impact on the global view from donors.
- GWP continues to work within the UNFCCC to ensure that water continues to receive a high profile in the climate change negotiations. Within the Green Climate Fund – GWP is advocating for a window for water resources management funding. Another work programme that GWP is tracking is for Loss and Damage – water is central to most of the losses and damages experienced thorough extreme events so it is critical to ensure responses to water adaptation are integrated well into this process.



2.4. Presentations from WACDEP Partners

2.4.1. Project Preparation and Financing: Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA)

Sonja Hoess, Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), presented the role and responsibilities of ICA's Water Platform Activities. This platform aims to catalyse donor and private sector financing of regional programmes in Africa. The water platform is financially supported by the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

ICA's activities concentrate mainly on five pillars:

1. Enhancing coordination and synergies between ICA members, RECs/RBOs and existing initiatives in the water sector in alignment with AMCOW/AUC priorities;
2. Brokering of regional programmes to facilitate project preparation and mobilization of financing for implementation;
3. Enhancement of private sector engagement through organizing workshops and training on water and sanitation as well as identifying innovative financing structures;
4. Identification of investment possibilities in Non-Revenue Water;
5. Sharing of knowledge and best practices in the water sector;

ICA's support to GWP/WACDEP:

The ICA will be supporting WACDEP's Work Package 4 on Project Preparation and Financing. In discussion with the WACDEP Coordination Unit the following pillars of activities in Table 1 below were identified for potential synergies:

Pillar	Possible areas of linkage between WACDEP and ICA Water Platform
Enable Project Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build relationship with project preparation funding and development partners • Identify project preparation demand and bottlenecks to absorb (country or regional case studies)
Classifying Investment Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop database of existing projects (PIDA, RECs, RBOs and WACDEP countries) • Use framework to classify / priorities no/low regrets projects
Knowledge Brokering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on PP facilities for water security/climate resilience • Disseminate studies and data collected by ICA / AIKP /PIDA
Resource Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate projects and investment plans to potential financial & technical partners • Convene WACDEP project preparation/investment conference

To enable to support and work with WACDEP the ICA will provide financial support of between 100,000 – 150,000 Euro in 2013 for the following broad activities which will need to be detailed:

- Co-financing a long-term consultant to prepare and deliver activities under the work package;
- Co-finance and co-organize a WACDEP investment conference for project preparation and resource mobilization of WACDEP investment projects/plans;

- Providing information on project preparation and funding to the WACDEP;
- Disseminating WACDEP information (e.g. project lists, databases, reports) to its members and partners and facilitate the mobilization of resources;

Next steps of supporting WACDEP (1st Quarter 2013) have been determined:

- Clarifying links with other work packages and regions;
- Prioritize activities and discuss time schedule and agree on an ICA budget allocation;
- Develop and sign an MOU between the ICA and GWP;
- Procure a Finance Expert (Consultant) to lead in the delivery of the ICA/GWP activities in WP 4;

Discussion points:

- The ICA Water Platform is working on building partnerships to take forward Non-Revenue Water projects and a consultant is being hired to carry out a diagnostic analysis and work on developing investment plans for pilot utilities.
- Water infrastructure development has been very low, however, linked to other sectors like energy and transport - investment in water development is increasing.
- The cooperation with ICA should concentrate on strengthening joint activities in order to avoid duplication. This should focus on to how take forward the investments identified in WACDEP for funding.

2.4.2. Capacity Development: CDKN

The Climate Development Knowledge Network is a partner in WACDEP and supported in the development of knowledge products on water security and climate resilience development. Karen Sutherland, CDKN Programme Coordinator for the AMCOW/CDKN Capacity Development, reflected on the knowledge products developed and their use in strengthening the capacity to integrate water security and climate resilient in development planning processes. She reaffirmed the CDKNs desire



to see the products being used by the countries in the identification of investments for water security and climate resilience and this will be achieved through increasing the understanding of the tools identified. To ensure that WACDEP teams understand the tools and apply them – CDKN is providing support for the capacity development programme on the Framework of Water Security and Climate Resilient Development. The support for capacity development to WACDEP will be over two years and CDKN will cover costs for an international supplier, NIRAS to support the work.

2.4.3. Supporting Regional Capacity Building: CapNet

CapNet is an IWRM building capacity network that works closely with GWP in delivering training in different parts of the world. Dr. Themba Gumbo, the Director for CapNet, confirmed the support to WACDEP and noted the focus will be on building the capacity on water security and climate resilient development at the transboundary level. He also highlighted some existing training CapNet materials on climate change that can also be used in WACDEP namely; IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change, Integrated Flood Management and IWRM and Drought Management.

2.5. Regional and Country Reports and Work Plans

During the meeting all the 5 regions and the 8 countries were given the opportunity to report on progress made in implementation, programme implementation structures, planned activities and main constraints and challenges. Group work was then done where Reference Group members discussed with the regional teams the main constraints and challenges and came up with solutions (Group Work Results presented in Table 2).

2.5.1. Progress reports from Western Africa

Implementation in West Africa is currently on the Volta Basin and in two countries Burkina Faso and Ghana. Mahamoudou Tiemtore the WACDEP Programme Manager for GWP WA, presented the recent, on-going and planned WACDEP activities in Western Africa. The implementation of WACDEP in West Africa will contribute to the implementation of the Regional Policy on Water Resources, the action plan for Sustainable Development in the Volta Basin and the development of a Master Plan for the Volta Basin. It will also build on initiatives on groundwater initiated by GWP



WA, ECOWAS and ACPC/UNECA. WACDEP implementation takes place in the context of the West African Water Vision; the West Africa Policy of Water Resources; the ECOWAS Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation; the VBA Strategic Plan for the period 2010 to 2014 of the Volta basin; and the AMCOW/TAC Work Plan for West Africa.

The programme management arrangements for the regional level include the Steering Committee of GWP West Africa overseeing implementation; a management unit has been set up. This unit based in GWP/WA Secretariat works with the national coordination units of Burkina Faso and Ghana and with the VBA. A consortium made by GWP/WA, VBA and ECOWAS/WRCC (acting also as the secretariat of the regional AMCOW/TAC) will guide the overall implementation process in line with the AMCOW Work Plan). At the national level the Monitoring and Orientation Committee and the national units of coordination of the WACDEP have been established.

The **key achievements** so far are:

- The development of a joint work plan for WACDEP from 2012 to 2015;
- The appointment of a counterpart and the commitment of WCRU/ ECOWAS to support the programme;
- Alignment with the Volta Basin Authority.

Key activities planned in 2013:

With the Volta Basin Authority:

- Activity 1: Assessment of the current situation on water management and climate change in the Volta basin as part of the setting up of an observatory on water resources and associated environments;
- Activity 2: Analysis and dissemination of hydro - climatic information;
- Activity 3: Support to the elaboration of the VBA Master Plan.

With ECOWAS/WRCC:

- Activity 1: Preparation of the "regional adaptation strategy of the water sector to climate change for ECOWAS";
- Activity 2: Elaboration of the detailed project document for the "regional Dialogue on joint management of groundwater in West Africa";
- Activity 3: Development of a program of action for gender in the field of water for West Africa region;
- Activity 4: Support the development of a methodological guide to help stakeholders in their approach in fund raising in the water sector.

With Gender Focal Point:

- Mainstreaming of gender in WACDEP;
- Contribution to Develop /disseminate a program of action for gender in the field of water for West Africa region;

Enabling activities:

- Strengthening partnerships at the regional level;
- Mainstreaming integration of water security and climate resilience;
- Development of Communication Plan;
- Management and coordination of the Programme.

