

Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

What Have We Learned?

Sharing lessons and experiences

Background and scope of this paper

This Background Paper provides an initial assessment of the *African* and the *Caribbean* Framework initiatives funded by CDKN and seeks to identify the range of factors that have underpinned success, or otherwise, and thereby laid a foundation to influencing regional/country policy, strategy and planning processes and progressing water security and climate resilient development aspirations.

The Paper explores and contrasts (perceived) factors that have contributed to the uptake and impacts of the African and the Caribbean initiatives. It draws on an analysis of their regional settings, contexts and processes including: the ‘security’ narrative; political engagement and ownership; multi-scale governance and the influence of a regional (pan-African and Caribbean) mandate; stakeholder involvement; capacity development; and the process of developing the frameworks, tools, strategies and knowledge products

The Paper is simply a departure point for further robust and open discussions to explore lessons learned from a beneficiary’s perspective, and to have the notions of *what worked well*, and *what did not* re-affirmed. It also serves as a knowledge product to help promote south-south knowledge transfer and exchange between Africa and the Caribbean.

Main messages

- ✓ Both the African and Caribbean frameworks were developed on the back of a **strong regional mandate** and were well aligned with **regional high-level commitments** and work programmes: this facilitated their acceptance and sense of ownership by relevant stakeholders. Questions remain, however, as to the degree of influence to-date of the Framework has had on regional and national policy and strategy, and its uptake by practitioners.
- ✓ **Continuity** in the transition from the Framework to the Capacity Development programme helps ensure the principles and practices outlined in these knowledge products did not simply sit on peoples’ shelves, but could be carried forward in a coherent and consistent manner.

However, it is important to maintain a **demand-driven and bottom-up approach** to identify learning needs.

- ✓ Key stakeholders need to be engaged from the beginning of the process (i.e. from planning the framework and capacity development programme to their implementation and evaluation), through an **iterative and participatory process**, carried out in consultation with regional organisations and technical experts.
- ✓ **Time constraints** can represent a challenge as they have implications on the extent of regional consultations and pilot testing, and hence need to be accounted for in the planning and implementation phase.
- ✓ These initiatives have clearly been successful in highlighting the importance of climate resilience in protecting growth and development aspirations, and the need for immediate action starting with the identification and implementation on no/low regret adaptation measures. But **the actual impacts have yet to be measured** and reported.

Reflecting on the African Framework initiative

What are the ‘Framework’ products?

The *African Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development* provides an approach for the development of ‘no/low regrets’ investments and financing strategies, as a starting point for embarking on climate resilient development. No/low regrets investments have the key characteristic of delivering benefits under any future climate scenario and building confidence in the long term sustainability of development activities. Fast-tracking these investments allows action to be taken now, despite the large uncertainties in the future climate. The Framework also promotes longer term actions to mainstream water security in development planning systems, and to influence resource allocation toward climate resilient development. The project was initiated in August 2011 and completed in March 2013.

The Framework initiative delivered a suite of products¹ attuned to different audiences, namely:

- Strategic Framework – for senior professionals and decision makers
- Technical Background Document - provides further details of tools and methodologies
- Policy Briefs - for high-level advisors²

¹ <http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/RESOURCES/Technical-References/>

² Policy Brief 1: Water Security for Development in an Uncertain Climate

Policy Brief 2: Building on the foundations of Integrated Water Resources Management

Policy Brief 3: Ensuring adaptation at all levels

Policy Brief 4: Managing risks and making robust decisions for development

The development of the Framework was identified as an early deliverable within the African Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP³), as a tool to support implementation of the programme, and as a foundation for an African Capacity Development Strategy to build capacity on the tools and methodologies proposed in the Framework.

Why a Framework?

The Framework aimed to bring a new way of looking at problems and solutions in relation to enhancing water security and climate resilient development. The suite of knowledge products delivered by the project served as a narrative for policy makers on why action on climate resilience is required now, and how to strengthen and refine existing processes to build climate resilience into growth and development policies, strategies and plans. In addition, it provided additional guidance on the tools and approaches to achieve climate resilient development, and in particular the development of no/low regrets investments and financing strategies.

