

# TECHNICAL COORDINATION MEETING REPORT

‘Support the National Adaptation Process’

## 5<sup>th</sup> WACDEP TECHNICAL COORDINATION WORKSHOP

Kigali, Rwanda

23 September 2013 – 27 September 2013



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## Acronyms

ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AFDB	African Development Bank
AFMP	Associated Flood Management Programme
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CONDES	(Conselho Nacional para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável) National Council for Sustainable Development
CCWAS	Climate Change Strategy for the Water Sector
CIWA	World Bank Cooperation in International Waters Programme
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CU	Coordination Unit
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DFID	UK aid from the Department for International Development
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EDPRS	Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EUWI	European Water Initiative
EXCO	Executive Committee
FONERWA	National Fund for Environment Fund
FUNAB	Fundo do Ambiente - Environment Fund
GIIMC	Grupo Inter-Institucional para Mudanças Climáticas (Multistakeholder Forum for Climate Change)
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GFCs	Global Framework for Climate Services
GSP	Global Support Programme
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
IIA	Instituto de Investigação de Águas - Water Research Institute
IDMP	Integrated Drought Management Programme
INIR	Instituto Nacional de Irrigação) - National Institute for Irrigation
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades National Institute for Disaster Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LEG	Least Development Countries Expert Group
LM	Learning Materials
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
MDAs and MMDAs	Planning Guidelines to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICOA	Ministry of Environment Mozambique
MTC	Ministério dos Transportes e Comunicações
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NIE	National Implementing Entity
ONACC	National Climate Change Observatory
PMC	National Programme Management Committee
RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
REMA	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
REDD	Reduction of emissions from deforestation
RSAP III	Regional Strategic Plan on IWRM
RG	Reference Group
SP/CONEDD	Permanent Secretary /National Council of Environment and Sustainable Development
SP/ PAGIRE	Permanent Secretary of the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management
ToRs	Terms of Reference
TP	Training Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WB	World Bank
WCRU	Centre for Coordination of Water Resources of ECOWAS
WLPS	Water and Land Preservation Strategy
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 is implemented in eight countries: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda and Tunisia; and five shared transboundary basins: Volta Basin, Lake Chad Basin, Lake Victoria-Kagera Basin, Limpopo Basin, and the North-Western Sahara Basin Aquifer.

**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 WACDEP Implementation

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.

### **Four Technical Coordination Meetings have been held since 2010:**

- The 1st meeting was held in June 2010 in Tunis, Tunisia
- The 2nd meeting was held in May 2011 in Cairo, Egypt
- The 3rd meeting was held in August 2012 in Stockholm, Sweden
- The 4th meeting was held in January 2013 in Pretoria, South Africa

The WACDEP Technical Coordination meetings are held regularly to share progress, approaches and lessons learnt in delivering the WACDEP outputs. The meetings are aimed at creating communities of practice so that countries with commonalities in deliverables can be encouraged to work together and learn from each other. The workshops also serve 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.

The meeting brought together Communication Officers in order to discuss ways of improving communications and knowledge management within WACDEP both internally and externally.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> WACDEP Reference Group (RG) meeting took place from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> September and focused on review of the WACDEP Capacity Building Learning Materials (LM) and the Draft Water Supplement to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technical Guidelines on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The RG also discussed an overall road map for providing peer review and demand driven support to countries. The role of RG members as Ambassadors of the WACDEP programme was unpacked and specific tasks agreed.

## 1.3 Workshop purpose and objectives – 5<sup>th</sup> WACDEP Technical Coordination Workshop

The 5<sup>th</sup> WACDEP Technical Coordination was hosted by the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa and held from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> September 2013 in Kigali, Rwanda (see Full Programme in Annex 1).

The specific objectives of the 5<sup>th</sup> WACDEP Coordination workshop presented by the Senior Programme Officer for the WACDEP Africa Coordination Unit, Mr Andrew Takawira, were as follows:

- Share lessons on progress of the implementation of the WACDEP in the countries and regions;
- Discuss methodologies and approaches being used for the different deliverables under the WACDEP Work Packages;

- Discuss the implementation and roll-out of the Capacity Building Plans developed for the regions and countries;
- Define the specific support that the WACDEP RG can provide to the countries and regions and seek the RG input into the WACDEP Capacity building Learning materials and the water supplement to the NAPs technical guidelines being developed by GWP and the UNFCCC;
- Testing of the Learning Materials for WACDEP Capacity building.

Participants included (see Annex 1 for full list) WACDEP Country Managers, Regional Coordinators, Regional Programme Officers, Regional Communication Officers, Financial Officers, Country Chairs/Coordinators, WACDEP RG, WACDEP Coordination Unit (CU), Eastern and Southern Africa Regional GWP Partnership, AMCOW Country Focal Points, AMCOW TAC Vice President, and the Global Water Partnership Organisation. The workshop involved the following meetings held over 6 days:

1. WACDEP Programme Meeting 23 – 25 September;
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> WACDEP Reference Group Meeting 25 – 26 September;
3. WACDEP Financial Management 25 September;
4. Rwanda WACDEP Training Material Review Workshop 26 – 28 September.

For more information on the Workshops and the Programme see Annex 2

## 2. WACDEP Programme Meeting

### 2.1 Opening Session

The meeting was officially opened by Ms Caroline Kayonga, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Rwanda on behalf of the Minister. She outlined the key challenges affecting water resources which included climate change and indicated that such a gathering is important to tackle the changes. To this effect, she emphasised the exchange of ideas among the participants. She further indicated that the Green Growth Strategy developed by the Government of Rwanda has a lot to share with the WACDEP and that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is indeed important and should support growth and development. She then officially declared the 5th Regional WACDEP meeting open.



Earlier, Mr Alex Simalabwi, Global Water and Climate Programme Coordinator, gave the background of the WACDEP. He indicated the importance of WACDEP to Africa in tackling the water security and climate change that threatens the growth in Africa.

Ms Ruth Beukman, the Head of the WACDEP CU in Pretoria, South Africa indicated that the unit is there to support the countries. She elaborated the plans to ensure that the Unit is strengthened to Ms Laila Oualkacha, the Climate Change Focal Point within the AMCOW Secretariat, highlighted achievements in WACDEP so far and also noted that AMCOW was delighted with the progress in implementation so far. She also noted the need to generate experiences and share these with other countries in Africa in order to tackle the climate change threat.



Ms Ruth Beukman, Head of WACDEP CU

## 2.2 Overview of WACDEP

Mr Alex Simalabwi gave a detailed presentation on the WACDEP. He highlighted that in November 2010, AMCOW Executive Committee (EXCO) adopted a decision recommending that the GWP and partners operationalise the WACDEP. This decision was issued after 1.5 years of intense mobilisation by GWP in Africa which led to a bottom up framework programme that was developed based on three Regional workshops in Africa. AMCOW provided leadership in the workshops that led to the development of WACDEP. The WACDEP focuses on linking water, climate and development agendas, strengthening coordination frameworks, capacity development and institutional building.

### **WACDEP expected outcomes are:**

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes;
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions, & stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development;
- “No regrets” investment & financing strategies for water security, climate resilience established and governments begin implementation;
- Bankable projects developed and shared with regional development banks;
- Large scale investments leveraged in building water security and climate resilience.

**WACDEP is being implemented through four (4) components and the activities are delivered through eight (8) work packages (WP):**

### **Investments**

- WP 1: Regional and Transboundary Cooperation
- WP 2: National Development and Sector Plans
- WP 3: No/low regret investments
- WP 4: Project Preparation and Financing

#### **Innovative Green Solutions**

- WP 5: Demonstration Projects

#### **Knowledge and Capacity Development**

- WP 6: Capacity Development
- WP 7: Knowledge and Awareness

#### **Partnerships and Sustainability**

- WP 8: Governance and Fundraising

### **3. Session 2: WACDEP Work Package 2: National Development Plans**

The overview of WP 2 was presented by Mr Andrew Takawira, Senior Programme Officer WACDEP CU. The WP focusses on integrating water security and climate resilience into national development processes based on the following:

- Water is central to socio-economic development in our countries;
- Impacts of climate change will be manifested through water;
- Climate Change will impact socio-economic development (e.g. loss in GDP, loss of life, damages to infrastructure) and ecosystems;
- Need to build water security and contribute to climate resilience to guarantee socio-economic development and ecosystem integrity;
- Water related adaptation responses to climate change issues are fragmented – need for coherence.



Mr Andrew Takawira, Senior Programme Officer

**The overall objective** is to support countries to integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes.

#### **The specific objectives are:**

- To build a case for integration of water security and climate resilience in development (providing economic, social and environmental arguments):
- To review and synthesise existing information on climate risks, vulnerability and impacts of climate change to water resources, energy, food security and other development priorities; and assess the overall impact on national development;
- To identify and strengthen synergies among existing water and adaptation related plans;
- To assess the institutional development and public investment planning processes and identify suitable entry points for integrating water security and climate resilience;

- To ensure water security and climate resilience are taken on board when making investment decisions in development.

**The key output** is to support national organisations in developing legal frameworks/ policies/ strategies, sectoral and development plans to integrate water security and climate resilience.

Activities to support integrating water security and climate resilience into national development processes will typically focus on carrying national assessments on water security and climate issues, stakeholder engagement and developing national adaptation responses. Activities in WP 2 will be linked to WP 6 in order to build capacity to integrate water security and climate resilience into development processes identified as entry points in the WACDEP.

WP 2 indicators and targets were presented by Mr Ralph Philip, the GWPO Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. He also gave examples of some results and deliverables under this Work Package. He explained the difference between an output indicator and an outcome indicator. He stated that output indicator is what the project delivers and has full control over that, while an outcome indicator would be a delivery that is beyond the control of the project.

**The Output Indicator for WP 2 is:** Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks/policies/strategies, sectoral and development plans – integrating water security and climate resilience.

Emphasis was made that the key intervention of WACDEP is to “support” institutions. Results will demonstrate that support activities (the need for which is acknowledged, and even identified, by the recipient) to complete specific tasks have been carried out at the national level.

Some examples of relevant results under WP 2 are:

- Preparation of a climate risk and vulnerability report at the request of a national ministry;
- Facilitation of a multi-stakeholder engagement process for input into a new National Water Resources Management Plan;
- Identification of and justification for adaptation responses at the national level.



Mr Ralph Philip, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

### 3.1 Country Presentations on Work Package 2

WACDEP Country Managers from Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Ghana, Mozambique, Cameroon and Rwanda gave presentations on the outputs planned to be delivered in Work Package 2 looking at the entry points and delivery mechanisms.

### 3.1.1 Overview of Work Package 2 in Burkina Faso

The presentation for Burkina Faso was held by Mr Hie Batchene, the Country Programme Officer. WACDEP in Burkina Faso has been well received and the team is working with SP/CONEDD (Permanent Secretary/ National Council of Environment and Sustainable Development) in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso. The team is also collaborating with Permanent Secretary of the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (SP/ PAGIRE), which oversees the implementation of IWRM.

**Entry points:** In Burkina Faso the entry points for WACDEP are:

- Supporting the development of the 3rd National Communications Report on Climate Change. WACDEP will ensure that water and climate issues are strengthened in the report to the UNFCCC.
- Support to the Burkina Faso National Adaptation Planning Process through the launch of the process in Burkina, building institutional and technical capacities for enhancing water security to climate change

**Deliverables:** the above deliverables and results are acknowledged by SP/CONEDD and will support the implementation of NAPs and the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Communications Report on Climate Change.



Mr Hie Batchene, Country Programme Officer

- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment of Water Resources to Climate Change in the Nakanbe Sub-Catchment;
- Expert contributions on water and climate change in the NAPs and National Communications Note on Climate Change.

**The following challenges have been identified so far:**

- Delay in signing of contract to carry out the Vulnerability and Risk Assessments and also access to information and data takes time. However, the team is working closely with the Cartography Department of SP/CONEDD;
- The Climate Change Focal Point was moved from his post leaving the post vacant for some time and this affected some activities that had been agreed upon.

### 3.1.2 Overview of Work Package 2 in Tunisia

The Tunisia presentation was presented by Ms Sarra Touzi the WACDEP Coordinator in North Africa. WACDEP in Tunisia is being implemented within a context of political situation which is going through a transition after the revolution in January 2011. This transitional period introduces uncertainty and so far 4 governments have been established since 2011. This has had an impact on the implementation of WACDEP as some of the envisaged entry points like the Water Strategy EAU

2050 and the Regional Development Plans have been delayed. However, the flexibility of the programme has allowed the team to identify and support other on-going national processes.

**Entry Points for the implementation of Work Package 2 in Tunisia:**

- Supporting the Water Resources Department in the Ministry of Agriculture in understanding the water resources vulnerability to climate change and contribute to the National Water Information System being funded by the Africa Water Facility.
- Support the initiation of the Water and Land Department in the Ministry of Agriculture in the preparation of the 3rd Water and Land Conservation Strategy and Action Plans. This project has a possibility of receiving funding from the EU. WACDEP will assist in developing initiating the process, ensuring climate change issues are strengthened in the Strategy and also facilitate stakeholder participation in the development of it.
- Support the Drought Management Policy.