Main challenges and constraints in West Africa:

- The actual implementation phase of the activities of all the components of the Programme will need larger budgets at all levels;
- The Programme still needs to be officially launched in Ghana at the regional level in the Volta basin;
- Designing and implementing demonstration projects on the ground – this is a new area for GWP;

- That the contributions of the different partners of the program are provided for in time;
- Some planned activities are still not funded and these can have an impact on the delivery of the work;
- There is need to maintain strong involvement of stakeholders in the WACDEP activities.

Discussion points (Western Africa):

- The budget forecasted by the GWP WA for 2013 is high – there is need to be realistic on the cash flow forecast;
- The WACDEP Work Packages are a framework for planning – and the context should be set on the country and regional needs.

See Annex III on Regional Group Work on Challenges and Solutions.

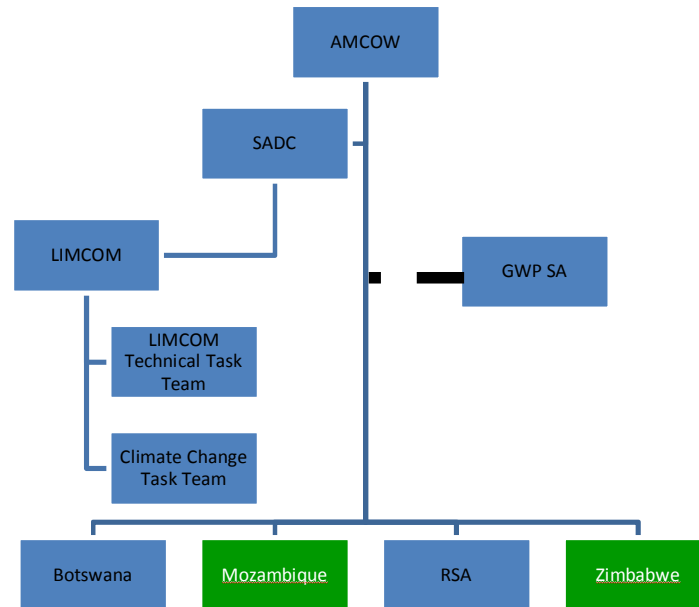
2.5.2. Progress Report for Southern Africa

Implementation of WACDEP in Southern Africa covers the Limpopo Basin and focuses on Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Michael Ramaano, the WACDEP Regional Programme Officer, presented GWP SA's work plan, key results achieved to date and activities planned in 2013.

The key achievements in Southern Africa:

- Linking WACDEP to the SADC Programme on CC mainstreaming into the water sector (funded by BMZ, DFID and AusAID through GIZ);
- Formation of an Limpopo CC Implementing Partners Group (with USAID, Chemonics, GIZ and GWP);
- Development of the CC Task Force by the LIMCOM Technical Team to oversee implementation of CC related programmes in the basin;
- GWP SA – becoming a partner in RESILIM (a big programme developing the Limpopo CC Strategy);
- Build on information being generated from the Limpopo Monograph Study (including studies on development scenarios) to deepen the understanding of the problem.

Programme implementation structure in Southern Africa:



Key activities planned for 2013:

- Alignment of WACDEP – RESILIM and SADC-GIZ Transboundary Water Management Programme (GWP SA an implementer in all 3 programmes);
- Support Botswana (district councils) and South Africa (Limpopo catchment) to be able to input into the Limpopo CCA strategy being developed through RESILIM;
- Study to identify niche areas in Mozambique due to similar initiatives taking place in the basin;
- Updating studies to understand vulnerability and impacts of CC within the basin – Link to RESILIM;
- Develop a capacity development at the regional level for water security and climate resilience.

Main challenges and opportunities:

- Currently a number of initiatives mainstreaming CC into WRM are being carried out in the Limpopo Basin (at regional and country level);
- Project identified Limpopo Basin as the pilot basin – issue of equity in implementation of projects with riparian states;
- Basin countries dealing with real current issues (floods and droughts) – WACDEP focusing on planning;
- Demonstration projects should be well thought out to address “real issues.

Discussion points:

- Aligning to on-going processes takes time and there is need to have strong relationships with mandated institutions;

- Issues of climate change are cross-cutting – AMCOW, LIMCOM are water-centric institutions. Need to go beyond water – GWP well positioned to do so;
- Current budgets for regional activities are very low – and therefore little can be done to meet the high expectations from LIMCOM.

Table 2 highlights some solutions developed to the challenges/constraints discussed in the group work.

2.5.3. Progress Report for Central Africa

WACDEP in Central Africa is being implemented in the Lake Chad Basin and focus is currently on Cameroon for national level activities. Hycinth Banseka, the WACDEP Programme Manager for GWP CA, made a presentation on key activities implemented and planned in the region. GWP Central Africa is working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States. (ECCAS) – IWRM Coordination Unit. The unit will provide leadership and guidance as drivers of the Central Africa Regional Water Sector Policy and facilitate linkages with national water ministries as focal points for the implementation of the ECCAS water policy. The WACDEP Regional team will also work closely with the AMCOW Central Africa TAC who will ensure linkages to ECCAS facilitate linkages to countries and report progress to AMCOW on WACDEP implementation. CICOS and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) will also provide guidance on engagement with basin wide forums on transboundary initiatives.

WACDEP in Central Africa will build on:

- Implementation of the regional water policy for Central Africa by the IWRM coordination unit at the Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS);
- Implementation of the regional financing strategy and the regional solidarity fund for water;
- Implementation of the Congo-Oubangui River Basin strategic plan;
- Implementation of the project to collect and transform forest debris within certain forest units in the Congo Basin.

Key activities to date in Central Africa:

Investments in regional and national development:

- Revise and update the roadmap for elaborating the national IWRM plan and identifying the strategic options;
- Organize regional meeting to present WACDEP and validate WACDEP triennial work plan;
- Participate in and present WACDEP at the ECCAS high level sensitization and capacity building workshop on IWRM (Dec 2012);



- Consultant recruited and contract signed for finalizing Cameroon IWRM planning process;
- WACDEP presented to key regional partners (ECCAS/CICOS/LCBC/CWPs/Govt) and WACDEP triennial work plan enriched and validated;
- WACDEP and GWP CAf IWRM initiatives presented at the ECCAS high level sensitization and capacity building workshop on IWRM in Kinshasa (Dec 2012).

Innovative green solutions :

- Support the implementation of “innovative green projects” within the context of the Congo Basin Forest Fund project;
- ToRs developed, NGO partner institution identified, contract signed and communities sensitised on protection of degraded areas.

Knowledge management and capacity development:

- Organize a capacity building workshop on water and climate change for the media in Cameroon (print, audio and visual);
- 21 journalists (included 9 women and community radios) from the print, audio and visual media organs in Cameroon trained on water, climate change and development reporting;
- The foundation for establishing a regional sustainable development network for media professionals was set-up.

Partnership and Sustainability:

- Prepare, translate and produce WACDEP sensitization material
- Recruit WACDEP regional programme coordinator

Key activities planned for 2013:

Investments in regional and national development:

- Conduct vulnerability and risk analysis studies of water resources to climate change in the Congo and Lake Chad basins, and identify adaptation options (in collaboration with CICOS/LCBC/CEEAC);
- Finalise the Cameroon IWRM planning process;
- Establish a finance team in Cameroon to manage GWP funds.

Innovative green solutions:

- Identify and document water / climate change adaptation projects in Central Africa;
- Collaborate with the Congo Basin Forest fund project in agroforestry pilot activities; especially support in organising and sensitising local communities.