What it is not?

The Framework is not intended to be prescriptive, nor to be a new process. As a pan-African Framework, the knowledge products needed to be applicable to an extremely diverse range of political, socio-economic, geographic and climatic settings and contexts. A ‘one-size-fits’ all solution was neither desirable nor appropriate. The Framework therefore focused toward incremental actions to strengthen existing processes, a questioning mode of thinking, and where possible case examples of good practice from Africa and elsewhere. Importantly, the terminology of ‘guidelines’ was avoided to ensure expectations or thoughts of a prescriptive, step-by-step approach were dispelled from the outset.

Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)

WACDEP was set up to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience, and support countries to adapt to new climate regime through increased investment in water security. WACDEP is promoting water as a key part of sustainable regional and national development, and contributing to climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

The Water, Climate and Development (WACDEP) programme has recently become global initiative for Global Water Partnership (GWP), with all 13 GWP Regions now engaged in this important initiative. An integral component of WACDEP programmes is the provision of frameworks and guidance to practitioners on the *what*, *why* and *how to* integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, with a focus on the preparation of no/low regrets investment strategies.

WACDEP has been aimed at strengthening global-regional-national linkages and takes lessons

learned at national level into regional and global discussions on climate change adaptation, thereby ensuring that future planning at national/regional level is informed by latest analyses available from around the world. One of WACDEP's key tools so far developed has been the Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development.

What was the process for developing the Framework?

It is perhaps unwise to see the Framework in isolation as it was always foreseen as one element of much larger process to support water security and climate resilient development in the region. For example, the Framework has been instrumental in supporting and underpinning the closely allied African Water, Climate and Development programme (WACDEP) and the AMCOW Capacity Development programme, which was also funded by CDKN.

From the outset, the African Union (AU), through the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), promoted the development of the Framework and subsequently endorsed it in 2012. The Framework was foreseen as an element to support AU/AMCOW efforts to promote mainstreaming of climate resilience, harmonisation of approaches, and reinforce African high-level commitments, for example supporting the implementation of commitments expressed by African heads of state and governments in the 2008 Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation.

The development of the Framework was undertaken in the spirit of partnership and cooperation and underpinned at a number of levels, for example:

- At the highest levels – partnerships included AU/AMCOW and GWP, as GWP were mandated by AU/AMCOW to formulate and implement the African Water, Climate and Development (WACDEP) programme.
- At the oversight level - an independent Expert Panel oversaw the development and included representation from: independent thematic specialists (incl. senior GWP advisors); experts from the African sub-regions (southern, northern, eastern, western and central Africa); programme managers from CDKN; and representatives from AMCOW-TAC.
- At the project-level - the Project Management Unit was drawn from both GWP and CDKN representatives
- At the implementation-level – a strong ethos of collaborative, iterative working between GWP, CDKN and the Consultant to ensure the deliverables met African stakeholder needs, and
- At the consultation level - this included not only AU/AMCOW-TAC but also the GWP Regional Water Partnerships, and their ability to engage neutral, multi-stakeholder platforms for consultation, as well as bringing together the water, climate and development communities

Consultation processes during the development of the Framework aimed to ensure consultative engagement with stakeholders from the 5 African sub-regions (North, East, West, Central and

Southern) including senior advisors, development planners, and technical experts. Three meetings were identified for the consultation process which would enable representatives from all 5-sub-regions to be consulted and to provide input and feedback on their needs and priorities with respect to the preparation the Framework documents.

Consultation with African sub-regional stakeholders (North, East, West, Central and Southern) was limited in some cases. In southern Africa, a dedicated consultation event was organised whereas in other sub-regions these were generally additional agenda items within already planned meetings. The latter enable costs to be kept low but resulted in insufficient time to provide a rigorous process and pre-selection of stakeholder participants.