Ms Sarra Touzi, Country Programme Officer

**Deliverables and results in Work Package 2 in Tunisia:**

- Vulnerability and risk maps developed as part of the National Water Information System thus complementing by strengthening climate change issues in a well-defined process.
- Technical Report defining thematic pillars including climate change for the Water and Land Conservation Strategy.

**3.1.3 Overview of Work Package 2 in Zimbabwe**

The Zimbabwe presentation was presented by the Project Manager, Mr Wellington Dzvairo. WACDEP in Zimbabwe is supporting the Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management and the Climate Change Office in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources from July 2012. After the elections in July 2013, WACDEP is now working closely with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate. WACDEP is also overseen by a National Programme Management Committee (PMC), which consisting water related sector representatives from government. The PMC is constituted by members from the National Climate Change Task Team which is head by the Office of the President and oversees the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).

**Entry points for delivering Work Package 2 in Zimbabwe:**

- In Zimbabwe WACDEP is supporting the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in the development of the NCCRS. This support is aimed at ensuring that water security and climate resilience issues are strengthened in the strategy.

- WACDEP is also supporting the development of water related action plans (water, agriculture, health and energy).

#### **Deliverables and results in Work Package 2 in Zimbabwe**

- Expert contribution on water issues in the NCCRS - an expert is tracking the consultations and picking up water issues from the process;
- Contribution to the World Bank (WB) Paper on Water and Climate Issues in Zimbabwe – inputting issues from the NCCRS consultations on water;
- Expert contributions to the NCCRS Water Related Actions Plans.



Mr Wellington Dzvairo, Country Programme Officer

#### **The following challenges have been identified so far:**

- Capacity gaps in climate change issues and awareness raising is needed in order to deepen the understanding of climate change issues and the impact of climate change;
- There is need to manage the high expectations of stakeholders as evidenced in the consultative processes;
- Integrating of and collaborating with other organisations supporting national processes – there is need to clarify roles and areas of support clearly. 3.1 Overview of Work Package 2 in Burundi.

### **3.1.4 Overview of Work Package 2 in Burundi**

The presentation for Burundi was done by the Country Programme Officer, Ms Kigeme Marie Ange. In Burundi WACDEP is supporting the Ministry of Water and Environment as the lead ministry. A Policy Committee has been established at the national level and also another one at district level (to support the demonstration project implementation in Bugasera). A number of policies and strategies have been developed in Burundi in different sectors. WACDEP provides an opportunity to improve coherence in implementation taking into regard water resources issues.

#### **Focus of Work Package 2 implementation in Burundi**

The objective is to support Burundi in developing a National Adaptation Strategy for the water sector as part of implementing the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy (linking the IWRM Plan with the Climate change policy).

#### **Expected deliverables in the implementation of Work Package 2:**

- Knowledge gaps identified from existing policy documents by experts;
- Country document is building a case for water security and climate resilience development;
- Country stakeholder analysis for water, climate and development;

- Country report on national development planning context looking at institutional arrangements policies and how institutions take into consideration water security and climate resilience;
- Contributions from stakeholders and studies from experts into the National Adaptation strategy for the water sector.

### Challenges in implementation of Work Package 2 in Burundi:

Activities focuses on implementation at the local level: the Bugasera Demonstration Project. This has led to a slow start on activities at the national level.

### 3.1.5 Overview of Work Package 2 in Ghana

The presentation for Ghana was done by Mr Maxwell Boateng-Gyimah, the Country Programme Manager. Work Package 2 is supporting the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The NDPC is responsible for preparing the national development plans in which investments are made by government to achieve the social and economic development, growth and the environmental sustainability targets.

The identified key institutions are:

- The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC);
- The Ministry of Finance (MOF); and
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).

The role of the NDPC is to:

- Coordinates the planning system;
- Formulates guidelines for all planning activities undertaken by all sectoral authorities;
- Formulate National Development Policy Framework;
- Facilitates translation of national development plans into implementable programmes and projects.



Mr Maxwell Boateng - Gyimeh, Country Programme Officer

### Entry points in the implementation of Work Package 2 in Ghana

WACDEP in Ghana is supporting the NDPC which is currently in the process of finalizing the next Medium Term Development Policy (2014 – 2017). Based on the Policy Framework, NDPC issues Planning Guidelines to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MDAs and MMDAs) to prepare their respective Sector and District Development Plans. The aim is to ensure that projects and programmes submitted to the NDPC and screened for water security and climate resilience in the processes and methods for admitting them into the national development plans are elaborated.

### Deliverables and Outputs in Work Package 2

Guidelines for investment planning and analysis will be developed which are aimed at ensuring that water security and climate resilience are mainstreamed into water related development projects.

### 3.1.6 Overview of Work Package 2 in Mozambique

Mr Paulo Selemane, WACDEP Programme Manager, presented activities under WP 2 in Mozambique. In Mozambique work began in July 2013 and work has been done in order to better understand the institutional and policy landscape.

WACDEP is building on and linked to regional and country national processes. At the regional level it is aligned to the Regional Strategic Plan on IWRM (RSAP III) and the Climate Change Strategy for the Water Sector (CCSWAS). At the transboundary level WACDEP is being implemented in the Limpopo Basin and aligned to the Limpopo Basin IWRM Strategy.

Mozambique is highly variable as recently evidenced by the frequent floods and droughts and this will increase in frequency and intensity with climate change. Mozambique has a well-established institutional set up for climate change within the Ministry of Environment (MICOA). A National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has also been developed for the country. Within the Five Year Programme of Government, there is an objective of promoting environmental quality, policies and strategies of climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Mr Paulo Selemane, Country Programme Officer

#### Reforms and opportunities for Climate Change Mainstreaming in Mozambique

- Integration of climate change in the indicator matrix of PARP 2011-2014 (MPD);
- Establishment of a national climate change coordination unit approved by CONDES (Ministry of Environment Mozambique (MICOA/MPD));
- Development of the national strategy on climate change by the MICOA which has been approved in November 2012;
- Development of the strategy for the reduction of emissions from deforestation (REDD) and their legal framework (MICOA/MINAG) are ongoing;
- Preparation of hydro-meteorological information sharing (INAM/DNA);
- Production and guarantee electricity supply (Ministry of Energy);
- Africa Adaptation Programme: work with Mozambique in institutional arrangement and mainstreaming cc in polices;
- World Bank programme in Mozambique supports development of tools and mechanisms of climate change financing and implementing projects and programs;
- In collaboration with MPD and MICOA a capacity building projects on climate change basic concepts (training of district planning officers and communities) is in preparation which aims

at developing tools for training and mainstreaming climate change at local level and community leaders;

- A code has been created in the state budget to allow the MICOA and MPD and Ministry of Finance to have access to information on public expenditure on environment;
- In 2012, funds are allocated for the main sectors aiming to implement the environmental agenda based on the simplified matrix
- A manual to guide how to integrate environment and other crosscutting issues in planning, at national and local level is being developed.

WACDEP in Mozambique has the opportunity of broadening stakeholder involvement and linking the water, climate and development agendas in order to ensure water security for climate resilience.

### 3.1.7 Overview of Work Package 2 in Cameroon

Mr Hycinth Banseka, WACDEP Regional Programme Officer, presented an overview of the WACDEP implementation in Cameroon. There are a number of National Development Processes related to climate and water on going in Cameroon. Currently the country is implementing the first phase (2010 – 2014) of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) within the context of the 2035 national vision; the National IWRM Strategy and Action Plan is currently being elaborated; the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been drafted, and yet to be presented for validation; and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan elaboration process is currently on-going.

The National Climate Change Observatory (ONACC) which was created in 2009, but not yet operational is Cameroon's National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Climate Change

#### Entry points for implementing Work Package 2 in Cameroon are:

- Support Ministry of Water in the elaboration of a 5 year IWRM Action Plan which is climate resilient;
- Support Ministry of Environment in integrating water security issues into the National Vulnerability and Risk Analysis Report for Cameroon;
- Integrating water security issues into the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Cameroon;
- Integrating water security and climate change issues into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan;
- Support the Electricity Development Corporation in elaborating a strategy for institutionalising and establishing the Sanaga River Basin Authority;
- Support Ministry of Planning (Institute of Statistics) in process of developing a data base for environment and climate change;



Mr Hycinth Banseka, Country Programme Officer

**The following deliverables and results will be delivered in Cameroon under Work Package 2:**

- Validation Report on the IWRM Situation Analysis Report;
- Strategic Adaptation Options for the IWRM Plan;
- Expert contribution report to the National Vulnerability and Risk Analysis Report;
- Strategic Options Report on water issues for the National Adaptation Plan process;
- Expert Contribution to the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan;
- Conceptualisation of a database for environment and climate change (ensuring water security information is strengthened in the database);

**Recommendations and lessons learnt from implementing Work Package 2 in Cameroon**

- Organise targeted meetings with individuals leading the processes;
- Identify key persons responsible for processes you intend to influence, who should be target of your capacity building activities;
- Capitalise and synergise with the WACDEP “capacity building program” (link to WP6).

### **3.1.8 Overview of Work Package 2 in Rwanda**

Context for National Development and sector plans: Rwanda is advanced in terms of establishing and implementing national climate change adaptation framework (National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy 2011) through National Fund for Environment Fund (FONERWA). The Vision 2020 has accommodated the environment and climate change as cross cutting issues. Climate change has been considered as an important issue to be addressed and was prioritized in the second phase of Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2018 (EDPRS).

**Entry points for Work Package 2 in Rwanda are:**

To guide the process of mainstreaming climate resilience, WACDEP is supporting Rwanda in the implementation of the National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. The support will be on establishing an IWRM framework aimed at enhancing water security and climate resilience in the water sector as part of implementing Rwanda’s National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy.

**Deliverables and Outputs for Work Package 2 in Rwanda**

Establishing National IWRM framework, focusing on the institutional and coordination arrangement. The Framework will strengthen the capacity of IWRM department under the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (REMA) to respond to water security and climate resilience issues.

### 3.1.9 Comments on Work Package 2 country presentations

- Overall good contacts and linkages have been made with existing government institutional setups, which include the Ministries responsible for Finance, Planning/ National development, with which the WACDEP will/ is already working with.
- There should be a good understanding of the national developing planning in order to identify the ideal entry points and timing is important in the process.
- Countries would have been undertaken elsewhere. An example of Vulnerability Assessment and the Flood and Drought Mapping which has already been done in Southern Africa.
- Understanding climate change and the value of considering this in development planning is important as in some instances such as areas that are natural arid the people have always taken this into account.
- Important to recognise the Country Water Partnership (CWP) through the WACDEP is supporting the mandates of relevant government institutional framework
- It should be recognised that engaging stakeholders is a process that takes time.
- Generally capacity is limited in the field of climate change.
- The end goal is to integrate water and climate change into development, thus the interventions go beyond the water sector.
- Attention should also be made for the WACDEP to also strengthen the CWP, as after all it is the Country Water Partnerships (which has multi-sectoral stakeholders with diverse skills that should be made use of) that are facilitating the implementation of the WACDEP.

## 4. Session 3: Work Package 2 - National Adaptation Plans

Mr Alex Simalabwi introduced the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process which was established by the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in 2010 in Cancun. He indicated that the NAPAs were developed early 2000's to meet the urgent and immediate needs for adaptation.

The NAP is a process builds upon the development and implementation of NAPAs, and specifically as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and mainstreaming them into the national planning process.

- As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building on NAPAs, as a means for:
  - a) Identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and their integration into development planning;
  - b) Developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs;
- Other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs in the elaboration of their planning efforts.

### The objectives of the NAP process are

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The Least Development Countries Expert Group (LEG) developed Technical Guidelines with the following steps

- Lay the groundwork and address gaps;
- Preparatory elements;
- Implementation strategies;
- Reporting, monitoring and review.



Mr Alex Simalabwi, Global Water and Climate Coordinator

### 4.1 Way forward with NAPs process

The NAP would be a continuous process undergoing regular updating and would be a possible means to access Green Funds for implementation. In some of the WACDEP countries of namely Mozambique, Burkina Faso and Burundi requests have been sent to the Global Support Programme (GSP) for support to develop the NAP. The GSP aim is to “Assist LDCs with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans”.

- Objective: “to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs in LDCs”;
- Budget: 2 Million USD from GEF/LDCF;
- Duration: 2 years;
- Partners: UNDP, UNEP, GEF/LDCF, IFAD, UNITAR, FAO, WHO and GWP;
- Designed with inputs and suggestions made by LDCs, LEG and several key donors;
- Status: GEF CEO approval: 30 May 2013;
- Start-up: End of August 2013.

It was noted that in those countries where requests have been sent to the GSP or those launching the NAPs process WACDEP could also engage in these processes and support the roll out. WACDEP should investigate and discuss with the government agencies that have requested support from the GSP to find out what support is needed and how WACDEP can support the process. The NAPs process is long term and is aimed to ensuring that adaptation is mainstreamed into national development planning processes.