Knowledge management and capacity development :

- Organize a regional media training workshop (including community radios) on water security and climate change in Central Africa;
- Organise a workshop for climate negotiators from at least four Central Africa countries to raise the profile of water in global climate change discussions.

Partnership and sustainability:

- Set up and support regional and country structures to effectively implement the programme (clarify roles / responsibilities);
- Support institutional strengthening CWP's especially the Cameroon CWP;
- Recruit WACDEP programme assistant.

With regards to main challenges and constraints:

- Lack of capacity in the relatively « new » domain of climate change adaptation;
- Lack of core funding for Country Water Partnerships (loss of momentum);
- Lack of accepted understanding of roles and responsibilities of partners;
- Identifying strategic activities for « seed funds » in other countries in the region.

Discussion points (Central Africa) :

- Some donors are focused on the achievement of quantified indicators and in some cases this can jeopardize sustainable implementation of activities which need process issues to be taken into consideration;
- GWP CA activities in Cameroon will concentrate more on cross-cutting issues on IWRM.

2.5.4. Progress Report for Eastern Africa

WACDEP in Eastern Africa is being implemented in the Kagera Basin which forms part of the Lake Victoria Basin and the focus countries for national level implementation are Burundi and Rwanda. Kidane Jambere, WACDEP Programme Manager for GWP EA, presented the results achieved to date and the activities planned for 2013 in Eastern Africa. At the regional level the LVBC/EAC provide the political support for the integration of water security and climate resilience into EAC policies and are also the key implementer for Kagera Basin level interventions. The NBI/NELSAP-Kagera Project provide a platform for policy dialogue with NILECOM, NILETAC and the Nile Parliamentarians' Forum. The Nile Basin Discourse will provide a forum for joint policy advocacy and networking. The programme in East Africa also has strong linkages with the local development processes especially in Bugasera where a transboundary demonstration project is being implemented. In his presentation he highlighted some entry points for WACDEP in East Africa at different levels.

- a) Regional and transboundary level: Investment opportunities already identified in the Kagera WRM project/NELSAP-CU and EAC climate policy, strategies and funding mechanisms.
- b) National development planning processes: variations in policy/strategies/law enforcement and on-going processes like the Rwanda Green Growth Strategy,



- FONERWA (funding mechanism with CDKN) and the Burundi National Adaptation Program.
- c) Innovative Green solutions (demonstration projects): Local level demonstrations in Kagera (Lake Cyhohoha catchment); unsustainable projects on-going in Bugasera and community management and response to transboundary challenges.

Table 2: Key activities and results achieved to date in Eastern Africa:

WP	Key Activities	Key early Results
Supporting EAC and LVBC for regional and transboundary cooperation for water security & climate resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LVBC contacted, ideas exchanged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest to collaborate in the implementation of WACDEP expressed by the LVBC.
Integrating water security & climate resilience into BU & RW National Planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two national consultations in Bu & Rw • WACDEP program document developed and launched in Bugesera (July) • Preparation of advocacy materials for Bu & Rw to integrate WSCR started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of national frameworks for climate adaptation and WRM in Bu & Rw by stakeholders • Key stakeholders aware of their roles in the implementation: Ministry of Water and Environment, CC Focal Points, AMCOW Focal Points. Finance also coming aboard. • Synergy and linkages with the existing and ongoing projects
Developing no/low regret investment strategies/finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages established with other initiatives eg. NELSAP-CU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages established with other initiatives e.g. NELSAP-CU
Demonstrating innovative solutions to address water security and climate change challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with local level stakeholders in Bugesera (project launching July 2012) • Situational analysis in Bugesera (Lake Cyohoha catchment) carried out by a joint team of experts from Bu & Rw (Nov-Dec) • Stakeholders from Bu & Rw reviewed and endorsed the findings of the situational analysis (Dec.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders agreed on the planned activities and implementation arrangements of the program • Ownership of the program by stakeholders expressed • Major problems/ challenges/issues, possible adaptation actions and sites for action identified for Lake Cyohoha catchment
Capacity building and Knowledge and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of experience & knowledge related to IWRM and climate adaption facilitated during the workshops organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACDEP awareness created • New approach (team of multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional experts, rather than consultants doing the situational analysis) • Understanding that collaborative efforts are key for transboundary WRM and addressing climate change impacts

WP	Key Activities	Key early Results
Partnerships and Sustainability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work plan and budget reviewed and approved by stakeholders (launching-July 2012) , RSC (Oct)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation arrangement/program management structure agreed by stakeholders• Commitments expressed for program implementation

Table 3: Key planned activities for 2013 (Eastern Africa):

Work Packages	Major Activities
WP1: Supporting EAC and LVBC for regional and transboundary cooperation for water security & climate resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate investment options and Tools for enhancing Basin Water Security and Climate Resilience (Kagera project) Facilitate their integration into EAC regional and Kagera basin development programs (EAC climate policy funding)
WP2: Integrating water security & climate resilience into BU & RW National Planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance/tools for water-related sectors to identify adaptation options Promote integration of water security and climate resilience into national and sectoral planning and decision-making processes
WP3: Developing no/low regret investment strategies/finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to prepare water security and climate resilience investment plans and strategies Support integration of plans & strategies into national & sectoral development plans
WP4: Preparing investment projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate preparation and submission of adaptation investment projects
WP5: Demonstrating innovative solutions to address water security & climate change challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare IWRM and climate adaptation plan for Bugasera (L. Cyhohoha catchment) Support implementation of adaptation interventions by communities & local actors Establish local level management structure e.g. Watershed committee, Bugasera structure
WP6: Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity for integrating water security and climate resilience into development plans
WP7: Knowledge and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach various stakeholders through media outreach Develop materials (e.g. Knowledge, messages, policy briefs) & share with decision-makers for policy influencing re. water security & climate resilience (e.g. Parliamentarians)
WP8: Partnership and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen stakeholder engagement for implementation and CWP

Main challenges and constraints:

- High expectations by communities and local government for quick investments on the ground;
- Differences in national water security and climate adaptation frameworks of Burundi and Rwanda, also law enforcement;
- Balance between policy and practice influencing;
- Unilateral thinking vs. transboundary nature of the system;
- Still conventional approaches of project implementation e.g. government irrigation scheme;
- Limited budget versus higher expectations by countries;

Discussion Points (Eastern Africa):

- Communication and participation of local communities should be strengthened within the implementation process and capacity development is central to this empowerment;
- Local communities have to be involved in the implementation process in order to establish ownership. Women and youth groups are the main target group – and data should be disaggregated to take cognisance of the responses that need to be targeted to vulnerable groups.

2.5.5. Progress Report from Northern Africa

In North Africa, WACDEP is being implemented in the Southern Sahara Aquifer (SASS) with a focus on Tunisia for the national activities. Ms. Sarra Touzi, WACDEP Programme Manager for GWP Med, presented the key activities that have been implemented so far and those that have been planned for the year. The programme in North Africa has a clear focus at the different levels:

At the regional level the focus will be on:

- Mainstreaming climate change into water resources management;
- Deepening the understanding of vulnerability and risk issues;
- Providing investment orientations to improve water security and climate resilience;
- Synergise with the on-going SASS programme led by OSS (more than 3 million Euros programme, GEF major Donor);
- Consolidate the decision making tool (hydro-economic model) developed by OSS to include CC considerations;
- Support the work carried out by OSS aiming to develop a common vision / alternatives for development in the basin and contribute to its dissemination.