The Expert Panel worked closely with the GWP Programme Managers, CDKN Project Officers and the Consultant to provide constructive comment, feedback and quality assurance of the Africa Framework products, and the composition of the Expert Panel helped to ensure a balanced perspective, which may have been lacking from internal experts alone. It is notable that following completion of the Framework products in 2012, the Expert Panel (with some changes/additions) has since been re-convened as a WACDEP Reference Group for the Africa programme. It continues to provide oversight and guidance on WACDEP implementation and has also played an active role in ensuring the quality of the associated AMCOW Capacity Development programme (also funded by CDKN).

It is fair to comment that no one party had an entirely clear vision of what the Framework should be, although there were many views on what it should not be. The products therefore developed throughout the project in response to needs, demands and expert opinion emerging during the development of the Framework. It is also fair to say that the partnership relationships grew and were strengthened by the process itself.

As a result of these partnerships, there has been a degree of continuity – from Framework to WACDEP to AMCOW Capacity Development programme – and this has helped to ensure the principles and practices outlined in the African Framework are carried forward in a coherent and consistent manner.

Factors contributing to success: what worked and what did not work?

The Framework was developed on the back of a strong regional mandate and was well aligned with regional high-level commitments and work programmes. The Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation in 2008⁴ commits countries to put in place adaptation measures to improve the resilience of countries to the increasing threat of climate change and variability to water resources, further emphasised a need for regional dialogues on climate change, for the development of investment plans, and for integrated approaches to the management and development of national and shared water resources. The Framework and its development has therefore been an action that has made a contribution to the above priorities.

⁴ <http://washafrika.wordpress.com/2008/12/01/amcow-meeting-on-carrying-forward-the-sharm-el-sheikh-declaration-and-commitments-on-water-and-sanitation/>

The African WACDEP provided a firm basis and entry point for initial uptake of the Framework, thereby ensuring this was not a knowledge product that simply sat on peoples shelves or was filed away. As an early deliverable within WACDEP, the Framework serves to support WACDEP implementation in eight countries and five river basins/shared aquifer systems throughout Africa. This includes Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda and Tunisia; and five transboundary basins: Volta Basin, Lake Chad, Lake Victoria-Kagera, Limpopo Basin and the North Western Sahara Aquifer System. It is likely however that WACDEP will continue to attract interest from other countries as time progresses and more funding becomes available. This would subsequently expose more countries and stakeholders to the Framework concepts and approaches.

The Framework takes cognisance of transboundary water management, a very important aspect of both national and regional water security in Africa but it perhaps a true reflection of the Framework that it gives more emphasis to strengthening national (and sub-national) development planning processes as this is currently the sphere of greatest influence, and where the vast majority of development planning and finance is focused.

The continuity achieved in the transition from the Framework to the Capacity Development programme has helped to ensure the principles and practices outlined in the African Framework are carried forward in a coherent and consistent manner. The capacity development structure and outline has been centred on the phases, methods and approaches proposed in the Framework. A key factor of success will however be the essential step of firmly grounding the Framework principles existing institutional processes and the selection of methods and approaches which are appropriate for different contexts and settings. It has therefore been important that the demand-driven and bottom-up approach to identify learning needs is not over-ridden the generic content of the Framework itself.

It is interesting to note that since the launch of the Framework, the African WACDEP programme and the onset of the Capacity Development programme, other organisations and agencies have shown interest in benefitting or collaborating with the work. As an example, GWP and UNDP are now collaborating on joint capacity building activities under UNDP's Economics of Climate Change Adaptation programme⁵ and is targeting WACDEP countries as well as others in Africa. Likewise, the Framework philosophy has led to GWP- UNFCCC collaboration on the development of a water supplement to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Technical Guidelines and UNICEF wish to develop a WASH-centric Framework to enhance climate resilience in their water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector interests.

What are the emerging impacts?