### 4.2 Possible steps for WACDEP support to NAPs

The countries below show countries that have been approved for the GSP NAPs initial support aimed at launching and kick starting the process. Bangladesh, Cambodia

- Benin, Burkina Faso
- Comoros, Congo (DRC)
- Djibouti, Gambia
- Lesotho, Malawi
- Mali, Mauritania
- Mozambique, Niger
- Rwanda, Burundi
- Sudan, Tanzania

WACDEP National Teams working with UNDP country offices should contact the National LDC Focal Points to find out which government ministry/agency submitted request for NAPs support, what exactly they need and how GWP (WACDEP) can support working with other GSP partners.

## 5. Session 4: Work Package 1 - Regional and Transboundary Cooperation

The WACDEP WP 1 (Regional and Transboundary Cooperation) was presented by Mr Andrew Takawira. Mr Takawira highlighted that the following aspects are important for strengthening regional and transboundary cooperation:

- Climate change impacts cut across political boundaries;
- Climate impacts already forcing large communities to migrate to areas with less severe impacts;
- National level adaptation efforts such as NAPs should recognise transboundary nature of climate impacts;
- Cooperation on adaptation with Regional Economic Communities (RECs), regional climate change centres, transboundary RBOs and others required.

**The overall objective is to** support RECs, RBOs and governments to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in transboundary rivers/lakes and shared aquifers for regional and economic development.

The specific objectives of the Work Package are:

- Support efforts on regional integration and cooperation in disaster risk reduction, provision of hydrological services and use of regional climate information;
- Enhance collaboration among RECs, RBOs, regional climate change centres and others on regional adaptation response measures;
- Support RECs, RBOs, etc. to define and implement regional investment options and programmes that advance regional cooperation and enhance water security and climate resilience.

**Key Outputs from the WP 1:** Support packages by GWP to Regional Organisations in developing agreements/commitments/ investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience.

In the five (5) regions a number of activities are already happening to support the implementation of Work Package 1. The activities all contribute to integrating water security and climate resilience into regional and transboundary initiatives see Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Activities in Work Package 1 being implemented by the regions**

Region	Activities
Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid Climate Change Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for CICOS</li> <li>• Building Institutional capacity of water security and climate resilience in the Lake Chad Basin</li> <li>• Hydro-met strategy and optimal network for ECCAS</li> </ul>
East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting to improving Kagera Basin Cooperation through the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)</li> </ul>
North Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydro-climatic socio-economic model working with the Observatory for the Sahara and Sahel</li> <li>• Supporting the SASS consultation mechanism</li> </ul>

Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing Investment options for WS&amp;CR in SADC</li> <li>• Understanding the Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Limpopo Basin (the cost of inaction )</li> </ul>
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of Water Management and Climate Change in the Volta Basin Observatory for Water Resources and Related Ecosystems</li> <li>• Supporting in defining the Outlines and Principles of the VBA Master Plan</li> </ul>

Mr Ralph Philips presented the indicators and results expected from Work Package 1.

**The indicator for Work Package 1:** Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments/investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience.

**The results from Work Package 1** which demonstrate that support activities (the need for which is acknowledged, and even identified, by the recipient) to complete specific tasks have been carried out at the regional level. Examples are:

- Preparation of a basin wide vulnerability report at the request of a RBO;
- Support provided to a REC to incorporate climate resilience into a regional development programme;
- The facilitation of an agreement to share climate information between regional climate change centres.

**During the discussion the following points have been raised:**

- A strong connection should be made with work package 2 on National Development Processes. The linkage between the national and transboundary organisations and activities should be made more strongly in WACDEP.
- There is need to have activities and budget set to share the outputs and experiences to country water partnerships, governments and RBOs in the other countries in the basin that WACDEP countries are situated.



## 5.1 Strengthening the Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa (SITWA)

Mr Francois Brikke, Senior Network Officer, GWPO, presented the SITWA project. The SITWA programme is supporting ANBO and the ANBO's activities aim to:

- Developing cooperation and exchange of know-how between RBOs;
- Harmonizing strategies and policies at national, basin, and sub-basin levels;
- Promoting and strengthening existing RBOs and encouraging the creation of new RBOs;
- Facilitating the development of planning and management tools (finances, knowledge, etc.);
- Strengthening and networking of existing documentation centres;
- Developing information and training of staff and of the population on water related issues;
- Promoting basin-wide IWRM principles in international cooperation programs;
- Evaluating actions of its members and disseminating results;
- Organizing common activities of regional interest between its members, while facilitating the mobilization of resources;
- Supporting AMCOW and responding to its specific requests relating to basin management.

The SITWA project is administered by GWPO to support the strengthening of ANBO. The SITWA project is funded by the European Commission to the tune of Euro 3 million. It has two phases the Inception Phase which runs for one year and ends in October 2013 followed by a 2 year Implementation Phase.

### 6 priority WPs for the Inception Phase

- WP1: ANBO institutional arrangements
- WP2: Learning review of past EUWI TB projects
- WP3: RBOs' legal frameworks
- WP4: Capacity building needs
- WP5: Knowledge management needs
- WP6: Financing RBOs

### Implementation of Inception Proposals and:

- WP 7: IWRM planning
- WP8: Linkages with climate and development agendas
- WP 9: Data and information
- WP 10: Infrastructure

SITWA is also working with the World Bank Cooperation in International Waters (CIWA) programme to support investments in transboundary waters in Africa. CIWA has the following 10 year targets:

- \$10 billion of investment financing for implementation of projects influenced by CIWA;
- 50 million direct beneficiaries of projects influenced by CIWA;
- 5 basins with strengthened institutions;
- 5 basins with improved analytic tools, data and capacity;
- 10 investment opportunities with regional benefits progressed in the project cycle;

- 5 basins with improved engagement with civil society, private sector and academia.

**The expected outcomes in the implementation of SITWA are:**

- RBOs in Africa are developing basin-wide IWRM Plans;
- ANBO has the capacity to provide support and advise to RBOs, RECs and AMCOW;
- ANBO is able to leverage funds and has active partners;
- Water management and development includes water security and climate resilience.

## 5.2 Plenary discussions on SITWA

- SITWA has a WP on adaptation to climate change and thus important to align and integrate activities with WACDEP;
- It was also highlighted that other initiatives such as the World Bank, CIWA project should also be taken into account and working relationships developed;
- At regional level there is need to work with Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) to make the linkages with other initiatives;
- It was indicated that for instance SITWA can update the maps on existing RBOs including the North Africa Region where existing maps have gaps;
- SITWA would provide the Inception Report so that activities can be integrated with the WACDEP activities.

## 5.3 Associate Programme on Flood Management and Integrated Drought Management

Mr Frederick Pischke, Senior Programme Officer Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP/ Associated Flood Management Programme (AFMP)), made a presentation aimed at raising awareness on the work that is being done in the two programmes jointly being managed by GWP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

## 5.4 The Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)

The APFM is currently in its 12th year of activity and is a joint Initiative of the WMO and GWP. The Technical Support Unit (TSU) embedded in the WMO Hydrology and Water Resources Branch (6 (part-time) staff). The Trust Fund contributors are USAID and Switzerland with in-kind contributors: Germany, Italy. The APFM focuses on the following:

- From reactive to pro-active approaches;
- From ad-hoc to Integrated Flood Management;
- Towards a culture of prevention by managing flood risk & living with floods;
- Balancing flood risk and achieving sustainable development needs;
- Change in decision making processes to include risk management approaches.

APFM activities are as follows:

- Compilation of guidance and advisory tools;

- Applying tools and capacity building for Field Demonstration Projects. These projects provide guidance for the establishment of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) strategic plans, or community based flood management;
- Dissemination of tools through Capacity building;
- Strategic advice through the HelpDesk on IFM, a user-friendly platform where users can access relevant information and request our assistance.

### **The APFM has developed a number of Flood Management Policy Series**

On economic, environmental, legal and institutional and social aspects of flood management. One of the efforts of the first phases of APFM activities has been to firmly establish the conceptual basis of Integrated Flood Management through the development of five policy papers, published as the Flood Management Policy Series. The central piece is the IFM Concept Paper that has been distributed widely among policy makers, water resources managers and flood practitioners. It has recently been revised and it's now at its third edition

To supplement the concept on specific aspects, for more specific target groups, four supplementary papers have been developed namely on

- Legal and Institutional Aspects;
- Environmental Aspects;
- Social Aspects and Stakeholder Participation;
- Economic Aspects.

### **Implementation of IFM Regional Pilot Projects**

Another central element of work under the APFM over the past years has been the development and implementation of Regional Pilot Projects, namely in South Asia, Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe. Those pilot projects have been implemented through the regional and national networks of WMO and GWP. The aim of pilot projects has been to develop and implement the IFM concept and its application, through demonstration on pilot scales. All these materials are available at the website [http://www.apfm.info/regional\\_projects/ceetac.htm](http://www.apfm.info/regional_projects/ceetac.htm)

## **5.5 WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management (IDMP)**

It is a joint initiative of WMO and GWP it is managed by a TSU embedded in the WMO Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch. The programme was launched in March 2013 at the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policies in Geneva, Switzerland.

### **The Approach**

- To shift the focus from reactive to proactive measures through drought mitigation, vulnerability reduction and preparedness;
- To integrate the vertical planning and decision making processes at regional, national and community levels into a multi-stakeholder approach including key sectors, especially agriculture and energy;

- To promote the evolution of the drought knowledge base and to establish a mechanism for sharing knowledge and providing services to stakeholders across sectors at all levels;
- To build capacity of various stakeholders at different levels.

## 5.6 WMO/GWP Aims and Objectives

**Objective:** *“To support stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information, knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management”*

**Aims:**

- Building climate resilience;
- Reducing economic and social losses;
- Cutting across sectoral, disciplinary, and institutional boundaries;
- Responding to specific regional and national needs and requirements;
- Alleviating poverty in drought-affected regions.

**Work areas for the WMO/GWP IDMP:**

1. Development of tools
  - Tools and guidelines to support the integrated management of droughts;
  - Currently development of National Drought Management Policy Guidelines;
  - Early Warning Systems and Drought Indicators envisioned.
2. Capacity building
  - Training on the use of the tools;
  - Tailor made trainings.
3. Responding to Regional and National Needs
  - Regional programmes of the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe;
  - Proposal submitted for regional programme in the Horn of Africa and West Africa;
  - Planned: South Asia.
4. Demonstration Project
  - Innovative projects to support national and regional needs;
  - First projects envisioned on Early Warning and applying drought indicators.
5. Development of a HelpDesk
  - Modelled on APFM HelpDesk;
  - Entry point to contact IDMP;
  - Get information on Integrated Drought Management;
  - Request support on Integrated Drought Management;
  - To be launched at World Water Week 2014.

## 5.7 The Global Framework for Climate Services

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) was launched at the World Climate Conference 3 to incorporate science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice

on the global, regional and national scale. It is also aimed at improving climate related information and building capacity to use this information. The APFM and IDMP are contributions to the GFCS.

**The GFCS has 8 principles:**

- High priority for the needs of climate-vulnerable developing countries;
- Primary focus is the better access and use of climate information by users;
- Framework will address needs at three spatial scales: global, regional and national;
- Climate services must be operational and continuously updated;
- Climate information is primarily an international public good and governments will have a central role in the Framework;
- Framework will encourage global, free and open exchange of climate-relevant data;
- Framework will facilitate and strengthen - not duplicate;
- The Framework will be built through partnerships.

With regards to the implementation of WACDEP the GFCS is a resource to no/low regret actions to adapt to climate change:

- Flood and droughts receive attention from government and private sector for entry point to mainstream climate adaptation;
- Make use of existing tools/ guidelines (flood tools and drought management policy guidelines),
- Contribute to the development of new tools (your expertise, case studies);
- With IDMP/APFM support hold targeted capacity building activities;
- With WMO connect to HydroMet Services and Regional Climate Centres, experts and non-traditional partner.

**During discussions on the APFM and the IDMP the following issue has been raised:**

It was noted that a lot of work and information relevant to WACDEP is available in the APFM which has been in existence for 12 years now. Stronger linkages with WACDEP were encouraged to ensure that the information and experiences from this work enriches the outputs and deliverables from WACDEP.

## 7. Session 5: Work Package 3 - Investments Plans

Mr Alex Simalabwi gave an overview of the expectation of the WP 3 noting that the outcome in the 8 countries should be to develop plans/strategies/options for water security and climate resilience investments. The investments for building water security and climate resilience could be in infrastructure (both built and natural), information and institutions. Currently little progress has been made in this package.

Mr Roberto Martin-Hurtado (RG Member) made a presentation highlighting what no/low regret investments are being developed in the WACDEP and also the process to develop investment options.