At the national level in Tunisia:

- Development of water resources vulnerability maps;
- Institutions mapping and analysis of the status of CC integration in planning processes;
- Drought Management Guide update and dissemination;
- Identification and prioritisation of Non Regret actions investments;
- Contribute to the Water Strategy Preparation Eau 2050 (complement the consultation process and feed the strategy on Climate Change and in particular drought management).

For the local level demonstration project:

The demonstration project is carried out at the Coastal aquifer – Gabès –Tunisia and the following will be the focus areas for implementation:

- Document governance mechanism for the management of the coastal aquifer through WUA including the identification of weaknesses and opportunities for reinforcement;
- Undertake pilot non regret actions making good use of agro-climatic data;
- Evaluate investment needs to replicate successful non regret actions.

Key activities carried out so far:

- **An Inception Mission** was carried out in July 2012 this included bilateral meetings with key stakeholders (ministries, national and local authorities, donors etc.).
- **Action Plan Development** this involved advanced discussions with OSS to identify synergies and possible collaboration: MoU was agreed and ready to be signed.
- **Fundraising efforts:** brief mapping of related regional programmes and initiatives & bilateral contacts with related partners are established.
- **Set-up the team:** recruitment of programme manager and assistant.
- **Launching event for WACDEP in Tunisia:** more than 55 participants were represented with participants from ministries (agriculture, environment, planning and regional development, finance, defence, transport) the consultation mechanism for SASS, Regional organisations (OSS), NGOs, Universities and with participation of AMCOW.
- **Field mission in January 2013:** to the site of the Demo Project and meetings with the partners the Local Department of Water Resources in Gabes, Water Users Association Representatives, visit to the farmers and discussions held on the possible activities to be carried.

To date the following results have been achieved:

- Action Plan validated including for the Demo Project;
- MoU agreed and ready to be signed with OSS;
- Development of a draft schedule for joint/synergised activities to be developed by WACDEP and SASS;
- Agreement with the National Institute of Meteorology (NIM) to capitalize on their knowledge and use their Climate modeling results at national and regional level .Verbal agreement to use the GIS system of the Ministry of Environment developed for pollution vulnerability map in order to use it for the development of CC vulnerability maps : Needs to be officialised via letter to the Minister;
- Partnership with the NIM to undertake pilot non regret actions using hydro-climatic data for irrigation at Gabes site;
- Adhesion of farmers and the WAUs to the pilot non regret actions;
- Mapping of regional initiatives /programmes on the Med Region on CCA;

Major activities planned in 2013 at the different levels:

- Regional Level: Evaluation of direct and indirect climatic impacts on water resources in the SASS basin;
- National level: Development of vulnerability maps;
- Local Level: Undertake pilot non regret actions.

Main challenges and constraints:

- Large number of activities to be developed in parallel;
- Political situation in the country with relatively quick rotation on governmental officials;
- Synergies with several on-going initiatives / programmes while preserving WACDEP visibility;

Discussion Points (North Africa):

- The very low activities on transboundary river basin in SASS result from conflict of interest between the transboundary countries, unequal water distribution among users, and a lack of river basin organisation for SASS.

2.6. Observations from AMCOW TAC Chair

The AMCOW TAC Chair Dr Nehal Adel Mohammed at the end of Day 1 made some remarks on the implementation based on the regional and country presentations. She expressed the following key points:

- The need to involve regional AMCOW TAC members in the implementation to ensure that monitoring and reporting back at the Pan African level. This will ensure that regions can learn from the pilot countries
- A number of countries have experience in climate variability and climate change issues – countries like Egypt and Ethiopia have done a lot of work contributing to building climate resilience in the water sector. Integrating these countries into the WACDEP process will allow countries to learn from each other.
- It is important to have projects going on the ground so as to demonstrate what it means to build climate resilience and water security.

3. Developing an Investment Plans and Project Preparation

One of the main deliverables in WACDEP is the development of an Investment Plan for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development. This session was aimed at increasing the understanding on what is an investment plan, and to interrogate how countries and regions can contextualise this to their specific contexts. The session also looked into Project Preparation as a key process in taking forward investments for financing.

GWPO, Head of Network Operations and Programmes, John Metzger gave an introduction to the session and he noted the importance of taking forward identified responses to investment stage. He gave examples of investment plans and strategies developed at different levels and noted that investments can be on information, institutions and infrastructure. He noted that the softer investments are important in contributing to climate resilience in Africa and should be identified and planned for.

3.1. Investment Plans: Water Security and Climate Resilience

Dr. Guy Pegram from Pegasys International gave the main presentation looking at unpacking what an Investment Plan is and also looking into experiences in Africa. In his presentation he noted the following key issues:

- **Basis of investment plans in WACDEP:** The call to develop investment plans within WACDEP is in response to the Sharm el Sheik Declaration which calls for “Significantly increase domestic financial resources allocated for implementing national and regional water and sanitation development activities and call upon Ministers of Water and Ministers of Finance to develop appropriate investment plans”. WACDEP is focusing on investment plans for Water Security and Climate Resilience.
- **What is an investment plan:** An investment plan motivates priorities for investment and estimates resource requirements and also proposes sources of funding. Investment planning takes place at all levels (regional, basin, national and at local level (catchment level)).
- **Who drives it and who must be involved:** The development of investments plans for water and sanitation takes place at different levels as exemplified d in Figure 1 below.