As an AMCOW resource, the Framework aims to serve as a pan-African knowledge product and to be generally applicable to all African regions and countries. The Framework therefore has the potential to serve as a common frame of reference and narrative for African policy makers and practitioners, which would have been absent without the Framework or could have led to mixed messaging and ad hoc approaches. Questions remain however as to the degree of influence the Framework has had to-date on regional and national policy and strategy, and its uptake by practitioners.

The Framework has served as the centre-piece for a GWP coordinated pan-African capacity development programme (CDKN-funded), thereby providing a growing cadre of regional and national

⁵ <http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ecca>

professionals with new insights into ways to enhance climate resilient development. The on-going capacity development programme has targeted some 40-50 water sector institutions across the 8 participating WACDEP countries. The programme includes targeted training workshops and on-the-job mentoring support. Since the onset of the capacity development programme, the outreach of the programme has recently begun to extend beyond the initial 8 WACDEP countries. For example, collaboration and joint training by GWP and UNDP on the economics of climate change adaptation has subsequently extended exposure of the Framework to a further 16 African countries⁶.

The Policy Briefs have been primarily used for raising awareness and to promote key messages among high-level decision makers (e.g. AMCOW-TAC members, ministerial advisors and the Lake Chad Basin Organisation). These activities highlight the importance of climate resilience in protecting growth and development aspirations, and the need for immediate action starting with the identification and implementation on no/low regret adaptation measures. But, similar to above, the actual impacts have yet to be reported.

As one piece in a much larger jigsaw, the Framework can only be a contributory factor to change. Perhaps one of the earliest indications of more concrete impacts will come via the monitoring and evaluation of the WACDEP programme itself. The African WACDEP runs up to end-2016 and its monitoring framework will report on (a) the integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning, (b) the development of partnerships and capacities to build resilience to climate change through better water management, and (c) the development of 'no regret' financing and investment strategies for water security and climate change adaptation. One of the key indicators is also 'Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects'.

Synthesis of key findings

- ✓ A strong regional mandate and alignment with regional high-level commitments and work programmes are critical features that facilitated the uptake of the framework as a knowledge tool to guide the WACDEP implementation in eight countries and five river basins in Africa.
- ✓ The partnership approach adopted for the development of the framework ensured the products were 'fit for purpose'.
- ✓ The involvement of key stakeholders in the development of the framework (instead of just presenting them with the results) increased the ownership of the framework and its endorsement as an AMCOW publication, rather than a consultants' report.
- ✓ However, adequate time and resources need to be allocated to the consultation processes.
- ✓ The continuity achieved in the transition from the Framework to the Capacity Development programme helped ensure that the principles and practices outlined in the African Framework were carried forward in a coherent and consistent manner. Learning needs were identified through a demand-driven and bottom-up process.
- ✓ The establishment of an Expert Panel helped to ensure a balanced perspective, which may have been lacking from internal experts alone.

⁶ <http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ecca>

- ✓ The products developed throughout the project in response to needs, demands and expert opinion emerging during the process; also the partnership relationships grew and were strengthened by the process itself.

Reflecting on the Caribbean Framework initiative

What are the ‘Framework’ products?

Scoping of the work at an early stage identified that the Caribbean Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change⁷ and its associated Implementation Plan (developed by CARICOM) provided a strong regional frame of reference for action to support climate resilient development. This provided a strong foundation and entry point for the work and it was therefore essential that the CDKN-funded ‘Framework’ initiative and deliverables did not duplicate this, rather that they added-value further down the chain in helping to implement the CARICOM Regional Framework and Implementation Plan.

The Caribbean initiative took a twin track approach and produced deliverables as follows:

- ***Tools which support the implementation of CCORAL⁸ in the water sector.*** Activities under CCORAL-Water aimed to enhance the utility of the CCORAL system for water related planning and decision making. The approach fed into a strengthening the CCORAL toolbox which will be updated over time by the CCCCC, thereby ensuring long term sustainability
- ***Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector*** which was developed to support implementation of the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change and Implementation Plan. It provides tools, methods and approaches to help planners and decision makers identify and implement actions which enhance water security and climate resilience in the region

What are these products?