Investments in water are in different areas; water for people, water for food, water for energy, water for nature, water for transport, sanitation, floods and droughts, The investments are made in different infrastructure and water governance issues as shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Investments are made in water security and climate resilience**

<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>HUMAN-MADE</b>	Multi-purpose dams Drip irrigation systems Wastewater treatment plants
	<b>NATURE-BASED</b>	Reforestation River restoration Protection of wetlands
<b>“GOVERNANCE”</b>	<b>INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b>	Hydrological modelling Urban population growth data Agricultural production projections Communication of water-related risks
	<b>POLICY INSTRUMENTS</b>	Water permits Water pricing Agricultural subsidies Land use planning
	<b>INSTITUTIONS</b>	Basin management agencies Inter-institutional coordination capacities Urban planning capacities Environmental enforcement capacities

## 7.1 Understanding no/low regrets investment

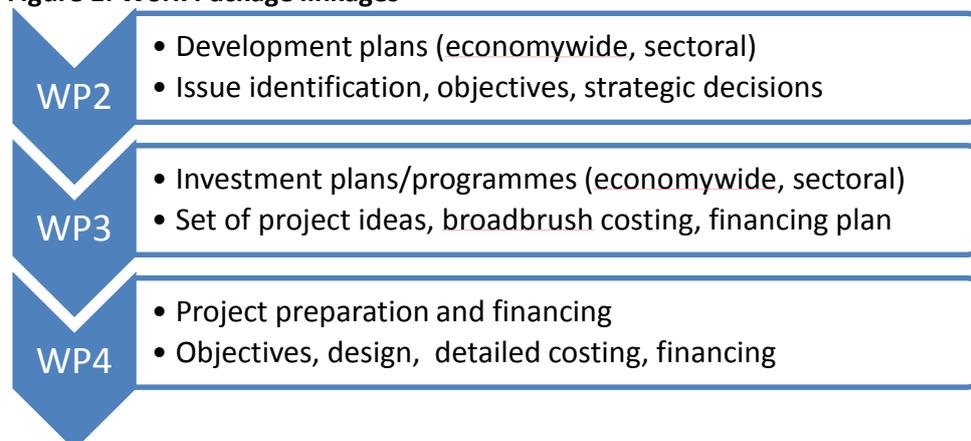
No/low regret investments are those that will give benefits and returns under any climate scenario as shown in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Investments under different climate change scenarios**

	Investment A	Investment B	Investment C	Investment D
Scenario 1. Low impact of climate change	Negative net benefit	Negative net benefit	Positive net benefit	Positive net benefit
Scenario 2. High impact of climate change	Negative net benefit	Positive net benefit	Negative net benefit	Positive net benefit
	<b>Bad investment</b>	<b>Climate-justified investment</b>	<b>Climate-risky investment</b>	<b>No/low regret</b>

Work Package 3 is linked to all the Work Packages in WACDEP as shown in Fig 1 below. The WP 2 is the entry point for developing the investments in the countries.

**Figure 1: Work Package linkages**



## 7.2 Expected outputs in Work Package 3

Three areas of intervention have been identified for delivering Work Package 3 as shown below:

1. Identification of options: What can be done? (No/low regret screening)

**Output:** Menu of “no/low regret investments” (long list)

2. Prioritization of options: What should be done? (Criteria: CBA, CEA, MCA, expert opinion, stakeholder consultations)

**Output:** Portfolio of priority investments (short list)

3. Investment and financial planning: What will be done? (Financial realism screening)

**Output:** Strategic investment and financing plan (final list)

Strategic financial planning: Below are the steps that need to be taken in order to ensure financial realism.

**Step 1:** Identification and costing of investment needs

**Step 2:** Analysis of existing financial flows

- 2.1. Tax-financed public budgets (national and sub-national levels, different sectors)
- 2.2. Tariffs and other user charges and contributions (e.g. hydroelectricity levy, water abstraction charges)
- 2.3. Transfers: development cooperation grants and subsidized loans, climate change funds

**Step 3:** Evaluation of financing gap

**Step 4:** Analysis of alternatives to close financing gap

- a. Reduce “demand of finance” (efficiency, more modest timetables)
- b. Increase “supply of finance”

**Step 5:** Agree a strategic (investment and) financing plan

In the presentation a process for developing investment options and linking to other work packages was suggested as follows:

- Country dialogue process (multiple workshops);
- Government-owned (steering committee);
- Multi-stakeholder (GWP convening power);
- Evidence-based (consultant support);
- Iterative (revisit “short list” after financial checking) 1 year+ process;
- Input to sectoral investment plans;
- Selection of projects for WP4.

## 8. Country reports on implementing Work Package 3

After the presentation the 8 countries went into groups to start developing Terms of Reference (ToR) for delivering WP 3 in their countries the following issues were discussed:

- Develop a list of no/low regret investment options;
- Outline the characteristics of the “menu of options” output;
- Design a country-level process for developing the “menu of options” output;
- Reflect on the challenges and the support that you would need to complete the ToR of the full WP3 (3a, 3b, 3c).

### 8.1 Report back by Zimbabwe

The group identified the following as some no/low regret options for Zimbabwe:

- In the development of the Batoka Dam – looking at catchment management in the upstream of the catchment;
- Institutional reforms and alignment – Environmental Management Agency & Zimbabwe National Water Authority – uncoordinated developments;
- Strengthening of polices and laws on catchment management;
- Identification of irrigation efficiency technologies;
- De-siltation of small dams and catchment management.



Mr Alan Hall (RG) with Zimbabwe Country Team

In Zimbabwe the process for developing investments builds on the process happening in WP 2 and 3. In WP 2 the entry point identified in Zimbabwe is the development of the NCCRS, which is currently being developed. Investment Action Plans will be developed based on the NCCRS and this process will start in 2014. The investments identified will also be linked to the development of the Zimbabwe Medium Term Policy.

## 8.2 Report back by Burkina Faso

### List of no/low regret investment options

- Gender mainstreaming into national development plans, strategies and programmes
- Elaboration of standards for designing dams in taking into considerations climate change issues
- Development of Water Information System
- Elaboration and implementation of Capacity Building Programme mainstreaming water security and climate resilience for Universities
- Elaboration and implementation of an early warning system on flood



Mr Mathias Fonteh (RG) and Mr Armand Houanye with Burkina Faso Country Team

### Burkina Faso proposed implementation process for Work Package 3

- Analysis of the stakeholders (identification of the actors) dealing with water security and climate resilience
- Link to on-going processes in the country – notably the NAPs process (Work Package 2) identify No/ Low regret adaptation options and promote their relevance or potential contribution to address reach country development priorities in the context of climate change/ variability
- Conceptualization of the process to develop investments (sensitization, situational analysis, Thematic economic and multi-sectorial complementary studies, capacity building activities, Workshop) with a roadmap
- Workshop to validate development of a road map
- Implementation of the road map

### Challenges

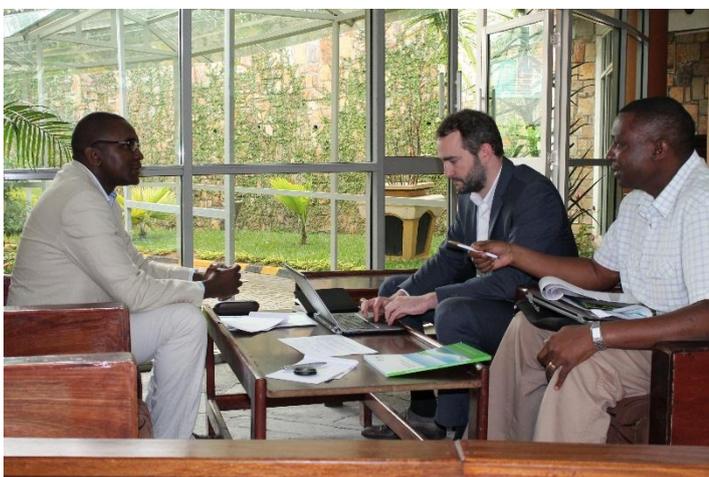
- Mobilization and maintaining in place of the actors during all the process;
- Data availability to implement the activities;
- Availability of competent resource persons

### 8.3 Report back by Mozambique

For the Mozambique Water Partnership (as the implementing agency of the WACDEP programme) there is a need to analyze first what has been done and where we can actively influence

#### No/ low regret investments already identified in WACDEP

- Water supply and Sanitation system in Chiaquelane Administrative Post in Chokwe district, needed due relocation of people from flood prone area.
- An inventory of sustainable water harvesting, conservation and management techniques (low cost) in the dry Districts of Massangena, Mabalane and Chigubo. User friendly manual will be produced, which can be used in other regions.



Mr Jonathan Kampata (RG) and Mr Frederik Pischke with Mozambique Country Team

#### List of no/low regret investments options

- Flood Risk Analysis (already done) → Mapping of flood prone areas (already done);
- Drought risk mapping (already done);
- Dam synchronization in the Zambezi (study done);
- Early warning and support to HydroMet Services (Data collection, sharing dissemination, use);
- Explore additional flood management needs of the country;
- Explore development of national drought management strategy.

#### Proposed implementation of Work Package 3 in Mozambique

At the national level there is need to use the existing Multi-sector Stakeholder Forum for Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment, it involves:

- Ministry of Planning and Development;
- Ministry of Water (Mozambique Water Partnership);
- Ministry of Transport and Communication;
- Ministry of Science and Technology;
- Ministry of Local Government (Institute for Disaster Management);
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- NGOs (Red Cross);
- UN agencies.

At the local level there is need to work with ARA-Sul (Limpopo Basin Management Unit). The catchment management level (the Basin Committee) comprises all key stakeholders in the Limpopo basin including local government representatives.

## 8.4 Report back by Rwanda

The Rwanda team identified a list of no/regret adaptation options as follows:

- Improving water storage for multipurpose uses (for climate resilience, DRR and economic development);
- Sustainable land management through soil conservation;
- Institutional and human capacity development;
- Early warning system/hydrological monitoring.

The following was identified as a process for the Rwanda team to follow in developing investment options:

### Possible linkages in Rwanda:

- Link to the Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRSII 2013-2018) through its four thematic areas which are :
  - Economic transformation,
  - Rural development,
  - Productivity and youth employment
  - Accountable governance
- Link to the green growth strategy;
- Link to the Environment and Natural Resources strategy (2013-2018).



Ms Belynda Petrie and Mr Simon Thuo (RG) with Rwanda Country Team

### Proposed country process in Rwanda

- Consult with Sector Working Group (SWG) which is national platform bringing together government, development partners, non-government organizations) to get with them investment priorities;
- Carry out a strategic economic analysis of priorities and bring the results to the SWG for comments and validation;
- Develop draft ToRs for developing the investment plan for comments and approval by the SWG;
- Agree on the milestones review points with the SWG;
- Managing expectations all along the process.

### Challenges in implementing WP 3 in Rwanda

- Sectoral competition;
- Lack of data;
- A wide range of imperatives: everything is important;
- Coordination;
- The process might take time;
- Managing expectations.

### Support that will be needed by Rwanda in implementing Work Package 3:

- Support for developing a strategic economic analysis;
- Facilitation to manage stakeholders expectations;
- Support to develop ToRs for economic analysis, process support and investment plan;
- Financial support for the consultancy;
- Quality review of the outputs.

## 8.5 Report back by Cameroon

A number of no/low regret adaption measures were identified by the team as follows:

### Infrastructure:

- Construction of sustainable hydro-dams in Lom Pangar, Memvele, Mékin, etc.;
- Construction and resizing of trans-interconnecting roads to accommodate traffic and new hydrological parameters in CEMAC and ECCAS countries;
- Construction and rehabilitation of dams for agriculture.

### Governance

- Improving water information systems and optimisation of the national and transboundary hydro-metrological.

### Proposed country process in Cameroon

- Conceptualization of the process;
- Elaboration of the ToRs for recruitment of the consultant;
- Working Group (involving beneficiaries - local government and civil society);
- Organise a validation workshop.

## 8.6 Report back by Ghana

The Ghana team identified the following list of no/low regret adaptation measures:

- Rehabilitation of a Reservoir to supply water to Cape Coast Municipality (Water sector);
- Expansion of Tono Irrigation facility (Food sector);
- Construction of Pwalugu dam (Food & Energy sectors);
- Expansion of Botanga dam (Food sector).

### Country process proposed in Ghana for implementing Work Package 3

- Assessment of impacts of climate change linked to Work Package 2;
- Conduct stakeholder needs assessment;
- Lobbying with decision makers;
- Stakeholder consultations at all levels (sectors, communities).
- Responsible institution to take up the projects for investment analysis;
- Identification and prioritization of investment options.

### 8.7 Report back by Burundi

The Burundi team in their group work identified the following no/low regret adaptation measures:

#### Infrastructure:

- Link to investment from the Kagera RBO and the National development plan working with NELSAP Ministries of Agriculture, Urban development, Land Management and Environment;
- Climate proofing of infrastructure (flood management; norms);
- Rural drainage and irrigation system review (Food security);
- Land and catchment protection (erosion).



Ms Merylyn Hedger and Ms Patience Agyare (RG) with Ghana Country Team

#### Information

- Early warning systems
- Education on climate change and government measures (climate proofing, irrigation, drainage, land protection)

For the activities the team proposed to work with Regional Drought Monitoring Centre (Nairobi) IGEBU, Institut Geographique du Burundi, Plate-forme sur la Prevention des Risques et Gestion des Catastrophes, Media (radio TV Newspapers), Clubs scolaires and the Ministry of Education

### The proposed process for implementing Work Package 3 in Burundi:

#### Investment options identification:

- Meeting of relevant Ministries and stakeholders around the above mentioned issues (December 2013);
- Identification of priorities and agreement.

### Investment options appraisal and analysis

- Definition of ToRs and hiring of consultants (2014);
- Validation and analysis of options.