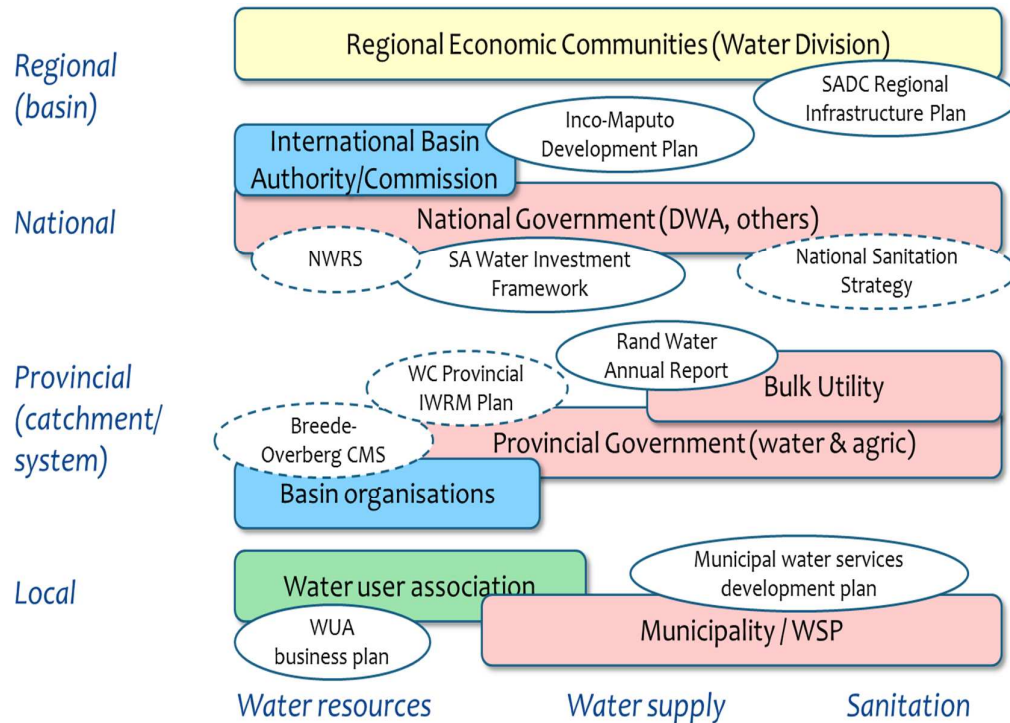


Figure 1: Investment Plans at different levels

- What types of investment for water and sanitation? : Investments for water and sanitation generally cover; built infrastructure planning, construction, operation & maintenance, catchment water planning, protection, utilisation & monitoring, institutional and social development and green infrastructure conservation & rehabilitation.
- What process should we follow in developing an Investment Plan?
 - Define investment objectives (outcome)
 - Define investment priorities (projects)
 - Define investment impacts (costs and benefits)
 - Define funding sources
 - Analysis enabling conditions (institutional)
- What is a water security and climate resilience investment plan? The purpose is to fund water supply / availability, water quality management, flood management, infrastructure (water resources system, water supply and sanitation scheme, non-conventional interventions, and natural ecosystems. Non-infrastructure aspects of water security catchment planning / strategies, allocation planning & resource protection, water use, conservation & demand management, monitoring & information systems, institutional development, social awareness and education.
- How do we fund (pay for) investments? Financing is about managing cash flow. Funding is needed for long-terms costs which cover Capital and operation & maintenance costs. For water projects there are 3 sources of funding tariffs, taxes and transfers. As shown in Figure 2 below to bridge the gap repayable finance plays a key role. Financing can be arranged for

each project separately, through a basket of projects for joint finance or financed off existing assets and revenue.

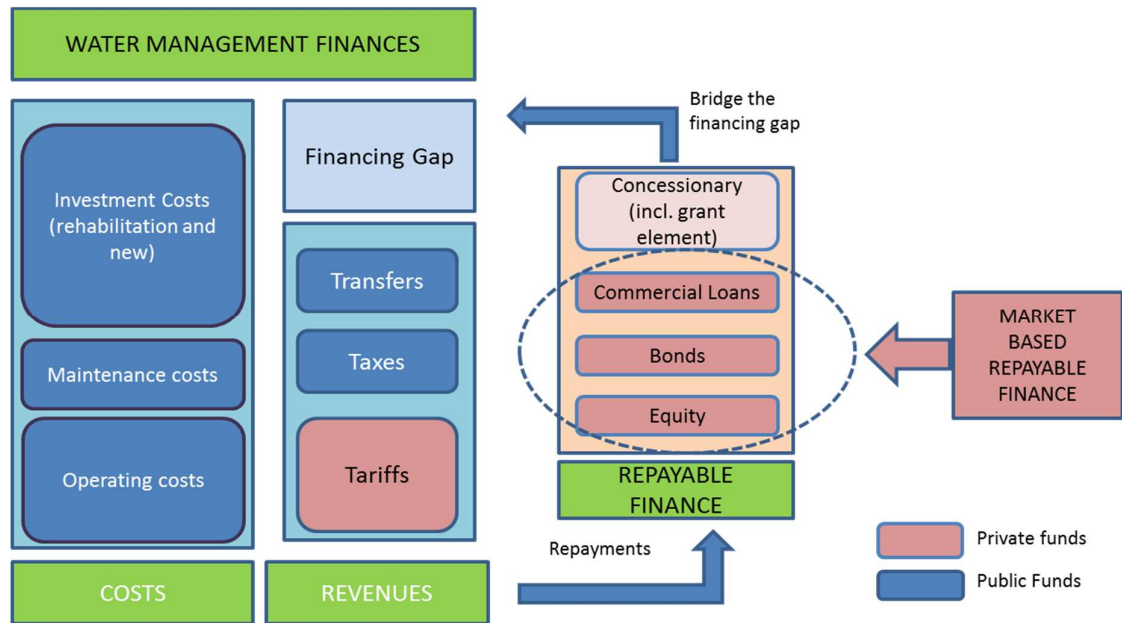


Figure 2: Funding sources for water investments

- Targeting and criteria for financing of the investment plan
 - Treasury (taxes) – based on allocative efficiency and look at the social, economic and ecological costs and benefits.
 - Donors (transfers) – based on development outcomes and also look at the social, economic and ecological benefits?
 - Funders (capital) – look into financial viability (costs and benefits)
- What should be the focus of a water security and climate resilience investment plan:
 - Stand-alone climate investments (no / low regrets)
 - Investment Plan in support of water sector strategy
 - Mainstream water security and resilience into other investment plans

3.2. Project Preparation

Sonja Hoess, ICA, gave a presentation on project preparation and its role in taking forward the identified investments.

Role of project preparation: enables the preparation of “Bankable Projects” to unlock Public & Private Sector Resources

- Funding becomes major bottleneck to infrastructure delivery as overall scale increases (e.g. PIDA)
- Project Preparation aimed at leveraging scarce funding
- Sound Project Preparation is crucial part of projects lifecycle, but:

- Lack of funding for initial phases of project development
- Lack of basic information on existing funds and facilities
- Lack of coordination and allocation resulting in significant delays

Project Cycle – Activities and Outputs

Infrastructure Project Preparation involves the undertaking of all the phases of a project cycle. From identification through concept design, to financial close including feasibility testing, financial & legal structuring as well as capital rising. The complexity of each phase will depend upon a number of factors, such as complexity of project, number of countries involved and degree of involvement of private sector. Project Preparation process in PPPs and Regional Projects are more demanding.

There is no standard metric for project preparation funding required; most common is percentage of total capital financial or initial construction costs.

Table 4: Activities in the project cycle related to project preparation.

Phase	Process	Activities	Outputs
Early Stage: Concept Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing Enabling Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying legal , regulatory, institutional and other impediments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws, Regulations, Allocation of responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Identification & Concept Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector Planning, Project Identification & Screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector Policy Papers, Project Concept Notes, Pre-feasibility Reports
Mid to Late Stage: Feasibility, Structuring & Transaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Feasibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed financial, legal engineering, environmental and social appraisals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports that validate & develop concept further
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Structuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed financial and legal structuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Models, Legal Documentation
Mid to Late Stage: Feasibility, Structuring & Transaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the Project and Assessment of interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Project Description & Information, Information Memorandum, Road Shows & Conferences
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transacting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procuring & Negotiating Project Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bid Documentation, Signature of negotiated Project

Financing for Project Preparation: The provision of support by different PPFs to early, mid and later stage phases of the project has is known as the tunnel of funds approach to project preparation. PPFs are just one source of funding for PP. Other important sources include development funds of MDBs, EC, MDB loans, development agencies funding, national budgets, bilateral trust funds, private sector. Project Preparation Facilities are likely to account for 20-30% of total funding sources. Under resourced project preparation leads to delays and misfires and eventually higher investment cost

ICA carried out a Project Preparation Mapping exercise an overview of the results:

- At 67 Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs)
- Focus on Sub Saharan Africa (SSA):
 - 39 facilities have SSA in their remit
 - 17 facilities are dedicated only for SSA
- Water and Energy are priorities:
 - 44 of all PPFs define water and sanitation as eligible
 - 8 PPFs are for water sector only
 - 44 facilities fund national & 35 facilities fund regional projects
 - 44 of the Facilities allow public sector access and 37 provide private sector or PPP support

The ICA has also developed a Project Preparation Fund Finder which builds on the ICA PPF Under Guide of 2006. It's an online open access format that allows PPFs to promote themselves and their business. It has a user-friendly search allows matching applicants to facilities. It contains data on PPFs, their criteria and total funding capacity etc. It also shows cumulative information on commitments, disbursements, and portfolio. It provides a searchable online database with information on PPF, funding and services designed to help promoters, managers and financiers to mobilize funding for all project phases

Discussion points on Project Preparation Facilities:

- ICA is in close connection and exchange not only to the African Development Bank (AFDB) but also to other partners, consequently ICA is able to enhance WACDEPs contact to those partners.
- ICA does not work in the field of capacity building in order to avoid duplication with CapNet and European Water Initiative (EUWI). But ICA cooperates with CapNet and EUWI in project financing and preparation capacity building.
- ICA is looking at working with all the regions – and currently in West Africa is building linkages with ECOWAS. Quick wins for ICA and WACDEP: Potential global study in Water and Climate Resilient in Africa. North Africa as a starting point has to be discussed. Potential collaboration with WACDEP in East Africa for the Lake Victoria Basin Investment Conference.