Together, the two products provided a focus on climate and water sector challenges in the region and support the embedding of climate resilience principles and practice in to development planning processes. The products are intended to raise awareness, support questioning modes of development planning, and to support practitioners in the implementation of good practice.

The Caribbean experience had its original focus on general risk management, and the above activities (Sourcebook and CCORAL-Water) were aimed at narrowing down of the focus to the water sector.

⁷ Caribbean Community Secretariat, 2003, Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC) Project. Caribbean risk management guidelines for climate change adaptation decision making. 2003. 86p. ISBN 976-600-159-6 (pbk)

⁸ Accessible online at <http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/about>

What are they not?

The products are intended to be non-prescriptive. They promote a questioning mode of project and programme development by giving support to climate risk screening (e.g. CCORAL) and tools and methods for identifying no/low regrets investments and financing strategies. They are not intended to be supportive of, but rather replicate or replace the existing regional work on risk management.

What was the process for developing the products?

CARICOM's a declaration on climate change (the Liliendaal declaration) which provided the impetus for the development of the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change⁹ included a number of strategic elements including: to mainstream climate change adaptation strategies into the sustainable development agendas of CARICOM States; to promote the implementation of specific adaptation measures to address key vulnerabilities in the region; and to encourage actions to reduce vulnerability of natural and human systems in CARICOM countries to the impacts of a changing climate. The associated Implementation Plan also includes mandated actions assigned to regional and national organisations, including CCCCC and GWP-C. These principles and mandated actions subsequently underpinned the development of the Sourcebook and CCORAL-Water deliverables, which have a specific focus on water sector decision makers and practitioners.

The identification and development of the deliverables was an iterative process, carried out in close consultation between GWP-C and the CCCCC. The deliverables should not be seen in isolation but rather as contributions to these organisations' on-going (and future) work programmes focussing on climate resilience (e.g. CCCCC) and its specific relation to water security (e.g. GWP-C). In particular, the Sourcebook was identified as an activity/output in the GWP Caribbean WACDEP whereas the CCORAL-Water initiative was strengthening and enhancing the CCCCC's CCORAL work programme, which is viewed as living/evolving tool.

CCORAL-Water

CCORAL provides a comprehensive framework for the consideration of climate and non-climate risks together, effectively mainstreaming risk management into decision making. The guidance provided within CCORAL is non sector specific and does not therefore specifically address water resources management issue, although the CCCCC work programme had anticipated that CCORAL roll out would proceed down into sectors and more technical applications. CCORAL is viewed as a live platform which will be amended and built upon as roll out and feedback is gained. On this basis the CCCCC has expressed demand for tools which support the implementation of CCORAL in the water sector in order to spearhead its wider application by water-related sectors, and hence the strengthening of this tool under the CCORAL-WATER activities.

A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector

The mission of GWP-C is to support Caribbean countries in the sustainable development and management of their water resources and to fully promote and apply an Integrated Water Resources

⁹ Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), 2009, Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change (2009-2015)

Management (IWRM) approach at the community, national and regional levels. Although not a CARICOM institution it remains a very well respected presence within the region and has a strong convening role across a wide range of water related stakeholders.

In October 2012, during a High Level Ministerial Session held in the Bahamas, nine water Ministers including two Deputy Prime Ministers from the Caribbean region recommended that GWP-Caribbean and its partners develop a water, climate and development programme (Caribbean WACDEP) to support implementation of water related actions within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change. The development of the Sourcebook, and strengthening of the CCORAL tool responded to this mandate.