### Investment Plan and integration

- Identification of financing options;
- Discussion with the Ministries of Planning and Financing.

## 8.8 Report back by Tunisia

The following was identified as a process for the Tunisia team to follow in developing investment options:

The suggested approach to the development of no/low regrets options and strategic financing strategies does not sit particularly well within the Tunisia context. Strategic finance plans already exist and are not readily open to reformulation and/or additions at this stage.

The suggested way forward for Tunisia on the identification of adaptation options and the formulation of financing strategies is to build on existing processes and entry points as follows:

- To engage and align with the Water and Land Preservation Strategy (WLPS);
- To use the emerging outcomes of this to support WP3;
- These will include number of no/low regrets options and measures;
- For selected options/measures, financing plans will be identified.

As a result, the timeframe for WP3 implementation will also be aligned with that for the WLPS.



Mr Nigel Walmsley (RG) and Ms Laila Oualkacha (AMCOW) with Tunisia Country Team

## 9. Session on Knowledge Management and Communications (Work Package 7)

### 9.1 Overview of Work Package 7

On Wednesday, 25 September 2013, a session on Knowledge Management and Communication as well as Capacity Building (Work Package 6 and 7) was held. The session aimed at discussing ways of improving communications and knowledge management within WACDEP both internally and externally. Partnership involvement is key in implementing WACDEP and therefore Country Chairs/Coordinators also attended the meeting to ensure that this aspect is integrated more into the delivery of the programme lead WACDEP implementation at country level.

Ms Patricia Lumba, Communication Officer GWP Southern Africa, presented an overview of WP 7 including the objectives, expected outcomes and indicators. In her presentation she noted that this package will ensure that GWP will be a provider of cutting-edge knowledge aimed at supporting the application of IWRM for water security and climate resilience. It will facilitate the generation of new evidence-based and local context-specific knowledge so as to influence and guide the necessary or relevant policies, actions and solutions for adaptation at all levels.

Capturing existing knowledge to ensure that the network continues to support countries and deliver on the implementation of WACDEP. The overall objectives for the Work Package are:

- Institutions and stakeholders access and use information and knowledge;
- Share, package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development;
- Ensure effective communication with stakeholders to enhance understanding of issues.

#### The key outputs:

- Enhanced understanding of the importance of investing in water security and climate resilience at all levels;
- Articles on water and climate in media;
- Information readily available in print and electronically;
- Tools developed to support WCP implementation;
- Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes on key issues and outcome stories.

She also presented some strategic communication considerations which will drive the implementation of WACDEP:

- Knowing your primary, secondary and internal audiences;
- Developing key themes and messages;
- Using key events and communications;
- Media outreach opportunities through developing relationships with the media;
- Using appropriate communication tools for the different audiences;
- Ensure there is financial and human resources to implement the WP.

**The indicators for the WP 7 are as follows:**

**Indicator 1:** Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the WACDEP Results which record the number of media features initiated including the extent of their outreach and anticipated impact.

**Indicator 2:** Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security and climate resilience developed and disseminated. Results which demonstrate an increase in the available knowledge base for relevant stakeholders.

**Indicator 3:** Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and World Bank on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions. Results which can be shown to be attributable to collaborative activities carried out jointly by GWP and WPP.

**Indicator 4:** User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. Results generated from questionnaires and surveys completed by key users of GWP knowledge products and services.

**Indicator 5:** Number of south-south lesson learning and knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up. Results which demonstrate the leverage gained from the implementation of south-south learning and knowledge transfer initiatives.

Mr Hycinth Banseka, WACDEP Programme Manager Central Africa, moderated a discussion on the regional and country communication strategy. Each communication officer was requested to present their current communication activities and also to explain the expected outcomes and constraints they might face.

## 9.2 Discussions on the implementation of Communications and Knowledge Management

They also highlighted the potential role of WACDEP Reference Group Members in delivering WACDEP capacity building programme.

During the discussion the following points have been raised:

- Regional Communication teams and WACDEP teams working well together, but more delegation and alignment of WACDEP communication activities is required;
- WACDEP team is capitalizing media platforms in regions and countries in Central, Eastern and West Africa;
- However, in Tunisia, the communication activities have been outsourced to a partner organization;
- A majority of WACDEP country and regional managers did not know about the “GWP Toolbox” and its use;
- Communication Officers requested more detailed information on how to develop a WACDEP communication strategy and how this strategy must be linked to the work packages;
- Discussion on how to improve the collaboration among WACDEP regional offices and GWPO in terms of sharing article for the pan-African WACDEP website.

### Recommendations for implementing knowledge management and communications in WACDEP

- Consider communication and monitoring and evaluation budgets in all programs. These are core cross-cutting activities that need to be budgeted for in each project / program;
- Involvement of community radios is important to reach local communities;

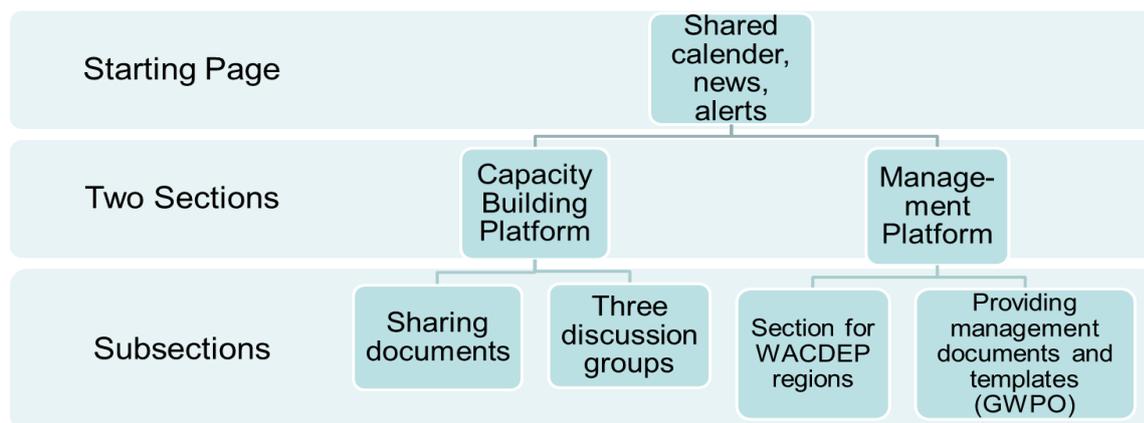
- GWPO clarified that its compulsory to establish a communication function in the CWPs. Strategy on how to establish this depends on each country – internal or outsource;
- WACDEP communication strategy should be embedded in the core regional communication strategy;
- GWPO WACDEP team to send out a guideline document on communication strategy and corporate branding to all WACDEP regional and country teams;
- WACDEP programme managers and/or communication managers shall send a link of WACDEP related articles to the GWPO WACDEP team in order to ensure that the article will be published on the WACDEP pan-African website
- GWPO to share information and guidelines on use of “GWP Toolbox” with WACDEP teams in countries and regions. WACDEP teams to capitalize “Toolbox” for knowledge products generated within the implementation of the program.



### 9.3 WACDEP Capacity Building and Management Platform

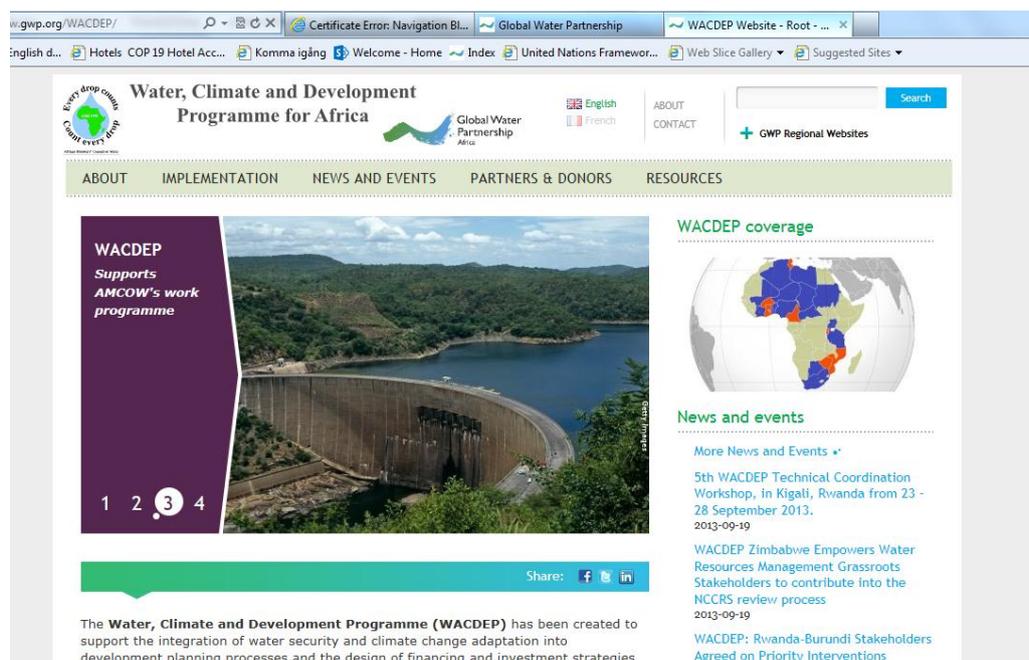
Ms Maika Mueller, WACDEP Programme Assistant, presented the newly developed WACDEP Capacity Building and Management Platform. The WACDEP intranet platform aims to support communication and collaboration among WACDEP regions and countries, GWPO and WACDEP CU, to strengthen exchange of experiences and lesson learned as well as to enhance knowledge management and capacity building through access to information. The platform will play a critical role in driving the implementation of capacity development Pan African discussions in order to create a Pan African Community of Practice. Figure 2 below shows the structure of the platform:

Figure 2: WACDEP Shared Platform Structure



A discussion took place on how GWPO and the regional office can improve their collaboration in submitting WACDEP articles for the pan-African WACDEP website. Figure 3 below shows the WACDEP website ([www.gwp.org/wacdep](http://www.gwp.org/wacdep)).

Figure 3: WACDEP website



## 10. Session on Capacity Development (Work Package 6)

Armand Houanye, WACDEP Capacity Building Officer, gave a brief overview on Work Package 6 and on how to implement this work package on the ground. The overall objectives for the WACDEP Capacity Development Programme are:

- To develop the capacity of institutions and stakeholders to:
  - identify, develop and appraise no/low regrets investments options and;
  - integrate these into national, transboundary and regional planning processes;
  - development plans and programs:
- To increase awareness and understanding of tools that are used to develop these investments.
- To contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the NAPs process.

The focus of the Capacity Development Programme will be to train the primary target audience: government planners across line ministries such as Economic planning, Finance, Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Health and Infrastructures and secondary target audience: REC, RBO, Development Banks, Researchers and practitioners from key planning agencies and institutions, GWP regional and national teams, UNDP LDCF project coordinators, NGO and others.

The transboundary Capacity Development is being implemented by GWP, ANBO, ICA and CapNet in will be carried out in the 5 WACDEP pilot river basins.

The National Capacity Development Programme is implemented in the 8 WACDEP countries where planners from at least 3 government institutions are to be trained on integrating water security and climate resilience into national development planning. The national activities will also support and work closely with on-going processes in countries – some of which WACDEP will be supporting in Work Package 2 and 3. So far in each country the National Training Coordinators have been tasked with identifying the participants working with the WACDEP team, developing Capacity Development Plans and also the Capacity Building Teams. The training will start in January 2014 with 5 training workshops carried out in each of 8 countries. Participants will also have on the job training and mentoring provided during the one year period.

## 11. Financial Management Meeting

The morning session of the financial management meeting focused on technical accounting issues and was therefore attended by financial officers only.

### **Cash Flow Forecasting**

To reinforce the training on cash flow forecasting in Pretoria, a practical training exercise was conducted, whereby each region prepared a cash flow forecast for another region. After the completion of the exercise, the cash flow forecast prepared in the session was corrected by each region using their actual cash flow forecast submitted to GWPO, and any differences explained.

How to reflect funding sent to CWP's in the RWP cash flow forecast sent to GWPO was clarified and agreed. The process for checking CWP cash flow forecasts to the RWP was also clarified and agreed.

### **Improved Internal Controls**

If you count locally raised funds and in kind contributions, the funding for the WACDEP has multiplied tenfold from 2011. To manage the increased funding, our internal controls need to be reviewed and tightened in line with the increase in risk.

The new financial officer for GWP Eastern Africa, Mr Dennis Kariisa Ndamira led the session on internal controls, and a summary of this session can be found in the table below.