4. Communication and Knowledge Management

Patricia Lumba, the Knowledge Management & Communication Officer in Coordination Unit gave a presentation on the development of a Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy for WACDEP. She highlighted the following points:

- What should be transferred to decision makers? **(the message)**
- To whom should research knowledge be transferred? **(the target audience)**
- By whom should research knowledge be transferred? **(the messenger)**
- How should research knowledge be transferred? **(the knowledge translation process and support system)**
- With what effect should research knowledge be transferred? **(evaluation)**

Knowledge Management & Communications Strategy can be described as a supportive strategy that covers a wide range of knowledge needs and purposes.

- Its intention is to introduce and explain Water & Climate Development to a wide range of audiences who are outside IWRM technical arena;
- Provide the broad framework that guides knowledge management and transfer issues of Water Security and Climate Resilient Development that need to be addressed to increase awareness, improve knowledge and build support for achieving change;
- An institution's concerns, perceptions and motivations. It suggests ways to communicate the programmes vision and agenda, and sustain this throughout the reform process and not necessarily only through a project cycle.

Steps in developing the Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy:

1. Carry out a needs assessment - there is need for baseline survey of communication needs prior to launching a communication activity. Knowledge mapping and noting communication gaps
2. Identify overall objectives of the strategy
3. Identify specific strategies for:
 - a. Internal communication
 - b. Public participation
 - c. Branded, phased multi-media and multi-channel communication
 - d. Media Advocacy
 - e. Capacity Strengthening
4. Correct misconceptions and address knowledge gaps
5. Identify ways to track results

After the presentation of the Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy, the following issues were discussed:

- The process of developing a strategy is generally limited in respective regions, but preparatory activities such as trainings and concepts notes will be undertaken by the Coordination Unit;
- GWPO provides support to Communication Officers. Recently GWP organized a global training on communication in Athens, December 2012;

- To involve Communication Officers more in the implementation of WACDEP - a meeting for Communication Officers and Programme Managers should be organised;
- The proposed WACDEP communication strategy should be used as a guideline for each region to develop their specific communication strategy.

Next Steps:

- Patricia Lumba, WACDEP CU, will develop a follow-up action plan with timelines and responsibilities and share it with all regional offices.
- Provide a knowledge sharing platform on a Pan-African dimension

5. WACDEP Log Frame

The first draft Log Frame was discussed at the WACDEP meeting in Cairo, May 2012 and reviewed at the 3rd WACDEP Technical Coordination Workshop in Stockholm, August 2012. The log frame with input from the regions was discussed with donors – and funding from the donors is now based on the final log frame. Regions and countries have to align their work plans to the final Log Frame with regards to outputs and indicators.

The regional offices agreed on the following actions points:

- The Regions/ Country offices have to revise their Log Frame by 15 March;
- Each region has to prepare a quarterly narrative report;
- Patricia Lumba, WACDEP CU, will draft a reporting template and share it with the regional offices – this has to be in line with the current reporting to GWPO;
- After having revised the draft template by the region/ country offices, the final template will be prepared by end of March.



6. Financial Management Training

The total funding for WACDEP is €12M until 2015, which is divided into the following sources:

Globally Raised= €8,8M

- Austria (ADA) €1.5M
- Denmark (Danida) €3.3M
- UK (DFID) €4M

Regionally Raised = €3.2M

- CAF = CBFF €1.5M
- SAF = GIZ €1.3M & USAID €400K

The global funding is allocated to countries and regions following the guideline shown in the following figure.

Countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tunisia, Zimbabwe	€600K
Regions: CA, EA, Med, SA, WE	€320K
Pan Africa & Global	€1.2M

WACDEP Integrated within Core:

Peter Nyman, the WACDEP Financial Officer, presented the Financial Guidelines 2013 – Supplement for the WACDEP to the RWP Financial Officers (FO's).

The financial management for WACDEP is integrated within the Core programme.

- The familiarity with the Core system makes it simple and effective for existing host institution and is in alignment with regional processes;
- The only difference from the Core system is that unused WACDEP funds can be carried over to following years;
- Regional and country WACDEP funds have to be clearly identified by a separate column;
- All WACDEP expenditures must be approved and allocated to the appropriate Work Package (WP) by the Project Manager (PM).

Locally Raised Funds for WACDEP Activities:

- Locally raised funds (LRF) for regional WACDEP activities can be reported by using the budget line with the appropriate WP and LRF column 4;
- LRF at country level shall be reported by adding an extra budget line.

Realistic Budgets 2013:

We need to improve our budget preparation process and revise our 2013 annual budgets so that they are realistic, because our budgets are used for forecasting to donors.

- Budget ceilings should not lead the budget preparation process; they should remain in the background. Therefore the budget ceilings are lifted for 2013, except for WP8 (30%);
- WACDEP activities should generally be budgeted under the first three goals, while running costs should be budgeted under goal 4 with a reasonable share allocated to WACDEP;
- We will be reviewing and adjusting the WACDEP budget allocations quarterly to ensure that the budgets are realistic, so there is nothing to be gained by being optimistic or pessimistic.

Quarterly Cash Flow Forecasts:

The best time to prepare a cash flow forecast is straight after submitting the quarterly financial report, and as required for funding requests.

- Regular cash flow forecasts shall be prepared by the FO so the RWP cannot run out of cash.
- The FO compiles the Activity Forecast (column A + B) in close cooperation with the PM (column C).

Country Operational Arrangements:

The current assumption is that the country budgets will be managed by the RWP's, but the country PM's will probably need to be based in the countries.

- Each region will need to assess if they need a country office because this will have a substantial budget impact on WP8;
- RWP FO's can assist decision making by providing budgets for the various country operational scenarios under consideration in their region.

Keys to Good Financial Management:

Close collaboration between the FO's & PM's was unanimously identified as the most important key to good financial management for the WACDEP.

Other keys identified by the FO's include:

- Clarity of roles and responsibilities regarding who owns the WACDEP budgets, and who can approve WACDEP expenditures;
- Coding of payment requests by the PM to the correct work packages.

Next Steps:

Update the 2011-2015 implementation plans by 15 March for the 600K country allocations (and 320K regional allocations).

- The 2011 & 2012 amounts can be taken from the actual expenditure reports;
- The 2013 amounts can be taken from the Core budgets, and be revised with realistic WACDEP activities, WACDEP country splits, and running costs based on operational decisions for the countries;
- The 2014 & 2015 amounts can be forecast with running costs under WP8, and likely activities under WP's 1-8 (keeping in mind that these activities can be changed later as part of the annual budgeting process).

Keep up the good work on the financial reporting and let us improve on our budget and cash flow forecasting in 2013.