The development of the Sourcebook and CCORAL-Water was undertaken in close partnership and cooperation between CCCCC, GWP-C and regional stakeholders, and was underpinned by political endorsement, Examples include:

- At the highest levels - included mandates from the HLS and CARICOM support implementation of water related actions within the (CARICOM) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change and its associated Implementation Plan
- At the oversight level - the Caribbean WACDEP has convened a Technical Advisory Committee to provide oversight to the WACDEP activities, including these Framework initiatives, and to oversee technical quality of the main deliverables.
- At the project-level - the Project Management Unit was drawn from both GWP-C, CCCCC and CDKN representatives, with the latter ensuring that the work built benefitted from and built on previous initiatives
- At the consultation level - a key success factor was the convening power which GWP-C brings to be able to draw together a multi-stakeholder forums of regional experts to underpin needs analysis, consultation and review processes

Factors contributing to success: what worked and what did not work?

Demand for technical assistance in climate resilience was well-articulated at a regional level through the CCCCC/Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Plan. This sets out a wide range of activities for enhancing climate resilience in the region and provides a common basis and high level demand for these activities. Mandates from the HLS further strengthened the case for action.

The Caribbean Framework initiative aimed to address actions clearly set out in the Implementation Plan to establish a risk-based decision making ethic in the region and the principle of using risk management processes and tools to aid decision-making. Following up on this action the CCCCC implemented a project to update the CARICOM Risk Management Guidelines, with support from CDKN, through the development of the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool

(CCORAL)¹⁰. The 2003 Guidelines were developed to provide a framework for decision making under uncertainty and to respond to climate variability and change. However, the uptake of these Guidelines has not been fully mainstreamed and the knowledge base on climate change adaptation and decision making has moved on in the period since the original Guidelines were produced.

The timeframe for implementation of the Sourcebook and CCORAL-Water activities was extremely tight and this had implications on the extent of regional consultations and pilot testing. A broad consultation was organised through one-to-one telecons with intended national and regional users/beneficiaries. Other consultations were facilitated by either GWP-C or the CCCCC, and close working and feedback from their respective partners and stakeholders was necessary throughout to identify needs.

The original programme of activities included a piloting phase. Time constraints did not allow for this to take place, but it would be hoped that this can now be achieved through the on-going GWP-C WACDEP activities.

The products are seen as regional products, but are equally applicable at a national level. It is planned that the products will be used to support implementation of the Caribbean WACDEP from 2014 onwards. The Caribbean WACDEP will be implemented at the regional and national level with four countries initially targeted as pilot/focus countries for the implementation, namely Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Grenada.

The Caribbean WACDEP Capacity Development Work Package aims to increase the awareness and understanding of relevant tools, including CCORAL-Water, and this Work Package will also support the development or execution of tailored capacity development activities which will draw inspiration from the Sourcebook.

What are the emerging impacts?

The knowledge products developed under the project are to be championed by GWP-C and CCCCC, and provide a solid basis for capacity development within these organisations' work programmes. The Caribbean WACDEP contains a capacity development work package which makes use of the Sourcebook as a knowledge product for capacity building. Furthermore, the integration of the Water Security Framework as an end-to-end tool in CCORAL and the water tools into the CCORAL Toolbox will provide the basis for capacity development through CCORAL training and application within the region as its use grows and develops.

Opportunities also exist to expand and build on the capacity development activities recommended under the CCCCC's CCORAL work programme. This includes piloting and capacity development activities to facilitate wider uptake and mainstreaming of CCORAL within existing planning and decision making processes. Supported by CDKN, the piloting and capacity development is primarily targeted at central planners and decision makers. A specific focus on water sector planners and decision makers within this piloting and capacity development would enable them to benefit more fully from the Sourcebook and CCORAL-Water deliverables that are now available.

¹⁰ Accessible online at <http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/about>

The Framework initiative has already served to strengthen and consolidate links between climate and water communities at the regional level, bringing together GWP-C and the CCCCC in a mutually beneficial collaboration. This is providing a foundation on which future coordinated action can be based (e.g. on capacity development support) that is underpinned by regionally agreed methods and approaches. In turn, this regional consensus will provide a foundation for key messaging and approaches at national and sub-national levels.