Ref.	Presentation/Discussion	Feedback	Way Forward
1.	<p><b>Fundamentals of Internal Control</b></p> <p>a) Definition and Objectives of Internal controls                      b) Segregation of Duties                      c) Internal controls, fraud and risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreed on the need to enhance internal controls in light of the growth of GWP and changing nature of the risks faced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GWPO to closely follow-up and support GWPWA to develop adequate internal controls to support the new structure 'self-hosting'.</li> <li>GWPO to consider amendment's to the standard Hosting Agreements to include some standard guidelines that GWPO needs to see in place. For example travel policy standards, approval etc,</li> </ul>
2.	<p><b>Review of the existing GWP network set up</b></p> <p>GWPO works through a network of RWP's and CWP's that have some level of independence and variability resulting in a complex organizational structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most CWP's are not legally registered or hosted by a recognized institution.</li> <li>It is hard to cooperate/support them financially or otherwise while they are in this state.</li> <li>Discussion on Finance Officers work load</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GWPO/RWP's to obtain best practices from GWPWA which seems to have most CWP's legally registered and some of them with host institutions.</li> <li>GWPO Consider putting in place a set of minimum standards for CWP's to be included as part of the GWPO network that can be monitored periodically by GWPO or the RWP's.</li> <li>GWPO to consider and approve assistants to the FO's in GWPSA and GWPWA due to the volume of work and new set up of GWPWA.</li> </ul>
3.	<p><b>Discussion on opportunities for improvement/way forward</b></p> <p>Presentation of opportunities for improvement at GWPEA and discussion on which opportunities apply across all the regions.                      Discussion on internal controls at the RWP's and HI that are not adding value and affecting operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreed that some guidelines for Insurance for cash in transit or on premises should be developed in light of the operations and risk faced by all GWP and the RWP's</li> <li>Agreed the CWP's must be supported to have legal status/host institutions</li> <li>Agreed that some overall standards need to be included in the Finance Manual regarding Advance accountability.</li> <li>Agreed that a common audit finding on stamping payment documents 'PAID' should be avoided by having in place PAID stamps at the RWP's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GWPO to consider the inclusion of the agreed additional internal controls/guidelines in the Finance Manual.</li> <li>GWPO to consider putting in place the following additional controls as the organization grows;                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethical Standards and Conflict of interest policies and Guidelines – instances of hiring RSC or CWP members as consultants, advisors indicate a need for guidelines on this to ensure transactions are at 'arm's length'. Sourcing for donors with various international and local organizations must be done within a framework of ethical guidelines.</li> <li>Whistleblower policy and guidelines – In light of the limitations of internal controls (can be circumvented by collusion) GWPO could consider putting in place a whistleblower mechanism. It is clear that some exceptions will go on despite the best controls in place</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

<p>4.</p>	<p><b>Discussion and Sharing on the Good internal controls in the GWP network</b></p> <p>Discussion on the good internal controls in GWP and the RWP's.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing by GWPSA on how the region is able to ensure all advances are accounted for on time.</li> <li>• Sharing of GWPWA on how the Finance duties have been segregated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While GWPO has to place reliance on HI's and their policies there must be clear communication in the HIA the <b>minimum standards/guidelines that GWPO will not go below</b>. This is in the areas of procurement, finance, payments, ethics, employee and other contractual relationships. This framework will help in the selection of HI or ending the relationship with the HI.</li> <li>• To manage the increasing complexity and growth of the network there must be an overall framework of minimum standards and flexibility only allowed to the extent that it does not breach the standard.</li> </ul>
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The WACDEP project managers at country and regional level joined the financial management meeting for the afternoon session.

### **Preparing the 2014 WACDEP Budgets**

The indicative WACDEP budget allocations and new budget templates for 2014 were presented.

It was agreed in the 2014 WACDEP budget session that:

- The 2014 indicative WACDEP budgets are just a starting point taken from the implementation plans submitted to GWPO earlier in the year;
- Changes will need to be made in the 2014 budgets to reflect changes in the local development context and the rate of project implementation;
- There are separate quarterly templates for WACDEP Locally Raised Funds (available from GWPO upon request);
- There is a separate annual report for WACDEP In Kind Contributions (they are not part of the quarterly financial reporting since they are not audited);
- The 2011-2015 WACDEP implementation plans can be used for the GWP 3 year work programme (2014-2016);
- 2013 activities not likely to be completed until 2014 will need to be included in the 2014 WACDEP budgets;
- The 2013 Q4 WACDEP expenditure forecasts need to be prepared early, so activities to be shifted from 2013 to 2014 are identified for inclusion in the 2014 WACDEP budgets sent to GWPO by mid-October;
- The minimum costs to be charged by Core to WACDEP are the extra costs that would not have been incurred by Core if the WACDEP was not being supported (e.g. host fees, travel to support the project);
- Similarly, the minimum costs to be charged by the RWP against a WACDEP Country budget are the extra costs that would not have been incurred by the RWP if the Country was not being supported (e.g. RWP host fees on country funds received, travel to support that country);
- Additional costs can be charged from Core to WACDEP if within the 30% ceiling for WP8 and agreed as being justified by the WACDEP project manager;
- Similarly, additional costs can be charged by the RWP to a WACDEP Country budget if within the 30% ceiling for WP8, and agreed as being justified by the WACDEP Country project manager;
- The basis for charging the WACDEP a share of Core costs should be justified and properly documented for audit purposes. The basis for Core charging WACDEP (e.g. a percentage of a running cost) should ideally remain the same for the budget period (calendar year);
- Operational arrangements in the countries need to be improved in the 8 WACDEP countries to be able to deliver on the WACDEP and build sustainable CWP's;
- Building operational capacities in the 8 WACDEP countries will have a budget impact and this will need to be reflected in the 2014 WACDEP budgets.

## 12. Operational Arrangements in the Countries

Following on from the discussions on the 2014 WACDEP budgets, where the strategic importance of building sustainable CWP's was recognised, the question of how to operationalize the WACDEP in the countries to implement the WACDEP was discussed.

The table and follow-up actions below were prepared and agreed upon by the project managers of the 7 countries present (Tunisia was not represented in this session).

Country	GWP Registered CWP	Active	Legally Registered	Host Institute (HI) Agreement	Funds sent by RWP HI to CWP HI	Double Host Fees	Double Audit Fees	CWP Office Space	CWP Staff
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Burundi</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Cameroon</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Ghana</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Mozambique</b>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Rwanda</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Tunisia</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

- Inactive CWP's need to be revived and statutory meetings organized (i.e. Mozambique).
- Legal registration can be beneficial to CWP's and does not preclude hosting by another organization (e.g. Ghana). Rwanda are 99% sure that legal status will be granted to their CWP by the end of 2013. Mozambique and Zimbabwe need to investigate their options for legal registration, and how this fits in with a long term strategy for a sustainable CWP.
- The CWP's hosted believe that hosting is beneficial and could be a viable option for other countries depending on their local context. The need for CWP's without legal status to be hosted in order to receive funding transfers from their RWP was agreed (currently Mozambique and Rwanda). CWP's registered and wanting to manage funds need to open bank accounts if they have not already done so (e.g. Burundi). Mozambique will investigate possible hosts, whereas Rwanda will only focus on legal registration and self-hosting. Countries with legal status may also consider the possibility of using a host to make cost savings or involve partners (e.g. Burundi).
- The RWP's will transfer responsibility to the CWP's in managing the country budgets, using a financial ramp approach. Starting with smaller transfers by the RWP to CWP in line with estimated capacity, then moving towards larger transfers as capacity is built and fiduciary responsibility demonstrated by the CWP in reporting back to the RWP. IMPORTANT: CWP's will continue to report to the RWP's and not to GWPO (lesson learnt from PAWD).
- In order to keep a CWP organized for a sustainable future, CWP's need to have an office to receive guests and at least one long term staff member paid by the CWP. WACDEP country budgets for 2014 need to include this cost. This is in addition to any project staff (e.g. WACDEP project manager and WACDEP communications officer).

- All countries have avoided double host fees and audit fees so far but this may not be possible next year.
- Budgets need to reflect the most likely operational scenario for 2014 in respect to staffing, and double audit fees and host fees.
- The regional financial officers are well prepared to support the CWP's in terms of technical capability, and have been trained in cash flow forecasting in both Pretoria and Kigali (including requests from CWP's to RWP's).

The Regional Coordinators and GWPO Network Officers joined at the end of the meeting to confirm the importance of a greater role for the CWP's in implementing the WACDEP and ensuring their own sustainability in the WACDEP countries.

### 13. Sessions on WACDEP Log Frame

As part of the development of their WACDEP projects, each region/country completed logframes containing quantified milestones and targets set against a suite of standardised indicators. Over the course of the workshop, side meetings were arranged between the WACDEP regions/countries and the GWPO Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Mr Ralph Philip to review these logframes and update them as required. More specifically, these meetings were arranged with the following objectives:

- To ensure a consistent interpretation of the WACDEP logframe indicators and format
- To finalise logframe targets

To establish a clear understanding of logframe reporting requirements The meetings proved to be a valuable opportunity to systematically go through the logframes prepared by the participating regions and countries and clarify/reassess the understanding of indicators and selection of associated targets – an exercise that is difficult to achieve both in plenary or through remote communication.

The following side meetings were conducted during the course of the workshop:

- Southern Africa Region and Zimbabwe;
- Mediterranean Region and Tunisia;
- West Africa Region and Burkina Faso;
- Ghana;
- Central Africa Region and Cameroon.

The outcomes of the meetings were naturally varied according to circumstances and needs within the different countries/regions, but on the whole the following issues were typically addressed:

- The distinction between 'Outcome' and 'Output' indicators: In relation to establishing a common understanding on the difference between measuring results that are out of GWP's control but to which project activities have contributed (Outcomes) and those over which the project has direct control (Outputs).
- Clarification of the use of milestones: In relation to ensuring that milestones are included as cumulative steps leading up to the achievement of the overall project target.

- Review and, where necessary, revision of targets: In relation to confirming that targets are realistic and have been set in close coordination with planned activities.
- Agreement on the next steps and reporting requirements: In relation to reporting processes and how the logframes are used within these.

Finally, the side meetings were a chance to reiterate the value of using the logframes for internal project management purposes (such as tracking progress against plans) as opposed to simply viewing them as a reporting requirement for the benefit of the donor organisations.

## 14. Closing session

The coordination meeting was closed following remarks from Mr. Alex Simalabwi, GWPO; Torkil Clausen RG Chair and Patrick Safari, Regional GWP Coordinator. They all thanked the participants for the active participation.

The following are a summary of the discussions of the coordination meeting.

- The essence of the WACDEP is to apply a “water lens” to development
- The progress by the countries has been good
- There is need to understand the national development context, the national development planning system/ cycle and decision making process,
- An appropriate entry point should be identifies as there is no blue print and will vary from country to country
- There is need to interact with regional programmes such as SITWA so that as work programming is done for 2014, the integration/ alignment of activities is done
- Communication function should be embedded at country level. For this to be effective, the institutional capacity of Country Water Partnership (offices, staff, facilities etc) should be developed. The WACDEP project should be used to develop the organisational and technical capacity of CWPs.
- The work package on Investments has just started. A process on how to develop the investment options will be developed
- Learning Materials for 5 workshops have been developed and the RG met with the Consultant to discuss and provide comments on them.
- The RG is available to provide strategic support to the project. It will carry out planned missions as well as ad hoc missions based on country requests
- Coordination meeting has provided a clear vision on how the programme is being implemented at country and transboundary level.
- In addition to the routine briefs, a presentation should be made to the Ministers at the next AMCOW meeting on the status and progress the programme is making

The next WACDEP coordination meeting is planned for June, 2014 in Accra, Ghana

## Annex I – List of Participants

Name	Last name	Position	Institution	E-Mail
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Annex II – 5<sup>th</sup> Technical Coordination Meeting Programme

Time	Session	Facilitator/Presenter	Objectives
<b>Day 1: Monday, 23 September 2013</b>			
08:00 – 08:30	Registration		Registration, introduction to meeting objectives and participants
	<b>Session 1: Opening Session</b>	Patrick Safari	
08:30 – 09:55	Welcoming Remarks from GWP East Africa	GWP East Africa Chair	
	Remarks from GWPO	Alex Simalabwi	
	Remarks from the WACDEP Africa CU	Ruth Beukman	
	Remarks from AMCOW	Laila Oualkacha	
	Official Opening: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources	Caroline Kayonga on behalf of Rwanda Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. Stansilas Kamanzi	
09:55 – 10:00	Objectives of the Meeting	Andrew Takawira	
<b>10:00 – 10:15</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
	<b>Session 2: WACDEP Work Package 2: National Development Plans and Sectoral plans</b>	Ruth Beukman	Presentation and discussion on the outputs being delivered for each Work Package looking at the entry points and delivery mechanisms
10:15 – 10:30	Overview of Work Package 2	Andrew Takawira	
10:30 – 11:10	Burkina Faso	WACDEP Country Managers to make presentations	
11:10 – 11:50	Tunisia		
11:50 – 12:30	Zimbabwe		

Time	Session	Facilitator/Presenter	Objectives
12:30 – 13:10	Burundi	followed by discussions	
<b>13:10 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
	<b>Session 3: WACDEP Work Package 2:</b>	Andrew Takawira	Presentation and discussion on the outputs being delivered for each Work Package looking at the entry points and delivery mechanisms
14:00 – 14:40	Ghana	WACDEP Country	
14:40 – 15:10	Mozambique	Managers to make presentations	
15:10 – 15:50	Cameroon	followed by discussions	
15:50 – 16:30	Rwanda		
<b>16:30 – 16:45</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
16:45-17:00	<b>Work Package 2 and National Adaptation Plans</b>	Alex Simalabwi	Presentation on NAPs
17:00-17:05	Close of Day 2		
<b>Day 2: Tuesday , 24 September 2013</b>			
08:30 – 08:45	Recap of Day 1	Tiemtoré Mahamadou	Brief recap on proceedings from Day 1 – and the key outputs and issues discussed
08:45 – 09:45	<b>Session 3: WACDEP Work Package 3: Investments</b>	Alex Simalabwi	Overview of WP 3 as per log frame and expected deliverables, discussion on investment planning
<b>09:45 – 10:15</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
10:30-12:30	<b>Session 5: Group Work: Developing Country ToRs for developing Investment Options/Plans for Water Security and Climate Resilience</b>	Each country will be joined by respective Regional managers,	Develop country draft TORs for Work Package 3

Time	Session	Facilitator/Presenter	Objectives
		Coordinators and nominated Reference Group members to draft TORs for Work Package 3	
12:30 – 13:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
	<b>Session 6: Report Back from the Group Work - Investments</b>	Torkil Clausen-moderator	
13:30 – 15:30	Report Back on draft TORs for the development of country investment options/documents for water security and climate resilience Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Burundi Mozambique, Rwanda, Ghana, Cameroon	Report back by WACDEP RG members for their assigned countries with Country Managers	Teams report back on the expected outputs and delivery mechanisms that will be used to achieve the objectives and reach the targets agreed for WP 3.
15:30 - 16:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
16:00 – 17:00	Session 7: Updating the draft TORs for Work Package 3 based on feedback	Round table working teams for each country finalising the TORs	Reference Group members will act as resource persons to the countries
17.00-17.05	Close of day 2		
<b>Day 3: Wednesday , 25 September 2013</b>			
08:30 – 08:45	Recap of Day 2:	Sarra Touzi	
08:45 – 09:15	<b>Overview of Work Package 7 – Knowledge Management</b>	Patricia Lumba	Overview of WP 7 as per log frame and expected deliverables.