7. References Group Kick-off Meeting

The members of the Reference Group (RG) met for the first time at the 4th WACDEP Technical Cooperation Workshop in Pretoria. The following RG members and regional coordinators attended the kick-off meeting:

1. Torkil Jonch Clausen (GWP Senior Advisor)
2. Merylyn Hedger (GWP Senior Advisor)
3. John Metzger (GWPO)
4. Vangelis Constantianos (GWP Med)
5. Belynda Petrie (OneWorldgroup)
6. Ruth Beukman (GWP SA/ WACDEP CU)
7. Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford)
8. Patrick Safari (GWP EA)
9. Edward Kairu (Water and Development Ministry, Kenya)
10. Dam Mogbante (GWP WA)

11. Mathias Fonteh (GWP CA)
12. Luc Claude Mamba (GWP CA)
13. Nehal Adel Mohamed (AMCOW Tec Chair)
14. Alex Simalabwi (GWPO)

The WACDEP Reference Group will provide demand driven technical oversight and support to regions and countries implementing WACDEP. WACDEP RG members are nominated by each GWP region in Africa as well as GWPO. See Annex IV for ToRs of the Reference Group.

Annexes

Annex I – Meetings held at the 4th Technical Coordination Workshop in Pretoria, South Africa

Reference Group Kick-off Meeting (29 January)

During the preparation of the Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilience Development, an Expert Panel was set up to provide expert advice to the development of the Framework. The Expert Panel has now been transformed into a Reference Group for the WACDEP. The RG will this be a formal structure of the WACDEP.

The WACDEP Reference Group will provide demand driven technical oversight and support to the implementation of the Programme. The WACDEP RG served as the Expert Panel in the development of the Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development and will now continue to support the implementation of the Framework as well as other components of the WACDEP as a whole for the.

The 1st RG Kick-off meeting was focused on ensuring that the RG members have a common understanding on their role during the implementation of the Programme. Terms of Reference of the RG were discussed and working modalities and expected outputs for the RG were agreed on. See Annex IV for Terms of Reference of RG.

WACDEP Training on Financial Management

Facilitated by GWPO, the training was aimed at enhancing the understanding of WACDEP financial management. Financial Officers from all the GWP regions in Africa attended the meeting and this was the first time for them to come together. The training was also attended by WACDEP Regional Programme Officers and WACDEP Country Programme Managers/Officers.

CDKN/AMCOW WACDEP Capacity Development Inception (30 January)

GWP is working with its partners CDKN and CapNet to implement Work Package 7 on Capacity Development in the WACDEP. CDKN is providing technical assistance in building capacity within the 8 pilot countries that GWP is implementing the WACDEP.

An international consultant with local experts from each of the 8 WACDEP counties has been identified to develop modules and deliver the training in the 8 countries over 2 years as part of the WACDEP. The aim of the 1-day Kick-Off workshop was to discuss the proposed implementation plan for the roll-out of the capacity development in the 8 countries and find ways of increasing synergies with the GWP partners, RWPs and CWPs. The RG also attended the meeting as they will oversee the quality assurance of the materials and delivery of the programme.

Objectives of the Kick-Off Meeting

- To deepen the understanding of all key partners in the aims and objectives of the project;
- To clarify the roles and responsibilities of different partners (at all levels);
- To provide input and comments to the draft Inception Report for the project;

- To clarify implementation modalities – and ensure there is a clear understanding of how the project will roll-out in the 8 countries.

Training Workshop on the Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

The workshop was structured around the four phases of the Framework and training conducted by the HR Wallingford team.

Objectives:

- To enhance understanding and appreciation of the concepts and methods in the Technical Background Document for the Framework (TBD)
- To ensure regions and countries can apply concepts and tools in the implementation of the WACDEP

Annex II: List of Participants

Name	Last name	Position	Institution	E-Mail
Alex	Simalabwi	Senior Network Officer & Climate Change Focal Point Coordinator	GWPO	alex.simalabwi@gwp.org
Peter	Nyman	Financial Officer	GWPO	peter.nyman@gwp.org
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Francois	Brikké	Senior Network Officer	GWPO	francois.brikke@gwp.org
John	Metzger	Head of Network Operations	GWPO	john.metzger@gwp.org
Ruth	Beukman	Head of WACDEP Coordination Unit & Regional Executive Secretary	GWP SA	r.beukman@cgiar.org
Andrew	Takawira	Senior Programme Officer, WACDEP Africa Coordination Unit	GWP SA	a.takawira@cgiar.org
Tendai	Gandanzara	Financial Officer	GWP SA	T.Gandanzara@cgiar.org
Michael	Ramaano	Regional Programmes Officer, WACDEP Regional Coordinator	GWP SA	M.Ramaano@cgiar.org
Patricia	Lumba	Knowledge Management and Communications Officer	GWP SA	P.Lumba@cgiar.org
Akolang	Tombale	Chairperson	GWP SA	atombale@orangemail.co.bw
Sarra	Touzi	Programme Officer	GWP MED	sarra@gwpmed.org

Name	Last name	Position	Institution	E-Mail
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Annex III: Group Work Results: Challenges and Solution

Challenges identified	Potential Solutions
Western Africa	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize key stakeholders identified throughout the duration of the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of key stakeholder through communication strategy, practical engagement, strengthening involvement of Steering Committee, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor transboundary issues on regional, national and local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening cooperation on all levels through involvement of all key stakeholders (meetings, communication strategy)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful implementation of demonstration projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear identification of projects, feasible implementation process, capacity building
Southern Africa	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge of aligning Pan-African level initiatives with REC planning and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure alignment to regional process – and work closely with political processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding a niche in a crowded space with limited resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be wise and show added value – do good clever things with little resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to address real livelihood issues affected by extremes caused by current climate variability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration projects should focus on real needs
Central Africa	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry points of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study, good planning of activities, clear framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mobilize stakeholders/funds/potential partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify clear activities, communicate to stakeholder, strengthening engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and communication strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate in project preparation and implementation
Eastern Africa	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Manage expectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear message to stakeholders, stronger stakeholder engagement, implementation plan for Bugasera
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate transboundary cooperation through policy dialogue, field visits of key stakeholders

Challenges identified	Potential Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening participation of local communities in transboundary processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage participation through emphasizing sharing benefits, establishing of catchment management community structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To communicate expected results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing WACDEP communication strategy
North Africa	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult political context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment planning, flexible work plans,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry points of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer clear message, communication strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening cooperation with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating in project preparation on early stage

Annex IV: ToRs for the WACDEP Reference Group

In November 2010, during the 3rd Africa Water Week, the extra-ordinary session of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision recommending that the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners operationalise the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The programme was developed as response to the January 2009 AMCOW request for GWP to support the implementation of the 2008 African Union Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. WACDEP is a 5 year programme being implemented from May 2011 to April 2016 with an estimated budget of 12.7 million EUR.

WACDEP was officially launched by the African Ministers Council on Water and GWP in August 2011 during the World Water Week in Stockholm. The launch was attended by nine African water ministers and also included members of the AMCOW Secretariat and the AMCOW Technical Advisory Committee (AMCOW TAC).

The WACDEP aims to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security. By building climate resilience, the initiative will contribute to peace building and conflict prevention, support pan-African integration and help safeguard investments in economic development, poverty reduction and the MDGs.

WACDEP targets eight countries and five river basins: Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda and Tunisia; Volta Basin, Lake Chad, Lake Victoria-Kagera, and Limpopo Basin and the North Western Sahara Aquifer System.

The programme contributes to the implementation of the AMCOW triennial work program for 2010-2013 under the theme, "Global changes and risk management: climate variability and climate change.