Synthesis of key findings

- ✓ The Caribbean Framework Initiative built on established regional initiatives, rather than duplicating existing ones: this was possible thanks to the iterative process for the identification and development of the deliverables, carried out in consultation between regional organisations.
- ✓ A partnership approach between CCCCC, GWP-C (already with established reputation in the region) and regional stakeholders), underpinned by political endorsement, was adopted for the development of the Framework to ensure the products were fit for purpose and ‘owned’ by regional organisations.
- ✓ The Framework initiative has already served to strengthen and consolidate links between climate and water communities at the regional level, bringing together GWP-C and the CCCCC in a mutually beneficial collaboration. This is providing a foundation on which future coordinated action can be based (e.g. on capacity development support) that is underpinned by regionally agreed methods and approaches.
- ✓ The regional Framework will provide a foundation for key messaging and approaches at national and sub-national levels: it will be important to closely monitor the implementation of the Caribbean WACDEP to understand the extent to which the framework products are useful at the national and subnational levels as well.
- ✓ The Sourcebook is able to support implementation of the emerging Caribbean WACDEP programme, especially by inspiring tailored capacity development activities within the framework of the WACDEP Capacity Development Work Package.

Comparative analysis

The reflections presented in this Background Paper primarily focus on the factors that contributed to the success of the African and Caribbean initiatives, based on early evidence derived from the implementation of the two initiatives in the regions and countries. These will be re-discussed, challenged and confirmed during a learning workshop organised with relevant stakeholders in the two regions, during which we hope also that the challenges and limitations will emerge. Thus, it is expected that the table below will be revised to include a column on **Critical Limiting Factors** as identified by stakeholders.

Factors likely to contribute to success	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the African initiative	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the Caribbean initiative
Regional setting and context		
Builds on strong regional leadership in water security and climate resilient development	AU/AMCOW actively engaged in promoting water security and climate resilient development	CARICOM/CCCCC provide strong regional leadership and coordination on climate resilience issues.
Supports implementation of regional commitments and declarations	Responds to water and climate change commitments in the Sharm-el-Sheikh declaration	Responds to declarations by the High Level Sessions (HLS) of Water Ministers, and the Liliendaal declaration
Supportive and complementary to existing (or planned) high-level regional work plans and initiatives	Supportive of actions identified in the AMCOW Triennial work programme (2010-13)	Responds to actions identified in the Regional Framework for Development Resilient to Climate Change and Implementation Plan
Mandate and ownership		
Underpinned by a clear mandate from high-level regional bodies for the development of the knowledge products	AU/AMCOW mandated development of the Framework, and actively engaged in the process of its development	Responds to CCCCC's focus on strengthening climate risk management and the GWP WACDEP programme (endorsed by Caribbean Water Ministers at the HLS)

Factors likely to contribute to success	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the African initiative	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the Caribbean initiative
High-level endorsement of the knowledge products by regional bodies	Endorsement by AU/AMCOW has been important in establishing traction among other stakeholders	Endorsement by the CCCCC, and active engagement in the development of the products
Clear agreement on the key messages, principles and practices outlined in the knowledge products	Firm commitment to the principle of no/low regret options as a start point for immediate action	Supportive of the risk-based approach promoted at a high-level by CARICOM and CCCCC
Promotes collaboration between climate change and water sector constituencies	GWP mandated by AMCOW as their implementing partner for water and climate (e.g. for WACDEP)	Establishes closer working relationships between CCCCC, other CARICOM centres, GWP-C partners and others
Fit for purpose / meeting user needs		
A range of knowledge products that respond to different user groups and user needs	<p>Knowledge products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Framework (SF) – for high-level advisors and senior decision-makers; • Technical Background Document (TBD) for water practitioners; and • Policy Briefs (PBs) for Ministerial advisors 	<p>Knowledge products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancements to the CCORAL On-line risk management framework to strengthen water content • A Sourcebook representing an end-to-end water security decision making framework targeting water resource planners and managers • Information for Ministerial advisors
Strengthen regional efforts and initiatives, rather than duplicates	Unique products that also draw together and signpost other regional work, thereby avoiding duplication	Strengthens and extends existing regional risk management frameworks and support tools