Time	Session	Facilitator/Presenter	Objectives
09:15 – 09:45	Clarifications and Questions		
09:45 – 10:15	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
10:15 – 11:00	Regional/Country Communication officers will participate in a <b>Panel discussion</b>	Hycinth Banseka (moderator)	Each region will present what they plan to do and the outputs expected
11:00 – 11:30	WACDEP Knowledge Management Platform and updating WACDEP country and regional web pages on WACDEP website	Maika Muller	Agreement on how to make use of the WACDEP web pages and online knowledge management portal
11:30– 12:00	<b>Overview of Work Package 6 – Capacity Development</b> Presentation on the implementation of the Capacity Development Work Package	Armand Houanye	Progress and way forward in the implementation of Work Package 6 – Capacity Development
12.00-13.00	Linking national, Regional to Global Water and Climate Programmes WACDEP and SITWA alignment Global Drought/Flood Management Programme	Francois Brikke Frederik Pischke	To strengthen the linkages between related ongoing programmes to WACDEP
13.00-14.00	<b>LUNCH</b>		
	WACDEP managers join the Finance Officers meeting. Regional Coordinators to join the Reference Group Meeting		
17:30 – 18.00	All Participants join to close the WACDEP Coordination meeting	Patrick Safari and Alex Simalabwi	

## WACDEP Financial Management - Wednesday 25th September 2013

Time	Session	Objectives
	Morning session participants = Regional Finance Officers (FO) only	
08:30-08:45	Introduction to meeting and participants	Agree on any changes to the agenda and/or objectives
08:45-10:00	Cash flow forecasting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of CWP &amp; RWP cash forecasts</li> <li>• How to prepare a cash flow forecast demonstrated</li> <li>• Sharing of experiences</li> <li>• Clarifications, Questions &amp; Answers</li> <li>• Practical Exercise</li> </ul>	Regional FO's to be able to complete timely RWP cash flow forecasts for funding requests to Stockholm Regional FO's to be able to support CWP's in preparing timely cash flow forecasts for funding requests to the RWP The Global FO to be able to make adjustments to the 2014 GWP Financial Guidelines as appropriate
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
10.30-11:30	Improved Internal Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation by new Financial Officer from Eastern Africa, Mr Dennis Kariisa Ndamira</li> <li>• Discussion</li> <li>• Examples of effective internal controls in the regions</li> <li>• Examples of ineffective internal controls to avoid</li> </ul>	Regional FO's to share experiences and to be able to take back proposed changes to internal control systems in the regions reflecting best practice The Global FO to be able to suggest adjustments to the 2014 GWP Financial Guidelines reflecting best practice as appropriate
11:30-13:00	Review Basic Data Sheets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss regional differences and solutions to issues in the following areas:</li> <li>• Delegated Authorities</li> <li>• Accounting software systems</li> <li>• Foreign Currency Conversion Procedures</li> <li>• Audits</li> <li>• Financial Guidelines</li> <li>• Travel Policy</li> </ul>	Regional FO's to share experiences and take back changes to systems in the regions reflecting best practice The Global FO to take back regional experiences and best practice to GWPO to be able to make appropriate adjustments to GWP Guidelines and Policies Assess if any of the regional accounting software packages could be suitable for wider GWP roll out

Time	Session	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement Policy</li> </ul>	
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
	Afternoon session participants = All WACDEP Project Managers (both Country & Regional) & Finance Officers (Regional)	
14:00-14:15	Introduction to meeting and participants	Agree on any changes to the agenda and/or objectives
14:15-15:00	Preparing the 2014 WACDEP Budgets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicative Budget Allocations 2014</li> <li>Changes to the 2014 Budget Templates</li> <li>Treatment of Locally Raised Funds (LRF)</li> <li>Budget Approval Timetable</li> <li>Relationship to the 3 Year Work Programme</li> <li>Allocation of running costs in the WACDEP</li> <li>Core share / WACDEP share</li> <li>Country WACDEP budget share / Regional WACDEP budget share</li> </ul>	WACDEP Project Managers are able to produce realistic budgets for 2014 in collaboration with the Host Institute, RWP, and GWPO teams
<b>15:00-15.30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
15:30-16:30	Operational Arrangements in the Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status update from the 8 WACDEP countries</li> <li>Funds managed by CWP / RWP?</li> <li>RWP agreement with CWP?</li> <li>CWP Hosted? Double Host Fees?</li> <li>CWP Audited?</li> <li>Country staff employed by CWP / RWP?</li> <li>Country staff based in CWP / RWP?</li> <li>Discussion on outstanding operational decisions and challenges</li> </ul>	Operational challenges in the 8 WACDEP countries are identified and potential solutions proposed

Time	Session	Objectives
16:30-17:30	Enhancing collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status update from the 5 regions with additional comments from the countries</li> <li>• Challenges to be addressed (e.g. meeting deadlines, expenditure forecasting, in kind contributions, etc)</li> <li>• Discussion, solutions, and opportunities for improvement</li> </ul>	Opportunities for enhanced collaboration identified across all levels of GWP Solutions to specific collaboration challenges agreed upon
17:30	Closing and way forward	

### Annex III - WACDEP Reference Group-Review

Wednesday, 25 September 2013			
Time	Session	Facilitator/Presenter	Comments
08:30 – 08:45	Welcome, introduction	WACDEP RG Chair	
08:45 – 09:30	Update on programme development and upcoming activities Q&A / Discussion	Klas Sandström	General update on where we are, LM development, revision, translation
09:30 – 10:00	Brief analysis of the Framework's key character	WACDEP RG Chair	An identification of what makes the Framework cycle different from other planning processes applied in Africa, this in order to ensure that key issues are being adequately addressed in the LM
<b>10:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
10:30 – 11:30	Presentation and brief review/clarification of the main comments made by WACDEP RG on LM Discussion	Klas Sandström	A presentation of the main WACDEP RG comments on the LM, comments on that, and general discussion.
11:30 - 13:00	Framework - Training Programme – Learning Material	Klas Sandström	The primary aim here is to identify potential gaps in the upcoming training. Will participants learn

	Coherence, gaps, additions?		key components of the Framework and how to apply these?
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
14.00 – 14:30	Review of lecture “Financing and Investment Strategies”.	WACDEP RG Chair	This lecture was not fully included in the 31 July submission.
14:30 – 15:00	Case studies and excursions. Topics / suggestions?	Klas Sandström	The training programme includes 2 full excursion days (WS 1 and 2) and several case study analysis. Ideas, topics, suggestion on these activities? What priority issues should be gained through these activities?
<b>15:00 – 15:30</b>	<b>AFTERNOON TEA</b>		
15:30 – 16:30	Discussion on specific LM material as requested	WACDEP RG Chair and Klas Sandström	Open discussion on any LM component.
16:30 – 16:50	The role of WACDEP RG during Phase 7 implementation of the training programme	WACDEP RG Chair	In what way will RG contribute during on-going training? Active, facilitating discussion groups? Or by reviewing results and deliverables? Other means?
16:50 – 17:00	Session closure	WACDEP RG Chair	Closure
<b><i>WACDEP Reference Group Review of the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines to the NAP process</i></b> <i>Thursday, 26 September 2013</i>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Facilitator/Presenter</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
09:00 – 09.15	Session 1 – Introduction and purpose of the meeting	Alex Simalabwi (GWP)	Participants have a clear understanding of what is expected of them
09:15 – 10:30	Session 2 - Introduction to the NAP process and Water Supplement covering:	Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford)	Participants are fully briefed on the scope and purpose of the Water Supplement, the process for

	Introduction to the UNFCCC NAP process Scope and purpose of the Water Supplement Process for developing the Water Supplement Consultation and comment to date Current status Opportunity for initial thoughts and feedback		developing it, the comments received so far and the current status of the Supplement Participants have an opportunity to provide initial high level feedback
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
11:00 – 12:30	Session 3 – Working session on the scope and structure of the Water Supplement Stepping through the third draft of the Supplement to ensure an appropriate and feasible structure is adopted	Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford)	The structure of the Water Supplement is validated
<b>12:30 -13:30</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
13:30 – 15:00	Session 4 – Working session on the water supplement content part 1 Building the content of the Water Supplement	Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford)	Building on the comments received and the constraints of the scope, the content of the Water Supplement is built as far as is possible
<b>15:00 – 15:30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
15:30 – 16:30	Session 5 – Working session on the water supplement content part 2 Building the content of the Water Supplement	Nigel Walmsley (HR Wallingford)	Building on the comments received and the constraints of the scope, the content of the Water Supplement is built as far as is possible
16:30 – 17:00	Session 6 – Round up of the day’s work and next steps	Alex Simalabwi	A common view of the progress on the Supplement is shared by participants

## Annex IV – WACDEP RG Meeting Minutes

### 1. Introductions and Opening Remarks

Reference Group Chair, Mr Torkil Clausen welcomed the RG members, the WACDEP Management Team and the representative of NIRAS consultants that are undertaking preparation of the Learning Materials to mainstream water security and climate resilience into development processes. The Chair informed the meeting that having started as an expert group for the WACDEP Framework Document; the RG is now an advisory group working at a strategic level and meets as a group twice a year.

To complement this, subgroups of 2-3 RG members visit countries at optimal timing to review progress and challenges and provide strategic advice in support of the WACDEP program. He welcomed Patience Ms Agyare-Kwabi (Western Africa), Mr Roberto Martin-Hurtado (Mediterranean) and Mr Simon Thuo (Eastern Africa) as new Reference Group members.

The ToT is now complete, with proviso that the RG may extend its life beyond 2015 initial close-by date; to sustain the engagement and support WACDEP which is now expected to be operational for a longer period following increased donor interest and commitment.

The RG had participated with the full WACDEP Team during Days 1 and 2 of the Kigali meeting (23<sup>rd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup>) in order to be fully informed about (and comment on) progress and plans to date. The understanding gained through this participation was very important for the subsequent RG review of the Learning Material.



WACDEP RG Members: Mathias Fonteh, Patience Agyare, Jonathan Kampata, Robert Martin-Hurtado, Belynda Petrie, Alan Hall, Themba Gumbo, Nigel Walmsley, Merylyn Hedger

## 2. Review of WACDEP Capacity Building Training Plan

- The meeting noted that institutional learning is a critical problem everywhere. NIRAS informed the meeting that for WACDEP training target a few key ministries and agencies involved in National Planning coordination.
- Due to rapid turnover of technical staff in lead government agencies, however, the RG recommended that between 4 - 6 participants be identified from each agency to ensure the process and outputs are sufficiently institutionalised.
- To enhance sustainability and scaling up of the training given, the RG recommended a lead public capacity building institution be engaged early in the roll out of the training program.

*The RG members decided that following activities will be undertaken:*

- CAPNet (RG member Director Themba Gumbo) will identify capable institutions and facilitate negotiations with a view to establishing the lead training institution that has proven ability to continue with ToT using the Learning Materials(LM) generated through WACDEP for each country.
- WACDEP CU will promote anchoring of the training programme within the Human Resource Departments of key ministries and public agencies involved in planning and implementation for climate adaptation programs.

Some RG members have recently sent their comments on the LM and Training Plan (TP) to WACDEP CU which were then consolidated and forwarded to NIRAS. For others time was too short to make substantive review prior to the Kigali meeting.