Programme Goal and Outcomes

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

The overall objective is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes, through enhanced technical and institutional capacity and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation. **The expected outcomes** of the programme are:

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes
- "No regrets" investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments begin to implement them. In addition, fundable projects for water security, climate resilience and development defined and shared with development banks.

To implement WACDEP in Africa 4 components with 8 Work Packages have been developed as follows:

Component 1: Investments in regional and national development

- Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation
- Work Package 2: National development and Sector Plans
- Work Package 3: Investments
- Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing

Component 2: Innovative Green Solutions

- Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects

Component 3: Knowledge and capacity development

- Work Package 6: Capacity Development
- Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness

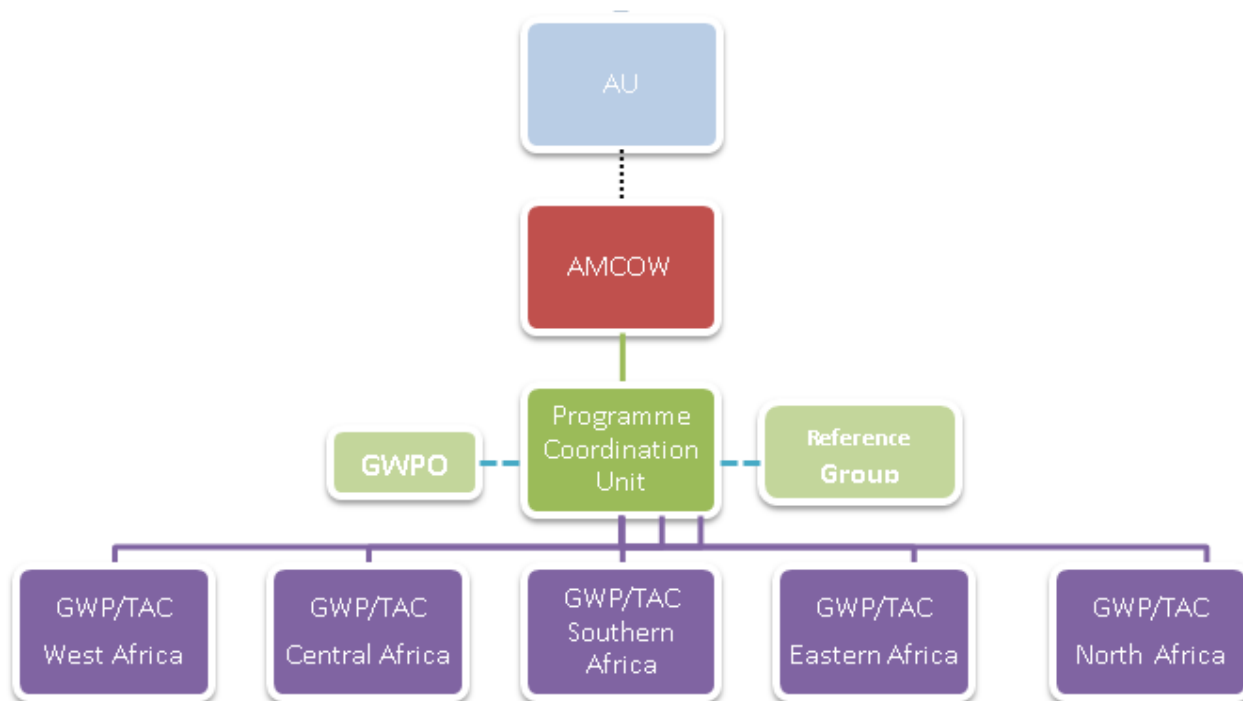
Component 4: Partnership and Sustainability

- Work Package 8: Governance and Fundraising

WACDEP Management

The WACDEP management structure is shown below. The WACDEP management structures have been established across the 5 African regions. Regional teams have been set up to support implementation of the programme for each sub-region.

A Pan-African coordination unit has been established in Pretoria. A WACDEP Reference Group is proposed to provide demand driven support to GWPO, regions and countries implementing the WACDEP.



Composition

The WACDEP Reference Group will provide demand driven technical oversight and support to the implementation of the WACDEP. The RG acts on demand from regions/countries and GWPO, but it also may respond to demand from the WACDEP management and coordination team.

Initially, the RG will be composed of the following members and this will be expanded progressively:

- Prof. Torkil (GWP Sr Advisor and Chair of RG)
- Dr Mohamed Ait Kadi GWP TEC Chair or TEC representative
- Dr. Nehal (AMCOW Tac President)
- Alan Hall-GWP Senior Advisor
- Nigel Walmsley
- Prof Mathias Fonteh
- Belynda Petrie
- Edward Kairu
- West Africa (Vacant)
- North Africa (Vacant)
- Alex Simalabwi (Coordinator, Ex-official)
- John Metzger (Ex-official-GWPO Head of Network operations)

WACDEP RG members are nominated by each GWP region in Africa as well as GWPO. The RG members “serve in their individual capacity”.

Role of the WACDEP Reference Group (RG):

The RG is expected to provide support in the following broad areas:

- Provide a strategic broad overview of the policy and institutional context of the to the WACDEP process
 - This will involve support to countries to provide advice on institutional and policy aspects related to the WACDEP implementation at national and regional level
- Technical support to WACDEP programming and deliverables
 - This will involve demand driven support to regions and countries to provide perspectives on the work programming, draft technical outputs with particular focus on outputs related to investments plans and project preparation. Support will also include input into the local demonstration projects and draft outputs.
- Support and review progress in WACDEP implementation and provide advice on how to enable effective implementation
- Review and advise on the overall quality of key outputs of the WACDEP
- Facilitate and promote sharing of international experiences, exchange of lessons and perspectives among WACDEP countries and regions on progress of implementation; challenges, opportunities, constraints and potential areas for scaling up implementation in Africa and beyond
- Serve as ambassadors of the WACDEP country experiences and outcomes

- Provide recommendations to GWP regions and countries on the programme management and implementation

Coordination of WACDEP Reference Group (RG)

The RG will be coordinated by a Chair appointed by GWPO. The Chair or his representative will be lead delegations and missions to regions and countries and provide synthesis of the mission report to GWPO Head of Network Operations.

Missions of the RG will involve 3-4 at minimum members of the RG. For each mission, the specific TORs will be developed in coordination with the GWP regional water partnership that will also ensure linkages to regional knowledge partners. Work of the RG shall be linked to the GWP global TEC through a TEC representative on the RG. The RG chair will coordinate the process to compile a single report for each RG mission reflecting the overall perspective of the RG members on a particular mission. The RG Chair will send the report to the GWPO Head of Network operations and GWP Technical Committee Chair. The meetings of the RG will be supported by the WACDEP Coordinator

The full RG shall meet face to face twice a year with one of the meetings organised during the annual world water week in Stockholm. The other meeting shall preferably be held during the 1st WACDEP coordination meeting at the start of each year. In between the face to face meetings, the RG will have online exchange, as required, through video conferencing, Skype and other online meetings tools.

Inputs per year

Each RG member will have a minimum of 15-20 days per year while the Chair will have 20-25 days allocated. GWPO will enter into Framework contract with each individual RG member as required. To ensure adequate preparation and attendance of missions and meetings of the RG, adequate advance notice of upcoming missions and meetings will be given to the RG members. The Framework contracts will be signed at the start of engagement with the RG. The RG shall last till the duration of the WACDEP, up to 2015.

4th WACDEP Technical Coordination Workshop

Prepared by WACDEP Corrdination Unit

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