Factors likely to contribute to success	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the African initiative	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the Caribbean initiative
Oversight and quality assurance		
Independent and robust processes for overseeing the development and quality of the knowledge products	Process included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level consultations with AMCOW-TAC, and GWP • Regional consultations with key stakeholders • Oversight by Expert Panel of independent international and regional experts 	Process included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level oversight and consultation by CCCCC and GWP-C Steering Committee • Regional consultations with key stakeholders • Oversight by Caribbean WACDEP Technical Advisory Group
Entry points for early application and use		
A well-established and well-resourced WACDEP programme	A well-established, well-resourced (and growing) WACDEP programme (2011-16 / >\$10million)	An emerging WACDEP programme (2012-15/ \$700k), but fund-raising for additional resources
Scope for initial implementation of the knowledge products under the WACDEP programme	Framework knowledge products clearly identified in the Africa WACDEP work programme	Sourcebook knowledge products identified and anticipated in the Caribbean WACDEP programme
Early application involves a well-defined group of countries and stakeholders	Used initially in the African WACDEP by 8 countries and 5 river basins/shared-aquifer	Early application anticipated in 4 countries to support to WACDEP implementation
Application outside of the WACDEP programme	Ultimately, the Framework is a pan-African knowledge product applicable to all countries	Ultimately, the deliverables are pan-Caribbean knowledge product applicable to all countries
Capacity development		

Factors likely to contribute to success	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the African initiative	Attributes likely to contribute to success: evidence from the Caribbean initiative
Provides a logical structure and content for capacity development processes, training workshops and materials, and on-the-job-training	Capacity development centred on the concepts, methods and approaches outlined in the Framework	Capacity development anticipated to be based on the Sourcebook which will be available through the CCORAL system
Aligns with capacity development activities under WACDEP implementation	Supportive of Africa WACDEP implementation, but also applicable more widely	Supportive of WACDEP implementation, but also applicable more widely, through the CCORAL system
Catalyst for collaboration		
Supportive of government processes to integrate water security and climate resilience into existing development planning processes	Africa WACDEP has gained substantial momentum since its inception, and aims to fully integrate with on-going national development planning processes	Caribbean WACDEP will gain full momentum over the coming 6-12 months or so, and may be extended to 2016 if regional interest/funding allows
Serves as a catalyst for wider collaboration and joint-working within the region on water security and climate resilient development challenges and issues	Broad coverage of the Framework has enabled GWP to establish links with others (to progress joint activities (e.g. UNDP))	Collaboration primarily with already identified WACDEP partners, but wider collaboration will continue to be sought for joint activities
Attracts financing support from a range of domestic and international funding sources	Africa WACDEP has become increasingly attractive to donors/funders wishing to invest in climate resilient development outcomes	Seed funding has been provided by GWPO (Stockholm) and fundraising initiatives in region aim to strengthen regional financial commitment and support

Round-up

There is clearly much more to learn and share from the intended beneficiaries of the frameworks, tools, strategies and knowledge products being produced under the African and the Caribbean initiatives.

What worked, and what didn't work?

Why things worked well, and why things didn't work well?

How can things be done better/differently?

This Background Paper is simply a departure point for further robust and open discussions to explore lessons learned and to promote south-south knowledge transfer and exchange.

Findings and recommendations from these discussions will help to developed (i) strategic messages for decision-makers on climate resilience and water security and (ii) learning products aimed at promoting water security and climate resilience – focused on what worked and what didn't work.

The findings from these discussions will be shared not only between African and Caribbean practitioners but also among other WACDEP programme regions and stakeholders, many of who are at the early stages of WACDEP implementation.