In addition to improvements on the LM and TP, the meeting advised it is critical to provide quality support to National Training Coordinators and the training teams.

RG expressed concern about the LM being too generic for particular application in countries where it was needed to support better planning for water security and climate resilience. However, NIRAS countered that the material has to be relevant in all eight countries presently covered by WACDEP and following AMCOW request there is possibility it will be extended for use in all other African countries. It was agreed that a generic package for Africa will be developed, but that the material will be adapted to specific countries before use (as e.g. no sea-level rise for Rwanda!).

*The RG members decided that following activities will be undertaken:*

- The Draft Training Manual will take in account RG comments and outputs from this workshop and RG recommendations, and be produced before the ToT workshop in November 2013. It will be adjusted after that workshop and submitted to the RG for further review.
- Excursions and case studies will be developed to strengthen local context for application of the LM.
- Briefs will be prepared for Country Training Teams in advance of the workshops to help prepare for group work that can further domesticate the LM to local context.
- To reduce length and complexity of training manual, material should be well referenced.

- RG role is only advisory; all decisions on the final manuals should be made by the WACDEP management team.

### 3. Review of WACDEP Capacity Building Learning Materials

RG noted that the workshop has demonstrated the WACDEP training teams have tremendous capacity and readiness to find entry points into national planning processes. However, challenge remains on making bankable investment proposal.

*The RG members decided that following activities will be undertaken:*

- In the document, bring upfront investment in innovation; and distinguish between creating new products from finding new ways to do things.
- Governance should be addressed as it affects how attractive water is to Foreign Direct Investments. Ms Belynda Petrie, Mr Alan Hall, Ms Merylyn Hedger will harmonise their comments on governance; and provide write up to NIRAS through WACDEP CU.
- Policy reform is equally important to include. Ms Belynda Petrie will take lead in providing input.
- The LM needs balance between theory and detail. The material has too much of what to do and inadequate on how to do.
- Transboundary Water Management is poorly reflected across the LM, needs more elaboration and demonstration, as well as being referred to at an early stage. WACDEP Management Unit will consult and clarify if another package, or expansion of an existing one, will cater for the important aspects on transboundary water issues.
- There is a very important link between national decision making and transboundary planning and implementation, as reflected in WP1 and WP2. This should be made manifest in the LM.
- In the LM, governance has been overly biased towards corruption, yet for water practitioners it has a very comprehensive impact on power, institutional roles, devolution and a host of other critical issues.
- LM has too much detail on technicalities on climate impact assessments, models for downscaling circulation models and water related problems. This should be reduced and adequate references and links made on where to find additional information and give more attention to solutions which is not adequately covered.
- LM has ignored Climate impacts in health issues.
- LM needs to strongly address issues around climate finance (planning cycles, creditworthiness, guarantees etc) need a lot more work. Ms Merylyn Hedger will provide more guidance on this.
- The target group is multi-disciplinary so emphasis should be on awareness not specialized knowledge; but references in the text should enable those interested in deeper issues to know where to access additional material, and to undertake this through on-the-job training and mentoring.

The RG members decided that following activities will be undertaken:

- Training Manual will reflect the content already in the WACDEP Framework Documents (SF and TBD).
- GWP TEC papers will be more closely referred to; and the priority sources of elaboration of critical concepts like governance when there are competing definitions and approaches;
- Material from the GWP APFM (with 10 years of record), and the new IDMP need to be included.
- NIRAS will improve how the follow-up on-the job-training for target officers from key institutions participating in the training will be implemented.
- LM will harness lessons from Disaster Risk Reduction to strengthen knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilience.
- LM case studies will be strengthened. Nigel will forward case study slides that were used for AMCOW TAC training.
- Use of IWLearn material for transboundary water management from Cap-Net;
- Number of slides should be reduced from 50 per workshop to much less to enable participants understand strategic contexts rather than details.
- Include functional analysis to clarify institutional roles so the participants can differentiate roles in adaptation actions.
- Risk Management to Climate Change by World Bank Water Anchor (Mr Torkil Clausen will provide reference); Financing Adaptation from Len Abrams (Mr Alan Hall); Risk and Vulnerability Maps from SADC region (Ms Belynda Petrie) should be used to provide and enrich relevance of LM.
- Mr Alan Hall and Mr Roberto Martin-Hurtado will provide on-demand support to countries on the theme of water investment and financing.
- Roberto Martin-Hurtado to provide comments on the new LM on economics, investment, and financing.
- NIRAS to explore use of USB flash disks with all LM and good number of reference documents to reduce need for downloads by participants with poor internet connection.
- CAPNet library of over 2000 videos could be used to provide demos and maintain interest level among participants.
- After each workshop has been implemented in all eight countries, the feedback, outputs and follow-up with key institutions should be reviewed to inform the subsequent workshop, rather than sticking to a precast set of presentations and documents – though the contract terms may reduce flexibility to incorporate learning during the workshop intervals.
- Excursions will be useful to break the ice but should be designed to demonstrate a particular problem and solution (especially discussion on no-regret options); preferably discussed with local institutions and communities on the ground rather than just a sightseeing trip.
- Following discussion on quality assurance of the training and the possible involvement of RG on an individual basis in delivering the LM. Many RG members indicated their availability to do so. It was also agreed that RG members in various countries could be involved in quality assurance.

#### 4. Review of NAP Water Supplement – 3<sup>rd</sup> Draft Structure and Outline

##### Key messages

##### Water as a connector at all levels

- The special nature of water should be highlighted, in particular that water and climate change do not respect national borders, and managing climate resilience means managing water at all levels (transboundary, nationally, subnational basins, and locally);
- Water is a connector, there needs to be integration both vertically and horizontally;
- Need to build from the village level to the basin-level;
- Transboundary must be emphasized up front;
- Important to consider the grass roots level, and to consider them as key stakeholders as many impacts are more evident at the ground level;
- Highlight water as a connector, building on IWRM, and make the need for IWRM clear.

##### Development

- Emphasise impacts of climate change on national economies;
- Emphasise the link between land and water management;
- Link to other sectors such as food, health, etc. for development, water is key to all sectors;
- Climate change can derail national development outcomes;
- Water cuts across all other uses and users, and they must take water into account;
- When we run out, we run out (ie when the water is finished, there's no substitute as in oil of alternative energy).

##### Other national priorities

- Political issues surrounding climate change (e.g. migration);
- Highlight the linkage between water scarcity/water security and national security.

##### Dealing with uncertainty

- Relative uncertainty between climatic and non-climatic factors;
- Differentiate between the impacts from gradual climate change and those from extreme events, impacts can often be delayed (e.g. WS&S).

##### Building climate resilience

- Focus on resilience rather than adaptation;
- Increasing overall climate resilience is heavily dependent on other sectors ensuring they care for water and make sustainable water management an important driver;
- Can only achieve climate resilience if one looks at the basin as a whole (transboundary, sub-national).

##### Process

- The NAP process must be a mainstream process not a one-off;
- Partnerships - Nairobi statement emphasises the imperative need for partnerships;
- In the transboundary context, it will be important that NAP leaders in one country talk to NAP leaders in other riparian countries on how to mainstream water.
- Note: many key messages are contained in the TBD, see what there is of relevance there

### General comments

- Focus on the how, even in the key messages;
- Make sure the supplement is current (e.g. latest IPCC report, shift towards SDG's, green growth etc.);
- IPCC do acknowledge/reference IWRM - do not want to scare people off but it needs to be there somewhere;
- What about the Nexus and green growth, which will attract much discussion and focus over the coming years - see IP CC latest draft, what does it say;
- try to give a wake-up call to the MoF, and sell things as compelling;
- Headings are not very attractive and should be made more appropriate to the audience;
- Clearly define what water covers (incl. sub-sectors);
- Supplement could act as a 'water lens' to stakeholders that we need to get the key messages across;
- Think of the document as a 'tool' rather than a supplement, this is a tool to the NAP process;
- Supplement should aim at influencing existing sector plans and make the case (for non-water sectors);
- Start with subjects then move to the steps;
- Short annexes for other sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, etc.) may be beneficial as the sector planners are unlikely to read the water supplement, there could also be one for the MoF;
- If there were time, talk to water ministries themselves to know what they want;
- It would be good to articulate what allowances for climate change are needed (e.g. in design criteria) NW... or what will mostly affect them??;
- Nairobi statement, what are any new processes or requirements post Nairobi;
- Do we need another way of phrasing IWRM, or do we use this upfront;
- Nexus issues - post Nairobi, what is needed to make Nairobi current.

### Structure

- Potentially two strands could be identified and separated - process and activities;
- Focus less on the framework structure more on getting the headings right (NWP was a good example of this);
- Move away from "adaptation" toward "resilience";
- Examples are very important, and need to reflect practical examples;
- Structure around elements, but not necessarily the steps.

### Elements

#### A – Laying the foundations

- Might be where the issue of scales and horizontal and vertical integration is emphasised;
- Ensure futures relate to both climatic and non-climatic scenarios.

#### B – Preparatory Elements

- Has to be practical, whereas A can be less practical.

#### C – Implementation strategies

- When preparing a plan consider the strategy to secure financing for the things you are proposing to do, that is, don't aim for things that are unrealistic from a funding perspective;
- With a focus on water financing not just climate financing.

#### D – Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- Ground this agreed text and climate discussions;
- As UNFCCC what they want;
- Focus on indicators;
- Reflect on the MDG's, and the emerging SDG's;
- Monitoring the “water” aspects, not the whole NAP process.

#### Sources

- UNFCCC Technical paper on water, climate change and adaptation
- UNFCCC documents may be useful for example Technical Report on Water
- The APWF may be of use for key messages
- Nairobi statement,
- Look back at the key messages from the Nairobi Work programme for the water sector

#### Case examples

- APWF case examples - Torkil Clausen happy to be used as a gateway to these;
- Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia – Simon Thou has examples;
- There may be useful case examples from Klas Sandström's Learning materials;
- Link with the GWP Toolbox, and also see this for examples;
- Adaptation Exchange portal - should have examples.

#### Support from the WACDEP RG

- RG members are happy to be approached on specific questions and points for clarification;
- Suggest short draft text are shared with individual RG members for review and comment;
- Do not wait for a complete draft to be available

#### Summary on Draft Water Supplement Review

The Least-Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) of UNFCCC has developed Technical Guidelines for supporting Least Developed Countries prepare National Adaptation Plans that meet the rigorous criteria set in the climate agreements.

- Subsequently, following engagement between GWP and UNFCCC prior to CoP 17 (Cancun) to present, the two have been addressing the issues of water-related response to climate change;
- Utilizing outputs from the WACDEP; GWP is working with UNFCCC to elaborate further on how water actions support climate resilience;
- Following successful production of the Water Security and Climate Resilient Development Strategic Framework with its detailed Technical Background Document. HR Wallingford has been retained by GWP to prepare a Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines;
- The Water Supplement should provide strategic information for policy makers; and guidelines sufficient to enable technical officers prepare adaptation options that include modalities for implementation; incorporating approaches to Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER);
- Mr Nigel Walmsely made a short presentation on the context for the Water Supplement and comments received to-date. Comments on earlier drafts were drawn from the UNFCCC LEG

meeting in Cambodia, initial WACDEP RG comments, and the Stockholm Water Week consultation;

- Emerging thinking on the Water Supplement is re-focusing the document toward Element B (and some of D) of the Technical Guidelines, and RG members commented on the key message and outline content they wished to see articulated in the document;
- It was recommended to avoid the creation of a stand-alone “water NAP” and aim instead at demonstrating how to address the climate related demands of different sectors through coherent actions on water resources. IWRM Plans provide good context and background but as the supplement is aimed at a different constituency should avoid overemphasis of IWRM jargon;
- The supplement should be a short concise document (or tool) providing a step-by-step approach to developing bankable adaptation investments, in particular ones that address present climate risks whilst also building resilience to future climate risks.

The RG members decided that following activities will be undertaken:

- Rather than waiting for a complete draft to be available, short draft texts will be shared with relevant individual RG members for review and comment over the next 2 weeks or so

#### **5. AOB and next steps**

- RG requested WACDEP management unit to provide proper notice and send material for review well in advance - minimum 4 weeks - before a major meeting to enable RG provide well-structured review and inputs.
- Country visits; possible ad hoc thematic missions and demand for 2-3 members of RG support to countries and regions will be channelled through WACDEP Management Team and not directly to RG; so as to provide additional insights and not undermine institutional development of country technical committees.
- The RG Chair and WACDEP Management Team will decide on the RG member composition for country missions and those proposed will be given adequate notice.
- It was noted that most WACDEP countries are French speaking while most RG members are English speaking and this could pose a problem in RG missions to the countries. To resolve this issue, it was resolved that adequate French language capability will be ensured for RG country visits to Francophone countries by incorporating the requisite Network Officer and participation of senior local experts. In addition, the RG will gradually be upgraded with additional French speaking members (for instance from Western and Northern Africa).
- The present RG was specially constituted for Africa. Decision will be made by end of 2013 if and how a GWP “International Reference Group” can extend support to the Caribbean, Asia and Latin America.



5<sup>th</sup> WACDEP Technical Coordination Workshop Report

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